

1/24-

1/25/12

CRIME

SUMMIT

(FILE 1)

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2012 CRIME SUMMIT

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS



2012 CRIME SUMMIT REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

"I don't think we're going to arrest our way out of some of these problems"

Chief Mark Mew, Anchorage Police Department

Introduction

On January 24-25, 2012, the Senate Judiciary Committee convened a Crime Summit, bringing together the principal criminal justice agencies in the state. Leaders from each agency were asked to report on progress and challenges within their area of expertise, and to give the legislature insights into how we can help in their efforts.

This year's summit built on what was learned from a summit held in 2008, when the Judiciary Committee hosted two days of hearings which featured testimony from police, prosecutors, researchers, court system officials and many other professionals in the criminal justice system. That hearing featured Mr. Steve Aos from the Washington State Institute of Public Policy, who told the committee about the Washington legislature's efforts to implement evidence-based programs to reduce crime and to reduce the costs of imprisonment.

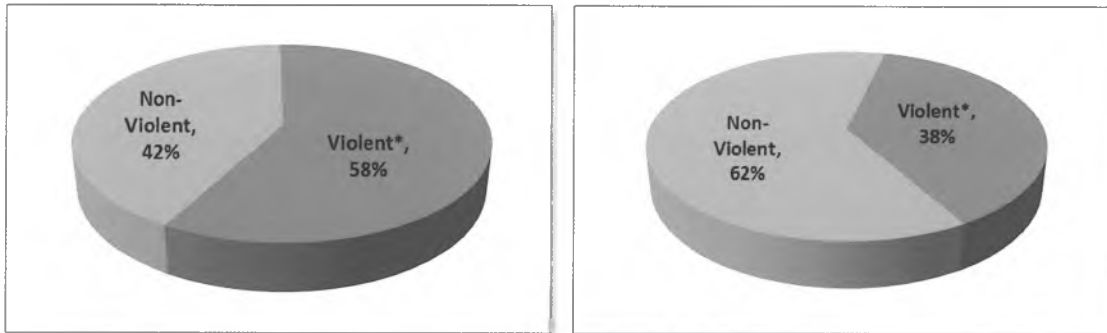
Mr. Aos's testimony led to a study conducted by Alaska's Institute of Social and Economic Research to help policy makers identify Alaska programs that work toward the same end. Since then, many efforts have been undertaken employing evidence-based models, and the legislature began to address programs and policy changes that have been shown to work to increase public safety and reduce criminal offenses.

The focus of this year's summit was on early childhood education as a way to reduce long term crime rates. The opening of the new Goose Creek Prison at a cost of \$238 million and annual operating costs of \$68 million illustrates the fiscal implications of not taking action.

As Senate Judiciary Chairman Hollis French pointed out in his opening remarks, "I am perfectly okay with sending deserving individuals to prison for long periods of time, but we ignore these costs at our peril."

Indeed, the long term trend in Alaska is toward imprisoning more and more nonviolent offenders (see chart below).

PRISON POPULATION BY TYPE OF OFFENSE



2002

2011

The graph on the left indicates that in 2002, almost 60% of prisoners had been convicted of violent offenses, while just over 40% were nonviolent offenders; by 2011 those numbers had reversed, and now over 60% of prisoners are serving time for nonviolent offenses.

As Anchorage District Attorney Adrienne Bachman pointed out, the proportion of crimes her office sees has been relatively constant: about 40% are crimes against a person while 60% are nonviolent offenses.

The Impact of Early Childhood Programs

“Early childhood education programs consistently increase standardized test scores, increase high school graduation rates, and they reliably decrease crime rates later in the youth’s life – and that’s fascinating, because that’s not an intended impact of these programs but it is definitely an impact.”

Annie Pennucci, Washington State Institute for Public Policy

Guest speaker Annie Pennucci from the Washington State Institute of Public Policy discussed the long term benefits shown in multiple studies of children who attend pre-kindergarten programs.

Penucci explained that she analyzed the findings from 11 individual studies that directly measure crime outcomes and plotted the effect sizes to summarize whether there was more or less crime from the preschool students versus the non-preschool students and if so, the level of the decrease in crime. The students were followed for years (sometimes into adulthood) to see if they had been arrested or convicted of offenses. On average crime went down for low-income preschool students by about 20%, as compared to low-income

students who had not been to preschool. This held true for the students at age 16 as well as into their 30s.

Study after study shows that, as these children grow up, they are more likely to complete high school, more likely to have higher paying jobs and much less likely to end up in the criminal justice system. Pennucci reported that, although it is a front-loaded investment, early childhood education programs are shown to save the state far more money than they cost as the children move through school and into adult life. She noted that the programs have some surprising positive effects: in addition to reducing crime rates, the programs reduce costs in special education and reduce grade repetition. Moreover, the programs lead to lowered health care costs and lowered rates of child abuse and neglect.

Ms. Pennucci said that her analysis of the 11 studies that she examined led her to the conclusion that pre-kindergarten returns \$3 in economic value for every \$1 dollar invested. The largest economic returns to society are in lower crime rates and to the individual who attends pre-kindergarten in increased earning power.

Ms. Pennucci's report was consistent with the work done by ISER. The 2009 "Cost of Crime" report by ISER showed that Head Start programs save the state six times more money than they cost, and reduce future crime among participants by about 16 percentage points.

Crime Update

"When I was chief of police, if there was a community that was in disorder within the Anchorage area, it was because the people in that neighborhood were not committed to their neighborhood. As long as something didn't happen within their doors after they closed them, they were OK with whatever happened outside the doors."

"Getting people involved is probably the most effective police force you can have in any community,"

Walt Monegan, President/CEO, Alaska Native Justice Center

For the most part, police and prosecutors reported flat or declining reports of crime. A notable exception to this was in Palmer, where population growth is pushing crime rates, but where rates of assault and sexual assault seem to be higher than can be accounted for by the population growth.

Agencies are working on a number of projects that improve public safety through improved interagency communications and through proactive efforts to reduce or prevent offenses. One is the "Step Up" program, which provides full-day individualized education services for long-term suspended or expelled teens in order to keep them in school through graduation.

Another is the Municipality of Anchorage's 24/7 sobriety monitoring project, where alcohol offenders are required to take breath tests. The court system is focusing on better tracking of case delays, and on expanding its use of electronic filings to speed up the exchange of information between the prosecution and the defense.

Several projects are being piloted in communities to more closely monitor offenders released on bail. The Department of Corrections is using evidence-based models in providing substance abuse treatment and is piloting a new probation program for offenders leaving jail called PACE (Probationer Accountability with Certain Enforcement) which is initially showing very positive results.

Many agencies pointed out the continued problems of domestic violence and sexual assault. Dr. Andre Rosay from the University of Alaska's Justice Center presented data from the regional victimization surveys done with Alaska's women. These regional surveys, modeled on the National Center for Disease Control's survey, continue to document extremely high rates of violence against women throughout the state.

"Intimate partner violence is a serious problem throughout the state in every location we've examined so far."

"Unfortunately it's hard to find hope in these numbers. They clearly show that in every location we've examined so far, the rates of violence – both physical violence and sexual violence – are unacceptably high here in Alaska."

Dr. Andre Rosay, Director, UAA Justice Center

The Municipality of Anchorage has been leading the way in making bail conditions electronically available to police officers in the field, thus allowing for better enforcement of court orders. The Municipality of Anchorage's Domestic Violence Prevention program has been successful at holding offenders accountable by providing compliance checks on offenders, victim safety checks, and making arrests for violations of conditions of release.

In Palmer, the Children's Place, the local child advocacy center, was cited as an important partner in helping victims of child abuse.

The special problems confronting rural communities were also discussed by presenters. The importance of Village Public Safety Officers was discussed, with participants citing the finding by the UAA Justice Center showing that having a VPSO involved resulted in reduced injuries to victims and a significantly increased likelihood of prosecution. Increasing numbers of Village Public Safety Officers in communities have helped to provide some law enforcement presence. However, many other communities in Bush Alaska still lack a VPSO, and almost all lack any consistent court presence.

A proposal for a pilot program for tribal community courts was outlined, and other efforts to provide mentoring and leadership by the Public Safety Employees Association were also discussed.

"I'm an Aleut from Bristol Bay. When I became a trooper, there was another friend of mine – we both graduated from Mt. Edgecumbe High School in the 80's and he's a trooper. He's from Bristol Bay, he's Yupik from Ekwok. And he and I began talking about some of the challenges that were facing our communities since we've left. In my particular situation, I have a family in which over 50% of the women have been sexually assaulted. And I've seen high rates of suicide, violent crimes – I grew up around it, he grew up around it, we both saw it. We began talking about how it was we made choices not to fall into that trap and end up on a different path... how did we become troopers? And that led us to talk about what it is we're going to do from here. "

Trooper Terrence Shanigan, discussing the Public Safety Employee's Association PAWS "People are Worth Saving" community mentorship program.

How the Legislature Can Help

Presenters discussed the following needs:

- **Need for more or better community-based intervention and prevention efforts**

Pre-kindergarten and early childhood education programs are needed in most communities in Alaska. The Alaska Native Justice Center proposed pilot programs for community/tribal courts in rural communities that have no access to the court system. The "Step Up" program to graduate high-risk kids and trauma-informed care programs for children who are witnesses to family violence were recommended. Aggression Replacement Training for youth, use of Youth Courts, misdemeanor diversion programs and more aggressive use of electronic monitoring for offenders were all suggested by participants.

- **Need to address alcohol abuse, substance abuse and the ongoing levels of domestic violence and sexual assault**

Participants spoke to the need for increased substance abuse treatment and programs like the 24/7 Sobriety monitoring project in Anchorage; dealing with over-service of alcohol at bars; and using Karluk manor and other "Housing First" initiatives to safely house homeless alcoholics. The Anchorage Domestic Violence Prevention Program (ADVPP), which monitors compliance with bail terms and other court orders, and the Court System's Fairbanks bail project were mentioned as important steps in ensuring offender accountability. Sexual assault response

teams (SART) and Child Advocacy Centers were cited as a critical piece of victim support and case-building, and several law enforcement agencies mentioned the need for more prosecutors. The need for affordable housing was important both for victims of crime and for offenders returning to society after they serve their sentences.

- **Need for faster, more integrated communication and technology systems**

From law enforcement agencies, communications needs ranging from radio and laptop upgrades, inter-agency electronic information sharing and computer forensic capabilities were all listed as needs. The importance of immediate information delivery from the court on bail conditions, restraining orders, etc., was emphasized: projects are underway in Anchorage and Fairbanks to make more of this information electronically accessible to patrol officers. However, outside these urban areas bail conditions are not generally available to police officers. Consistent data collection and definitions, coordinated data project design and improvement, and other related issues were mentioned by participants. The Court System's MAJIC project is working to connect criminal justices agencies' data platforms. The University Justice Center is in discussions with agencies to explore an integrated justice information center.

Funds or Services Requested:

1. Anchorage Domestic Violence Prevention Project	\$1,670,198
2. Anchorage SART matching funds	\$350,000
3. 24/7 Sobriety Monitoring Project	\$70,000
4. AWARN and Fire Dept radio upgrades	\$2,300,000
5. ALEISS upgrades and funding	\$126,000
6. Additional prosecutor Palmer/other communities	\$150,000
7. CARE program and Child Advocacy Centers	\$230,000
8. PACE and other Corrections rehab programs	\$200,000
9. Tribal/community pilot project (2 years)	\$460,000
10. Pre-K: voluntary pre-K for Alaska	\$35,000,000
11. Court e-filing project	\$1,985,000
12. Victimization Survey	\$400,000

Good Morning and Welcome to the 2012 Crime Summit

Committee members present

Other legislators present --

Thank you coming. I know how busy you are. We are going to make this meaningful.

The Judiciary Committee is here to learn. We have invited you to bring us information from the entire spectrum of the criminal justice system. Prosecutors, police and troopers, the court system, defense attorneys, victim's advocates will all testify. We are dependent on you to give us the unvarnished truth.

My thinking around this summit has been shaped by two graphs:

The first was brought to my attention during the Smart Justice Summit that Senator Ellis put on this fall.

Here's the graph:

In ten years we have significantly changed the population of our prisons. We are incarcerating more and more nonviolent offenders.

Here's why it's an issue: Goose Creek prison, which will begin opening this year, cost \$238.5 million to construct.

That's four brand new high schools we did not build.

It will cost \$50.5 million to run every year. That's nearly another brand new high school per year we could build, except that the money is going to run a prison.

And as sad as it seems, that's the good news. The bad news is that DOC will be overcapacity by July 2015.

We can't just keep building prisons. I'm still a prosecuting attorney at heart. I'm OK with sending deserving individuals to prison for long periods of time. But we ignore these costs are our peril.

So how do we bend the curve? How do we push that overcapacity date further into the future?

We had a crime summit in 2008. We heard from Steve Aos from the Washington Institute of Public Policy on evidence based rehabilitation systems. His work prompted the Legislature to appropriate \$50,000 to have ISER do a similar study looking at programs that are offered here in Alaska.

Here's what they told us:

Graph two: ISER slide

What does this suggest? Education may pay the biggest dividends.

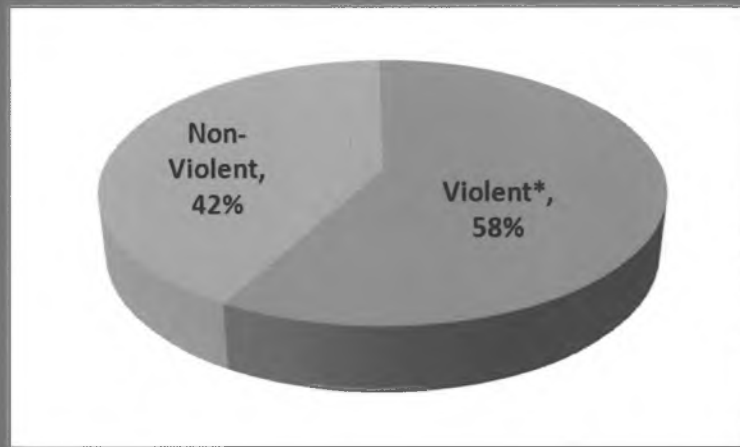
We will see. Our featured presenter will give us more information. Annie Pennuci is here from the Washington Inst. Of Public Policy to tell us about her analytic work in this area.

I'll close by saying this is collaborative work. No single one of us can solve the problem. One collaborator, one ally, is the Governor. He has raised public awareness on the subject through his choose respect campaign. He has also put money in the budget for more VPSOs. I appreciate that.

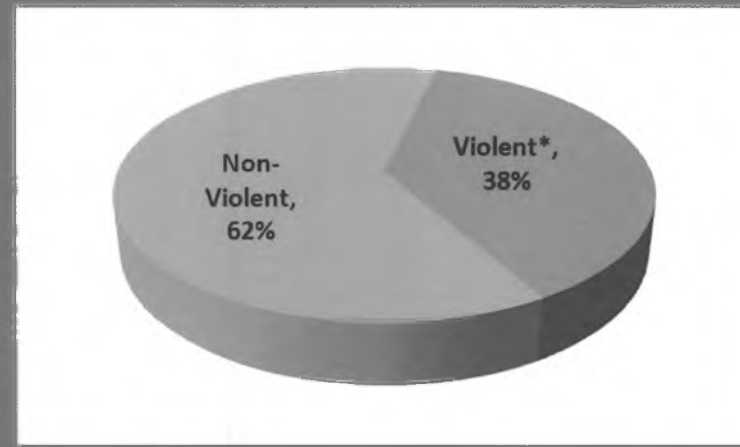
There's a lot of experience and talent in this room. Share your talent and insights with us.

Prison Population & Crime Type

December 31, 2002

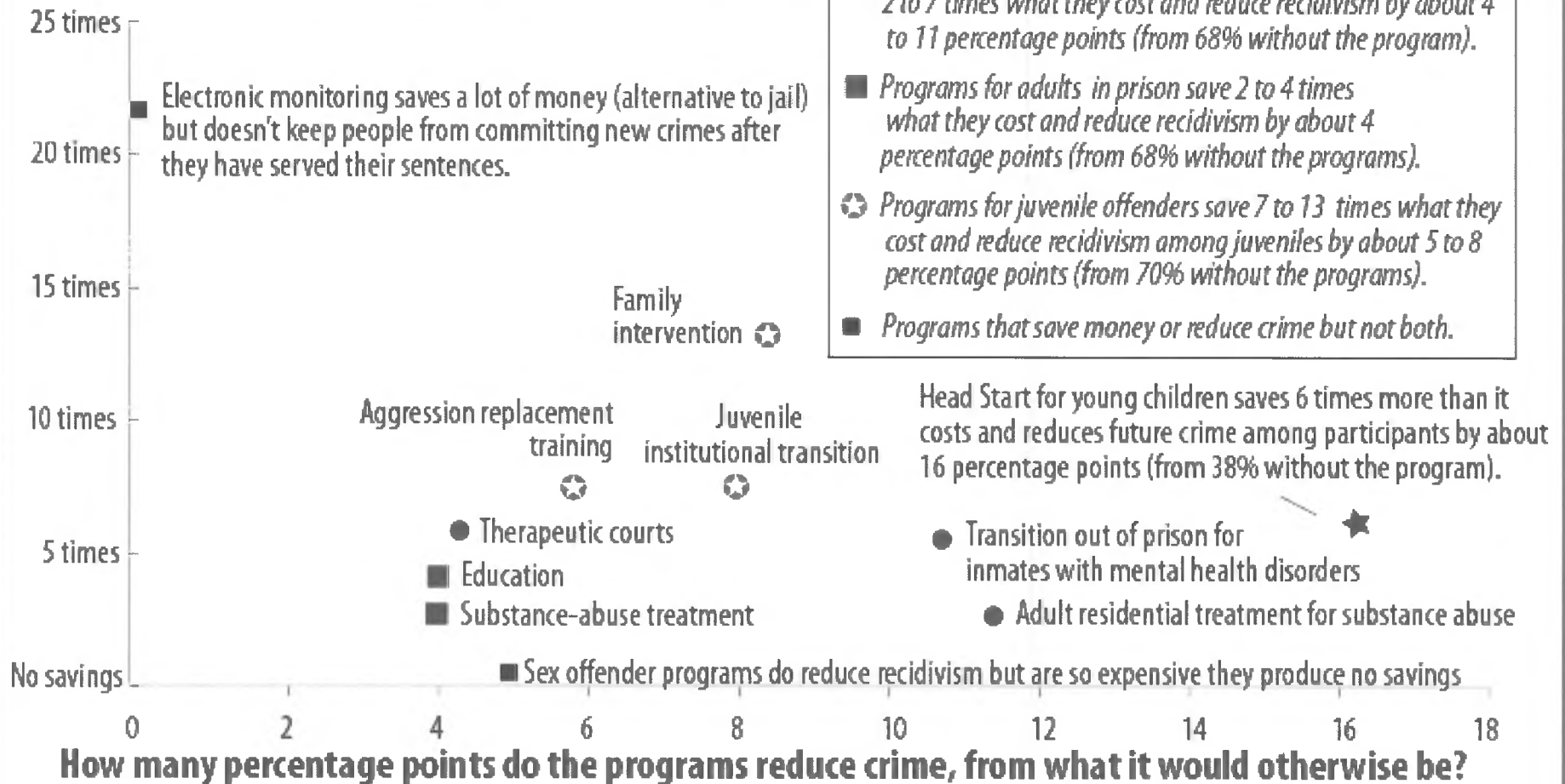


December 31, 2011



How Effective Are Various Programs at Saving Money and Reducing Crime?

How much more does the state save than it spends?



- Alternatives to prison (and one transition program) save from 2 to 7 times what they cost and reduce recidivism by about 4 to 11 percentage points (from 68% without the program).
- Programs for adults in prison save 2 to 4 times what they cost and reduce recidivism by about 4 percentage points (from 68% without the programs).
- ★ Programs for juvenile offenders save 7 to 13 times what they cost and reduce recidivism among juveniles by about 5 to 8 percentage points (from 70% without the programs).
- Programs that save money or reduce crime but not both.

Head Start for young children saves 6 times more than it costs and reduces future crime among participants by about 16 percentage points (from 38% without the program).

Source: Stephanie Martin and Steve Colt, *The Cost of Crime: Could the State Reduce Future Crime and Save Money by Expanding Education and Treatment Programs?* Institute of Social and Economic Research, University of Alaska Anchorage, January 2009

2012 Crime Summit

Speaker Bios

Day 1

**1) Annie Pennucci, Senior Research Associate,
Washington State Institute for Public Policy**

More Education, Less Crime: Research Evidence and Policy Implications

- Has conducted research at the Washington State Institute for Public Policy for 10 years
- Specializes in education topics spanning early childhood, K12, and higher education
- Has experience as a staffer in the Washington State House of Representatives
- Has experience as an evaluator for a nonprofit that provides support services to recently released criminal offenders

BREAK for lunch (1 hour)

2) Karen Loeffler, United States Attorney, District of Alaska

- Appointed U.S. Attorney in October of 2009
- Moved to Anchorage in 1985, worked briefly as an Assistant Attorney General in the Oil and Gas Section of the Attorney General's Office
- Accepted a position as an Assistant U.S. Attorney, a job she has held for 21 years until her appointment as U.S. Attorney
- As an Assistant U.S. Attorney, she has tried a wide variety of cases, including fish and wildlife prosecutions, drugs, homicide, bank robbery, and violations of the marine resource laws, but has specialized, throughout her career, in complex white collar prosecutions

3) a. Rick Svobodny, Acting Attorney General, Department of Law

- Permanent position is Deputy Attorney General for the Criminal Division of the Department of Law
- Has been a prosecutor for the State for the vast majority of his career
- This year marks 35 years of service with the Department of Law

3) b. Adrienne Bachman, District Attorney, 3rd Judicial District (Anchorage), Department of Law

- 25 year prosecutor and has been District Attorney for 4 ½ years
- Tried over 130 cases in 13 communities in our state
- Prosecuted in southeast, the west coast, in the Pribilofs and all over southcentral Alaska

4) Cynthia Franklin, Municipal Criminal Prosecutor, Municipality of Anchorage

- Prosecuted for 17 years in Texas before moving to Alaska in 2007
- Has been with the Anchorage Municipal Prosecutor's Office since early 2008
- Hired as a Domestic Violence prosecutor and became Municipal Prosecutor in December of 2010
- Office prosecutes misdemeanor offenses occurring in the City of Anchorage

5) a. Commissioner Joseph Masters, Department of Public Safety

- Raised in Unalaska
- Worked in law enforcement for more than 24 years, began as a VPSO in Unalakleet and later became a police officer
- Majority of his career in law enforcement was within the ranks of the Alaska State Troopers beginning in 1986
- In 1999 he transferred to the Division of Fish and Wildlife Protection, rose to rank of Captain
- Promoted to deputy director of the Alaska State Troopers in June of 2003 and held this position until his retirement in May of 2005

5) b. Colonel Keith Mallard, Director, Alaska State Troopers

- Director since December 2010
- 15-year veteran of the Troopers
- He's a graduate of both the FBI National Academy and the DEA Drug Unit Commanders' Academy
- Before joining the troopers in 1996, he was a municipal police officer and a deputy sheriff

BREAK (15 minutes)

6) Chief Greg Browning, Alaska Association of Chiefs of Police

- Moved to Juneau, Alaska in 2000 after a 21-year career with the Amarillo, Texas Police Department
- He was the JPD Assistant Chief from 2000 to May 2006 when he was promoted to Chief
- Currently serving as treasurer of the Alaska Association of Chiefs of Police

7) Chief Mark Mew, Anchorage Police Department

- Appointed January 25, 2010
- Retired from the Anchorage Police Department in 2003, as Deputy Chief, after 20 years of service
- While at the APD, worked in patrol, detectives, SWAT, and at various administrative posts
- Through much of his career he was responsible for implementing new police communications and technology systems

8) Sergeant Lance Ketterling, Palmer Police Department

- Currently serving as a Detective Sergeant
- Worked in one capacity or another at PPD for the last 15 years
- Investigates major crime cases

9) Dennis Johnson, Program Director, Alaska Pretrial Services

- Lifelong Alaskan, raised in Fairbanks
- Left Alaska in 1988 and worked in California as a Deputy Sheriff Paramedic in both Los Angeles and Kern Counties
- Returned to Alaska in 1995 and worked as a Paramedic with Division of Emergency Services in the villages of Allakaket and Huges Alaska on the Koyokuk River Flood with FEMA
- Was involved in an off duty shooting in Anchorage in 2010 where his cousin was shot and killed and the shooter attempted to shoot and kill him while he was out on bail for another crime and not supervised
- Has since devoted his energy and efforts into developing a Pre-Trial program in Alaska that provides both public and victim safety in metropolitan and rural Alaska while a defendant is out on bail.

2012 Crime Summit

Speaker Bios

Day 2

1) Erin Patterson-Sexson, Lead Advocate Direct Services Coordinator, Standing Together Against Rape (STAR)

- Supervises direct service on-call advocates
- Supervises crisis line volunteer coordinator
- Provides extensive training in Anchorage and across the state

2) A. Nancy Meade, General Counsel, Alaska Court System

- Formerly the Court Rules Attorney, a position she held from 2004 through 2011
- Has lived and practiced law in Alaska since 1987 (mostly in the Attorney General's Office doing Oil and Gas tax litigation and Environmental law), when she came here to clerk for Supreme Court Justice Ed Burke

B. Diane Schenker, Project Coordinator, Fairbanks Electronic Bail Conditions Project

- o Nancy will introduce

C. Helen Sharratt, Integrated Justice Coordinator

- o Nancy will introduce

3) A. Quinlan Steiner, Director, Public Defender Agency

- Volunteered at the Public Defender Agency prior to law school as an investigator and during law school as a legal extern
- Started as an Assistant Public Defender in 1998
- Worked in the trial unit and the appellate unit until 2005, when he was appointed to the position of Public Defender.
- **B. Richard Allen, Director, Office of Public Advocacy**
- Born and raised in Fairbanks, AK
- Spent a year as a public defender on the Nez Perce Indian Reservation in Idaho
- Then worked in a general law practice in Houston, TX for several years before moving back to Alaska in late 2003
- Was employed as an assistant district attorney in the Palmer office for over seven years before becoming statewide director of the Office of Public Advocacy in April 2011

4) Walt Monegan, President/CEO, Alaska Native Justice Center

- Worked 33 years for the Anchorage Police Department
- Retired as the Chief of Police
- Followed by his appointment as Alaska's Commissioner of the Department of Public Safety
- Sat on ANJC Board of Directors for 10 years prior to being President/CEO

5) Jake Metcalfe, Executive Director, Public Safety Employees Association (PSEA)

- Fourth generation Alaskan born in Juneau
- Beginning in 1990, launched a legal career focused on public safety and union labor law
- Began his legal career as a state prosecutor in Bethel
- Served as DA for Bethel region
- In 1997, worked as associate general counsel for IBEW then as general counsel in 2004
- With PSEA since 2008

6) A. Commissioner Joe Schmidt, Department of Corrections

- Began his career with DOC as a correctional officer in 1998
- After a few years and several prisons, promoted to Sergeant, then Assistant Superintendent and then Superintendent of the Point Mackenzie Correctional Farm
- Named commissioner in January of 2007
- Previously led the effort to unify the Cook Inlet Pretrial Facility and the Anchorage Jail into the Anchorage Correctional Complex.

B. Deputy Commissioner Carmen Gutierrez, Department of Corrections

- Spent 24 years practicing law in Alaska as a criminal defense attorney, working in the state and federal defender's office and in her own private practice
- Has been the Department of Corrections for the last two and a half years
- Responsible for prisoner rehabilitative programs and successful prisoner reentry

C. Deputy Commissioner Sam Edwards, Department of Corrections

- Began his career with DOC in 1980 as a Correctional Officer I at the Anchorage Jail
- Retired in 2003 as Deputy Director of Institutions
- In 2006 he was asked to return as Deputy Commissioner for Operations and Population Management, where his focus continues to be on the optimum and efficient delivery of services and to effecting a seamless transition from institutions to community supervision
- Was one of the original six Correctional Officers assigned to the Alaska State Troopers SERT team and from 2003-06 he served as security captain at the Port of Anchorage

7) Dr. Andre Rosay, Director, University of Alaska Anchorage Justice Center

- Has tremendous expertise in both quantitative and community-based participatory research to impact policy and practice
- Works very closely with community partners throughout urban and rural Alaska to study violence against women
- Recipient of multiple state and federal grant awards
- Has published numerous reports on sexual assault, domestic violence, and stalking
- Has been recognized by public and private entities for his contributions to the justice and research community

8) **Jeff Jessee, CEO, Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority**

- Has served as the CEO of The Trust since its creation 16 years ago
- Represents The Trust as a member of the state's Criminal Justice Working Group
- Active on several non-profit and philanthropic boards

9) **Janet McCabe, Chair, Partners for Progress**

- Co-founder
- In 1999, Janet and Anchorage Judge, Jim Wanamaker coordinated to create the Anchorage Wellness Court, Alaska's first "drug court"
- Many years of work experience with state and federal agencies leading interagency, intergovernmental projects

10) **A. Barbara Henjum, Director, Division of Juvenile Justice**

-

B. Dean Williams, Superintendent, McLaughlin Youth Center

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Alaska State Legislature

Senator Hollis French, Chair
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Committee Members:
Senator Bill Wielechowski
Senator Lesil McGuire
Senator Joe Paskvan
Senator John Coghill

Senate Judiciary Committee

Crime Summit Agenda

January 24th and 25th, 2012
Butrovich Room, State Capitol

Tuesday, January 24th

- 10:30 AM introduction and brief overview
- 10:45 **Annie Pennucci**, Senior Research Associate
Washington State Institute for Public Policy
More Education, Less Crime: Research Evidence and Policy Implications
- 12:00 PM Lunch break (on your own)
- 1:00 **Karen Loeffler**, United States Attorney, District of Alaska
- 1:45 **Rick Svobodny**, Acting Attorney General, Department of Law
Adrienne Bachman, District Attorney, 3rd Judicial District, Department of Law
- 2:30 **Cynthia Franklin**, Municipal Criminal Prosecutor, Municipality of Anchorage
- 2:45 **Commissioner Joseph Masters**, Department of Public Safety
Colonel Keith Mallard, Director, Alaska State Troopers
- 3:15 Short break
- 3:30 **Chief Greg Browning**, Alaska Association of Chiefs of Police
- 3:45 **Chief Mark Mew**, Anchorage Police Department
- 4:15 **Sergeant Lance Ketterling**, Palmer Police Department
- 4:30 **Dennis Johnson**, Program Director, Alaska Pretrial Services

Tuesday, January 24th (continued)

5:00 Adjourn

5:30 - Reception at Silverbow Inn, downtown Juneau - *hors d'oeuvres and a no-host bar*

7:30

Wednesday, January 25th

8:30 AM **Erin Patterson-Sexson**, Lead Advocate Direct Services Coordinator
Standing Together Against Rape (STAR)

9:00 **Nancy Meade**, General Counsel, Alaska Court System
Diane Schenker, Project Coordinator, Fairbanks Electronic Bail Conditions Project
Helen Sharratt, Integrated Justice Coordinator

9:45 **Quinlan Steiner**, Director, Public Defender Agency
Richard Allen, Director, Office of Public Advocacy

10:15 **Walt Monegan**, President/CEO, Alaska Native Justice Center

10:45 **Jake Metcalfe**, Executive Director, Public Safety Employees Association (PSEA)

11:00 Short break

11:15 **Commissioner Joe Schmidt**, Department of Corrections
Deputy Commissioner Carmen Gutierrez, Department of Corrections
Deputy Commissioner Sam Edwards, Department of Corrections

12:00 PM Working lunch (provided)
Dr. Andre Rosay, Director, University of Alaska Anchorage Justice Center

1:15 **Jeff Jessee**, CEO, Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority

1:45 **Janet McCabe**, Chair, Partners for Progress

2:00 **Barbara Henjum**, Director, Division of Juvenile Justice
Dean Williams, Superintendent, McLaughlin Youth Center

2:30 Closing comments

3:00 Adjourn

More Education, Less Crime:
Research Evidence and Policy Implications

**Alaska State Legislature
Senate Judiciary Committee
Crime Summit
January 24, 2012**

Annie Pennucci
Senior Research Associate
Washington State Institute for Public Policy
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www.wsipp.wa.gov

Washington State Institute for Public Policy

- **Non-partisan, created by 1983 Legislature**
- **General purpose legislative research unit**
- **Projects assigned by legislative bills**
- **Legislative & executive Board**
 - **Equal party representation**
 - **Includes representatives from state universities**



Washington State Institute for Public Policy

Recent study direction from the WA Legislature

- **What works?**
 - **What are the costs & benefits of policies to improve these outcomes?**
- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| ✓ <i>Crime</i> | ✓ <i>Teen Births</i> |
| ✓ <i>Education, Early Ed.</i> | ✓ <i>Employment</i> |
| ✓ <i>Child Abuse & Neglect</i> | ✓ <i>Public Assistance</i> |
| ✓ <i>Substance Abuse</i> | ✓ <i>Public Health</i> |
| ✓ <i>Mental Health</i> | ✓ <i>Housing</i> |
| ✓ <i>Developmental Disabilities</i> | |

Reporting to the Legislature

A “Consumer Reports” List:

What works?
What doesn't?

What can give Washington
taxpayers a good return on
their money?

Given the current level of
rigorous research, what
don't we know?

Exhibit 4
Reducing Crime With Evidence-Based Options: What Works, and Benefits & Costs

Washington State Institute for Public Policy
Estimates as of October 2010

Notes: Data* includes not listed data if this item. *Previous year's match crime outcomes	Effect on Crime Outcomes Percent change in crime outcomes (in parentheses) (1)	Benefits and Costs (Per Participant, Net Present Value, 2006 Dollars)			
		Benefits to Crime Victims (of law reduction in crime) (2)	Benefits to Taxpayers (of law reduction in crime) (3)	Costs (program cost, compared to the cost of alternatives) (4)	Benefits (Total) Minus Costs (per participant) (5)
Programs for People in the Adult Offender System					
Vocational education in prison	-9.0% (4)	\$8,114	\$8,808	\$1,182	\$13,738
Intensive supervision: treatment-oriented programs	-16.7% (11)	\$9,318	\$9,389	\$7,124	\$11,583
General education in prison (basic education or post-secondary)	-7.0% (17)	\$6,325	\$5,306	\$962	\$10,689
Cognitive-behavioral therapy in prison or community	-4.3% (26)	\$5,658	\$4,746	\$105	\$10,299
Drug treatment in community	-9.3% (6)	\$5,133	\$5,495	\$574	\$10,054
Correctional industries in prison	-5.9% (4)	\$5,360	\$4,496	\$417	\$9,439
Drug treatment in prison (therapeutic communities or outpatient)	-5.7% (20)	\$4,133	\$4,306	\$1,604	\$7,835
Adult drug courts	-8.0% (27)	\$4,395	\$4,705	\$4,333	\$4,767
Employment and job training in the community	-4.3% (16)	\$2,373	\$2,386	\$400	\$4,359
Economic monitoring to offset jail time	0% (9)	\$0	\$0	\$870	\$870
Sex offender treatment in prison with aftercare	-7.0% (6)	\$6,442	\$2,885	\$12,585	-\$3,258
Intensive supervision: surveillance-oriented programs	0% (23)	\$0	\$0	\$3,747	-\$3,747
Washington's Dangerousness Mentality II Offender program	-20.0% (1)	\$18,020	\$15,116	n/a	n/a
Drug treatment in jail	-4.5% (9)	\$2,481	\$2,656	n/a	n/a
Adult boot camp	0% (22)	\$0	\$0	n/a	n/a
Domestic violence education/cognitive-behavioral treatment	0% (9)	\$0	\$0	n/a	n/a
Jail diversion for mentally ill offenders	0% (11)	\$0	\$0	n/a	n/a
Life Skills education programs for adults	0% (4)	\$0	\$0	n/a	n/a
Programs for Youth in the Juvenile Offender System					
Multidimensional Treatment Foster Care (v. regular group care)	-22.0% (3)	\$51,828	\$32,915	\$6,945	\$77,798
Adolescent Diversion Project (for lower risk offenders)	-18.9% (6)	\$28,328	\$18,208	\$1,913	\$40,623
Family Integrated Transitions	-13.0% (1)	\$30,708	\$19,502	\$9,665	\$40,545
Functional Family Therapy on probation	-10.9% (7)	\$19,529	\$14,617	\$2,325	\$31,821
Multisystemic Therapy	-10.9% (6)	\$12,855	\$9,822	\$4,264	\$18,213
Aggression Replacement Training	-7.3% (4)	\$5,897	\$8,659	\$897	\$14,660
Teen courts	-11.1% (5)	\$5,907	\$4,236	\$536	\$9,208
Juvenile boot camp to offset institution time	0% (14)	\$0	\$0	\$8,077	\$8,077
Sex offender cognitive-behavioral treatment	-10.2% (5)	\$32,515	\$8,377	\$33,064	\$7,829
Restorative justice for low-risk offenders	-6.7% (21)	\$4,628	\$3,320	\$880	\$7,067
Interagency coordination programs	-2.5% (15)	\$2,064	\$2,308	\$205	\$5,186
Juvenile drug courts	-3.5% (15)	\$4,232	\$3,167	\$2,777	\$4,622
Regular surveillance-oriented parole (v. no parole supervision)	0% (2)	\$0	\$0	\$1,201	-\$1,201
Juvenile intensive probation supervision programs	0% (3)	\$0	\$0	\$1,598	-\$1,598
Juvenile wilderness challenge	0% (9)	\$0	\$0	\$3,085	-\$3,085
Juvenile intensive parole supervision	0% (10)	\$0	\$0	\$6,460	-\$6,460
Scared Straight	+6.8% (10)	-\$8,355	-\$6,253	\$58	-\$14,667
Counseling/psychotherapy for juvenile offenders	-18.9% (6)	\$23,126	\$17,309	n/a	n/a
Juvenile education programs	-17.0% (3)	\$41,181	\$26,153	n/a	n/a
Other family-based therapy programs	-12.2% (12)	\$15,006	\$11,231	n/a	n/a
Team Child	-10.9% (2)	\$5,759	\$4,131	n/a	n/a
Juvenile behavior modification	-8.2% (4)	\$19,271	\$12,238	n/a	n/a
Life skills education programs for juvenile offenders	-2.7% (3)	\$6,441	\$4,091	n/a	n/a
Diversion progr. with services (v. regular juvenile court)	-2.7% (20)	\$1,441	\$1,034	n/a	n/a
Juvenile cog-behavioral treatment	-2.5% (8)	\$3,123	\$2,337	n/a	n/a
Court supervision vs. simple release without services	0% (6)	\$0	\$0	n/a	n/a
Diversion programs with services (v. simple release)	0% (7)	\$0	\$0	n/a	n/a
Juvenile intensive probation (as alternative to incarceration)	0% (5)	\$0	\$0	n/a	n/a
Guided Group Interaction	0% (4)	\$0	\$0	n/a	n/a
Transition Programs (longer and/or on-site only)					
Nurse Family Partnership-Mothers	+66.2% (1)	\$11,531	\$8,161	\$5,409	\$14,283
Nurse Family Partnership-Children	+6.4% (1)	\$6,632	\$4,922	\$733	\$12,822
Pre-K education for low income 3 & 4 year olds	+4.2% (8)	\$8,145	\$4,644	\$583	\$12,186
Seattle Social Development Project	+8.6% (1)	\$1,605	\$4,341	n/a	n/a
High school graduation	+8.4% (1)	\$1,738	\$2,851	n/a	n/a
Guiding Good Choices	+8.1% (1)	\$370	\$2,092	n/a	n/a
Parent-Child Interaction Therapy	-3.7% (1)	\$268	\$784	n/a	n/a
Program types in need of additional research & development before we can conclude they do or do not reduce crime outcomes:					
Programs needing more research for parole in the adult offender system					
Case managers in the community for drug offenders	0% (13)				Findings are mixed for this broad grouping of programs.
COA (Faith-based supervision of sex offenders)	-22.3% (1)				Too few evaluations to date.
Day fines (compared to standard probation)	0% (1)				Too few evaluations to date.
Domestic violence courts	0% (2)				Too few evaluations to date.
Faith-based programs	0% (5)				Too few evaluations to date.
Intensive supervision of sex offenders in the community	0% (4)				Findings are mixed for this broad grouping of programs.
Medical treatment of sex offenders	-21.4% (1)				Too few evaluations to date.
Mixed treatment of sex offenders in the community	0% (2)				Too few evaluations to date.
Regular parole supervision vs. no parole supervision	0% (1)				Too few evaluations to date.
Restorative justice programs for lower risk adult offenders	0% (8)				Findings are mixed for this broad grouping of programs.
Therapeutic community programs for mentally ill offenders	-20.8% (2)				Too few evaluations to date.
Work release programs (from prison)	-4.2% (4)				Too few recent evaluations.
Programs needing more research for youth in the juvenile offender system					
Dialectical Behavior Therapy	0% (1)				Too few evaluations to date.
Increased drug testing (in parole) vs. minimal drug testing	0% (1)				Too few evaluations to date.
Juvenile curfews	0% (1)				Too few evaluations to date.
Juvenile day reporting	0% (2)				Too few evaluations to date.
Juvenile jobs programs	0% (3)				Too few recent evaluations.
Juvenile therapeutic communities	0% (1)				Too few evaluations to date.
Mentoring in juvenile justice	0% (1)				Too few evaluations to date.

Crime: The Big Picture

Keeping Track of Crime Rates & Taxpayer Costs in Washington: 1980 to 2009



In 1980, taxpayers spent \$575 per household on the criminal justice system in WA.

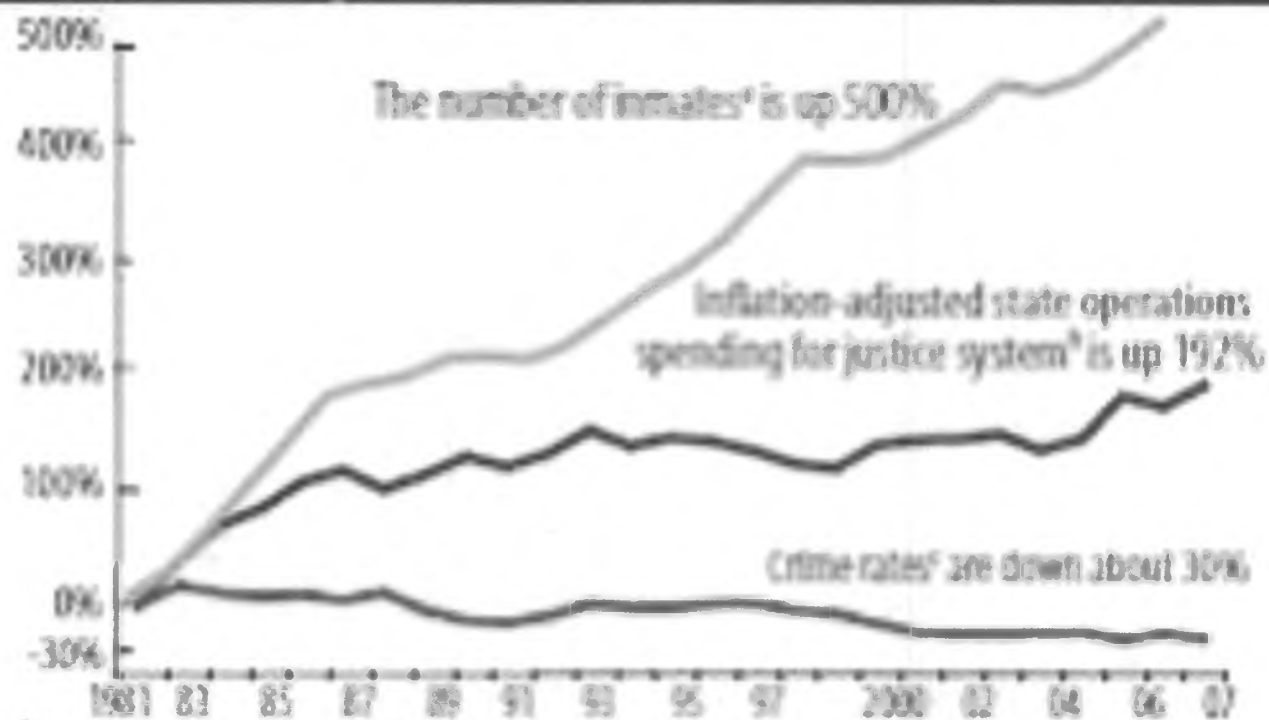
Today they spend \$1,250 per year.

A 117% increase.

In 2009, crime rates were 43% lower than they were in 1980.

Source: Washington State Institute for Public Policy. Data are for Washington State. Monetary values in 2008 dollars. Crime rates cover major felony crimes as reported to police.

Figure 1. Percentage Changes in Alaska Crime Rate, Spending for Justice System, and Number of Inmates, 1981-2007



^a Inmates in prisons, jails, and halfway houses.

^b Spending for Department of Corrections, Public Safety and Law, court system, Division of Juvenile Justice, Public Defender Agency, and Office of Public Advocacy. Does not include capital spending or payment on debt.

^c Rates per 100,000 for murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft.

Sources: U.S. Department of Justice; state budget documents; Alaska Department of Corrections

From: Martin, S. & Colt, S. (2009). *The Cost of Crime: Could The State Reduce Future Crime and Save Money by Expanding Education and Treatment Programs?* Institute of Social and Economic Research, University of Alaska Anchorage, R.S. No. 71.

Are There Evidence-Based Policy Options That Improve Public Outcomes and Save Money?

Our 3-Step Research Approach

1. What works (to improve outcomes); what doesn't?

We analyze all, rigorous evaluations of real world ways to improve the key public outcomes.

2. What are the economics?

We compute benefits and costs to the people of Washington using a consistent approach.

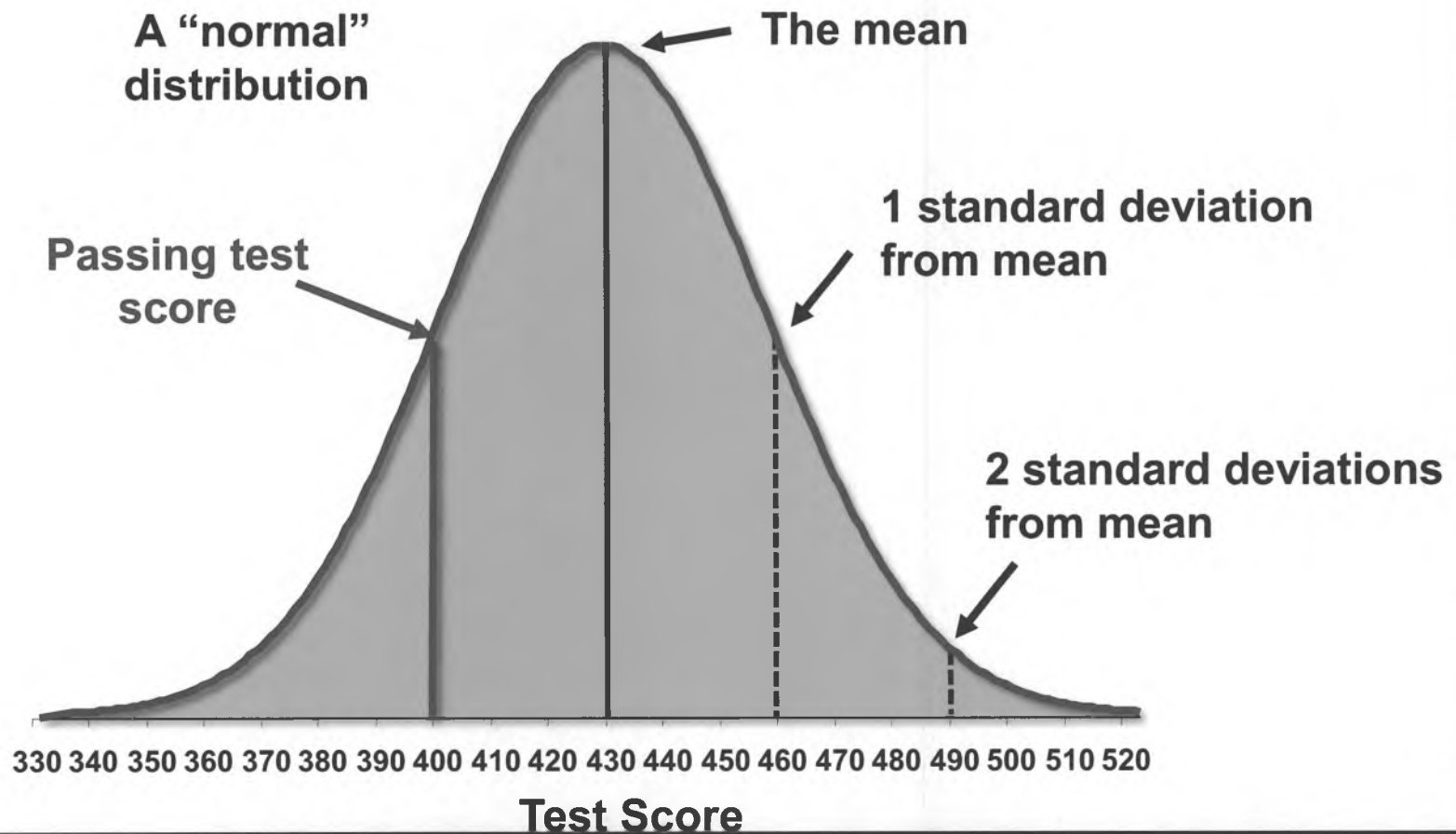
3. What is the risk of success/failure?

How Do We Determine What Works?

- 1. We gather all the studies we can locate on a topic**
- 2. We apply “standards of evidence” to identify the high quality studies**
- 3. We analyze all of the higher quality studies to estimate an average effect**

Average Effect = Effect Sizes

- ✓ Standard deviation = average distance of values from the mean.
- ✓ Effect sizes = impacts expressed in magnitude of standard deviations.



What are the Long-Term Economics?

- **What is the magnitude and timing for each measured outcome (effect size)?**
- **Does the measured outcome have a causal link to another, unmeasured outcome?**
- **What are the long-term impacts on:**
 1. **The participant**
 - ✓ Increased education
 - ✓ Reduced abuse/neglect
 2. **The taxpayer**
 - ✓ Avoided incarceration costs
 - ✓ Avoided child welfare system costs
 3. **Other people in society**
 - ✓ Reduced victimization

Road Map: Overview of WSIPP Benefit-Cost Model

1. Compute Effect Sizes (from 2 literatures)

Program Evaluations:
What Works?

Method:
Meta-analytic reviews

Example:
Does Early Childhood Education reduce crime?



Linkages Between Two Outcomes

Method:
Meta-analytic reviews

Example:
Does more high school graduation cause reduced crime rates?



2. Compute Unit Changes (from "Base" Info)

Example:

Obtain base crime probability for this population

Compute unit change in crime probability:

ECE on crime:
(crime Δ)

ECE on HSGrad:
= ECE Δ X HSGrad Δ

HSGrad on Crime:
(Crime Δ)

Compute unit change in Crimeprobability:
(via Dcox and RR)

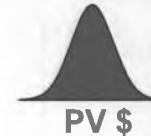
Obtain base HSGrad probability for pop.

3. Apply Monetary Valuation (to Unit Changes)

Direct Monetization of Benefits, Example:

Effect of crime unit change on:

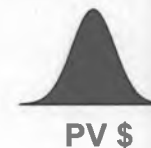
1. Crime victim costs
2. Criminal justice system costs



Indirect Monetization Example:

Effect of change in HSGrad probability:

1. Lifetime labor market earnings
2. Taxes paid



4. Compute Benefit-Cost Statistics

Additional Information

1. Cost of program
2. Discount rates
3. Dead-weight costs
4. Tax rates
5. Inflation index

Convert all nominal dollars to base year.

Arrange cash flows from investment year.

Compute:

1. Net Present Value,
2. Benefit-Cost Ratio
3. Internal Rate of Return

Perform Monte Carlo Simulation:

1. Vary all inputs randomly, run the model many times
2. Compute risk: the odds that an investment will not break-even.



***An Example of Prevention:
Early Childhood Education (ECE) For
Low-income 3 & 4 Year-Olds***

- **66 studies included in the meta-analysis**
- **Population: low-income 3 & 4 year-olds**
- **Range of programs: federal Head Start, state pre-school programs, Perry Preschool, Abecedarian, Chicago Parent Child Centers**
- **Comparison: in program vs. no program**
- **Follow-up period of students: immediately after program to age 40**

An Example of Prevention: ECE For Low-income 3 & 4 Year-Olds

Does Early Childhood Education for 3 & 4 Year-old Low-income Children Affect These Outcomes?

Statistically Significant Impacts

Standardized Test Scores

Increase

High School Graduation

Increase

Crime Rates Later in the Youth's Life

Decrease

K-12 Special Education Placement

Decrease

K-12 Grade Repetition

Decrease

Child Abuse and Neglect

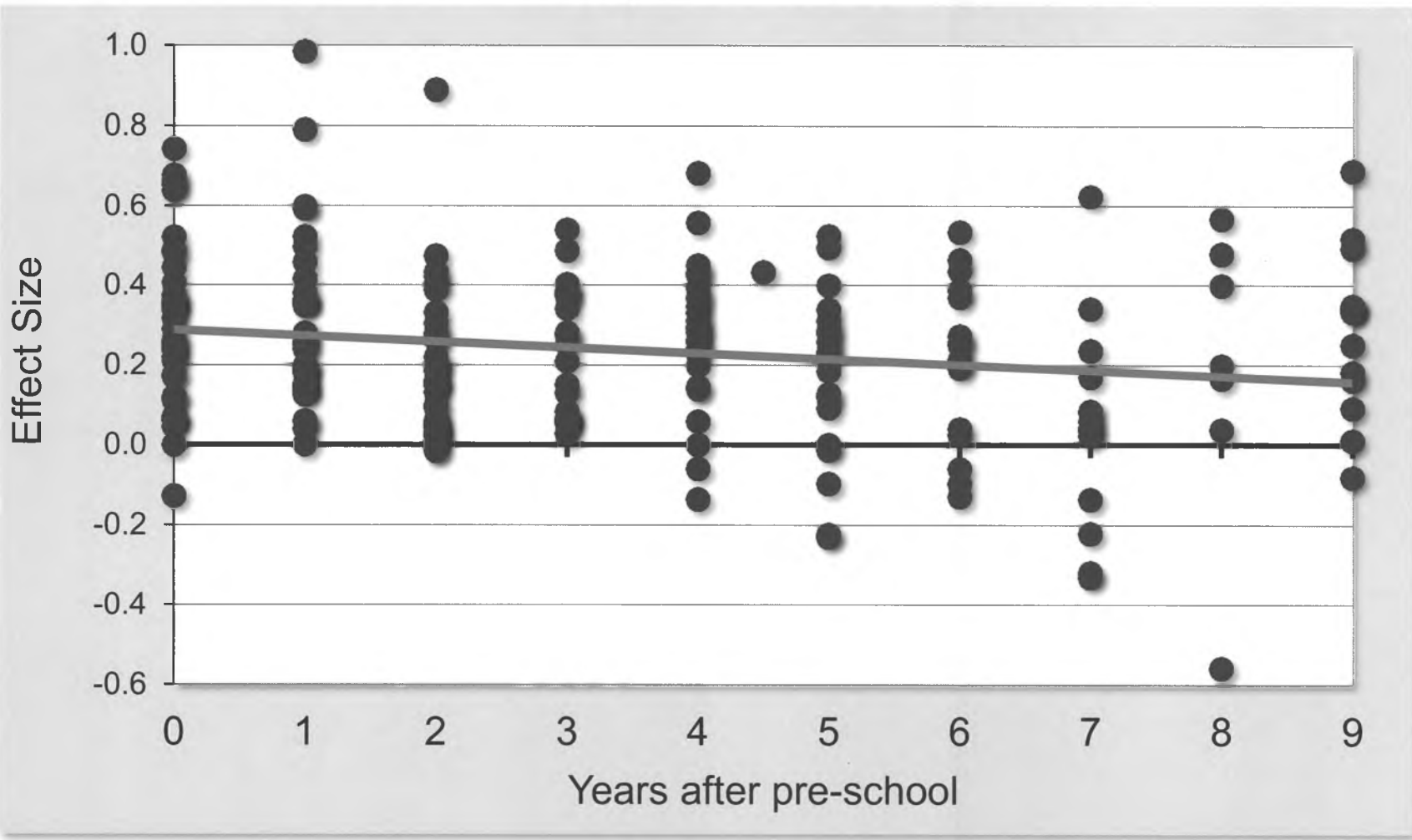
Decrease

Out-of-home Placement

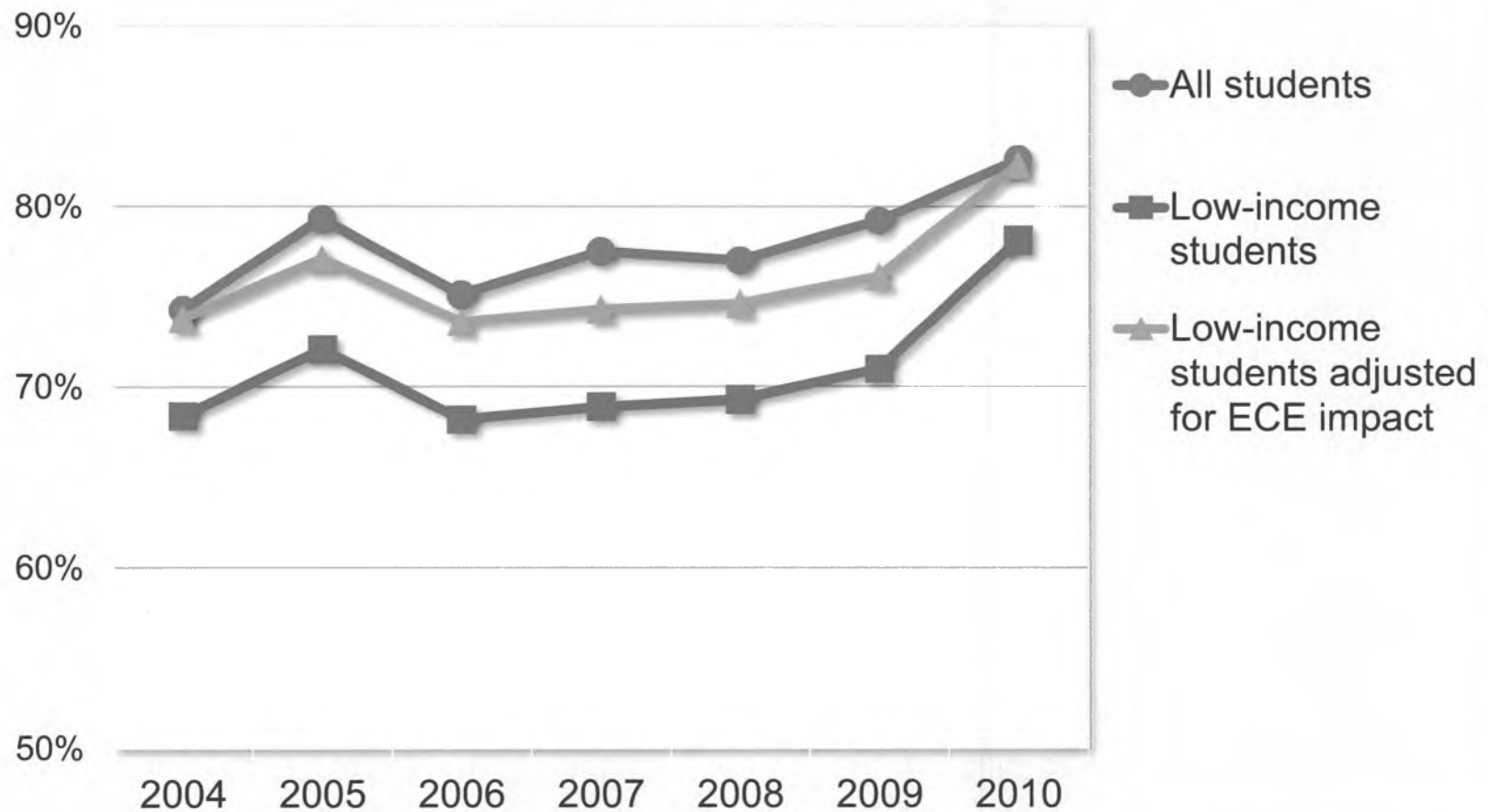
Decrease

*Also measured but insufficient data to draw conclusions:
use of public assistance, teen births, college attendance, employment rates*

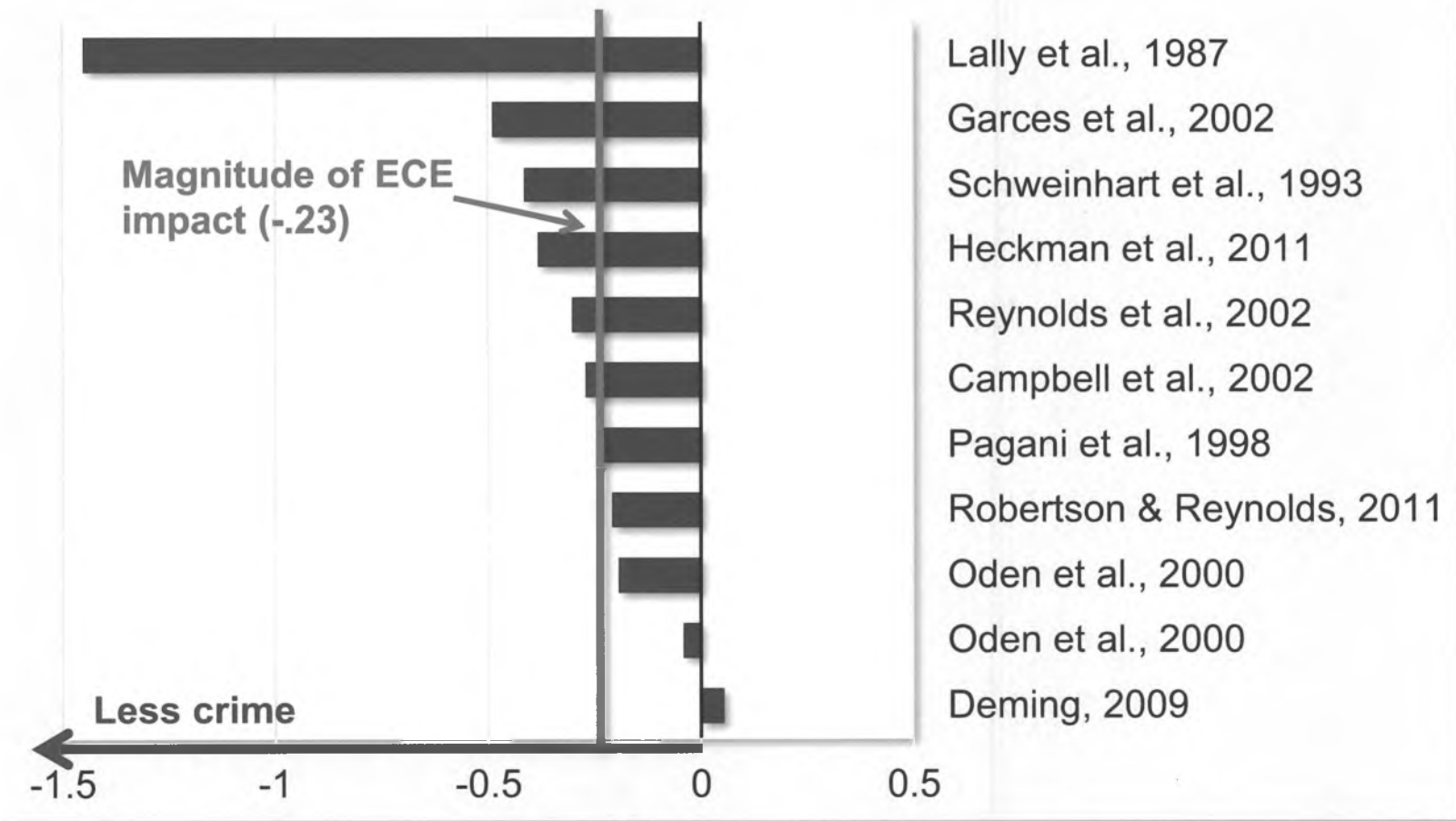
ECE for Low-income 3 & 4 Year-olds: Test Score Impacts and “Fadeout”



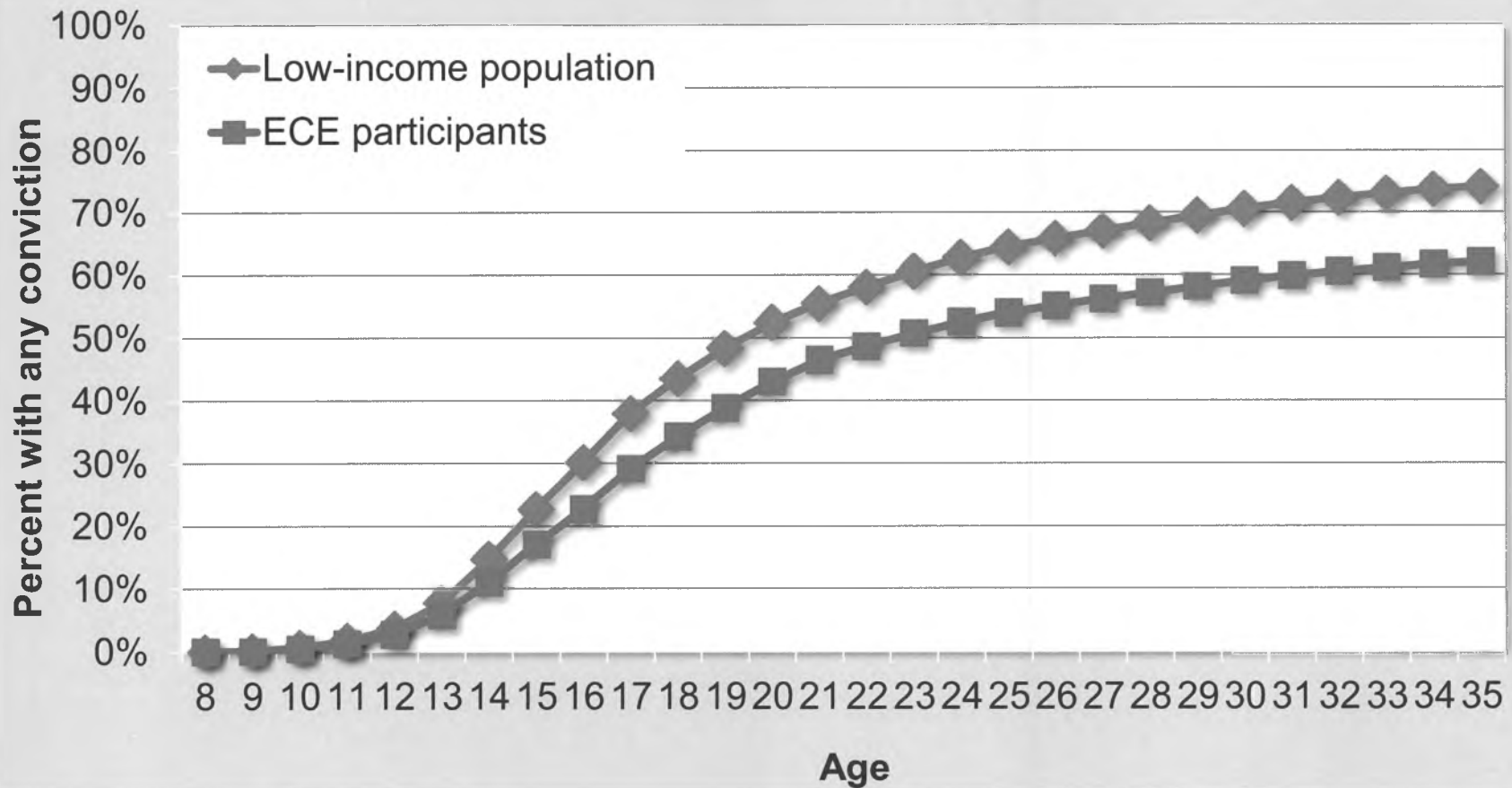
ECE for Low-income 3 & 4 Year-olds: Washington State High School Graduation Rates



ECE for Low-income 3 & 4 Year-olds: Crime Impacts



ECE for Low-income 3 & 4 Year-olds: Expected Crime Rates



ECE for Low-Income 3 & 4 Year-Olds: Return on Investment

Benefits Per Individual

Main Source of Benefits

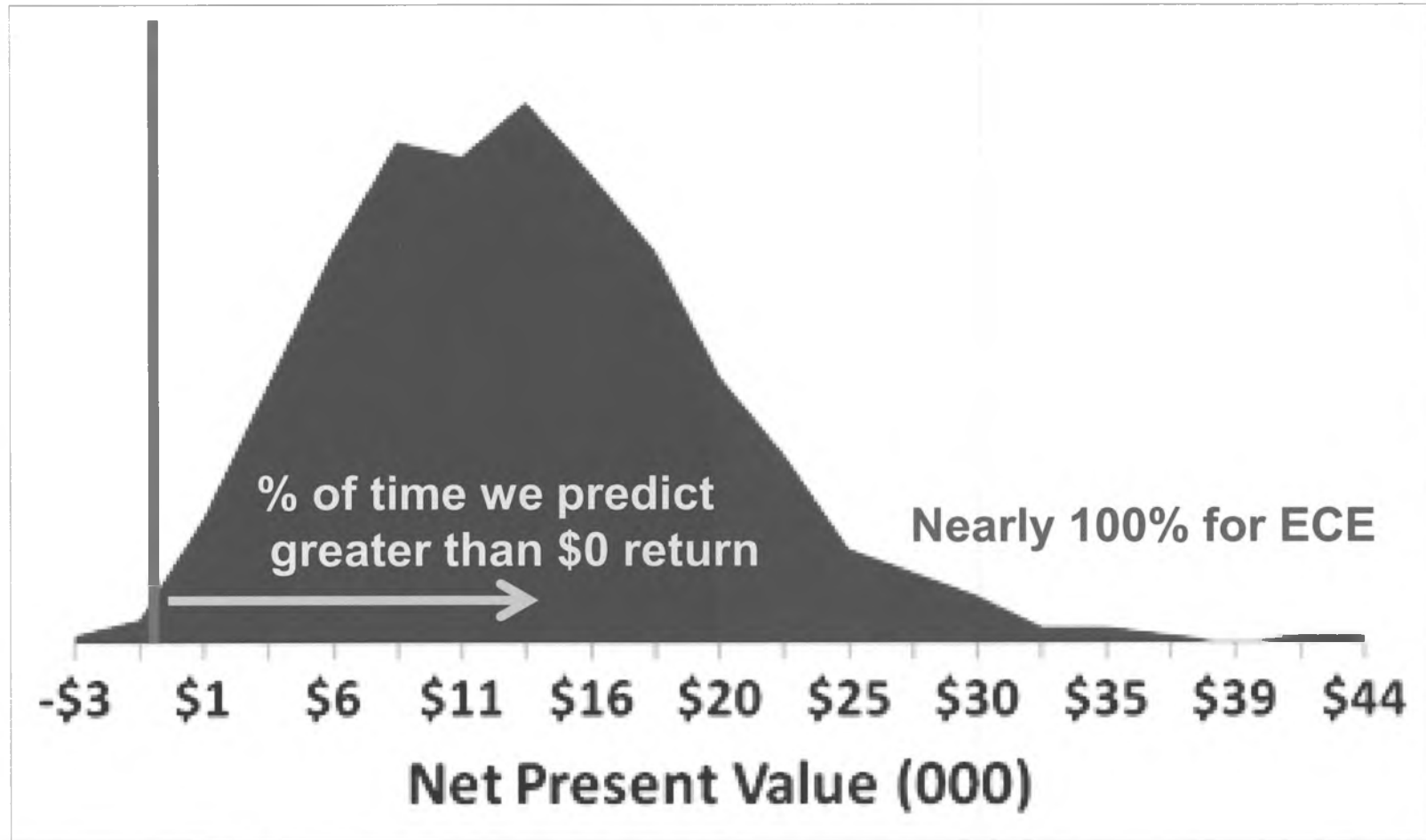
Reduced crime	\$6,066	Lower CJ / victim costs
Educational gains	\$9,887	Increased earnings
Special ed reduction	\$1,098	Lower K-12 costs
Grade repetition reduction	\$310	Lower K-12 costs
Less child abuse & neglect	\$637	Lower CW / victim costs
Fewer out-of-home placements	\$379	Lower CW / victim costs
Lower health care system costs	\$662	Lower Medicaid enroll.

Total Benefits Per Individual \$21,667

Cost Per Individual \$7,295

Benefits Per Dollar of Cost \$3.01 (= 6% ROI)

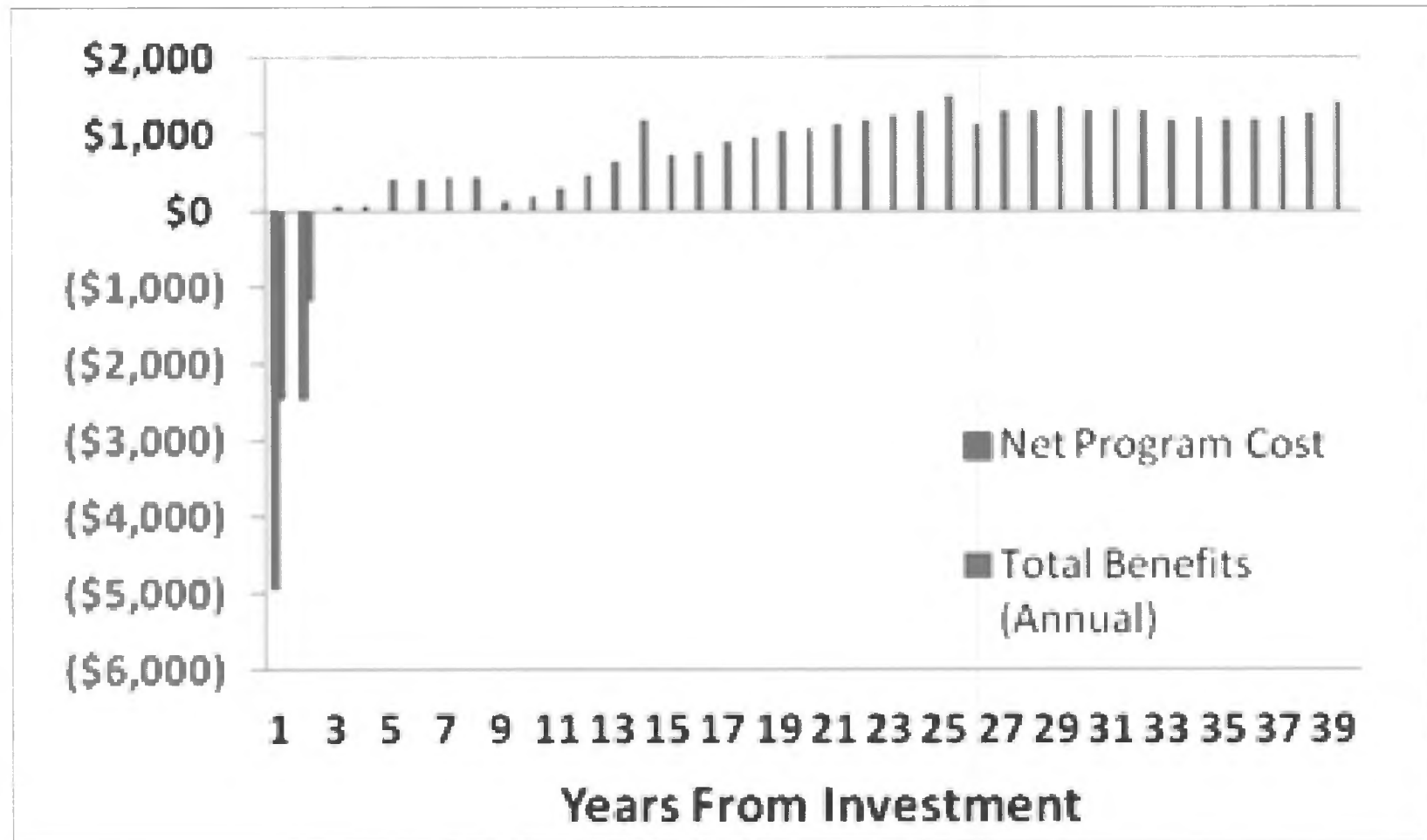
ECE for Low-Income 3 & 4 Year-olds: Investment Risk



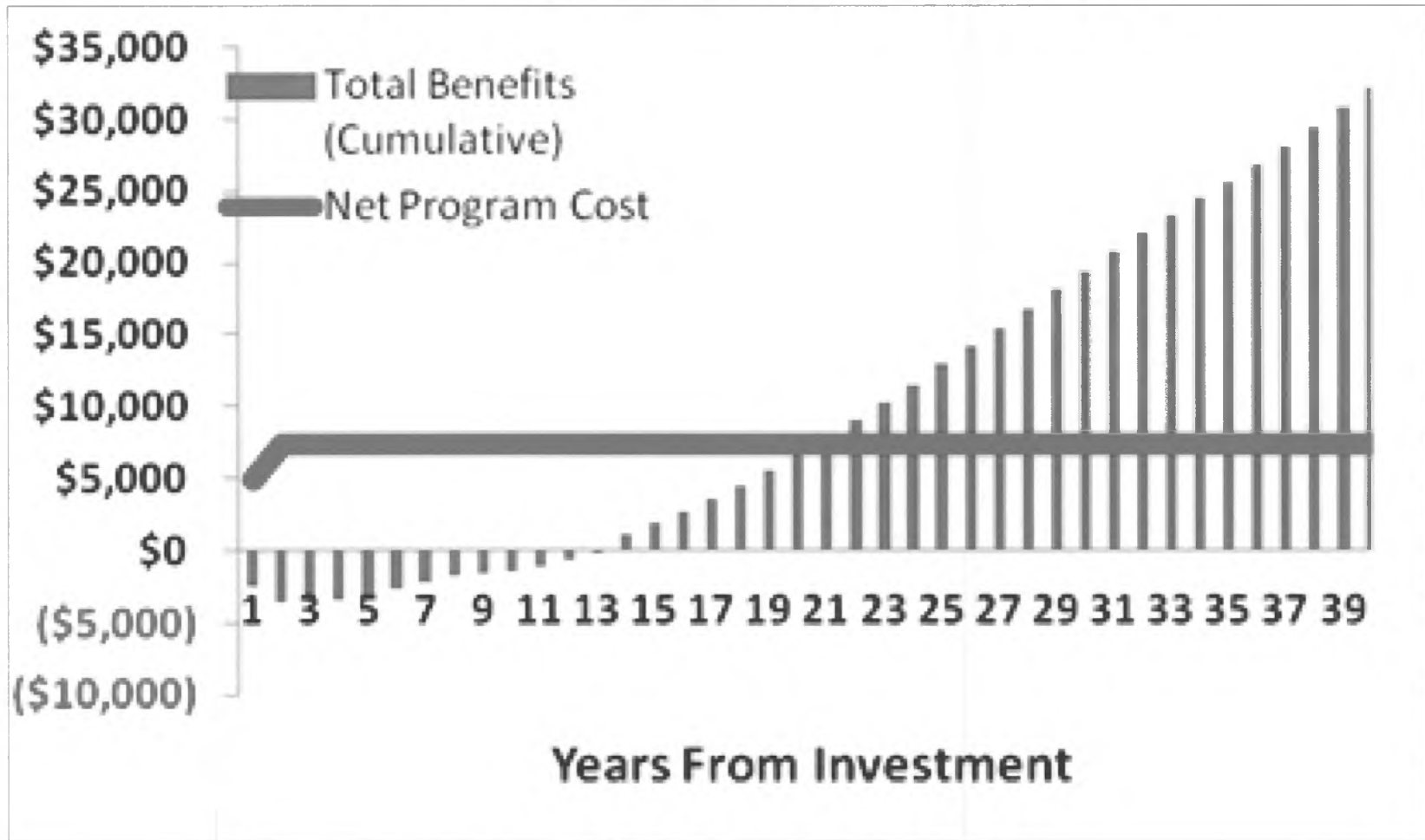
ECE for Low-Income 3 & 4 Year-olds: Estimates of Benefits

Benefit	To participant	To taxpayers	To others	Other indirect	Total
Crime	\$0	\$1,352	\$4,031	\$683	\$6,066
Earnings via hsgrad	\$1,431	\$527	\$0	\$265	\$2,223
Earnings via test scores	\$6,353	\$2,342	\$0	\$1,182	\$9,887
Health care costs via hsgrad	-\$136	\$1,059	-\$792	\$532	\$662
Special education	\$0	\$730	\$0	\$368	\$1,098
Grade repetition	\$0	\$206	\$0	\$103	\$310
Child abuse & negl.	\$854	\$131	\$0	\$66	\$1,051
Out-of-home plcmt.	\$0	\$251	\$0	\$128	\$379

ECE for Low-Income 3 & 4 Year-olds: Investment Returns, Annual



ECE for Low-Income 3 & 4 Year-olds: Investment Returns, Cumulative



ECE for Low-Income 3 & 4 Year-olds: Summary

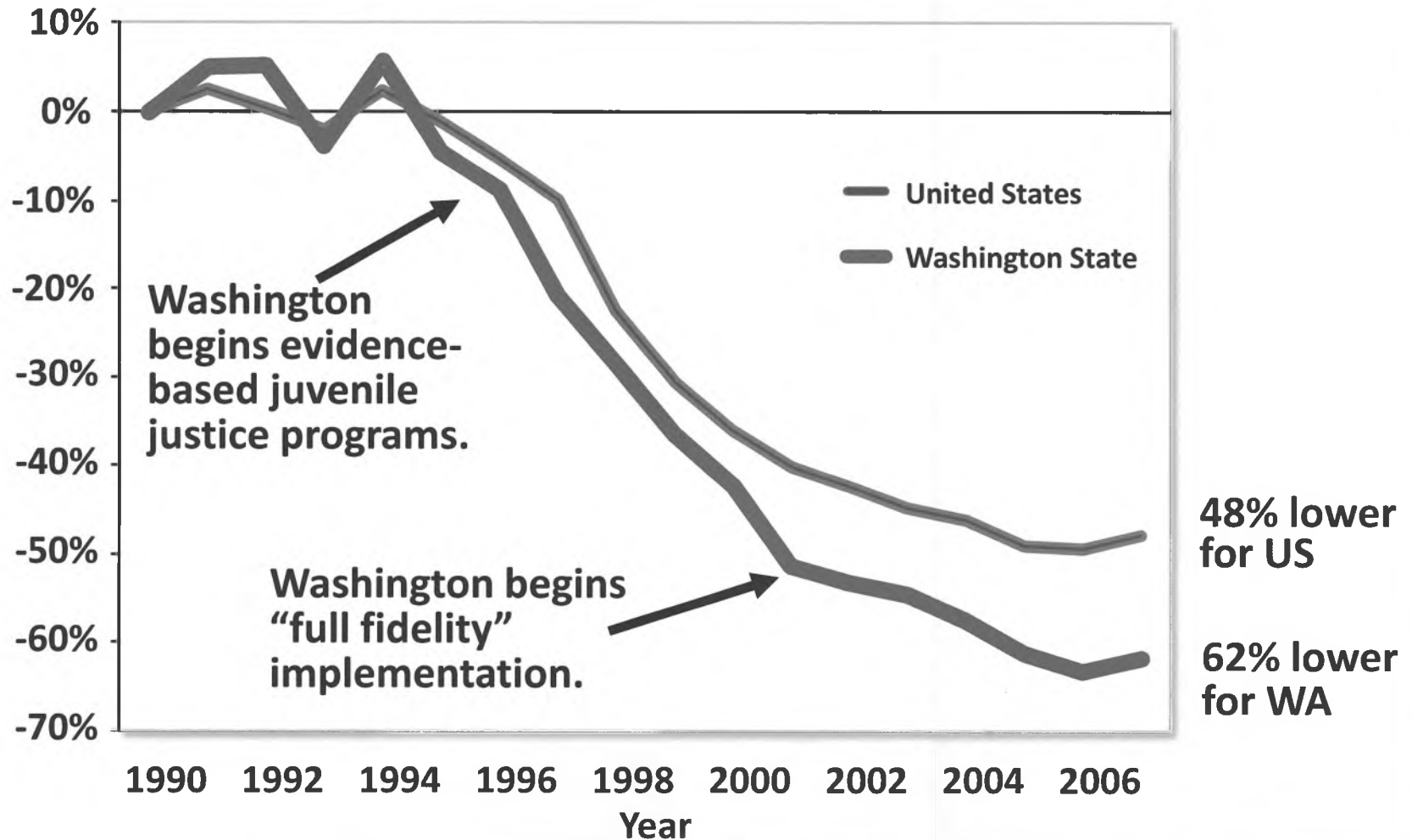
- **The evidence: ECE improves outcomes across multiple dimensions (education, crime, child welfare, health care).**
 - Crime rates among participants are reduced by 20 percent;
 - Earlier educational interventions (preschool vs. high school) have stronger impact on crime.
- **The economics: ECE pays off (\$3 per \$1 investment).**
- **The risk = low. ECE nearly always breaks even.**

Some Major Washington Legislative Actions

- ✓ **Began funding several evidence-based juvenile justice programs in late 1990s and early 2000s.**
- ✓ **2002 Legislature cut prison sentences (for drug offenders) and diverted some of the fiscal savings to drug courts (from the WSIPP list).**
- ✓ **2007 Legislature funded a portfolio of evidence-based criminal justice programs in adult and juvenile corrections, and prevention.**
- ✓ **2006-present: Early childhood education passes the economic test and the legislature has taken steps to include it as part of Washington's basic education program.**

Keeping Track of Results: Juvenile Arrest Rates

The change since 1990 in the United States and in Washington (WA) State



Three Implementation Issues

- ✓ **Formal Assessment Process (Tools)**
to align participants with the right programs,
and to focus resources on higher-risk populations

- ✓ **State-Funded Quality/Fidelity System**
to assure better adherence to the:
 - assessment system, and
 - the intervention program models

- ✓ **Funding Formulas with the Right Incentives**
to encourage interest, adherence, and innovations
in evidence-based programs

Early Childhood Education in Washington State: Recent Developments

- **Department of Early Learning (created 2006)**
- **State-funded voluntary ECE: full phase-in by 2018**
- **WaKIDS: pilot kindergarten assessment**
- **2011 Race to the Top \$60 million grant to:**
 - Implement Quality Rating and Improvement System
 - Expand WaKIDS
 - Provide professional development incentives
 - Strengthen data system

Questions?

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS
OFFICE DISTRICT OF ALASKA

Karen L. Loeffler
United States Attorney

DISTRICT OF ALASKA

- 24 Assistant U.S. Attorneys (20 criminal/4 civil)
- Criminal and Civil Cases
- 3 Offices
- Approximately 3 Criminal Special Assistant U.S. Attorneys – 1 full time

OUTLINE

- USAO's role in Alaska Law Enforcement
- Federal Law Enforcement Agencies
- Federal Crime Priorities
- Joint Task Forces and Cooperative Efforts
- Public/Private Partnerships and how they leverage limited resources
- Examples and Recent successes
- Differences State and Federal
- Challenges

USAO's ROLE

- Federal Crimes
- Anti-terrorism
- Cybercrime
- Immigration
- Identity Theft
- Program Fraud/financial crimes/tax cases
- OCDEFT
- Interstate investigations (Lacey Act)
- Misc Other Statutes

COOPERATIVE EFFORTS

- Project Safe Childhood

- Child Pornography

- Interstate Enticement

ICAC – Alaska's Internet Crimes Against Children
Task Force

Sex Trafficking

Cooperative Efforts

- Rural Alaska Violence
- Alaska's Federal Rural Alaska Prosecutor
- 11 Indictments – firearm crimes
- No Indian Country/ TLOA DV Provisions do not operate in Alaska
- Violence Against Women Act – Issues
- Alaska Rural Justice Law Enforcement Commission

NARCOTICS/SUBSTANCE ABUSE

- OCDEFT – USAO Mission
- Key Federal Tools – GJ/Interstate Connections/penalties
- Safe Street Task Force/Partnership with MOA
 - 203 convictions/gang and violence connections

Trends

More sophistication

NARCOTICS SUBSTANCE ABUSE

- Juneau Office – September 2009
- Biggest trend is abuse of prescription drugs
- Effort to dismantle organization and take the money
- Southeast Safe Streets Task Force

FORFEITURE

- Feds Give State and Local Law Enforcement Money!
- Proceeds and Facilities of Crime
- 2011 Numbers
 - Over \$11 million in judicial forfeitures
 - \$29 million in civil collections

Sharing with State and Local Law Enforcement is generally approximately 80%

JOINT TASK FORCES CON'T

- Environmental Crimes
- Fish and Wildlife Crimes
- Financial Crimes

FINANCIAL CRIMES

- National Identity Theft Working Group
- Alaska Financial Crimes Task Force
- Trends – Elder Victimization
- Business Frauds/Embezzlements

PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

- Narcotics/Substance Abuse
- Fraud
- Violence

CHALLENGES TO LAW ENFORCEMENT

- Keeping up with electronics
- Ease of Access becomes Ease of Infiltration



State of Alaska Department of Law

21st Century Prosecution

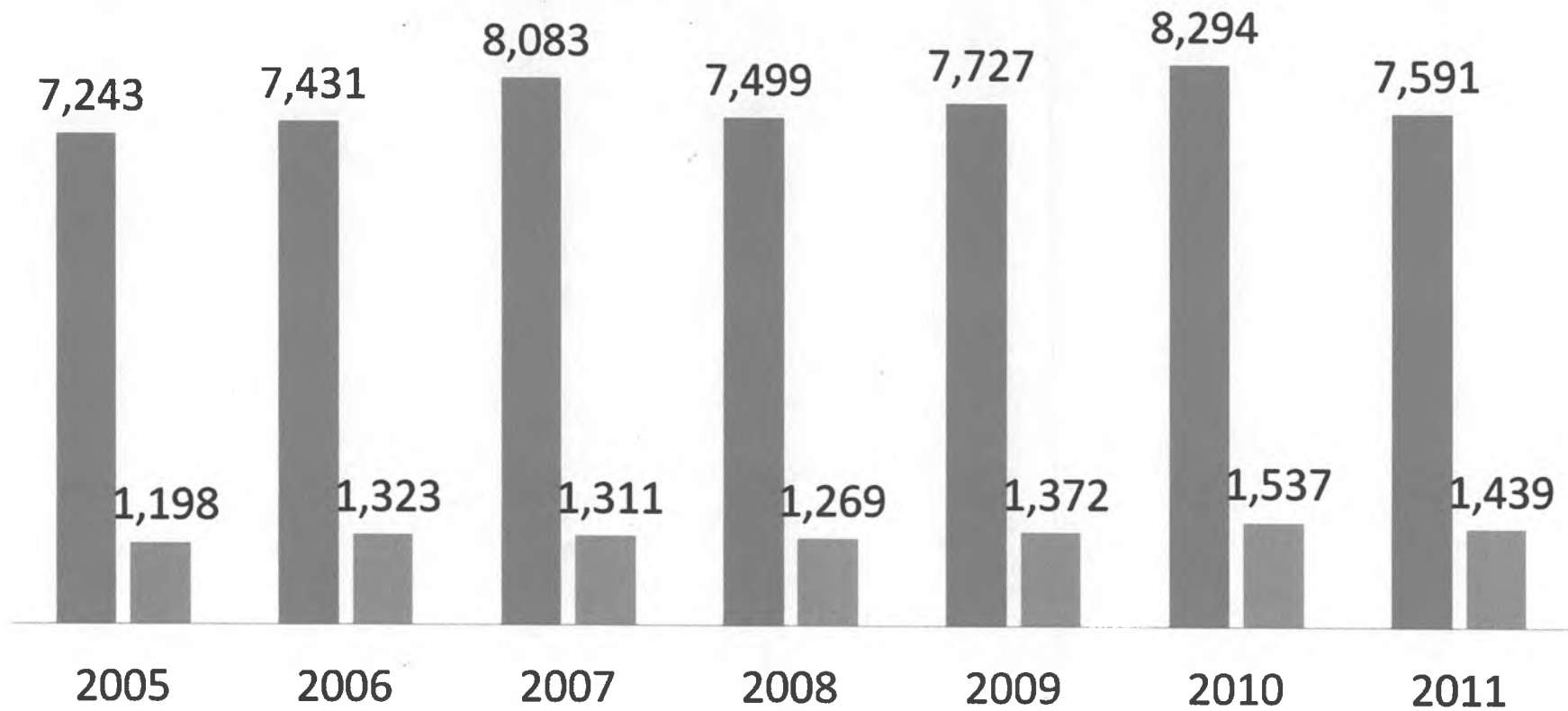
Richard Svobodny
Acting Attorney General

Prosecutors in Statewide Offices



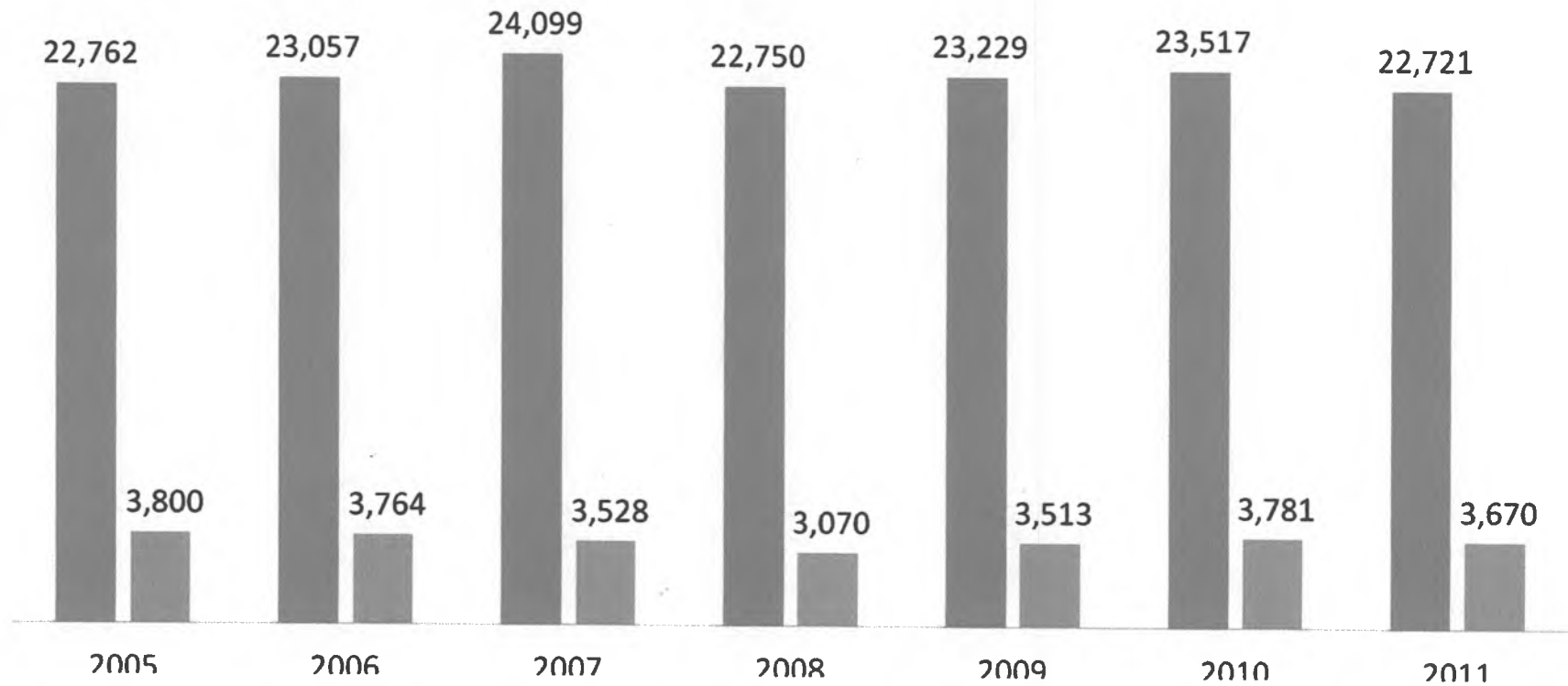
Felonies Referred

■ Total ■ Domestic Violence

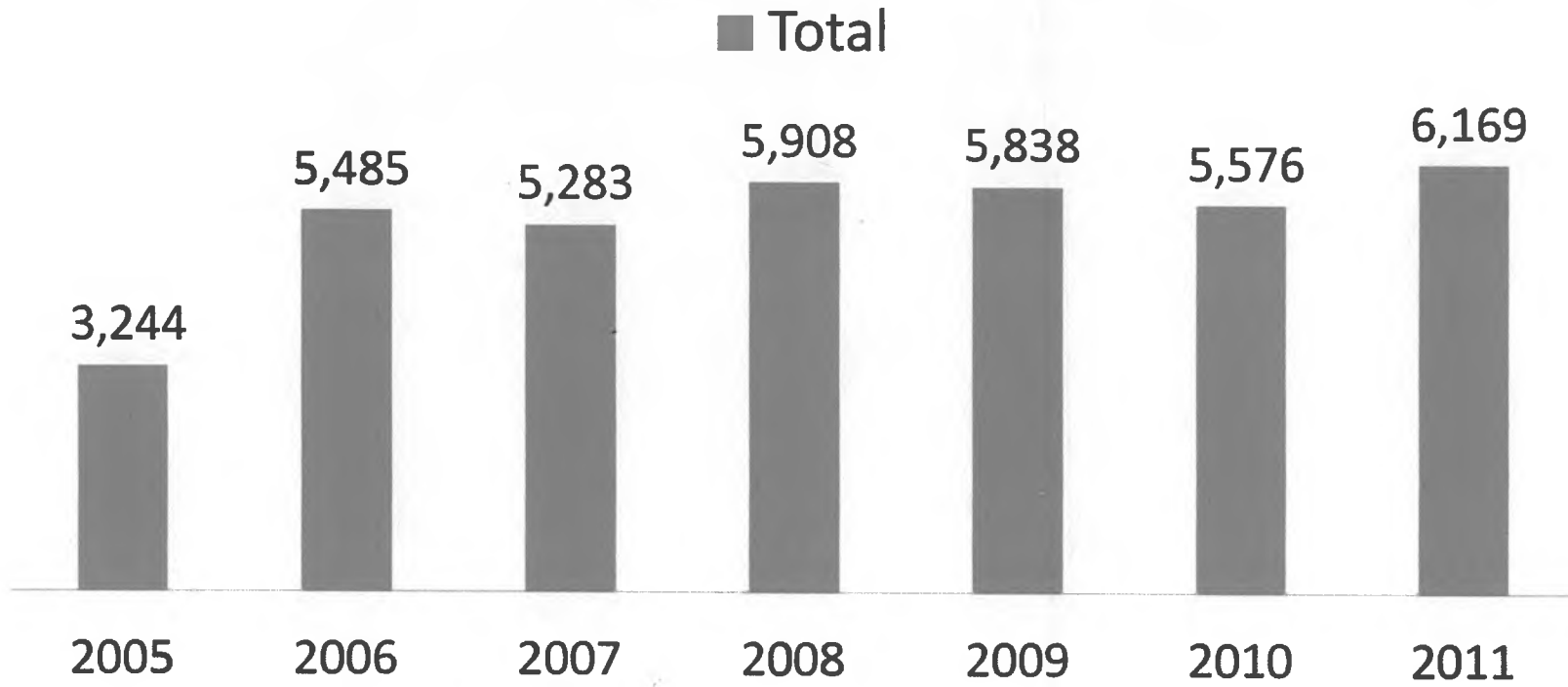


Misdemeanors Referred

■ Total ■ Domestic Violence

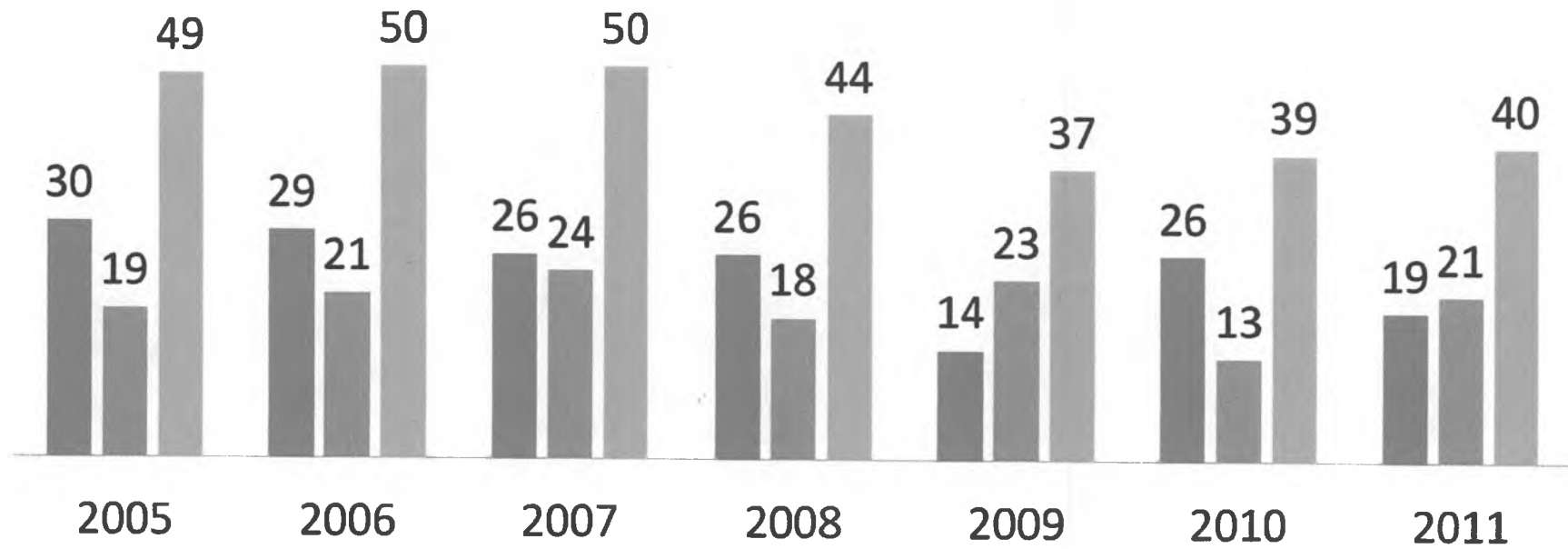


Other Cases Referred

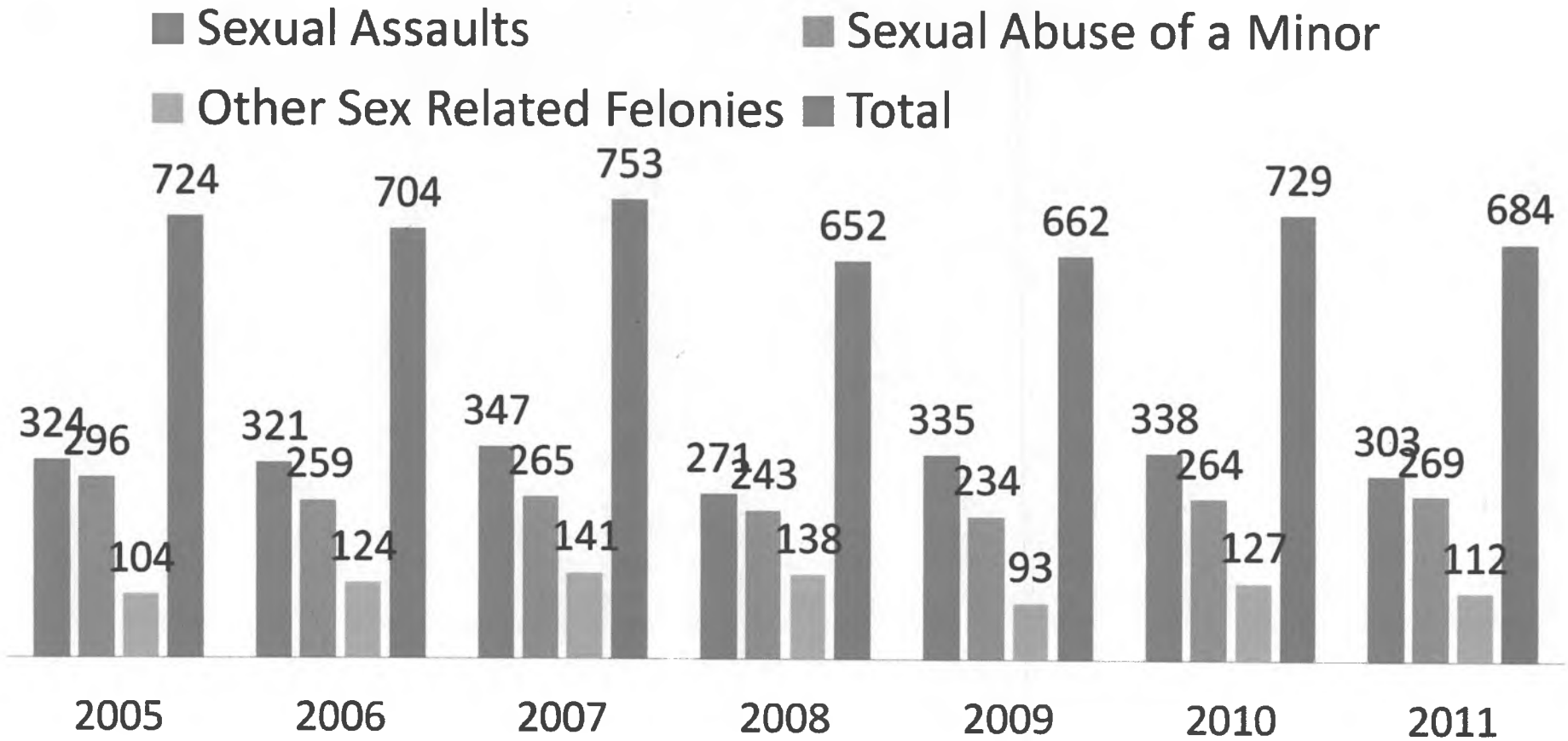


Murders

■ Murder 1 ■ Murder 2 ■ Total:

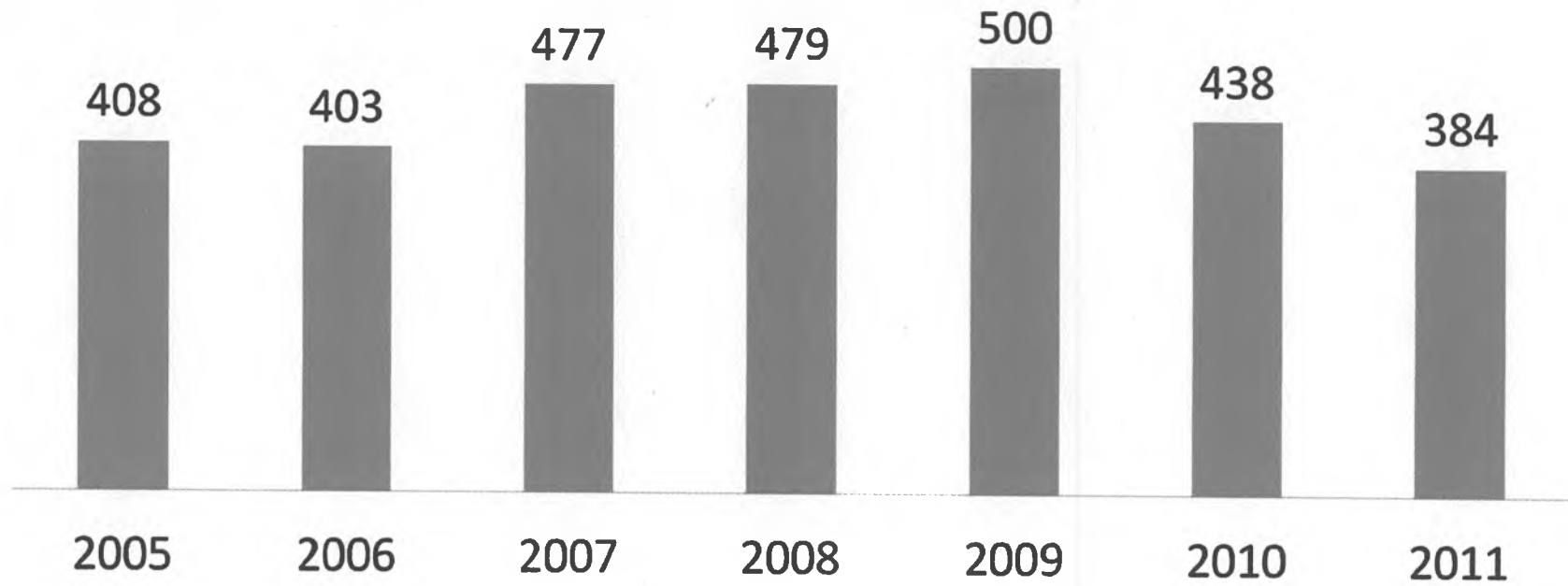


Sexual Offenses



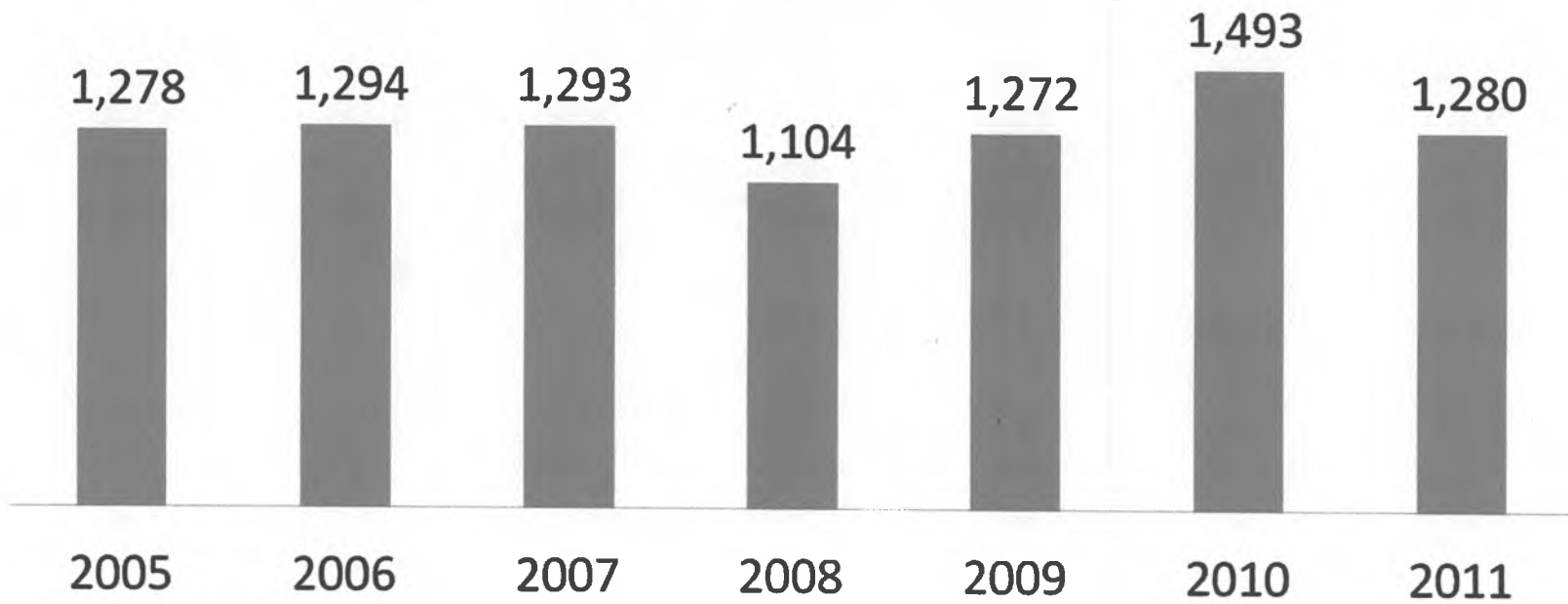
Felony DUI

■ Felony DUI



Felony Drugs

■ Felony Drugs



Anchorage Municipal Prosecutor's Office



Cynthia Franklin

MOA Prosecution

- Division of MOA
Department of Law
- Misdemeanors Only
- Process 10,000-12,000 cases per year
- 14 attorneys, 18 staff
- Cases filed in District Court (People's Court)



MOA Misdemeanor Case Counts

Cases	2009	2010	2011
Received	11436	10693	10347
Filed	8169	7372	6632
Declined	2638	2658	2424
Diverted	629	663	1291

Declines v. Dismissals

Dismissal = Case filed with Court System, later dismissed

Decline = Case never filed with Court System

Percentage of Total Cases	2009	2010	2011
Dismissals	20.66%	21.09%	18.70%
Declines	23.96%	22.95%	25.90%

Accomplishments

- **ADVPP** (Anchorage Domestic Violence Prevention Project)
 - MPO has only dedicated DV unit in the State of Alaska
- **DV Victim Safety and Bail Condition Enforcement**
 - Multi-agency team includes APD, MOA Prosecution, MOA DHHS, AWAIC
- **Grant Funded**
 - Federal Money ended last year
 - Edward Byrne grant keeping project alive
 - Lack of funding may create gap before SOA E-Bail comes to Anchorage (and E-bail lacks victim piece)
- **Anticipate adding Felony DV bail conditions in 2012**

Other Successes

- PSN Federal Grant
 - Municipal Prosecutor cross-designated to prosecute in Federal District Court
 - Emphasis on drug and weapons cases
- Technology Upgrades/Streamlining Processes
 - Heading into a paperless future
 - Creating more consistency in filing decisions and contact with victims

Challenges

- Municipal assault ordinance deemed inadequate for State recidivist assaults
 - Rewrote ordinance to match State's A4
 - Must start over in building convictions on many offenders, particularly DV
 - Anchorage DA's Office and APD pulled together with MOA to create smoothest transition possible
- Substance Abuse, especially alcohol

Relationships with Other Criminal Justice Agencies

- Criminal Justice Working Group
- Other inter-agency groups
 - MAJIC (Multi Agency Judicial Information Consortium)
 - Prisoner Reentry Task Force
 - ACPRTF (Anchorage Community Police Relations Task Force)
 - Violent Crime Working Group
 - Anchorage DV and Sexual Assault Caucus, Fatality Review Team, Criminal Rules Committee

Inter-Agency Projects

- ADVPP
- 24/7 Sobriety Monitoring Pilot Project
- PSN grant with US Attorneys Office
- Crime Victims Rights Week
- DVAM (Dom Violence Awareness Month)

Community Prosecution

Prosecutors have a responsibility not only to prosecute cases but to:

- Solve Public Safety Problems
- Prevent Crime
- Improve Public Confidence in the Justice System



MOA and Community Prosecution

- Cooperation of APD who is ramping up Community Policing in tandem with us
- “Nuisance Crimes” lend themselves to community prosecution models
 - Example: Neighborhood Accountability Panels
- Other MOA departments can be brought to bear on problems
 - Code Compliance, Licensing

Community Prosecution- Next Steps for MOA Prosecution

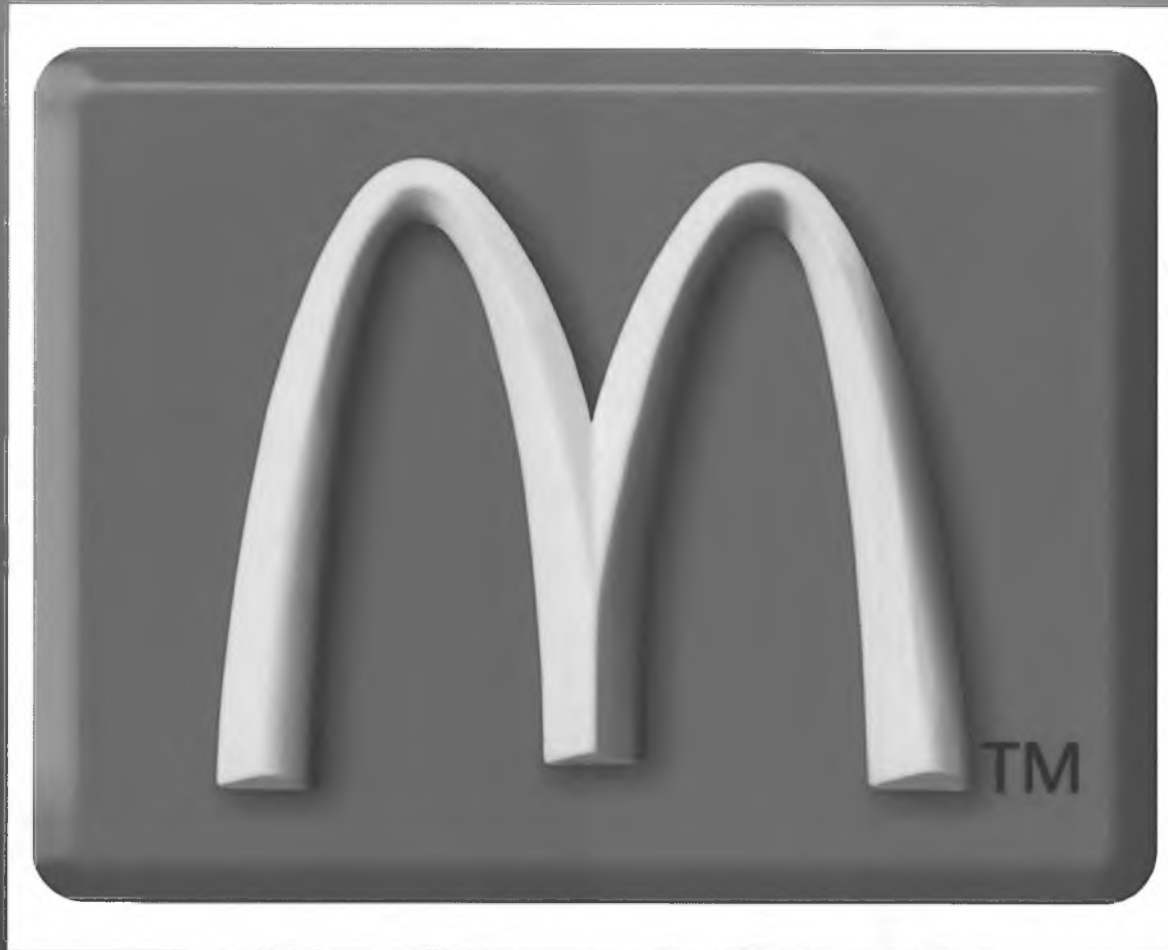
- Align case assignments with APD districts, creating prosecutor assignments for 6 areas
- Begin getting community input on justice issues
- Work on specific problems like truancy



What Can Legislature Do?

- Give preference to funding inter-agency or multi-disciplinary projects that incorporate proven alternatives to incarceration
- Fund ADVPP program to avoid a gap in services to victims and loss of extremely effective tool in DV cases
- Fund other programs that can serve as tools across agencies and programs, such as 24/7

Thanks For Listening



MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE



Department of Health and Human Services

907-343-6718

Mayor Dan Sullivan

Anchorage Domestic Violence Prevention Project December 2006 – November 2011

The Anchorage Domestic Violence Prevention Project (ADVPP) is a partnership between the Municipal Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), the Municipal Prosecutor's Office (MPO), the Anchorage Police Department (APD), and the Abused Women's Aid In Crisis, Inc. (AWAIC). ADVPP goals are to: 1) increase offender accountability, and 2) increase victim safety. Serving victims throughout the entire state of Alaska, ADVPP uses Jaqueline Campbell's *Danger Assessment* matrix, and will evaluate the project as a prevention tool.

In 2002 DHHS was awarded **\$599,035** by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women, to create a management information system to allow law enforcement to share information concerning domestic violence cases. Since then DHHS, on behalf of ADVPP, has received almost **\$5,000,000** in federal dollars, culminating most recently (2011) in an **\$889,607** grant from the Alaska Department of Public Safety, with Bureau of Justice Assistance funds, which ends in February 2013.

These monies have supported two (2) police detectives, three (3) MPO clerks, a victim advocate at AWAIC and a data analyst/project manager at DHHS. ADVPP is highly successful in meeting its goals:

- Since December 2006 ADVPP has tracked 10,152 misdemeanor domestic violence cases.
- Sixty-four percent (64%) of defendants are males; thirty-six percent (36%) are females.
- Charges and arrests for violations of conditions of release increased 77.5 %.
- ADVPP police detectives conducted 2,613 compliance checks. Compliance increased 21.9 % over the course of the grant; noncompliance decreased 28.2 percent. (Unknowns remained relatively stable.)
- Recidivism during the project period decreased 46.8 percent.
- A total of 7,124 victims have been served through ADVPP from 34 communities across the state: 1,936 victims by AWAIC, and 5,188 victims by the MPO. Over \$380,000 in emergency financial assistance has been distributed to enhance victim safety, and 53 victims have been relocated to escape potentially lethal situations.
- The number of domestic violence homicides decreased 54.7 percent between 2000 and 2009, a statistically significant difference. The 5-year average number of domestic violence homicides decreased significantly between 2000-2004 and 2005-2009 (during which time ADVPP operated) (t-test; $p < .05$).
- In August 2010 the Police Executive Research Forum recognized ADVPP as a policing "best practice."¹

¹ The Anchorage Police Department Staffing and Deployment Study, August 2010, The Police Executive Research Forum, found at:
<http://www.muni.org/Departments/police/Documents/PERF%20APD%20Deployment%20Study.pdf>

Anchorage Domestic Violence Prevention Project II: Summary of Findings

November 2009

**Municipality of Anchorage
Department of Health and Human Services
Human Services Division
Safety Links Program
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A Letter from the ADVPP Partners

At the Municipality of Anchorage, we work hard to ensure the health and welfare of citizens. The Municipal Department of Health and Human Service (DHHS), Anchorage Police Department (APD) and Municipal Prosecutor’s Office (MPO), along with the Abused Women Aid in Crisis, Inc. (AWAIC), have been working together for more than 20 years to address the problem of violence.

We acknowledge that domestic violence is both a serious public health issue and public safety concern. To address this issue, DHHS, APD, and MPO created the Anchorage Domestic Violence Prevention Project (ADVPP), made possible through grants from the U.S. Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women (OVW). This partnership includes AWAIC, the state’s largest domestic violence shelter. ADVPP is a community level intervention and prevention strategy founded on data, research, public input, and collaboration with other public and private agencies.

ADVPP II combines the specialized services from each department and now, more than ever, victims of domestic violence can be assured that safety, support and resources are available in Anchorage.

This report presents finding from the successful ADVPP project. We are confident that the community, including policy makers and service providers, will find it a useful tool for sustaining and expanding upon the contributions that ADVPP has made to improve the criminal justice system.

We look forward to continuing to make a difference.

~ The ADVPP Team~

Prevent ~ Promote ~ Protect

Contents

A Letter from ADVPP Partners.....	i
Contents.....	ii
Trends, Tables, Figures.....	iii
Executive Summary.....	1
Section I: Project Background and Partners.....	5
Project Background.....	6
ADVPP Partners and Roles.....	9
Section II: Outcomes.....	11
Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) – Strategies.....	12
Project Coordination.....	12
Project Outcomes.....	13
Project Data.....	14
Confidentiality.....	14
Anchorage Police Department (APD) – Enforcement.....	15
Domestic Violence Reports and Cases.....	16
Compliance Checks.....	17
Warrant Service.....	20
Incarcerated Offenders.....	22
Impacts on Domestic Violence.....	23
Municipal Prosecutor’s Office (MPO) – Track Defendants and Bail Conditions.....	26
Cases.....	27
Hearings.....	31
Charges.....	34
Defendants.....	35
Victims.....	49
Abused Women’s Aid in Crisis, Inc. (AWAIC) – Victim Assistance.....	53
Intensive Case Management Services.....	54
Emergency Assistance.....	58
Demographics.....	60
Section III: Systems, Recommendations, Resources.....	61
Criminal Justice and Public Health.....	62
Batterer Typology.....	64
Staff Recommendations.....	66
Community Resources.....	67

Appendices

Appendix A: DHHS Safety Links Data Fields and Sources.....	68
Appendix B: Little Blue and Little Green Booklets.....	75
Appendix C: Protective Orders.....	77
Appendix D: Anchorage and Alaska Laws Related to Domestic Violence.....	78

Trends, Tables, Figures

Project Trends

Trend 1: Number and Rate of Domestic Violence Reports, 1999-2009.....	16
Trend 2: Compliance Checks by Project Period.....	17
Trend 3: Change in Known Violation Status by Project Year.....	18
Trend 4: Defendants Arrested for VCRs by Project Year.....	19
Trend 5: Arrest Warrants by Project Year.....	20
Trend 6: Number of Arrest Warrants Served by Month.....	21
Trend 7: Average Number of Days to Serve a Warrant.....	21
Trend 8: Defendants Who Reoffended During Project.....	23
Trend 9: Defendants Who Reoffended by Gender and Project Year.....	24
Trend 10: Defendants with Prior Domestic Violence Assault Charges.....	24
Trend 11: Number of VCRs per Month Charged by ADVPP and Other Officers....	25
Trend 12: Number of VCRs Charged by Project Year.....	25
Trend 13: Average Length of Cases with Judgments.....	27
Trend 14: Number of Cases with Convictions.....	29
Trend 15: Court Proceedings by Type and Project Year.....	30
Trend 16: Defendants with Protective Orders by Year.....	44
Trend 17: Financial Assistance by Project Year.....	58

Data Tables

Table 1: Partnerships for ADVPP II.....	10
Table 2: MPO Clerk Contacts with Victims by Type.....	32
Table 3: Charges by Type.....	33
Table 4: Demographic Summary of Defendants.....	34
Table 5: Charges by Defendant Gender.....	35
Table 6: Prior Convictions and Protective Orders by Defendant Gender.....	35
Table 7: Defendant Age by Gender.....	39
Table 8: Defendant Age and Current and Prior Domestic Violence Assault Charges.....	40
Table 9: Demographics of Victims.....	48
Table 10: Number of Charges Based on Race/Ethnicity of Victims and Defendants.....	51

Table 11: Types of Incidents Reported to AWAIC Compared with Types of Charges Against Male Defendants in MPO Cases.....	55
Table 12: Female Adult Victims by Race/Ethnicity, AWAIC and MPO	60

Figures of Partner Data

Figure 1: Interagency Coordination of ADVPP II.....	9
Figure 2: ADVPP Funding by Project.....	12

Anchorage Police Department

Figure 3: Number and Status of Compliance Checks by Month.....	17
Figure 4: Violation Status by Type.....	18
Figure 5: Unknown Compliance Status by Type.....	19
Figure 6: Domestic Violence Cases with Compliance Officers and Arrest Warrants.....	20
Figure 7: Net Jail Time by Priors.....	22
Figure 8: Incarcerated Defendants with Unlawful Contacts or No Unlawful Contacts.....	23

Municipal Prosecutor's Office (MPO)

Figure 9: Cases by Arrest Type.....	27
Figure 10: Number of Cases per Defendant.....	28
Figure 11: Repeat Offenders by Months Between Cases.....	28
Figure 12: Hearings by Type.....	30
Figure 13: Number Court Hearings per Defendant.....	31
Figure 14: Hearings per Month With and Without Victim Attendance.....	31
Figure 15: Type of Hearing Victims Attend.....	32
Figure 16: Gender of Anchorage and Defendants by Type.....	34
Figure 17: Defendant Gender and Case Types.....	36
Figure 18: Percent of Defendants Sentenced to Alcohol Treatment.....	37
Figure 19: Percent of Defendants Sentenced to Alcohol Treatment by Gender.....	37
Figure 20: Defendants Receiving Alcohol Treatment Sentences by Gender and Race.....	38
Figure 21: Expected and Actual Number of Alcohol Treatment Sentences by Gender	38
Figure 22: Anchorage and Defendant Population by Age Group.....	39
Figure 23: Defendant Age by the Number of Cases per Defendant.....	40
Figure 24: Anchorage and Defendant Race/Ethnicity.....	41
Figure 25: Defendant Gender by Race/Ethnicity.....	41

Figure 26: Number of Cases per Defendants by Race/Ethnicity.....	42
Figure 27: Treatment Sentences by Race/Ethnicity.....	42
Figure 28: Expected and Actual Numbers of Alcohol Treatment Conditions by Race	43
Figure 29: Prior Charges of Defendants With and Without Protective Orders.....	44
Figure 30: Defendants with Protection Orders by Gender and Priors.....	45
Figure 31: Defendants with Protective Orders by Race/Ethnicity.....	45
Figure 32: Number of Protective Orders by Gender and Race.....	46
Figure 33: Male Defendants with Protective Orders by Age.....	46
Figure 34: Defendants with Protective Orders by Number of Charges and Type.....	47
Figure 35: Types of Charges for Defendants with Protective Orders and Two Charges.....	47
Figure 36: Anchorage and Victim Gender.....	49
Figure 37: Adult Victim Age by Year (As a Percent).....	49
Figure 38: Anchorage and Victim Adults by Age Group.....	50
Figure 39: Anchorage and Victim Children by Age (As a Percent).....	50
Figure 40: MPO Victims by Race/Ethnicity.....	51

Abused Women’s Aid in Crisis, Inc. (AWAIC)

Figure 41: Victim Contacts by Month.....	52
Figure 42: Types of Services Provided to Victims.....	53
Figure 43: Relationship of Abuser to Victim.....	53
Figure 44: Victims Reporting Location of Incident.....	54
Figure 45: Victims Reporting Incidents in Anchorage.....	54
Figure 46: Number of Domestic Violence Incidents per Victim.....	56
Figure 47: Victims Who Reported Current Incident to APD.....	56
Figure 48: Victim Needs by Type.....	57
Figure 49: Housing Assistance by Type.....	58
Figure 50: Adult Females by Age Group: AWAIC, MPO, Anchorage.....	59
Figure 51: MPO and AWAIC Child Populations by Age Group.....	59

Appendix A

Figure 52: ADVPP II, A Case Study of the Public Health Model.....	63
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Executive Summary

The Municipal Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) Safety Links Program provides this report on findings of the Anchorage Domestic Violence Prevention Project II (ADVPP II). ADVPP II is a partnership between DHHS, Anchorage Police Department (APD), the Municipal Prosecutor's Office (MPO), and Abused Women's Aid in Crisis, Inc. (AWAIC). The project design increases offender accountability through the criminal justice system and enhances victim advocacy. The project design is based on the public health model which creates and documents system change, analyzes data to determine success, and reports findings to the public. Data presented in this report covers from May 1, 2006 through October 31, 2009.

The ADVPP II system of service offers:

1. Two DHHS positions to administer the grant, create and maintain a database, collect and analyze data on the project, and report findings;
2. Two APD compliance officers housed at MPO who monitor offender compliance, make arrests, and issue arrest warrants;
3. Three MPO clerks who enter bail conditions and judgments into a database that is accessed by compliance officers, APD dispatch, and MPO attorneys; and,
4. One AWAIC case manager who provides information, referral, and emergency financial assistance to victims of domestic violence.

Data reflects the success of the ADVPP II design:

- The average number of arrest warrants served per month **increased** 123.7 percent;
- The number of days to serve an arrest warrant **decreased** 92.4 percent, from an average of 38 to 8 days;
- Defendants were 54.7 percent **less likely** in October 2009 to have a prior assault charge than defendants in October 2006;
- Arrests for violations of conditions of release (VCRs) **increased** 139.3 percent for compliance officers and 496.8 percent for all other officers;
- The average length of time to process a domestic violence case at MPO **decreased** 56.5 percent;
- The number of cases with convictions **increased** 27.1 percent;
- Defendants with protective orders **increased** from 1.8 percent to 5.5 percent;

- MPO clerks made 6,161 victim contacts with 2,361 victims (an average of 2.6 contacts per victim) to inform victims if the defendant was going to be out of jail or when hearings would occur; and,
- AWAIC assisted 1,264¹ victims of domestic violence and provided \$181,135 in emergency financial assistance.

Demographics

Domestic violence cases were most likely to have a male defendant and female victim. The average age of defendants and adult victims was comparable to the average age of adults in Anchorage: 34 years for males and 32 for females. Child victims, however, tended to be much younger than children citywide. Also disproportionate was the race and ethnicity of defendants and victims when compared to the race and ethnicity of the general population. For example, only 7.8 percent of Anchorage is Alaska Native but a significant percentage of female defendants and victims were Alaska Native. Demographics are highlighted below.

Defendants in MPO cases:

- 64.7 percent male
- Repeat offenders were three times more likely male than female
- 40.4 percent white, 37.2 percent Alaska Native, 12.4 percent black
- White defendants were 69.8 percent male
- Alaska Native defendants were 51.5 percent male
- Black defendants were 79.9 male
- Mean age of 34 years

Adult victims in MPO cases:

- 59.2 percent female
- 41.6 percent white, 36.4 percent Alaska Native, 8.0 percent black
- White victims were 64.3 percent female
- Alaska Native victims were 74.8 percent female
- Black victims were 65.5 percent female
- Mean age of 31.0 years

¹ By December 31, 2009, the end of the grant term, the total number of victims served was 1,482, and a total of \$212,236 emergency financial assistance was dispensed.

Child victims in MPO cases:

- 28.1 percent white, 43.4 percent Alaska Native, and 10.7 percent black
- Mean age of 6.2 years

Victims at AWAIC tended to have different demographic characteristics than victims in MPO cases:

- 96.3 percent female
- 51.7 percent white, 16.6 percent Alaska Native, 12.6 percent black
- 64.6 percent were over 31 years of age
- 56.4 percent of children were over six years of age

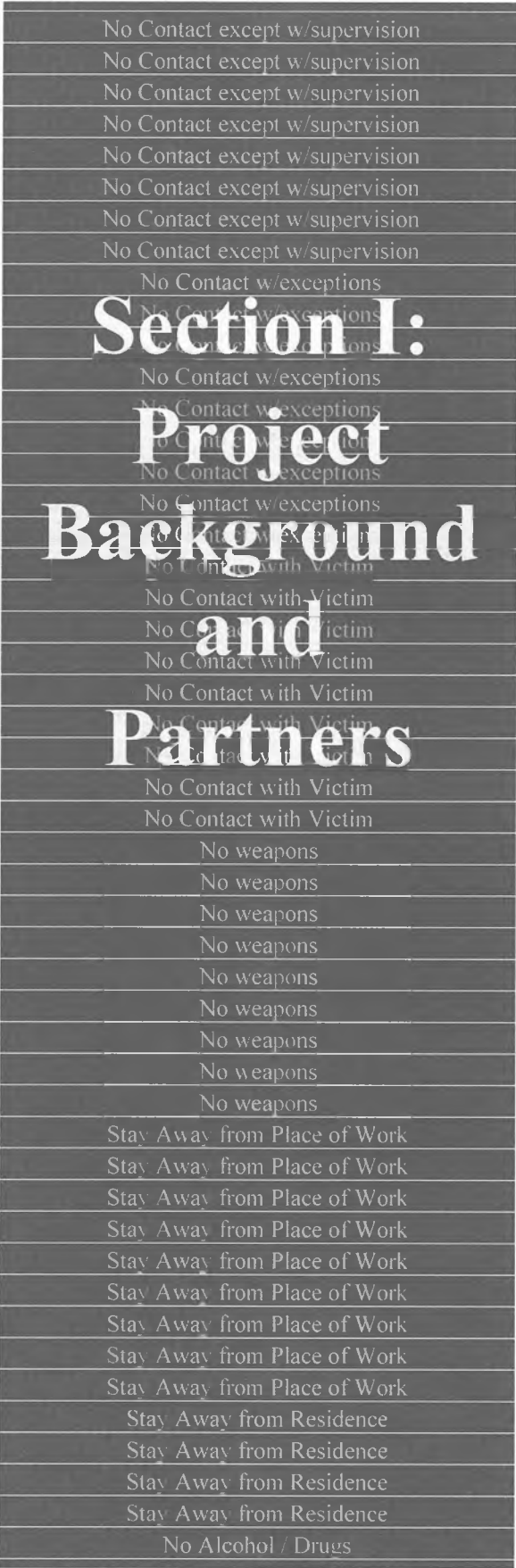
Furthermore, a majority of victims at AWAIC also recorded that they were abused by their current or former intimate partner, had six or more incidents of domestic violence prior to the currently reported incident, and were victimized in their own home.

Recommendations

ADVPP II partners reviewed the ADVPP II system of services and offer the following recommendations:

- Seek funding to maintain this effective design of service.
- Provide compliance checks on felony domestic violence cases.
- Prioritize electronic dissemination of judicial orders and flagging in the Alaska Public Safety Information Network (APSIN) to ensure information is always current.
- Standardize protocols for 'no contact orders' by magistrates.
- Analyze felony domestic violence and sexual assault cases to capture trends.
- Analyze domestic violence cases that include sexual assault.
- Pursue funding to monitor compliance with judgments and related effectiveness of various treatment programs.
- Research elder abuse in Anchorage by analyzing APD reports and MPO cases, invite collaboration with the Alaska Adult Protective Services to enhance the understanding of risk factors.
- Evaluate relationship of interpersonal violence with alcohol and drug abuse.

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This section provides an overview of the ADVPP project.

- **Project Background**
 - **ADVPP I**
 - **ADVPP II**
 - **Special Note on ADVPP III**
- **ADVPP Partners & Roles**

Project Background

The Anchorage Domestic Violence Prevention Project (ADVPP) is the result of a long partnership between the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) Safety Links Program, Anchorage Police Department (APD), Municipal Prosecutor's Office (MPO), Anchorage Women's Commission (AWC), and Abused Women's Aid in Crisis, Inc. (AWAIC).

In particular, the close working relationship with APD resulted in three domestic violence reports that yielded rich information to respond more effectively to domestic violence in Anchorage. The first report, *Analysis of Anchorage Police Department Policy and Characteristics of Reported Domestic Violence: 1989-1992*, is one of the first in the nation that assessed officer response and factors leading to an arrest in domestic violence cases. The report also offered demographic information, a comprehensive review of the victim and offender within the context of the relationship and living situation, an assessment of children identified at the scene, types of injury, and the presence of alcohol. The second report, *Analysis of Police Action and Characteristics of Reported Domestic Violence in Anchorage, Alaska Ten Year Study, 1989-1998*, continued the review of officer response, victim and offender demographics, and incident information. The third report, released in 2006, *Domestic Violence Analysis, Incidents Reported to Police in Anchorage, AK, Fourteen Year Study, 1989-2002*, revealed critical information related to child victims and offenders.

The DHHS Safety Links Program also has a long working relationship with AWAIC. In 1996 the program applied for and still receives U.S. Housing and Urban Development monies for the Moving Forward Program. The Moving Forward Program provides case management services and financial assistance to bridge victims from the shelter to safe and secure housing. This partnership with AWAIC allows both agencies to maintain an understanding of victims needs, particularly in regards to homelessness and financial assistance.

Other historical landmarks include a DHHS partnership with the Anchorage Women's Commission (AWC) in 2001 that established a Special Committee on Domestic Violence. The committee brought together local and state interpersonal violence prevention practitioners, criminal justice officials, policymakers, health and human service providers, survivors of interpersonal violence, and concerned citizens. The result of the Special Committee's work was *The Domestic Violence Action Plan* (DVAP). Safety Links worked with AWC, APD, MPO, and AWAIC to apply for grant monies to establish the Anchorage Domestic Violence Prevention Program. In 2002, the **Anchorage Domestic Violence Prevention Project I (ADVPP I)** was made possible through funding from the Office of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women Office.

In April 2003, in collaboration with community agencies, DHHS released the *Action Plan for Interpersonal Violence Prevention* summarizing the progress of DVAP

initiatives and including new initiatives related to sexual violence. One recommendation of this report was to create an interpersonal violence prevention data analyst position to continue data collection and analysis. With monies provided by APD an analyst position was established at DHHS but eliminated in 2006 as a result of budget cuts. Grant funding has supported all ADVPP data analysis.

ADVPP I

ADVPP I was implemented from September 1, 2002, through June 30, 2005. The primary goals of ADVPP were to hold domestic violence offenders accountable and to increase victim safety. ADVPP I provided an opportunity to assess how the system of services in Anchorage could improve to serve domestic violence victims. ADVPP I staff surveyed 123 victims to determine need and gaps in services. Focus groups were held with AWAIC to confirm the survey findings. ADVPP I offered recommendations to create an integrated system of service. These recommendations were implemented through ADVPP II in a partnership with public health, police, law enforcement, and victim advocacy.

ADVPP I research included quantitative data (survey findings) and qualitative data (focus groups). Identified risk factors included:

- Defendants not complying with bail conditions;
- Law enforcement working with no or outdated information on bail conditions;
- Law enforcement having insufficient staff to monitor offender compliance;
- Domestic violence victims lacking financial resources for emergency housing, medical care, food, or relocation to safety;
- Victims in court cases frequently recanting their testimony against the defendant;
- Victims seldom attending court hearings due to fear, lack of transportation, child care, or notification to attend the hearing; and,
- Administrative staffing insufficient to research and analyze data, track service needs of victims, related system changes, and strategy implementation.

ADVPP II

Based on ADVPP I recommendations and new data analysis from APD records, DHHS applied for and received funding for ADVPP II. The project was active from May 1, 2006, through December 31, 2009, and created a new system of service. This system added a database, resources in the criminal justice and victim advocacy systems, and an analysis of the system of service.

ADVPP II created a comprehensive system of service by adding:

1. Two DHHS positions to administer the grant and collect and analyze data on the project;
2. Two APD officers housed at MPO to monitor offender compliance;
3. Three MPO clerks at the Prosecutor's Office to enter bail conditions and judgment information into a database for APD dispatch, compliance officers, and MPO victim support staff; and,
4. One AWAIC case manager to provide emergency financial assistance to victims of domestic violence.

ADVPP II has been very successful holding domestic violence offenders accountable and increasing victim safety within the Municipality of Anchorage. It is important to integrate and expand the system throughout Alaska for three reasons. One, according to the State Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault STOP Implementation Plan, "Our rural communities endure an unacceptable level of violent crime, which is exacerbated by many rural factors, making it more difficult for rural women to escape abusive relationships." Two, because ADVPP II is located within the jurisdiction of the Municipality, it addresses solely misdemeanor cases. Similar protocols for more serious felony cases are critical to reducing all domestic violence. Third, integrating project objectives with a statewide program enables combining state and local resources through economies of scale.

Special Note on ADVPP III

To address the concept of replicating ADVPP statewide, partners created ADVPP III and received \$750,000 from the Office on Violence Against Women's FY 2008 Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies and Enforcement of Protection Orders Program. ADVPP III is a collaboration with the Multi-Agency Justice Integration Consortium (MAJIC) and the Alaska Court System. It works to centralize handling of domestic violence cases and expand the system statewide. Included would be current conditions of release (CORs), judgments, and protective orders for *all* defendants in domestic violence cases, both misdemeanor and felony. Eventually the database will be expanded to include other crimes besides domestic violence. *Unfortunately, federal funding for ADVPP III expires August 31, 2010, and to date no revenues have been identified to pick up the system of service.*

Through ADVPP III, AWAIC assists domestic violence victims statewide with information, referral, and financial assistance. Many victims come from across the state to the city of Anchorage to access critical care and emergency services. Communities that have received assistance include Anchor Point, Bethel, Chivak, Dillingham, Fairbanks, Homer, Juneau, Kenai, Ketchikan, Net Island, Sand Point and Scammon Bay.

ADVPP Partners and Roles

The strategy for service relies on a strong partnership between agencies. The partner agencies work under ADVPP II to: 1) create and maintain a databank that connects law enforcement and prosecution to court conditions; 2) monitor defendant compliance with court orders; 3) provide victims with emergency support and financial assistance; and 4) monitor the success of the project. ADVPP is a complex project in which each component compliments and supports each other element. The collaborative approach allows each agency to accomplish more than they could with each solitarily agency pursuing their individual missions.

Each partner agency provides a unique role to accomplish the goals of the project as outlined in Table 1. Those partners include:

- Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)
- Anchorage Police Department (APD)
- Municipal Prosecutor's Office (MPO)
- Abused Women's Aid In Crisis (AWAIC)

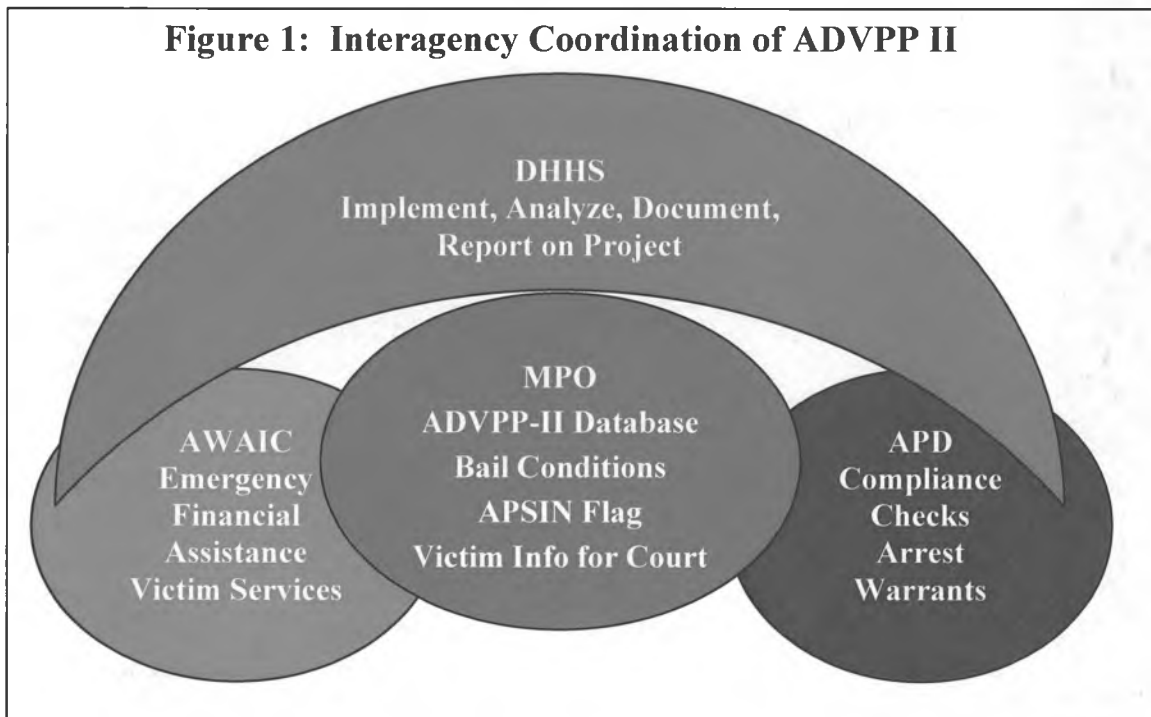


Table 1: Partnerships for ADVPP II

	DHHS	APD	MPO	AWAIC
Agency Role	Public Health Model (Prevention)	Law Enforcement	Criminal Justice System	Victim Advocacy
Objectives	Design, Coordinate, Implement, Data Collection, Report on Systems & Strategies	Compliance and Enforcement of Orders, Issue Warrants and Make Arrests	Maintain Databank, Enter Data to Track Defendants' Court Orders, Support Victims in Hearings	Provide Information & Referral, Emergency Financial Assistance for Victims
Positions	1.0 FTE Project Coordinator 1.0 FTE Data Analyst	2.0 FTE Domestic Violence Compliance Officers	3.0 FTE Court Clerks	1.0 FTE Intake Specialist/Emergency Financial Assistance Funds
Budget	\$216,781/year	\$286,210/year	\$261,452/year	\$150,923/year \$68,134/year emergency financial assistance
Total Award	\$781,335 (includes administrative costs)	\$661,654	\$504,241	\$452,770
Accomplishments	Wrote/ managed \$4 million ADVPP grants, designed a tracking database, developed a communication system for law enforcement, working to bring project statewide.	Performed 1,393 compliance checks, arrested 215 defendants in VCRs.	Tracked 5,110 misdemeanor domestic violence cases that involved 22,569 court hearings, 3,890 defendants, and 7,642 victims.	Gave direct support to 1,482 individuals, 362 comprehensive needs assessments and \$204,402 in emergency financial aid. by December 31, 2009.

Stay Away from Place of Work
Stay Away from Place of Work
Stay Away from Place of Work
Stay Away from Place of Work

Parenting Class
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Section II: Outcomes

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This section provides an overview of agency function and outcomes.

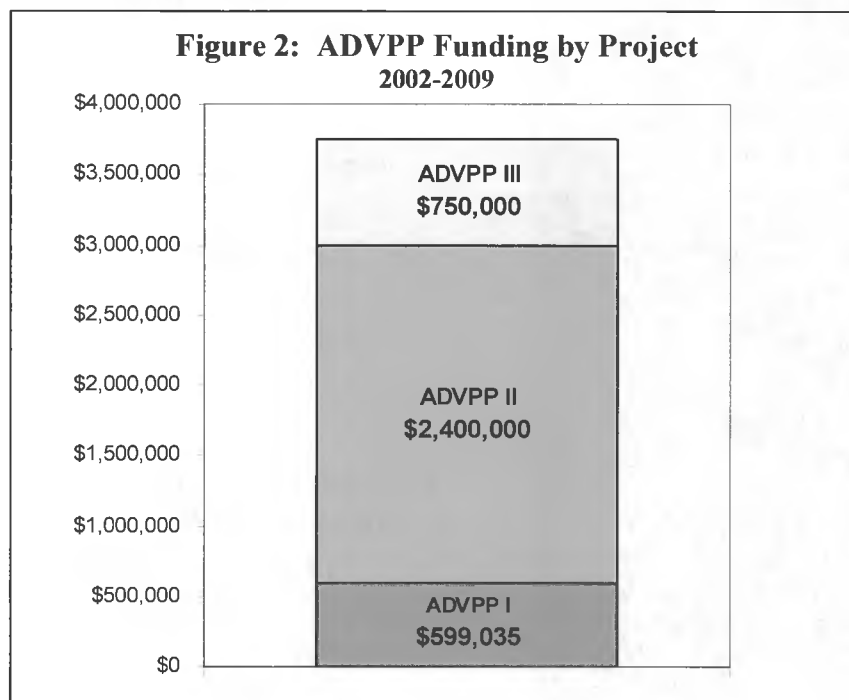
- **Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)**
- **Anchorage Police Department (APD)**
 - Domestic Violence Reports and Cases**
 - Compliance Checks**
 - Warrant Service**
 - Incarcerated Offenders**
 - Impacts on Domestic Violence**
- **Municipal Prosecutor's Office (MPO)**
 - Cases**
 - Hearings**
 - Charges**
 - Defendants**
 - Victims**
- **Abused Women's Aid in Crisis, Inc. (AWAIC)**
 - Intensive Case Management Services**
 - Emergency Assistance**
 - Demographics**

Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) Strategies

The role of DHHS is to convene partners and facilitate collaboration between agencies with differing missions. For example, AWAIC works to safeguard victims from contact with the perpetrator whereas MPO desires victim participation in court proceedings against the perpetrator to enhance prosecution. Through joint discussions and collaborative project design, individual and collective missions are accomplished under this project.

DHHS Safety Links program has been successful applying for and receiving federal funds to implement ADVPP. To date, Safety Links has brought close to \$4 million into Anchorage for domestic violence prevention programming (Figure 2).

DHHS is now collaborating with the Multi-Agency Justice Integration Consortium (MAJIC) and the Alaska Court System to automate and expand Anchorage's successful data management system throughout the State of Alaska.



Project Coordination

DHHS provided oversight of ADVPP to ensure timely and effective project development and completion. In creating ADVPP, DHHS worked with partners to assess needs, set goals and objectives, develop operational budgets, plan work calendars, and coordinate schedules. In managing the project, DHHS monitored, reviewed, and evaluated progress; coordinated and attended meetings; and established and maintained internal and external

contacts. DHHS kept ADVPP project records and maintained all accounting and reporting files. As the lead agency for ADVPP, DHHS served as a liaison between agencies and served as a resource by providing advice, research, analysis, and reporting.

DHHS created interagency agreements with each of the agencies to ensure clarification of roles and funding. DHHS worked with MPO to design the ADVPP II database to capture information on victims, offenders, relationships, children, type of offense, charges, weapons, location of offense, and data fields for judicial conditions (See Appendix A). A close working relationship with the state Department of Public Safety was initiated to create an Alaska Public Safety Notification (APSIN) flag for defendants. A field test was used for three months to ensure ADVPP compliance officers, APD dispatch, patrol officers, and prosecution were receiving accurate and up-to-date information from the database.

The project coordinator works with the Safety Links Program Manager to facilitate all parts of ADVPP and ensure the goals of the project are being met. The coordinator prepares all records of project activities, oversees and ensures timely processing and delivery of required materials, verifies and analyzes the accuracy of data and information generated by the project, and resolves any discrepancies or problems. The data analyst provides analytical project review to support evidence based practices. The analyst also compiles, analyzes and describes data to document project outcomes. The project is housed under the Safety Links Program with staff experience spanning over twenty years in the field of interpersonal violence prevention.

Project Outcomes

DHHS collected, analyzed, disseminated, and monitored ADVPP data. Quantitative and qualitative data provided the background for the prevention model, supported grant funding opportunities, and allowed for project expansion. A key element of ADVPP was a database—designed by DHHS in collaboration with partner agencies—to be used as a tool for MPO and APD to track defendants and for DHHS to monitor project objectives and outcomes. The data fields, as provided in Appendix A, were shared with the Alaska Court System as part of ADVPP III.

DHHS reported project outcomes, such as those found in this report, by using ACCESS, Excel, and SPSS data systems. For the analysis of data from the ADVPP database, ACCESS queries linked MPO and APD information as needed. Data was exported into Excel to be cleaned and coded. Unduplicated data was then exported into SPSS to be statistically analyzed, for example cross-tabulations and frequencies. Statistical results from SPSS were exported back into Excel to be graphed and tabulated for this report. Regression analysis will analyze relationships between gender, ethnicity, offense, and sentencing in the subsequent report.

Project Data

DHHS received project data from MPO, APD and AWAIC, with the ADVPP II database as the primary data source. The database contained 100-percent datasets for all municipal misdemeanor domestic violence cases, charges, defendants, hearings, conditions, sentences, compliance checks, and involved individuals (such as victims and witnesses). AWAIC datasets were monthly aggregates for demographics, incidents, victim needs, and program results. APD officers also provided a separate Excel spreadsheet regarding compliance checks on incarcerated offenders.

The data run for this report was performed on November 18, 2009 to encapsulate data from May 1, 2006 through October 31, 2009. In this report, the date range for MPO, APD, and AWAIC data is generally noted as 2006 to 2009 for ease of readability. However, the datasets vary slightly by month from which the project started for each partner agency. For example, AWAIC's Intake Specialist began serving clients in May 2006, MPO began recording cases in October 2006, and APD officers began compliance checks in December 2006.

Confidentiality

A strict protocol was followed to ensure the confidentiality of the report materials. All data collected from MPO and APD are maintained on a password protected computer system only available to the Safety Links Program domestic violence analysts. Outcomes in this report are presented in aggregate form and do not provide specific information related to an individual person, case, officer or action in each case in conformance with the 2005 reauthorization of Public Law 103-322: *The Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (VAWA)*, Title IV, sec. 40001-40703 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 HR 3355.

The Safety Links Program Manager, and ADVPP II coordinator, clerks, and analyst were required to pass an extensive background check conducted by APD prior to access to data, similar to APD's background check for non-sworn personnel. Individual names, characteristics of a case, or personal information related to victims or suspects were not shared with anyone outside the approved research staff.

Anchorage Police Department (APD) Enforcement

In most cases, APD dispatch receives a call concerning domestic violence and notifies a police officer to respond on scene. The responding officer assesses the incident for probable cause and makes an arrest if a domestic violence offense occurred. The officer then transports the arrestee to jail, where a magistrate delivers bail requirements and CORs. The officer issues an arrest warrant if the offender has left the scene.

ADVPP II is initiated when court conditions are outlined for the defendant. MPO clerks enter this data into a databank which is accessed by two full-time compliance officers who conduct compliance checks on defendants out on bail with CORs. Such defendants often have court orders such as no contact with the victim, staying away from alcohol, remaining in the presence of a third party custodian, and attending life skills classes. The officers prioritize compliance checks according to the risk of violations of conditions of release (VCRs), using information from MPO and their own investigative experience. They visit homes and other places at unexpected hours in unmarked cars wearing street clothes. The officers also serve outstanding arrest warrants when possible.

Aside from the two compliance officers, APD dispatch also has access to information in the database and routinely informs patrol officers of the offenders' court conditions. This is outlined more fully in the MPO section.

ADVPP II offers critical information to victims through APD. As required by Alaska Statute (AS) 18.65.520, officers read domestic violence victims their rights and provide the *Anchorage Community: Emergency and Advocacy Resources*, also referred to as the *Little Blue Booklet (LBB, see Appendix B)*. The LBB, created by DHHS and APD, contains information on victims' rights along with other information about essential services, resources, and phone numbers for assistance within Anchorage. On the back page of the booklet is the contact information for ADVPP II's Intake Specialist at AWAIC.

DHHS has also made available, through ADVPP II funding, the statutory information in Spanish, Samoan, Hmong, Tagalog and Korean. The result was the ADVPP Language Line and the Little Green Booklet (LGB, Appendix B), a bi-lingual companion resource. The Language Line provides statutory information orally through a telephone recording service. The LGB contains the mandated statutory information as well as additional information on key services for victims of domestic violence including domestic violence protective orders and immigrant issues.

Domestic Violence Reports and Cases

Between 1999 and 2009, APD received over 44,000 reports of domestic violence, at an average of 4,000 reports per year or over 12 reports per day.

Between 2008 and 2009 the annual number of reports increased 46.4 percent (Trend 1). Factors related to the economic conditions of increased unemployment and homelessness probably account for much of this increase, as APD reports no changes in the categorization of cases.

Trend 1: Number and Rate of Domestic Violence Reports 1999-2009						
Year	Number of Reports	% Change from Prior Year	Rate: Reports per 100,000 Population	% Change from Prior Year	ADVPP/MPO Cases	% Change from Prior Year
1999	4,097	-	1,592	-	-	-
2000	3,981	-2.8%	1,535	-3.6%	-	-
2001	3,925	-1.4%	1,482	-3.5%	-	-
2002	4,091	4.2%	1,527	3.0%	-	-
2003	3,906	-4.5%	1,431	-6.3%	-	-
2004	3,582	-8.3%	1,290	-9.9%	-	-
2005	3,710	3.6%	1,335	3.5%	-	-
2006	3,816	2.9%	1,349	1.0%	-	-
2007	3,955	3.6%	1,393	3.3%	1,788	-
2008	3,659	-7.5%	1,310	-6.0%	1,978	10.6%
2009	5,355	46.4%	1,843	40.7%	2,723	37.7%

Source: Number of Reports from the APD Records Management System; Population data from Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development.

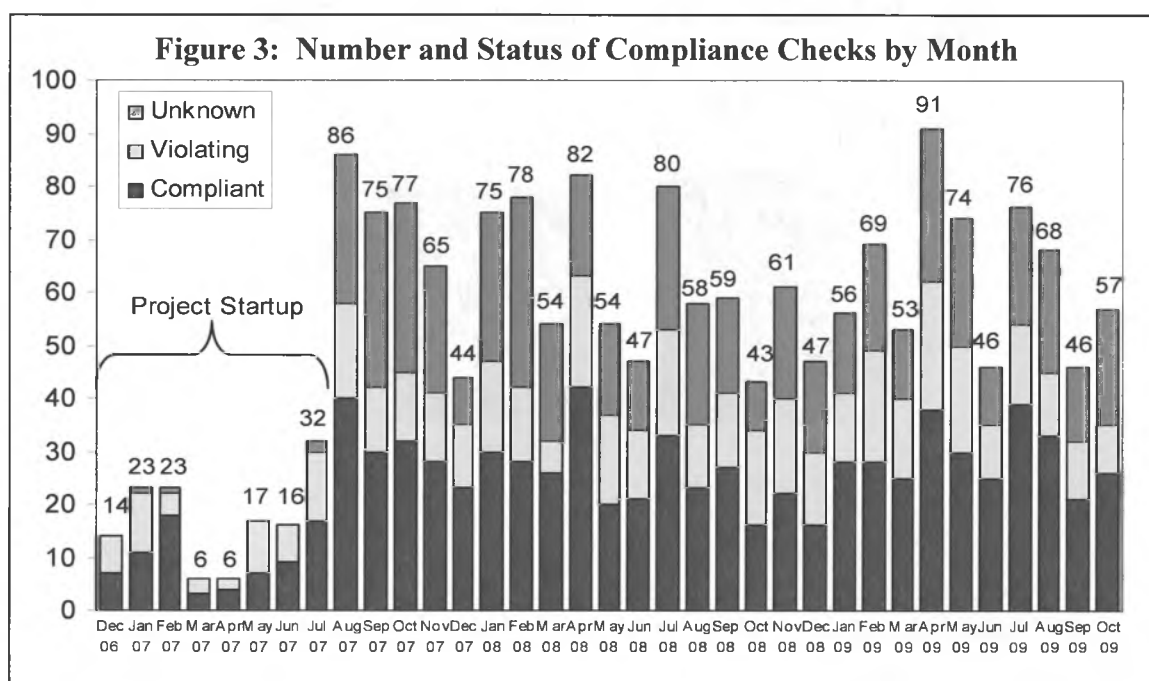
In 2007, 45.2 percent of reports to APD led to misdemeanor domestic violence cases processed by MPO. This increased to 54.1 percent of reports in 2008 and 50.8 percent of reports in 2009. Cases are discussed further in the following section on the Municipal Prosecutor's Office (MPO).

Compliance Checks (N=1,858)

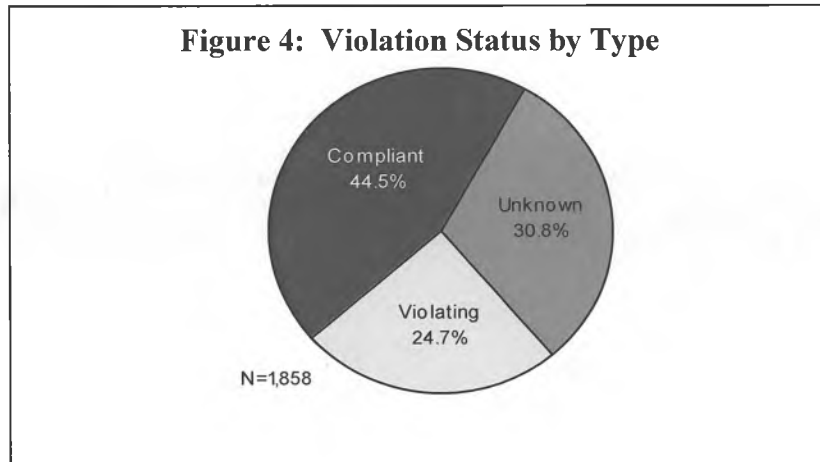
Compliance checks are part of a new system of domestic violence prevention and enforcement service in Anchorage. The period from December 2006 to July 2007 reflects preliminary procedures during which time APD officers developed protocols for conducting compliance checks and coordinating with MPO. Accurate trends are available beginning in August 2007 (Trend 2).

Trend 2: Compliance Checks by Project Period			
Project Period	Dates	# Compliance Checks	Average Checks per Month
Startup	December 2006- July 2007	137	17.1
Year 1	August 2007- July 2008	817	68.1
Year 2	August 2008- July 2009	733	61.1
Year 3	August 2009- October 31, 2009	171	57.0
Total	December 2006- October 31, 2009	1,858	53.1

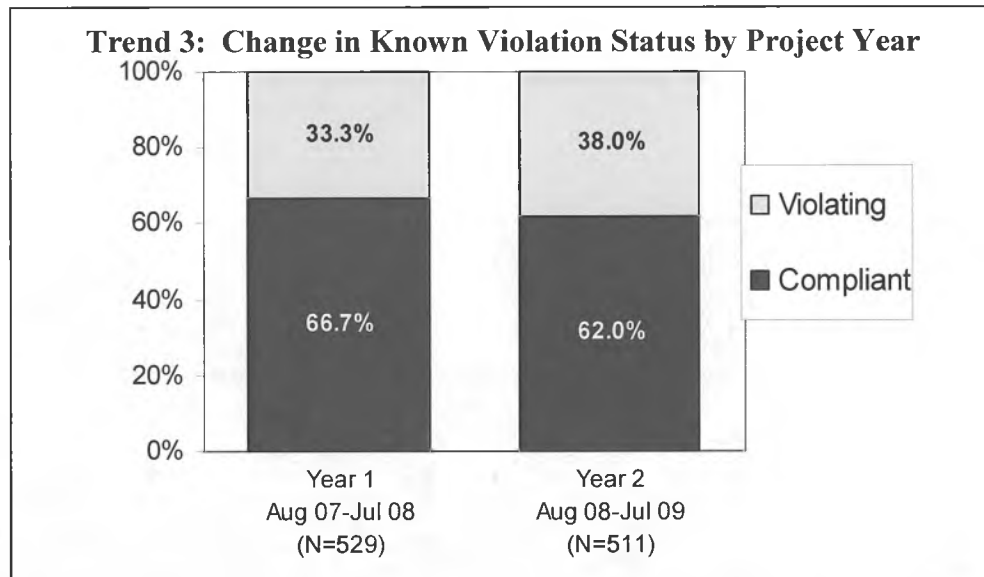
Two officers performed 1,858 compliance checks involving 1,176 defendants. Excluding the startup period, officers made an average of 64 checks per month (Figure 3).



Compliance checks were performed in 1,018 municipal cases, averaging 1.5 checks per case. Figure 4 shows almost half (44.5 percent) of checks had defendants who were compliant, 24.7 percent had defendants who were violating CORs and 30.8 percent had defendants with an unknown compliance status (nobody home, no answer at the door, or residence vacated).

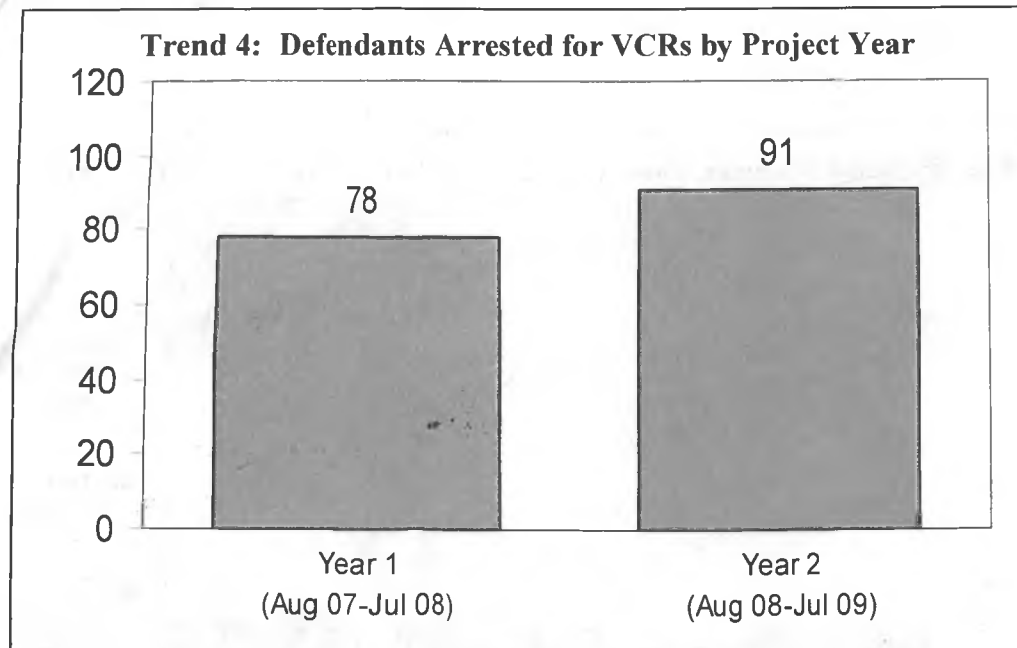


ADVPP compliance officers were increasingly able to locate defendants who were violating their CORs. Of all compliance checks where the victim and/or defendant was home (compliance was known) officers found 33.3 percent violating. During the second year, officers found 38.0 of defendants with known compliance status violating (Trend 3).

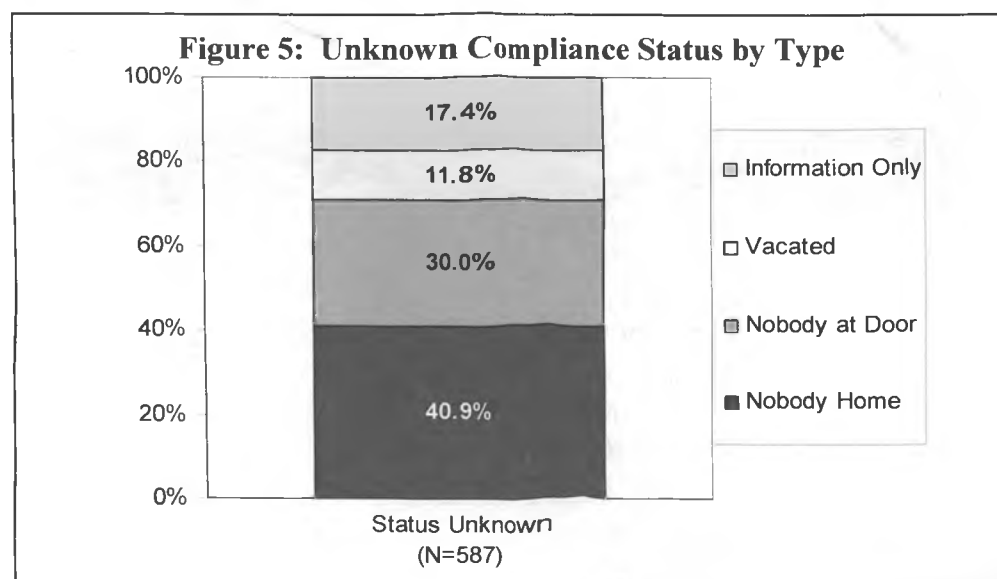


During compliance checks, the ADVPP officers directly arrested 233 defendants for VCRs, issued 11 warrants for arrest, and sent 20 notices of non-compliance to the

tor. Arrests increased 16.7 percent between Year 1 and Year 2 of the project, from 78 arrests to 91 arrests (Trend 4).

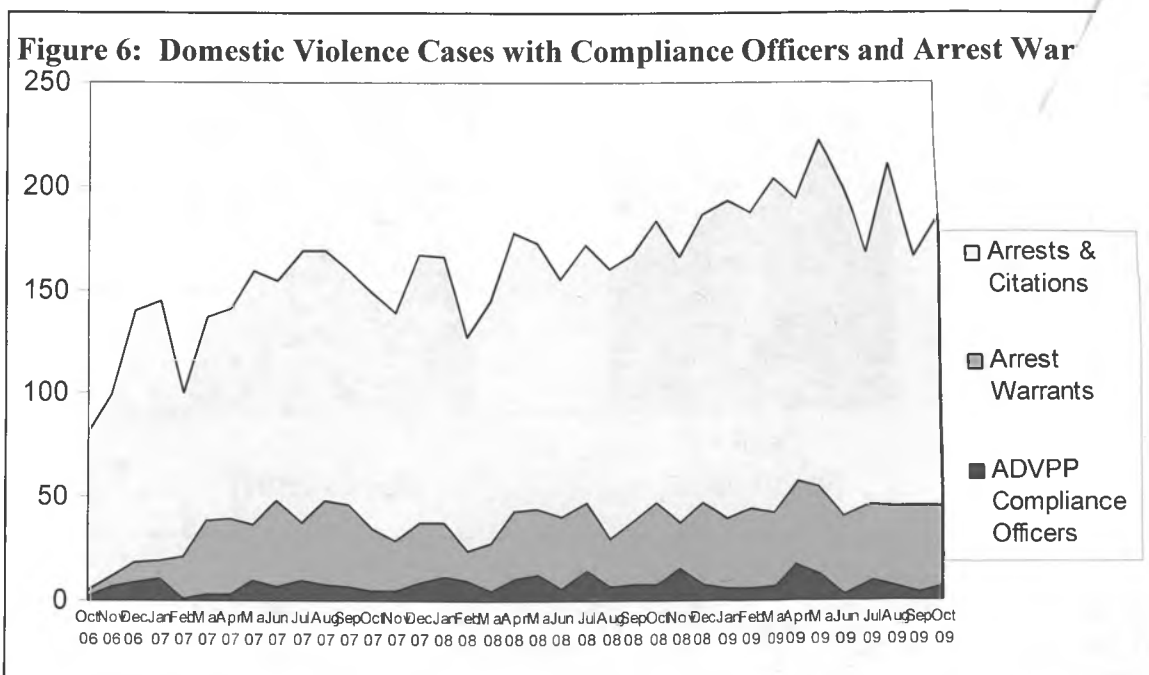


One-third of all checks had an unknown status. Of these, 40.9 percent had no one home, 30.0 percent had no answer at the door but an appearance that someone was at home, and 11.8 percent had moved from the residence (Figure 5). More dangerous offenders often move the victim out of an apartment to evade compliance checks. There was a slight increase in vacated properties over time that may be, in part, due to the increase in publicity and awareness of compliance checks.



Warrant Service (N=1,124)

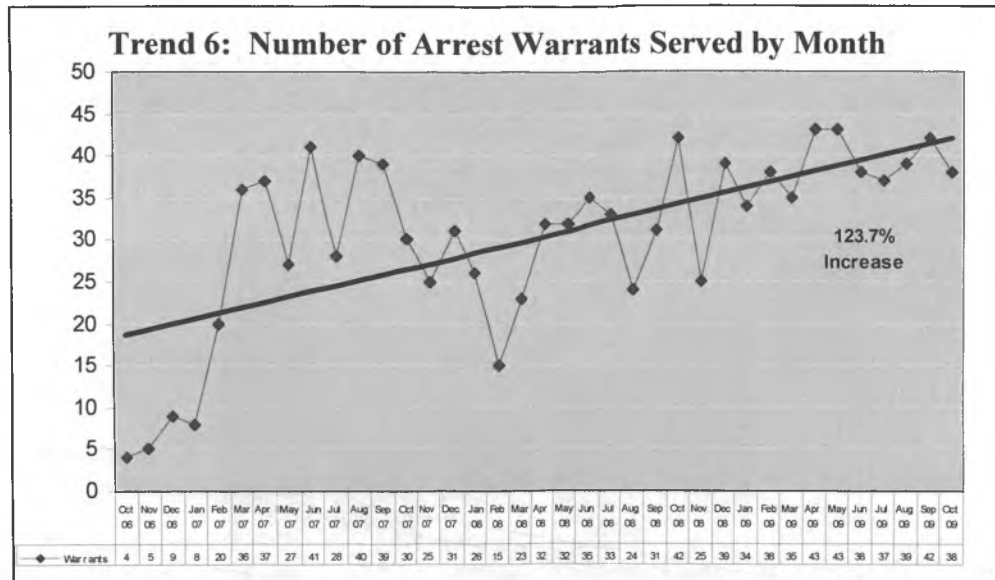
ADVPP compliance officers increased the number of MPO cases, both through apprehending defendants who were violating their bail conditions and by serving more arrest warrants more quickly (Figure 6).



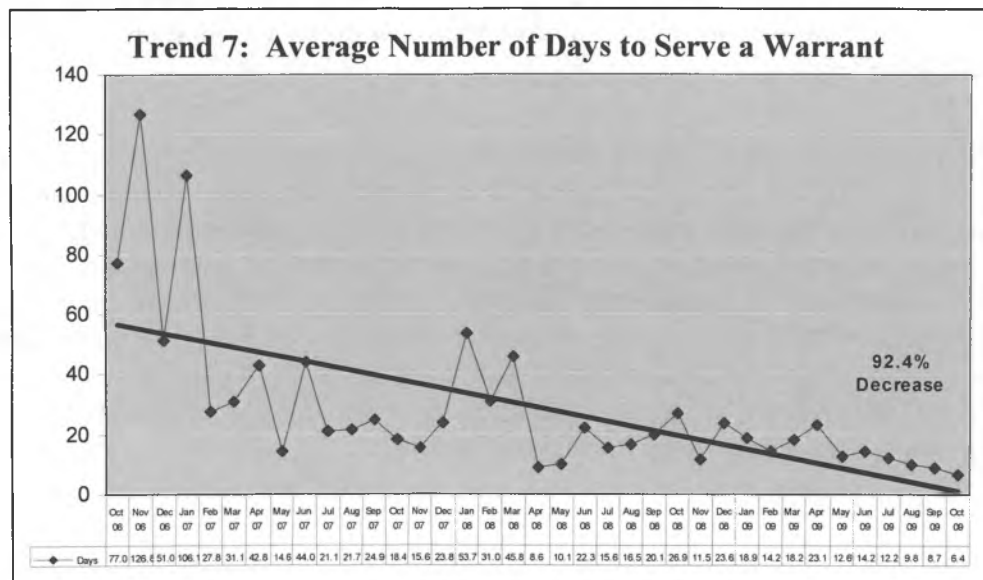
During the startup of ADVPP, officers served 215 warrants at an average of 38.6 days per warrant. During the second year of the project, officers served 429 warrants at an average of 18.1 days. By October 2009, it took only an average of 8.4 days to serve a warrant (Trend 5).

Trend 5: Arrest Warrants by Project Year			
Project Period	Dates	Arrest Warrants	Average Days to Serve Warrant
Startup	October 2006- July 2007	215	38.6
Year 1	August 2007- July 2008	361	23.0
Year 2	August 2008- July 2009	429	18.1
Year 3	August 2009- October 2009	119	8.4
Total	October 2006- October 2009	1,124	22.6

The average number of warrants served per month increased 123.7 percent from October 2006 through October 2009 (Trend 6).

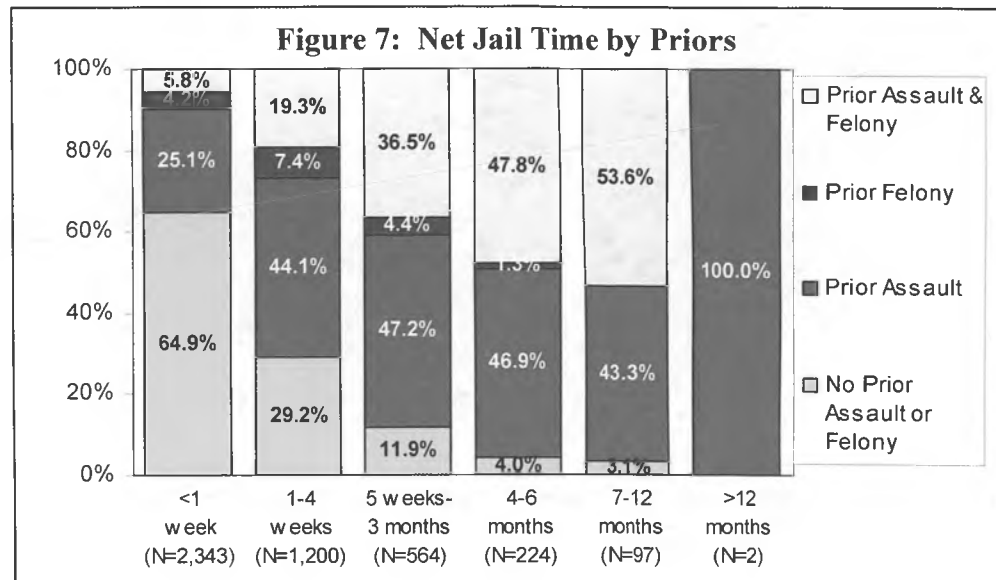


There was a 92.4 percent decrease in the average number of days APD took to serve a warrant in domestic violence cases, from an average of 39 days to 8 days (Trend 7). Specifically, after the startup period, arrest warrants went from an average of 38 days to 23 days the first year, 18 days the second year, and 8 days the third year.



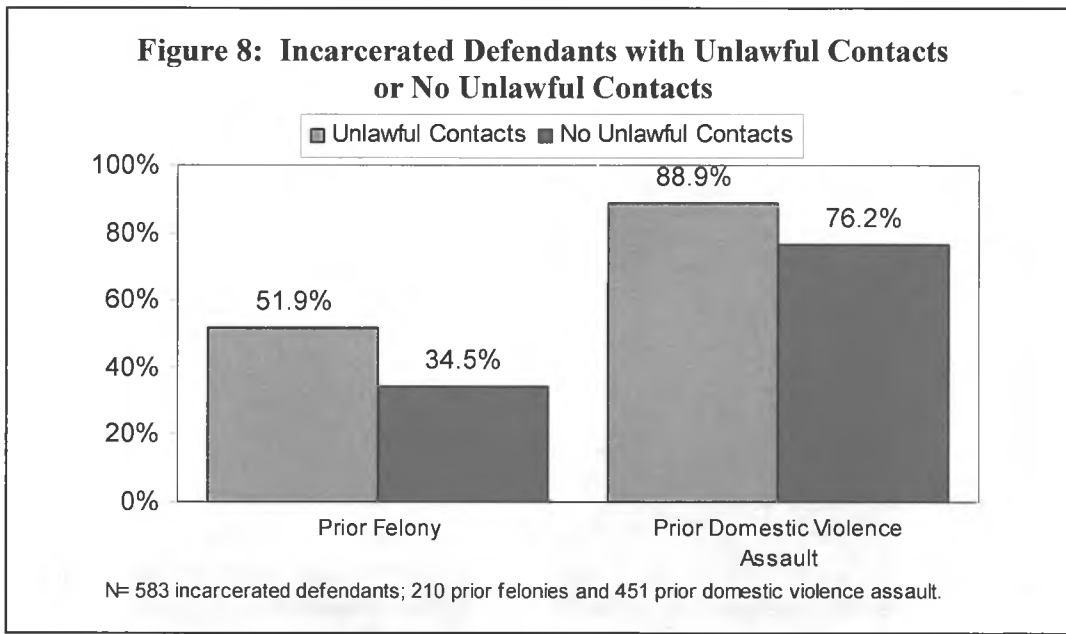
Incarcerated Offenders

More serious offenders (as evidenced by previous felony or domestic violence assault cases) received longer jail sentences. The longer the net jail time received (sentenced minus suspended jail time), the higher the percentage of prior domestic violence assault and felonies (Figure 7). This pattern held for both male and female defendants.



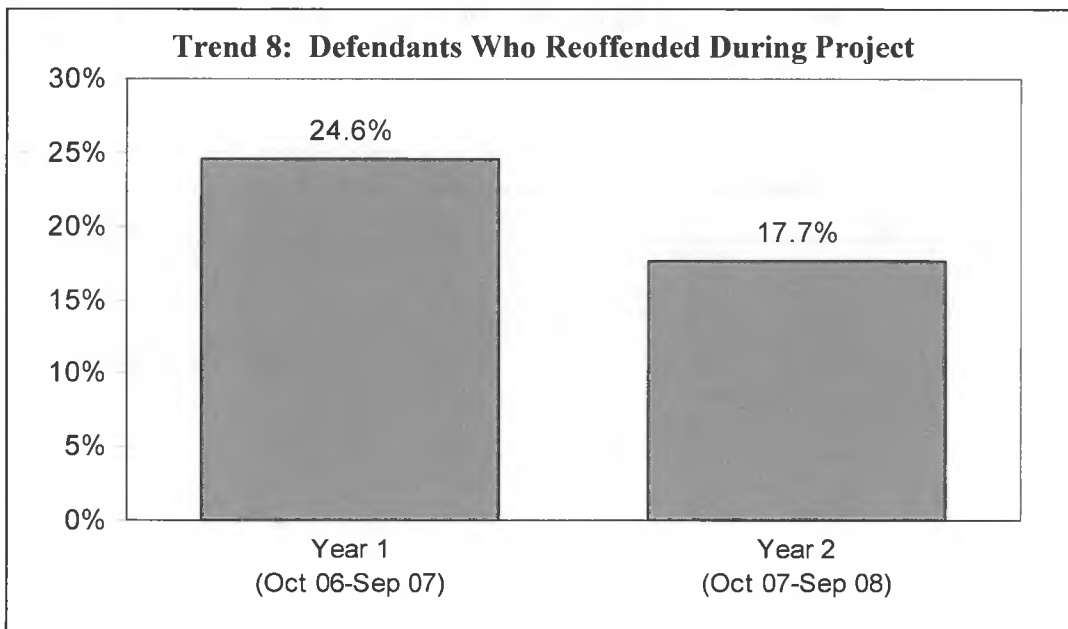
Incarcerated defendants with histories of violence (felonies and/or prior domestic violence assaults) were more likely to have unlawful contact (violating a “no contact” order) with their victims.

Unlawful contacts occurred via telephone calls or visitation at the jail by the victim. Incarcerated defendants who had unlawful contacts with their victims had higher percentages of prior felonies or prior charges of domestic violence assault than those who did not make unlawful contacts. Over half, or 51.9 percent, of incarcerated defendants who made unlawful contacts had prior felonies compared to 34.5 percent of incarcerated defendants who did not make unlawful contact. Similarly, 88.9 percent of incarcerated defendants who made unlawful contacts had prior domestic violence assault charges whereas only 76.2 percent of incarcerated defendants who did not have unlawful contacts had prior domestic violence assault charges (Figure 8).



Impacts on Domestic Violence

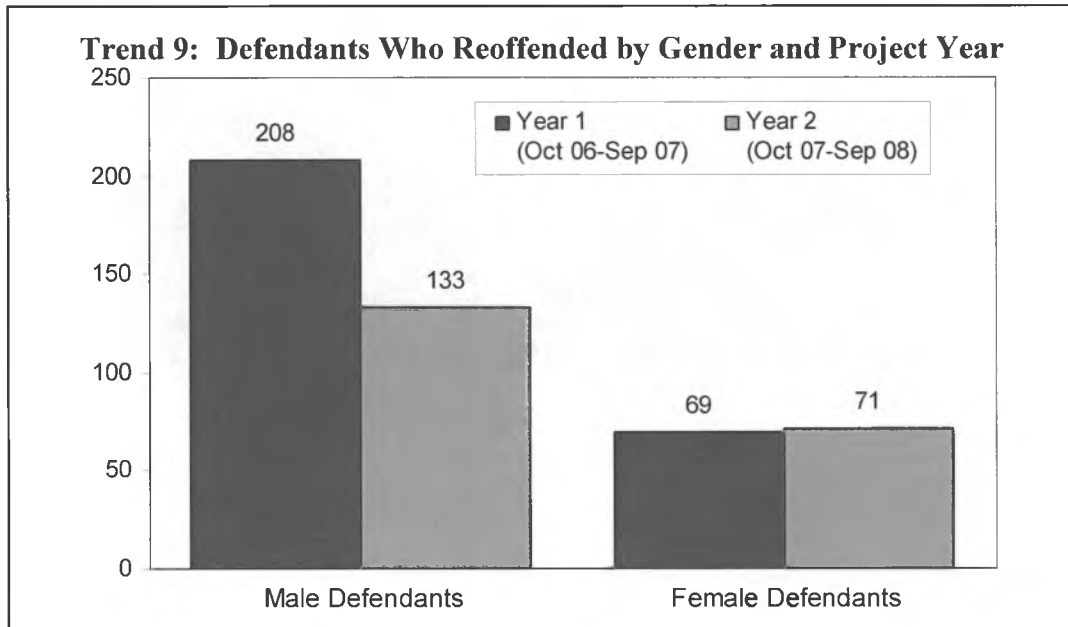
One quarter of defendants who offended during the first year would offend at least one more time during the project term. During the second year, the rate of those who would reoffend dropped to 17.7 percent of defendants (Trend 8).²



Those who did not offend again were male defendants. The number of males who would reoffend decreased 36.1 percent—from 208 defendants to 133 defendants—while the

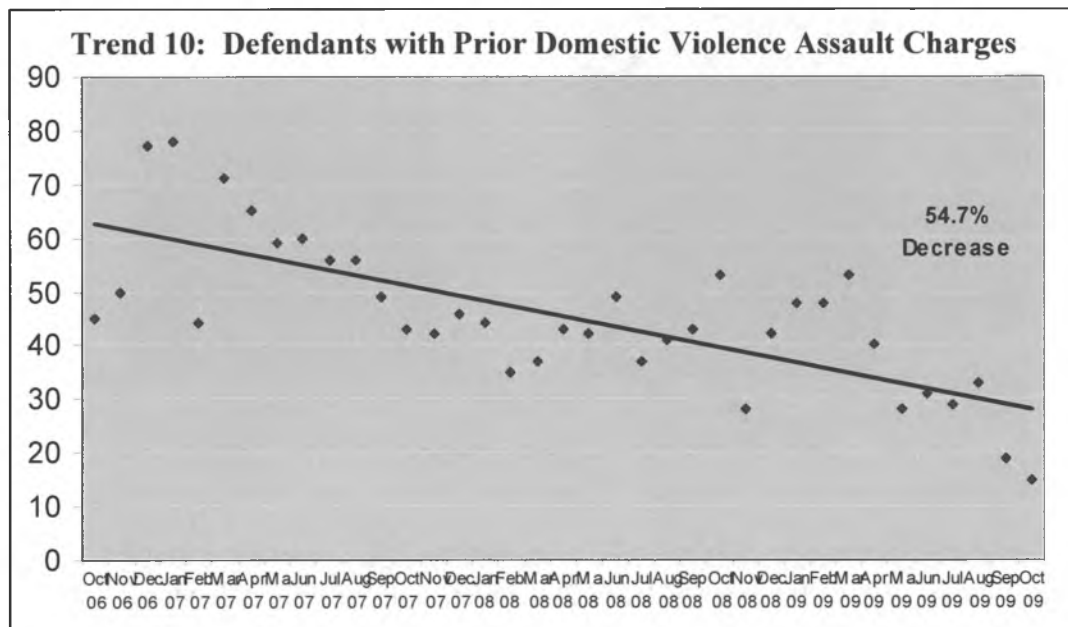
² Data range ends September 2008 as data shows most ADVPP defendants will reoffend in one year.

number of females who would reoffend remained at around 70 defendants each year (Trend 9).

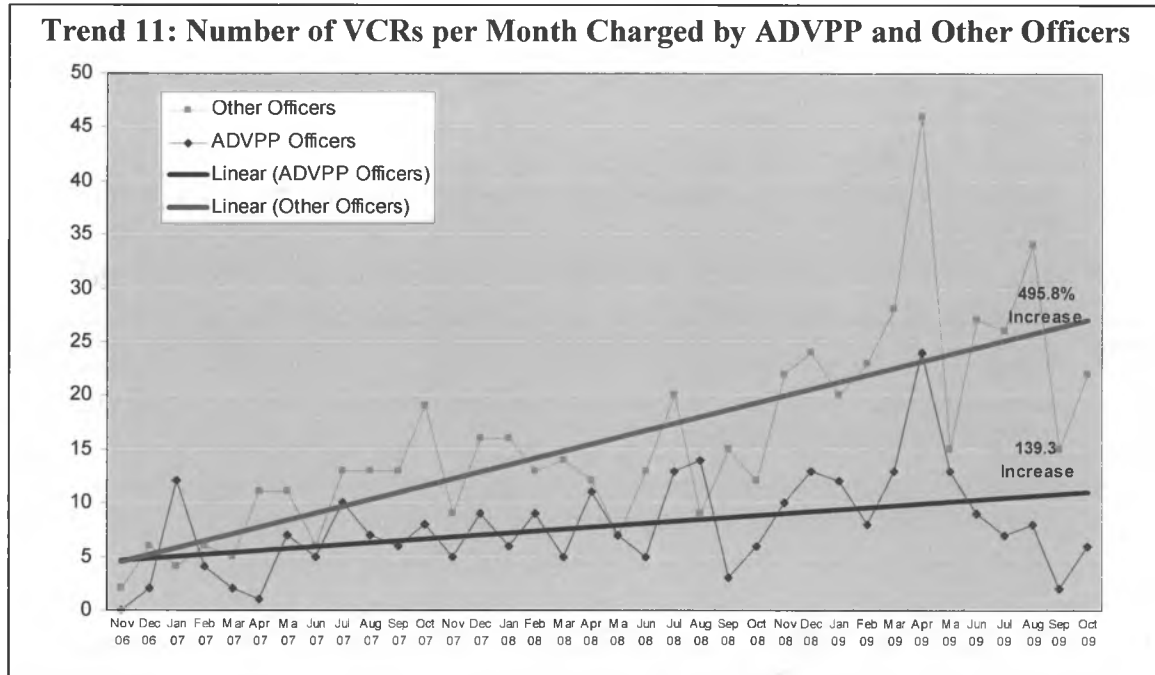


Prior Assault Charges

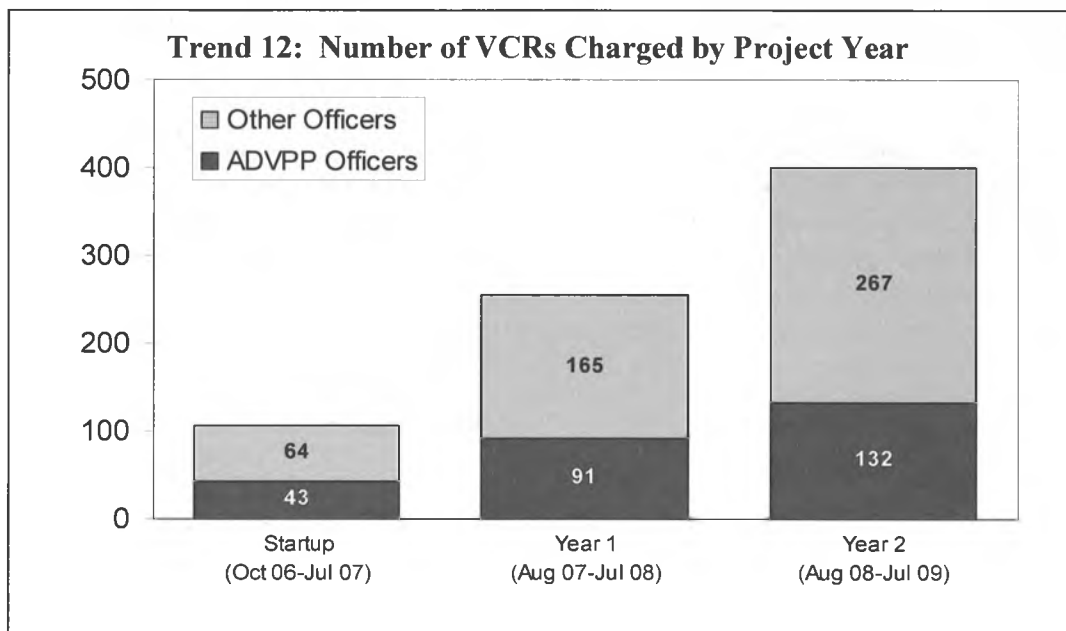
On average defendants with prior domestic violence assault charges made up 48.9 percent of all defendants. However *in October 2009 defendants were 54.7 percent less likely to have a prior assault charge than were defendants in October 2006, the beginning of the grant (Trend 10).*



ADVPP II officers and the APSIN flagging system provided for an increase of arrests with charges for VCRs. *Between 2006 and 2009, compliance officers saw a 139.3 percent increase from around five violations per month to over 10 violations per month. APSIN provided for an increase of 495.8 percent in arrests for VCRs by officers other than ADVPP compliance officers (Trend 11).*



Arrests for VCRs increased from 107 arrests during the startup period to 299 arrests two years later (Trend 12).



Municipal Prosecutor's Office (MPO) Track Defendants and Bail Conditions

The backbone of criminal justice service is housed at MPO through a databank of offender information accessible by law enforcement and municipal prosecution. MPO clerks attended municipal domestic violence hearings and entered case information into the ADVPP II database to include bail conditions and defendant and victim demographics. The MPO clerks:

- Tracked all hearings for misdemeanor domestic violence offenses and document CORs.
- Entered CORs into the ADVPP II database and a flag into APSIN to alert law enforcement that defendants are out on bail from municipal court.
- Along with prosecutors, provided the ADVPP II compliance officers with information regarding cases, defendants, CORs and potential violations to assist with their compliance checks.
- Contacted victims to inform them of their rights, pass on information from attorneys, and respond to inquiries regarding court hearings and procedures, transportation issues, childcare, visitation, and other queries.

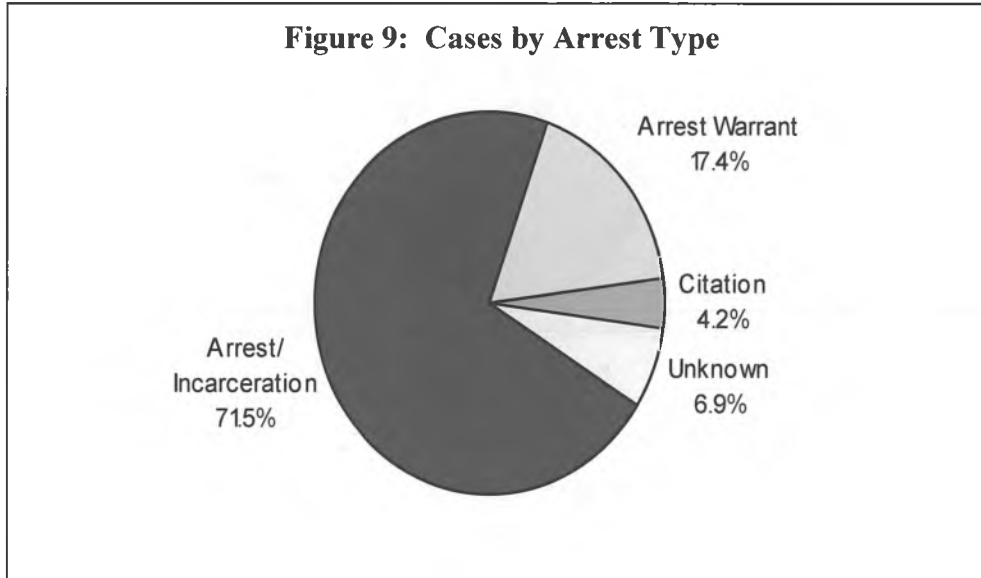
The clerks flagged the defendant in APSIN, the database used by all law enforcement throughout Alaska to run background checks on any suspect, whether for a speeding violation or homicide. If police apprehend the defendant for any reason—domestic violence or otherwise—the flag notifies the officer that the defendant has an open domestic violence case in Anchorage. The officer then calls APD dispatch for further information and related CORs. If the defendant is violating his or her CORs, such as being with the victim when there is a “no contact” order, the police arrest and remand the defendant into custody.

MPO clerks communicated with victims regarding their cases and rights, and passed victim information to their assigned attorneys. Clerks referred clients to AWAIC, the Alaska Women's Resource Center, the State Office of Victims' Rights, the Violent Crimes Compensation Board and Victim Information and Notification Everyday. Clerks also communicated with the Department of Corrections and informed victims when a suspect was released on bail or a sentence had been served.

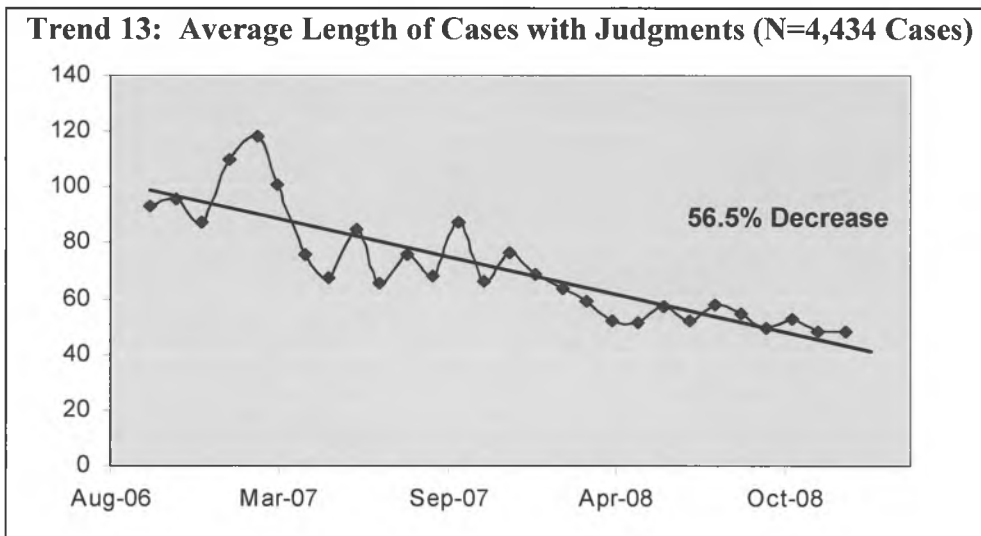
The following sections provide data regarding the 6,015 cases, 25,803 hearings, 9,686 charges, 7,642 victims, and 3,887 defendants that ADVPP II clerks entered into the database system.

Cases (N=6,015)

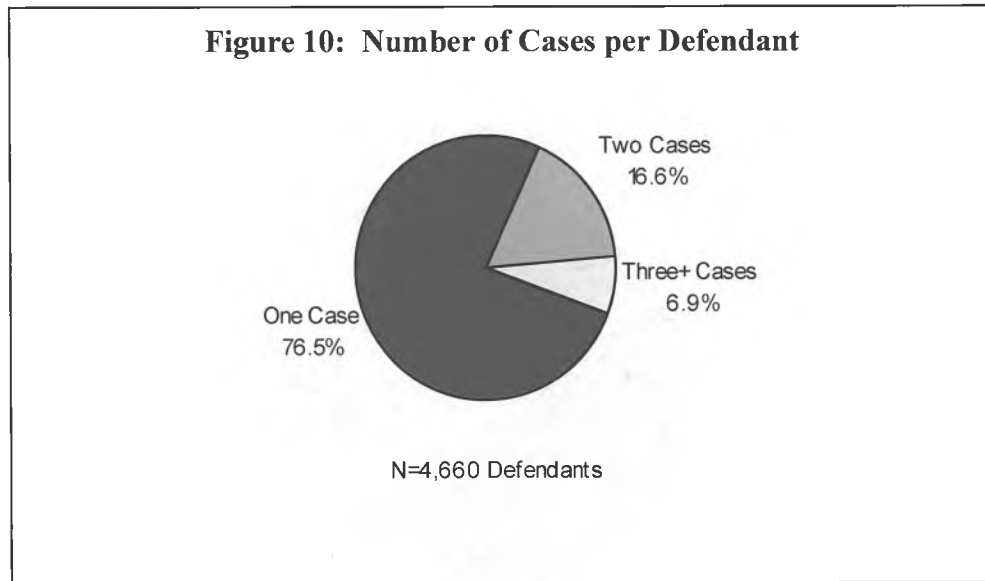
MPO entered and tracked a total of 6,015 cases. Two-thirds of cases entered the court system through the arrest and incarceration of the defendant. In 17.4 percent of cases the defendant received an arrest warrant and 4.2 percent received a citation (Figure 9).



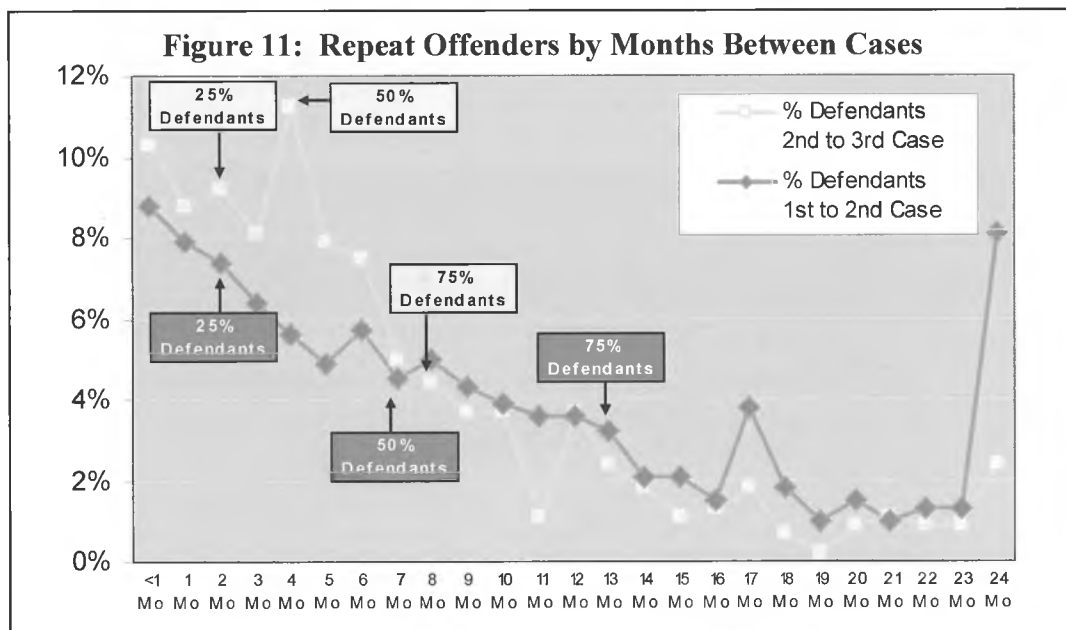
The length of cases with judgments was determined by the number of days between the first and last hearing. The average length of cases during the first year of the project (October 2006 to October 2007) was 87 days, with longest case at 118 days. ***The average length of time to process a case decreased 56.5 percent over the project period (Trend 13).*** To avoid biasing trend analyses with disproportionate numbers of short cases near the end of the sample period, data from the last four months (February to May 2009) were excluded.



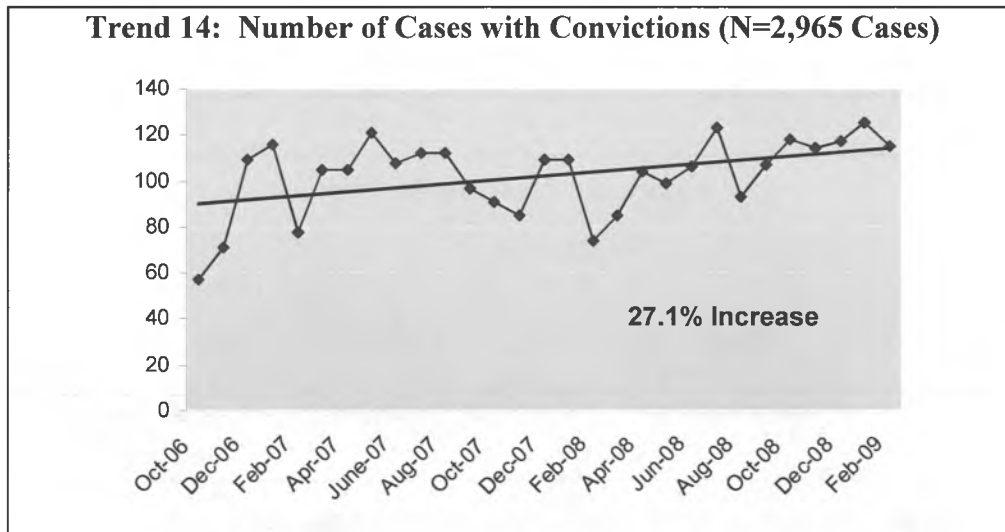
Most defendants (76.5 percent) had only one case during the project period; 16.6 percent had two cases (Figure 10). *Approximately 326 individuals, or 6.9 percent, had three or more cases.*



Of defendants with more than one case, half offended the second time within six months of their first case and seventy-five percent re-offended a second time within a year (Figure 11). For defendants with three or more cases half offended again within four months of their second case and seventy-five percent reoffended a third time within 8 months of their second offense.

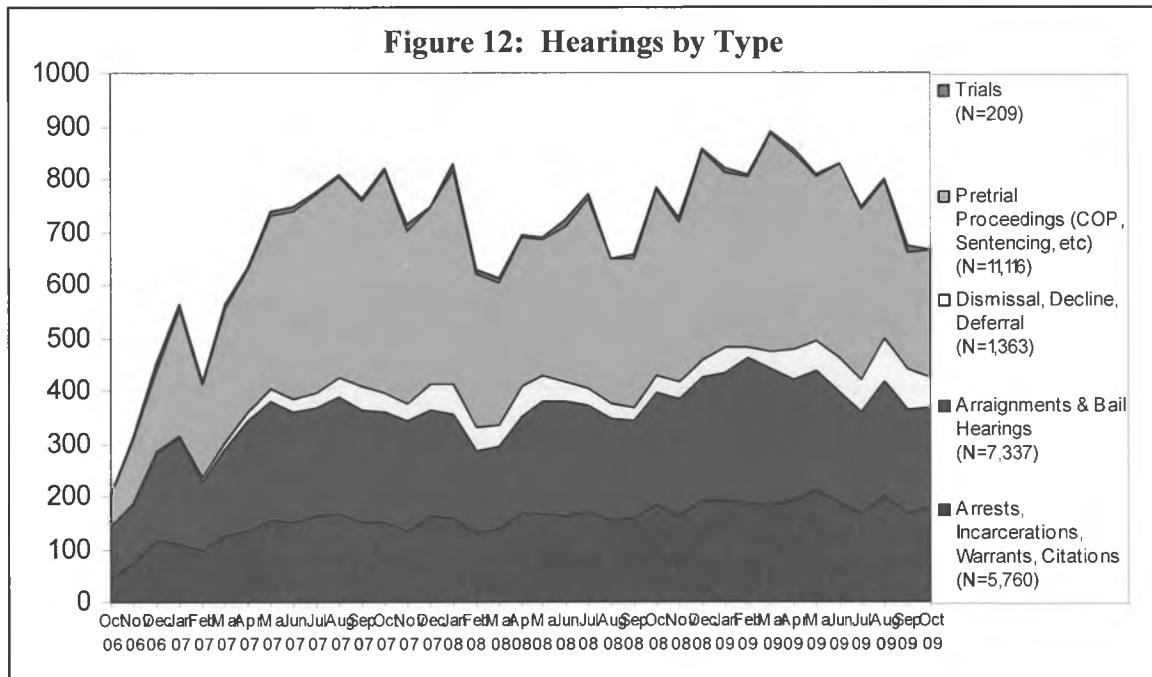


The number of cases with convictions increased by 27.1 percent over the project period (Trend 14). Again, to avoid biasing trend analyses near the end of the sample period, data from the last four months (February to May 2009) were excluded.



Hearings (N=25,803)

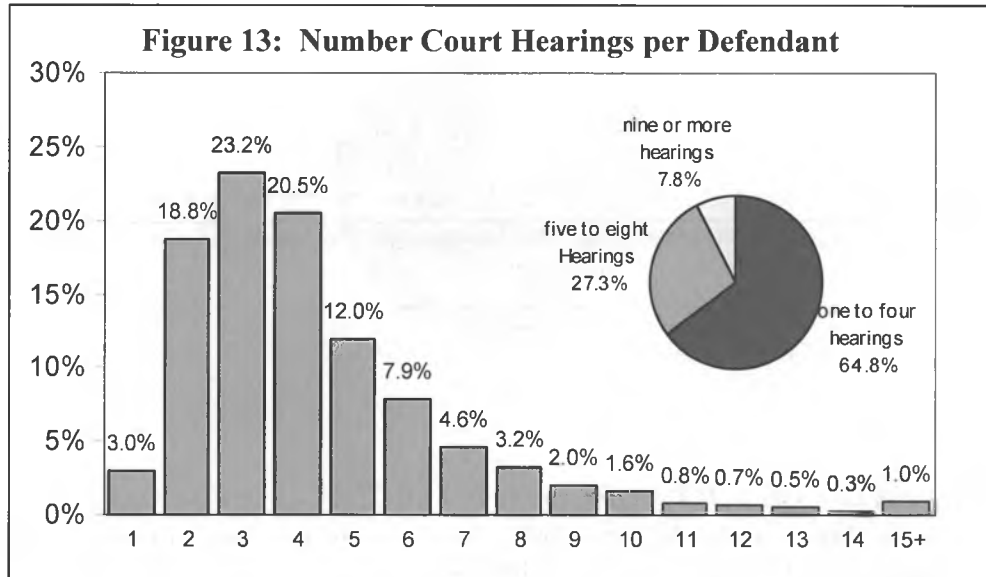
Between 2006 and 2009, MPO averaged 697 court proceedings per month for domestic violence cases. Of the 25,803 hearings, 5,760 (22.3 percent) were arrests and incarcerations, 7,337 (28.5 percent) were arraignments or bail hearings, and 11,116 (43.1 percent) were pretrial proceedings, mostly change of plea. Only 1,363 (5.3 percent) were dismissal, declined, or deferral hearings and 209 (0.8 percent) were trials (Figure 12).



From the first year to the third year of the grant, hearings for arrests, warrants, citations, and incarcerations increased 2.5 percentage points (Trend 15). Arraignment and bail hearings decreased two percentage points; dismissal, declined, and deferral hearings increased 3.6 percentage points; and pretrial hearings decreased three percentage points.

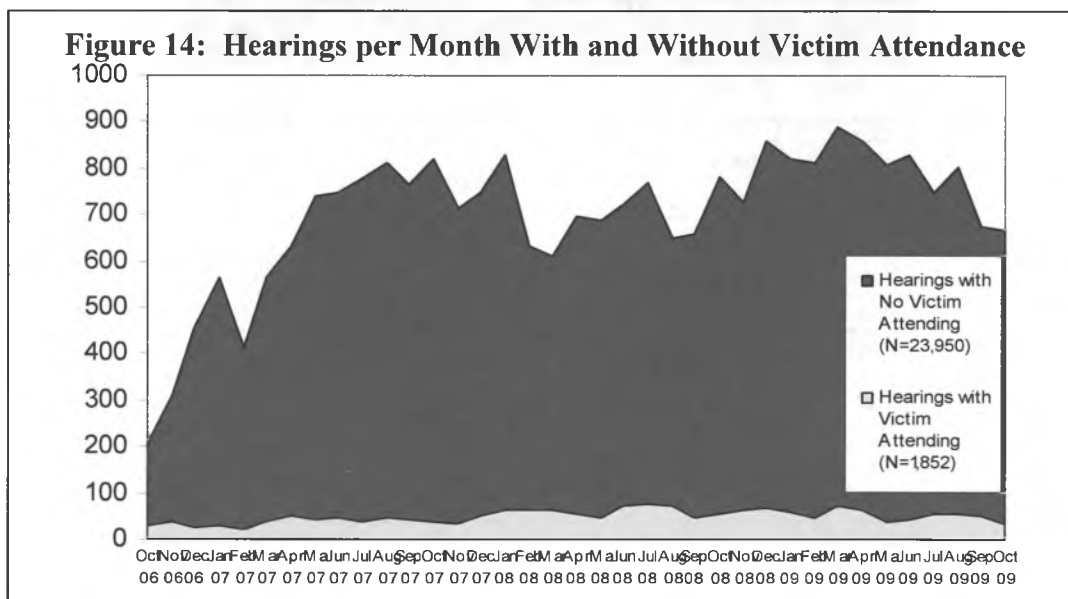
Trend 15: Court Proceedings by Type and Project Year				
Court Proceeding	Year 1 Oct 06-Oct 07 (N=7,811)	Year 2 Nov 07-Oct 08 (N=8,505)	Year 3 Nov 08-Oct 09 (N=9,487)	% Point Change Y1 to Y3
Arrests, Warrants, Citations, Incarcerations	21.0%	22.3%	23.5%	2.5
Arraignment & Bail Hearings	30.2%	27.2%	28.1%	-2.1
Dismissals, Declines, Deferrals	3.1%	5.7%	6.7%	3.6
Pretrial Proceedings	24.2%	23.3%	21.2%	-3.0
Change of Plea	20.5%	20.7%	19.8%	-0.7
Trials	1.0%	0.8%	0.7%	-0.3

On average, defendants had four court contacts with incarceration and arraignment hearings the most frequent first two contacts (Figure 13). At the arraignment hearing, if the defendant pleads guilty or no contest, the magistrate will convict and sentence with fines, rehabilitation programs, probation, and community service and/or jail time. If the defendant pleads not guilty, the court schedules a trial. Four percent of all cases during the grant period went to trial, 64 percent had a change of plea before the trial (most likely changing to a guilty plea in order to avoid going to trial) and 10 percent of cases were dismissed.

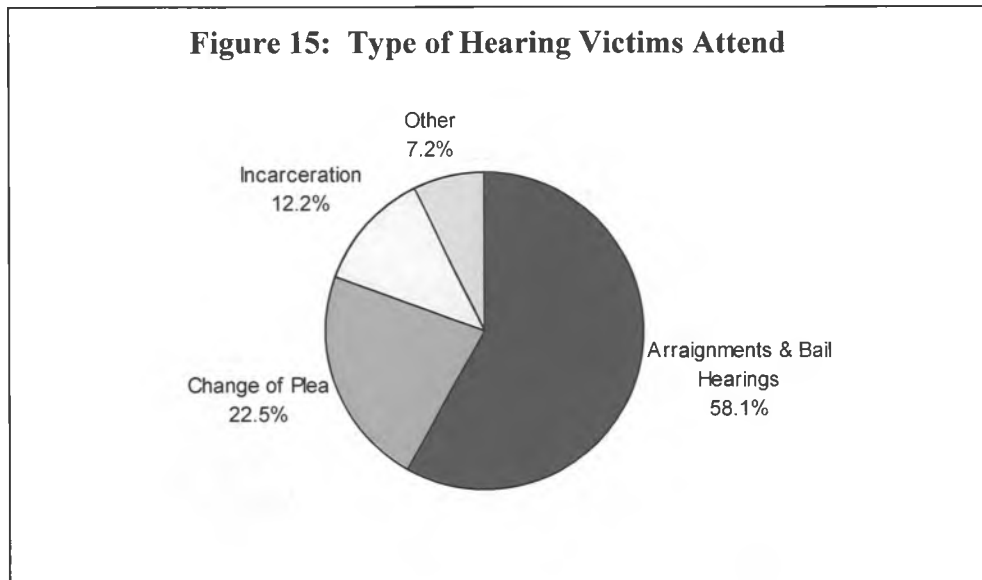


Victims Attending Hearings

Between 2006 and 2009, 7.2 percent of all hearings were attended by the victim at an average of 50 hearings per month (Figure 14).



Most victims attended only one hearing. Arraignment or bail hearings were most likely to be attended, at 58.1 percent of all hearing types. One quarter of victims who attended hearings attended the change of plea proceedings and 12.2 percent attended incarceration hearings (Figure 15).



The MPO clerks made 6,161 victim contacts with 2,361 victims for an average of 2.6 contacts per victim. The majority of contacts were to inform victims of notifications from the Department of Corrections, the defendant’s release from jail, and the dates of hearings (Table 2).

Table 2: MPO Clerk Contacts with Victims by Type

Reason for Contact	Number
Notified by DOC	1,861
Defendant out of Jail	1,356
Hearing Dates	1,128
Courtesy Check-in	784
Bail Conditions	672
Speak to Lawyer	211
Request Assistance	32
Protection Orders	26
Recant	25
Accompaniment to Court	24
Transportation	20
VCRs	11
Referrals	11
TOTAL	6,161

Charges (N=9,686)

A total of 9,686 charges in 6,069 cases were entered into the ADVPP II database. Of all charges, 51.9 percent were for assault, 15.8 percent were for family violence, 9.0 percent were for VCRs, 6.9 percent were for child neglect, and 6.3 percent were for the malicious destruction of property (Table 3).

Rank	Charges	N	% Total
1	Assault	5,026	51.9%
2	Family Violence	1,526	15.8%
3	Violating Conditions of Release (VCRs)	873	9.0%
4	Child Neglect	668	6.9%
5	Malicious Destruction of Property	615	6.3%
6	Destruction/Disconnect of Communication Equipment	419	4.3%
7	Child Abuse	133	1.4%
8	Resisting Officers	129	1.3%
9	Failure to Appear	92	0.9%
10	Disorderly Conduct	69	0.7%
11	Illegal Use of Telephone or Electronic Communication	60	0.6%
12	Abuse of Third Party Appt	29	0.3%
13	Unauthorized Entry	26	0.3%
14	Trespass	8	0.1%
15	Stalking	6	0.1%
16	Tampering with Official Proceedings	6	0.1%
17	Vehicle Tampering	1	0.0%
	Total Charges	9,686	100.0%

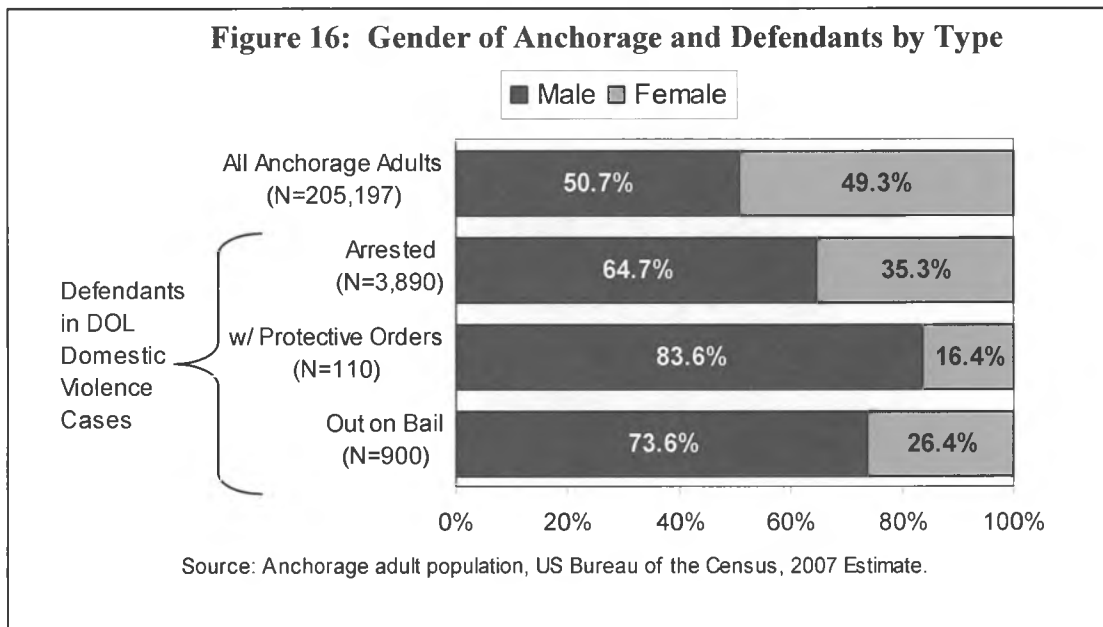
Defendants (N=3,887)

A total of 3,887 defendants in 5,110 cases were entered into the database system (Table 4). The average defendant was male, white or Alaska Native, and 34.1 years old.

	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%	Ratio of Males to Females
Defendants	2,515	64.7	1,372	35.3	3,887	100.0	2:1
Ethnicity							
White	1,096	69.8	475	30.2	1,571	40.4	2:1
AK Native	745	51.5	702	48.5	1,447	37.2	1:1
Black	386	79.9	97	20.1	483	12.4	4:1
Asian/Pac.Is.	163	76.9	49	23.1	212	5.4	3:1
Hispanic	41	83.7	8	16.3	49	1.3	5:1
Unknown	84	65.6	41	30.2	125	3.3	2:1
Mean Age							
	34.1		32.3		33.5		

Gender

The Anchorage adult population in 2007 was 50.7 percent male. For domestic violence defendants, males made up 64.7 percent of arrests, 83.6 percent of defendants with protective orders, and 73.6 percent of defendants out on bail (Figure 16).



Gender and Charges

Males received over two thirds of all charges except child neglect which was 66.7 percent female and abuse of a third party appointment which was 56.0 percent female (Table 5). Almost 70 percent of assault and family violence—the top two charges—were committed by male defendants. To note, family violence is the charge given when children are at home during the domestic violence incident.

Table 5: Charges by Defendant Gender

Charges	Males	%	Females	%	Total	%
Assault	2,899	70.3	1,225	29.7	4,124	51.5
Family Violence	907	69.6	397	30.4	1,304	16.3
VCRs	487	67.9	230	32.1	717	9.0
Child Neglect	187	33.3	375	66.7	562	7.0
Malicious Destruction of Property	385	77.2	114	22.8	499	6.2
Destruction/ Disconnect of Comm. Equip.	277	79.8	70	20.2	347	4.3
Resisting Officers	70	67.3	34	32.7	104	1.3
Child Abuse	61	61.6	38	38.4	99	1.2
Failure to Appear	55	67.9	26	32.1	81	1.0
Disorderly Conduct	37	69.8	16	30.2	53	0.7
Illegal Use of Telephone/Electronic Comm.	44	86.3	7	13.7	51	0.6
Abuse of Third Party Appointment	11	44.0	14	56.0	25	0.3
Unauthorized Entry	16	76.2	5	23.8	21	0.3
Stalking	5	83.3	1	16.7	6	0.1
Tampering with Official Proceedings	5	100.0	0	0.0	5	0.1
Vehicle Tampering	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
TOTAL	5,447	68.1	2,552	31.9	7,999	100.0

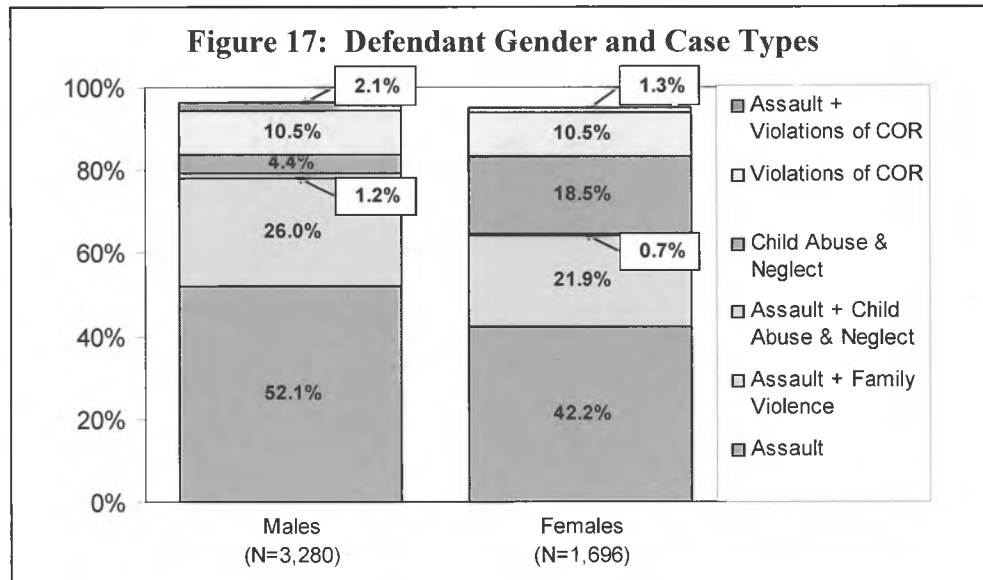
Male defendants were three times more likely than female defendants to have prior assault charges. Males were eight times more likely to be felons, two times more likely to have other Alaska convictions and five times more likely to have a protective order filed against them (Table 6).

Table 6: Prior Convictions and Protective Orders by Defendant Gender

	Male	%	Female	%	Ratio of Males to Females
Prior Assault Charge	1,215	77.6	349	22.3	3:1
Prior Felony Charges	617	8.5	80	11.5	8:1
Prior Alaska Convictions	1,266	67.8	600	32.2	2:1
Protective Orders	92	83.6	18	16.4	5:1

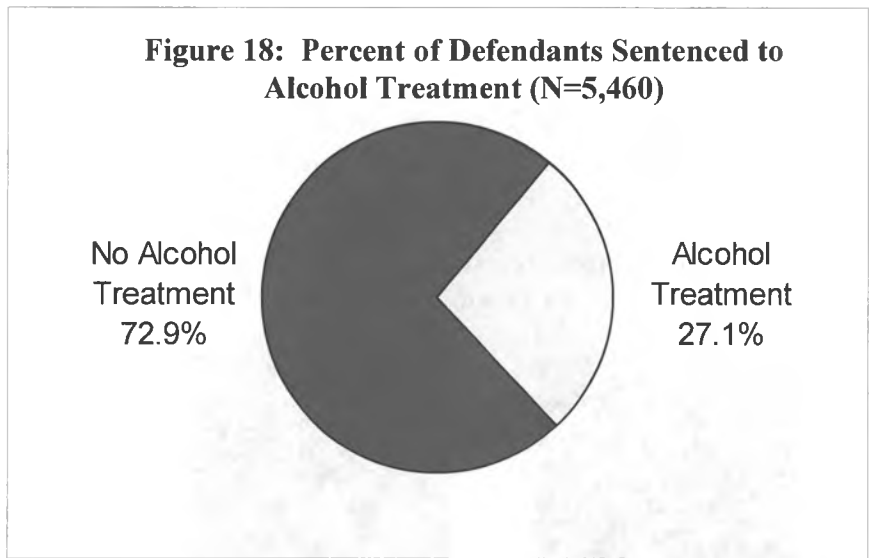
Gender and Cases

For all cases with male defendants, 81.4 percent had at least one assault charge. For all cases with female defendants, 66.1 percent had at least one assault charge. The percentage of assaults for female defendants was lower compared to male defendants because 18.5 percent of cases with female defendants were for child abuse and/or neglect charges (Figure 17). Child abuse and neglect were charged when the defendant hurt a child or placed a child in a situation with the potential of harm such as driving with a child while under the influence. Serious harm, such as burning, assaulting, or killing a child, involves felony charges.



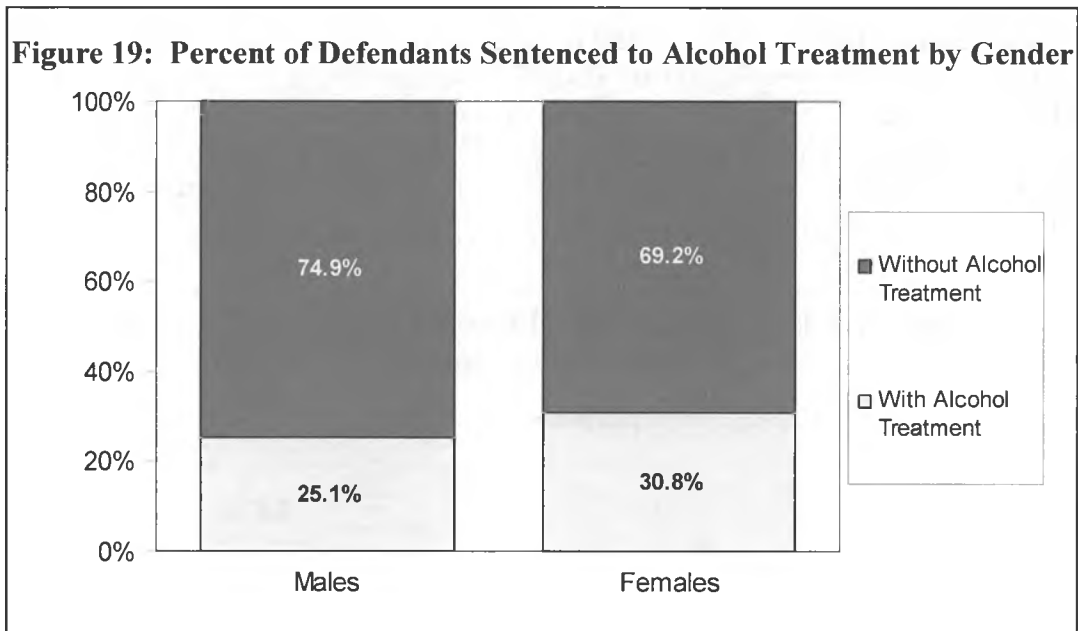
Gender and Alcohol

For defendants with rendered judgments, 27.1 percent received alcohol treatment conditions; 72.9 percent did not (Figure 18 on page 38). Unfortunately the ADVPP database does not track alcohol use at the time of the incident. However, for a sample of domestic violence police reports between 1999 and 2002 (N=2,417), 40.0 percent indicated alcohol use by the suspect. It is unlikely this percentage has decreased since then. Thus there appears to be a discrepancy between the number of suspects consuming alcohol at the time of the incident and the number sentenced to alcohol treatment. The reasons for this warrant further study.

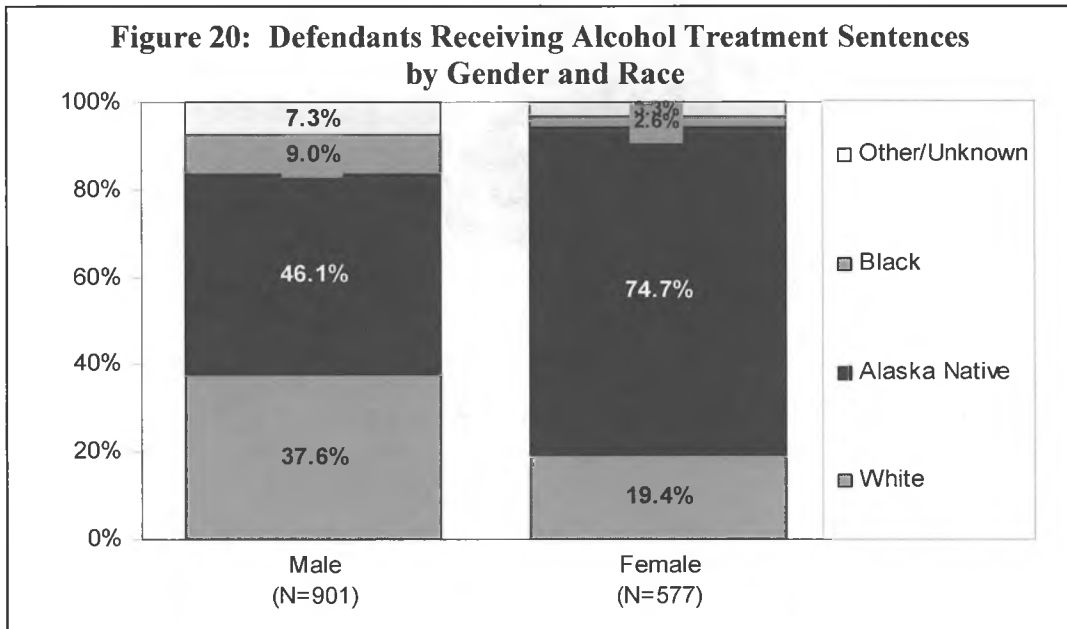


A total of 5,450 defendants received sentences for their cases: 1,872 females and 3,588 males.

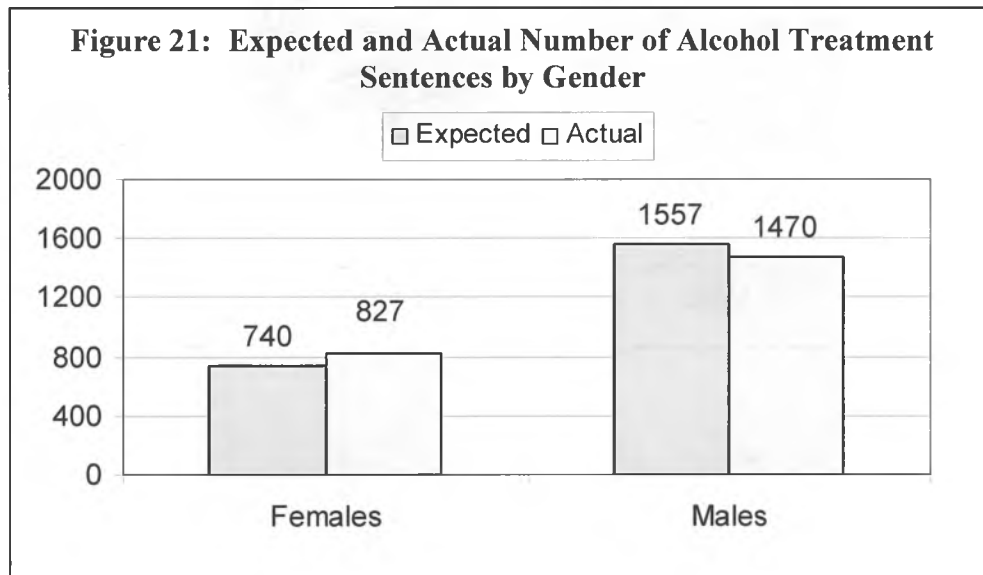
Almost 31 percent (30.8%) of female defendants were sentenced to alcohol treatment, whereas only 25.1 percent of male defendants received alcohol treatment sentences (Figure 19).



Alaska Native male and female defendants received a disproportionate percentage of alcohol treatment sentences. Alaska Native males made up 46.1 percent of male defendants receiving alcohol sentences compared with 29.8 percent of male defendants. Alaska Native females made up 74.7 percent of females receiving alcohol sentences compared with 51.3 percent of female defendants (Figures 20 and 24).



Female defendants received 32.2 percent of all sentence conditions (N=8,030). Assuming no gender bias in the distribution of alcohol treatment conditions (N=2,297), females would be expected to receive 32.2 percent of these sentences as well, or 740 alcohol treatment sentences. Females actually received 827 sentences, which is 11.8 percent more than expected. Males, on the other hand, received 87 (5.6 percent) fewer alcohol treatment sentences than expected (Figure 21).

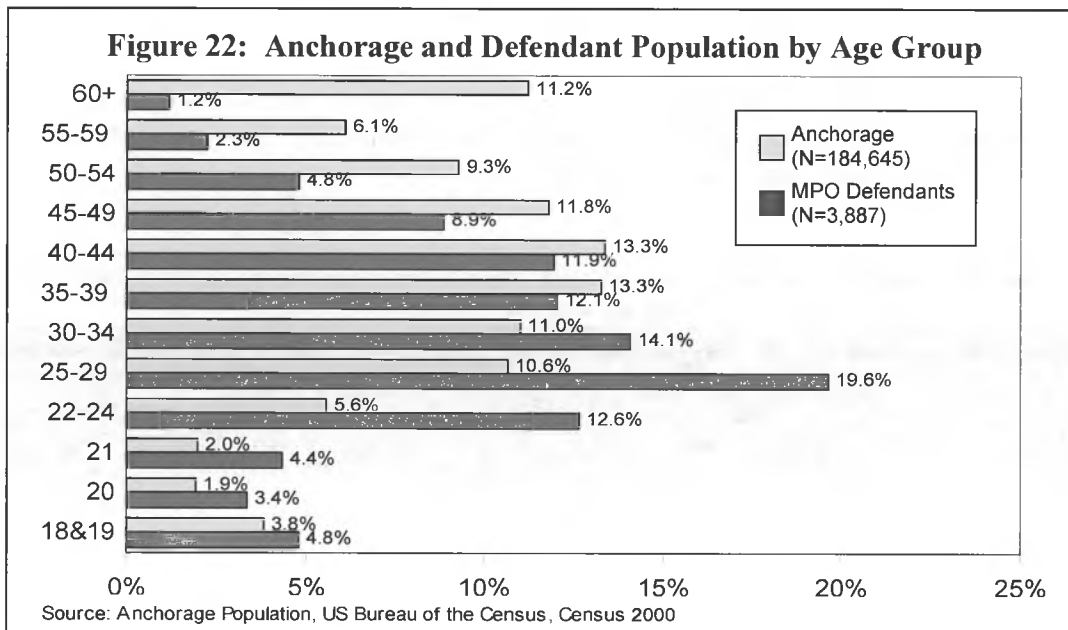


Age

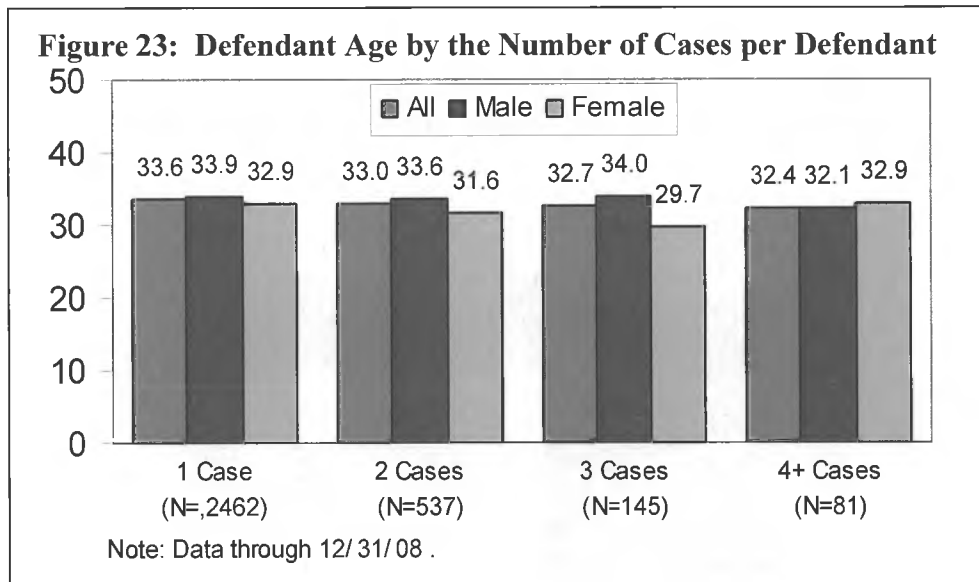
The median (middle) age of defendants was 31 years: 30 years for females and 32 years for males. The mean (average) age was slightly older at 33 years: females at 32 years and males at 34 years (Table 7).

	Median	Mean
Male	32	34.1
Female	30	32.3
Total	31	33.5

The majority, or 58.4 percent, of MPO domestic violence cases had defendants aged 22 to 39 years. Defendants between the ages of 22 and 29 were at twice the percentage of the Anchorage population of the same age range (Figure 22).



Male defendants averaged 34 years of age regardless of the number of cases per defendant (Figure 23). The exception was males with four or more cases, who averaged 32 years of age. Female defendants on the other hand decreased in age as the number of cases per defendant increased. Those with one case averaged 33 years and those with three cases averaged 30 years. Female defendants with four or more cases also had an average age of 33 years of age.



Half of defendants had no prior charges of domestic violence assault. As the age of the defendants increased, so did the likelihood that they would have prior domestic violence assault charges (Table 8). For defendants 18 and 19 years old, 10.1 percent had a prior domestic violence assault charge. The percentage steadily increased until it peaked at 52.5 percent for defendants who were ages 40 to 44 years old.

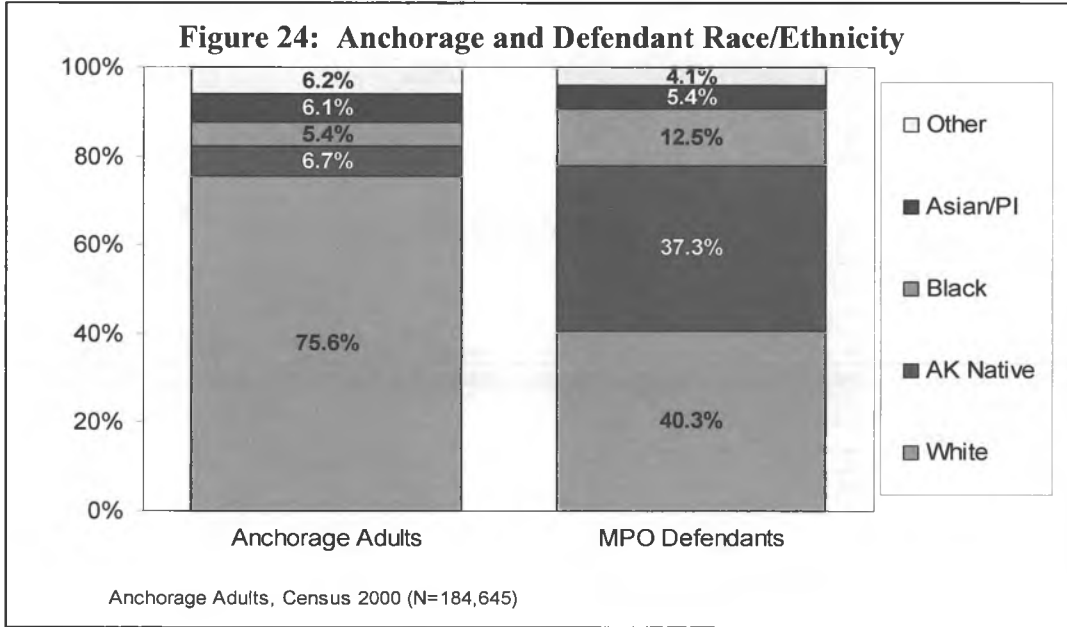
Assault charges were most prevalent in cases with defendants ages 18 and 19 years, with assault making up 79.7 percent of these cases. Cases with defendants over 50 years had over 78 percent of cases with an assault charge.

Table 8: Defendant Age and Current and Prior Domestic Violence Assault Charges (Above Average Bolded)

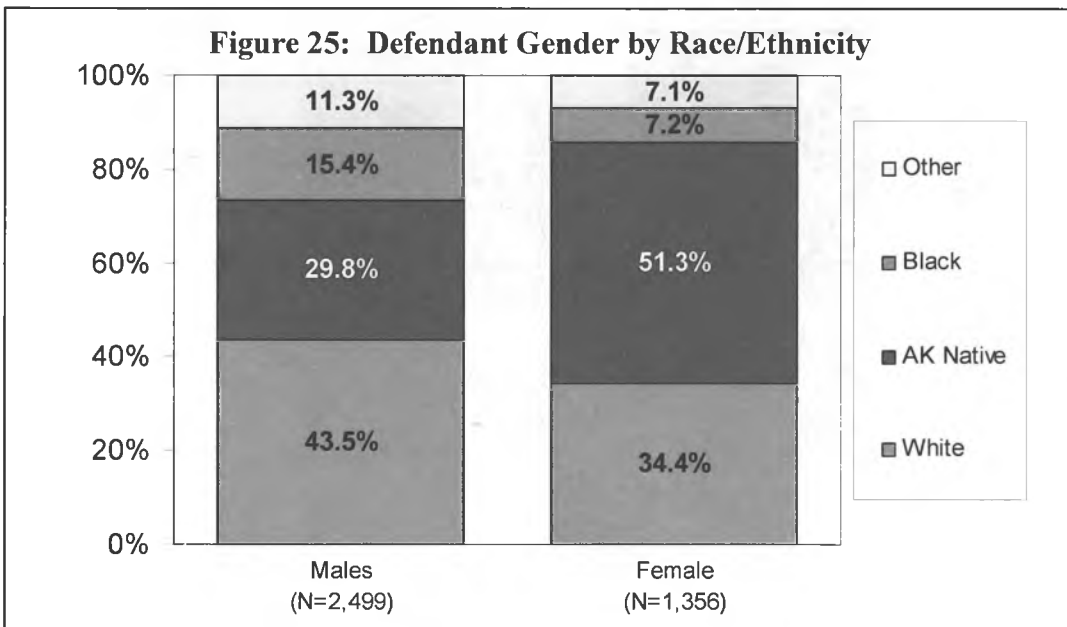
Age Group	# Defendants	% Defendants with Prior Domestic Violence Assault Charges	# Domestic Violence Cases	% Domestic Violence Cases with at least One Assault Charge
18&19	168	10.1%	194	79.7%
20-24	793	26.8%	1,031	76.4%
25-29	744	38.2%	1,011	72.2%
30-34	555	44.5%	765	70.4%
35-39	471	50.7%	621	72.8%
40-44	453	52.5%	606	74.8%
45-49	343	50.9%	456	75.5%
50-54	196	45.8%	251	78.1%
55+	134	42.5%	159	78.7%
Total	3,857	48.9%	5,094	74.3%

Race/Ethnicity

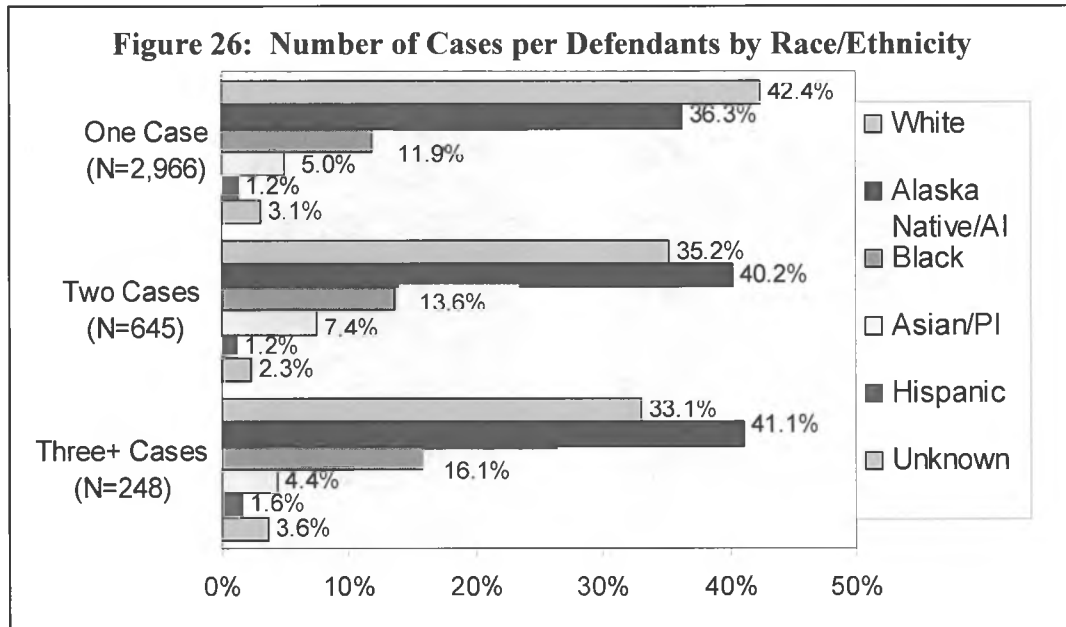
Defendants were mostly white (40.3 percent), Alaska Native (37.3 percent), or black (12.5 percent) while Anchorage adults (2000) were mostly white (75.6 percent), black (6.7 percent), or Alaska Native (5.4 percent), as seen in Figure 24.



The race/ethnic representation of defendants was disproportionate to the Anchorage population. Alaska Native defendants represented six times the percentage of the Alaska Native population citywide. Alaska Native females were especially overrepresented, making up half of all female defendants. The percentage of Alaska Native female defendants was twice the percentage of Alaska Native male defendants (Figure 25).

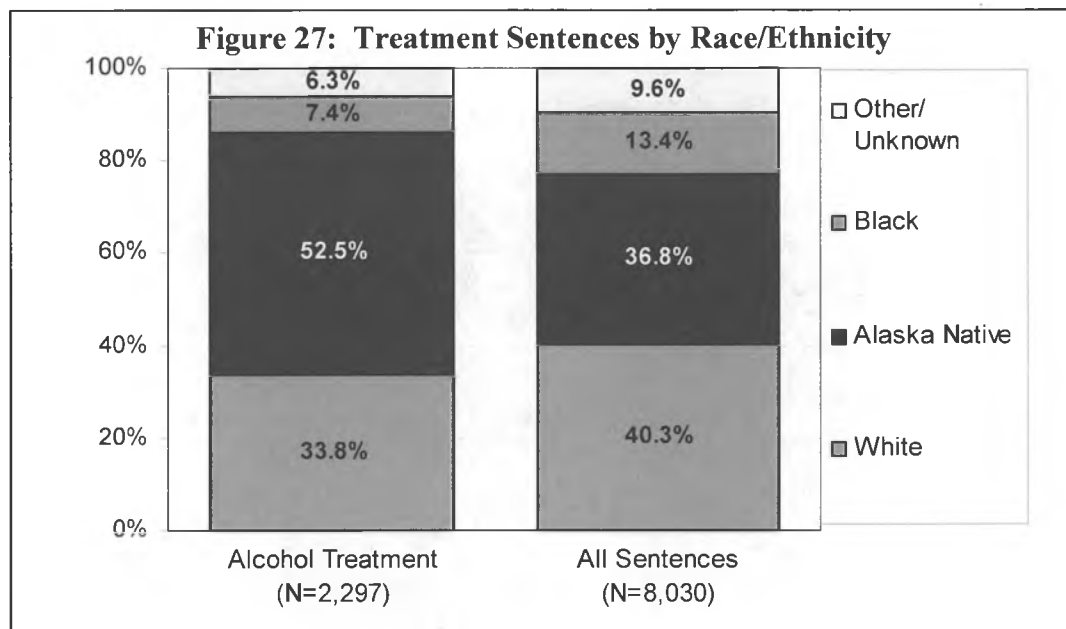


The percentage Alaska Native and black defendants increased four percentage points as the number of cases per defendant increased from one case to three or more cases (Figure 26). The percentage of white defendants decreased nine points.



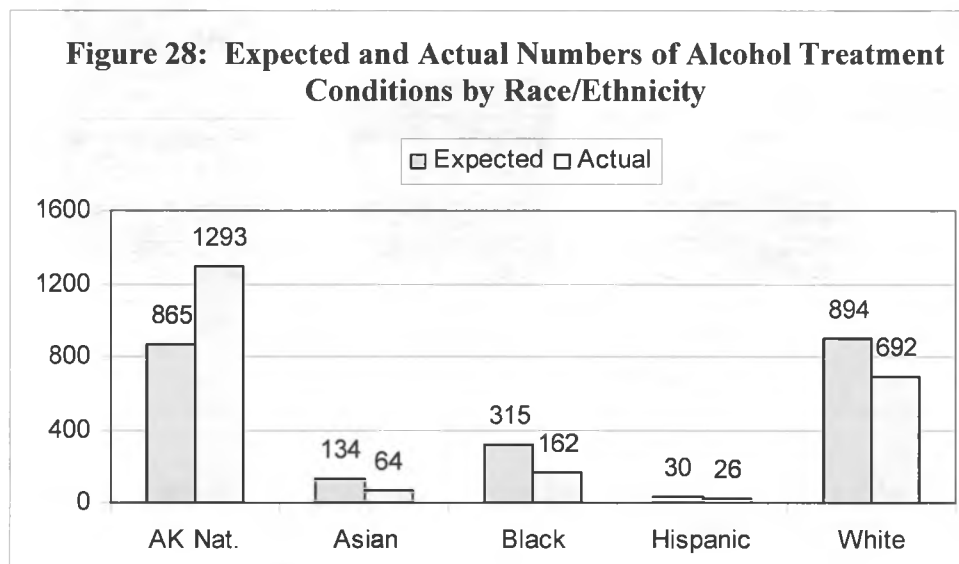
Race/Ethnicity and Alcohol

All treatment sentences by race/ethnicity paralleled the percentage of MPO defendants (compare to Figure 24). However, alcohol treatment conditions, at 52.5 percent, were disproportionately sentenced to the Alaska Native population (Figure 27).



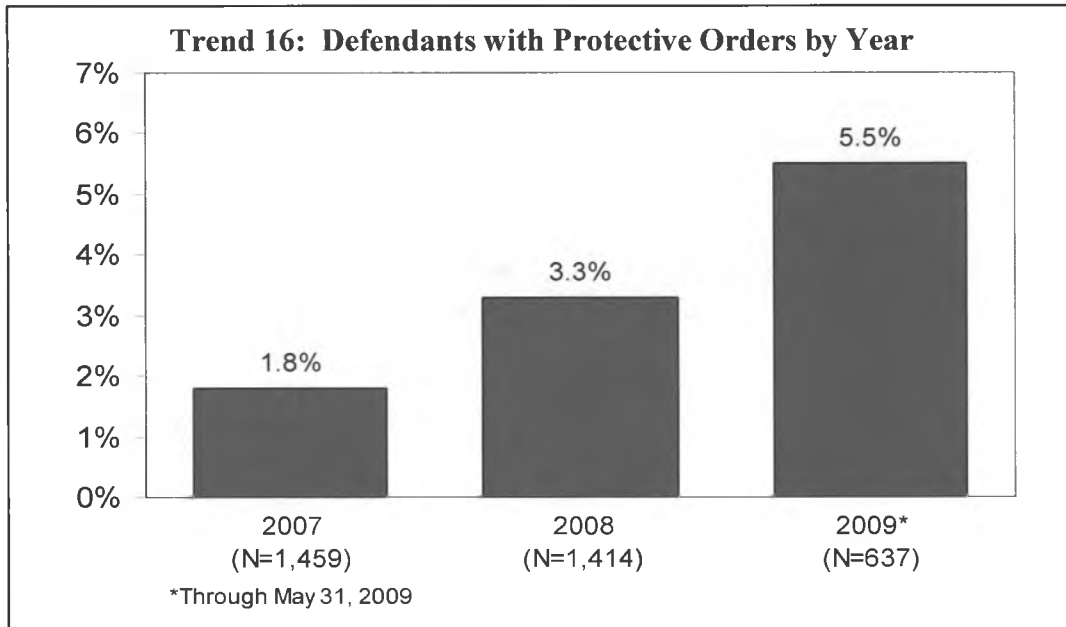
Defendants with known racial/ethnic identities received a total of 7,781 sentence conditions. Of these, populations who were Alaska Native received 38.7 percent, Asian 6.0 percent, black 14.1 percent, Hispanic 1.3 percent, and white 39.9 percent.

A total of 2,237 alcohol treatment conditions were sentenced. Assuming no racial bias in the distribution of alcohol treatment conditions, Alaska Native populations would be expected to receive 865 conditions; they actually received 1,293 alcohol conditions, 49.5 percent more than expected. People who were Asian received 52.2 percent fewer, black received 48.6 percent fewer, Hispanic received 13.3 percent fewer and white received 22.6 percent fewer alcohol treatment conditions than expected (Figure 28).

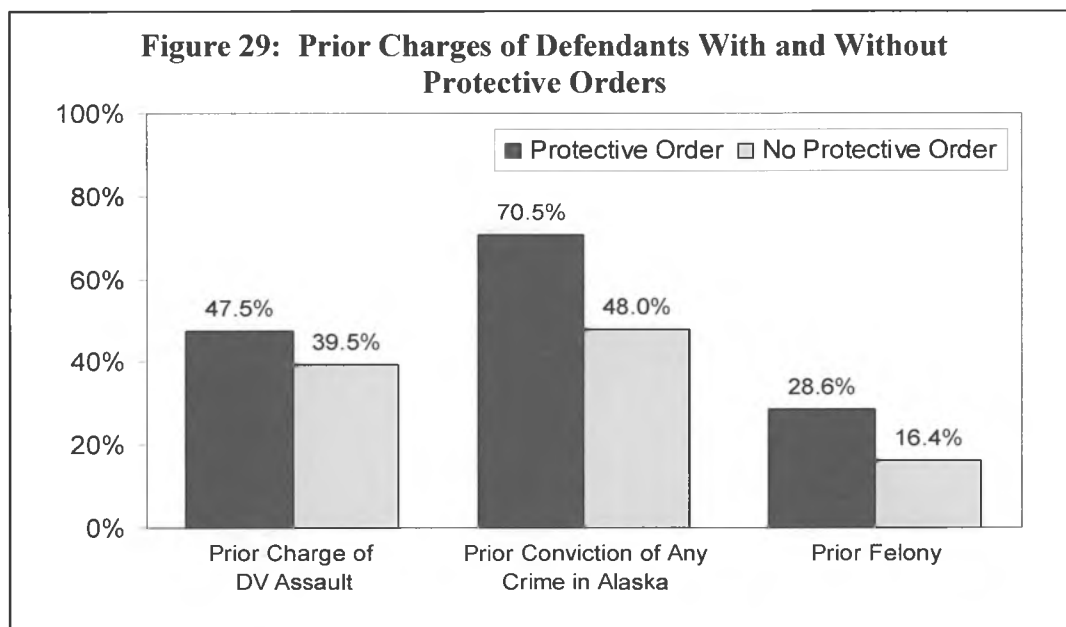


Defendants with Protective Orders

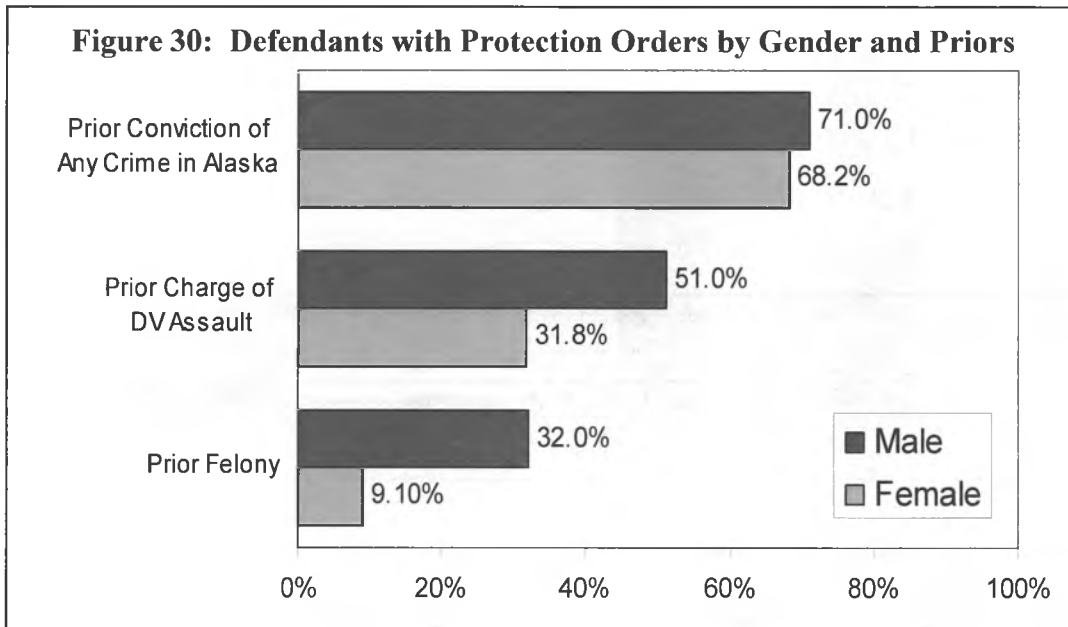
The percentage of defendants with protective orders, as tracked by ADVPP II, steadily increased over the grant period. In 2007, an average of 1.8 percent had protective orders. In 2008, the average was 3.3 percent and during the first six months of 2009, the average was 5.5 percent (Trend 16).



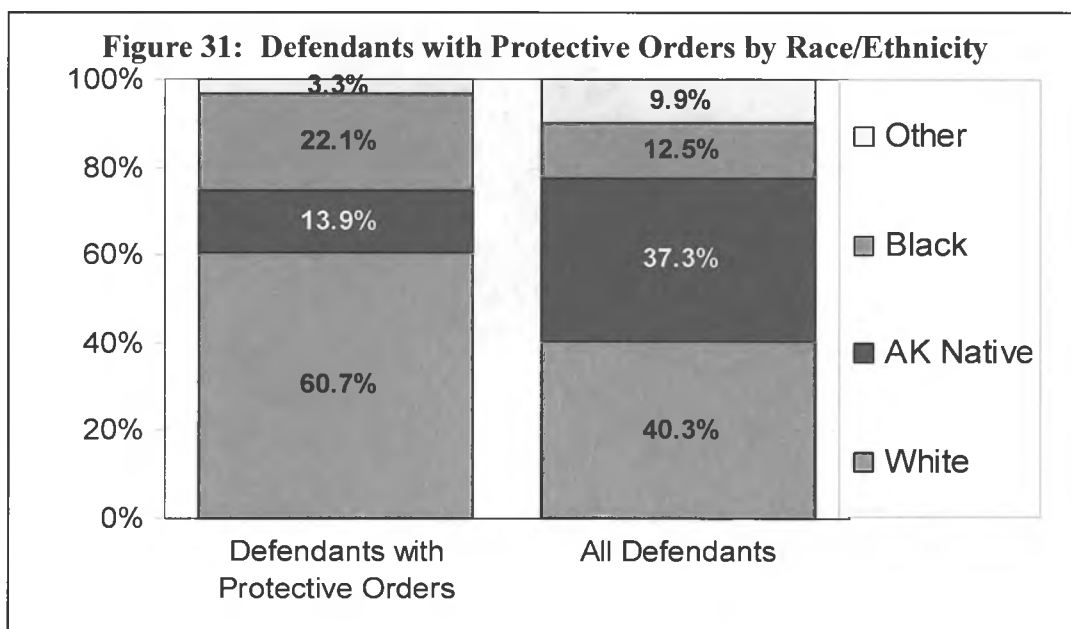
Defendants with protective orders were more likely than defendants without protective orders to have prior criminal charges: domestic violence assaults were 8.0 percentage points higher, previous convictions recorded in Alaska were 22.5 percentage points higher, and prior felonies were 12.2 percentage points higher (Figure 29).



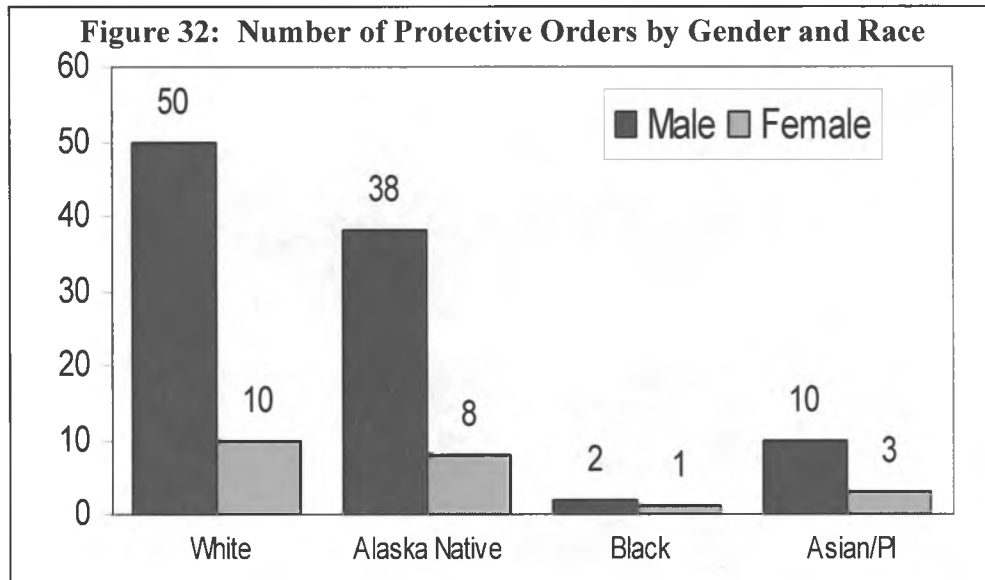
Male defendants with protective orders, when compared with female defendants with protective orders, were slightly more likely to have any prior conviction in Alaska: 71.0 percent for males compared to 68.2 percent for females (Figure 30). Defendants with protective orders were 1.5 times more likely to be male if there were previous charges of assault (51.0 percent male to 31.8 percent female) and three times more likely to be male if there was a felony record (32.0 percent male to 9.1 percent female).



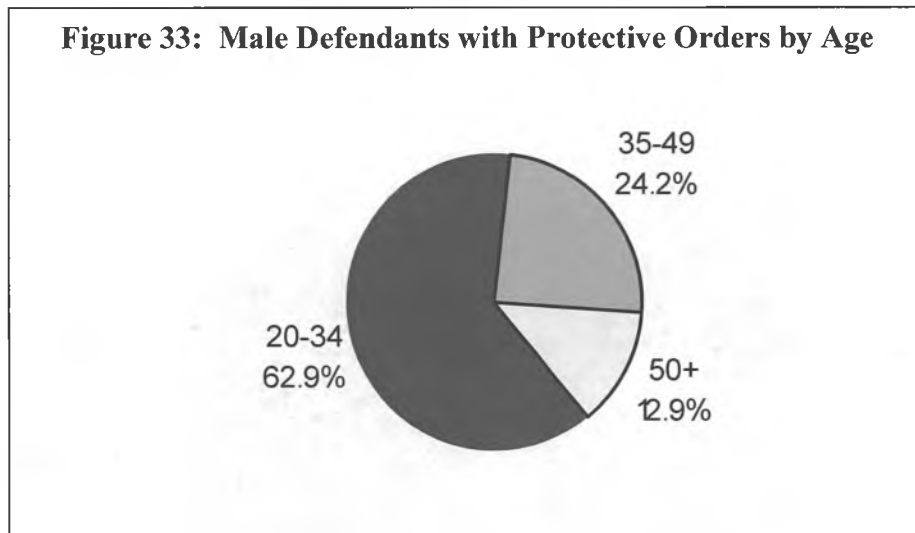
Almost two thirds of defendants with protective orders were white. Compared to all defendants, those with protective orders were one and a half time more likely to be white, twice as likely to be black and half as likely to be Alaska Native (Figure 31).



Males were four times more likely to have a protection order filed against them than were females: 100 males to 22 females. White and Alaska Native males were five times more likely to have protective orders than white and Alaska Native females (Figure 32).

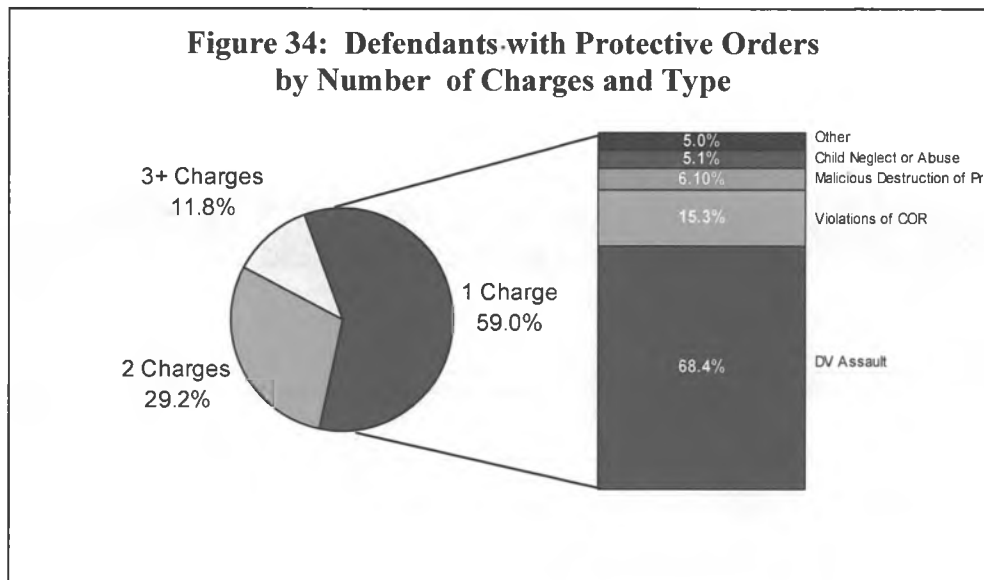


Younger males were more likely to have a protective order filed against them. Males between the ages of 20 and 34 years accounted for 62.9 percent of all defendants with protective orders, whereas males in this age group accounted for half of all defendants (Figure 33).

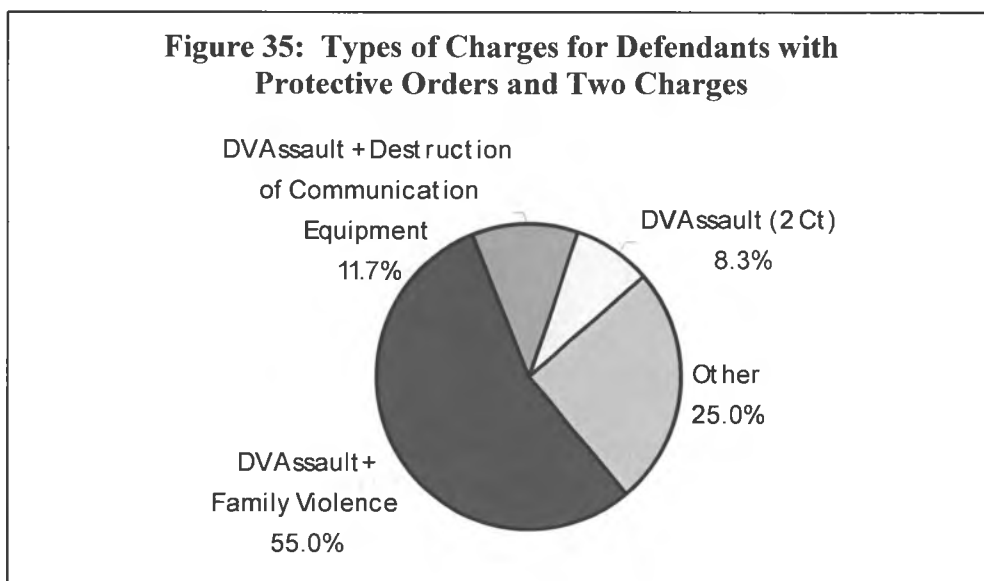


Defendants with protective orders had an average of 1.5 cases whereas defendants without protective orders had an average of 1.3 cases.

The majority, or 59.0 percent, of defendants with protective orders were in court on a single charge of domestic violence. Almost 68.4 percent of single charges against defendants with protective orders were for assault and 15.3 percent were for VCRs (Figure 34).



As the number of charges against defendants with protective orders increases from one to two, family violence becomes a significant percentage of the charges. One third of all defendants with protective orders were in court on two charges, and 55.0 percent of those had charges of domestic violence assault with family violence (Figure 35).



Additional information on Protective orders is provided in Appendix C.

Victims (N=7,551)

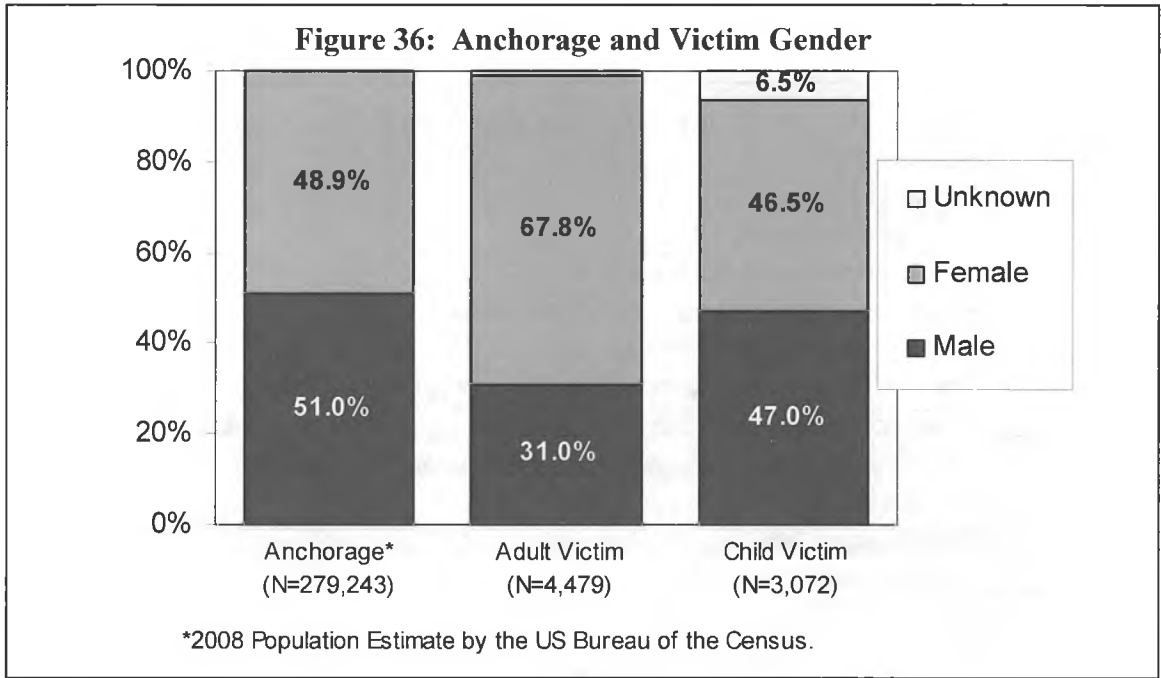
The victim profile analyzes the demographics of victims in Anchorage misdemeanor domestic violence cases.

MPO tracked 7,551 victims, as detailed in Table 9, and the average defendant had two victims per case.

# Individuals	Male	%	Female	%	Unknown Gender	%	Total	%
Adults	1,387	31.0	3,039	67.8	53	1.2	4,479	59.3
Children	1,443	47.0	1,428	46.5	201	6.6	3,072	40.7
Unknown	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0
Total	2,830	37.5	4,467	59.2	254	3.4	7,551	
Mean age								
Adults	35.5		31.3				31.0	
Children	6.0		6.5				6.2	
Adult Ethnicity								
White	664	35.7	1,197	64.3	1	0.1	1,862	41.6
AK Native	407	25.0	1,219	74.8	3	0.2	1,629	36.4
Black	123	34.3	235	65.5	1	0.3	359	8.0
Asian/Pacific Island	56	25.0	168	75.0	0	0.0	224	5.0
Hispanic	28	53.8	24	46.2	0	0.0	52	1.2
Unknown Ethnicity	109	30.9	196	55.5	48	13.6	353	7.9
Sub-Total	1,387	31.0	3,039	67.8	53	1.2	4,479	100
Child Ethnicity								
White	425	49.3	424	49.2	13	1.5	862	28.1
AK Native	637	47.8	647	48.6	48	3.6	1,332	43.4
Black	166	50.6	152	46.3	10	3.0	328	10.7
Asian/Pacific Island	102	47.0	103	47.5	12	5.5	217	7.1
Hispanic	16	43.2	17	45.9	4	10.8	37	1.2
Unknown	97	32.8	85	28.7	114	38.5	296	9.6
Sub-Total	1,443	47.0	1,428	46.5	201	6.5	3,072	100.0
TOTAL ETHNICITY	2,830	37.5	4,467	59.2	254	3.4	7,551	100.0

Gender

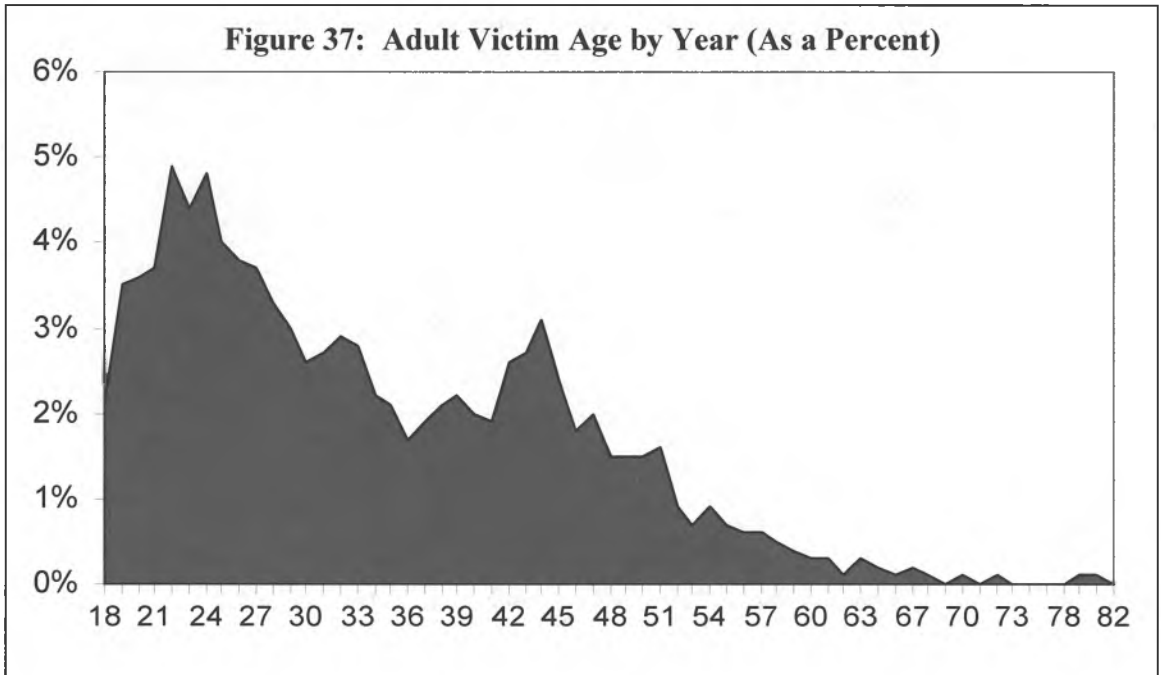
Anchorage's adult and child populations were equally male and female. Child victims in MPO cases were proportionally similar to the general population in gender. Adult victims of domestic violence differed significantly from the general population at 67.8 percent female for MPO cases compared with 48.9 percent female citywide (Figure 36).



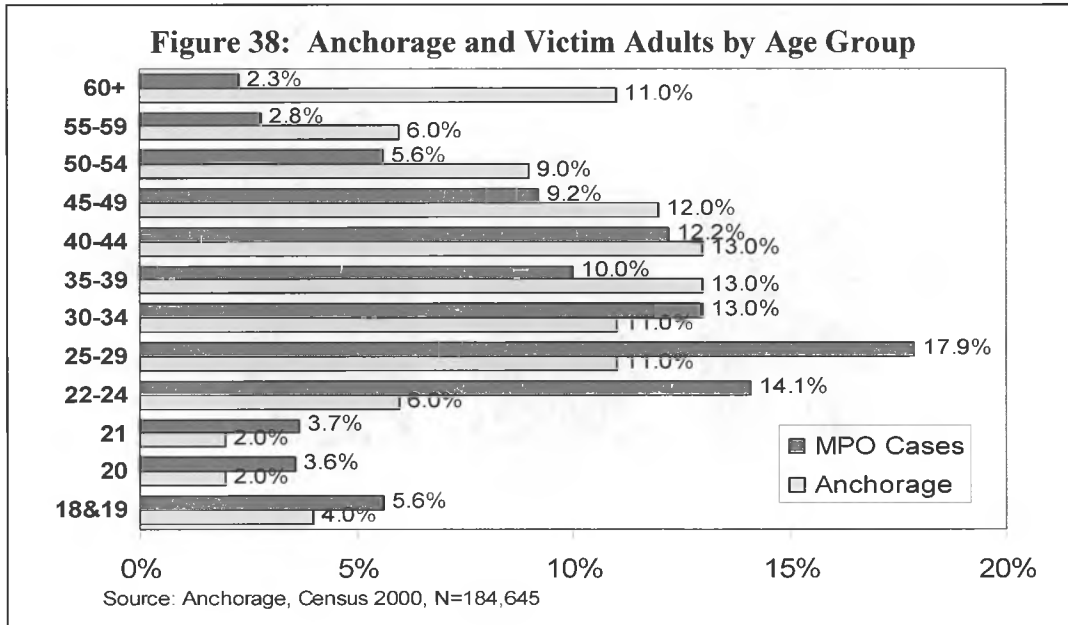
Age

Adults (18 years old and older) represented 59.3 percent of victims; children 40.7 percent.

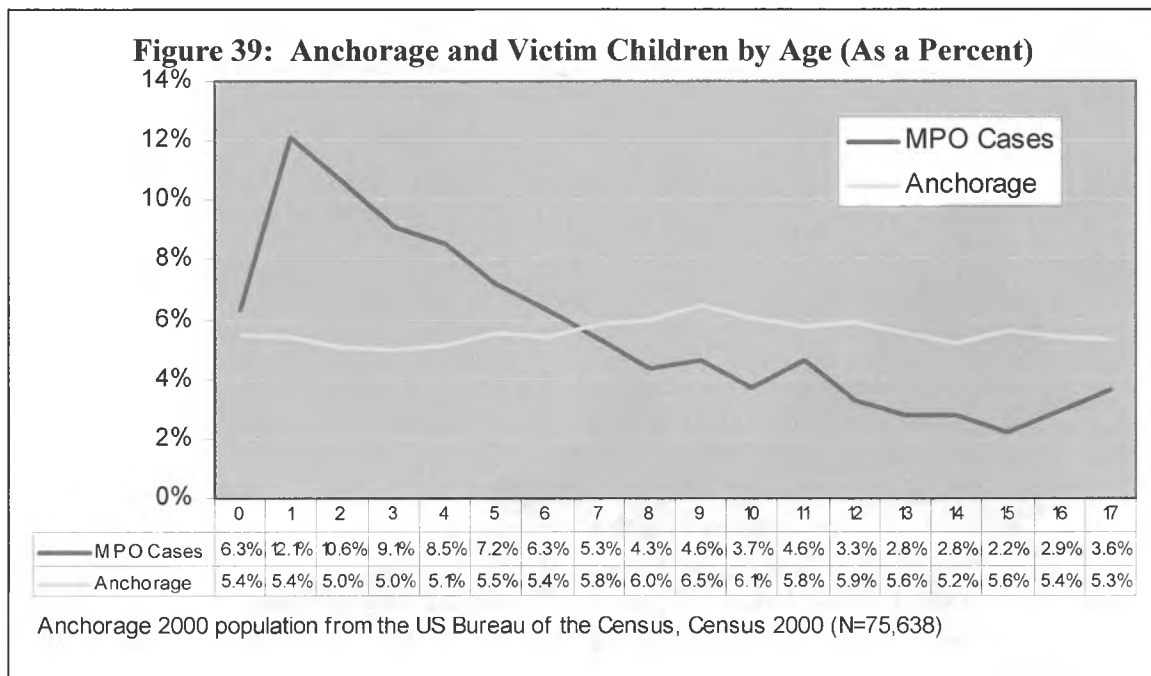
Adult Victims (N=4,479): Victims of domestic violence in MPO cases tended to be younger than 45 years of age (Figure 37).



Victims who were ages 22 to 29 were most overrepresented when compared to the same age group citywide (Figure 38).

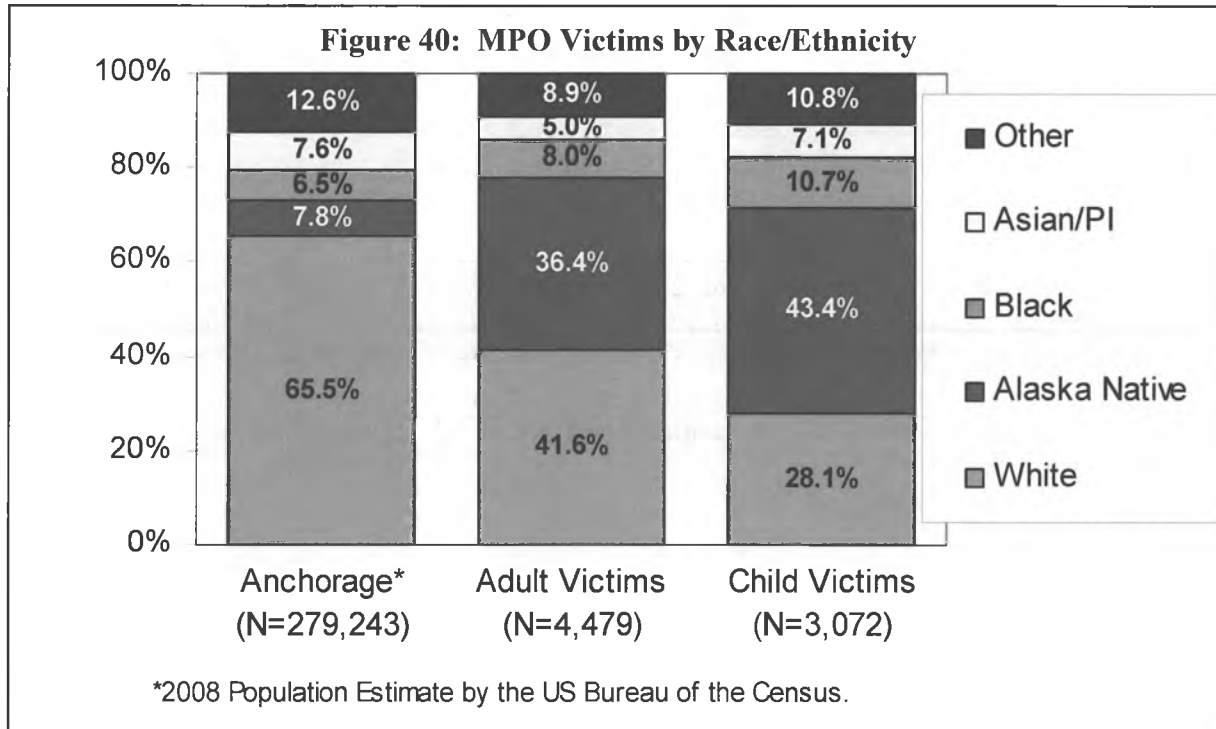


Children (N=3,072): Of all victims in MPO cases, 40.7 percent were children. Children five years and younger made up 53.8 percent of child victims and were twice the percentage of children five years and younger citywide. Children who were one year old were 3 times greater the percentage of children citywide who were one year old (Figure 39).



Race/Ethnicity

Victims were significantly overrepresented by the Alaska Native population, especially children. Alaska Native children made up 43.4 percent of all child victims in MPO cases compared with 7.8 percent citywide. Child victims who were white made up 28.1 percent of all child victims compared with a 65.5 percent white population citywide (Figure 40).



Victims, in general, tended to be of the same race as the perpetrator (Table 10).

Table 10: Number of Charges Based on Race/Ethnicity of Victims and Defendants

Defendant Race	Victim Race					
	White	Alaska Native	Asian/PI	Black	Hispanic	Unknown
White	1,061	260	34	46	20	124
Alaska Native	253	996	21	45	5	109
Asian/PI	42	22	121	4	1	18
Black	135	80	13	209	2	41
Hispanic	14	9	4	2	16	3
Unknown	41	31	3	11	2	36

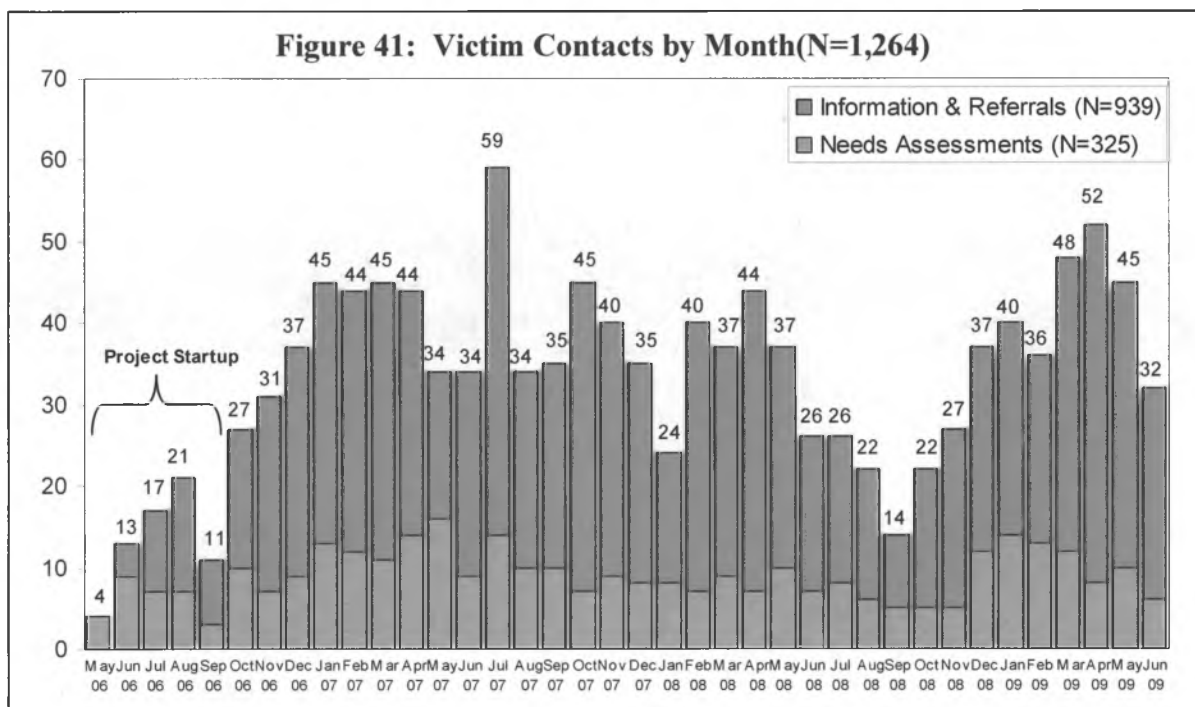
Abused Women in Crisis, Inc (AWAIC)

Victim Assistance

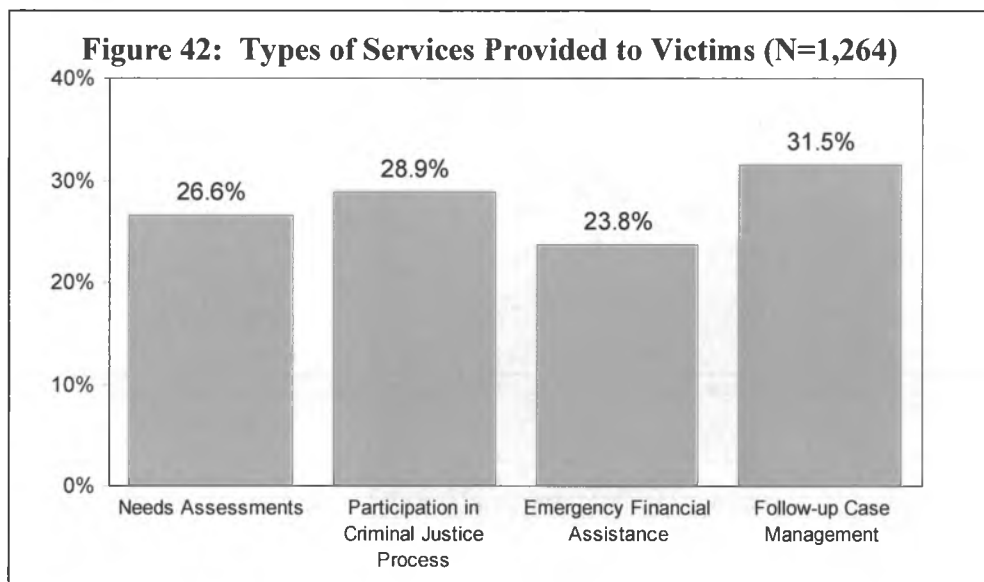
The AWAIC Intake Specialist was implemented in May 2006. Victims contact the Intake Specialist through the contact number on the Little Blue Booklet (See Appendix B), MPO, or other referrals. The specialist then works with victims to remove risk factors such as financial dependence to the abuser. The specialist also advocates for the victims in court; encourages the victim's participation in the criminal justice process (such as attending court hearings); coordinates referrals to the Violent Crimes Victim Compensation program; and provides financial assistance for rent and utility deposits, transportation, relocation expenses, and other needs. Due to increased needs based on economic stress in the community, a second intake specialist was assigned at AWAIC from August 1 to December 31, 2009.

AWAIC assisted 1,264 victims of domestic violence through ADVPP II (an average of 33 victims per month), as illustrated in Figure 41. Of these, AWAIC provided intensive case management for 325 victims and \$181,135 in emergency financial assistance to 294 victims. The majority of victim needs is for rental assistance, medical care, utility deposits, security system, and relocation. A total of 42 women were relocated with ADVPP monies.

ADVPP allowed AWAIC to reach out to victims who did not want emergency shelter services but did need case management, legal guidance, and emergency financial assistance.



The Intake Specialist gave all victims information and referral services. Moreover, 26.6 percent received case management services, 28.9 percent were encouraged to participate in the criminal justice process, 23.8 percent were given emergency financial assistance, and 31.5 percent received follow-up case management services.

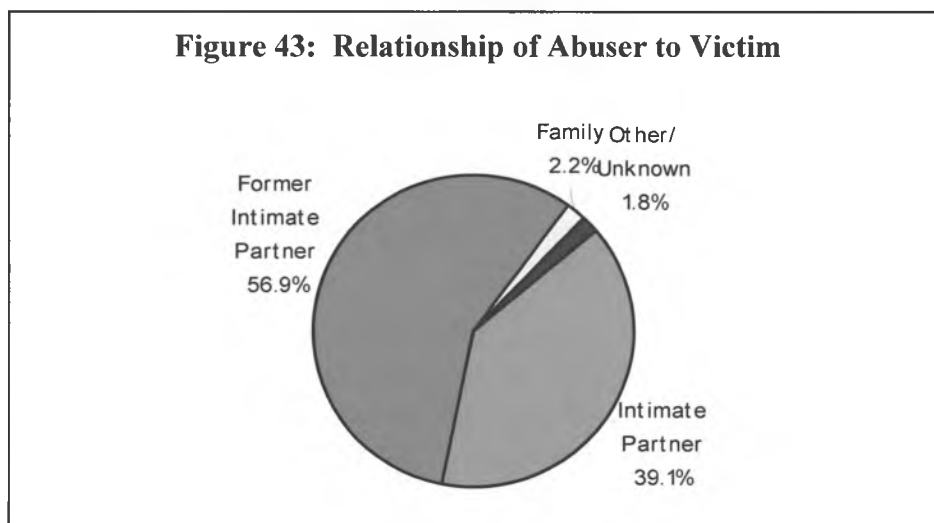


Intensive Case Management Services (N=325)

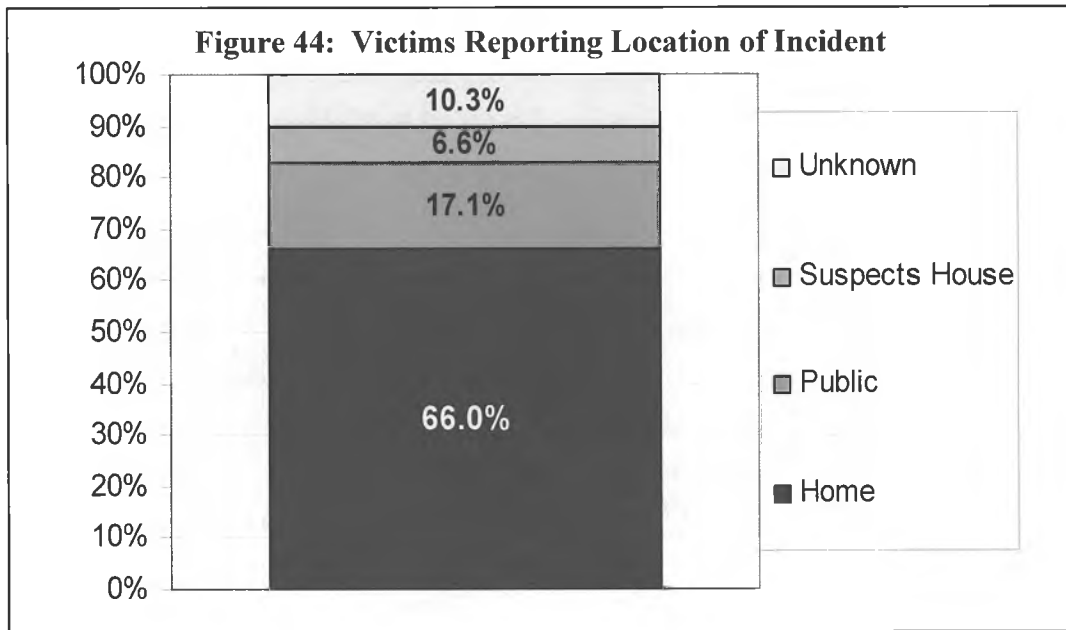
There were 325 individuals who qualified for intensive case management services out of the 1,264 victims who received information and referrals.

Incidents

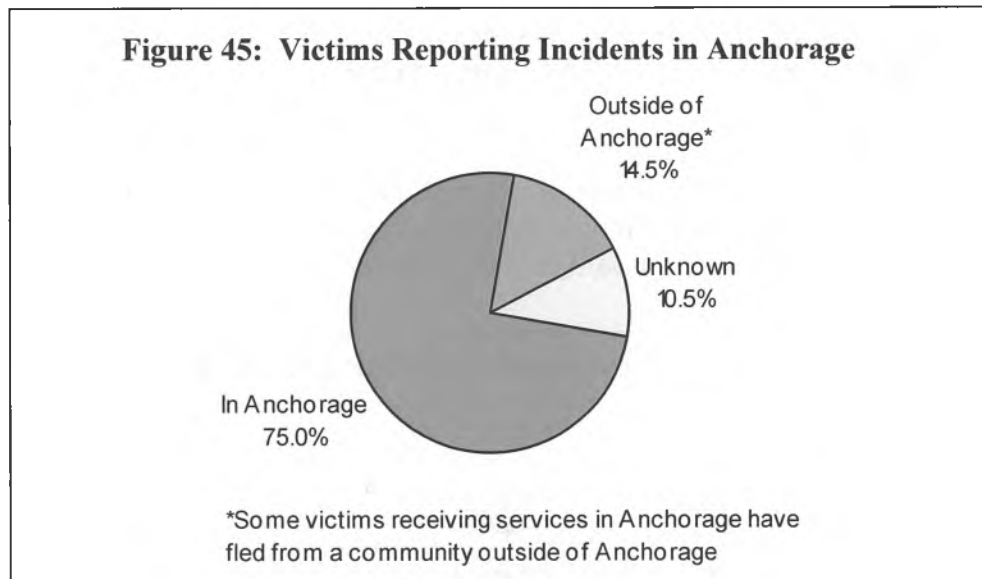
The victim's current or former intimate partner was the abuser in almost all AWAIC cases: 56.9 percent were former intimate partners and 39.1 percent were current intimate partners (Figure 43). Two percent said they were abused by a family member, and 1.8 percent said they were abused by someone unknown.



Two thirds of victims reported that the domestic violence incident occurred in their home and 17.1 percent reported the incident occurred in a public place (Figure 44).



Three quarters of victims experienced the domestic violence incident in Anchorage; 14.5 percent indicated the incident occurred outside of Anchorage or Alaska (Figure 45).



The 325 victims reported an aggregate of 608 incidents of abuse, averaging two incidents of abuse per victim. For example, a victim reporting assault and stalking. Almost half of incidents, or 46.1 percent, involved physical assault, 17.9 percent were threats, 9.4 percent were VCRs, 6.5 percent were stalking, 5.8 percent were for malicious destruction

of property, and 5.3 percent were for sexual assault. Also reported were child abuse, burglary, disconnecting phone equipment, and arson.

The majority of incidents reported to AWAIC were for assault (46.1 percent), similar to charges made against male defendants in MPO cases (53.2 percent assault) as shown in Table 11. Victims were more likely to report threats and stalking than charged against defendants in midemeanor domestic violence cases. Victims were less likely to report family violence than was charged against male defendants in MPO cases.

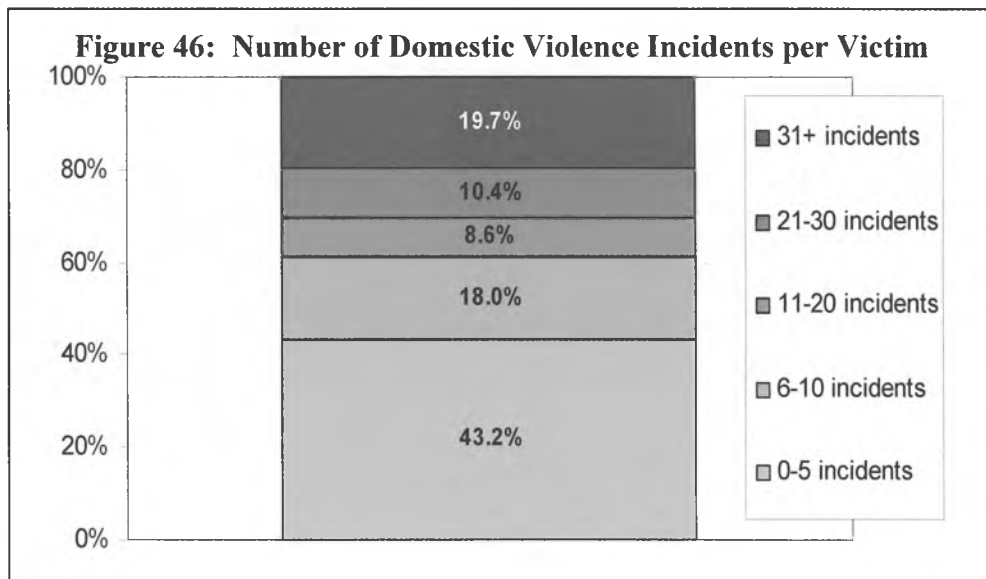
Table 11: Types of Incidents Reported to AWAIC Compared with Types of Charges Against Male Defendants in MPO Cases

Incident Types	Incidents Reported at AWAIC (N=608)	Charges Against Male Defendants in MPO Cases (N=5,447)	Difference
Assault	46.1%	53.2%	-7.1%
Threats	17.9%	0.0%	17.9%
VCRs	9.4%	8.9%	0.5%
Stalking	6.5%	0.1%	6.4%
Malicious Destruction of Property	5.8%	7.1%	-1.3%
Sexual Assault	5.3%	N/A*	-
Family Violence	2.5%	16.7%	-14.2%
Child Abuse	2.2%	1.1%	1.1%
Burglary	1.7%	0.0%	1.7%
Disconnect of Phone Equipment	0.5%	5.1%	-4.6%
Arson	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%
Other Unknown	1.8%	7.8%	-6.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%

*Sexual Assault is a felony charge

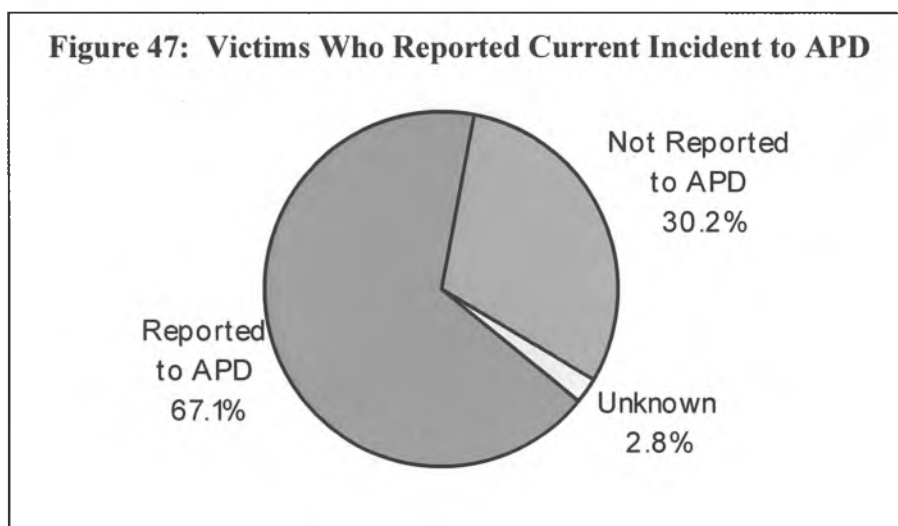
Previous Incidents

Most victims had previous incidents of domestic violence. Over half reported having six or more incidents of abuse prior to the incidents they were currently reporting (Figure 46).



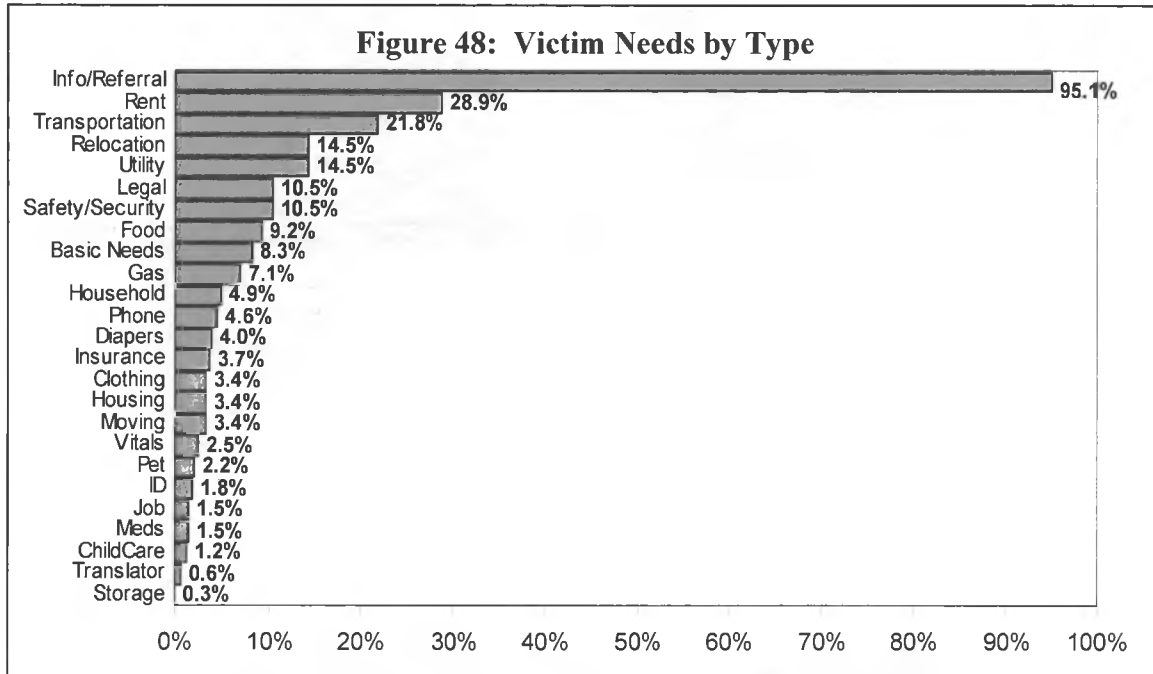
Reporting to Enforcement

One third of victims did not report their current domestic violence incident to APD (Figure 47).



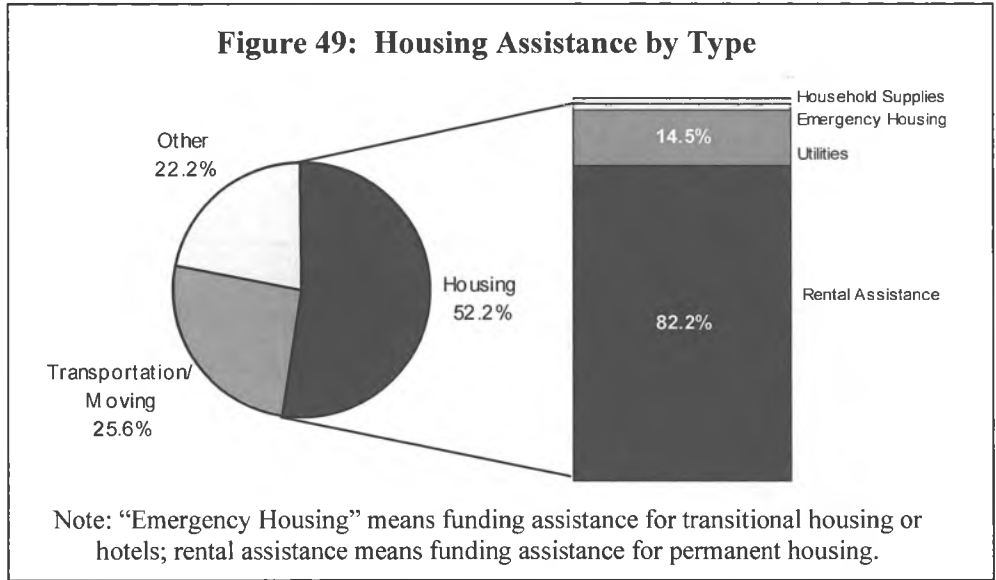
Emergency Assistance

Almost all victims stated the need for information and referrals, 28.9 percent needed help with rent, 21.8 percent needed help with transportation, 14.5 percent needed relocation assistance, and 14.5 percent needed utility assistance (Figure 48). Other needs included safety, food, gas, household supplies, phones, identification, help with pet, storage services, diapers, jobs, gas, and insurance.

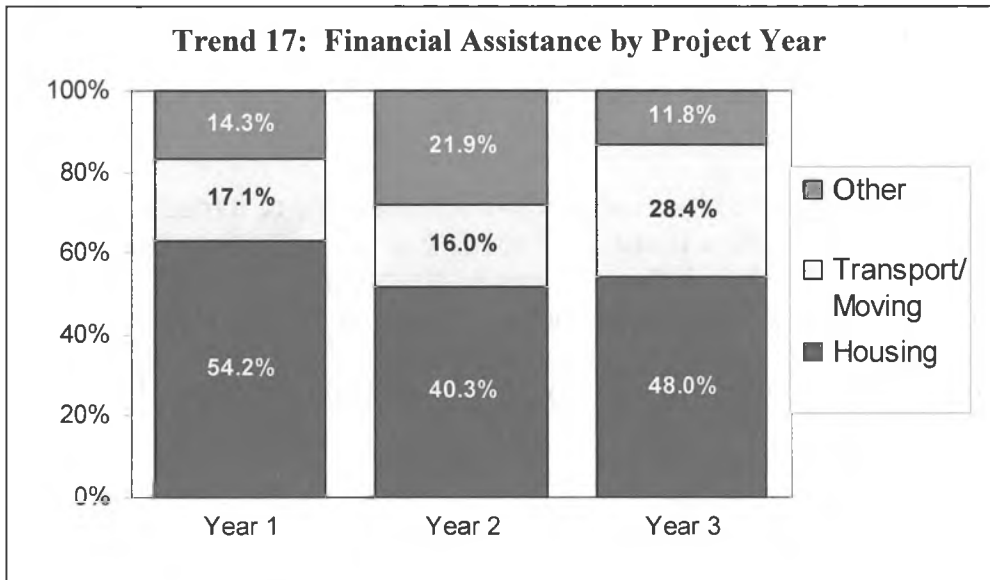


AWAIC provided \$181,135³ in emergency financial assistance through ADVPP II to aid 294 individuals and families. Housing assistance was the greatest need, at 52.2 percent of all needs (Figure 49). This helped victims with startup or short-term rent and utility payments to prevent homelessness resulting from domestic violence. One quarter of assistance went to transportation and moving expenses, including bus passes, gas cards, cab fare, vehicle insurance, car loan payments, vehicle registration, IM certificates, and ID/Driver's Licenses.

³ By December 31, 2009 (the end of the grant term), the total number of victims served was 1,482, and a total of \$212,236 emergency financial assistance was dispensed.

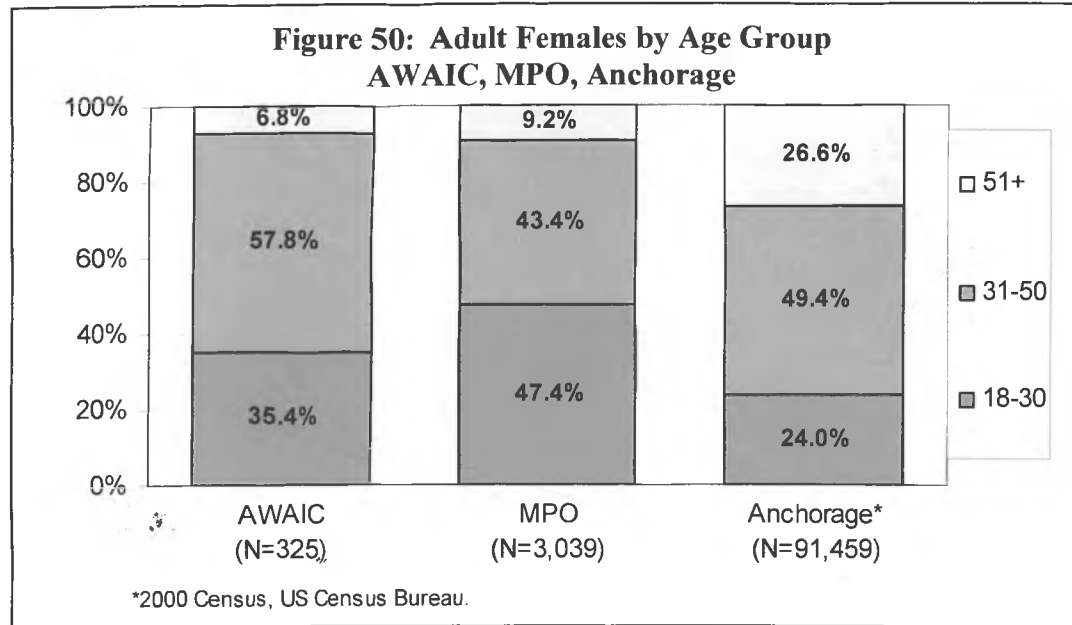


Over the grant period, housing remained nearly half of the need for financial assistance. The need for transportation increased from 17.1 percent to 28.4 percent of financial assistance (Trend 17).

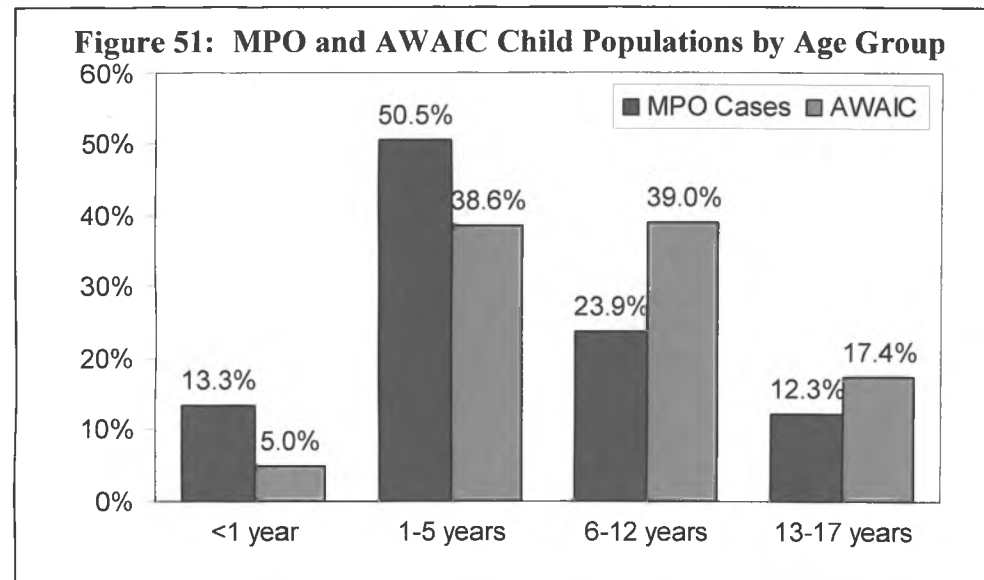


Demographics

AWAIC clients tended to be older than victims in MPO cases and the general population. Individuals aged 31 to 50 years accounted for 57.8 percent of clients at AWAIC. In comparison, individuals 31 to 50 years made up 49.4 percent of the general population and 43.4 percent of victims in MPO cases (Figure 50).



Children of AWAIC clients tended to be older than child victims in MPO cases: 56.4 percent were over five years old. In comparison, children over five made up 68.6 percent of children citywide and 46.2 percent of child victims in MPO cases (Figure 51).



be Alaska Native, one and a half times more likely
 are more likely to be Hispanic compared to adult victims in
 (12).

**Table 12: Female Adult Victims by Race/Ethnicity
 AWAIC and MPO**

	AWAIC (N=325)	MPO Cases (N=3,039)
White	51.7%	39.4%
Alaska Native	16.6%	40.1%
Black	12.6%	7.7%
Asian/PI	1.2%	5.5%
Hispanic	8.3%	0.8%
Other	9.6%	6.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

No Contact except w/supervision
No Contact except w/supervision
No Contact except w/supervision
No Contact except w/supervision
No Contact except w/supervision
No Contact except w/supervision
No Contact except w/supervision
No Contact except w/supervision

Section III: Systems

Recommendations Resources

No Contact with Victim
No Contact with Victim
No Contact with Victim
No Contact with Victim
No Contact with Victim
No Contact with Victim
No Contact with Victim

No weapons
No weapons
No weapons
No weapons
No weapons
No weapons
No weapons
No weapons

Stay Away from Place of Work
Stay Away from Place of Work
Stay Away from Place of Work
Stay Away from Place of Work
Stay Away from Place of Work
Stay Away from Place of Work
Stay Away from Place of Work
Stay Away from Place of Work
Stay Away from Place of Work

Stay Away from Residence
Stay Away from Residence
Stay Away from Residence
Stay Away from Residence

No Alcohol / Drugs

This section provides further information on domestic violence issues as follows:

- **Public Health Model**
- **Batterer Typology**
- **Staff Recommendations**
- **Community Resources**

Criminal Justice and Public Health Models

Domestic violence has traditionally been viewed as a criminal justice issue in which law enforcement investigates a crime in order to bring a suspect to trial. Over the last ten years, the response to domestic violence has evolved to include the public health model, which adds *prevention* to the criminal justice system. The public health model evaluates the links between the individual, the behavior, and the social and physical context of interpersonal violence.

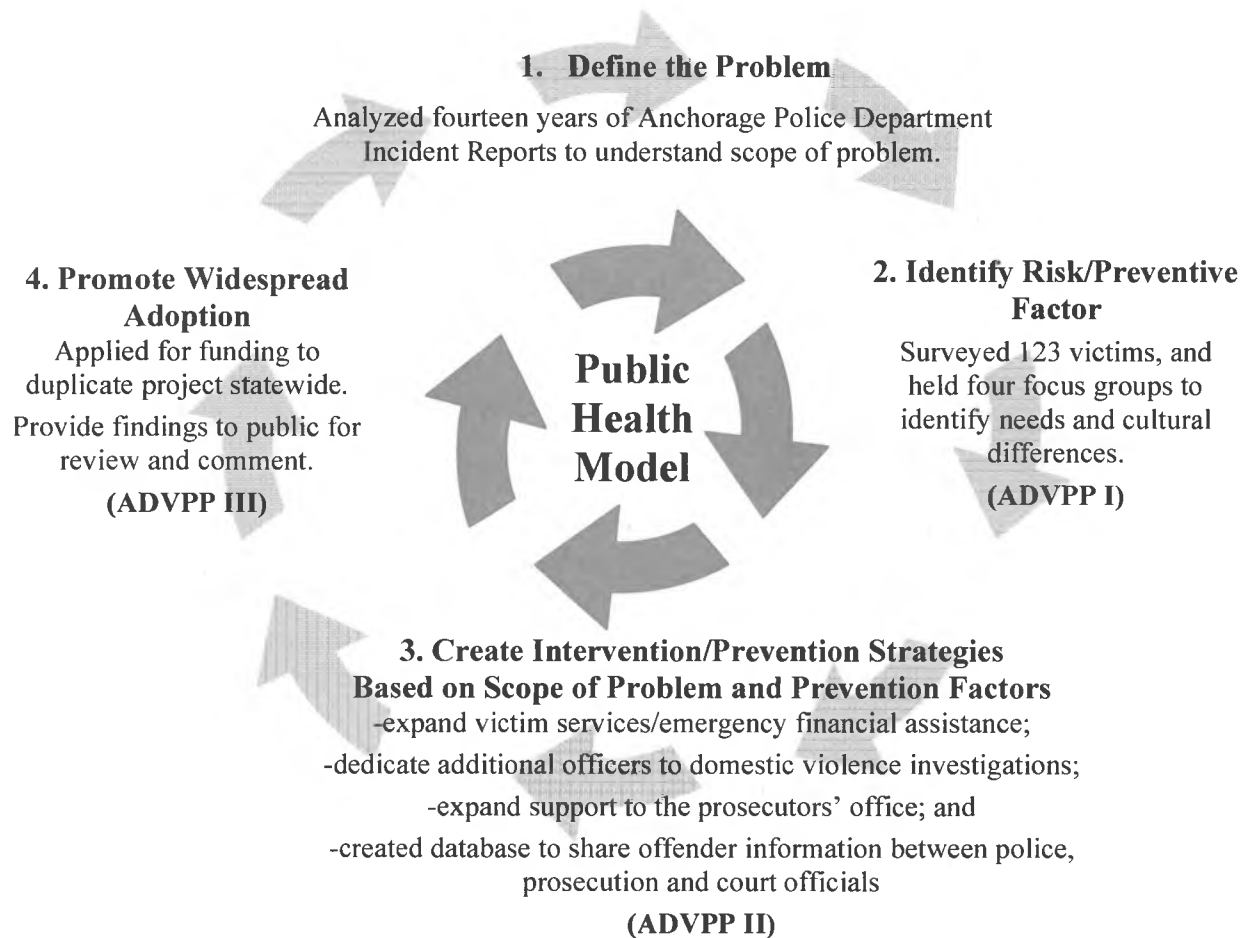
The public health model is a process in which evidence-based practices create population-based strategies. There are four stages to the model: 1) define the problem, 2) identify the risk and protective factors, 3) develop and test the prevention strategies, and 4) ensure widespread adoption. DHHS Safety Links Program follows the public health model in the development and implementation of programs, including ADVPP II.

To define the problem, DHHS Safety Links Program performed a fourteen year study of APD incident reports from 1989 to 2002. The study characterized the high rate of domestic violence in Anchorage. It also provided the foundation for a comprehensive research project (ADVPP I) that identified risk and protective factors through the use of victim surveys, focus groups, agency interviews, and professional literature review.

DHHS was able to identify the risk and protective factors at each level, or domain, for domestic violence. The domains were the strata where the opportunities existed for prevention or intervention: with victims, abusers, enforcement, courts, emergency services, and the community

Identifying risk and protective factors resulted in the creation of ADVPP II, an effective and successful prevention and intervention strategy for domestic violence in Anchorage. This report follows the model, by providing data analysis and feedback to the public on the design of services.

Figure 52: ADVPP II, A Case Study of the Public Health Model



Batterer Typology

There is growing evidence that domestic violence is not a unitary phenomenon and that a number of distinctions should be considered within the context of the violence such as motivation, gender symmetry, per-couple frequency of incidents, average severity of violence and level of injury, among others. Failure to distinguish typologies confuses efforts to assess potential lethality, risk of escalation and recidivism and the criminal justice system's ability to determine appropriate and effective adjudication of domestic violence cases.

DHHS submitted a proposal to the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) to investigate this topic but did not receive funding. Nevertheless, batterer typologies remain a significant issue impacting criminal justice adjudication and treatment, and DHHS will explore other opportunities to conduct this research.

The proposed project to NIJ would develop a "criminal triage" assessment tool using police incident reports to identify different typologies of domestic violence offenders. A review of recent literature revealed a number of different systems for classifying intimate partner violence (IPV) using demographic information, criminal histories, substance abuse data and mental health disorders. There is substantial overlap and convergence between many of these schemas. However, the terminology and conceptual framework that appeared to most closely reflect the variability observed in APD reports was Johnson's (1995) 'Coercive Controlling Violence (CCV)' and 'Situational Couple Violence (SCV).' CCV is what most people think of when they hear "domestic violence": one person, generally male, seeks to exercise universal power and control over his partner through a variety of tactics, of which violence is only one. The Duluth Model, or 'Power and Control Wheel,' describes this type of violence. SCV, on the other hand, is not embedded in a pervasive pattern of power and control. Rather, violence erupts as a response to a particular conflict or situation. While control may be temporarily involved (e.g. to win an argument), the violence doesn't serve a general interest in completely controlling one's partner. Eventually Johnson added two more categories: Violent Resistance (VR), which is a response (by women) to CCV, and Mutual Controlling Violence (MCV), which, as the name suggests, involves two coercive, controlling and violent partners (Johnson 2006).

A criminal triage assessment tool would expedite criminal case processing by enabling prioritization based on predicted risk of lethality, recidivism, escalation etc. Prioritization can help improve decision-making regarding case screening and disposition. For example, classic domestic violence offenders who seek power and control over their victims are more likely to re-offend, escalate in frequency and violence, and need long-term intensive interventions to impact their behaviors. Although appropriate treatment programs for batterers is a much debated topic, there may be defendants, e.g. female defendants and those whose violence is not embedded in power and control, for whom anger management and/or communication classes may be more appropriate and effective. Matching offenders to specific treatment interventions is efficient, cost-effective and

improves the quality of services and successful outcomes within existing programs (Triage and Placement in Treatment Services, 2005). However, it requires reliable screening and assessment to distinguish offender types in order to refer them to appropriate treatment services. Other outcomes will be improved prosecution statistics and adjudication measures and increased victim safety.

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Johnson, M. P. and K.J. Ferraro. 2000. *Research on domestic violence in the 1990s: Making distinctions*. *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 62: 948-963.

Tjaden, P. and N. Thoennes. 2000. *Prevalence and consequences of male-to-female and female-to-male intimate partner violence as measured by the National Violence Against Women Survey*. *Violence Against Women* 6 (2):142-161.

Triage and Placement in Treatment Services, Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. *Substance Abuse Treatment for Adults in the Criminal Justice System*. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series 44. DHHS Publication No. (SMA) 05-4056. Rockville, MD.

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Staff Recommendations

While implementing ADVPP II partners reviewed the system of services and offer the following recommendations:

- Seek funding to maintain this effective design of service.
- Provide compliance checks on felony domestic violence cases.
- Prioritize electronic dissemination of judicial orders and flagging in the Alaska Public Safety Information Network (APSIN) to ensure information is always current.
- Standardize protocols for 'no contact orders' by magistrates.
- Analyze felony domestic violence and sexual assault cases to capture trends.
- Analyze domestic violence cases that include sexual assault.
- Pursue funding to monitor compliance with judgments and related effectiveness of various treatment programs.
- Research elder abuse in Anchorage by analyzing APD reports, MPO cases and inviting the State Adult Protective Services to enhance the understanding of risk factors.
- Evaluate relationship between interpersonal violence and alcohol and drug abuse.

Community Resources

Abused Women's Aid In Crisis (AWAIC)
24 Hour Crisis Line (907) 272-0100
Business Line (907) 279-9585

Alaska Native Justice Center
(907) 793-3550

Alaska State Troopers
Emergency Only 911
Information (Anchorage) (907) 428-7200

Alaska Police Department
Emergency Only 911
Information (907) 786-8900

Municipal Department of Health and Human Services
Safety Links Program
(907) 343-6589

Standing Together Against Rape (STAR)
24 Hour Crisis Line (907) 276-7273
Business Line (907) 276-7279
Outside of Anchorage Toll Free 1-800-478-8999

State of Alaska, Office of Children's Services
(907) 269-4000

Providence Alaska Medical Center
Alaska Child Abuse Response & Evaluation Services (Alaska CARES)
Information (907) 561-8301
Outside Anchorage Toll Free 1-877-561-8301
24 Hour Assistance call APD (907) 786-8900

Forensic Nursing Services of Providence
24 Hour Pager (907) 212-6080 # 8546
Business Line (907) 212-8544

Appendix A DHHS Safety Links Data Fields and Sources

Data Received From:

	APD
	MPO
	Unreliable
	ADVPP-II Clerks
	Court
	Unknown

Forms Used to Collect Data

1		Orders and CORs
2		Police Report
3		New Form: To be Created- Info from APD
4		District Court "Judgment"
5		New Form: To be Created- Info from Victim Interview/Contact
6		Municipal Prosecution Information Sheet
7		New Form: To be Created- Monitoring Conditions of Judgment
8		Consent for Contact
9	Not used	MPO Offer for Pre-Trial Disposition

Form	DATA	RECEIVED FROM:
2	APD Case Number:	
1	Court Case Number:	
	Case Management Number:	
1	Charges:	
	Case Status:	
	Related Case Numbers:	
1	Officer Identifier Number	
1	Defendant Name:	
1	Defendant DOB:	
2	Defendant Gender:	
2	<input type="checkbox"/> Male	
2	<input type="checkbox"/> Female	
2	<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	
	Defendant Ethnicity:	
2	Victim Name:	
	Victim DOB:	
	Victim Gender:	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Male	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Female	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	
	Victim Ethnicity:	
2	Relationship Between Parties:	
	<input type="checkbox"/> H/W	
	<input type="checkbox"/> ExH/W	
	<input type="checkbox"/> BF/GF	
	<input type="checkbox"/> ExBF/GF	
	<input type="checkbox"/> P/C (Parent/child)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> FM (Family member)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> B/S (Brother/Sister)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> HM (Housemates)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other: Descibe	
	Number of Children:	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Children Present in House	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Children Witness	
	Children Witness' DOB:	
1	Bail Conditions (CORs):	
	Date attached to each COR so changes tracked	

	1. No Contact <input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/> except phone	
	<input type="checkbox"/> except email/writing	
	<input type="checkbox"/> other exceptions:	
	<input type="checkbox"/> except supervised, by :	
	<input type="checkbox"/> except counseling (couples)	
	2. Stay away from Residence <input type="checkbox"/>	
	distance:	
	address(es):	
	3. Stay away from Pl. of Work <input type="checkbox"/>	
	distance:	
	address(es):	
	4. No Alcohol/Drugs <input type="checkbox"/>	
	5. No entering bars or places where primary sale of goods is alcohol. <input type="checkbox"/>	
	6. No weapons <input type="checkbox"/>	
	7. NJO <input type="checkbox"/>	
	8. Third Party <input type="checkbox"/>	
	A. Name	
	Relationship to defendant	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 24 S/S/	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other	
	<input type="checkbox"/> ATPC (Third Party Charged)	
	B. Name	
	Relationship to defendant	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 24 S/S/	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other	
	<input type="checkbox"/> ATPC (Third Party Charged)	
	C. Name	
	Relationship to defendant	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 24 S/S/	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other	
	<input type="checkbox"/> ATPC (Third Party Charged)	
	9. Other (Text field)	
	10. CORs Modified <input type="checkbox"/>	
3	Bail Checks:	
	Date:	
	Time:	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Violations Found	
	Bail Condition #:	
	<input type="checkbox"/> VCR Charged	
	Date:	
	Time:	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Violations Found	

	Bail Condition #:	
	<input type="checkbox"/> VCR Charged	
	Date:	
	Time:	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Violations Found	
	Bail Condition #:	
	<input type="checkbox"/> VCR Charged	
3	VCRs:	
	Arrest Made:	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
	Date	
	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
	If no Arrest, Warrant Issued:	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
	Date	
	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
	Charged? (with VCR)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
	Date	
	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
	Reason:	
4	Hearing/Trial	
	Judge's Name:	
	Dropped Charges:	
	Reason: (ATN Code, not text)	
	Counts with Convictions of :	
	Count 1:	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Charge Reduced	Is Rule 11 used per case, not per charge? YES
	ATN Code if reduced:	
	Rule 11 Used <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Fine:	
	Suspended <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Jail:	
	Probation: <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Years:	
	Count 2:	Papers from
	<input type="checkbox"/> Charge Reduced	Court to
	ATN Code if reduced:	Prosecutors'

	Rule 11 Used <input type="checkbox"/>	Office
	Fine:	
	Suspended <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Jail:	
	Probation: <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Years:	
	Count 3:	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Charge Reduced	
	ATN Code if reduced:	
	Rule 11 Used <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Fine:	
	Suspended <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Jail:	
	Probation: <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Years:	
5	Victim Attended	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
	Reason	
	Clerk Assistance to Victim	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Notification/Information	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Accompany	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Testimony Support	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:	
6	Conditions of Judgments	
7	If Non-Compliant Describe when they fell out. Example 24/36 weeks, etc..)	
	If Unknown, reason why: Phone Disconnect, etc...	
	<input type="checkbox"/> DVIP	
	Date:	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 60 days	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 90days	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 year	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 year	
	Compliant	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
	Why:	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	
	Why:	
	<input type="checkbox"/> DVIP-Type Counseling	

	Date:	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 60 days	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 90days	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 year	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 year	
	Compliant	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
	Why:	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	
	Why:	
	<input type="checkbox"/> ASAP	
	Date:	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 60 days	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 90days	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 year	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 year	
	Compliant	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
	Why:	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	
	Why:	
	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER	
	Date:	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 60 days	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 90days	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 year	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 year	
	Compliant	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
	Why:	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	
	Why:	
	Non-Compliance - Judgments	
	PTR <input type="checkbox"/> Date filed	
	PTR # 1:	
	For Program/Condition:	
	Program Reassignment:	
	Program Deleted:	
	Fine Assigned:	
	Number of Days of Jail Assigned:	
	PTR # 2:	

	For Program/Condition:	
	Program Reassignment:	
	Program Deleted:	
	Fine Assigned:	
	Number of Days of Jail Assigned:	
	PTR # 3:	
	For Program/Condition:	
	Program Reassignment:	
	Program Deleted:	
	Fine Assigned:	
	Number of Days of Jail Assigned:	
8	Did Victim sign Consent for Contact:	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	
	Did Victim revoke Consent for Contact:	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes Date:	
	<input type="checkbox"/> No for	
	Comments:	
5	Victim Contact	
	Date	
	Time: Duration (mins.)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Protection Order	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Bail Conditions	
	<input type="checkbox"/> VCRs	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Hearing Date	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Speak to Lawyer	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Recant	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Request assistance	
	Type	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Referral	
	For:	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Request accompaniment	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Request Transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Defendant out of Jail	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Notified by DOC	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Courtesy check-in	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:	
	Notes:	

**Appendix B.
Anchorage Community Emergency and Advocacy Resources**

The Little Blue Booklet



**ANCHORAGE
COMMUNITY
EMERGENCY AND ADVOCACY
RESOURCES
(LITTLE BLUE BOOKLET)**

**BROUGHT TO YOU BY THE
MUNICIPAL
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
HUMAN SERVICES DIVISION
SAFETY LINKS PROGRAM
AND THE
ANCHORAGE POLICE DEPARTMENT**



SEPTEMBER 2008

**CALL SAFETY LINKS AT (907) 343-6589 FOR
QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS RELATED TO THIS BOOKLET.**

**ANCHORAGE
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
PREVENTION PROJECT II
(ADVPP II)**

**IF YOU ARE A VICTIM OF
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND NEED
INFORMATION OR FINANCIAL
ASSISTANCE, CALL**

743-5708

**THIS PROJECT IS A PARTNERSHIP
BETWEEN THE ANCHORAGE POLICE
DEPARTMENT, AWAIC, THE MUNICIPAL
DEPARTMENT OF LAW, AND THE
MUNICIPAL HUMAN SERVICES
SAFETY LINKS PROGRAM.**

**ADVPP II is funded by U.S. D.O.J.,
Office of Violence Against Women,
Grant # 2005-WF-AX-0103 to the
Municipal DHHS.**

**Call 343-6589 for
information about the project**

The Little Green Booklet



INFORMACIÓN PARA VÍCTIMAS DE VIOLENCIA DOMÉSTICA

ESTATUTO DE ALASKA 18.65.520
Y
ÓRDENES DE PROTECCIÓN
BRINDADO POR EL DEPARTAMENTO DE
SALUD Y SERVICIOS HUMANOS
DIVISIÓN DE SERVICIOS HUMANOS
DE LA MUNICIPALIDAD
PROGRAMA DE
ESLABONES DE SEGURIDAD
(SAFETY LINKS)
Y EL
DEPARTAMENTO DE POLICÍA DE
ANCHORAGE



SEPTIEMBRE 2009
EDICIÓN EN ESPAÑOL
LLAMAR A ESLABONES DE SEGURIDAD
(SAFETY LINKS) AL (907) 343-6589
CON PREGUNTAS Y COMENTARIOS
SOBRE ESTE FOLLETO.

SPANISH



MGA IMPORMASYON PARA SA MGA BIKTIMA NG

KARAHASANG PANTAHANAN
BATAS NG ALASKA 18.65.520
AT
MGA LITOS PROTEKSYON
HATID SA INYO NG
PAMAHALAANG BAYAN

KAGAWARAH NG KALUSUGAN AT
PAGLILINGKOD / SERBISYONG PANGKATAUHAN
SANGAY NG PAGLILINGKOD PANGKATAUHAN
PROGRAMANG MAY MGA KAUGNAYAN SA
KALIGTASAN
AT NG
ANCHORAGE POLICE DEPARTMENT



EDISYON SA TAGALOG
SETYEMBRE 2009
TAWAGAN ANG SAFETY LINKS
(907) 343-6589
PARA SA MGA TANONG O PUNA TUNGKOL SA
MUNTING AKLAT NA ITO.

TAGALOG



XOV RAU COV NEEG RAUG XWM TXHEEJ KEV SIB CEG SIB NTAUS

ALASKA STATUTE 18.65.520

THIAB

NTAWV TIV THAV

NTHUAV TAWH LOS NTAWM
TSDOM FVW NROOG
HWN TSAV KEV PAR CUAM TIB NEEG
KEV NOJ QAB HAUS HUJ
CEG KEV PAR TIB NEEG
SAFETY LINKS PROGRAM
THIAB
ANCHORAGE TSEV TUB CEVY XWM



PHAU NTAWV HMOOS
PEB HLES 2009
HU RAU SAFETY LINKS NTAWM
(907) 343-6589
YOG MUAJ LUS NUG LOS YOG
LUS NTXIV RAU PMAU NTAWM NO.

HMONG

Appendix C. Protective Order Information

Victims seeking protection from aggressors can obtain a protective order in two ways: through the police if they are involved in a criminal case, or through the court for civil matters. Several types of protective orders—also called restraining orders—are available: 1) domestic violence, 2) stalking, and 3) sexual assault. The Domestic Violence Restraining Order (DVRO) is for victims who have or have had a household relationship with the aggressor, for example a spouse, intimate partner, roommate, or relative. Restraining Orders for Stalking (SRO) and Sexual Assault (SARO) are for victims who do not have a household relationship with the aggressor: for example friends, co-workers, neighbors, or someone unknown to the victim.

Protection orders cover varying lengths of time. An *emergency order* provides 72 hours of protection; an *ex parte* order lasts 20 days; and a *long term* order covers 6 months for SROs and SAROs or one year for DVROs. After the court grants the victim a protective order, an APD officer delivers a copy of the order, for aggressors in Anchorage.

Enforcement of protective orders is generally the responsibility of the victim. If the defendant violates the protective order, the victim must report the violation to authorities. Violations that present potential or real harm to the victim, such as the aggressor following the victim's car, calling the victim's house or assaulting the victim, are to be reported immediately to the police. All other violations, such as failure to pay child support, are to be reported to the judge.

Appendix D. Anchorage and Alaska Laws Related to Domestic Violence

Note: Please refer to the Alaska Statutes for repeals, additions, or revisions.

AMC 8.10.050 Family violence.

- A. It is unlawful for any person to commit the crime of family violence.
- B. A person commits the crime of family violence when the person commits the crime of assault as defined in AMC 8.10.010 with knowledge or reckless disregard of the presence of a child or children in the home.
- C. In this section, the word "child" means a person under the age of 16 years.(AO No. 2000-95, § 5, 10-16-00; AO No. 2003-73, § 3, 4-22-03)

AMC 8.20.040 Destruction or disconnect of communication equipment

- A. It is unlawful for any person to disconnect, injure, or destroy any communication equipment, regardless of whether owned by such person, with the intent to prevent a family member, as defined by subsection.C.2, from communicating with emergency service agencies or others.
- B. Violation of this section shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$2,000.00 or imprisonment for not more than six months, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Chapter 41. Offenses Against the Person

Selected excerpts are provided.

Section 100. Murder in the First Degree.

Section 110. Murder in the Second Degree.

Section 115. Defenses to Murder.

Section 120. Manslaughter.

Section 130. Criminally Negligent Homicide.

Section 135. Multiple Deaths.

Section 140. Definition.

Section 200. **Assault in the First Degree.**

AS 11.41.200. Assault in the First Degree.

- (a) A person commits the crime of assault in the first degree if
 - (1) that person recklessly causes serious physical injury to another by means of a dangerous instrument;
 - (2) with intent to cause serious physical injury to another, the person causes serious physical injury to any person;

(3) the person knowingly engages in conduct that results in serious physical injury to another under circumstances manifesting extreme indifference to the value of another person;

or

(4) that person recklessly causes serious physical injury to another by repeated assaults using a dangerous instrument, even if each assault individually does not cause serious physical injury.

(b) Assault in the first degree is a class A felony.

Anchorage and Alaska Laws Related to Domestic Violence

Section 210. Assault in the Second Degree.

AS 11.41.210. Assault in the Second Degree.

(a) A person commits the crime of assault in the second degree if

(1) with intent to cause physical injury to another person, that person causes physical injury

to another person by means of a dangerous instrument;

(2) that person recklessly causes serious physical injury to another person; or

(3) that person recklessly causes serious physical injury to another by repeated assaults, even if each assault individually does not cause serious physical injury.

(b) Assault in the second degree is a class B felony.

Section 220. Assault in the Third Degree.

AS 11.41.220. Assault in the Third Degree.

(a) A person commits the crime of assault in the third degree if that person

(1) recklessly

(A) places another person in fear of imminent serious physical injury by means of a dangerous instrument;

(B) causes physical injury to another person by means of a dangerous instrument; or

(C) while being 18 years of age or older

(i) causes physical injury to a child under 10 years of age and the injury reasonably requires

medical treatment;

(ii) causes physical injury to a child under 10 years of age on more than one occasion;

(2) with intent to place another person in fear of death or serious physical injury to the person or the person's family member makes repeated threats to cause death or serious physical injury to another person;

(3) while being 18 years of age or older, knowingly causes physical injury to a child under 16

years of age but at least 10 years of age and the injury reasonably requires medical treatment; or

(4) with criminal negligence causes serious physical injury under AS 11.81.900(b)(56)(B) to another person by means of a dangerous instrument.

(b) In a prosecution under (a)(3) of this section, it is an affirmative defense that, at the time of the alleged offense, the defendant reasonably believed the victim to be 16 years of age or older, unless the victim was under 13 years of age at the time of the alleged offense.

...s family member" means
..., grandchild, parent, grandparent, sibling, uncle, aunt, nephew, or
of the person, whether related by blood, marriage, or adoption;
(2) a person who lives or has lived, in a spousal relationship with the person;
(3) a person who lives in the same household as the person; or
(4) a person who is a former spouse of the person or is or has been in a dating, courtship,
or engagement relationship with the person.
(d) Assault in the third degree is a class C felony
Section 230. **Assault in the Fourth Degree.**

AS 11.41.230. Assault in the Fourth Degree.

(a) A person commits the crime of assault in the fourth degree if
(1) that person recklessly causes physical injury to another person;
(2) with criminal negligence that person causes physical injury to another person by
means
of a dangerous instrument; or
(3) by words or other conduct that person recklessly places another person in fear of
imminent physical injury.
(b) Assault in the fourth degree is a class A misdemeanor.
Section 250. **Reckless Endangerment.**

AS 11.41.250. Reckless Endangerment.

(a) A person commits the crime of reckless endangerment if the person recklessly
engages
in conduct which creates a substantial risk of serious physical injury to another person.
(b) Reckless endangerment is a class A misdemeanor.
Section 260. Stalking in the First Degree.
Section 270. Stalking in the Second Degree.
Section 300. Kidnapping.
Section 320. Custodial Interference in the First Degree.
Section 330. Custodial Interference in the Second Degree.
Section 370. Definitions.
Section 410. Sexual Assault in the First Degree.
Section 420. Sexual Assault in the Second Degree.
Section 425. Sexual Assault in the Third Degree.
Section 427. Sexual Assault in the Fourth Degree.
Section 430. Sexual Assault in the Third Degree. [Repealed, Sec. 10 Ch 78 SLA 1983.
For Current Law, See AS 11.41.420
Section 432. Defenses.
Section 434. Sexual Abuse of a Minor in the First Degree.
Section 436. Sexual Abuse of a Minor in the Second Degree.
Section 438. Sexual Abuse of a Minor in the Third Degree.

Section 440. Sexual Abuse of a Minor in the Fourth Degree.

Section 443. Spousal Relationship No Defense. [Repealed, Sec. 61 Ch 50 SLA 1989. For Current Law, See AS 11.41.432

Section 445. General Provisions.

Section 450. Incest.

Section 455. Unlawful Exploitation of a Minor.

Section 458. Indecent Exposure in the First Degree.

Section 460. Indecent Exposure in the Second Degree.

Section 468. Forfeiture of Property Used in Sexual Offense.

Section 470. Definitions.

Section 500. Robbery in the First Degree.

Section 510. Robbery in the Second Degree.

Section 520. Extortion.

Section 530. Coercion.

AS 11.51.100. Endangering the Welfare of a Child in the First Degree.

(a) A person commits the crime of endangering the welfare of a child in the first degree if,

being a parent, guardian, or other person legally charged with the care of a child under 16 years of age, the person

(1) intentionally deserts the child in a place under circumstances creating a substantial risk of physical injury to the child;

(2) leaves the child with another person who is not a parent, guardian, or lawful custodian of the child knowing that the person

(A) is registered or required to register as a sex offender under AS 12.63 or a law or ordinance in another jurisdiction with similar requirements;

(B) has been charged by complaint, information, or indictment with a violation of AS 11.41.410 - 11.41.455 or a law or ordinance in another jurisdiction with similar elements; or

(C) has been charged by complaint, information, or indictment with an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to commit a crime described in (B) of this paragraph; or

(3) leaves the child with another person knowing that the person has previously physically mistreated or had sexual contact with any child, and the other person causes physical injury or engages in sexual contact with the child.

(b) In this section, "physically mistreated" means

(1) having committed an act punishable under AS 11.41.100 - 11.41.250; or

(2) having applied force to a child that, under the circumstances in which it was applied, or considering the age or physical condition of the child, constitutes a gross deviation from the standard of conduct that a reasonable person would observe in the situation because of the substantial and unjustifiable risk of

(A) death;

(B) serious or protracted disfigurement;

(C) protracted impairment of health;

(D) loss or impairment of the function of a body member or organ;

(E) substantial skin bruising, burning, or other skin injury;

- (G) swelling or subdural hematoma;
- (G) bone fracture; or
- (H) prolonged or extreme pain, swelling, or injury to soft tissue.
- (c) Endangering the welfare of a child in the first degree under (a)(1) or (2) of this section is a class C felony.
- (d) Endangering the welfare of a child in the first degree under (a)(3) of this section is a
 - (1) class B felony if the child dies;
 - (2) class C felony if the child suffers sexual contact, sexual penetration, or serious physical injury; or
 - (3) class A misdemeanor if the child suffers physical injury.

AS 11.51.110. Endangering the Welfare of a Child in the Second Degree.

- (a) A person commits the crime of endangering the welfare of a child in the second degree if the person, while caring for a child under 10 years of age,
 - (1) causes or allows the child to enter or remain in a dwelling or vehicle in which a controlled substance is stored in violation of AS 11.71; or
 - (2) is impaired by an intoxicant, whether or not prescribed for the person under AS 17.30, and there is no third person who is at least 12 years of age and not impaired by an intoxicant present to care for the child.
- (b) In this section,
 - (1) "impaired" means that a person is unconscious or a person is physically or mentally affected so that the person does not have the ability to care for the basic safety or personal needs of a child with the caution characteristic of a sober person of ordinary prudence;
 - (2) "intoxicant" has the meaning given in AS 47.10.990 .
- (c) Endangering the welfare of a child in the second degree is a violation.

AS 12.30.027. Release in Domestic Violence Cases.

- (a) Before ordering release before or after trial, or pending appeal, of a person charged with or convicted of a crime involving domestic violence, the court shall consider the safety of the alleged victim or other household member. To protect the alleged victim, household member, and the public and to reasonably assure the person's appearance, the court may impose bail and any of the conditions authorized under AS 12.30.020 , any of the provisions of AS 18.66.100(c)(1) - (7) and (11), and any other condition necessary to protect the alleged victim, household member, and the public, and to ensure the appearance of the person in court, including ordering the person to refrain from the consumption of alcohol.
- (b) A court may not order or permit a person released under (a) of this section to return to the residence of the alleged victim or the residence of a petitioner who has a protective order directed to the person and issued or filed under AS 18.66.100 - 18.66.180.
- (c) If the court imposes CORs under (a) of this section, it shall
 - (1) issue a written order specifying the conditions of release;
 - (2) provide a copy of the order to the person arrested or charged; and

- (3) immediately distribute a copy of the order to the law enforcement agency that arrested the person.
- (d) When a person is released from custody under (a) of this section,
 - (1) from a correctional facility, the correctional facility shall notify the prosecuting authority and the prosecuting authority shall make reasonable efforts to immediately notify the alleged victim of the release, and to furnish the alleged victim with a copy of the order setting any conditions of release;
 - (2) from other than a correctional facility, the arresting authority shall make reasonable efforts to immediately notify the alleged victim of the release, and to furnish the alleged victim with a copy of the order setting any conditions of release.
- (e) A person arrested for a crime involving domestic violence may not be released from custody until the person has appeared in person before a judicial officer or telephonically for arraignment.
- (f) A person may not bring a civil action for damages for a failure to comply with the provisions of this section.
- (g) In this section, "crime involving domestic violence" has the meaning given in AS 18.66.990 .

AS 18.65.510. Domestic Violence Training.

- (a) Each established police training program in the state shall provide training that acquaints police officers with
 - (1) laws relating to substantive crimes and rules of criminal procedure applicable in cases involving domestic violence;
 - (2) techniques for handling incidents of domestic violence that promote the safety of the victim and the officer and that reduce the likelihood of recurrence;
 - (3) the investigation and management of cases involving domestic violence and report writing for those cases;
 - (4) organizations in the state that offer aid or shelter to victims of domestic violence;
 - (5) procedures applicable in the prosecution of cases involving domestic violence;
 - (6) orders that may be issued by or filed with a court under AS 18.66.100 - 18.66.180;
 - (7) the notification to be given to victims of domestic violence under AS 18.65.520 ;and
 - (8) the subjects set out in AS 18.66.310 (d).
- (b) In providing a training program under this section, each agency or institution offering an established police training program shall consult with the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault and interested individuals and organizations providing assistance to victims of domestic violence.

AS 18.65.515. Duties of Peace Officer in a Crime Involving Domestic Violence.

- (a) A peace officer investigating a crime involving domestic violence shall protect the victim and any member of the victim's family and prevent further violence by
 - (1) transporting an adult victim and any member of the victim's family from the place of the offense or the place of contact, to a location within the community where the offense

occurred that is a shelter, a safe home, or another location in the community requested by the victim;

(2) assisting the victim in removing from the residence essential items belonging to the victim, such as clothing, vehicles, medication, personal records, and legal documents;

(3) assisting the victim and any member of the victim's family in obtaining medical treatment necessitated by the offense, by contacting emergency medical services or by transporting the victim to a local medical facility, if available in the community where the offense occurred; and

(4) providing notice of the rights of victims and services available to victims of domestic violence as provided in AS 18.65.520 .

(b) If a peace officer investigating a crime involving domestic violence determines that it is necessary to protect the victim or the victim's family from domestic violence or to protect the officer or the public during the investigation, the officer may (1) seize a deadly weapon in plain view of the officer, and (2) if a deadly weapon was actually possessed during or used in the domestic violence, seize all deadly weapons owned, used, possessed, or within the control of the alleged perpetrator. If the weapon is not needed as evidence in a criminal case, the law enforcement agency having custody of the weapon, within 24 hours of making the determination that the weapon is not needed as evidence in a criminal case, shall make the weapon available for pickup by the owner of the weapon during regular business hours.

AS 18.65.520. Notification to Victims of Domestic Violence.

(a) A peace officer investigating a crime involving domestic violence shall orally and in writing inform the victim of the rights of victims of domestic violence and the services available to them. The notice must be in substantially the following form: If you are the victim of domestic violence and you believe that law enforcement protection is needed for your physical safety, you have the right to request that the officer assist in providing for your safety, including asking for an emergency protective order. You may also request the officer to assist you in obtaining your essential personal belongings and locating and taking you to a safe place, including a designated meeting place or shelter, the residence of a household member or friend, or a similar place of safety. In some places in Alaska there are organizations that provide aid and shelter to victims of domestic violence. The nearest organization is located at _____. If you are in need of medical treatment, you may request that the officer assist you in obtaining medical treatment. You may obtain information about whether the prosecuting attorney will file a criminal complaint about the domestic violence. Additionally, the victim/witness assistance program of the Department of Law may be able to help you. This information is available from the district attorney's office, which is located at _____. You also have the right to file a petition in court requesting a protective order that may include any of the following provisions:

(1) prohibit your abuser from threatening to commit or committing further acts of domestic violence;

(2) prohibit your abuser from stalking, harassing, telephoning, contacting, or otherwise communicating with you, directly or indirectly;

(3) remove your abuser from your residence;

- (4) order your abuser to stay away from your residence, school, place of employment, or any other specified place frequented by you or another designated household member;
- (5) prohibit your abuser from entering your vehicle or a vehicle you occupy;
- (6) prohibit your abuser from using or possessing a deadly weapon if the court finds your abuser was in the actual possession of or used a weapon during the commission of your abuse;
- (7) direct your abuser to surrender any firearm owned or possessed by that person if the court finds your abuser was in the actual possession of or used a firearm during the commission of your abuse;
- (8) request a peace officer to accompany you to your residence to ensure your safe possession of the residence, vehicle, or other items, or to ensure your safe removal of personal items from the residence;
- (9) award temporary custody of a minor child to the petitioner and may arrange for visitation with a minor child if the safety of the child and the petitioner can be protected;
- (10) grant you possession and use of a vehicle and other essential personal effects;
- (11) prohibit your abuser from consuming controlled substances;
- (12) require your abuser to pay support for you or a minor child in your care if there is an independent legal obligation of your abuser to support you or the child;
- (13) require your abuser to reimburse you for your expenses caused by domestic violence, including medical bills, or for your costs in getting a protective order;
- (14) order your abuser to participate in an intervention program for batterers; and
- (15) other relief the court determines to be necessary for your safety.

The forms you need to obtain a protective order are available from the nearest court. It is not necessary to have an attorney to obtain a protective order, but you may consult an attorney if you choose. If you would like help obtaining a protective order, you may contact the nearest domestic violence program located at _____. The program can also tell you about other resources available in this community for information about domestic violence, treatment of injuries, and places of safety and shelter.

You may also qualify for compensation from the Violent Crimes Compensation Board. The board may be contacted at _____.

- (b) If the victim of domestic violence does not understand English, the police officer shall make reasonable efforts to inform the victim of the services and rights specified in (a) of this section in a language the victim understands.
- (c) [Repealed, Sec. 72 ch 64 SLA 1996].

AS 18.65.530. Mandatory Arrest For Crimes Involving Domestic Violence, Violation of Protective Orders, and Violation of Conditions of Release.

- (a) Except as provided in (b) or (c) of this section, a peace officer, with or without a warrant, shall arrest a person if the officer has probable cause to believe the person has,
 - (1) committed domestic violence, except an offense under AS 11.41.100 - 11.41.130, whether the crime is a felony or a misdemeanor;
 - (2) committed the crime of violating a protective order in violation of AS 11.56.740
- (a)(1);
- (3) violated a condition of release imposed under AS 12.30.027 .

(b) If a peace officer receives complaints of domestic violence from more than one person arising from the same incident, the officer shall evaluate the conduct of each person to determine who was the principal physical aggressor. If the officer determines that one person was the principal physical aggressor, the other person or persons need not be arrested. In determining whether a person is a principal physical aggressor, the officer shall consider

- (1) prior complaints of domestic violence;
- (2) the relative severity of the injuries inflicted on each person;
- (3) the likelihood of future injury from domestic violence to each person; and
- (4) whether one of the persons acted in defense of self or others.

(c) A peace officer is not required to make an arrest under (a) of this section if the officer has received authorization not to arrest from a prosecuting attorney in the jurisdiction in which the offense under investigation arose.

(d) When investigating a crime involving domestic violence, a peace officer may not threaten or suggest the possible arrest of all persons involved in the same incident in a manner that would have a tendency to discourage requests for intervention by law enforcement in incidents involving domestic violence.

(e) In addition to the contents of any other report, a peace officer who does not make an arrest after investigating a complaint of domestic violence, or who arrests two or more persons based on the same incident, shall describe in writing the reasons for not making an arrest or for arresting more than one person.

(f) A person may not bring a civil action for damages for a failure to comply with the provisions of this section.

AS 18.65.540. Central Registry of Protective Orders.

(a) The Department of Public Safety shall maintain a central registry of protective orders issued by or filed with a court of this state under AS 18.66.100 - 18.66.180. The registry must include for each protective order the names of the petitioner and respondent, their dates of birth, and the conditions and duration of the order. The registry shall retain a record of the protective order after it has expired.

(b) A peace officer receiving a protective order from a court under AS 18.66.100 - 18.66.180, a modified order issued under AS 18.66.120, or an order dismissing a protective order, must take reasonable steps to ensure that the order, modified order, or dismissal is entered into the central registry within 24 hours after being received.

(c) A petitioner or respondent who is the subject of a protective order may request the Department of Public Safety to correct information about the order in the central registry. The person requesting the correction has the burden of proving that the information is inaccurate or incomplete. The person may appeal an adverse decision to the court under applicable court rules for appealing the decision of an administrative agency. On appeal, the appellant has the burden of showing that the department's action was an abuse of discretion. An appeal filed under this subsection may not collaterally attack a protective order, challenge the grounds upon which the order was based, or challenge the evidence submitted in support of the order.

(d) The Department of Public Safety may adopt regulations to implement this section.

(e) A person may not bring a civil action for damages for a failure to comply with the

provisions of this section.

AS 18.66.100. Protective Orders: Eligible Petitioners; Relief.

(a) A person who is or has been a victim of a crime involving domestic violence may file a petition in the district or superior court for a protective order against a household member. A parent, guardian, or other representative appointed by the court under this section may file a petition for a protective order on behalf of a minor. The court may appoint a guardian ad litem or attorney to represent the minor. Notwithstanding AS 25.24.310 or this section, the office of public advocacy may not be appointed as a guardian ad litem or attorney for a minor in a petition filed under this section unless the petition has been filed on behalf of the minor.

(b) When a petition for a protective order is filed, the court shall schedule a hearing and provide at least 10 days' notice to the respondent of the hearing and of the respondent's right to appear and be heard, either in person or by an attorney. If the court finds by a preponderance of evidence that the respondent has committed a crime involving domestic violence against the petitioner, regardless of whether the respondent appears at the hearing, the court may order any relief available under (c) of this section. The provisions of a protective order issued under (1) (c)(1) of this section are effective until further order of the court; (2) (c)(2) - (16) of this section are effective for six months unless earlier dissolved by court order.

(c) A protective order under this section may

- (1) prohibit the respondent from threatening to commit or committing domestic violence, stalking, or harassment;
- (2) prohibit the respondent from telephoning, contacting, or otherwise communicating directly or indirectly with the petitioner;
- (3) remove and exclude the respondent from the residence of the petitioner, regardless of ownership of the residence;
- (4) direct the respondent to stay away from the residence, school, or place of employment of the petitioner or any specified place frequented by the petitioner or any designated household member;
- (5) prohibit the respondent from entering a propelled vehicle in the possession of or occupied by the petitioner;
- (6) prohibit the respondent from using or possessing a deadly weapon if the court finds the respondent was in the actual possession of or used a weapon during the commission of domestic violence;
- (7) direct the respondent to surrender any firearm owned or possessed by the respondent if the court finds that the respondent was in the actual possession of or used a firearm during the commission of the domestic violence;
- (8) request a peace officer to accompany the petitioner to the petitioner's residence to ensure that the petitioner
 - (A) safely obtains possession of the petitioner's residence, vehicle, or personal items; and
 - (B) is able to safely remove a vehicle or personal items from the petitioner's residence;
- (9) award temporary custody of a minor child to the petitioner and may arrange for visitation with a minor child if the safety of the child and the petitioner can be protected; if visitation is allowed, the court may order visitation under the conditions provided in

AS 25.20.061;

(10) give the petitioner possession and use of a vehicle and other essential personal items, regardless of ownership of the items;

(11) prohibit the respondent from consuming controlled substances;

(12) require the respondent to pay support for the petitioner or a minor child in the care of the petitioner if there is an independent legal obligation of the respondent to support the petitioner or child;

(13) require the respondent to reimburse the petitioner or other person for expenses associated with the domestic violence, including medical expenses, counseling, shelter, and repair or replacement of damaged property;

(14) require the respondent to pay costs and fees incurred by the petitioner in bringing the action under this chapter;

(15) order the respondent, at the respondent's expense, to participate in (A) a program for the rehabilitation of perpetrators of domestic violence that meets the standards set by, and that is approved by, the Department of Corrections under AS 44.28.020 (b), or

(B) treatment for the abuse of alcohol or controlled substances, or both; a protective order under this section may not require a respondent to participate in a program for the rehabilitation of perpetrators of domestic violence unless the program meets the standards set by, and that is approved by, the Department of Corrections under AS 44.28.020(b);

(16) order other relief the court determines necessary to protect the petitioner or any household member.

(d) If the court issues a protective order under this section, it shall

(1) make reasonable efforts to ensure that the order is understood by the petitioner and by the respondent, if present; and

(2) have the order delivered to the appropriate local law enforcement agency for expedited service and for entry into the central registry of protective orders under AS 18.65.540 .

(e) A court may not deny a petition for a protective order under this section solely because of a lapse of time between an act of domestic violence and the filing of the petition.

AS 18.66.400. Domestic Violence Fatality Review Teams.

(a) The commissioner of public safety may establish domestic violence fatality review teams in areas of the state. A municipality may establish a domestic violence fatality review team in a municipality. When the investigation of fatal incidents of domestic violence and incidents of domestic violence involving serious physical injury has been completed or adjudicated by law enforcement or at an earlier appropriate time, a domestic violence fatality review team may review those incidents for the purpose of preventing domestic-violence-related fatalities, improving the response of law enforcement and other agencies to domestic violence, and providing consultation and coordination for agencies involved in the prevention and investigation of domestic violence. The review may include a review of events leading up to the domestic violence incident, available community resources, current laws and policies, actions taken by agencies and persons related to the incident and persons involved in the incident, and other information the team determines to be relevant to the review. The confidential and other records of a

department or agency of the state or a municipality relating to the domestic violence incident may be examined by the domestic violence fatality review team or a member of the team. The domestic violence fatality review team and each member of the team shall preserve the confidentiality of any records examined. In this subsection, "serious physical injury" has the meaning given in AS 11.81.900.

(b) The membership of a domestic violence fatality review team shall be determined by the commissioner of public safety or the municipality, as appropriate. Membership may include representatives from

- (1) law enforcement agencies within the area or municipality;
- (2) the district attorney for the area or municipality and municipal prosecutor if created by a municipality;
- (3) the office of the chief medical examiner;
- (4) the Department of Corrections;
- (5) employees of the Department of Health and Social Services who deal with domestic violence;
- (6) local agencies and organizations involved with crime victim and domestic violence protection, reporting, and counseling and assistance;
- (7) other organizations, departments, and agencies determined to be appropriate.

(c) The victims' advocate under AS 24.65 is an ex officio member of each domestic violence fatality review team created under this section and may attend any meeting and review any information available to or considered by a team.

(d) Except for a public report issued by a domestic violence fatality review team that does not contain confidential information, records or other information collected by a team or any member of a team related to duties under this section is confidential and not subject to public disclosure under AS 40.25.100 and 40.25.110. Meetings of a domestic violence fatality review team are closed to the public and are not subject to the provisions of AS 44.62.310 and 44.62.312.

(e) The determinations, conclusions, and recommendations of a domestic violence fatality review team or its members are not admissible in a civil or criminal proceeding. A member may not be compelled to disclose a determination, conclusion, recommendation, discussion, or thought process through discovery or testimony in a civil or criminal proceeding. Records and information collected by the team are not subject to discovery or subpoena in connection with a civil or criminal proceeding.

(f) Notwithstanding (e) of this section, an employee of a state or a municipal agency may testify in a civil or criminal proceeding concerning cases reviewed by a domestic violence fatality review team even though the agency's records were reviewed by a team and formed the basis of that employee's testimony and the team's report.

(g) A person who serves on a domestic violence fatality review team is not liable for damages or other relief in an action brought by reason of the performance of a duty, function, or activity of the team.

AS 18.66.990. Definitions.

In this chapter,

- (1) "council" means the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault;

- (2) "crisis intervention and prevention program" means a community program that provides information, education, counseling, and referral services to individuals experiencing personal crisis related to domestic violence or sexual assault and to individuals in personal or professional transition, excluding correctional half-way houses, outpatient mental health programs, and drug or alcohol rehabilitation programs;
- (3) "domestic violence" and "crime involving domestic violence" mean one or more of the following offenses or an offense under a law or ordinance of another jurisdiction having elements similar to these offenses, or an attempt to commit the offense, by a household member against another household member:
- (A) a crime against the person under AS 11.41;
 - (B) burglary under AS 11.46.300 - 11.46.310;
 - (C) criminal trespass under AS 11.46.320 - 11.46.330;
 - (D) arson or criminally negligent burning under AS 11.46.400 - 11.46.430;
 - (E) criminal mischief under AS 11.46.475 - 11.46.486;
 - (F) terrorist threatening under AS 11.56.807 or 11.56.810;
 - (G) violating a domestic violence order under AS 11.56.740 ; or
 - (H) harassment under AS 11.61.120 (a)(2) - (4);
- (4) "domestic violence program" means a program that provides services to the victims of domestic violence, their families, or perpetrators of domestic violence;
- (5) "household member" includes
- (A) adults or minors who are current or former spouses;
 - (B) adults or minors who live together or who have lived together;
 - (C) adults or minors who are dating or who have dated;
 - (D) adults or minors who are engaged in or who have engaged in a sexual relationship;
 - (E) adults or minors who are related to each other up to the fourth degree of consanguinity, whether of the whole or half blood or by adoption, computed under the rules of civil law;
 - (F) adults or minors who are related or formerly related by marriage;
 - (G) persons who have a child of the relationship; and
 - (H) minor children of a person in a relationship that is described in (A) - (G) of this paragraph

**Brought to you
By
Municipal Department of Health and Human Services**

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Department of Public Safety

CRIME SUMMIT

Senate Judiciary Committee

January 24 – 25, 2012

Joseph Masters, Commissioner
Department of Public Safety

Colonel Keith Mallard, Director
Division of Alaska State Troopers





Department of Public Safety

Our Mission:

***To ensure public safety
and
enforce fish and wildlife laws***



Current Statistics and Trends

- **Uniform Crime Report (UCR) data for Alaska**
 - Calendar Year 2010
 - Statewide data
 - Based on 35 reporting law enforcement agencies
- **Case Activity Data**
 - Calendar Year 2011
 - Alaska State Troopers

DPS UCR Data

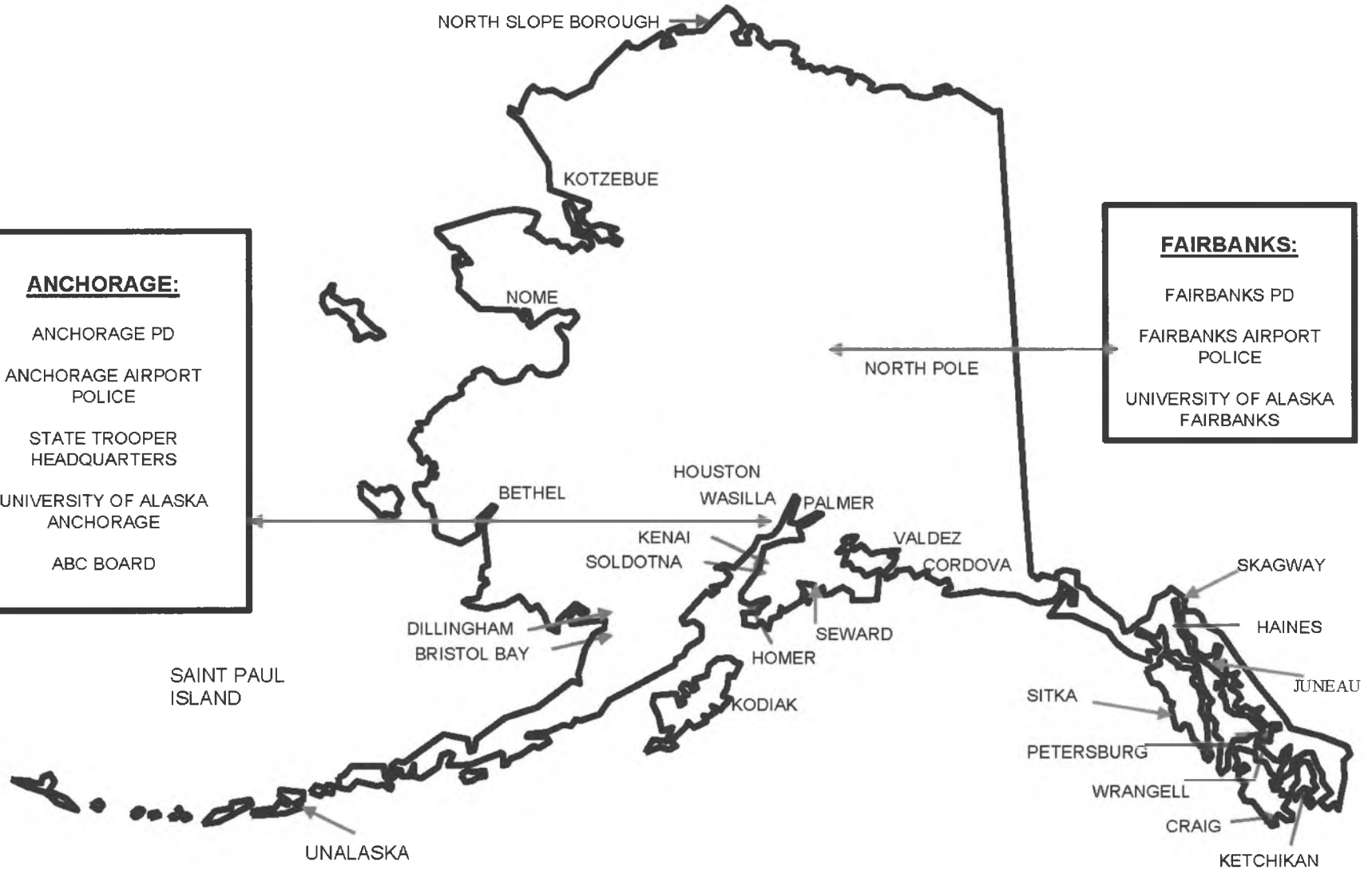
ALASKA UCR 2010 REPORTING AGENCIES

ANCHORAGE:

- ANCHORAGE PD
- ANCHORAGE AIRPORT POLICE
- STATE TROOPER HEADQUARTERS
- UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ANCHORAGE
- ABC BOARD

FAIRBANKS:

- FAIRBANKS PD
- FAIRBANKS AIRPORT POLICE
- UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA FAIRBANKS





Index Offenses

Violent Crimes

Property Crimes

Murder

Forcible
Rape

Robbery

Aggravated
Assault

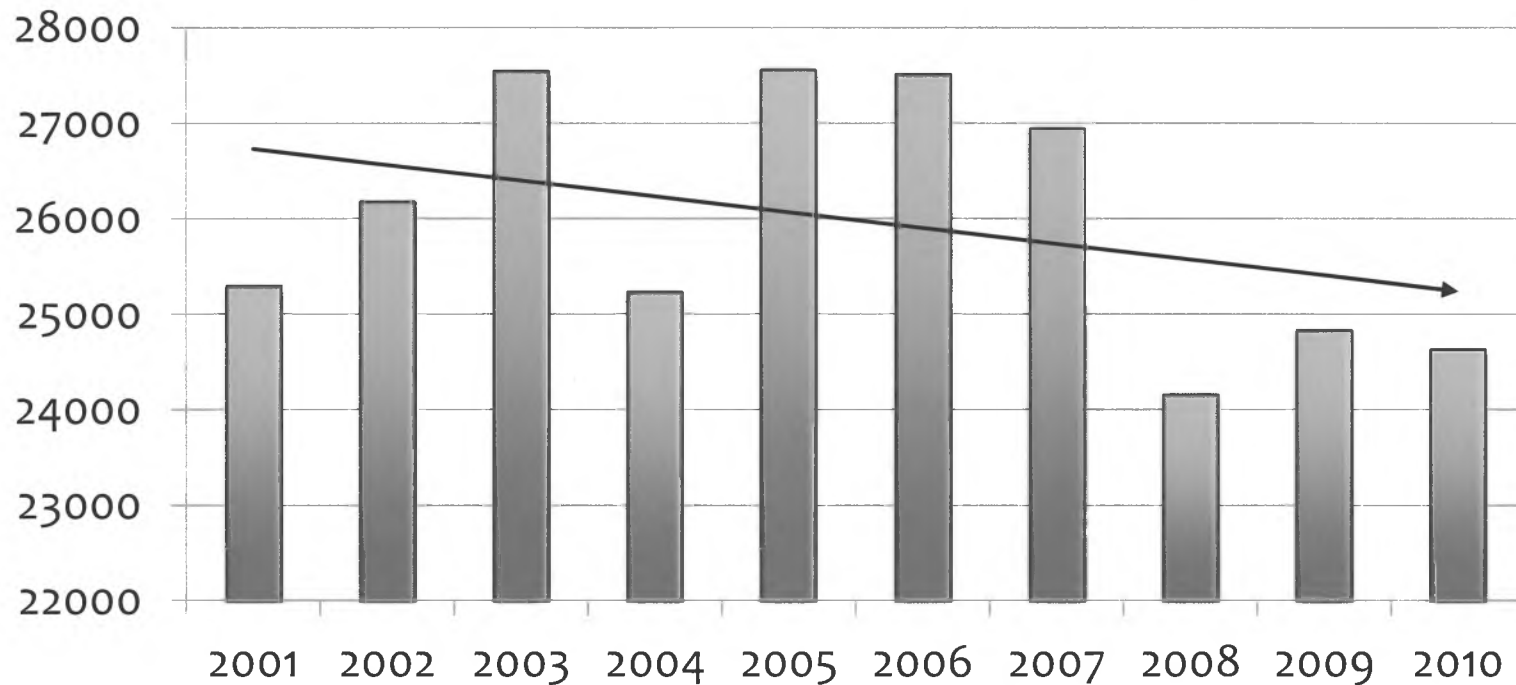
Burglary

Larceny-
Theft

Motor
Vehicle
Theft



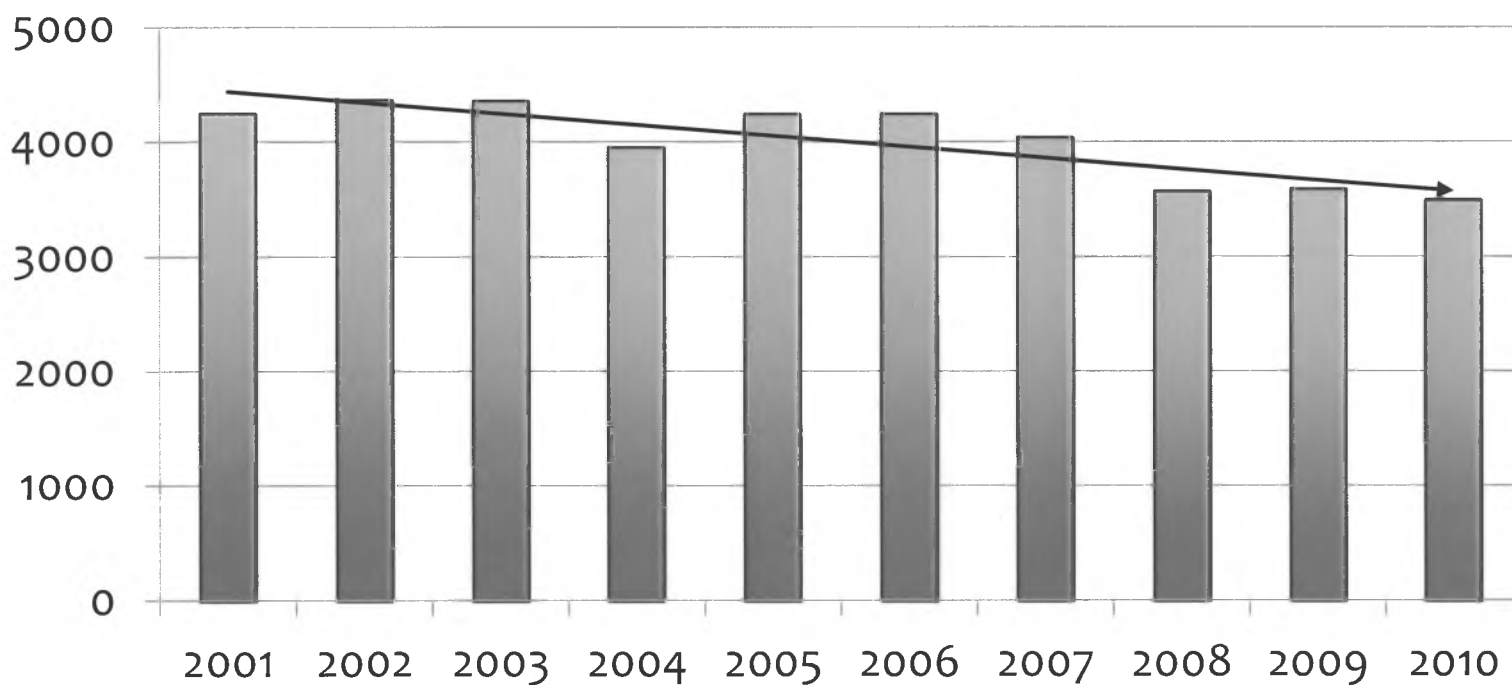
Alaska Crime Index Offense Summary



Uniform Crime Reports, *Crime Reported in Alaska*, 2005 & 2010, Dept. of Public Safety, <http://dps.alaska.gov/Statewide/UCR.aspx>



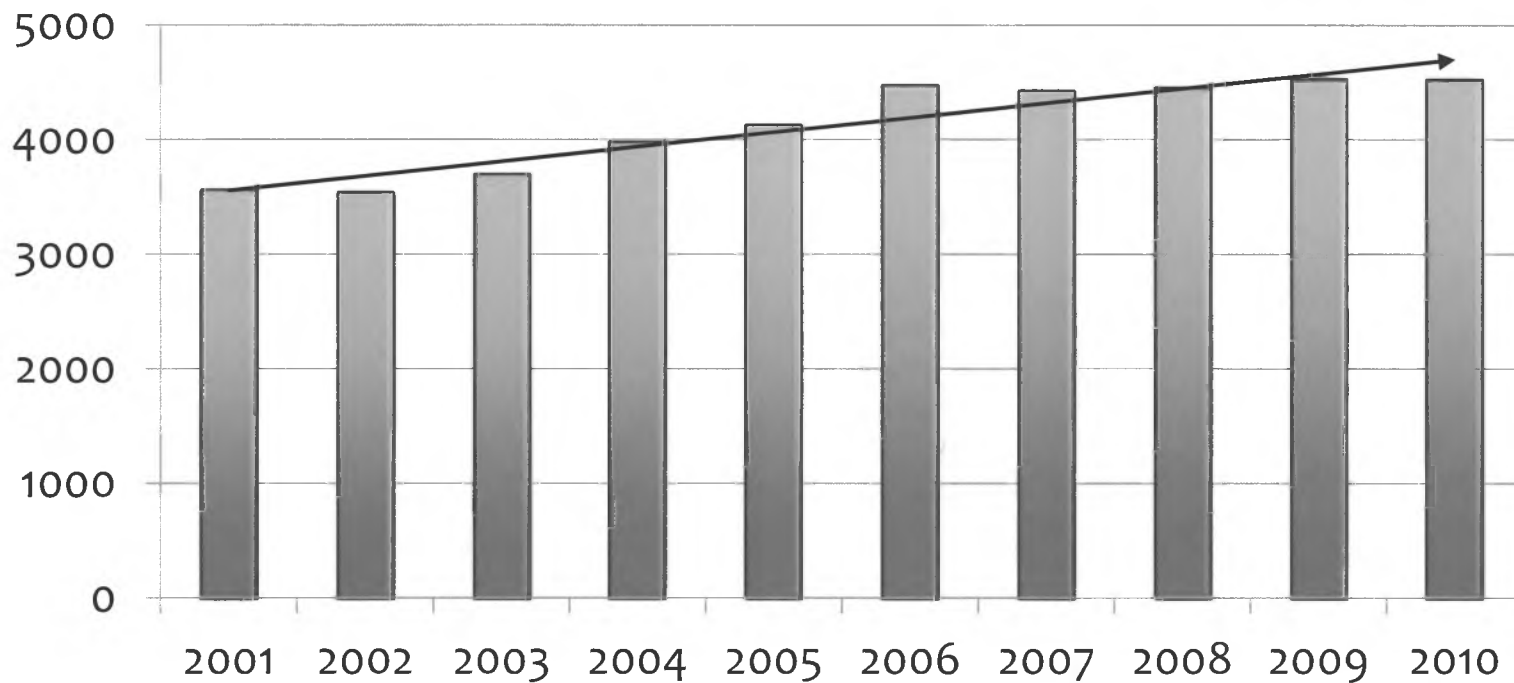
Alaska Crime Rate Summary



Uniform Crime Reports, *Crime Reported in Alaska, 2005 & 2010*, Dept. of Public Safety, <http://dps.alaska.gov/Statewide/UCR.aspx>

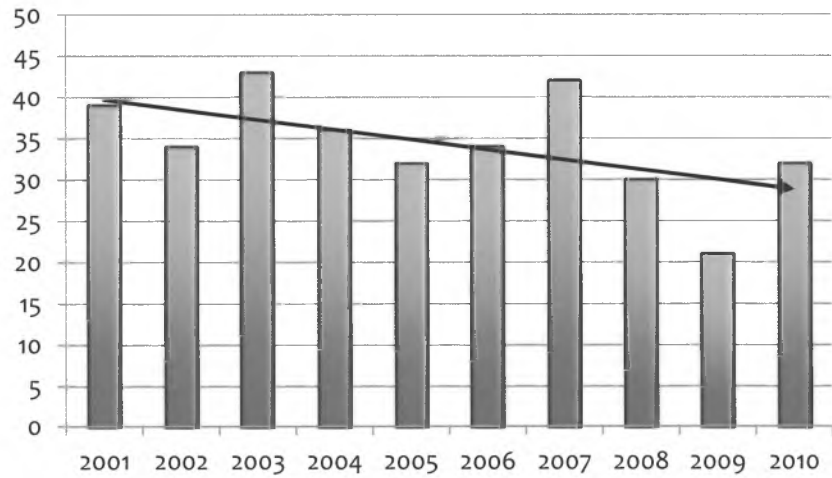


Alaska Violent Crime Offense Summary

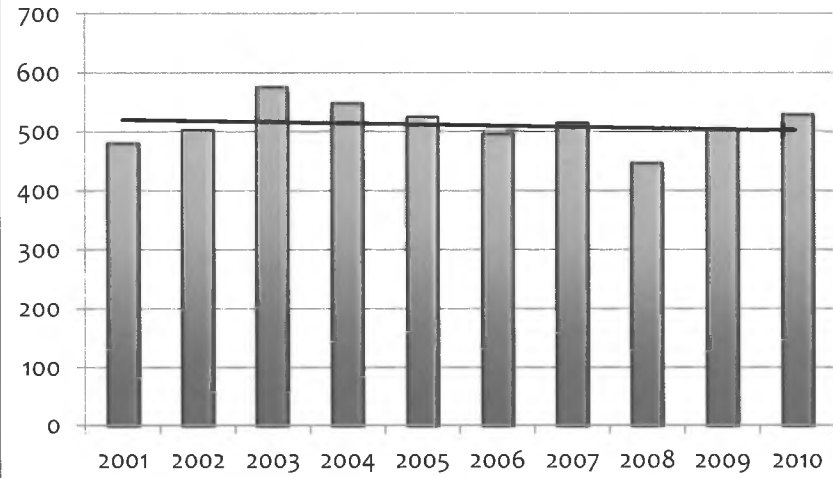


Uniform Crime Reports, *Crime Reported in Alaska, 2005 & 2010*, Dept. of Public Safety, <http://dps.alaska.gov/Statewide/UCR.aspx>

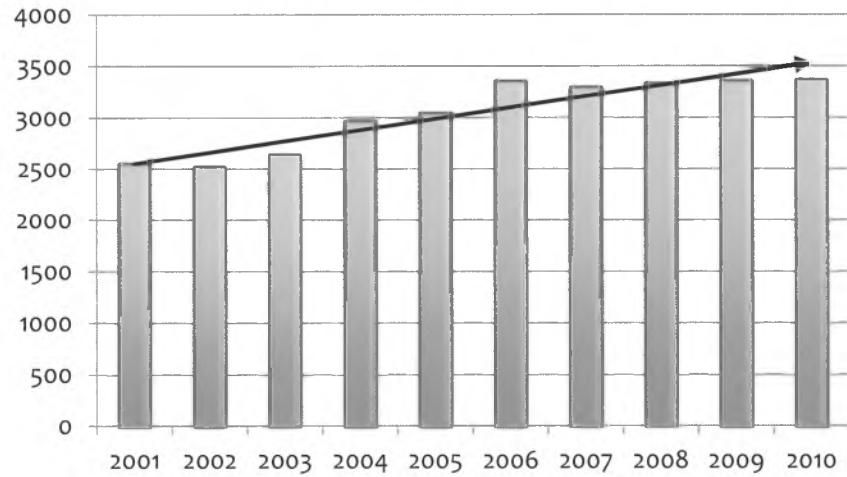
Murder



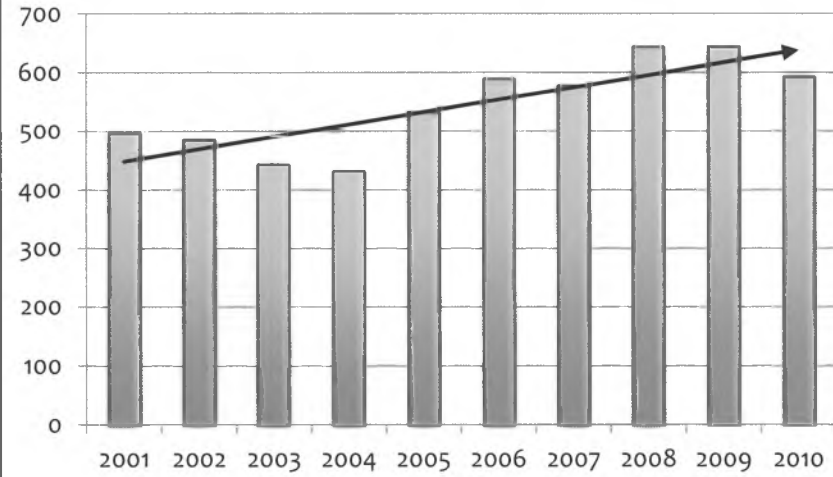
Forcible Rape



Aggravated Assault

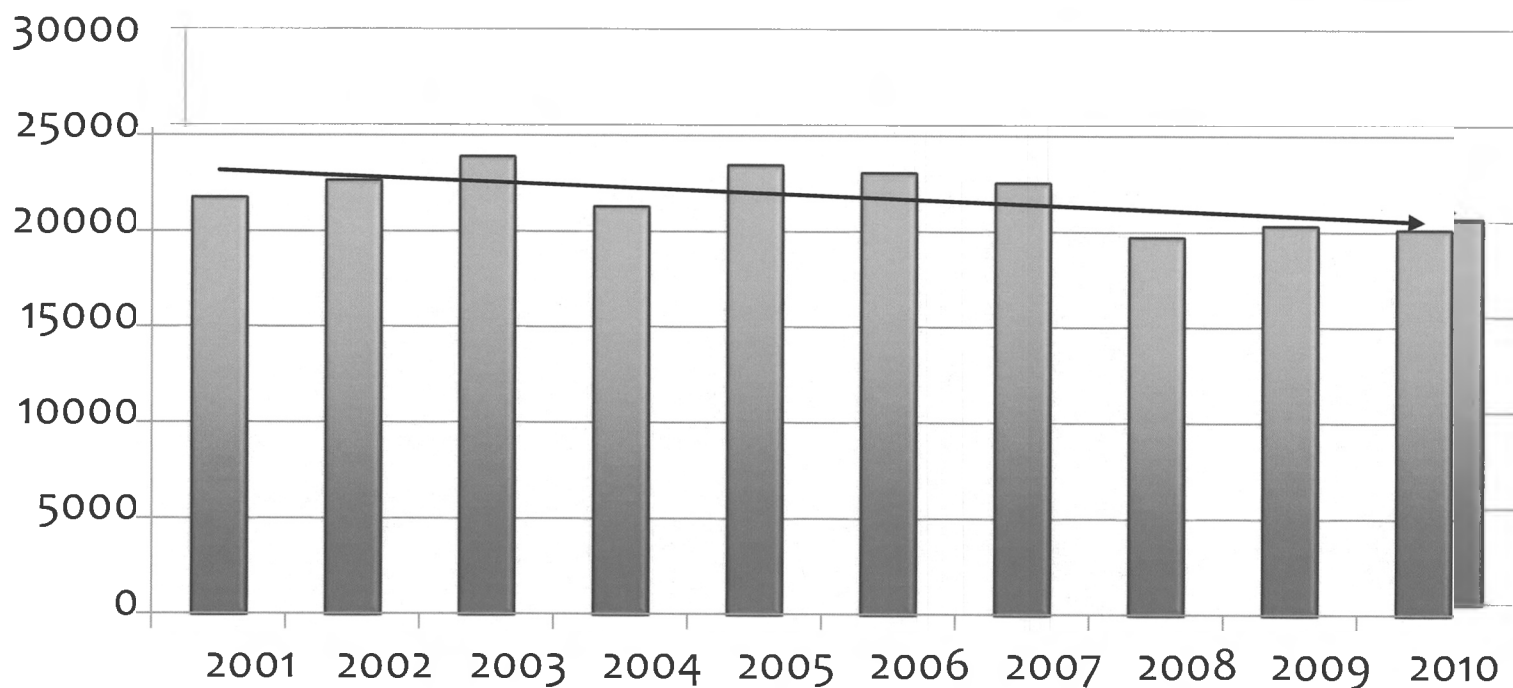


Robbery



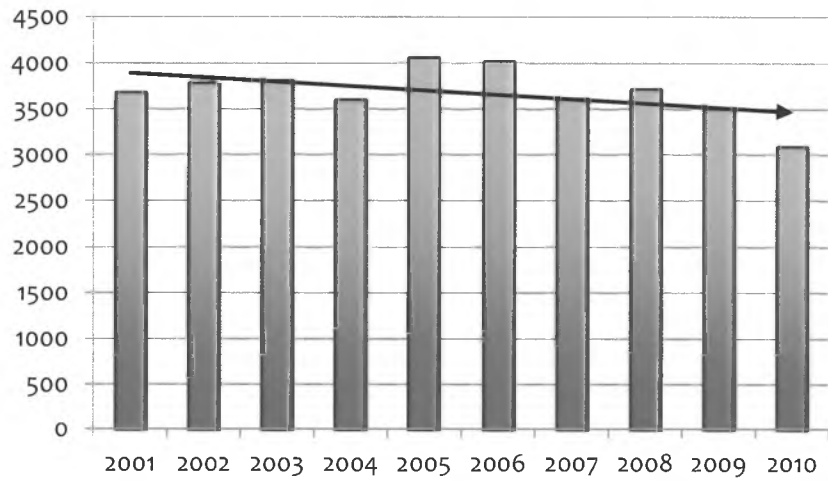


Alaska Property Crime Offense Summary

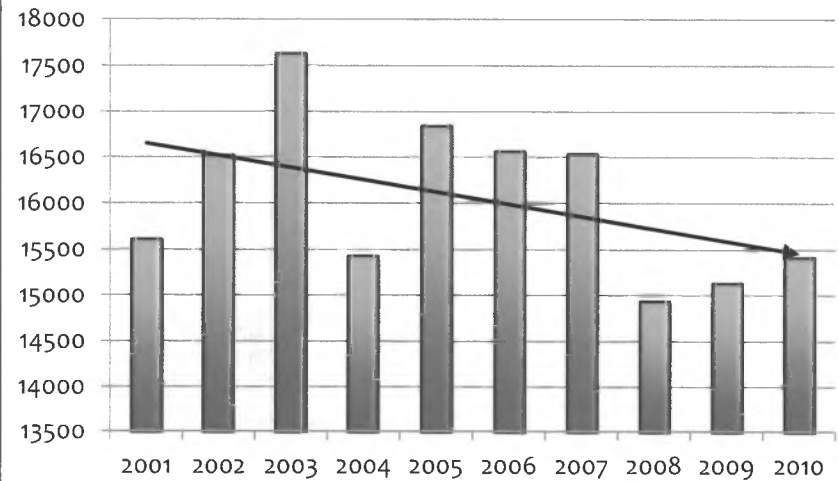


Uniform Crime Reports, Crime Reported in Alaska, 2005 & 2010, Dept. of Public Safety, <http://dps.alaska.gov/Statewide/UCR.aspx>

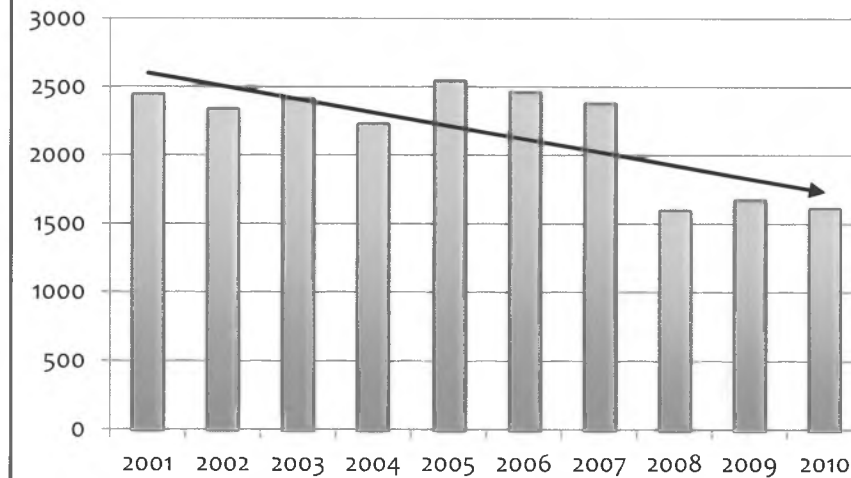
Burglary



Larceny-Theft

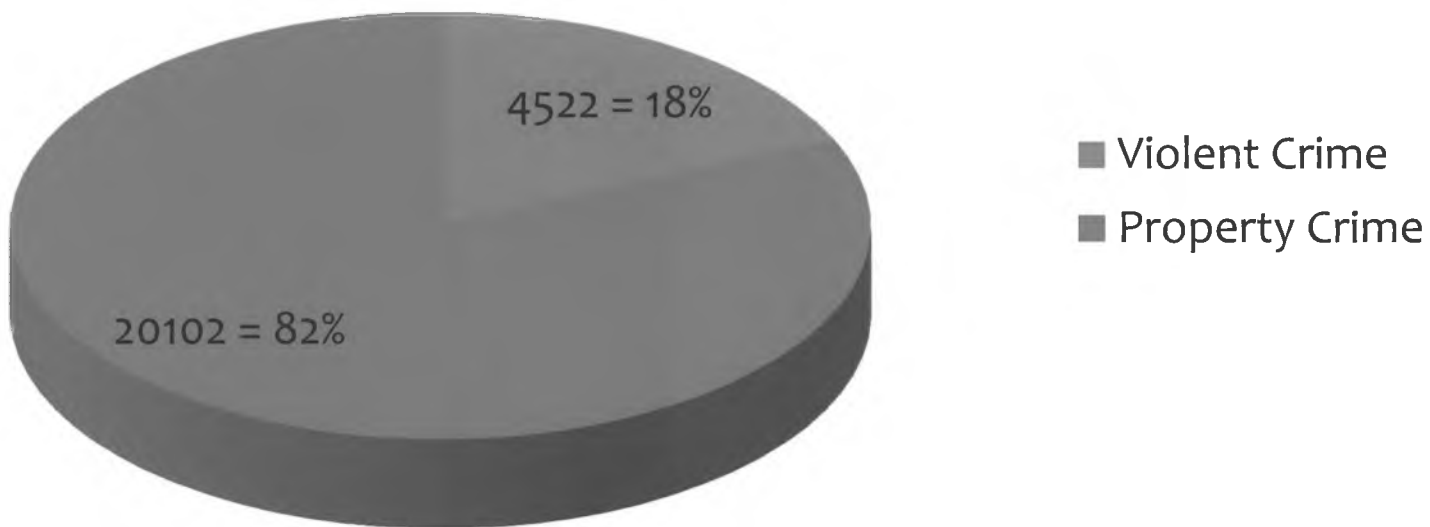


Auto Theft





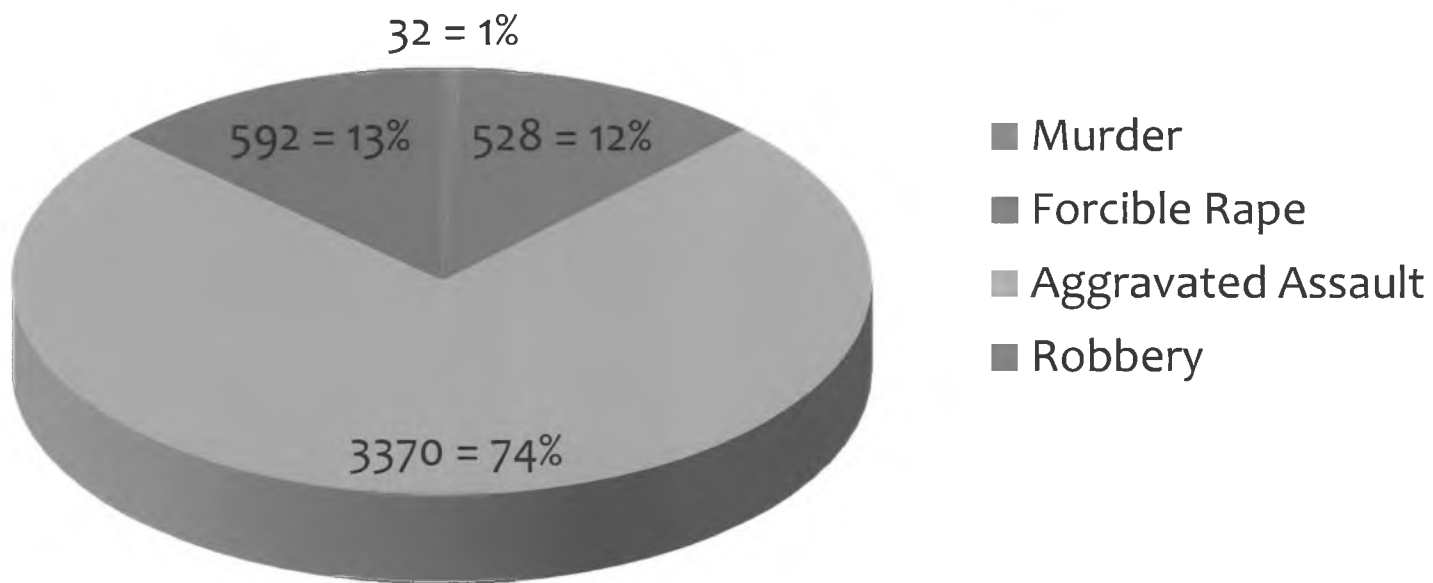
2010 Violent Crime vs. Property Crime in Alaska



Uniform Crime Reports, *Crime Reported in Alaska 2010*, Dept. of Public Safety http://dps.alaska.gov/statewide/docs/UCR/UCR_2010.pdf



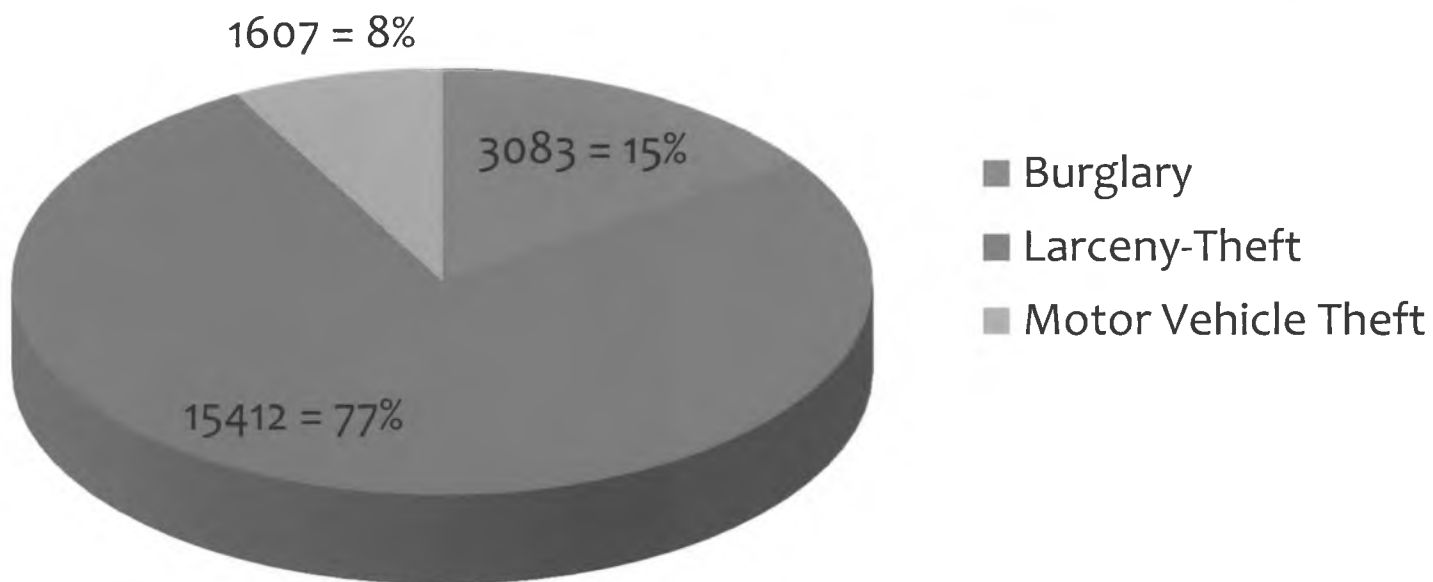
2010 Violent Crime in Alaska



Uniform Crime Reports, *Crime Reported in Alaska 2010*, Dept. of Public Safety http://dps.alaska.gov/statewide/docs/UCR/UCR_2010.pdf



2010 Property Crime in Alaska

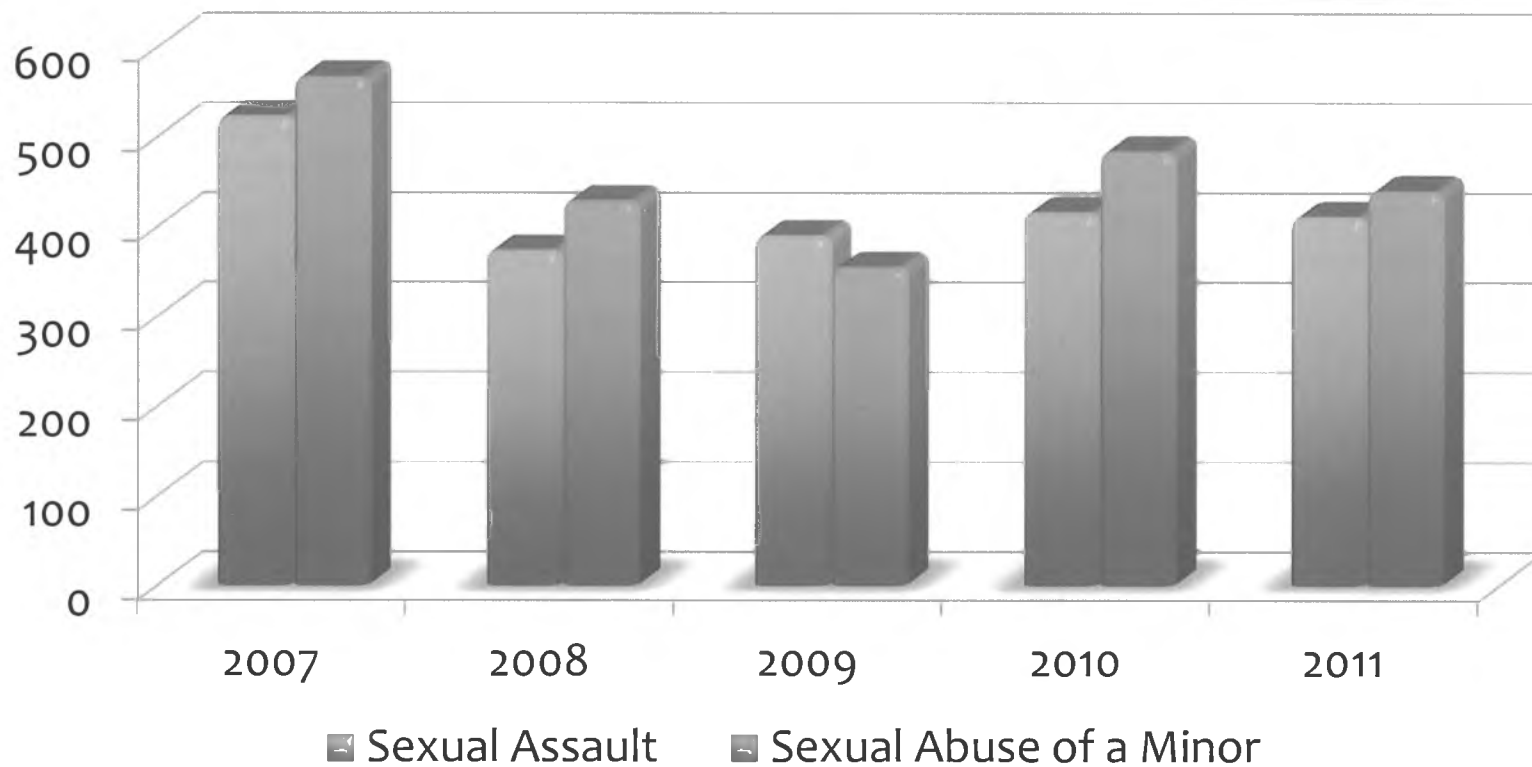


Uniform Crime Reports, Crime Reported in Alaska 2010, Dept. of Public Safety http://dps.alaska.gov/statewide/docs/UCR/UCR_2010.pdf

AST Case Activity Data

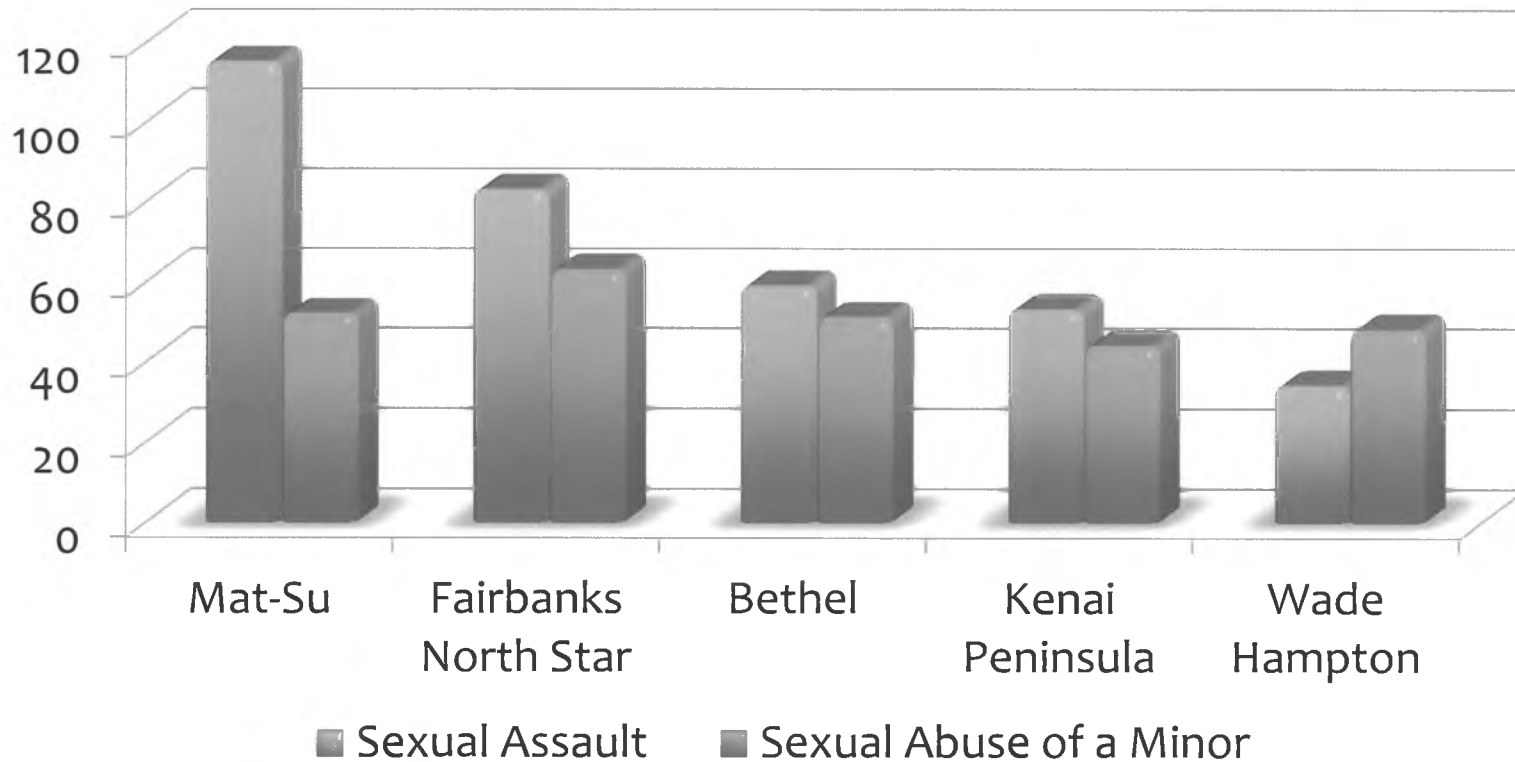


Sexual Assault/Sexual Abuse of a Minor Case Activity



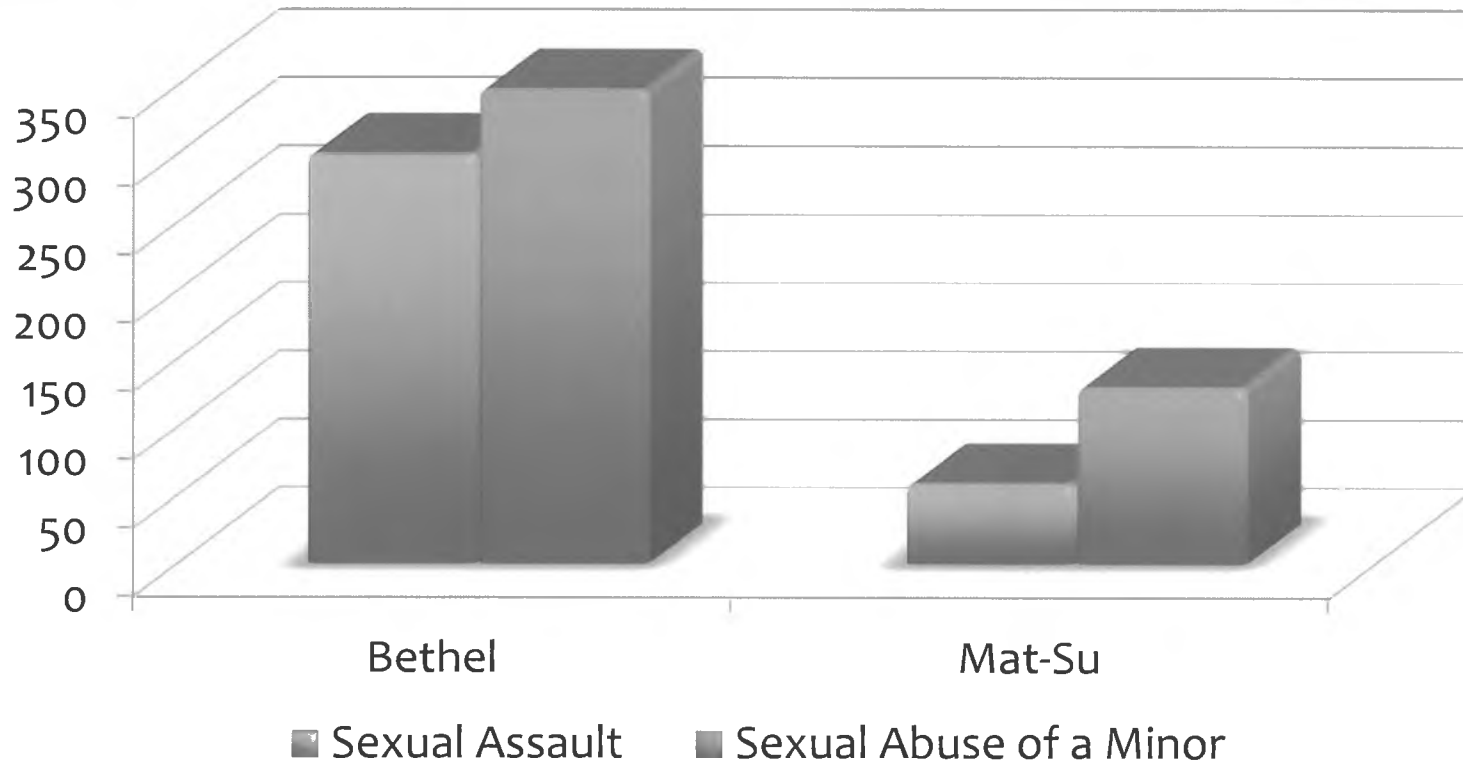


2011 Sexual Assault/Sexual Abuse of a Minor Case Activity



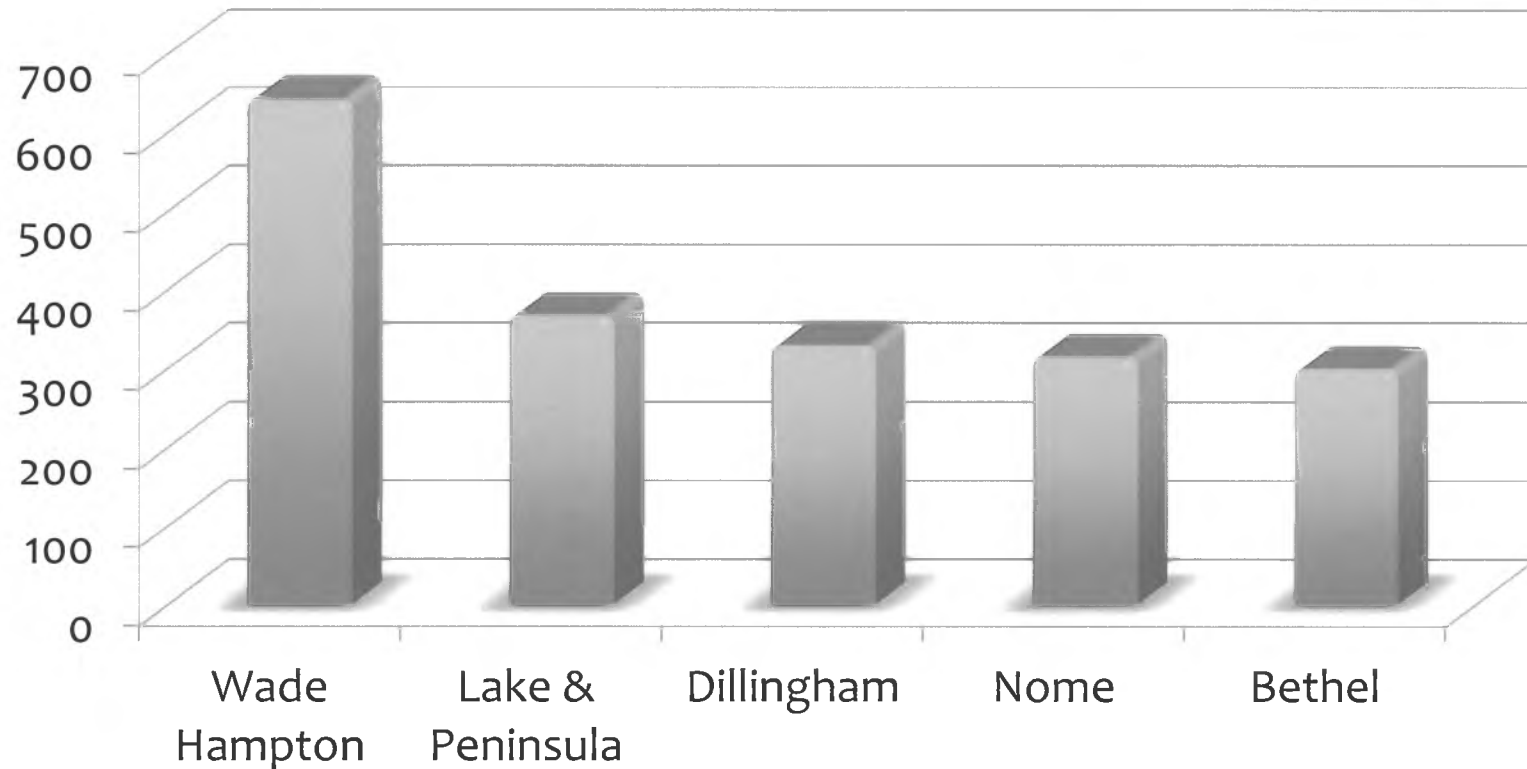


2011 Sexual Assault/Sexual Abuse of a Minor # of Offenses per 100,000



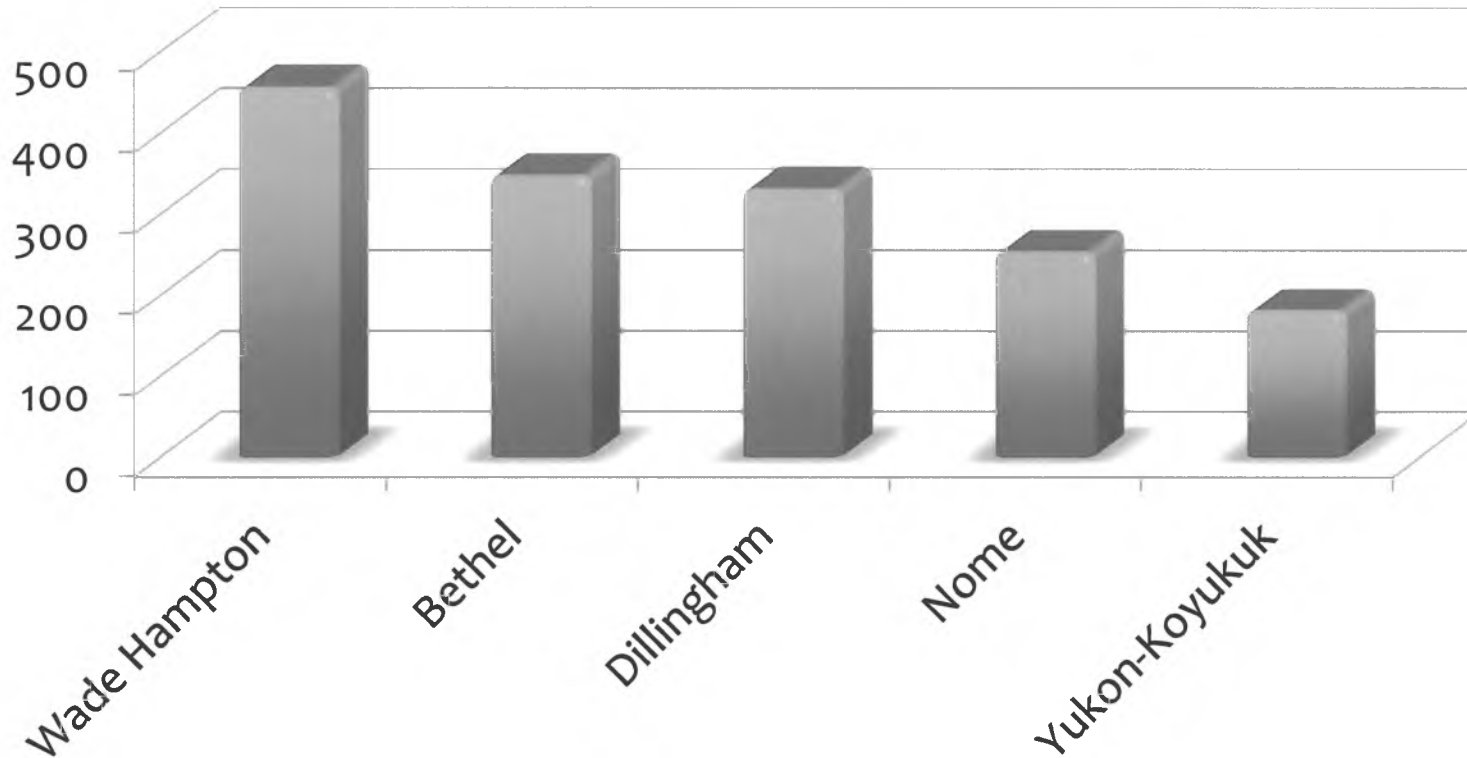


2011 Sexual Assault Case Activity # of Offenses per 100,000



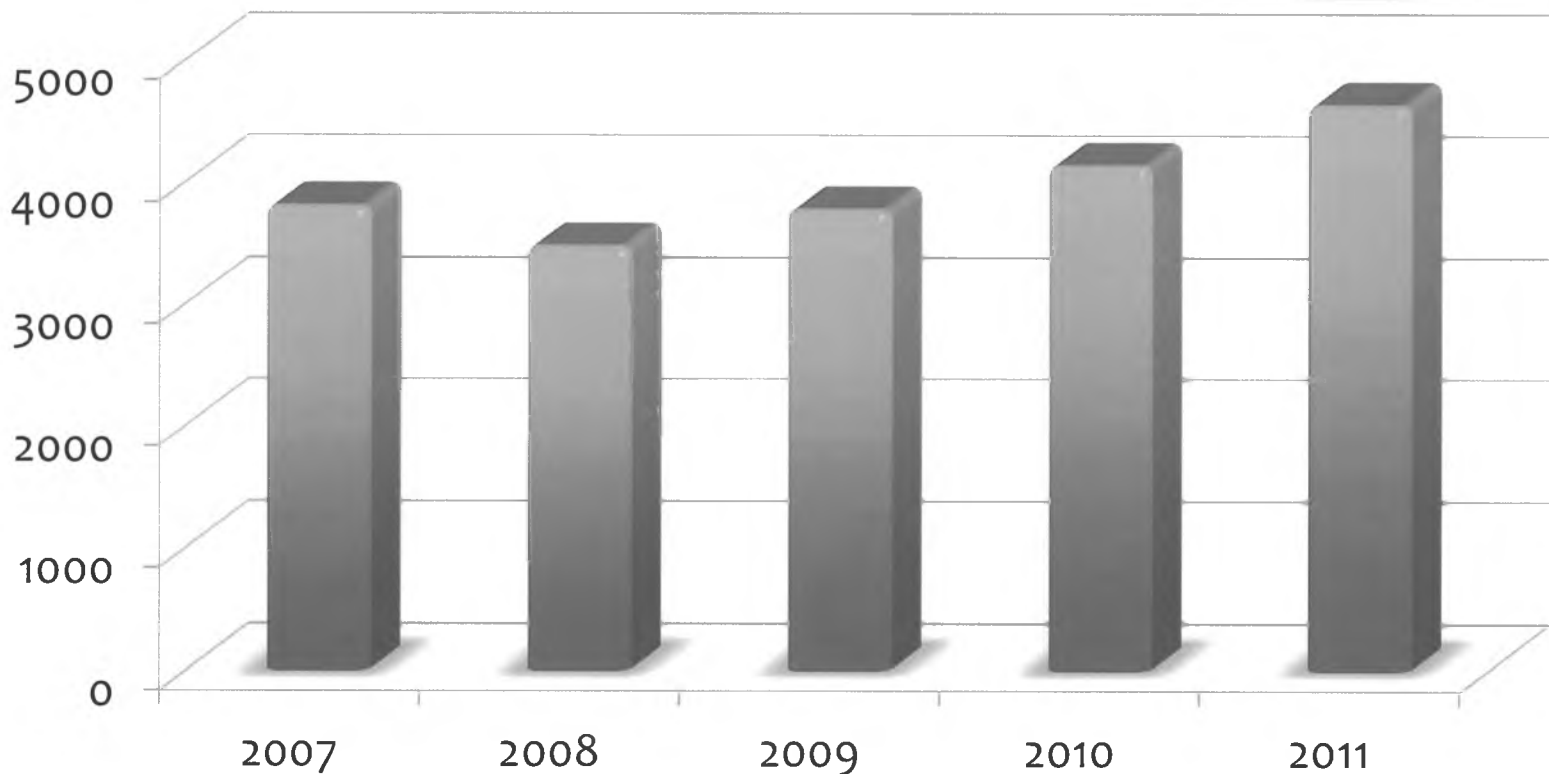


2011 Sexual Abuse of a Minor Case Activity # of Offenses per 100,000



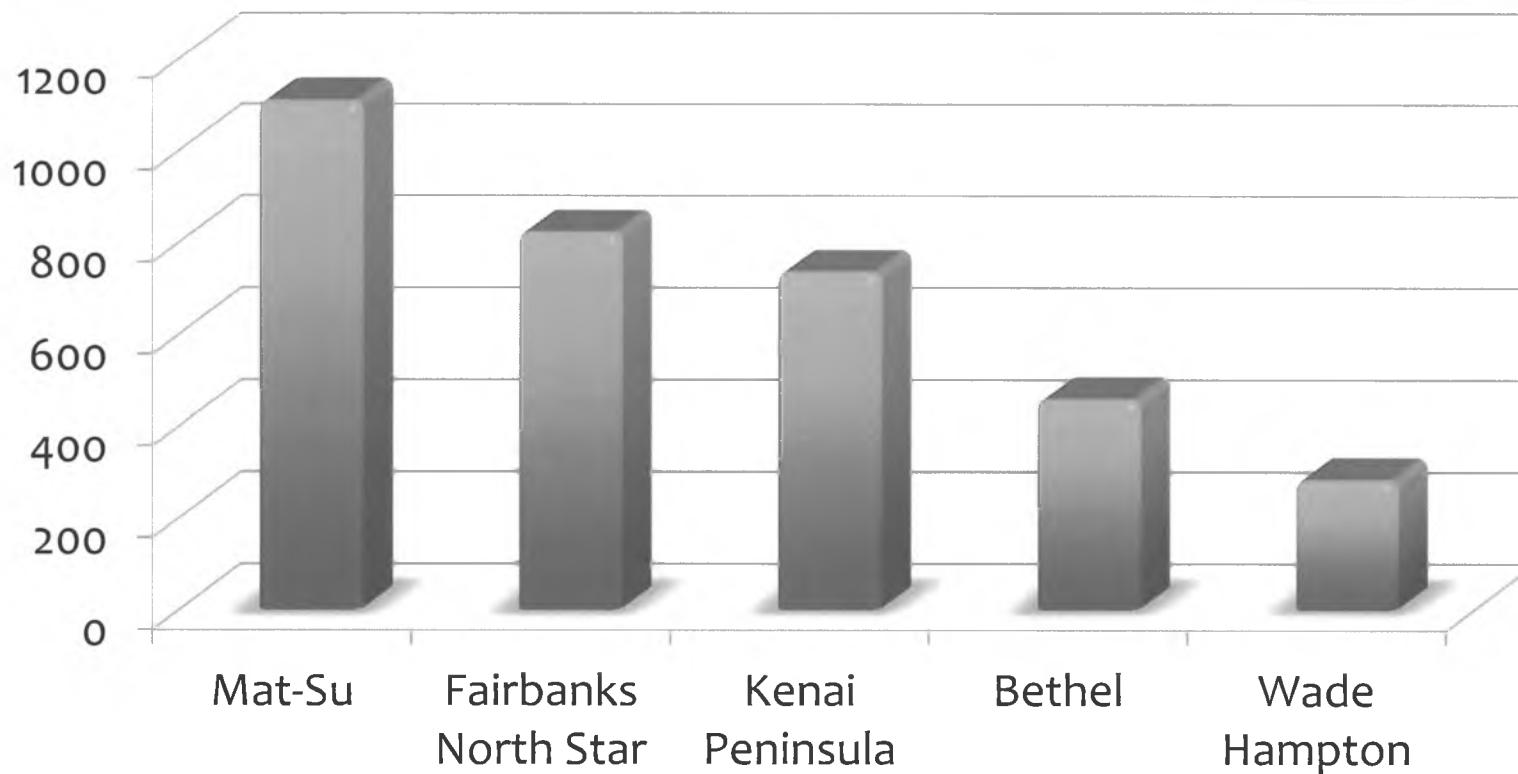


2011 Domestic Violence Case Activity



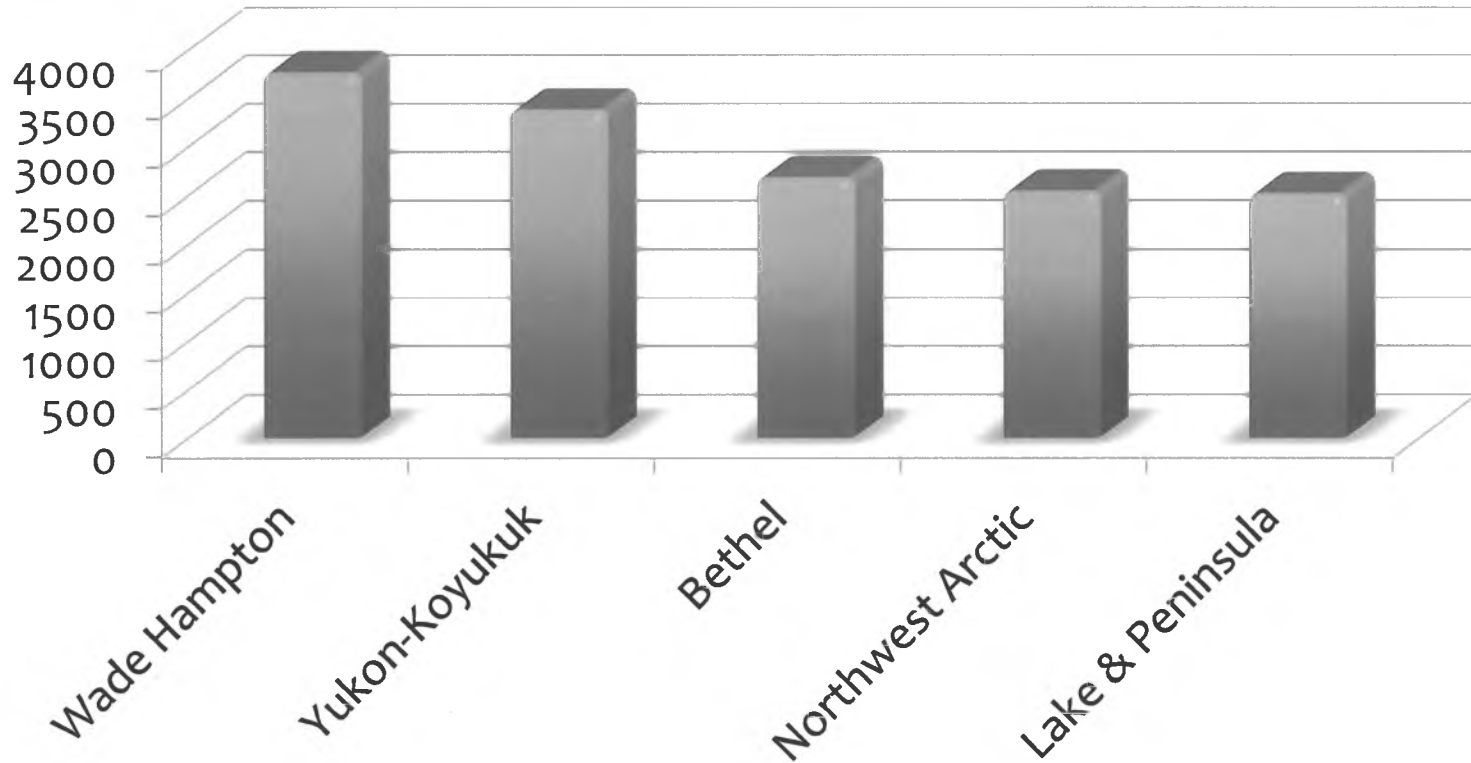


2011 Domestic Violence Case Activity





2011 Domestic Violence Case Activity # of Offenses per 100,000





Successes

- More law enforcement in more communities
- Online felony reporting system for law enforcement
- Victimization Surveys
 - Statewide
 - Regional
- Technology & Information Sharing
 - Fusion Center
 - ARMS
 - TraCS
 - E-Citations
- New Crime Lab
 - On schedule and on budget



Partnerships

Federal/State/Local

- Multi-Jurisdictional Task Forces
- Criminal Justice Working Group
- Multi-Agency Justice Integration Consortium (MAJIC)

Researcher/Practitioner

- University of Alaska Anchorage Justice Center
 - Victimization Surveys
 - Domestic Violence Study
- Institute for Social & Economic Research (ISER)



Challenges

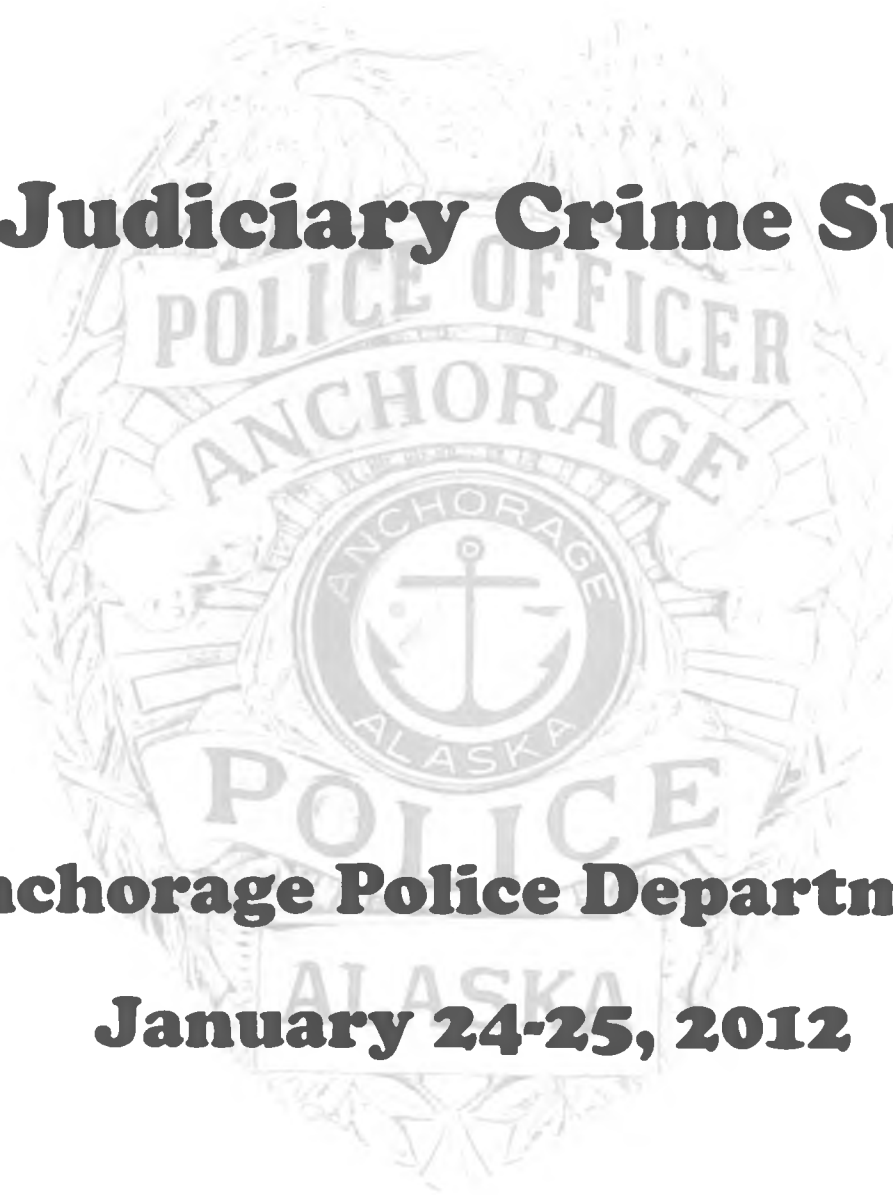
- Training
- Infrastructure
- Technology & Information Sharing

Thank You

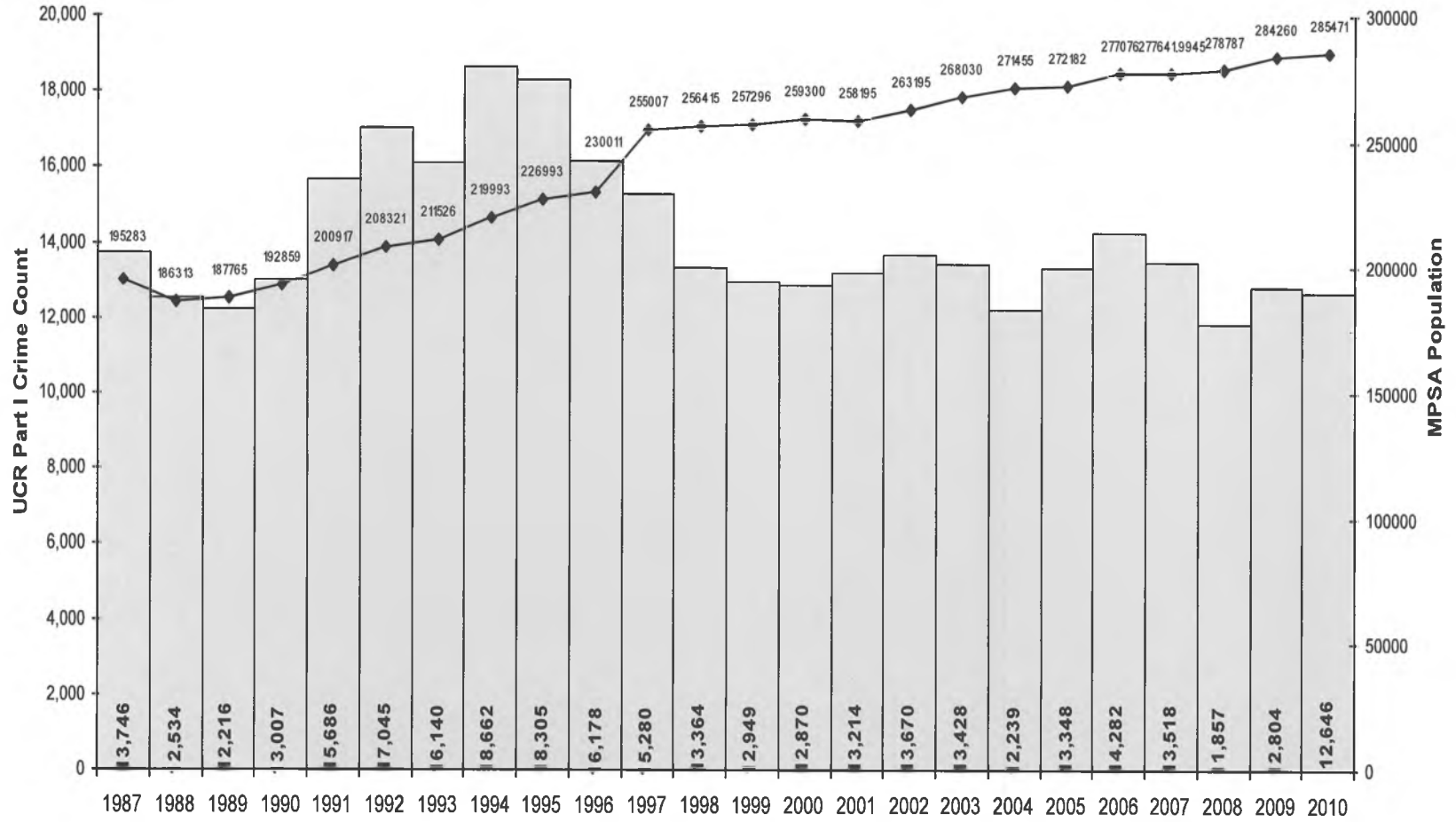
Senate Judiciary Crime Summit

Anchorage Police Department

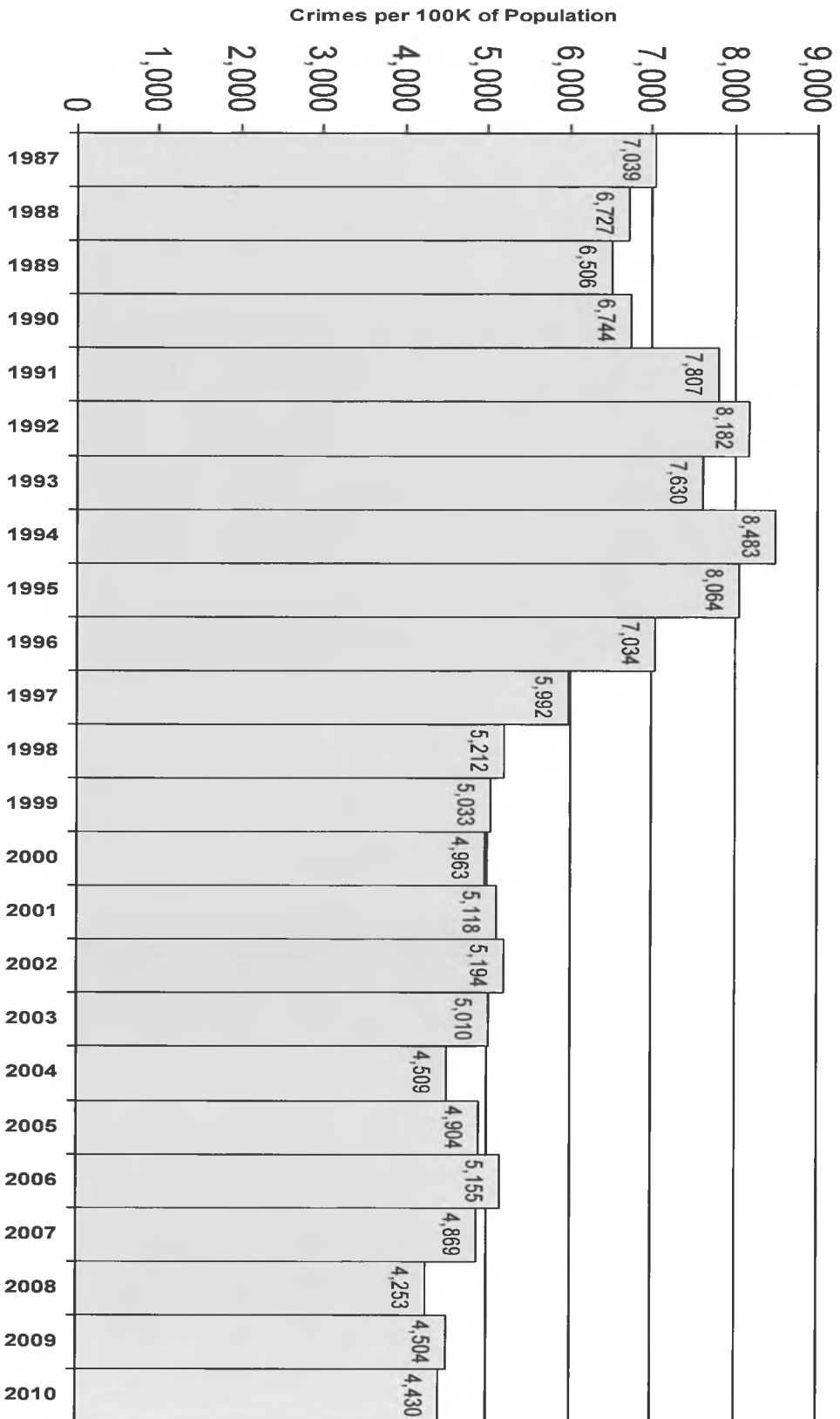
January 24-25, 2012



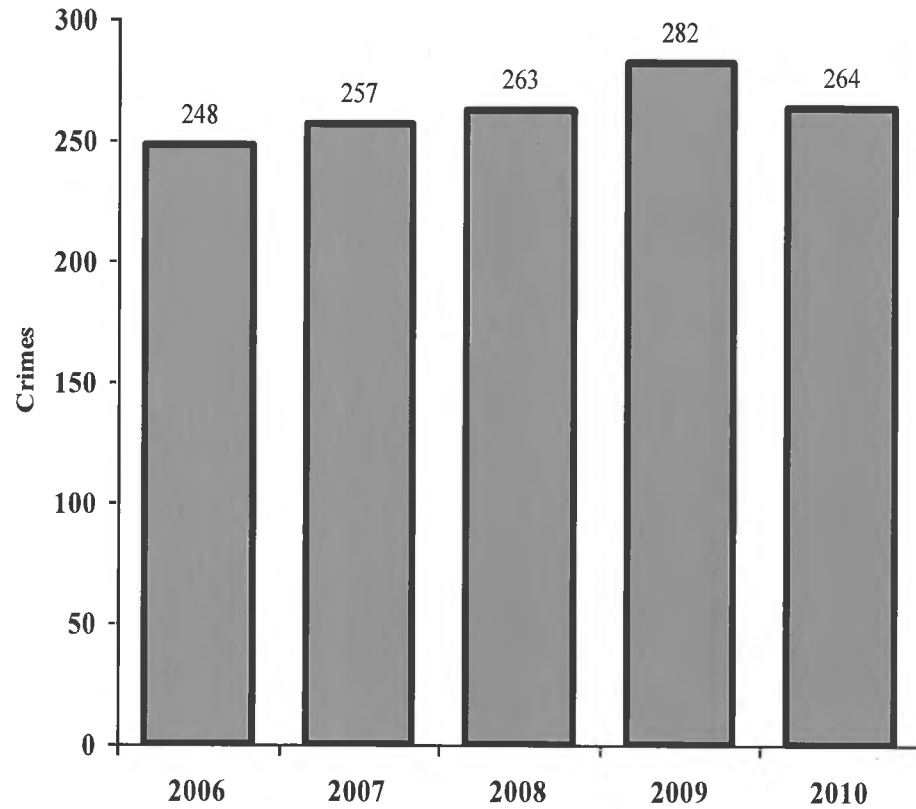
UCR Part I Crime Trend



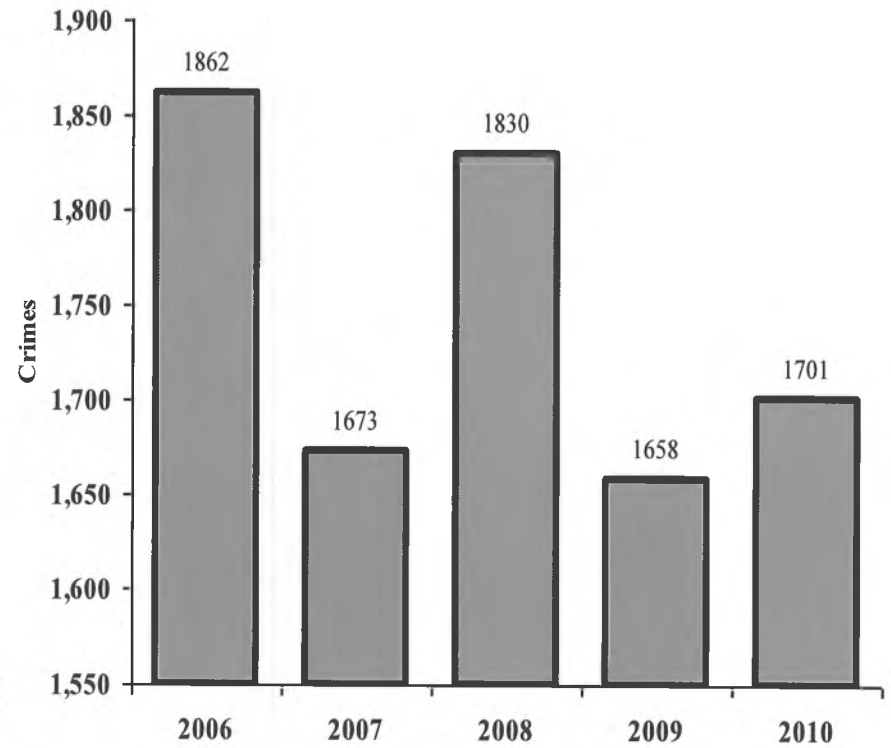
UCR Part I Crimes Per 100K of MPSA* Population



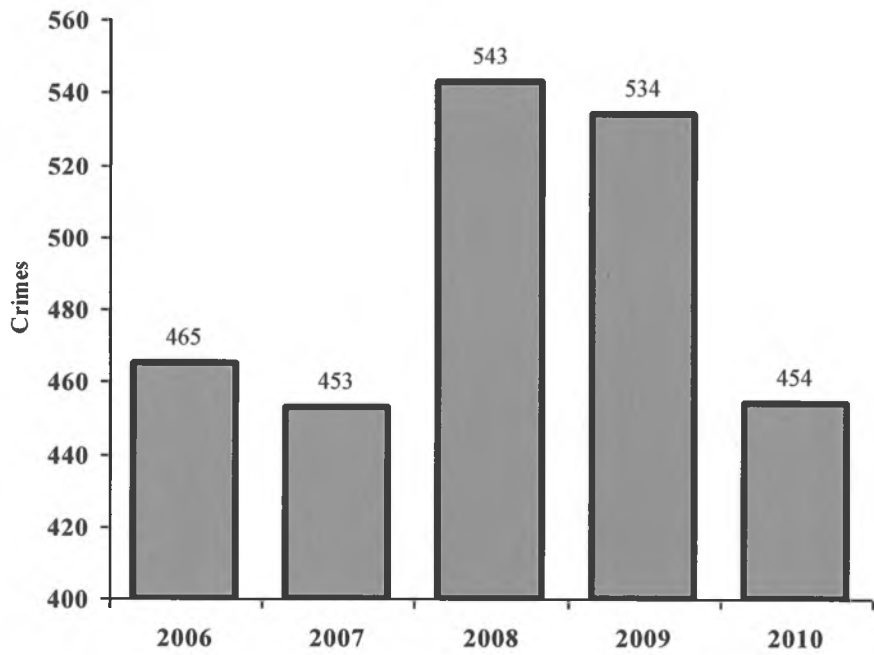
Forcible Rape



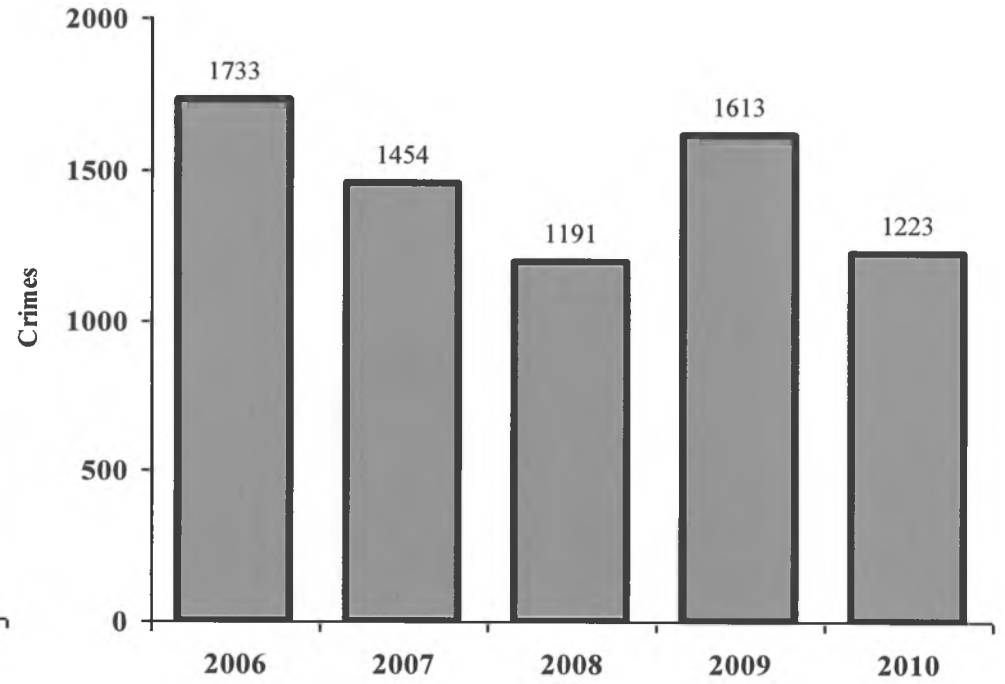
Aggravated Assault



Robbery

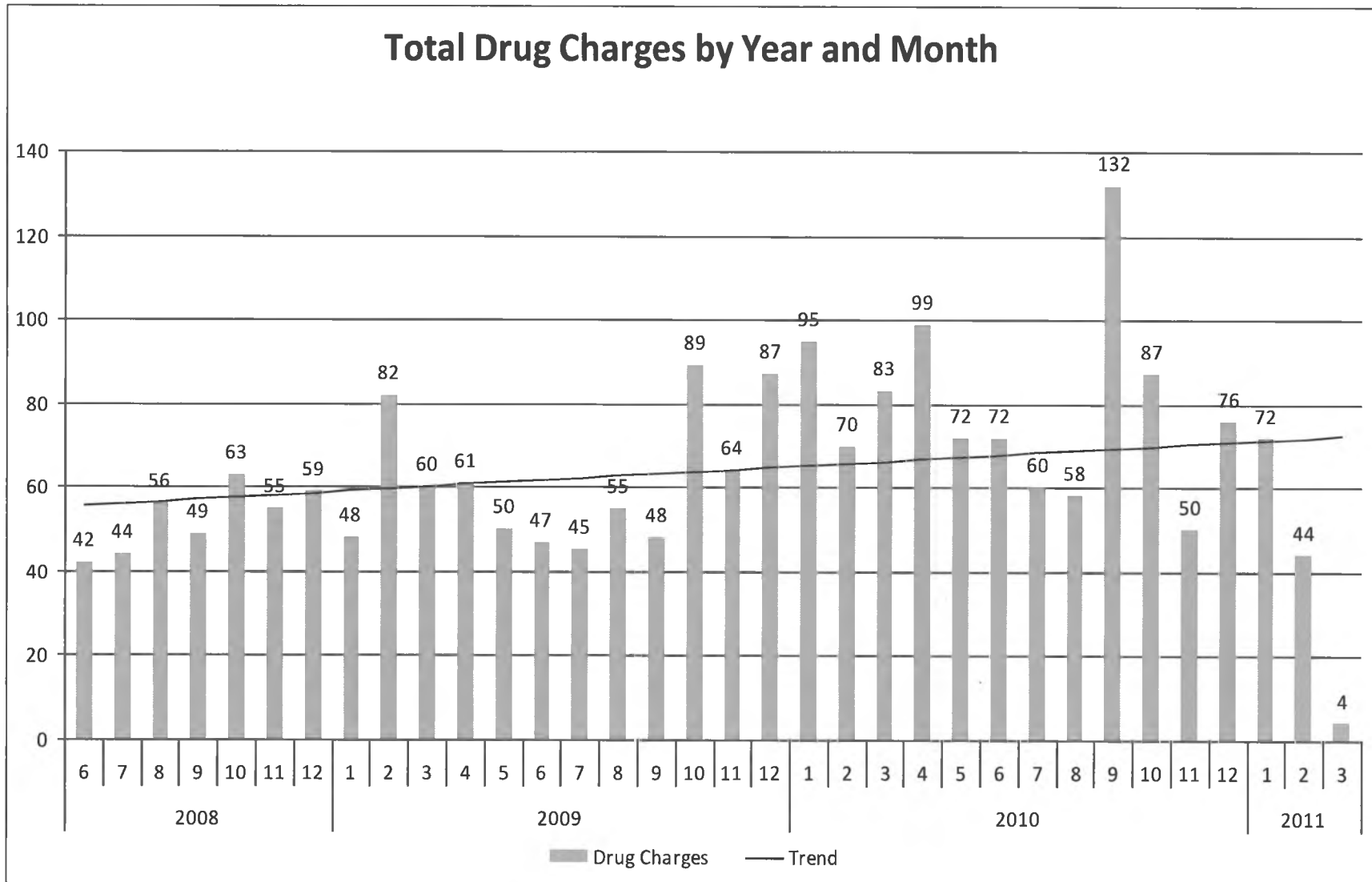


Burglary

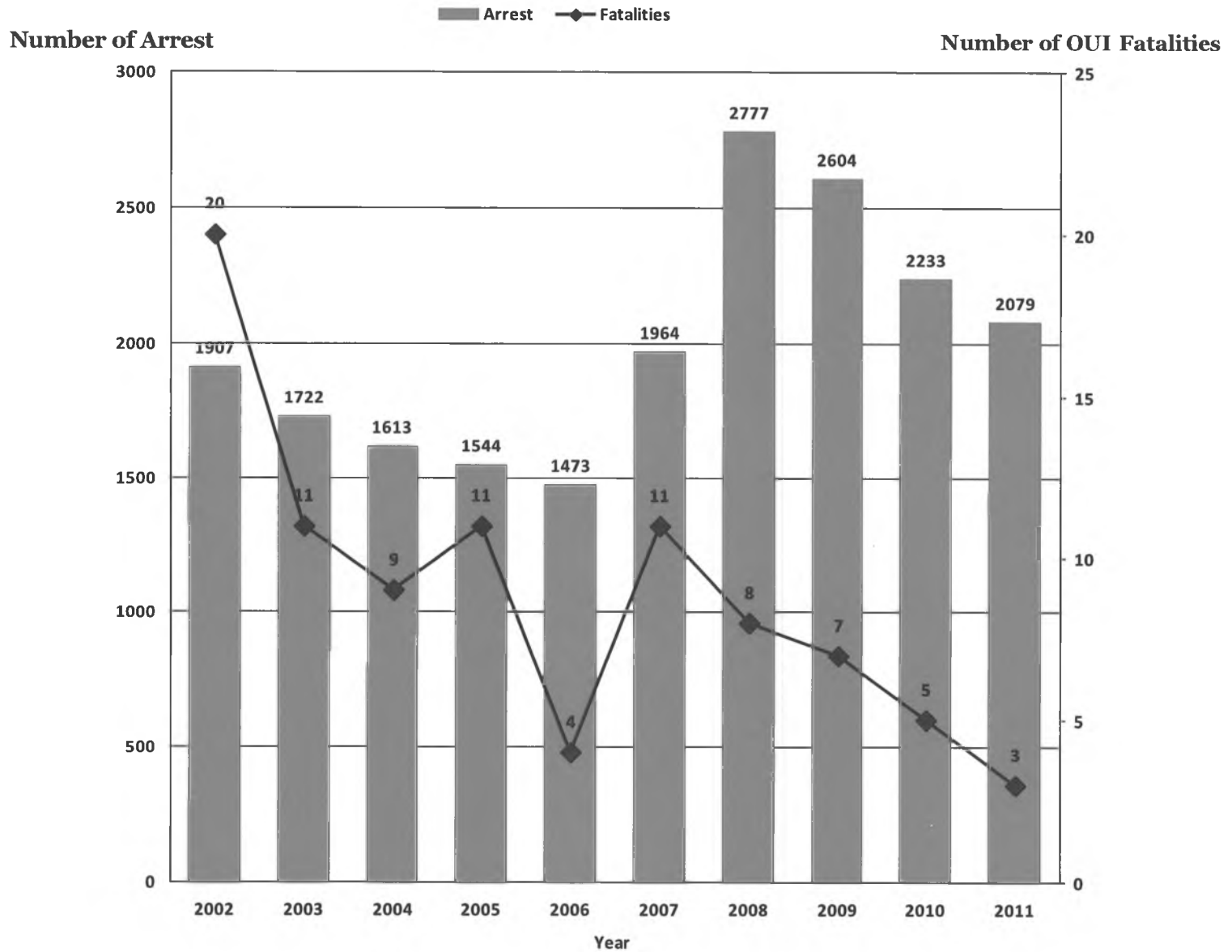


Why the drop in Robberies, Burglaries?

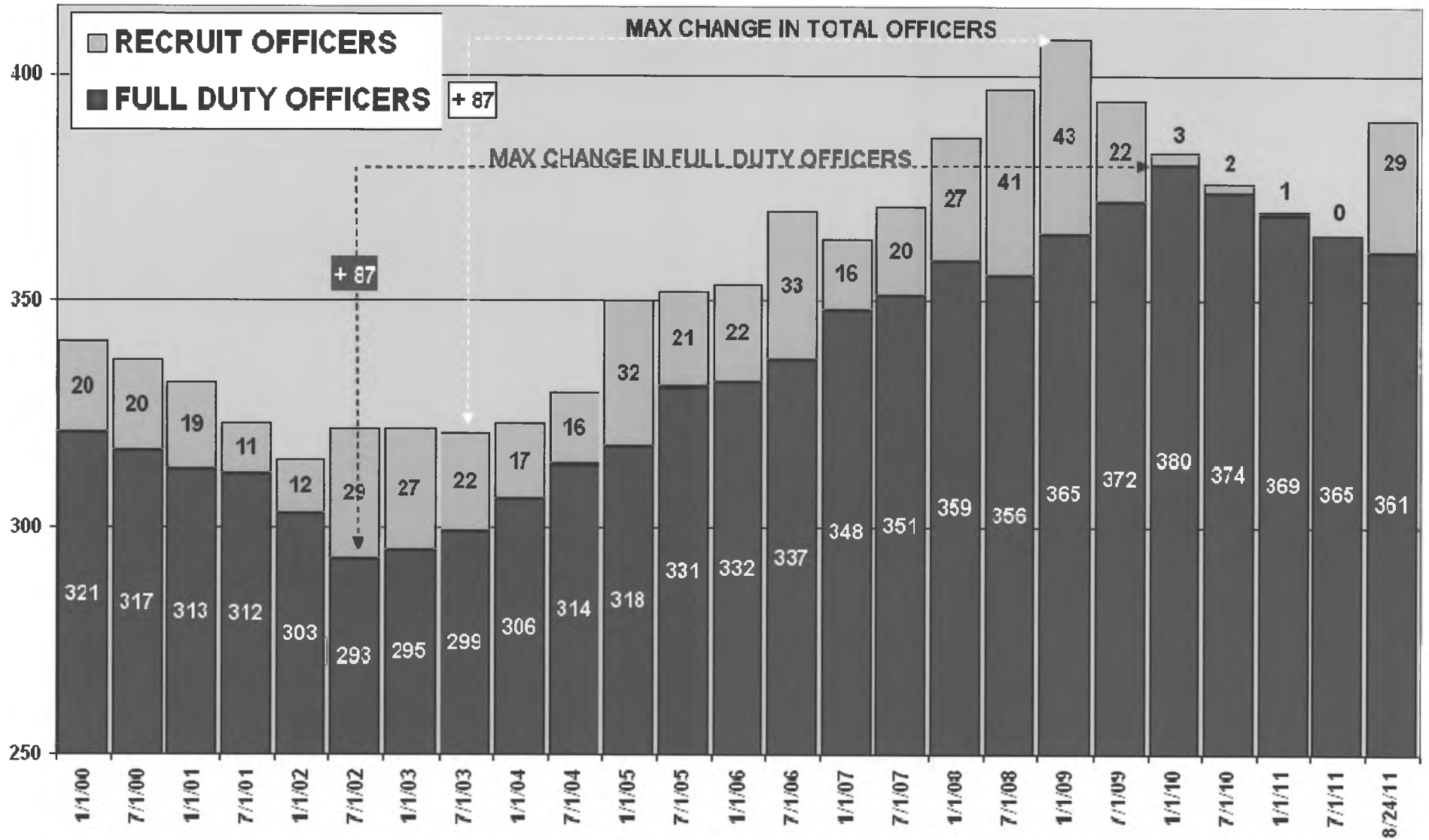
One possible answer:



OUI Arrest Compared to OUI Related Traffic Fatalities



**APD ASSIGNED SWORN PERSONNEL STRENGTH COMPARISON
JAN / JUL 2000 - JAN / AUG 2011**



The Anchorage Police Department: Staffing and Deployment Study

By

The Police Executive Research
Forum





Optimal Staffing

- Time of Study
 - 374 sworn, 156 non-sworn
- Needed for Optimal
 - 390 sworn, 167 non –sworn
- Change
 - +16 sworn, +11 non-sworn



Optimal Staffing

- Patrol Time Utilization
 - Calls for service 46%
 - Self initiated activity 15%
 - Administrative activity 13%

- Total obligated time 74%
- Unobligated time 26%



ALASKA PRETRIAL SERVICES
Third Party Monitoring Solutions

Dennis Johnson
Program Director

6410 DeBarr Road
Anchorage, AK 99504
Phone 907-332-3330
Cell 907-351-6046
Fax 907-332-1283
dennis.johnson@alaskapretial.org

Alaskan-Owned and Operated

Alaska Pretrial Services

Third Party Custodian and Defendant Monitoring

Alaska Pretrial Services was founded as a tool to assist the criminal justice system with accurate pre-release information, provide innovative programs and services as tools to judicial officers for pretrial release decisions, and to improve public safety through effective compliance monitoring of defendants in a pretrial environment.

APS Defendant Compliance Management includes a variety of other services and incorporates many other compliance management tools to ensure that the defendant is complying with court-ordered pretrial conditions of release.

1. Random Home & Work Visits
2. Phone and In-Office Check-in by Defendants
3. Management of Drug & Alcohol Monitoring Services
4. Agency Coordination with other criminal justice services
5. Implementation of Safety Plans designed to protect alleged victims and the public
6. Continued Verification of Residence
7. Waiver & Consent for Search of defendant, defendant residence, or any vehicle the defendant is in or has control of for the presence of prohibited or illegal items.
8. Curfew Monitoring & Verification
9. Compliance Reporting for courts and prosecuting attorneys.

Defendant Compliance Management functions as the basic monitoring service that APS programs are built upon.

www.alaskapretial.com

907.332.3330

Page 77, Spring Attorneys Directory



ALASKA PRETRIAL SERVICES

January 24, 2012

Alaska State Judiciary Committee
and Distinguished Guests
2012 Crime Summit
Alaska State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska

Re: Alaska Pretrial Services Project

Committee Members and Guests,

The Alaska Pretrial Services Project is a defendant funded, privately ran pre-trial third party custodian release option. The program was developed as a solution to fill in the gaps in the current Alaska bail statute with regard to third party custodians and defendant supervision.

On February 27, 2010, my family member was shot and killed, and the suspect attempted to shoot and kill me. The suspect is currently in custody with the Alaska Department of Corrections awaiting trial for murder in the first, attempted murder and reckless endangerment. The defendant was out on bail at the time of the shooting and not under supervision.

Alaska Pretrial Services provides the Alaska Criminal Justice System with current and accurate pre-release information on defendants, family members and any employment. This information is used by prosecution and the judiciary to assist in making the safest decision in the interest of public safety and risk of flight on a defendant's pre-trial release. Our programs then continue in active monitoring and supervising defendants while on bail to assure court-ordered compliance and public safety.

This program is currently being run privately throughout Alaska and has provided a tool to allow supervision and compliance in both rural Alaska and the metropolitan areas while a defendant is on bail.

You will find the information contained in this presentation to be both a public safety solution and an option for potential cost savings platform for the State of Alaska and its residents.

Thank you for the honor of being able to share my passion and commitment to public safety and the community that I have called home my entire life.

Sincerely,

Dennis H. Johnson
Program Director, Alaska Pretrial Service

ALASKA PRETRIAL SERVICES



Third Party Custodian Solutions



ALASKA PRETRIAL SERVICES

..... is a privately ran, defendant funded Pre-Trial Defendant Monitoring Program that was founded in 2009 and developed in 2010 as a tool to assist the Alaska Criminal Justice System with accurate pre-release information. APS provides innovative programs and services as tools to Judicial Officers for pre-trial release decisions. Most importantly it is an avenue to improve both public and victim safety through effective compliance monitoring of defendants in a pre-trial environment.

EDWING VALENTINO MATOS

June 2, 1980 – February 27, 2010



ALASKA PRETRIAL SERVICES PROJECT



Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act - H.R.4472 United States Congress

- **The Act is also known as the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA)**
- **Introduced in the House as H.R.4472 by Rep. Jim Sensenbrenner (R-WI) on December 8, 2005**
- **Passed the House on March 8, 2006 (unanimous voice vote)**
- **Passed the Senate on July 20, 2006 (unanimous voice vote)**
- **Signed into law by President George W. Bush on July 27, 2006**

October 21, 2010 11:08 ET

SecureAlert, Inc. Is Awarded Alaska Pretrial Services Contract

ReliAlert™ XC

One-Piece GPS Offender Monitoring Device

ReliAlert™ XC sets the standard for reliability and performance in the offender monitoring industry. Advanced features enable agencies to effectively track offender movements and communicate directly with offenders via on-board two/three-way voice communication technology, all in real-time. ReliAlert™ XC offers multiple monitoring options for agencies – collecting and reporting data as frequently as every 15 seconds during a violation to ensure critical information is available when needed. Working in conjunction with SecureAlert's 24/7/365 live Monitoring Center and TrackerPAL™ monitoring software, ReliAlert™ XC acts as a "force multiplier," providing officers with extra eyes, ears and voice in the monitoring of offenders – increasing productivity and offering peace of mind.



Two/Three-Way Voice Communication
allows SecureAlert operators and agency officers to call the offender via the ReliAlert™ XC device at any time – providing real-time violation intervention and reducing the effort spent by officers attempting to communicate with offenders.

Onboard 95-db Siren is a unique feature on the ReliAlert™ XC device that can be activated by the SecureAlert Monitoring Center as part of a violation protocol. The siren alerts victims and the public to an offender violation, helps safely assist officers with offender recovery and improves public safety.

SecureCuff™ is an optional, patent-pending, hardened steel encased security cuff for high-risk offenders. The SecureCuff™ provides valuable, extra response time for officers when offenders are attempting to abscond. When used in conjunction with live voice intervention, ReliAlert™ XC becomes the premier GPS solution for monitoring challenging offender populations.

SECUREALERT
Reliability. Peace of Mind.

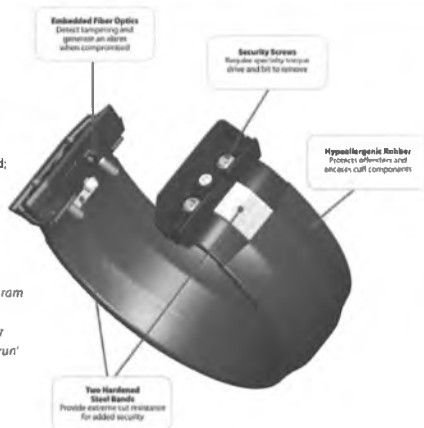
SecureCuff™

For High-Risk Offenders

SecureAlert's patent pending SecureCuff™ is the only security cuff in the industry specifically made for high-risk offenders. It has encased, hardened steel bands designed to be highly cut resistant and provide officers an additional 10-15 minutes to be on-site before an offender can abscond. The SecureCuff™ includes a fiber-optic technology strap for tampering notification and specialized security screws to secure the strap to the device. The SecureCuff™ solution helps address the critical "strap cut" issue so prevalent in juveniles and high-risk adult offenders. It serves to significantly reduce the number of officer response hours attempting to locate offenders who have absconded and is not offered by any other offender monitoring company.

SecureCuff™ Specifications

- ▲ **Encased, Hardened Steel Bands:** each hardened steel band is 1/2" wide and 1/16" thick
- ▲ **Anti-Tamper Features:** extreme cut-resistant, dual steel bands; embedded fiber optics; security screws for installation/removal
- ▲ **Sizing:** measurement tool provided; multiple, pre-cut sizes available
- ▲ **GPS Device:** utilized with ReliAlert™ and ReliAlert™ XC



Embedded Fiber Optics
Detect tampering and generate an alert when compromised

Security Screws
Remove specially torque drive and bit to remove

Hypoallergenic Rubber
Protects offenders and encase cuff components

Two Hardened Steel Bands
Provide extreme cut resistance for added security

"The reliability of the SecureCuff™ provides peace of mind for our program and the community, and avoids the uncertainty that a defendant's spur of the moment decision to 'cut and run' is no longer an available choice."

-Dennis Johnson, Director
Alaska Pretrial Services

SECUREALERT
Reliability. Peace of Mind.

Call 1.866.451.6141 or visit www.securealert.com for more information

Current Agencies Utilizing the Monitoring Technology Nationwide

- Detroit , MI - Wayne County – (juvenile justice)**
- Las Vegas, NV - Clark County – (juvenile justice)**
- New Jersey (adult post trial monitoring)**
- Washington – Franklin County (adult work release)*
- Washington – Asotin County (juvenile justice)
- Oregon – Benton County (juvenile justice)*
- Oregon – Malheur County (adult community corrections)*
- Oregon – Malheur County (juvenile justice)*
- Philadelphia, PA – (juvenile justice)*

* BRK Management Inc.

** Secure Alert, Inc.

**REAL TIME ACTIVE GPS / CELLULAR MONITORING STATEWIDE and
Lower 48 States ***

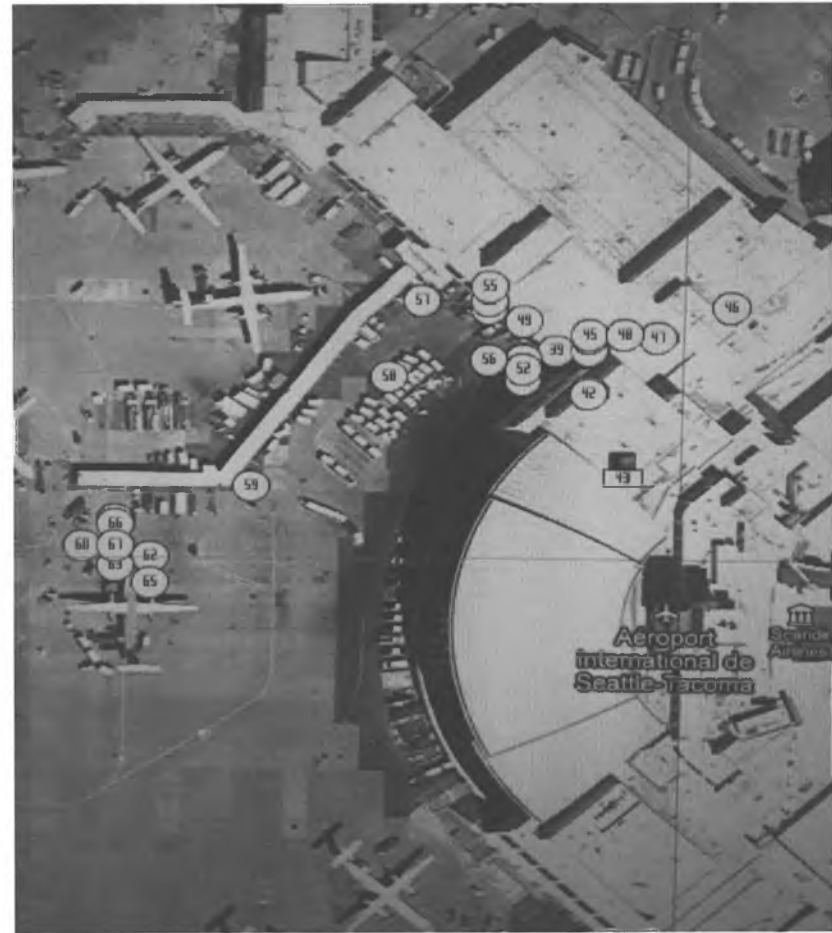
“24/7 SIGHT AND SOUND SUPERVISION”

***photo taken January 17, 2012**



24/7 Real Time Monitoring for the Lower 48 States (Bereavement, Treatment, Etc.)

*photos taken January 17, 2012



ALASKA PRETRIAL SERVICES DOMESTIC VIOLENCE / ASSAULT and VICTIMS SERVICES

- ACTIVE REAL TIME EXCLUSION ZONES FOR DEFENDANTS
- VICTIM NOTIFICATION AND SAFETY RESPONSE PROGRAM
(no cost to victim)
- COORDINATION WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT, PROBATION
AND PROSECUTION FOR IMMEDIATE RESPONSE ON
VIOLATIONS

Genevieve Tetpon Homicide March 2000 Cold Case Public Safety and Victim Family Exclusion Zones

*photo taken January 13, 2012



Defendant released to Alaska Pretrial Services July 14, 2011

CHARGES

- MIW/ Weapon 3 x 3 – Felon in Possession – Class C Felonies
- MIW/Weapon 4 – Possess while Intoxicated – Class A Mis
- Disorderly Conduct – Class B Mis
- Minor Consuming
- Controlled Substance 4 – Class C Felony
- Theft 2 – Class C Felony
- MIW/Weapon 2 – Drug Crime – Class B Felony

REMANDED By Alaska Pretrial Services 10/31/11

- MIW/Weapons 3 x 2 Class C Felonies
- Violation of Conditions of Release for Felony – Class A Mis



Active Real Time Alcohol Monitoring calibrated PBT with instant reporting

Alcohol Monitoring MEMS3000



Device Features

- Breath alcohol testing with video identity verification
- Highly accurate
- Scheduled, random or on-demand tests
- Automatic re-testing on failures
- Case tamper detection technology
- Optional integrated RF monitoring

Handle Event...

Event details

Id: 1396614 Message: Alc. Test Failed-High Level Event Time: 01/13/2012 12:19:43 AST
 Received Time: 01/13/2012 12:22:29

Offender details

OID: MEGASBAB\ Name: AFS DEMO Phone: 15339356523 Last Connect: 01/13/2012 12:22:29
 Handling Procedure: Agency:Auto Email & Call Officer on Calibration FailCase OpenAlcohol Test F... Language: English
 Personal Verification:

Action List **Offender Config** **Schedule** **Tests Schedule** **Alcohol Test**

Event Picture Reference: MEMS3000 Picture 1 of 1



Event Type

Task: Breath Alcohol Test
 Test Req. Manual

Status

Test Start: 01/13/2012 12:19:43
 Test End: 01/13/2012 12:20:24

Alcohol Level:

Test: 0.3460
 Allowed: 0.0100

Test Status:
 Suspicious BAT result

Details:

Picture Match: Unknown

Press Retries: 0
 No. Exhaling Retries: 0

Save as New Replace Ref. #1 Pic. Mismatch Pic. Match Pic. Mngmnt Print

Call... Fax... Pager Email Remark Warning BAT Handle Close

Law Enforcement Crime Scene Reporting

*photo taken January 13, 2012

Alaska Pretrial Service's Program can provide Law Enforcement Personnel with the exact location of Defendants under our supervision in the area where a crime has occurred. This information can be sorted by different categories to assist the investigation with possible suspects.



**STATE OF
ALASKA
average cost of
incarceration
per day
per Offender**

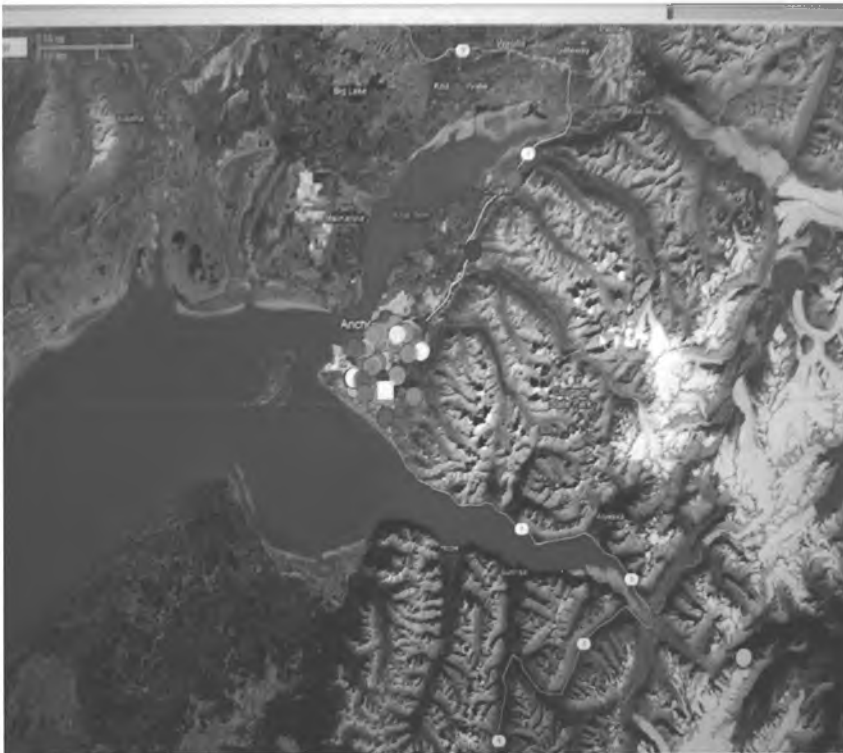
\$134.90*

*2011 Alaska Legislative Session



**ALASKA PRETRIAL SERVICES operates at 62.5% less
per day at a private level.**

... As a defendant funded elective program this is a cost savings to Alaskans of \$18,751.10 per day based on the 139 Offenders currently assigned to ALASKA PRETRIAL SERVICES for supervision. (60 day average pre-trial incarceration cost of \$1,125,066.00)



2011 ALASKA PRETRIAL SERVICES PROJECT

- From 2011 to date APS has been approved / provided supervision for 236 pre-trial defendants as a Third Party Custodian Entity.
- Of the 236 defendants APS remanded 41 defendants for violations of bail conditions.
- 19 of the defendants received additional felony charges as a direct result of the APS violation remands.
- 5 of the violations were direct immediate threats to domestic violence victims or involved no contact order violations.
- 4 defendants attempted to tamper and remove the device and were remanded by APS back to DOC with bail being revoked.
- 18 defendants were remanded for alcohol violations while out on DUI / OUI charges.
- 56 defendants completed pre-trial supervision successfully without any violations and have been released.

ALASKA PRETRIAL SERVICES

This was accomplished with

- 4 Compliance Officers in our Anchorage Main Office
- 2 Compliance Officers in our Fairbanks Office
- 2 Compliance Officers in our Kenai Office
- 3 Full Time administrative assistants

..... 3 of the personnel above on this project are full time volunteers, including myself.

All my staff and I are committed to providing a means of continued public safety while providing a cost effective way to supervise those entitled to fair and reasonable bail.

*Dennis Johnson, Director
Alaska Pretrial Services*

ALASKA PRETRIAL SERVICES



ALASKA'S
Third Party Custodian Solution

Company Solutions

Electronic Monitoring and Services



Reliably Delivering Peace of Mind.

Remote Alcohol Solutions

Remote Alcohol Solutions Monitoring Systems

TrueDetect MEMS 3000 remote alcohol monitoring system from Elmo Tech is available in landline and cellular versions to manage offenders with alcohol compliance requirements. TrueDetect MEMS 3000 utilizes court approved test methodology used by law enforcement agencies worldwide. The TrueDetect MEMS 3000 enables agencies to accurately monitor an individual's alcohol levels as an independent measure or in combination with a restrictive home detention schedule. The system requires minimal training of staff and program participants.

TrueDetect MEMS 3000 offers a broad array of features including:

- ▲ Quick enrollment process with fast, reliable test results
- ▲ Support of an unlimited number of tests: scheduled, random, or on-demand tests with automatic re-testing
- ▲ Customizable testing frequency
- ▲ Sessions take no longer than one-minute to complete
- ▲ Immediate report to multiple remote locations

Reliable identification using color picture verification and multiple tamper and malfunction alerts.



MEMS 3000VB/3000 VBR

TrueDetect Alcohol Monitoring Solutions

	TrueDetect Alcohol Monitoring (Landline)	TrueDetect Alcohol Monitoring (Cellular)	TrueDetect Alcohol Monitoring w/ RF (Landline)	TrueDetect Alcohol Monitoring w/ RF (Cellular)
EM Unit	MEMS 3000 VB Landline	MEMS 3000 VB Cellular Unit	MEMS 3000 VBR Landline Unit + RF Transmitter	MEMS 3000 VBR Cellular Unit + RF Transmitter
Strap Type	Standard Straps & Clips	Standard Straps & Clips	Standard Straps & Clips	Standard Straps & Clips
Alcohol Compliance Method	Breath Alcohol Test (BAT)	Breath Alcohol Test (BAT)	Breath Alcohol Test (BAT)	Breath Alcohol Test (BAT)
Standard Test Frequency	6 Tests per Day	6 Tests per Day	6 Tests per Day	6 Tests per Day
Verification Method	Color Picture	Color Picture	Color Picture	Color Picture
Data Reporting Frequency	Customized by agency and can be between 1 hour and 24 hours. Immediately upon violation.	Customized by agency and can be between 1 hour and 24 hours. Immediately upon violation.	Customized by agency and can be between 1 hour and 24 hours. Immediately upon violation.	Customized by agency and can be between 1 hour and 24 hours. Immediately upon violation.
24x7 Monitoring Center Support	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Live Operator Intervention	No	No	No	No
Reporting	Standard Alcohol Reports	Standard Alcohol Reports	Standard RF & Alcohol Reports	Standard RF & Alcohol Reports
24x7 Help Desk Support	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Drive-by Unit	Not Available	Not Available	Available for Additional Fee	Available for Additional Fee

Reliably Delivering Peace of Mind SecureAlert offers a full line of electronic monitoring solutions that includes GPS, RF, and alcohol complemented by a wide range of Professional Services. We work closely with agencies to streamline offender monitoring program workflows; thereby addressing budgetary constraints and increasing officer productivity. ▲ Agencies must be able to rely on the electronic monitoring products and services they choose. With an out-of-box reliability of 99.9%, our ReliAlert™ GPS device provides agencies with peace of mind knowing that they have made the right choice to effectively monitor offenders and ensure community safety. We are committed to offering products and services that make your job easier, as evident with our integration of Google Maps™ into our software interface.

SecureCuff

Electronic monitoring has been plagued by high-risk offenders that cut straps and run – until now. SecureCuff's patent-pending design gives officers more time to respond to strap tamper alarms. The SecureCuff has a laminated fiber optic tamper alarm cable between two hardened stainless steel bands. If an offender cuts through the first stainless steel band, the fiber optic cable triggers an alarm. The offender still needs more time to cut through the second band, giving officers to time to successfully respond to and prevent a potential "cut and run".

Crime Scene Software



Crime Scene review is simple. Enter the time, address, and radius; then select "OK."

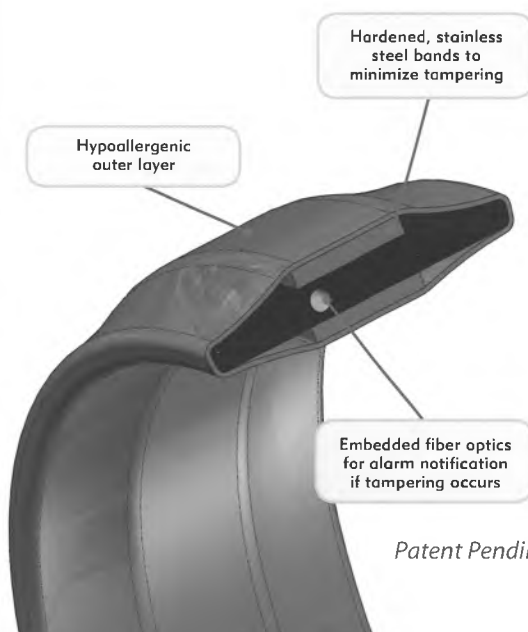
For ease of use, the SecureAlert Crime Scene software seamlessly integrates into our main mapping application through a single dropdown box. Users find that it is "instantaneous" (response within a second or two) vs. running a multi-hour/multi-day batch job.

The map above shows a circle centered on the address entered and displays all offenders that were in the location within the pre-defined timeframe. To make it even easier, the application sorts the list of offenders in order of their nearest approach to the address point.

Innovation

From our beginnings, SecureAlert has been committed to continuous improvement and delivering industry-leading innovations like:

- ▲ Patent-pending SecureCuff that reduces potential for strap cuts
- ▲ Patented ActiveTrace that immediately increases tracking capability when an alarm is triggered
- ▲ Two-way and Three-way voice communications via the ReliAlert™ GPS device
- ▲ RF HomeAware Beacon that integrates with our ReliAlert™ GPS device



Patent Pending SecureCuff

Home Detention Solutions to Meet Your Needs

HomeAware Beacon (Cellular) is a low-cost, easy to install RF transmitting device electronically tethered to the ReliAlert™ GPS device. This solution communicates via cellular technology, therefore no land line is required. The Beacon's internal battery provides more than one year of service. This is an effective solution



HomeAware Beacon

for reliably monitoring offenders with low risk profiles and confinement requirements.

HomeAware E3 RF is a presence monitoring system from Elmo Tech that features: high reliability land line or cellular communications, shock resistant and waterproof monitoring unit, with a 48 hour back up battery, multiple tamper alerts, flexible schedule options and range settings. Multiple monitoring capabilities



of up to 50 offenders are possible. HomeAware E3 RF Drive-By allows officers to reliably monitor offenders using available mobile field tools. Officers can simply drive by offenders homes to determine if the offender is present.



E3 RF and E3 RF-Cell Monitors

This low-cost, easy-to-install system reliably monitors offenders with low-risk profiles and confinement requirements. The solution is designed to provide the presence accuracy that ensures community safety and peace of mind.

HomeAware Home Detention Solutions

	HomeAware Beacon	HomeAware E3 RF*	TrueDetect Alcohol Monitoring w/ RF (Landline)	TrueDetect Alcohol Monitoring w/ RF (Cellular)
EM Unit	ReliAlert™ 1 Piece GPS Unit + HomeAware RF Beacon	E3 RF Landline Unit + RF Transmitter	MEMS 3000 VBR Landline Unit + RF Transmitter	MEMS 3000 VBR Cellular Unit + RF Transmitter
Strap Type	Standard	Standard Straps & Clips	Standard Straps & Clips	Standard Straps & Clips
Range Settings	No range settings – presence only	Short: 40-65 ft. Medium: 75-105 ft. Long: 120-150 ft. Maximum: 180-240 ft. <small>(based upon open field environment)</small>	Short: 40-65 ft. Medium: 75-105 ft. Long: 120-150 ft. Maximum: 180-240 ft. <small>(based upon open field environment)</small>	Short: 40-65 ft. Medium: 75-105 ft. Long: 120-150 ft. Maximum: 180-240 ft. <small>(based upon open field environment)</small>
RF Ping Frequency	30 Seconds	20 Seconds	20 Seconds	20 Seconds
Data Reporting Frequency	30 Seconds	Customized by agency and can be between 1 hour and 24 hours. Immediately upon violation.	Customized by agency and can be between 1 hour and 24 hours. Immediately upon violation.	Customized by agency and can be between 1 hour and 24 hours. Immediately upon violation.
24x7 Monitoring Center Support	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Live Operator Intervention	No	No	No	No
Watchdog Services	No	No	No	No
Reporting	Standard RF Reports	Standard RF Reports	Standard RF & Alcohol Reports	Standard RF & Alcohol Reports
24x7 Help Desk Support	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Drive-by Unit	Not Available	Available for Additional Fee	Available for Additional Fee	Available for Additional Fee



HomeAware E3 RF Transmitter:

- ▲ Simple, fast installation
- ▲ Highly secured
- ▲ 2 or 3-year batteries
- ▲ Re-usable straps
- ▲ Shock resistant and waterproof

* E3 RF Cellular is available upon request.



Our customers receive outstanding monitoring and customer service.

Our training sessions provided via webinars or onsite training.

SecureAlert Monitoring Center

Another difference you will note when choosing SecureAlert as your electronic monitoring service provider is our Monitoring Center. Our customers receive outstanding monitoring and customer service from our highly-qualified staff of operators that are available 24/7/365 via a toll-free number. Consider SecureAlert's live Monitoring Center as an "extension" of your organization. Our highly-trained personnel can assist or even intervene on behalf of your officers, based on their pre-established protocols.

Customer Service

In addition to providing you with reliable products and services that are easy to use, we strive to exceed your expectations. When issues are brought to our attention we don't stop until they are resolved. Services are delivered by three service groups:

▲ **Technical Support Desk:** In operation 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, 365 days per year to ensure full resolution of technical issues and trouble-free device operation.

▲ **Monitoring Center:** Operators provide real-time alarm notification to your officers based on the level of support they have selected and the protocols they have established.

▲ **Account Management:** Account Managers handle all operational issues including: device orders, replacement/repair requests, and returns. If they are unable to answer or resolve your question; you are immediately escalated to our Technical Help Desk.

Keeping Your Data Secure

SecureAlert's entire network infrastructure features a high security, self-sustained, fully-redundant Class One rated datacenter. The Monitoring Center and its Data Production Center have four layers of power generation redundancy to ensure uninterrupted power and backup Monitoring Center capabilities in case of emergency.

SecureAlert Training

We have a reputation for being an industry-leader in training. Our comprehensive set of offerings are designed to meet the needs of both beginners and users familiar with SecureAlert devices. Remote training sessions via webinars, onsite training and the web-based SecureAlert University means that your personnel will be knowledgeable on the most effective ways to monitor their offenders.



ALASKA PRETRIAL SERVICES

DEFENDANT MONITORING PROGRAMS

6410 DEBARR ROAD

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99504

Dennis Johnson, Program Director

dennis.johnson@alaskapretrial.org

907-332-3330 office

907-351-6046 cell

907-332-1283 fax



**Standing
Together
Against
Rape**

Sexual Assault Victimization

Erin Patterson-Sexson, Lead Advocate
Standing Together Against Rape

The Numbers

FY 2011

- 1143 Clients served
- 900 Hospital/SART/CAC responses
- 259 Adult SART Cases
- 13 Anonymous Victim Report

The Numbers

FY 2011

- 5% under 6 years old
- 38% 6-18 years old
- 51% 19-59 years old
- 6% 60 years and older
- 16% are male

The Numbers

FY 2011

- 39% acquaintance
- 31% family member
- 16% stranger
- 14% intimate partner

Manifestation of Trauma



The Offender looks for...

- **Vulnerability**

 - **Age, Disability, Intoxication, Distracted, Naive, Innocent**

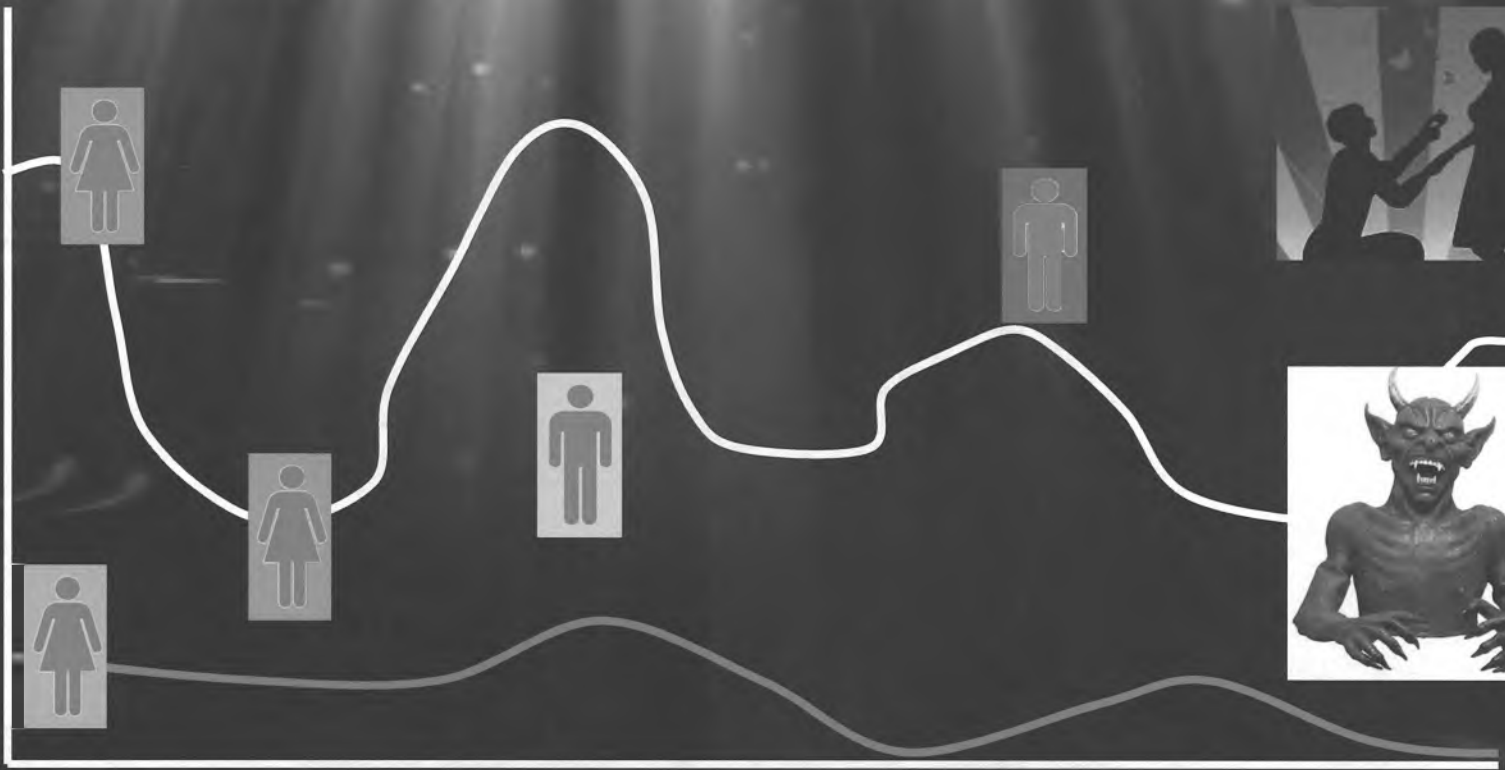
- **A person with a marginalized lifestyle**

 - **Questionable credibility, criminal history or behaviors**

- **Opportunity**

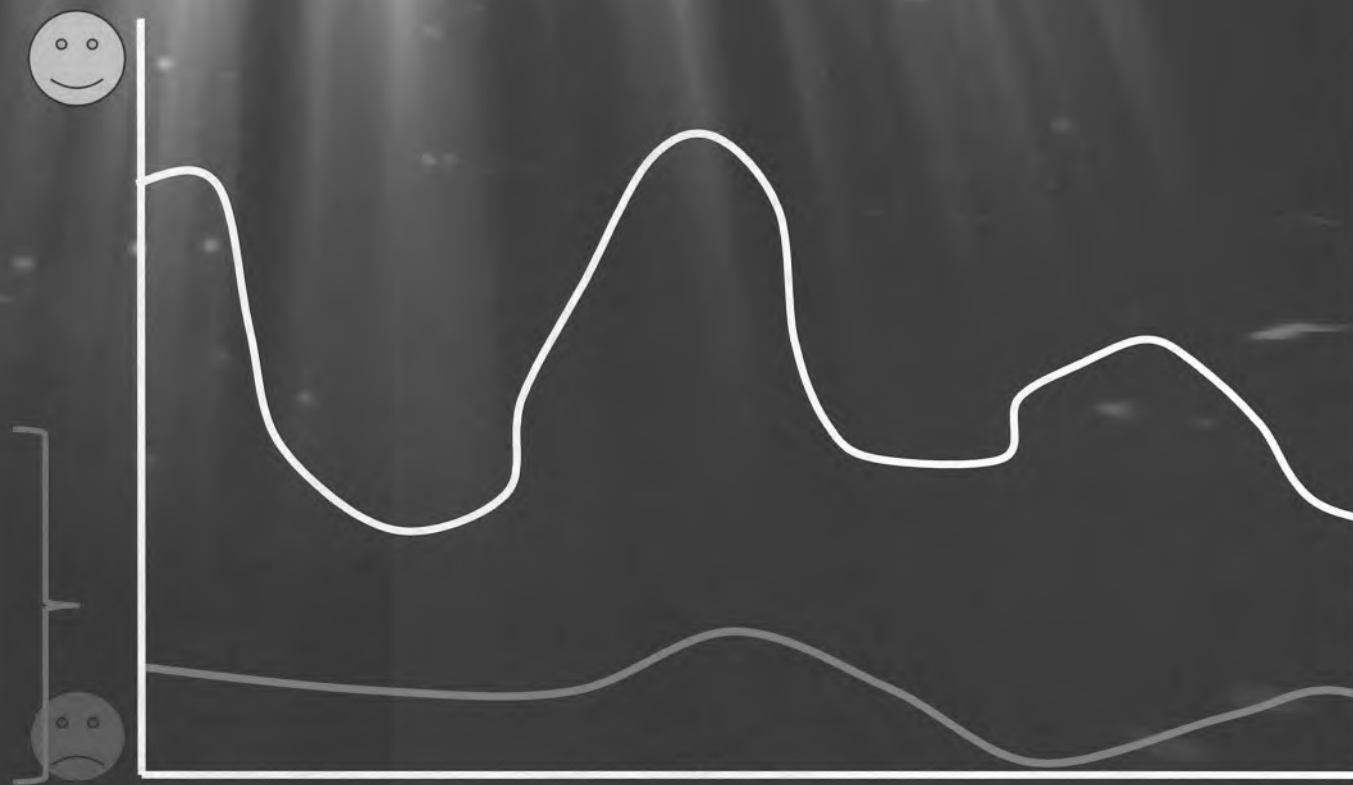
 - **Isolation, in need of assistance, lonely**

Into the Spider Web



Focusing Victim Services

**Social Service and
Public Safety efforts
must be continuously
and constantly focused
on this population**



Many victim survivors

- **Lack a safe place to live**
Homeless, substandard housing, share housing
- **They have no money, no power and at the highest risk for revictimization.**

Our Dilemma

- Many offenders have numerous victims before a crime is reported, investigated, prosecuted and the offender sentenced.
- We release untreated convicted sex offenders to our streets also with no place to go, they end up at homeless shelters and in homeless camps.
- The cycle continues. Victims are victimized and their trauma is magnified.

What 's needed?

- Safe, reliable respectful places to go for services.
 - Time to heal
- Less blame and more support.
 - Educated juries
 - Community awareness beyond the myth
- To be believed, to be seen and to be heard.
- To have real and sustainable options.
 - Housing
 - Child Care
 - Treatment
 - Employment
 - Education

Trends

- Increased violent/lethal assaults
- More homeless
- Complex issues
 - Immigration
 - Custody
- Internet used to
 - Drawn in
 - Harass
 - Stalk

- Revictimization

But also...

- Increased prosecution in Anchorage
- Greater public awareness
- An exceptional SVU
- Dynamic SART Team

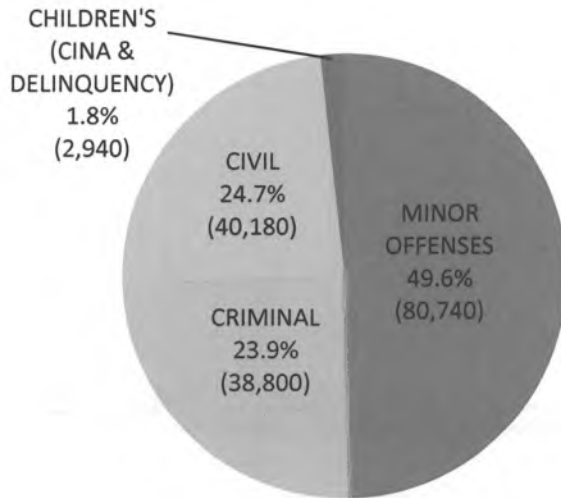
Thank you.



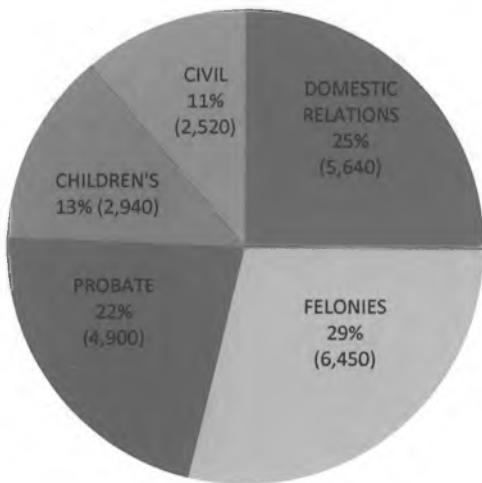
FY11 FILINGS STATEWIDE

SUPERIOR AND DISTRICT COURTS COMBINED

(162,647 total trial court cases filed in FY11)

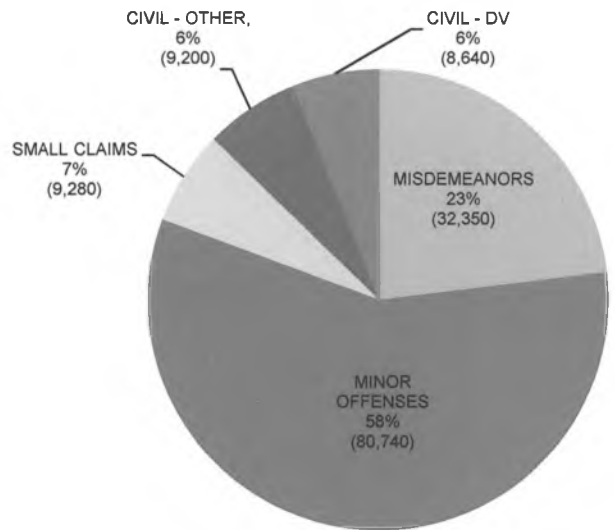


SUPERIOR COURT FILINGS (42 judges) (22,440 superior court cases filed in FY11)



[In addition to 6450 new felony case filings, superior courts handled 4500 felony PTRPs in FY11]

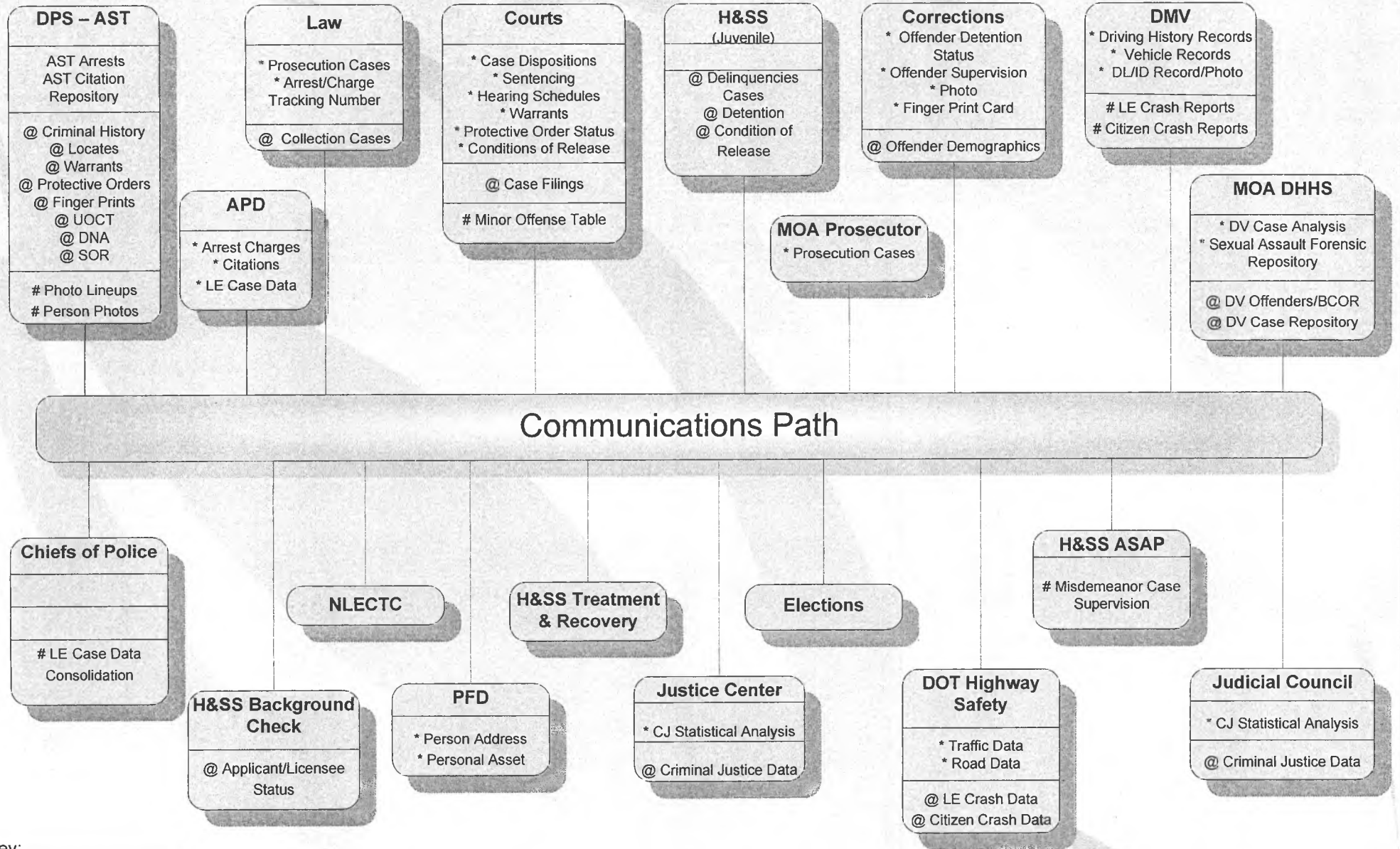
DISTRICT COURT FILINGS (23 judges & 43 magistrates and masters; 140,207 district court cases filed in FY11)



[31% of MO citations statewide were filed electronically]

Numbers of case filings rounded to nearest ten; percentages rounded to the nearest whole percent in superior and district court pie charts.

MAJIC Enterprise



Key:

Member Name
Source (Creator) *
Custodian (legal) @
Provider #

Definitions
DV= Domestic Violence
BCOR = Bail Conditions of Release
CJ=Criminal Justice
UOCT=Uniform Offense Code Table
LE=Law Enforcement

Multi-Agency Justice Integration Consortium (MAJIC)

<http://www.ajsac.state.ak.us/majic/>

Membership

Alaska Association of Chiefs of Police

Alaska Court System

Alaska Department of Administration, Public Defender Agency

Alaska Judicial Council

Alaska Department of Law, Criminal Division

Alaska Department of Transportation, Program Development

Alaska Department of Public Safety, Alaska State Troopers

Alaska Department of Administration, Division of Motor Vehicles

Alaska DHSS, Division of Behavioral Health/ASAP (Alcohol Safety Action Program)

Alaska DHSS, Division of Juvenile Justice

Alaska Department of Corrections

Alaska DHSS, Division of Health Care Services, Alaska Background Check Program

Alaska Department of Revenue, Criminal Investigations Unit

Alaska Department of Transportation, Alaska Highway Safety Office

Alaska Division of Elections

Anchorage Police Department

Municipality of Anchorage, Prosecutor's Office

Municipality of Anchorage, Department of Health & Human Services

National Law Enforcement & Corrections Technology Center - Alaska (NLECTC-AK)

University of Alaska Justice Center, Statistical Analysis Center

Bail Conditions Repository – Phase 2 (Fairbanks Pilot)

September 2010 - June 2012

Responsible Agency: Alaska Court System

Problem

No one can readily determine if a person is subject to bail conditions of release because there is no statewide, electronic repository of bail orders.

Purpose

Demonstrate the feasibility of making bail orders electronically accessible to law enforcement and the public.

Expected Outcomes/Performance Measures

1. Electronic bail orders are created in the courtroom without unreasonably delaying proceedings.
2. All active Fairbanks bail orders (date forward) are in the electronically accessible repository.
3. Expired/inactive bail orders are never erroneously shown in the repository as "active".
4. The bail repository is developed, managed and supported with existing court system resources.

Scope

Phase 1: Bail order "smart" form developed as a proof of concept; in use in Fairbanks since 8/10.

Phase 2: Refine form, create repository (for Fairbanks orders) with on line access

Phase 3+: Expand to all courts.

Accomplished To Date

- ✓ Issued RFP, awarded contract to 4Point (Dec 2010)
- ✓ Gathered requirements from judges, clerks, administrative staff and other agencies (Feb 2011)
- ✓ Set up court IT infrastructure (software, hardware, training) (Mar 2011)
- ✓ Wrote business requirements and system specifications (May 2011)
- ✓ Delivered new bail form and repository for testing (Nov 2011)

Expected within the next 3 months:

- _ Complete testing – outside of courtroom
- _ Train trial court staff
- _ Go live - in courtrooms
- _ Build/test interface with APSIN
- _ Build/test web page for public

Expected within the next 6 months:

- _ Complete live-court acceptance testing
- _ Implement APSIN interface to make repository available to law enforcement
- _ Make repository available to public on court system's web page

What is Needed from Other Agencies?

1. DPS: Implement interface between the bail repository and APSIN.

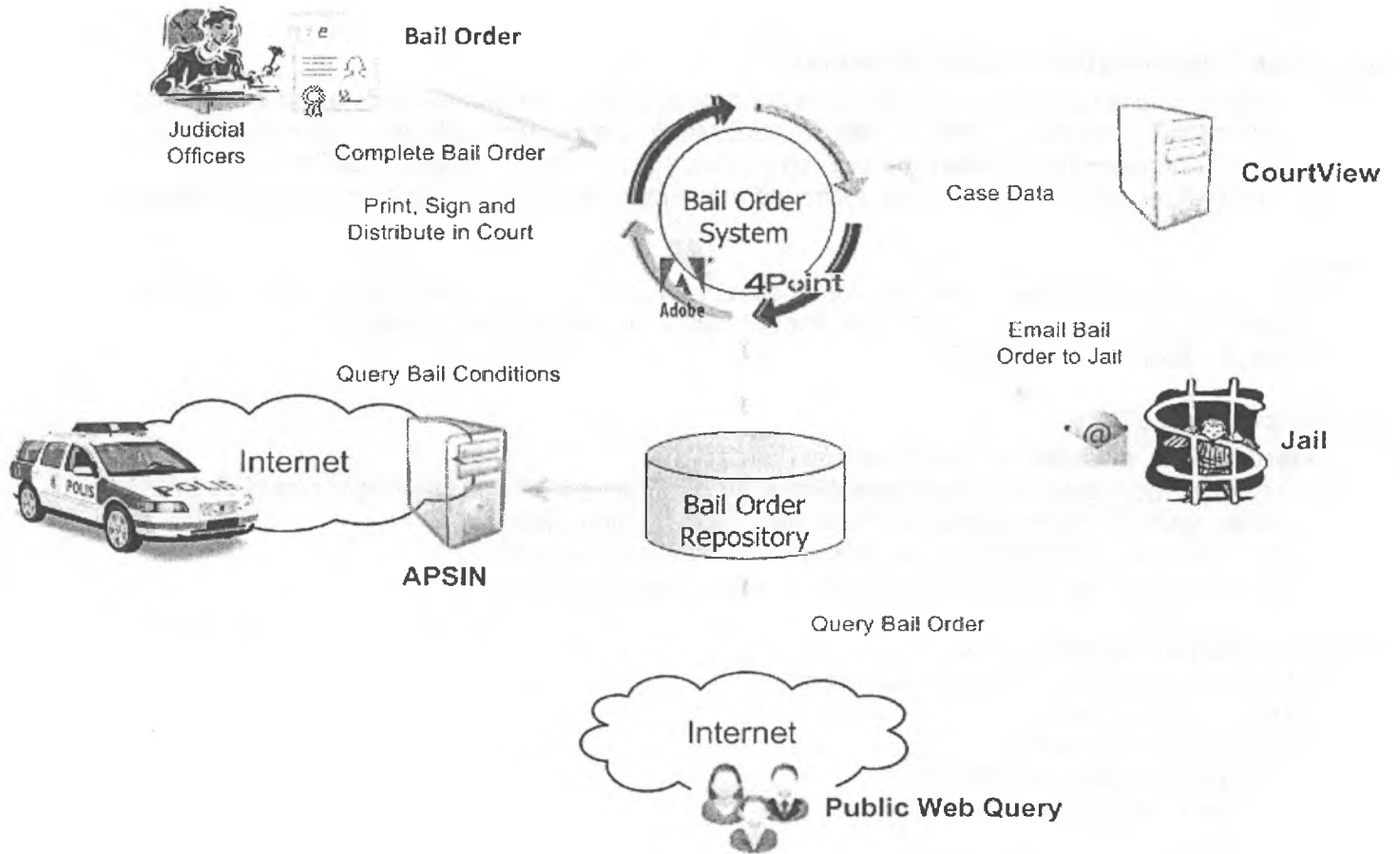
Related Projects (🔴* = critical to the success of this project)

1. APSIN ID (MAJIC): APSIN ID for all defendants in court criminal case records (in progress) 🔴*
2. APSIN Redesign (DPS): Migrate from legacy/mainframe to modern platform (in progress) 🔴*
3. DV Bail Conditions Database (Muni of Anchorage): Manually flag bail conditions in APSIN

MAJIC Data Standards Relevant to the Project

1. APSIN ID Number - for law enforcement queries of the repository
2. Uniform Offense Citation Table (UOCT) - for offense codes/descriptions on the form
3. Arrest Tracking and Charge Tracking Numbers - for charge information on the form
4. U.S. Dept. of Justice National Information Exchange Model (NIEM) for systems interface

For More Info: Diane Schenker, Alaska Court System, dschenker@courts.state.ak.us, 264-8211



GOAL –

To **reduce crime and recidivism** through the use of local control and earlier intervention by tribal courts; and to **save money** in part by relieving a portion of the misdemeanor caseload from District Courts, District Attorney's Office, Public Defender Agency, Division of Juvenile Justice, and Corrections. The length of this pilot is two years, followed by an evaluation for its effectiveness in attaining these goals.

PLAN -

Seek slight re-alignment of misdemeanor case budget funding from each of the Department of Corrections (DOC), Department of Law (DOL), Department of Administration (DOA), Department of Health & Social Services, and the Courts respective budgets to fund three selected tribal courts to handle misdemeanor cases within their respective communities. Ask the Governor's Office to contribute to round out the amount and as a symbol of unifying support.

- Department of Public Safety – Alaska Wildlife Troopers can also contribute in the transportation of equipment and personnel for training to selected villages and/or hub centers.
- University of Alaska Anchorage Justice Center can be engaged for an objective review of this pilot meeting stated goals; with a proposed cost for evaluation that is \$25K.

The budget re-allocation is \$45K a year from each DOC, DOL, DOA, DHHS, and the Courts and \$5K from the Governor's Office, giving an annual budget of **\$230K @ year**; with a two year pilot total of \$460K.

IMPLEMENTATION –

Select three ready functioning tribal courts from different geographical areas of the state and annually fund each approximately \$ 67K that will be allocated in two phases; after funding equipment & training.

- Phase One – Provide updated technological **equipment**, software, and training for court recording; and refresher **training** to selected tribal courts from (choice of)
 - Kevin Illingworth, UAF; Interior Aleutians Campus, or
 - Lisa Jaeger, Tanana Chiefs Conference, or
 - Magistrate Mike A. Jackson, State of: Alaska Court System, Kake District Court;
 - and the assigned district attorney, public defender, court clerk, for that geographical area
- Phase Two – The balance of funds would provide stipends for judges and court clerk @ case.

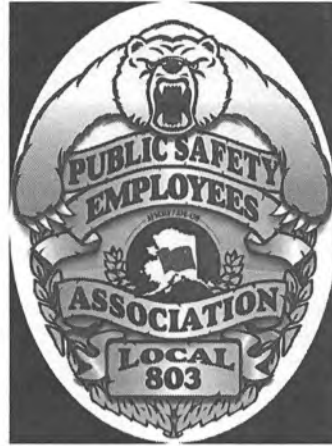
Suggested village tribal courts list may include: Chevak; Kake; Minto; Kenaitze; Barrow; but can include others. This pilot however would be limited to three and should be geographically dispersed.

SUMMARY –

This proposal is not asking for an increase in our overall state budget; rather a re-allocation of a slight amount from several key departments who should all realize a reduction in their current workload.

This has been somewhat pioneered by our Youth Courts, where there has been realized reductions and cost savings; albeit through some screening of cases accepted. Also sought is the State's recognition of the contribution tribal courts can have at the local level. Finally, amongst all the crime fighting strategies that exist, the most effective police force any community can have are its own citizens who feel both empowered and encouraged to become involved; let's invest in and engage our communities.

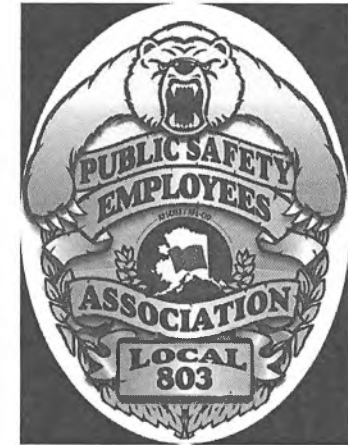
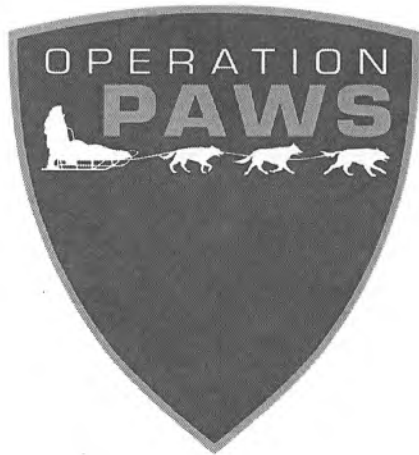
All that is at risk is only a small amount of money; all that can be realized is so much more.



PSEA

The Champions of Public Safety

NON-PROFIT FOUNDATION



P.A.W.S.

People Are Worth Saving

A project aimed at helping to reduce suicide, substance abuse and violent crime in rural Alaska.

P.A.W.S.

A tool aimed at prevention and intervention of suicide, substance abuse and violent crime among Alaska's rural residents and the Alaska Native population. Off-Duty, Alaska Native, LEO's provide proactive versus reactive education, training, mentorship, and leadership. The basis for PAWS is the delivery of the program through traditional dog mushing expeditions.



ELEMENTS OF PAWS

- Humanitarian Mission
- Choices
- Leadership & Team Building
- Public Relations & Recruitment
- Expeditions



WHAT WE DO MATTERS, AND DOES MAKE A DIFFERENCE TO SOMEONE!



CHALLENGES

- Geography
- Weather
- Distance
- Manpower
- Resources
- Communication
- Transportation
- Underreporting



BENEFITS OF PAWS

- Proactive, prevention focused approach to issues
- Unique rapport building using off-duty LEO's
- Alaska Native LEO's establishing and developing trust relationships with rural Alaskans
- Provides tools, strategies, training, and education framework to solve crime issues at a local level
- Shared Values (Pride, Culture, Heritage & Loyalty, Integrity, Courage)



NOT A RACE TO A FINISH... ***A RACE TO SAVE LIVES!***

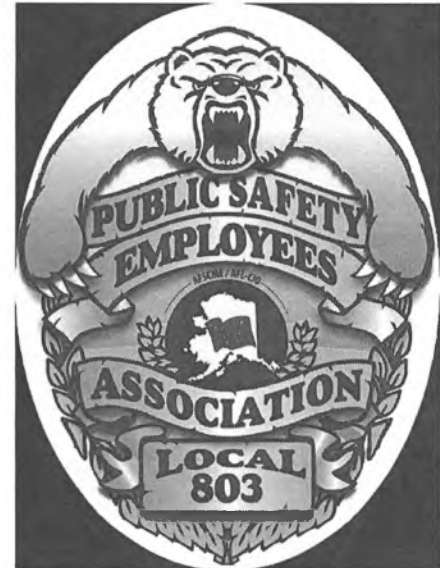




TERRENCE SHANIGAN
OPERATION P.A.W.S.
(907)244-8165

TERRENCE@OPERATIONPAWS.COM
WWW.OPERATIONPAWS.COM

P.O. BOX 1171
WILLOW, ALASKA 99688



DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

CRIME SUMMIT 2012

MISSION STATEMENT

The Alaska Department of Corrections enhances the safety of our communities. We provide secure confinement, reformatory programs, and a process of supervised community reintegration.

DOC AT A GLANCE

- **1509 staff:** 806 are COs, 483 population management, 153, inmate health care, 58 administrative support, & 10 offender habilitation
- 12 facilities statewide plus one out of state facility at Hudson Correctional Center in Hudson, Colorado
- Alaska is one of six states in the U.S. that operates a unified correctional system.
- 15 contract regional jails
- As of Jan. 20, 2012, **5953** offenders are in prison, a CRC or on EM
- In 2010, DOC booked **38,000** offenders into its facilities
- 13 field probation offices
- FY11, 5934 on probation, expected to climb to 6118 in FY12
- 789 Community Residential Center (CRC) beds statewide
- 354 Offenders on Electronic Monitoring (EM)

DOC'S GOALS

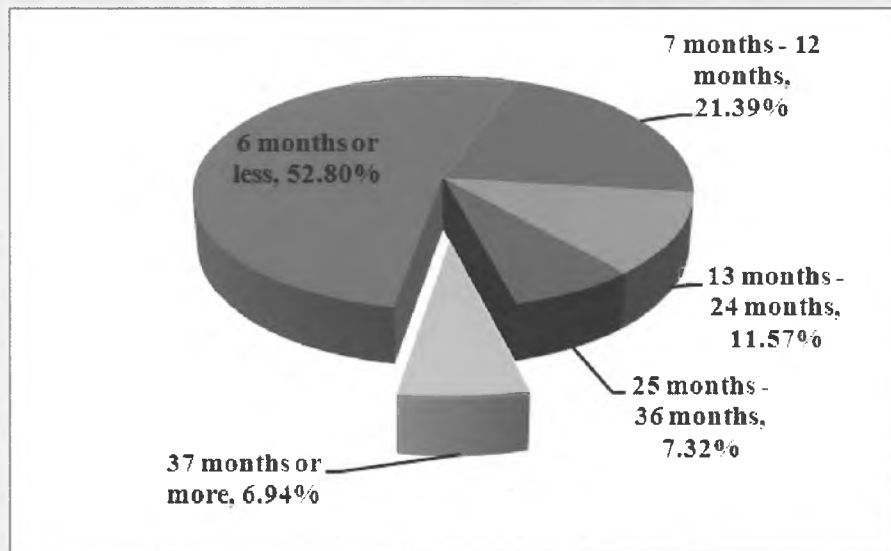
- To protect the public
- To reduce recidivism
- To delay the need for the construction of a new prison for sentenced offenders
- To ensure that incarcerated offenders spend their time in custody productively
- To work collaboratively with outside stakeholders to achieve these goals.

HOW DID WE GET HERE?

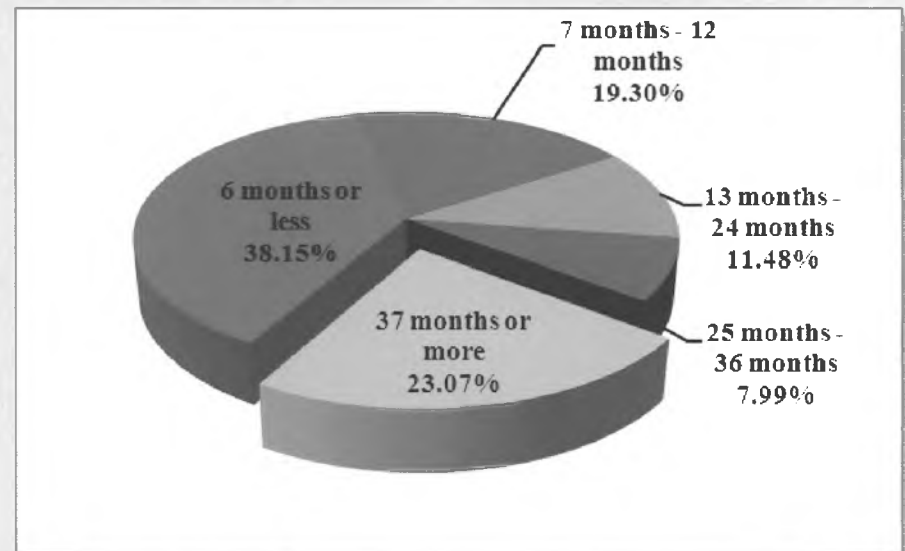
Recidivism, recidivism, recidivism . . .

PERCENT OF OFFENDERS BY LENGTH OF STAY FROM ADMISSION

As of December 31, 2002

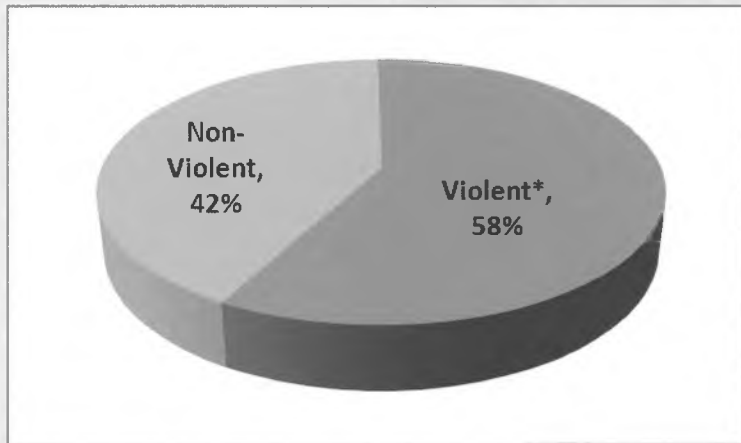


As of December 31, 2011

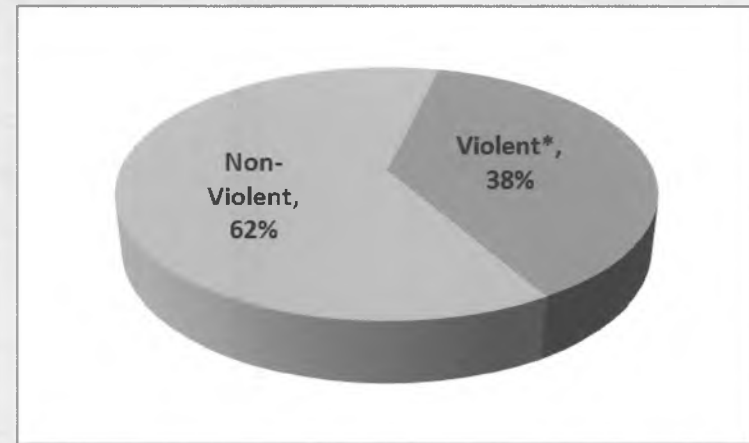


STANDING POPULATION & CRIME TYPE

December 31, 2002

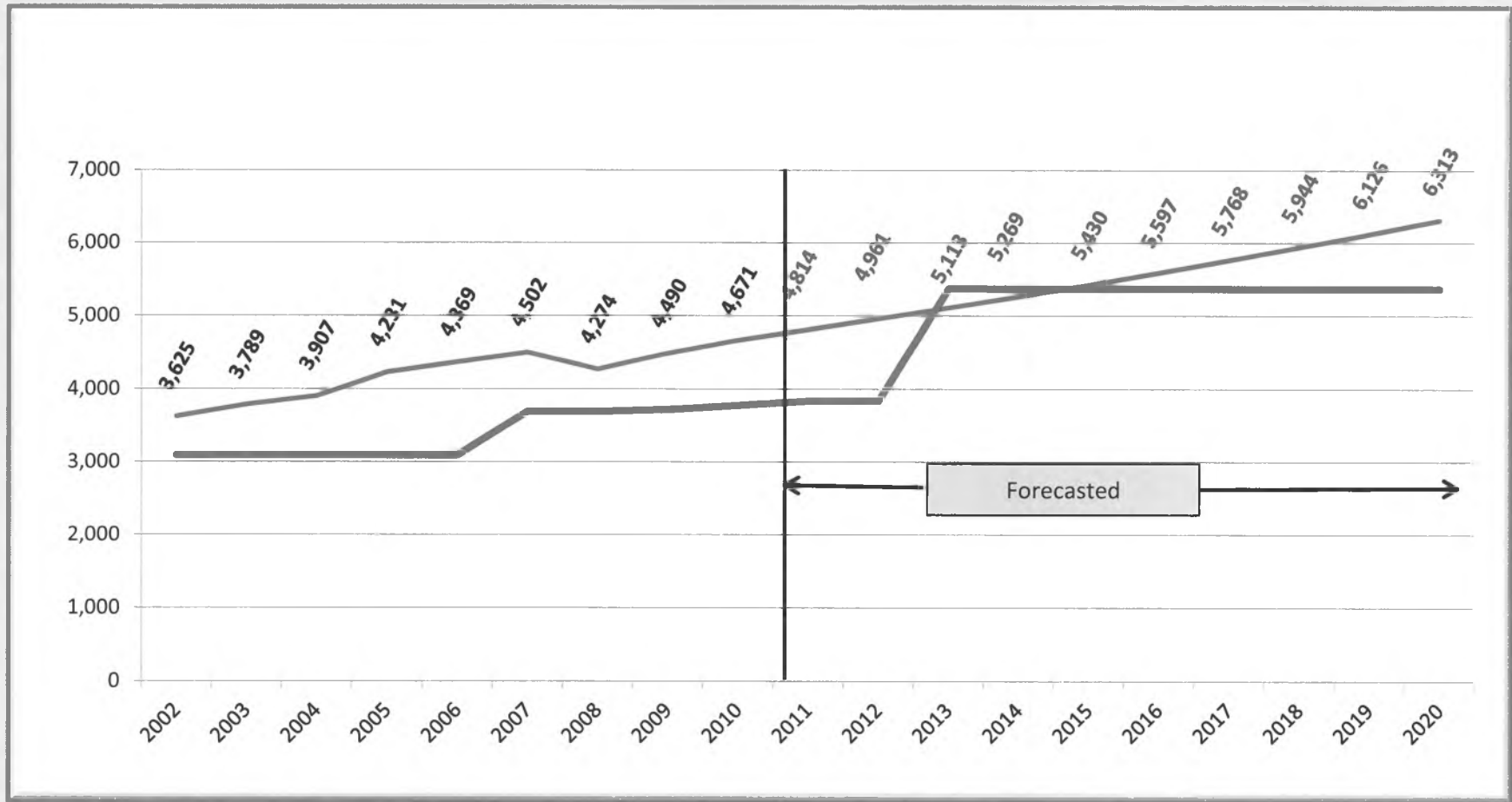


December 31, 2011



* Violent Crimes include all crimes against a person and also includes registerable sex offenses.

INSTITUTIONAL INMATE POPULATION: 2002-2020

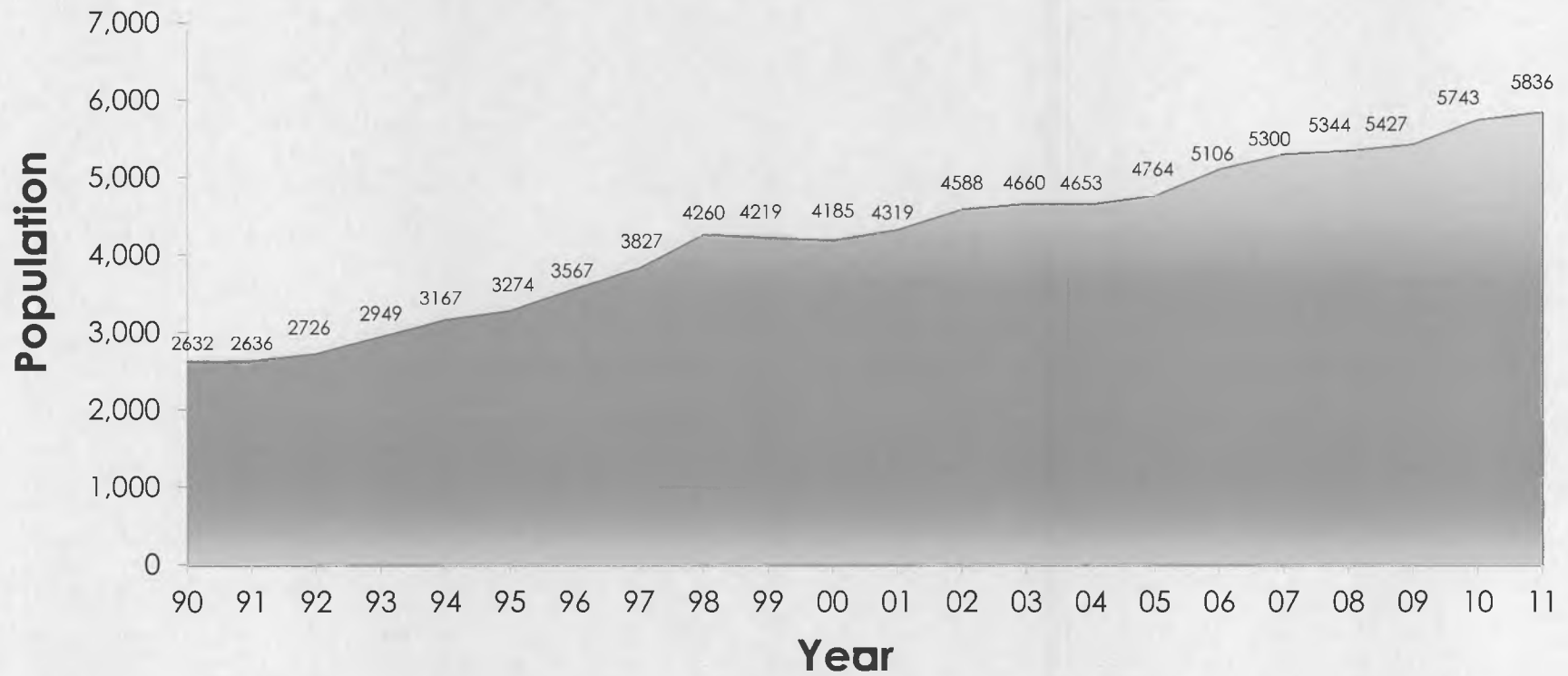


From 2002 to 2010, the annual average inmate population grew slightly more than 3% per year. Based on that growth rate, it is estimated inmate population will reach 6,313 by 2020.

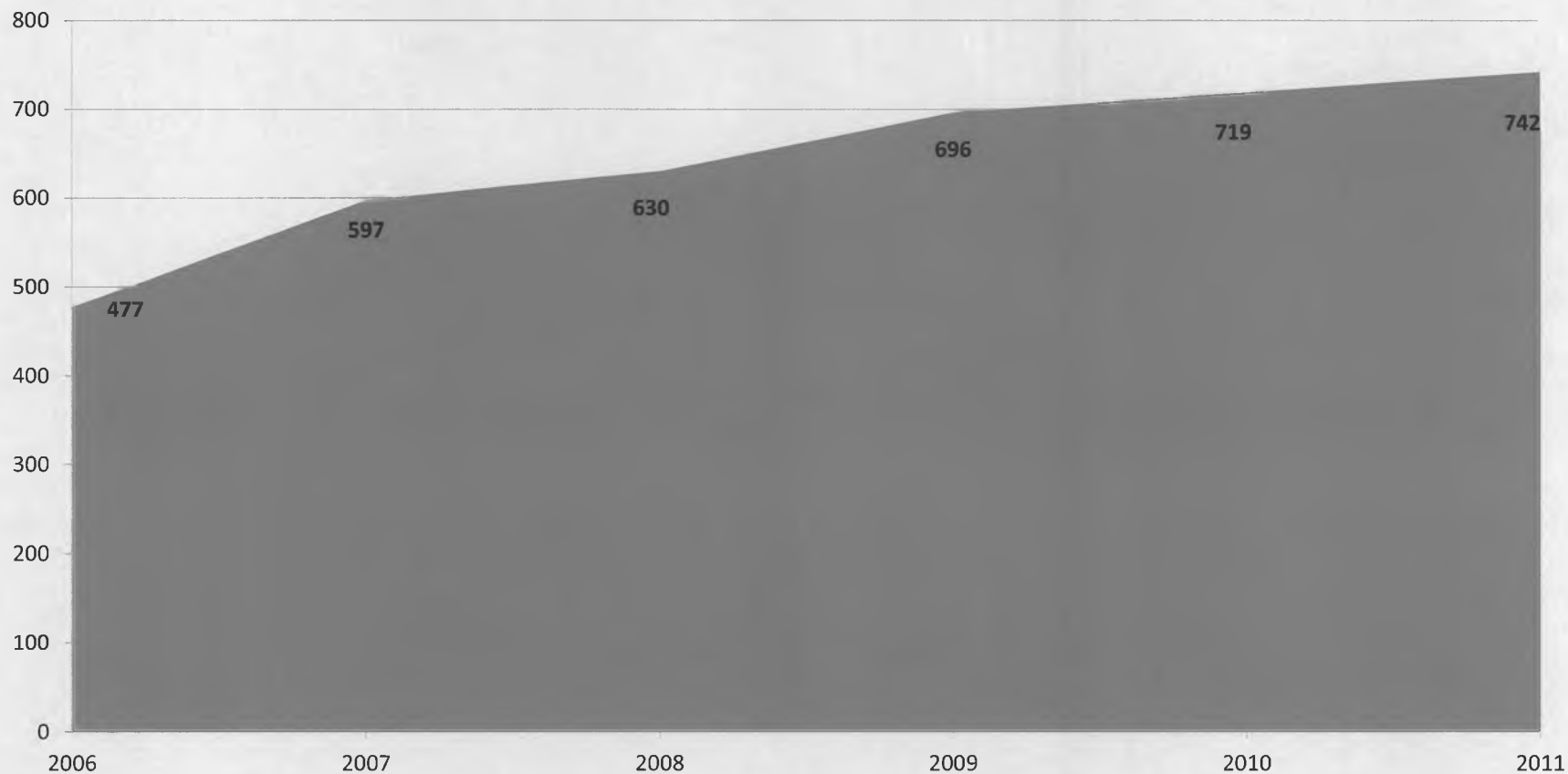
MEDICAL

- Over the past decade, medical care costs in Anchorage have increased by 46%, compared to 27% nationwide. (*Alaska Economic Trends, May 2011*)
- Increases in chronic health issues and an aging inmate population has led to higher acuity and increased need for higher medical care.
- DOC developed a process for early identification & regular review of high cost inmates to determine more cost effective placements.

OFFENDER STANDING POPULATION FOR ALL INSTITUTIONS (INCLUDING CRC'S AND EM) 1990 - 2011

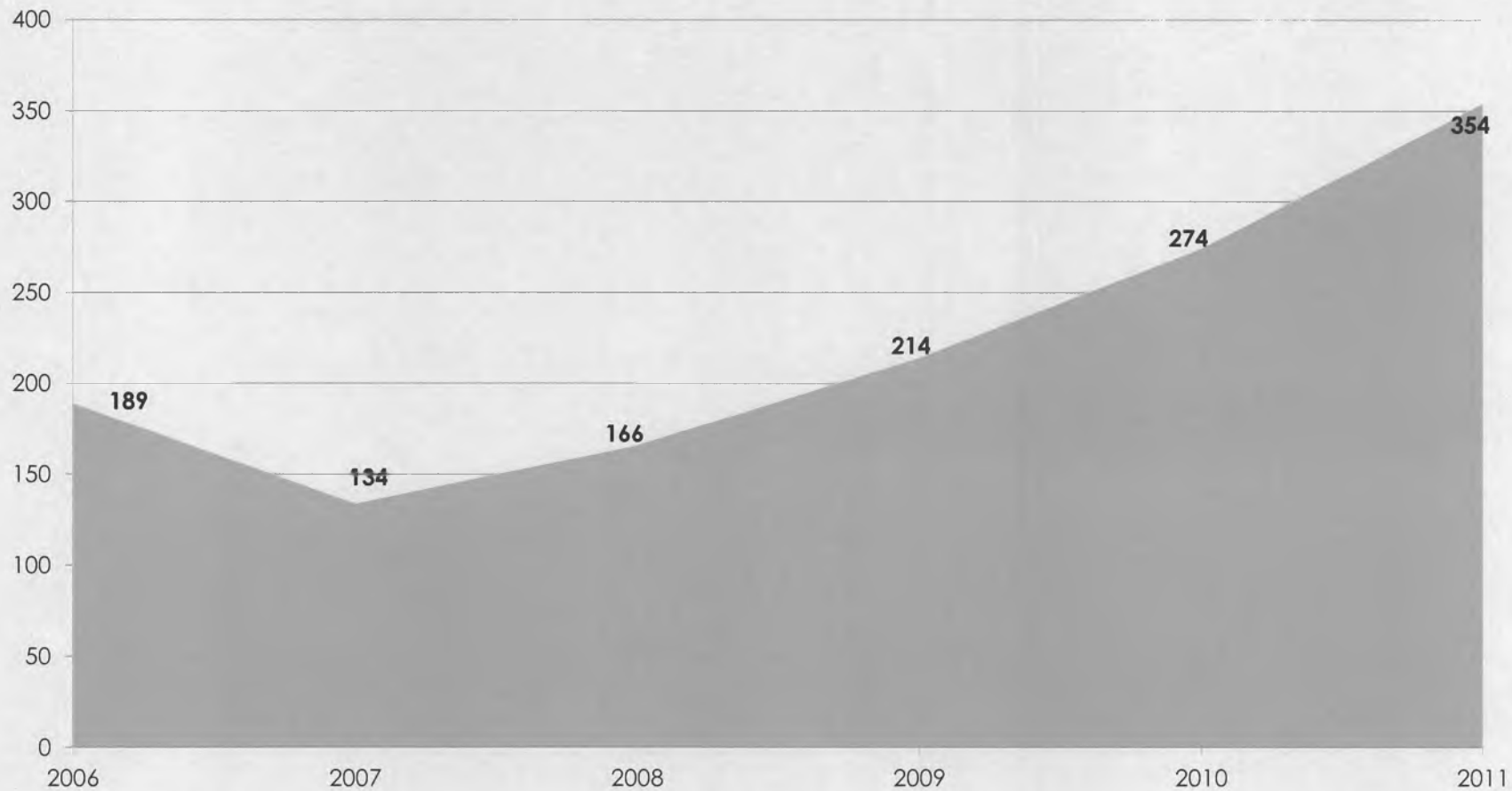


ALASKA COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL CENTER COUNTS: 2006-2011



From 2006 to 2011, the number of offenders in Community Residential Centers has grown by slightly more than 55 percent (55.55%)

ELECTRONIC MONITORING COUNTS 2006-2011



ELECTRONIC MONITORING

- Electronic Monitoring population has risen significantly since 2007
 - 2007 – 134 on Electronic Monitoring
 - Latest numbers in 2012 show – 354 on Electronic Monitoring
 - Electronic Monitoring coverage areas have grown
 - Anchorage
 - Fairbanks
 - Juneau *
 - Kenai
 - Ketchikan
 - Mat-Su *
 - Sitka *
 - Expanding to **Barrow** within the next couple of months.
 - Cost Savings and Comparisons
 - Institutional Bed Cost Per Day - \$134.90
 - Community Residential Centers (CRC's) - \$80.17
 - Electronic Monitoring (EM) - \$22.00
 - Recidivism & Success Rates on Electronic Monitoring
 - Latest statistics from 2008 show an 86.69% success rate.
 - Latest statistics from 2008 show a 13.31% recidivism rate, while still on EM.
 - Most are for probation violations
- * Year 2008 is the most recent reportable year due to the need to allow for a 3 year recidivism monitoring period.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS RECRUITMENT

- DOC maintained an institutional vacancy rate of 2.6% in FY11
- Actively recruiting at multiple locations:
 - Alaska State Fair
 - Anchorage Daily News Job Fair
 - Annual Alaska Federation of Natives Convention
 - Veterans and spouses of military personnel
 - Kenai Job Fair
 - Great Alaskan Sportsman Show
 - Knik Tribal Council Summer Picnic
 - Military Spouse Job Fair
 - Women in Law Enforcement
 - Oxygen and Octane Expo
 - Job Fairs in Juneau, Mat-Su, Bethel, Kenai, Anchorage & Fairbanks

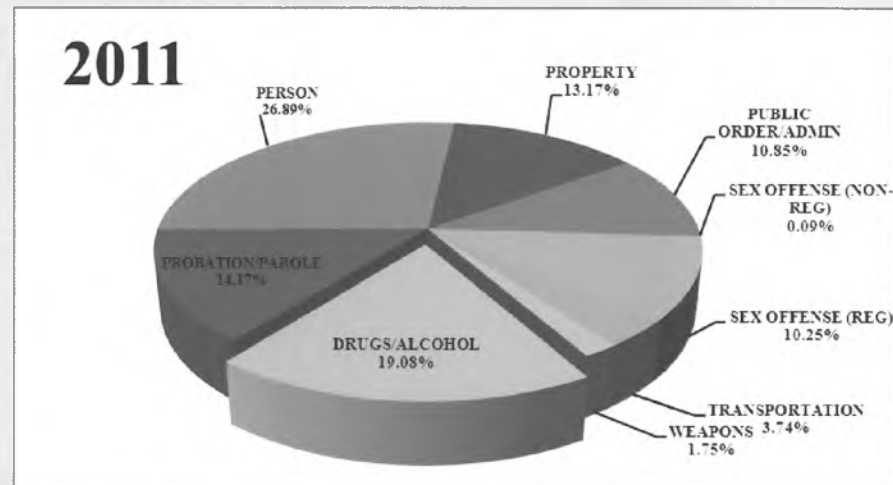
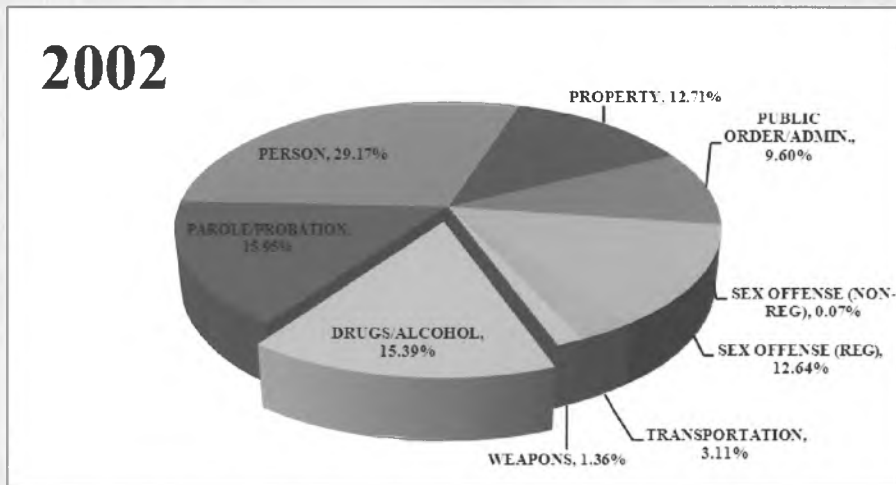
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS ACADEMY

- Six-week curriculum that prepares a candidate to become certified as a Correctional Officer under Alaska Police Standards.
- Performs training that covers the skills and knowledge base an officer needs to effectively and safely perform the duties of a Correctional Officer.
 - Department Policies
 - Communications
 - Civil Law
 - First Aid/CPR
 - Defense Tactics
 - Firearms
 - Officer Survival
 - Searches
 - Restraints

CLASSIFICATION POLICY

- DOC Classification Policies have been updated to emphasize behavioral incentives that encourage compliance with programming and other expectations.
- The updated policies are designed to provide timely and accurate custody designation.
- DOC Offender Reentry policy provides a guide to the process which moves an offender from initial screening to an integrated transition to Supervision upon release.
- New system also includes an Offender Management Plan (OMP), which is the road map for the prisoner to determine what programs are needed and will provide a means of measuring a prisoner's readiness for re-entry into the community.

PERCENT OF STANDING OFFENDER POPULATION BY OFFENSE CLASS



In 2002, 15.39% of Offenders in Alaska were incarcerated for drug or alcohol offenses.

By 2011, Offenders in Alaska incarcerated for drug or alcohol offenses increased to 19.08%.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAMS

Purpose: To reduce criminal recidivism

Strategy: To employ evidence-based substance abuse programs to higher risk offenders.

- Life Success Substance Abuse Treatment (LSSAT): A cognitive behavioral, minimum three months medium intensity treatment program.
 - In 8 of our 12 institutions.
 - Capacity 800 offenders per year

- Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT): An intensive inpatient treatment program using a cognitive behavioral approach. Minimum of six months participation required.
 - Hudson Colorado HCC Facility
 - Eagle River HMCC
 - Capacity at least 140 offenders per year.

- Aftercare: Community based aftercare program designed to complement the offender's custodial treatment. Length of program and program requirements dependent on individual needs.
 - Anchorage
 - Fairbanks
 - Combined capacity over 280 offenders per year.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAMS

FY10 Performance Measures (2 years out):

	Count	Returned	Recidivism Rate*
FY2010 Control Group	2077	1203	57.92%
Participated in and Completed Program	334	122	36.53%

**Percent of offenders returning to incarceration within two years of discharge.*

FY11 Performance Measures (1 year or less out):

	Count	Returned	Recidivism Rate*
FY2011 Control Group	1877	692	36.87%
Participated in and Completed Program	421	38	9.09% **

**Percent of offenders returning to incarceration within one year of discharge.*

*** The majority of these individuals have been out of custody for one year or less. The recidivism rate will rise. Given these results, it appears that the state is on the road to match or exceed the 9 to 12% national average for recidivism reduction.*

PROBATIONER ACCOUNTABILITY WITH CERTAIN ENFORCEMENT (PACE)

Background:

- Under the leadership of DOC, the PACE pilot program began in Anchorage Superior Court in July 2010.
- The goal is to provide swift, certain and proportionate sanctions to **70 high risk felony** probationers who had an established pattern of noncompliance with court ordered conditions of probation
- The program required the collaboration and cooperation among courts, law enforcement, prosecution, defense and DOC.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES:

RESULTS OF THE ALASKA JUDICIAL COUNCIL'S SEPTEMBER 2011 PRELIMINARY EVALUATION OF PACE

- PACE appears to be successful at reducing positive drug tests.
- Nearly two-thirds of the PACE probationers had no positive drug tests during their first three months on PACE.
- In contrast, prior to their enrollment in PACE, only one-fifth of those probationers were free of positive drug tests.
- These outcomes pattern the results achieved by the original Hawaii HOPE program.

EXPANSION OF PACE

- Fairbanks PACE Misdemeanor Domestic Violence Pilot Project started January 2012.
 - *The goal is through formal probation supervision to hold DV misdemeanor offenders accountable for completion of their court ordered conditions of probation.*
- Palmer Superior Court is moving forward to start the PACE model in their area.

SEX OFFENDER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Purpose: Enhance community safety and promote recidivism reduction

Strategies:

- **Polygraph testing**

	FY 07	FY 08	FY 09	FY10	FY11
# of offenders participating	52	247	208	402	442
# of new sex assault convictions	-	1	1	1	1

- Data shows that probation officers are intervening before the commission of new sexual assault offenses.
- During FY11, the use of polygraph examinations expanded statewide to all Probation/Parole Offices that supervise sex offenders.

- **Community based treatment:**

- DOC increased sex offender treatment slots statewide by 15% by adding new providers and increasing contracts with existing providers.
- DOC increased the number of offenders that pay for their own treatment by 10% statewide
- DOC contracted with a provider to obtain substance abuse treatment for cognitively disabled sex offenders.

- **Performance Measures:**

- DOC began a state wide data collection project to track sex offenders released to the community to monitor recidivism rates.

EDUCATION

Goal: To reduce recidivism

Strategies:

➤ Core Education Curriculum:

- GEDs (General Education Development) diplomas issued:

FY08	182
FY09	239
FY10	247
FY11	254

- CAP (Criminal Attitudes Program) graduates:

FY 10	106
FY 11	463

- Parenting Program

FY 10	339
FY 11	393

- Prisoner Reentry Program: Utilizing the Alaska Reentry manual, inmates prepare for reintegration and transition back into the community.

- In FY 11 411 inmates completed the program.

ALASKA PRISONER RE-ENTRY TASK FORCE 2011 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

MARCH 2011-JANUARY 2012

- Completed the State's first ever Five-year Prisoner Reentry Plan, 2011-2016
- With support of the AK Mental Health Trust Authority and the AK Judicial Council, a project coordinator was hired to facilitate the work of the TF.
- Plan action steps accomplished to date:
 - APSIN ID project: to develop the capacity to accurately track criminal justice data for the purpose of evaluation and statistical monitoring.
 - Special Needs Housing Grant funds: The Alaska Council on the Homelessness approved the use of 1.6 million un-allocated housing grant funds for a prisoner transitional housing program.
 - With DOC support, The Returning Citizens' Center in Anchorage continues to serve former offenders.
 - DOC added an additional Institutional Discharge Project Plus (DP+) counselor
 - DOC is in the process of implementing an electronic medical records system.
 - Under the leadership of Partner's for Progress, the Sobriety 24/7 program was implemented in cooperation with Anchorage Court, APD, Municipal Prosecutor's office and the law firm of Gordon and Logue.
 - Beginning a process to Inventory all state statutes and regulations that provide legal barriers to people with criminal convictions. Alaska has 492 such statutes and regulations.
 - The Alpha Ministries mentoring program was implemented at the Kenai Wildwood institution.
 - Formation of regional Prisoner Reentry Coalitions

RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES

- Criminal Justice Working Group
- Prisoner Re-Entry Task Force
- DOC, DPS & Law work together on community panels in rural areas of Alaska.
- Work with Law, Police Departments and the Courts on expansion of PACE.

HOW CAN THE LEGISLATURE ASSIST?

- Continuing open lines of communication.
- Continuing to hold meetings and allow for forums to discuss department priorities, issues and challenges.
 - Allowing free flowing dialogue
- Encourage joint state department presentations on key public safety issues among.
 - Many state agencies play a role in reducing recidivism and prison population growth including DHSS, Labor, and Education.

THANK YOU!

Fiscal Year 2011 Return on Investment Report

UAA Justice Center



The UAA Justice Center, established by the State Legislature in 1975, has a mandate to provide statewide justice-related education, research, and service. The Justice Center is an interdisciplinary unit that provides undergraduate, graduate, and professional education; conducts research in the areas of crime, law, and justice; and provides service to government units, justice agencies, and community organizations throughout urban and rural Alaska to promote a safe, healthy, and just society.

RETURN ON INSTRUCTION

During fiscal year 2011, the State of Alaska invested \$491,415 for instruction. With that investment, the UAA Justice Center:

- Instructed 517 Justice and Paralegal Certificate majors and pre-majors
- Awarded 27 Bachelor of Arts in Justice degrees and 8 American Bar Association approved Paralegal Certificate degrees
- Generated a total of 4,344 credit hours of instruction in Justice and Paralegal courses
- Generated \$765,125 in tuition dollars

**For every dollar the state invested in instruction,
the UAA Justice Center generated \$1.56 in tuition revenue.**

RETURN ON RESEARCH

During fiscal year 2011, the State of Alaska invested \$401,051 for research. With that investment, the UAA Justice Center:

- Secured and/or maintained 14 externally funded research projects, originally funded for a total of \$1,158,766
- Spent a total of \$888,684 from externally funded projects
- Generated \$74,126 in indirect costs
- Published 7 peer reviewed articles
- Published 15 *Alaska Justice Forum* articles, the UAA Justice Center quarterly research publication
- Published 11 research reports
- Published 2 research overviews
- Made 30 presentations at professional meetings

**For every dollar the state invested in research,
the UAA Justice Center spent \$2.21 in external funding.**

RETURN ON SERVICE

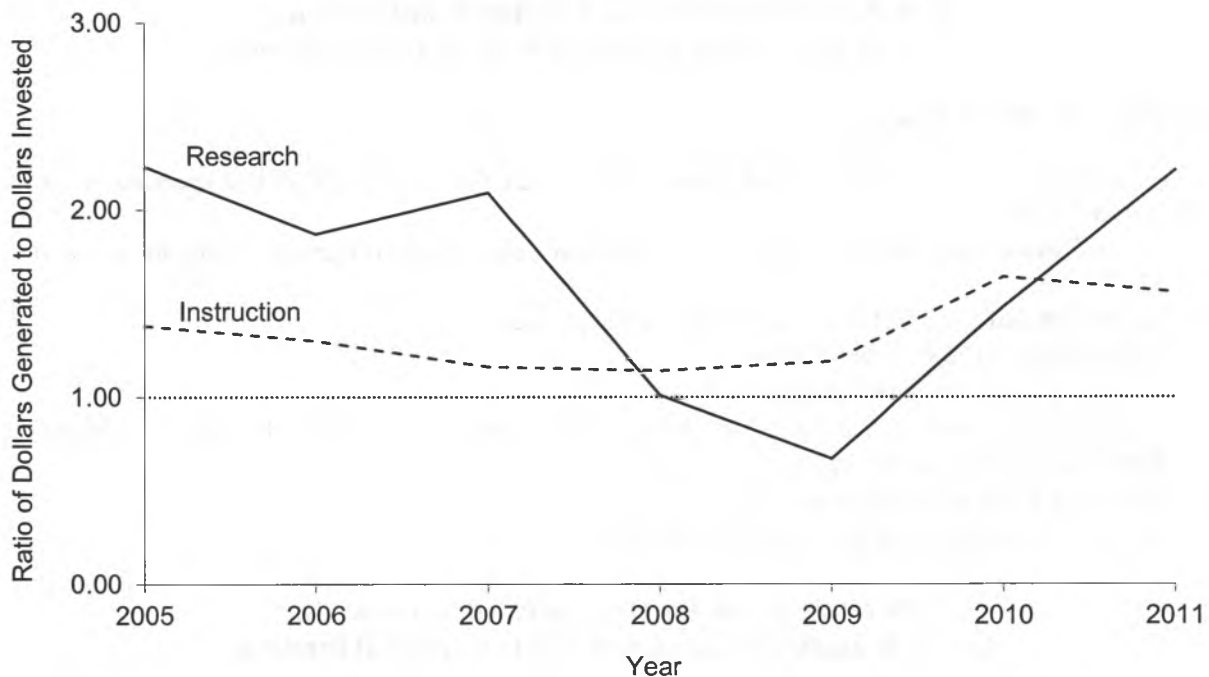
During fiscal year 2011, the State of Alaska invested \$296,377 for service. With that investment, the UAA Justice Center:

- Hosted 8 major conferences, workshops, and events
- Served on 54 University committees
- Served on 5 editorial boards
- Reviewed manuscripts and grant applications for 6 different journals and agencies
- Participated in 23 different professional associations
- Collaborated with 79 different community partners
- Advanced its public education efforts with 6 media interviews/mentions and 16 online and print mentions
- Furthered its outreach efforts with 6 events, each involving a different educational/youth organization
- Received 4 awards in recognition of current and former faculty contributions to the justice profession and the community
- Generated 173 entries on the UAA Justice Center blog

FY 2005-2011 SUMMARY

From FY 2010 to FY 2011, the UAA Justice Center's return on instruction decreased by 4.9% and the Center's return on research increased by 49.3%. The FY11 return on instruction was the second greatest return from FY05 to FY11 (down slightly from FY10). The FY11 return on research was the greatest return from FY05 to FY11.

UAA Justice Center
Figure 1. Return on Investment: FY 2005-2011





2012 Alaska Dashboard

Key Issues Impacting

Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault in Alaska

Some of the data below are based on self-disclosures to survey questions on domestic violence (DV) and sexual assault (SA). These estimates are conservative (actual rates are much higher). As the stigma of reporting violence lessens and as we increase victim safety, those experiencing violence will be more likely to report and seek help. Certain estimates may increase over time (e.g., reports of harm, utilization of services, and reports to law enforcement).

Key Population Indicators for Alaska	Previous AK Data	Current AK Data	Percent Change	Progress
Childhood Exposure to Domestic Violence				
1. Percent of adults exposed to intimate partner violence of parent (BRFSS)	19.1%	19.2%	+1%	○
2. Percent of mothers whose 3 year old child saw violence or physical abuse (CUBS)	4.0%	7.2%	+80%	●
Child and Youth Victimization				
3. Percent of students experiencing physical dating violence in past year (YRBS)	13.3%	12.0%	-10%	●
4. Percent of students experiencing sexual violence in lifetime (YRBS)	10.1%	9.2%	-9%	●
Reports of Harm (Child and Youth)				
5. Rate of reported child abuse and neglect per 10,000 (US DHHS)	190.1	150.8	-21%	●
6. Rate of reported child sexual maltreatment per 10,000 (OCS)	5.8	6.5	+12%	●
Adult and Elder Victimization				
7. Percent of women experiencing physical intimate partner violence in past year (AVS)	N/A	9.4%	N/A	○
8. Percent of women experiencing sexual violence in past year (AVS)	N/A	4.3%	N/A	○
9. Percent of pregnant women experiencing intimate partner physical abuse (PRAMS)	3.6%	4.0%	+11%	●
Reports of Harm (Adult and Elder)				
10. Number of vulnerable adults reporting abuse or neglect (APS)	176	160	-9%	●
11. Number of vulnerable elders reporting abuse or neglect (APS)	73	76	+4%	○
Primary Prevention and Protective Factors				
12. Percent of pregnant women whose health provider talked to them about DV (PRAMS)	60.0%	61.3%	+2%	○
13. Percent of students comfortable seeking help from 3 or more adults (YRBS)	44.6%	43.8%	-2%	○
14. Percent of schools implementing Fourth R healthy relationship curriculum (DEED)	9.7%	12.5%	+29%	●
Reports to Law Enforcement				
15. Rate of forcible rape reported to law enforcement per 10,000 (UCR)	7.3	7.5	+3%	○
16. Number of domestic violence related homicides reported to law enforcement (DPS)	5	15	+200%	●
17. Number of elderly victims reporting DV-related sexual/physical assaults to AST (DPS)	176	149	-15%	●
Utilization of Services				
18. Rate of children evaluated by child advocacy centers per 10,000 (ACA)	81.9	94.8	+16%	●
19. Rate of adults utilizing services for domestic violence per 10,000 (CDVSA)	84.2	89.7	+7%	●
20. Rate of children with adults in domestic violence services per 10,000 (CDVSA)	74.0	74.4	+1%	○
21. Rate of adults utilizing services for sexual assault per 10,000 (CDVSA)	21.8	21.9	+0%	○
22. Rate of youth utilizing services for domestic violence per 10,000 (CDVSA)	22.5	17.9	-20%	●
23. Rate of youth utilizing services for sexual assault per 10,000 (CDVSA)	43.3	31.4	-27%	●
Offender Accountability				
24. Percent of reported forcible rapes resulting in an arrest (DPS)	24.3%	21.0%	-14%	●
25. Rate of juveniles referred for sex offenses per 10,000 (DJJ)	10.9	13.8	+27%	●
26. Rate of juveniles referred for a DV-related assault per 10,000 (DJJ)	N/A	38.5	N/A	○
27. Number of sexual assault cases accepted for prosecution (DOL)	111	118	+6%	●
28. Percent of accepted sexual assault cases with a conviction (DOL)	63.0%	66.1%	+5%	●
29. Number of sexual abuse of minor cases accepted for prosecution (DOL)	109	123	+13%	●
30. Percent of accepted sexual abuse of minor cases with a conviction (DOL)	84.4%	78.0%	-8%	○
31. Number of domestic violence cases accepted for prosecution (DOL)	2,617	2,977	+14%	●
32. Percent of accepted domestic violence cases with a conviction (DOL)	73.8%	73.1%	-1%	○

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

Percent change is relative to previous data. See definition on page 3. Percent changes may or may not be statistically significant.

Definitions for each population indicator and dates for current and previous data are found starting on page 3.

Alaska Dashboard, January 2012. State of Alaska, Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, <http://dps.alaska.gov/cdvsa/>.

2012 Alaska Dashboard

Key Issues Impacting Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault in Alaska

National Comparisons

National data for comparison purposes are only available for a few of the population indicators on the Alaska dashboard for key issues impacting domestic violence and sexual assault in Alaska. Few of the data sources on the Alaska dashboard are available nationally or in other states. When they are available, data are rarely directly comparable. In particular, different states have different definitions for domestic violence and sexual assault. Listed below are the few indicators that are directly comparable to national data.

Key Population Indicators for Alaska	Previous AK Data	Current AK Data	U.S. Data
Child and Youth Victimization			
3. Percent of students experiencing physical dating violence in past year (YRBS)	13.3%	12.0%	9.8%
4. Percent of students experiencing sexual violence in lifetime (YRBS)	10.1%	9.2%	7.4%
Reports of Harm (Child and Youth)			
5. Rate of reported child abuse and neglect per 10,000 (US DHHS)	190.1	150.8	92.2
Reports to Law Enforcement			
15. Rate of forcible rape reported to law enforcement per 10,000 (UCR)	7.3	7.5	2.8

Percent of students experiencing physical dating violence in the past year (YRBS)

In 2009 (previous AK data), the percentage of Alaska high school students experiencing physical dating violence in the past year was 13.3%, compared to 9.8% of high school students in the U.S. The percentage of high school students experiencing physical dating violence in the past year was 1.4 times higher in Alaska than in the U.S.

Percent of students experiencing sexual violence in lifetime (YRBS)

In 2009 (previous AK data), the percentage of Alaska high school students experiencing sexual violence in their lifetime was 10.1%, compared to 7.4% of high school students in the U.S. The percentage of high school students experiencing sexual violence in their lifetime was 1.4 times higher in Alaska than in the U.S.

Rate of reported child abuse and neglect per 10,000 (US DHHS)

In 2010 (current AK data), the rate of reported and substantiated child abuse and neglect was 150.8 per 10,000 children (ages 0 to 17) in Alaska, compared to 92.2 per 10,000 children in the U.S. The Alaska rate was 1.6 times higher than the U.S. rate.

Rate of forcible rape reported to law enforcement per 10,000 (UCR)

In 2010 (current AK data), the rate of forcible rape reported to law enforcement was 7.5 per 10,000 in Alaska, compared to 2.8 per 10,000 in the U.S. The Alaska rate was 2.7 times higher than the U.S. rate.

Forthcoming Indicators

Reports to Law Enforcement	
1.	Number of sexual assaults reported to law enforcement (DPS)
2.	Number of sexual abuses of minors reported to law enforcement (DPS)
Offender Accountability	
3.	Percent of juvenile sex offenders who recidivate (DJJ)
4.	Percent of adult sex offenders who recidivate (DOC)
Primary Prevention and Protective Factors	
5.	Percent of students who feel connected to their school (SCCS)

2012 Alaska Dashboard

Key Issues Impacting Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault in Alaska

Percent Change

Percent change is the increase or decrease in the current Alaska data relative to the previous Alaska data. It is not an absolute difference in percent. For example, indicator #2 has increased from 4.0% to 7.2%. The absolute difference in percent is 3.2, but the percent change from the previous to the current Alaska data is 80%, because 3.2 is 80% of the previous Alaska data. Percent changes may or may not be statistically significant since some change randomly occurs from year to year.

$$\text{Percent Change is } \frac{\text{Current AK data} - \text{Previous AK data}}{\text{Previous AK data}} \times 100$$

Dashboard Indicator Definitions

Childhood Exposure to Domestic Violence

1. Percent of adults exposed to intimate partner violence of parent

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). Approximately every third year, 2,500 adults in Alaska are asked "As a child, did you ever see or hear one of your parents or guardians being hit, slapped, punched, shoved, kicked or otherwise physically hurt by their spouse or partner?" Most current Alaska data are from 2009 and previous Alaska data are from 2006.

2. Percent of mothers whose 3 year old child saw violence or physical abuse

Childhood Understanding Behaviors Survey (CUBS). Each year, over 1,000 mothers of three year old children are asked "Has your child ever experienced seeing violence or physical abuse in person?" Most current Alaska data are from 2010 and previous Alaska data are from 2009.

Child and Youth Victimization

3. Percent of students experiencing physical dating violence in past year

Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). Every two years, over 1,000 students in traditional high schools are asked "During the past 12 months, did your boyfriend or girlfriend ever hit, slap, or physically hurt you on purpose?" Most current Alaska data are from 2011 and previous Alaska data are from 2009.

4. Percent of students experiencing sexual violence in lifetime

Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). Every two years, over 1,000 students in traditional high schools are asked "Have you ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to?" Most current Alaska data are from 2011 and previous Alaska data are from 2009.

Reports of Harm (Child and Youth)

5. Rate of reported child abuse and neglect per 10,000

US Department of Health and Human Services (US DHHS). Rate of unique victims of reported and substantiated child abuse and neglect per 10,000 children ages 0-17. Child abuse and neglect is defined as any recent act or failure to act on the part of a parent or caretaker which results in death, serious physical or emotional harm, sexual abuse or exploitation; or an act or failure to act which presents and imminent risk of serious harm. Most current Alaska data are from 2010 and previous Alaska data are from 2009. For the purpose of the dashboard, this indicator is not used to measure rates of victimization. It is used to measure rates of reporting harm.

6. Rate of reported child sexual maltreatment per 10,000

Office of Children's Services (OCS). Rate of non-duplicated children per 10,000 (ages 0-17) that are referred to the Office of Children's Services for substantiated incidents of sexual maltreatment. Sexual maltreatment includes sexual abuse (sexual assault, sexual abuse of a minor, incest, online enticement of a minor, unlawful exploitation of a minor, indecent exposure), sexual exploitation (allowing, permitting, or encouraging child prostitution), and prostitution or promoting prostitution. Most current Alaska data are from 2010 and previous Alaska data are from 2009. For the purpose of the dashboard, this indicator is not used to measure rates of victimization. It is used to measure rates of reporting harm.

Adult and Elder Victimization

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?" Most current Alaska data are from 2010.

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?" Most current Alaska data are from 2010.

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 are from 2010 and previous Alaska data are from 2009.

Reports of Harm (Adult and Elder)

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. 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 are from 2011 and previous Alaska data are 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 reporting harm.

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. 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 are from 2011 and previous Alaska data are 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 reporting harm.

Primary Prevention and Protective Factors

Primary prevention includes approaches before violence has occurred to prevent initial perpetration or victimization

12. Percent of pregnant women whose health provider talked to them about DV

Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS). Each year, one of every six women who delivered a live-born infant is asked "During any of your prenatal care visits, did a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker talk with you about physical abuse to women by their husbands or partners?" Most current Alaska data are from 2010 and previous Alaska data are from 2009.

13. Percent of students comfortable seeking help from 3 or more adults

Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). Every two years, over 1,000 students in traditional high schools are asked "Besides your parents, how many adults would you feel comfortable seeking help from if you had an important question affecting your life?" Most current Alaska data are from 2011 and previous Alaska data are from 2009.

14. Percent of schools implementing Fourth R healthy relationship curriculum

Department of Education & Early Development (DEED). Percentage of public secondary schools that have teachers trained in the Fourth R healthy relationship curriculum. Secondary schools include public high schools, middle schools, and alternative schools. Most current Alaska data are from FY12 and previous Alaska data are from FY11.

Reports to Law Enforcement

15. Rate of forcible rape reported to law enforcement per 10,000

Uniform Crime Reports (UCR). Rate of forcible rape reported to most law enforcement agencies in Alaska per 10,000 population. Forcible rape is defined as the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Attempted forcible rapes are included, regardless of the age of the victim. Statutory offenses (no force used – victim under age of consent) are excluded. To obtain rates per 100,000, multiply the rates per 10,000 by 10. Most current Alaska data are from 2010 and previous Alaska data are from 2009.

16. Number of domestic violence related homicides reported to law enforcement

Alaska Department of Public Safety (DPS). Number of homicides (willful nonnegligent killings) known to law enforcement that occurred in Alaska where the homicide was committed by a household member against another household member. Household members include adults or minors who are current or former spouses, who live together or who have lived together, who are dating or who have dated, who are engaged in or who have engaged in a sexual relationship, who are related to each other up to the fourth degree of consanguinity, who are related or formerly related by marriage, who have a child of the relationship. Household members also include children of a person in any of these relationships. In some cases, the relationship of the victim to the offender is unknown. These cases are not included in the number of domestic violence related homicides. Most current data are from 2010 and previous Alaska data are from 2009.

17. Number of elderly victims reporting DV-related sexual/physical assaults to AST

Alaska Department of Public Safety (DPS). Number of elderly victims (age 60 or older) who reported an assault involving domestic violence or a sexual assault involving domestic violence to Alaska State Troopers. This is the unduplicated count of victims, not the count of offenses or cases. In addition, each victim is counted only once per year. This number does not include offenses reported to local or municipal police departments. This number also does not include other domestic violence offenses (other crimes against the person, burglary, criminal trespass, arson or criminally negligent burning, criminal mischief, terrorist threatening, violating a protective order, and harassment). Crimes are domestic violence related if they occur between household members (i.e., adults or minors who are current or former spouses, who live together or who have lived together, who are dating or who have dated, who are engaged in or who have engaged in a sexual relationship, who are related to each other up to the fourth degree of consanguinity, or who are related or formerly related by marriage; persons who have a child of the relationship; and minor children of a person in any of these relationships). Most current data are from 2010 and previous Alaska data are from 2009.

Utilization of Services

18. 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 are from state fiscal year 2010 and previous Alaska data are from state fiscal year 2009.

19. 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 are from state fiscal year 2011 and previous Alaska data are from state fiscal year 2010.

20. 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 are from state fiscal year 2011 and previous Alaska data are from state fiscal year 2010.

21. 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 are from state fiscal year 2011 and previous Alaska data are from state fiscal year 2010.

22. 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 are from state fiscal year 2011 and previous Alaska data are from state fiscal year 2010.

23. 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 are from state fiscal year 2011 and previous Alaska data are from state fiscal year 2010.

Offender Accountability

24. Percent of reported forcible rapes resulting in an arrest

Alaska Department of Public Safety (Crime Reported in Alaska). Number of offenses cleared by arrest or exceptional means per actual offenses reported or known to law enforcement. Unfounded complaints are excluded. Most current Alaska data are from 2010 and previous Alaska data are from 2009.

25. Rate of juveniles referred for sex offenses per 10,000

Alaska Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ). Rate of non-duplicated juveniles per 10,000 (ages 11-17) that are referred to the Alaska Division of Juvenile Justice for sexual assault in the first to fourth degree or sexual abuse of a minor in the first to fourth degree. Most current Alaska data are from FY11 and previous Alaska data are from FY10.

26. Rate of juveniles referred for a DV-related assault per 10,000

Alaska Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ). Rate of non-duplicated juveniles per 10,000 (ages 11-17) that are referred to the Alaska Division of Juvenile Justice for domestic violence related assault in the first to fourth degree. An assault is domestic violence related if it occurred between household members (i.e., minors who are current or former spouses, who live together or who have lived together, who are dating or who have dated, who are engaged in or who have engaged in a sexual relationship, who are related to each other up to the fourth degree of consanguinity, or who are related or formerly related by marriage; persons who have a child of the relationship; and minor children of a person in any of these relationships). Most current Alaska data are for FY11 (these were extrapolated from data that were available from 2/23/11 to 6/30/11). These data were not collected prior to 2/23/11.

27. Number of sexual assault cases accepted for prosecution

Alaska Department of Law (DOL). Number of cases referred to the Alaska Department of Law that were accepted for prosecution with a sexual assault charge in the first, second, third, or fourth degree. A case is accepted for prosecution when the district attorney's office, after reviewing the file and evidence, determines that there is sufficient credible evidence to convict a specific person of the particular crime. Most current Alaska data are from 2009 and previous Alaska data are from 2008.

28. Percent of accepted sexual assault cases with a conviction

Alaska Department of Law (DOL). Percent of sexual assault cases accepted for prosecution that resulted in a conviction. Percentage is based on the number of cases accepted for prosecution with a sexual assault charge in the first, second, third, or fourth degree. A conviction is an accepted charge resulting in a finding of guilt (on any charge). A finding of guilt can occur through plea bargaining or being found guilty beyond a reasonable doubt by either a judge or jury. Most current Alaska data are from 2009 and previous Alaska data are from 2008. Conviction data were retrieved on 11/10/11. Data across years are not directly comparable because recent cases are more likely to be pending prosecution at the time of the data retrieval than older cases.

29. Number of abuse of minor cases accepted for prosecution

Alaska Department of Law (DOL). Number of cases referred to the Alaska Department of Law that were accepted for prosecution with a sexual abuse of a minor charge in the first, second, third, or fourth degree. A case is accepted for prosecution when the district attorney's office, after reviewing the file and evidence, determines that there is sufficient credible evidence to convict a specific person of the particular crime. Most current Alaska data are from 2009 and previous Alaska data are from 2008.

30. Percent of accepted sexual abuse of minor cases with a conviction

Alaska Department of Law (DOL). Percent of sexual abuse of minor cases accepted for prosecution that resulted in a conviction. Percentage is based on the number of cases accepted for prosecution with a sexual abuse of a minor charge in the first, second, third, or fourth degree. A conviction is an accepted charge resulting in a finding of guilt (on any charge). A finding of guilt can occur through plea bargaining or being found guilty beyond a reasonable doubt by either a judge or jury. Most current Alaska data are from 2009 and previous Alaska data are from 2008. Conviction data were retrieved on 11/10/11. Data across years are not directly comparable because recent cases are more likely to be pending prosecution at the time of the data retrieval than older cases.

31. Number of domestic violence cases accepted for prosecution

Alaska Department of Law (DOL). Number of cases referred to the Alaska Department of Law that were accepted for prosecution with an assault charge in the first, second, third, or fourth degree involving domestic violence. Most current Alaska data are from 2009 and previous Alaska data are from 2008.

32. Percent of accepted domestic violence cases with a conviction

Alaska Department of Law (DOL). Percent of assault cases involving domestic violence accepted for prosecution that resulted in a conviction for an assault involving domestic violence. Percentage is based on the number of cases accepted for prosecution with an assault charge in the first, second, third, or fourth degree involving domestic violence. Most current Alaska data are from 2009 and previous Alaska data are from 2008. Conviction data were retrieved on 11/10/11. Data across years are not directly comparable because recent cases are more likely to be pending prosecution at the time of the data retrieval than older cases.



Intimate Partner Violence and Sexual Violence in the State of Alaska: Key Results from the 2010 Alaska Victimization Survey



Out of every 100 adult women who reside in the State of Alaska:

48 experienced intimate partner violence (IPV):



37 experienced sexual violence:



59 experienced intimate partner violence, sexual violence, or both:



These lifetime estimates come from a 2010 survey of adult women in the State of Alaska.
Source: UAA Justice Center, Alaska Victimization Survey, <http://justice.uaa.alaska.edu/avs>.

Purpose of the Survey

Every human being has the right to be safe and free from violence in their own homes, in their relationships, and in their community. Intimate partner violence and sexual violence are endemic problems. Up until now, comprehensive statewide data were not available to guide planning and policy development or to evaluate the impact of prevention and intervention services. This study provides the first definitive measures of intimate partner violence and sexual violence for the State of Alaska. The survey was designed to establish a baseline for the State. Results can be used to support prevention and intervention efforts that reduce violence against women.

Methodology

A total of 871 adult women in Alaska participated in the survey. Respondents were randomly selected by phone (using both land lines and cell phones) in May and June of 2010. Respondents were asked behaviorally specific questions about intimate partner violence (both threats and physical violence). Intimate partners included romantic and sexual partners. Respondents were also asked about sexual violence (both alcohol or drug involved sexual assault and forcible sexual assault). These questions were not limited to intimate partners. Procedures were designed to maximize the safety and confidentiality of all respondents. The survey was approved by multiple institutional review boards and was supported by the Alaska Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault.

Acknowledgments

We sincerely thank the 871 adult women in Alaska who invested time and effort to participate in this victimization survey. They re-lived horrendous experiences, experiences that no one should be subjected to, to help the rest of us understand the extent of intimate partner and sexual violence in Alaska. Funding for this project was provided by the Alaska Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault. The survey was administered by RTI International. Data were analyzed by the UAA Justice Center.

Intimate Partner Violence and Sexual Violence in the State of Alaska: Key Results from the 2010 Alaska Victimization Survey

Key Estimates

The following table shows the percentage and number of adult women in the State of Alaska who experienced each form of violence. All estimates were weighted to control for selection, non-response, and coverage. Estimates show that 58.6% of adult women in Alaska (or 144,881) experienced sexual violence, intimate partner violence, or both, in their lifetime; and 11.8% (or 29,174) experienced these forms of violence in the past year.

Measures of Violence	Lifetime		Past Year	
	%	N	%	N
Intimate partner violence (composite)	47.6%	117,685	9.4%	23,240
Threats of physical violence	31.0%	76,644	5.8%	14,340
Physical violence	44.8%	110,763	8.6%	21,262
Sexual violence (composite)	37.1%	91,725	4.3%	10,631
Alcohol or drug involved sexual assault	26.8%	66,260	3.6%	8,901
Forcible sexual assault	25.6%	63,293	2.5%	6,181
Any Violence (composite)	58.6%	144,881	11.8%	29,174

Intimate Partner Violence Estimates:

The intimate partner violence composite includes both threats of physical violence and physical violence.

- 47.6% of adult women (or 117,685) experienced intimate partner violence in their lifetime, with:
 - 31.0% (or 76,644) experiencing threats of physical violence, and
 - 44.8% (or 110,763) experiencing physical violence.
- 9.4% of adult women (or 23,240) experienced intimate partner violence in the past year, with:
 - 5.8% (or 14,340) experiencing threats of physical violence, and
 - 8.6% (or 21,262) experiencing physical violence.

Sexual Violence Estimates:

The sexual violence composite includes both alcohol or drug involved sexual assault and forcible sexual assault.

- 37.1% of adult women (or 91,725) experienced sexual violence in their lifetime, with:
 - 26.8% (or 66,260) experiencing at least one alcohol or drug involved sexual assault, and
 - 25.6% (or 63,293) experiencing at least one forcible sexual assault.
- 4.3% of adult women (or 10,631) experienced sexual violence in the past year, with:
 - 3.6% (or 8,901) experiencing at least one alcohol or drug involved sexual assault, and
 - 2.5% (or 6,181) experiencing at least one forcible sexual assault.

Important Limitations

The survey excluded non-English speaking women, women without phone access, and women not living in a residence. Estimates may be higher among women excluded from the survey. Estimates may also be conservative because of the continuing stigma of reporting victimization. This survey measured the number of *victims*, not the number of *victimizations*. In addition, not all forms of intimate partner violence or sexual violence were measured.



**Intimate Partner Violence and Sexual
Violence in the Municipality of Anchorage:
Key Results from the
2011 Alaska Victimization Survey**



Out of every 100 adult women who reside in the Municipality of Anchorage:

42 experienced intimate partner violence (IPV):



30 experienced sexual violence:



51 experienced intimate partner violence, sexual violence, or both:



These lifetime estimates come from a 2011 survey of adult women in the Municipality of Anchorage.
Source: UAA Justice Center, Alaska Victimization Survey, <http://justice.uaa.alaska.edu/avs>.

Purpose of the Survey

Every human being has the right to be safe and free from violence in their own homes, in their relationships, and in their community. Intimate partner violence and sexual violence are endemic problems. Up until now, regional data were not available to guide planning and policy development or to evaluate the impact of prevention and intervention services. This study provides the first definitive measures of intimate partner violence and sexual violence for the Municipality of Anchorage. The survey was designed to establish a baseline for the Municipality of Anchorage. Results can be used to support prevention and intervention efforts that reduce violence against women.

Methodology

A total of 710 adult women from the Municipality of Anchorage participated in the survey. Respondents were randomly selected by phone (using both land lines and cell phones) from April 2011 to June 2011. Respondents were asked behaviorally specific questions about intimate partner violence (both threats and physical violence). Intimate partners included romantic and sexual partners. Respondents were also asked about sexual violence (both alcohol or drug involved sexual assault and forcible sexual assault). These questions were not limited to intimate partners. Procedures were designed to maximize the safety and confidentiality of all respondents. The survey was approved by multiple institutional review boards and was supported by Standing Together Against Rape (STAR) and Abused Women's Aid in Crisis (AWAIC).

Acknowledgments

We sincerely thank the 710 adult women in the Municipality of Anchorage who invested time and effort to participate in the Alaska victimization survey. They re-lived horrendous experiences, experiences that no one should be subjected to, to help the rest of us understand the extent of intimate partner and sexual violence in the Municipality of Anchorage. We also thank STAR and AWAIC. Funding for this project was provided by the Alaska Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, with additional funding from the Governor's Choose Respect Initiative to end the epidemic of domestic violence and sexual assault in Alaska. The survey was administered by RTI International. Data were analyzed by the UAA Justice Center.

Intimate Partner Violence and Sexual Violence in the Municipality of Anchorage: Key Results from the 2011 Alaska Victimization Survey

Key Estimates

The following table shows the percentage and number of adult women in the Municipality of Anchorage who experienced each form of violence. All estimates were weighted to control for selection, non-response, and coverage. Estimates show that 50.9% of adult women in the Municipality of Anchorage (or 54,313) experienced sexual violence, intimate partner violence, or both, in their lifetime; and 8.5% (or 9,070) experienced these forms of violence in the past year.

Measures of Violence	Lifetime		Past Year	
	%	N	%	N
Intimate partner violence (composite)	42.2%	45,030	8.2%	8,750
Threats of physical violence	22.8%	24,329	3.6%	3,841
Physical violence	41.6%	44,390	8.1%	8,643
Sexual violence (composite)	29.6%	31,585	1.4%	1,494
Alcohol or drug involved sexual assault	18.0%	19,207	1.2%	1,280
Forcible sexual assault	22.8%	24,329	0.4%	427
Any Violence (composite)	50.9%	54,313	8.5%	9,070

Intimate Partner Violence Estimates:

The intimate partner violence composite includes both threats of physical violence and physical violence.

- 42.2% of adult women (or 45,030) experienced intimate partner violence in their lifetime, with:
 - 22.8% (or 24,329) experiencing threats of physical violence, and
 - 41.6% (or 44,390) experiencing physical violence.
- 8.2% of adult women (or 8,750) experienced intimate partner violence in the past year, with:
 - 3.6% (or 3,841) experiencing threats of physical violence, and
 - 8.1% (or 8,643) experiencing physical violence.

Sexual Violence Estimates:

The sexual violence composite includes both alcohol or drug involved sexual assault and forcible sexual assault.

- 29.6% of adult women (or 31,585) experienced sexual violence in their lifetime, with:
 - 18.0% (or 19,207) experiencing at least one alcohol or drug involved sexual assault, and
 - 22.8% (or 24,329) experiencing at least one forcible sexual assault.
- 1.4% of adult women (or 1,494) experienced sexual violence in the past year, with:
 - 1.2% (or 1,280) experiencing at least one alcohol or drug involved sexual assault, and
 - 0.4% (or 427) experiencing at least one forcible sexual assault.

Important Limitations

The survey excluded non-English speaking women, women without phone access, and women not living in a residence. Estimates may be higher among women excluded from the survey. Estimates may also be conservative because of the continuing stigma of reporting victimization. This survey measured the number of *victims*, not the number of *victimizations*. In addition, not all forms of intimate partner violence or sexual violence were measured. All of these limitations may vary across regions. As a result, the validity of regional comparisons remains unknown.



Intimate Partner Violence and Sexual Violence in the City of Fairbanks: Key Results from the 2011 Alaska Victimization Survey



Out of every 100 adult women who reside in the City of Fairbanks:

50 experienced intimate partner violence (IPV):



31 experienced sexual violence:



57 experienced intimate partner violence, sexual violence, or both:



These lifetime estimates come from a 2011 survey of adult women in the City of Fairbanks.
Source: UAA Justice Center, Alaska Victimization Survey, <http://justice.uaa.alaska.edu/avs>.

Purpose of the Survey

Every human being has the right to be safe and free from violence in their own homes, in their relationships, and in their community. Intimate partner violence and sexual violence are endemic problems. Up until now, regional data were not available to guide planning and policy development or to evaluate the impact of prevention and intervention services. This study provides the first definitive measures of intimate partner violence and sexual violence for the City of Fairbanks. The survey was designed to establish a baseline for the City of Fairbanks. Results can be used to support prevention and intervention efforts that reduce violence against women.

Methodology

A total of 615 adult women from the City of Fairbanks participated in the survey. Respondents were randomly selected by phone (using both land lines and cell phones) from April 2011 to June 2011. Respondents were asked behaviorally specific questions about intimate partner violence (both threats and physical violence). Intimate partners included romantic and sexual partners. Respondents were also asked about sexual violence (both alcohol or drug involved sexual assault and forcible sexual assault). These questions were not limited to intimate partners. Procedures were designed to maximize the safety and confidentiality of all respondents. The survey was approved by multiple institutional review boards and was supported by the Interior Alaska Center for Non-Violent Living and the Fairbanks Domestic Violence Task Force.

Acknowledgments

We sincerely thank the 615 adult women in the City of Fairbanks who invested time and effort to participate in the Alaska victimization survey. They re-lived horrendous experiences, experiences that no one should be subjected to, to help the rest of us understand the extent of intimate partner and sexual violence in the City of Fairbanks. We also thank the Interior Alaska Center for Non-Violent Living and the Fairbanks Domestic Violence Task Force. Funding for this project was provided by the Alaska Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, with additional funding from the Governor's Choose Respect Initiative to end the epidemic of domestic violence and sexual assault in Alaska. The survey was administered by RTI International. Data were analyzed by the UAA Justice Center.

Intimate Partner Violence and Sexual Violence in the City of Fairbanks: Key Results from the 2011 Alaska Victimization Survey

Key Estimates

The following table shows the percentage and number of adult women in the City of Fairbanks who experienced each form of violence. All estimates were weighted to control for selection, non-response, and coverage. Estimates show that 57.0% of adult women in the City of Fairbanks (or 6,142) experienced sexual violence, intimate partner violence, or both, in their lifetime; and 11.5% (or 1,239) experienced these forms of violence in the past year.

Measures of Violence	Lifetime		Past Year	
	%	N	%	N
Intimate partner violence (composite)	49.5%	5,334	10.8%	1,164
Threats of physical violence	30.2%	3,254	6.8%	733
Physical violence	48.8%	5,258	10.3%	1,110
Sexual violence (composite)	31.4%	3,383	2.7%	291
Alcohol or drug involved sexual assault	18.0%	1,940	2.5%	269
Forcible sexual assault	25.3%	2,726	1.4%	151
Any Violence (composite)	57.0%	6,142	11.5%	1,239

Intimate Partner Violence Estimates:

The intimate partner violence composite includes both threats of physical violence and physical violence.

- 49.5% of adult women (or 5,334) experienced intimate partner violence in their lifetime, with:
 - 30.2% (or 3,254) experiencing threats of physical violence, and
 - 48.8% (or 5,258) experiencing physical violence.
- 10.8% of adult women (or 1,164) experienced intimate partner violence in the past year, with:
 - 6.8% (or 733) experiencing threats of physical violence, and
 - 10.3% (or 1,110) experiencing physical violence.

Sexual Violence Estimates:

The sexual violence composite includes both alcohol or drug involved sexual assault and forcible sexual assault.

- 31.4% of adult women (or 3,383) experienced sexual violence in their lifetime, with:
 - 18.0% (or 1,940) experiencing at least one alcohol or drug involved sexual assault, and
 - 25.3% (or 2,726) experiencing at least one forcible sexual assault.
- 2.7% of adult women (or 291) experienced sexual violence in the past year, with:
 - 2.5% (or 269) experiencing at least one alcohol or drug involved sexual assault, and
 - 1.4% (or 151) experiencing at least one forcible sexual assault.

Important Limitations

The survey excluded non-English speaking women, women without phone access, and women not living in a residence. Estimates may be higher among women excluded from the survey. Estimates may also be conservative because of the continuing stigma of reporting victimization. This survey measured the number of *victims*, not the number of *victimizations*. In addition, not all forms of intimate partner violence or sexual violence were measured. All of these limitations may vary across regions. As a result, the validity of regional comparisons remains unknown.



**Intimate Partner Violence and Sexual
Violence in the City and Borough of Juneau:
Key Results from the
2011 Alaska Victimization Survey**



Out of every 100 adult women who reside in the City and Borough of Juneau:

47 experienced intimate partner violence (IPV):



35 experienced sexual violence:



55 experienced intimate partner violence, sexual violence, or both:



These lifetime estimates come from a 2011 survey of adult women in the City and Borough of Juneau.
Source: UAA Justice Center, Alaska Victimization Survey, <http://justice.uaa.alaska.edu/avs>.

Purpose of the Survey

Every human being has the right to be safe and free from violence in their own homes, in their relationships, and in their community. Intimate partner violence and sexual violence are endemic problems. Up until now, regional data were not available to guide planning and policy development or to evaluate the impact of prevention and intervention services. This study provides the first definitive measures of intimate partner violence and sexual violence for the City and Borough of Juneau. The survey was designed to establish a baseline for the City and Borough of Juneau. Results can be used to support prevention and intervention efforts that reduce violence against women.

Methodology

A total of 601 adult women from the City and Borough of Juneau participated in the survey. Respondents were randomly selected by phone (using both land lines and cell phones) from April 2011 to June 2011. Respondents were asked behaviorally specific questions about intimate partner violence (both threats and physical violence). Intimate partners included romantic and sexual partners. Respondents were also asked about sexual violence (both alcohol or drug involved sexual assault and forcible sexual assault). These questions were not limited to intimate partners. Procedures were designed to maximize the safety and confidentiality of all respondents. The survey was approved by multiple institutional review boards and was supported by Aiding Women in Abuse and Rape Emergencies (AWARE).

Acknowledgments

We sincerely thank the 601 adult women in the City and Borough of Juneau who invested time and effort to participate in the Alaska victimization survey. They re-lived horrendous experiences, experiences that no one should be subjected to, to help the rest of us understand the extent of intimate partner and sexual violence in the City and Borough of Juneau. We also thank AWARE. Funding for this project was provided by the Alaska Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, with additional funding from the Governor's Choose Respect Initiative to end the epidemic of domestic violence and sexual assault in Alaska. The survey was administered by RTI International. Data were analyzed by the UAA Justice Center.

Intimate Partner Violence and Sexual Violence in the City and Borough of Juneau: Key Results from the 2011 Alaska Victimization Survey

Key Estimates

The following table shows the percentage and number of adult women in the City and Borough of Juneau who experienced each form of violence. All estimates were weighted to control for selection, non-response, and coverage. Estimates show that 55.4% of adult women in the City and Borough of Juneau (or 6,521) experienced sexual violence, intimate partner violence, or both, in their lifetime; and 12.6% (or 1,483) experienced these forms of violence in the past year.

Measures of Violence	Lifetime		Past Year	
	%	N	%	N
Intimate partner violence (composite)	47.1%	5,544	12.1%	1,424
Threats of physical violence	23.2%	2,731	7.0%	824
Physical violence	45.2%	5,320	10.4%	1,224
Sexual violence (composite)	35.3%	4,155	1.0%	118
Alcohol or drug involved sexual assault	22.1%	2,601	0.5%	59
Forcible sexual assault	23.4%	2,754	0.6%	71
Any Violence (composite)	55.4%	6,521	12.6%	1,483

Intimate Partner Violence Estimates:

The intimate partner violence composite includes both threats of physical violence and physical violence.

- 47.1% of adult women (or 5,544) experienced intimate partner violence in their lifetime, with:
 - 23.2% (or 2,731) experiencing threats of physical violence, and
 - 45.2% (or 5,320) experiencing physical violence.
- 12.1% of adult women (or 1,424) experienced intimate partner violence in the past year, with:
 - 7.0% (or 824) experiencing threats of physical violence, and
 - 10.4% (or 1,224) experiencing physical violence.

Sexual Violence Estimates:

The sexual violence composite includes both alcohol or drug involved sexual assault and forcible sexual assault.

- 35.3% of adult women (or 4,155) experienced sexual violence in their lifetime, with:
 - 22.1% (or 2,601) experiencing at least one alcohol or drug involved sexual assault, and
 - 23.4% (or 2,754) experiencing at least one forcible sexual assault.
- 1.0% of adult women (or 118) experienced sexual violence in the past year, with:
 - 0.5% (or 59) experiencing at least one alcohol or drug involved sexual assault, and
 - 0.6% (or 71) experiencing at least one forcible sexual assault.

Important Limitations

The survey excluded non-English speaking women, women without phone access, and women not living in a residence. Estimates may be higher among women excluded from the survey. Estimates may also be conservative because of the continuing stigma of reporting victimization. This survey measured the number of *victims*, not the number of *victimizations*. In addition, not all forms of intimate partner violence or sexual violence were measured. All of these limitations may vary across regions. As a result, the validity of regional comparisons remains unknown.



Intimate Partner Violence and Sexual Violence in Bristol Bay: Key Results from the 2011 Alaska Victimization Survey



Out of every 100 adult women who reside in the Bristol Bay region:

44 experienced intimate partner violence (IPV):



31 experienced sexual violence:



52 experienced intimate partner violence, sexual violence, or both:



These lifetime estimates come from a 2011 survey of adult women in the Bristol Bay region.
Source: UAA Justice Center, Alaska Victimization Survey, <http://justice.uaa.alaska.edu/avs>.

Purpose of the Survey

Every human being has the right to be safe and free from violence in their own homes, in their relationships, and in their community. Intimate partner violence and sexual violence are endemic problems. Up until now, regional data were not available to guide planning and policy development or to evaluate the impact of prevention and intervention services. This study provides the first definitive measures of intimate partner violence and sexual violence for the Bristol Bay region. The survey was designed to establish a baseline for the Bristol Bay region. Results can be used to support prevention and intervention efforts that reduce violence against women.

Methodology

A total of 374 adult women from the Dillingham Census Area, the Bristol Bay Borough, and the Lake and Peninsula Borough participated in the survey. Respondents were randomly selected by phone (using both land lines and cell phones) from April 2011 to June 2011. Respondents were asked behaviorally specific questions about intimate partner violence (both threats and physical violence). Intimate partners included romantic and sexual partners. Respondents were also asked about sexual violence (both alcohol or drug involved sexual assault and forcible sexual assault). These questions were not limited to intimate partners. Procedures were designed to maximize the safety and confidentiality of all respondents. The survey was approved by multiple institutional review boards and was supported by the Bristol Bay Native Association and Safe and Fear-Free Environment, Inc. (SAFE).

Acknowledgments

We sincerely thank the 374 adult women in the Bristol Bay region who invested time and effort to participate in the Alaska victimization survey. They re-lived horrendous experiences, experiences that no one should be subjected to, to help the rest of us understand the extent of intimate partner and sexual violence in the Bristol Bay region. We also thank the Bristol Bay Native Association and Safe and Fear-Free Environment, Inc. (SAFE). Funding for this project was provided by the Alaska Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault. Additional funding was provided through the Governor's Choose Respect Initiative to end the epidemic of domestic violence and sexual assault in Alaska. The survey was administered by RTI International. Data were analyzed by the UAA Justice Center.

Intimate Partner Violence and Sexual Violence in Bristol Bay: Key Results from the 2011 Alaska Victimization Survey

Key Estimates

The following table shows the percentage and number of adult women in the Bristol Bay region who experienced each form of violence. All estimates were weighted to control for selection, non-response, and coverage. Estimates show that 51.7% of adult women in the Bristol Bay region (or 1,246) experienced sexual violence, intimate partner violence, or both, in their lifetime; and 14.4% (or 347) experienced these forms of violence in the past year.

Measures of Violence	Lifetime		Past Year	
	%	N	%	N
Intimate partner violence (composite)	44.2%	1,066	12.3%	297
Threats of physical violence	23.7%	571	3.2%	77
Physical violence	43.7%	1,054	12.2%	294
Sexual violence (composite)	31.2%	752	4.4%	106
Alcohol or drug involved sexual assault	22.0%	530	3.7%	89
Forcible sexual assault	22.4%	540	2.0%	48
Any Violence (composite)	51.7%	1,246	14.4%	347

Intimate Partner Violence Estimates:

The intimate partner violence composite includes both threats of physical violence and physical violence.

- 44.2% of adult women (or 1,066) experienced intimate partner violence in their lifetime, with:
 - 23.7% (or 571) experiencing threats of physical violence, and
 - 43.7% (or 1,054) experiencing physical violence.
- 12.3% of adult women (or 297) experienced intimate partner violence in the past year, with:
 - 3.2% (or 77) experiencing threats of physical violence, and
 - 12.2% (or 294) experiencing physical violence.

Sexual Violence Estimates:

The sexual violence composite includes both alcohol or drug involved sexual assault and forcible sexual assault.

- 31.2% of adult women (or 752) experienced sexual violence in their lifetime, with:
 - 22.0% (or 530) experiencing at least one alcohol or drug involved sexual assault, and
 - 22.4% (or 540) experiencing at least one forcible sexual assault.
- 4.4% of adult women (or 106) experienced sexual violence in the past year, with:
 - 3.7% (or 89) experiencing at least one alcohol or drug involved sexual assault, and
 - 2.0% (or 48) experiencing at least one forcible sexual assault.

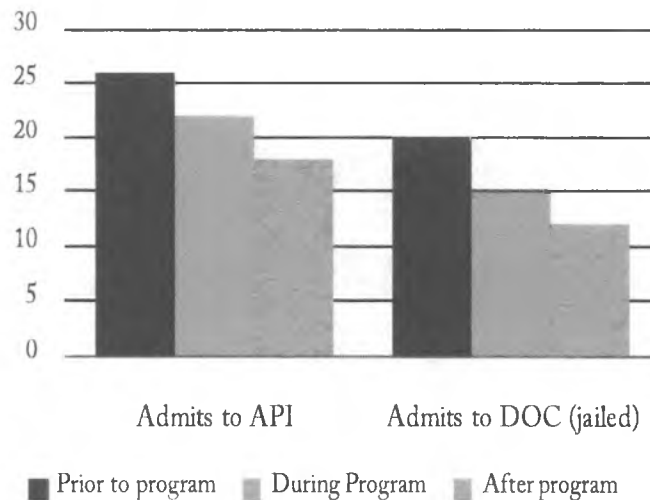
Important Limitations

The survey excluded non-English speaking women, women without phone access, and women not living in a residence. Estimates may be higher among women excluded from the survey. Estimates may also be conservative because of the continuing stigma of reporting victimization. This survey measured the number of *victims*, not the number of *victimizations*. In addition, not all forms of intimate partner violence or sexual violence were measured. All of these limitations may vary across regions. As a result, the validity of regional comparisons remains unknown.

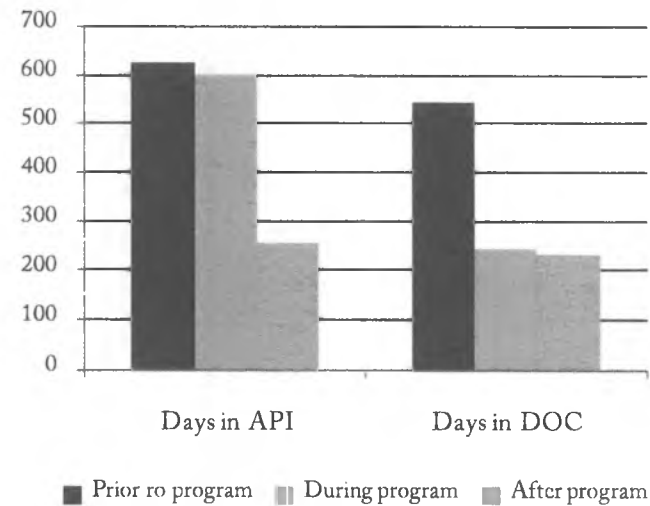
Results for Beneficiaries

Bridge Home program outcomes

API* & DOC** Admits



Days in API* & DOC**



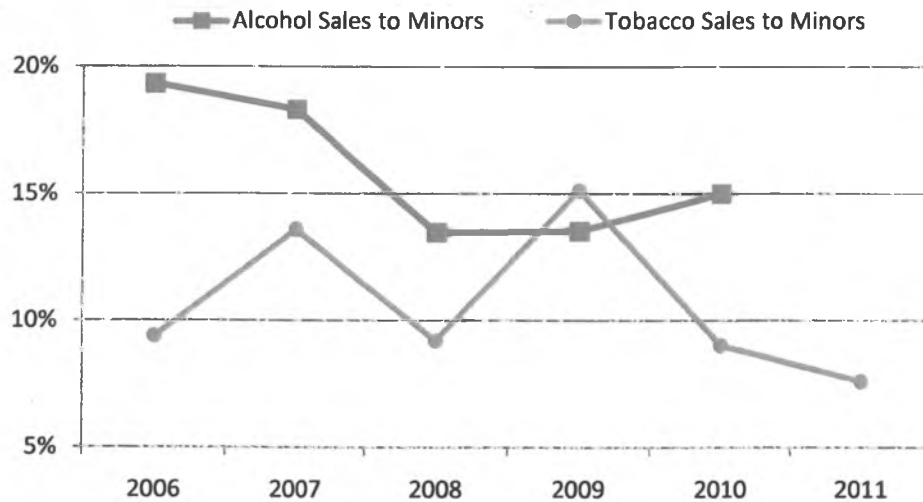
*API = Alaska Psychiatric Institute **DOC = Department of Corrections
 Number of Participants = 55 Data from 10/15/10 Grant Report

- **Outcomes 1 year prior, 1 year during and 1 year after participation for participants in Bridge Home program at Anchorage Community Mental Health Services**

Alaska Alcohol vs. Tobacco Sales to Minors

SFY2006 - 2011

SFY	Alcohol Sales to Minors			Tobacco Sales to Minors *
	A	B	C	
	# Vendor Checks	# Sales	Violation Rate (B / A)	
2006	874	169	19.3%	9.4%
2007	1,037	190	18.3%	13.6%
2008	609	82	13.5%	9.2%
2009	614	83	13.5%	15.1%
2010	700	105	15.0%	9.0%
2011	n/a	n/a		7.6%



* Alaska tobacco sales to minors are represented by the Synar Retailer Violation Rate (RVR). (The federal Synar Amendment requires states to conduct investigations related to the sale of tobacco to minors.)

Synar investigations cross state fiscal years. For instance, the 2011 RVR reflects investigations conducted between June 1 and September 30, 2010. The 2011 RVR is provisional, pending federal approval.



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Remarks at Crime Summit
Senate Judiciary Committee - January 25, 2012
Janet McCabe, Chair, Partners for Progress

Thanks for Focusing on Cost-Effective Justice!

Thank you for recognizing the value Cost-Effective Justice at this summit. I feel very optimistic that under the effective leadership of Carmen Gutierrez in her role as Chair of the Reentry Task Force, the Legislature, Administration, Court System, and the Private Sector have all been actively involved in achieving Smart Justice. Collaboration is the key to "turning the curve" by reducing criminal recidivism and increasing public safety.

This month Senator French sent his constituents a message asking what we thought should be done about crime in Alaska. My answer is: Keep up the pressure to achieve Cost-Effective Justice. Reducing recidivism will take a lot of ongoing attention by the Legislature. It will mean looking at the unintended consequences of some existing laws. Cost-Effective or Smart Justice is more difficult than putting people in jail, but it is the only way to reduce recidivism and cut prison costs in a lasting way. The ripple effects of success are huge, in terms of the wellbeing of families, children, employers and the safety of the community at large.

Community Role - How 24/7 Sobriety Monitoring Fits In

There is a growing appreciation of the role and responsibility of the community in achieving Smart Justice goals. Community non-profits and the business sector need to provide reasonable opportunities for housing and employment for returning citizens, and the general public needs to support these efforts.

To build community support, people need to see effective systems in place that protect them against alcohol-induced crime during the period of transition from prison to community, particularly protection against DUI. 24/7 Sobriety Monitoring is a powerful tool for meeting this goal. Partners for Progress opened Anchorage's 24/7 Sobriety Monitoring site last July. The project was designed by a stakeholders' committee led by Anchorage Police Chief Mark Mew, that included AWAIC, DMV and DOC, as well as Municipal and State representatives. The Municipal Prosecutor and I met with Jeff Jessee and he expressed his support. Anchorage Mayor, Dan Sullivan also supports the program, and has included 24/7 as a proposed operating fund item in Anchorage's FY 13 "blue book".

24/7 Participants: The Anchorage Police Department and Municipal Prosecutor proposed that the new program start with a test group of misdemeanants charged with domestic violence, child abuse and neglect having a nexus in alcoholism. The goal was to find offenders who are not abusive or neglectful except when they are drinking. The committee endorsed this proposal as an excellent choice, appropriate for Anchorage, but also because

they thought 24/7 sobriety monitoring of this population would have statewide applicability.

24/7 Program: The municipal prosecutor and public defender select prospective participants for the program. They are offered dismissal of charges at program completion as an inducement to join 24/7. A strong additional motivator is often their desire not to lose custody of their children. If prospective participants accept the offer, they are court-ordered into the program during a session for municipal cases. New participants are enrolled in 24/7 by the Program Manager while still at the courthouse. They start testing that same night.

The 24/7 site is located in a mid-town Anchorage in a commercial building with plenty of parking and bus access. Since July 23rd the site has been open and testing participants every day, morning and evening, regardless of weather. Our site manager is a retired DOC Sergeant.

The program follows the model that was developed in South Dakota and uses the same software and equipment. Under court order, participants must appear at the site between 7 and 9 in the morning and evening. It takes about 45 seconds to give them a breath test. Results are shown to them and recorded in a remote data base. The cost is \$2 per test. Spacing of the tests is sufficient to assure absolute sobriety. Incidents of noncompliance are reported from the site to the Municipality and the Court, and sanctions are prompt.

24/7 Results: Data show that the program is effective in keeping people sober. As of Sunday night (1/22/12), 1450 tests had been conducted and 1448 (99.9 %) of those showed no indication of drinking. The program's first participant who entered at the start on July 23 has completed her six-month program with no failed tests. Her charge of child neglect was dismissed. Thus far, one participant tested positive and has failed the program.

24/7 monitoring is not intended as a form of treatment, but, rather, as a tool to assure sobriety. However, the experience of being in 24/7 does appear to have a long-term positive effect on behavior. A study by the South Dakota Attorney General found this to be the case. We will know more definitively at the end of this month when the RAND Corporation will release an impartial evaluation of the program outside. From what they are able to tell us now, the results are very positive.

After observing a session at the Anchorage site, it is not hard to see why the program may have lasting beneficial effects. Participants come in, are greeted warmly, blow a .000, see their test results and leave. Every day, twice a day they are rewarded by the knowledge of one more success. Doing this 180 or 360 times is bound to have an impact. The program requires participants to actively engage in their monitoring and to make contact with

supportive people twice each day. They develop a personal sense of responsibility and create their own success.

Program Size - Expansion Possibilities: The current program is small. We have 10 participants and expect to have a total of 30 this fiscal year from the test group. The site is functioning well, and has an estimated capacity of up to 100. Partners for Progress has been working with the Parole Board, and the Anchorage Probation Office to gain participants from an additional source. They have told us to expect referrals next month.

A highly useful and effective way to make fuller use of the existing Anchorage 24/7 site would require legislation for an Anchorage pilot project. South Dakota makes major use of 24/7 as a tool to assure the sobriety of DUI offenders who would otherwise lose their licenses. Trends in South Dakota since 2005 show a direct correlation between the expansion of 24/7 and a decrease in fatal accidents involving alcohol. The program has worked so well that Primero Insurance reduces SR 22 insurance costs for people on 24/7 by 10 percent.

In Alaska a license to drive is often essential for employment. License revocation creates a Hobson's choice between supporting a family and being lawful. This seems particularly counter-productive for therapeutic court graduates who have developed sobriety and self-sufficiency under a rigorous 18-month program. As one therapeutic court judge has said, "Work, which is critical to rehabilitation and thus public safety, is extremely difficult for people who cannot drive. By denying a license, we limit rehabilitation and increase the risk of ultimate failure."

The Criminal Justice Working Group has recognized this situation, and created a study group to analyze unintended effects of license suspension and revocation. A pilot project allowing Anchorage Wellness Court graduates to drive with a license conditioned on twice-daily 24/7 sobriety monitoring could assist the CJWG study group by demonstrating a new approach to people who would otherwise lose their licenses for life.



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Anchorage 24/7 Sobriety Monitoring

What is 24/7

24/7 Sobriety Monitoring requires twice daily breath tests enforced by swift, certain and proportionate consequences for any indication of alcohol consumption. The program is an excellent system for assuring the absolute all-day, each-day sobriety of offenders who would otherwise have to be incarcerated because of their potential danger to the public as indicated by previous violent or irresponsible behavior while drunk. In Anchorage, where Alaska's first 24/7 site was opened on July 23, the program is currently being used by the Municipality for individuals with misdemeanor Domestic Violence, Assault, Child Abuse and Neglect charges resulting from actions that occurred during episodes of drunkenness.

Provided by

- Partners for Progress funds and manages the test site and keeps it open for two-hour testing sessions in every morning and evening throughout the year.
- The Municipality of Anchorage and the Court System provide swift and certain response to failed tests or no-shows.

Location and Access

- **207 East Northern Lights, Suite 113 in midtown Anchorage**, a large pinkish building at the corner of Northern Lights and Cordova. The building is next to The Greek Corner and directly across from Blockbuster and Chuck E Cheese.
- Enter from the main door at the rear of the building and walk about 20 feet down the hall to the test site in Suite 113 on the right.
- Ample free parking surrounds the building.
- There is a bus stop on Northern Lights directly in front of the building.
- In the evening after 7:00 PM the building is locked and participants must use the intercom or the doorbell at the back entrance to be let in by staff, or call them in the site at 272-1199.

Hours

- Morning testing – 7:00 to 9:00 AM
- Evening testing – 7:00 to 9:00 PM

Costs

- Participants must pay \$2.00 a test (\$4.00 a day or \$28.00 a week) at the site.

Contact

Melanie Edwards, Program Manager
Tel: 907-441-4480
Email: maddhouse@gci.net

24/7 Committee

Chief Mark Mew, APD

Janet McCabe, Chair, Partners for Progress

Doug Wooliver, Alaska Court Administration

Cindy Franklin, Prosecutor, MOA

Captain Ross Plummer, APD

Judge Jim Wanamaker (retired), Partners for Progress

Carmen Gutierrez, DOC

Kevin Waring, Partners for Progress

Claire Waddoup, ED, Partners for Progress

Max Holmquist, Gorton and Logue

Carrie Longoria, MOA, DHHS

Melissa Emmal, AWAIC

Judge Cathy Easter, Anchorage Wellness Court

Judge Dave Wallace, Anchorage Wellness Court

Melanie Edwards, 24/7 Program Manager, Partners for Progress

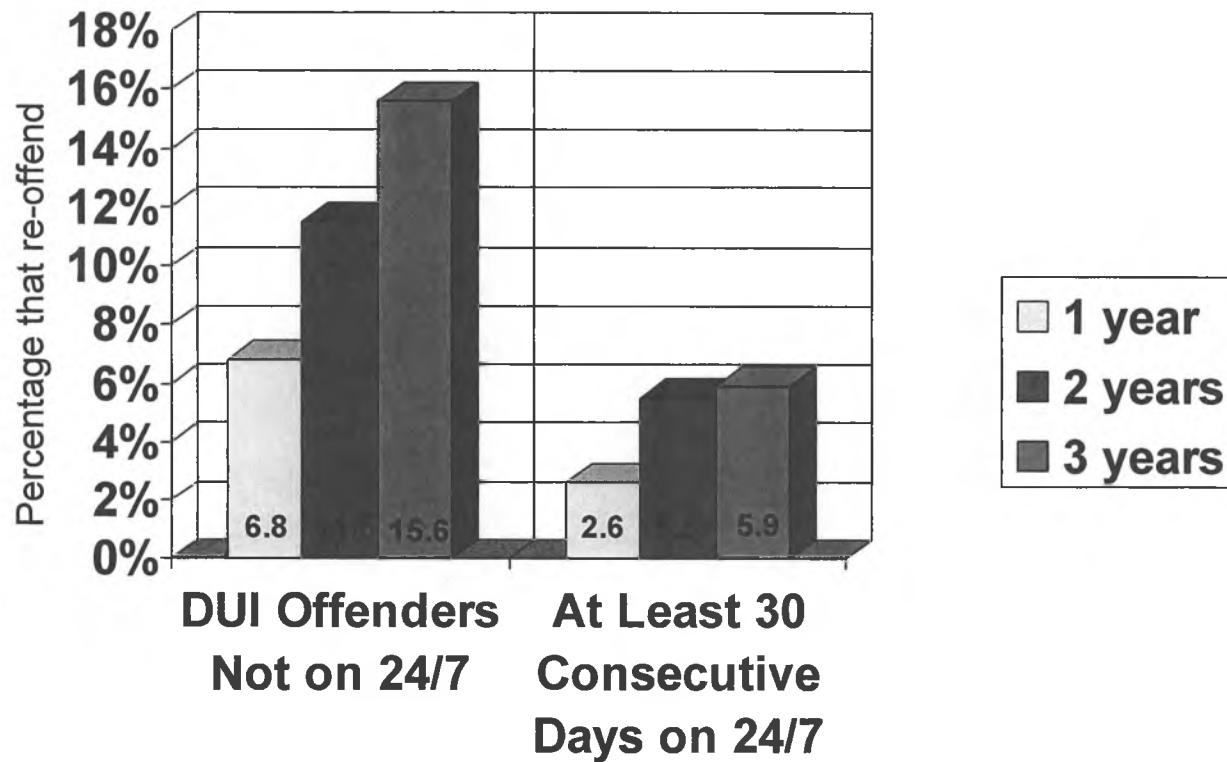
Tiffany Thomas, DMV

Carrie Belden, Executive Director, Alaska Parole Board

Keith Thayer, Anchorage Area Manager

Post-24/7 Recidivism South Dakota

Analyses by the South Dakota Attorney General's Office found that offenders placed at least 30 consecutive days on 24/7 are subsequently less likely to commit another DUI offense.



SOURCE: South Dakota Attorney General's Office, www.state.sd.us/attorney

South Dakota



- 814,000 people
- 48% live in rural SD
- In 2005, SD ranked 5th worst in alcohol related fatal crashes
- 36% of all felonies were DUIs
- 10% of all males under 50 have been on 24/7

TARGET GROUP and GOAL

- Defendant sobriety- 24/7 (NO ALCOHOL NO DRUGS NO BARS)
- (5 county pilot) Anyone arrested for DUI 2nd or more imposed as a condition of bond
- (And now) – used as a bond condition, DUI 2 or more, vehicular homicide, vehicular battery, bond or post sentence probation any offense, prison parole any offense, family court , domestic violence, DUI court/drug court, and DUI conditional permits

Alco-Sensor FST



The Alco-Sensor FST is the newest instrument in the Alco Sensor product line. Offering rapid and accurate testing. No court challenges and extremely durable instrument. Designed to do 150 test per hour.

BREATH TESTING RESULTS

(LATEST PUBLISHED STATS OCT 2011)

(twice per day is the backbone of 24/7 testing)

- 20,000 PARTICIPANT 2 x day SINCE FEB. 05
- 1,600 ACTIVE PARTICIPANTS STATEWIDE AVE.
- ADMINISTERED 4.22 MILLION TWICE PER DAY TESTS
- PASS RATE OF 99.4%
- .3% FAILED THE BREATH TEST
- .3% DID NOT SHOW FOR TESTING
- $4.22 \text{ MILLION TESTS} / 2 = 2.1\text{M DAYS} \times \68 PER DAY
COSTS = MILLIONS IN SAVINGS?

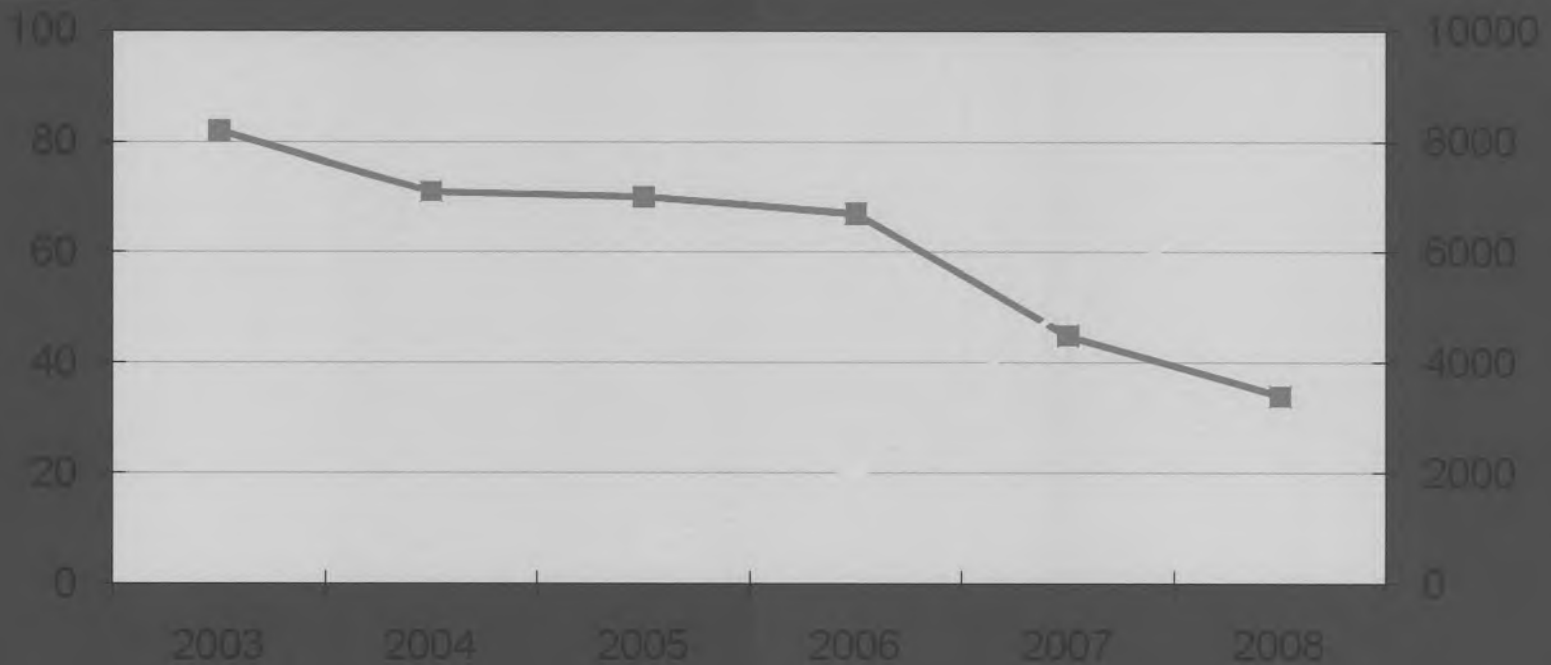
(*estimated SAVINGS ON JAIL FEES FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT)

Agency work load data

- 60 % always show on time and have clean testing (no failures) during participation
- 40 % have at least 1 type of failure during participation
 - 19 % have 1 failure
 - 12 % have two failures
 - 5 % have three failures
 - 9 % have four or more failure

(source Mt. Plains Evaluation)

Alcohol-Impaired MV Fatalities and 24/7 Participation



■ Alc. Imp. MV Fatalities

● 24/7 Participants

BENEFITS OF 24/7

- Reduced alcohol related fatal crashes
- Family is safer – reduced incidents of other crimes where alcohol and drugs were a factor
- Helps with the efficiencies of probation, parole, and DUI courts (case management)
- Defendant will spend less time in jail – alternative to incarceration
- Treatment prospects improve
- Participant's employer happy
- NO COST TO THE TAXPAYER

CONTACT INFORMATION

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24/7 Changing Behavior

PEOPLE DO NOT CHANGE
BEHAVIOR UNTIL ALL THE
OTHER ALTERNATIVES ARE
WORSE

24/7 Sobriety Objectives

The Goals:

- “Keep them Sober” requiring defendant sobriety- 24/7
- Reduce incarceration rates (local and state)
- Reduce alcohol related injury and fatal crashes
- Save taxpayers money
- Prison cells freed up
- Defender pay model
- Participants working providing for families
- Reduction in crime and recidivism
- Reduction or elimination of work release programs
- Set the stage for long term sobriety and behavior changes with treatment protocols and return of cognitive skills .

What is 24/7 ?

- The 24/7 Sobriety Project is a court or corrections - based management program originally designed to deal with growing jail and prison populations;
- The 24/7 Sobriety Project is a testing and monitoring program for alcohol and illegal drugs that serves as an alternative to incarceration, allows people to work and remain in the community, continuing to drive if eligible, care for their families, and stay out of the criminal justice system;
- Violation of program rules leads to immediate, measured, sure and swift sanction (usually brief incarceration of the offender);

24/7 Project Background

Facts:

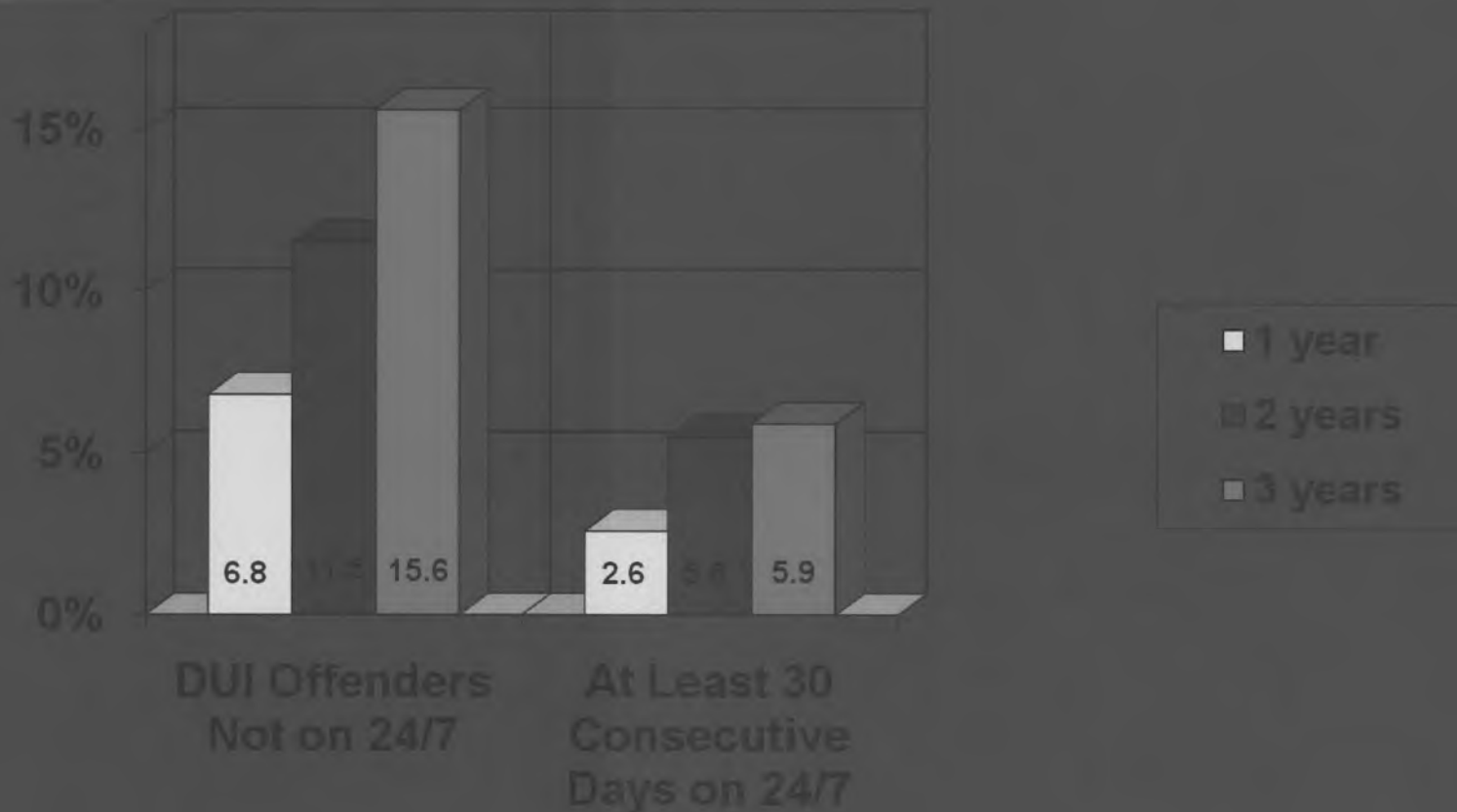
- For decades alcohol and drugs have driven the criminal justice system
- 45% of traffic fatalities are alcohol related
- 85% of prison populations in SD have an admitted alcohol or drug problem
- 15% of prison population is Felony DUI
- 35% of all felonies are DUI Felony / Vehicular Battery / Vehicular Homicide
- 57% of all felonies are DUI and controlled substances
- 18% of persons convicted for DUI 1 get a second conviction for DUI 2
- 41% of all misdemeanor filings are DUI 1 and DUI 2

TESTING METHODOLOGIES

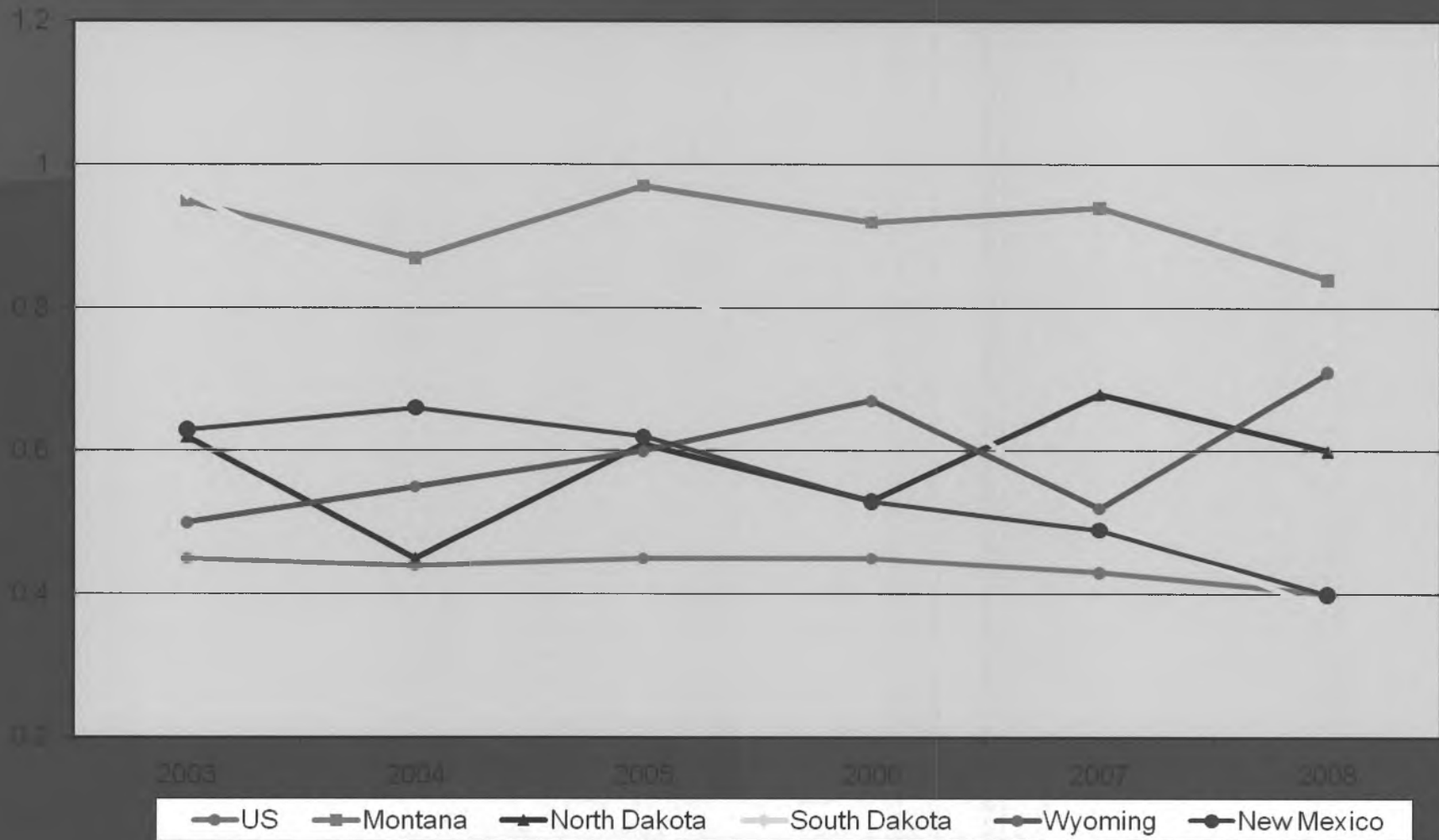
- TWICE PER DAY BREATH TESTING
- TRANSDERMAL MONITORING
- RANDOM OR SCHEDULED UA
- DRUG PATCH

Recidivism Rates under 24/7

Mountain Plains Evaluation and Study February 2011



Alcohol-Impaired Motor Vehicle Fatalities/Vehicle Miles Traveled



STATE OF ALASKA

SEAN PARNELL, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES
DIVISION OF JUVENILE JUSTICE

McLaughlin Youth Center
2600 Providence Drive
Anchorage, AK 99508
Phone: (907) 261-4399
Fax: (907) 261-4308

STEP UP – A PROGRAM FOR EXPELLED/SUSPENDED YOUTH

The genesis of the Step Up program began in 2007 with the recognition that expelled/long term suspended youth from the Anchorage School District (ASD) represent a risk to the community. The data was clear; many of these youth become dropouts, some become involved in the juvenile system, they are at a higher risk of becoming gang involved, many become a drain on social welfare networks, and it is well established that a failure to obtain a high school diploma will cause them to earn substantially less income in their lifetime. ASD, Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ), the City of Anchorage, Nine Star, United Way, and other concerned individuals started to meet on what should be done. The Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Policy Team, which was formed under the Mayor of Anchorage's Office helped provide the oversight and political will to move forward. Slowly and deliberately, the Step Up program was thus conceived, designed, developed, and implemented after much hard work.

Step Up is a proactive education program now operated cooperatively by DJJ and ASD. DJJ provides Juvenile Justice Officer Staff, rent for the space, food supplies and ASD provides the teaching staff, a counselor, equipment and other support services. The focus is to transition students back to school, assist in credit recovery with a sense of purpose and philosophy. We are inclusive, build on the strengths of families and competency driven, requiring accountability of youth and parents. We are focused on our goal of student's succeeding in academics, improving in social and emotional growth areas to make Anchorage a safer community. Service learning is also a huge component of the program, with youth participating in service learning at least twice a week. Many of these service learning events translate into employment for youth. Additionally, Step Up also provides ART (Aggression Replacement Therapy) and other support services to these youth.

The program opened its doors in the fall of September, 2009 with a grand opening in a very small space with many dignitaries present including Governor Parnell. It was recognized by many that this was a new and important effort in dealing with troubled youth who were not succeeding in a traditional comprehensive school. The program started purposely small, with only 12 slots available for high school expelled/suspended youth. In the fall of 2011, Step Up expanded to 25 slots for both high school and middle school youth who have been expelled or long-term suspended. We anticipate being full or close to full once all the referrals have been dealt with.

Step Up has steadily grown in success. The first year we experienced some bumps in the road with referrals and other transition efforts. This has greatly improved and the program is operating extremely smooth, with virtually no incidents of misbehavior at the program. The success of the program is due to a great number of factors, including the structure, curriculum, service learning, engagement of the youth, and having hand selected top notch staff.

The following statistics are very new of course since Step Up is a little over two years old and the initial size only allowed for 12 youth in the program. No less, we believe the initial statistics are extremely encouraging and very informative of what should happen in the future.

Total two year enrollment	53 students	
Graduated from Step Up with Diploma	5	9%
Returned to ASD schools	25	47%
Moved out of District	6	12%
Step Up return (to the next year)	5	9%
Transferred to Ninestar GED program	2	4%
Enrolled at Treatment Facility	1	2%
Detained at McLaughlin Youth Center	4	8%
Unknown	5	9%

- 100% of students that returned to ASD schools had zero long-term suspensions
- 75% of students that returned to ASD had zero discipline infractions
- 88% successfully transitioned out of Step Up

* We recognize of course that the longer that we follow these former Step Up residents the more time exists for them to run in to trouble.

Ethnicity of the 53 students

Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	36%
African American	23%
Caucasian	21%
Mixed	7%
Alaska Native	6%
Asian	2%

*** Student Success Stories from Step Up (fictitious names, histories are accurate)**

Steve Seward 16, male, White

Student was a sophomore at a comprehensive high school when he was expelled for a presumptive one year for weapon/firearms, assault, criminal acts, and prohibited organizations. Around the same time, his best friend was shot and killed in a warehouse party. He stated that at this time his life of drugs and violence came crashing down and he knew he needed to turn things around. After time at the McLaughlin Youth Facility, he decided that Step Up was his last option for a high school diploma. A search through his school district discipline records show that his expulsion was the 1st infraction he had at school. Student came to Step Up as junior with 10.75 credits. While with us, he gained 8 credits, completed all his requirements to be reinstated with the school district, and then transitioned to an alternative school where he finished up his last remaining credits and graduated with his diploma. He was also offered and completed an internship with USKH an engineering firm in Anchorage. This came about after the Step Up students took a field trip to USKH and this student impressed the USKH staff to the point of them offering him this opportunity. He then went on to work for UPS. He has come back to Step Up since he left to talk with the other students about choosing different paths.

George Fairbanks 19, male, Black

Student was a senior at a comprehensive high school when he was placed on a 45 day suspension with a recommendation for expulsion for fighting. This was his 3rd high school fight. His discipline records show that he had 8 out-of-school-suspensions, ranging from 1 to 45 days, in a 4 year period. These incidents ranged from reckless and unsafe behavior, sexual harassment, fighting, and theft/robbery. Student had also previously been expelled from the district but was able to complete his reinstatement criteria and return to school. However, within 5 months of returning, he was put up for expulsion again after getting into another fight. The decision was made to have him attend Step Up to finish up his remaining 1.5 credits. He came to Step Up, completed his credits, and was granted his diploma. This student had attended the Continuation Program, a school for students who were expelled for drugs and alcohol. This was a special deal for him as he was expelled for violent incidents and never substance use issues. He was in and out of Continuation 3 times in 2 years. All in all, this student switched school placements 11 times in 4 years before he was finally able to get his high school diploma through Step Up. We have had all 3 brothers from this family at Step Up, with 2 of them receiving high school diplomas from the program.

Dillingham Xander 17, male, Hmong

Student was a junior at a comprehensive high school when he was expelled for assault. Between the dates of 2/18/2009 and 1/6/2011, he had been in 6 different incidents ranging from assaults, fighting, and threats. He was out of school on 5 different suspensions ranging from 5 to 45 days. He came to Step Up in the 11th grade with only 4.5 credits. He should have had 15 credits. While at Step Up, this student worked extremely hard and was able to increase his credits to 11.75. He also completed all his reinstatement criteria and was reinstated with the school district. He also passed the writing HSGQE while at Step Up. We were able to transition him back into the district and he is currently attending an alternative school with a graduation date of December 2012.

Cindy Alison Stebbins 17, female, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander

Student was a senior at a comprehensive high school when she was placed on a long term suspension for fighting/physical violence. This was her 2nd fight and 3rd act of physical violence at school in 2 years; however, student had a much longer discipline history going back to her 6th grade year. The decision was made to place her at Step Up to complete the rest of her credits. Student had spent time at the Continuation Program, another school set up for student on long term suspensions and expulsions prior to attending Step Up. Student was successful at Step Up and was able to complete her last 5.5 credits and received her High School Diploma.

LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH REPORT

OCTOBER 21, 2011



REPORT NUMBER 12.044

STATISTICS ON CRIME IN URBAN ALASKA, 2001-2010

PREPARED FOR SENATOR HOLLIS FRENCH

BY TIM SPENGLER, LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

You asked for crime statistics in urban Alaska over the last decade.¹ Specifically, you wished to view crime data from Anchorage, Fairbanks, Kenai and Soldotna, and Palmer and Wasilla, as well as statewide figures, regarding the following:

- Murders
- Rapes and sexual assaults
- Felony assaults
- Robberies
- Violent crime totals
- Population of the above-mentioned cities
- Cost per year spent on incarcerated Alaskans with annual percentage increase
- The number of felony and misdemeanor filings and convictions in the Alaska Court System and the number of those convicted that were repeat offenders

We present data on violent crimes in Alaska for calendar years 2000 through 2009 in Table 1 on the following pages.² You will notice that violent crime totals have risen in most communities—particularly in Anchorage and statewide. In Table 1, we highlight (in light blue) the total violent crime highs and lows for each jurisdiction over this ten-year time period.

¹ This report is an update of legislative research report 08.073 from December 24, 2007.

² Statistics for 2010 are not currently available but, according to Kathryn Monfreda, chief of the Criminal Records and Identifications Bureau for the Department of Public Safety, (907-269-5581) these figures should be accessible in the near future.

TABLE 1: VIOLENT CRIMES IN SELECTED ALASKA COMMUNITIES, 2000-2009

Year	Crimes				
	Murder	Rape/Attempted Rape	Felony Assault	Robberies	Total Violent Crimes
Anchorage					
2000	11	195	974	346	1,526
2001	10	211	1,146	385	1,752
2002	18	254	1,068	382	1,722
2003	17	247	1,152	340	1,756
2004	14	264	1,497	319	2,094
2005	16	224	1,411	386	2,037
2006	17	250	1,868	470	2,605
2007	22	258	1,676	455	2,411
2008	12	263	1,834	544	2,653
2009	15	282	1,668	534	2,499
Fairbanks					
2000	2	59	109	39	209
2001	4	58	129	31	222
2002	2	38	214	33	287
2003	4	42	212	42	300
2004	2	46	134	47	229
2005	2	44	196	62	304
2006	1	67	155	47	270
2007	5	43	175	42	265
2008	3	41	208	28	280
2009	0	60	167	46	273
Kenai/Soldotna					
2000	0	3	75	3	81
2001	0	10	64	5	79
2002	1	8	57	6	72
2003	0	15	63	5	83
2004	0	12	40	2	54
2005	1	7	42	1	51
2006	0	5	35	1	41
2007	1	4	42	4	51
2008	0	3	57	2	62
2009	0	4	45	3	52
Palmer/Wasilla					
2000	0	1	91	9	101
2001	0	3	81	8	92
2002	0	4	106	8	118
2003	1	2	157	7	167
2004	0	2	128	7	137
2005	0	4	138	11	153
2006	0	3	60	7	70
2007	0	8	103	3	114
2008	0	1	115	7	123
2009	0	6	88	8	102

TABLE 1: VIOLENT CRIMES IN SELECTED ALASKA COMMUNITIES, 2000-2009 (CONTINUED)

Year	Crimes				Total Violent Crimes
	Murder	Rape/Attempted Rape	Felony Assault	Robberies	
Statewide Totals					
2000	29	468	2,294	468	3,259
2001	39	479	2,548	496	3,562
2002	34	502	2,518	484	3,538
2003	43	575	2,638	442	3,698
2004	36	547	2,963	431	3,977
2005	32	524	3,040	531	4,127
2006	34	495	3,355	589	4,473
2007	42	514	3,294	577	4,427
2008	30	446	3,334	642	4,452
2009	21	503	3,357	643	4,524

Notes: Sexual assaults where the victim is a non-consenting female are included in the Rape/Attempted Rape category. Sexual assaults where the victim is a male, or where no carnal knowledge occurs, are not reflected in this table. The Uniform Crime Report lists such crimes in a separate "sex offense" category. Violent crimes in this table fall under AS 11.41.

Sources: Uniform Crime Reports, *Crime Reported in Alaska, 2000-2009*, Alaska Department of Public Safety
<http://www.dps.state.ak.us/statewide/UCR.aspx>

INCARCERATION COSTS

The cost of care for incarcerated Alaskan's has risen over the last decade. For example, in FY 2001, institutional care in the state cost around \$112 a day, while in FY 2011 the cost was about \$136 a day. Similar cost increases occurred for community residential centers, community jails, and for out of state incarceration. We include, as Attachment A, a detailed look at the Department of Corrections' (DOC) cost of care for the last eleven fiscal years, provided by the department's Division of Administrative Services.³ This attachment also chronicles the state's rising overall expenditures on prisoner care; in FY 2001, for example, the overall cost of care was around \$148 million, while in FY 2010, costs were nearly \$236 million—an increase of more than \$87 million.

POPULATION OF SELECTED ALASKA CITIES

Table 2, below, enumerates the estimated population of the cities in Alaska that you are interested in, for each year from 2001 through 2010. The population figures for Kenai and Soldotna are combined as are those for Palmer and Wasilla. These figures do not reflect the entire population of the Kenai Peninsula Borough, the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, or the Fairbanks North Star Borough, but only the specific cities requested. You will see that the population increased by the greatest percentage over the decade in Palmer and Wasilla at nearly 20 percent, while Anchorage and statewide growth was around six and a half percent.

³Leslie Houston, director of the Division of Administrative Services for the DOC, and our contact for this report, can be reached at (907) 465-3339.

TABLE 2: POPULATIONS OF SELECTED CITIES IN ALASKA 2001-2010

Year	Anchorage	Fairbanks	Kenai/Soldotna	Palmer/Wasilla	Statewide Totals
2001	264,600	29,611	10,715	10,354	632,716
2002	267,339	29,941	10,957	11,085	641,729
2003	272,304	29,156	11,254	11,987	649,466
2004	276,865	30,402	10,756	11,757	659,653
2005	277,157	31,478	10,742	12,120	667,146
2006	281,831	30,580	10,737	12,414	674,583
2007	281,151	32,266	11,003	12,876	680,169
2008	282,871	31,694	11,166	12,890	686,818
2009	289,230	32,346	11,401	13,432	697,828
2010	291,826	31,535	11,263	13,768	710,231
Change 2001-2010	6.5%	3.3%	0.2%	19.9%	6.6%

Notes: Population estimates from 2001 through 2009 are as of July 1 of each year. Data from 2010 are from the US Census Bureau.

Sources: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section, Population Estimates, and the US Census Bureau <http://labor.alaska.gov/research/pop/popest.htm>.

CONVICTIONS AND CRIMINAL CASE FILINGS

We provide data regarding criminal cases with convictions from 2003 through 2010, along with whether the perpetrator was a repeat offender, in Attachment B. The Alaska Court System (ACS) compiled this information from its CourtView Case Management System, which has been implemented in Alaska over the last several years. Cases reflected in these tables are from the courts in Anchorage, Palmer (which includes the entire Mat-Su Valley), Fairbanks, Kotzebue, Nome, Barrow, and Unalakleet. For each fiscal year, the tables display the total number of felony and misdemeanor convictions, as well as the number of those committed by repeat offenders. The total number of convictions during this time period ranged from a low of 14,752 in 2004 to a high of 18,423 in 2008. Generally, around 63 percent of individuals who had criminal convictions between 2003 and 2010 had prior convictions.

Table 3 enumerates the total number of criminal case filings, both felony and misdemeanor, from FY 2003 through FY 2010, in selected Alaska locations.⁴ We obtained these data from Alaska Court System personnel as well as the ACS's Annual Statistical report on misdemeanors and felonies in Alaska. Please note that Wasilla and the entire Mat-Su Valley are included in the Palmer figures. As you will notice, felony criminal case filings have risen from 2,612 in FY 2003 to nearly 4,700 in fiscal year 2010. Misdemeanor filings have been more or less flat over this time period.

⁴ Table 3 provides data on the same court locations reviewed in Legislative Research Report 08.073; these courts represent about 75 percent of total cases statewide.

TABLE 3: ALASKA COURT SYSTEM CRIMINAL CASE FILINGS, FY 2003-FY 2010

Felony									
Court District	Location	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10
2	Barrow	58	58	64	65	66	62	56	95
	Kotzebue	180	199	236	198	176	141	144	124
	Nome	168	147	121	141	137	159	124	131
	Unalakleet	Felonies are reflected in Nome's figures							
3	Anchorage	1,249	1,838	2,203	2,440	2,884	3,072	2,781	3,026
	Palmer	435	600	563	537	542	624	557	541
4	Fairbanks	522	481	650	749	675	598	650	780
Total		2,612	3,323	3,837	4,130	4,480	4,656	4,312	4,697
Misdemeanor									
Court District	Location	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10
2	Barrow	654	526	442	495	531	576	528	539
	Kotzebue	891	668	756	667	792	815	700	589
	Nome	908	799	700	730	871	840	768	708
	Unalakleet	172	130	106	97	35	83	64	104
3	Anchorage	11,944	11,388	10,119	11,107	11,115	11,751	12,324	11,728
	Palmer	2,170	2,873	3,006	2,967	2,836	3,159	2,747	3,024
4	Fairbanks	4,302	4,011	3,801	4,191	3,737	3,892	3,686	4,857
Total		21,041	20,395	18,930	20,254	19,917	21,116	20,817	21,549
Sources: Alaska Court System (ACS), Annual Statistical Reports. ACS contact, Doug Wooliver, Deputy Administrative Director (907) 264-8265.									

We hope you find this information to be useful. Please let us know if you have questions or need additional information.

Attachment A

Cost of Prisoner Care, 2001-2011, Alaska Department of Corrections

**Department of Corrections
Summary Data 2001 - 2011
Legislative Research Request**

EXPENDITURES	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011
Institutions	\$106,660,274	\$111,337,736	\$117,931,786	\$128,558,560	\$128,195,521	\$127,560,709	\$152,962,995	\$164,557,791	\$171,002,857	\$173,131,242	\$186,912,045
Comm. Residential Cntrs	\$15,353,842	\$16,058,820	\$16,963,077	\$16,073,156	\$16,154,514	\$16,131,486	\$16,292,227	\$14,867,609	\$17,811,039	\$19,878,966	\$20,863,677
Community Jails	\$4,895,604	\$4,898,285	\$5,124,121	\$5,125,927	\$4,841,163	\$4,685,003	\$5,766,749	\$6,314,795	\$6,328,912	\$6,320,796	\$6,312,550
Out of State Contractual	\$19,048,255	\$19,376,705	\$18,199,021	\$14,215,978	\$15,415,332	\$17,329,472	\$19,098,756	\$22,768,802	\$20,911,708	\$21,805,654	\$21,904,919
Pt. MacKenzie Rehab/Farm	\$2,199,545	\$2,236,441	\$2,408,312	See Note	See Note	See Note	See Note	See Note	See Note	See Note	See Note
TOTAL	\$148,157,520	\$153,907,987	\$160,626,317	\$163,973,621	\$164,606,530	\$165,706,670	\$194,120,727	\$208,508,997	\$216,054,516	\$221,136,658	\$235,993,191

% Increase in EXPENDITURES	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011
Institutions		4.20%	5.59%	8.27%	-0.28%	-0.50%	16.61%	7.05%	3.77%	1.23%	7.37%
Comm. Residential Cntrs		4.39%	5.33%	-5.54%	0.50%	-0.14%	0.99%	-9.58%	16.53%	10.40%	4.72%
Community Jails		0.05%	4.41%	0.04%	-5.88%	-3.33%	18.76%	8.68%	0.22%	-0.13%	-0.13%
Out of State Contractual		1.70%	-6.47%	-28.02%	7.78%	11.05%	9.26%	16.12%	-8.88%	4.10%	0.45%
Pt. MacKenzie Rehab/Farm		1.65%	7.14%	See Note	See Note	See Note	See Note	See Note	See Note	See Note	See Note

Daily Cost of Care	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011
Institutions	\$111.89	\$114.37	\$113.31	\$113.69	\$110.08	\$107.42	\$121.60	\$129.11	\$126.04	\$134.21	\$136.44
Comm. Residential Cntrs	\$64.07	\$66.49	\$67.37	\$64.02	\$64.88	\$68.76	\$72.44	\$78.97	\$79.58	\$80.28	\$78.34
Community Jails	\$194.39	\$169.87	\$182.32	\$200.62	\$240.49	\$203.74	\$232.34	\$254.42	\$254.99	\$254.67	\$241.58
Out of State Contractual	\$64.83	\$65.54	\$65.18	\$60.20	\$60.15	\$62.93	\$66.02	\$63.74	\$65.53	\$67.47	\$71.84
Pt. MacKenzie Rehab/Farm	\$58.27	\$58.22	\$62.84	See Note	See Note	See Note	See Note	See Note	See Note	See Note	See Note

Mandays Served (Average)	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011
Institutions (Actual)	953,287	973,453	1,040,831	1,130,770	1,164,612	1,187,553	1,257,893	1,274,555	171,002,857	173,131,242	186,912,045
Comm. Residential Cntrs (Avg)	239,805	241,630	251,850	251,120	248,880	234,695	224,840	188,340	224,358	247,470	266,450
Community Jails (Avg)	25,185	28,835	28,105	25,550	20,130	22,995	24,820	24,820	24,888	24,820	26,280
Out of State Contractual (Avg)	293,825	295,650	279,225	236,155	256,200	275,210	289,445	357,335	319,884	323,390	304,775
Pt. Mac Rehab/Farm (Avg)	37,595	38,325	38,325	See Note	See Note	See Note	See Note	See Note	See Note	See Note	See Note

Average Mandays Served Increase/Decrease	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011
Institutions (Actual)		20,166	67,378	89,939	33,842	22,941	70,340	16,662	169,728,302	2,128,385	13,780,803
Comm. Residential Cntrs (Avg)		1,825	10,220	(730)	(2,240)	(14,185)	(9,855)	(36,500)	36,018	23,112	18,980
Community Jails (Avg)		3,650	(730)	(2,555)	(5,420)	2,865	1,825	0	68	(68)	1,460
Out of State Contractual (Avg)		1,825	(16,425)	(43,070)	20,045	19,010	14,235	67,890	(37,451)	3,506	(18,615)
Pt. Mac Rehab/Farm (Avg)		730	0	See Note	See Note	See Note	See Note	See Note	See Note	See Note	See Note

NOTE: Pt. MacKenzie was moved from the Division of Probation and Parole to the Division of Institutions in FY2004. Expense and Mandays are included in Institutions beginning in FY2004.

Attachment B

Conviction Disposition Tables, 2003-2007 and 2008-2010, Alaska Court System, October 2011

		Total	Felony	Misdemeanor
Total		100%	100%	100%
2003	Total	100%	100%	100%
	No Prior Conviction	41%	32%	42%
	Prior Conviction	58%	66%	57%
	Prior Conviction Unknown	0%	0%	0%
2004	Total	100%	100%	100%
	No Prior Conviction	38%	31%	40%
	Prior Conviction	60%	68%	59%
	Prior Conviction Unknown	0%	0%	0%
2005	Total	100%	100%	100%
	No Prior Conviction	37%	30%	38%
	Prior Conviction	62%	69%	61%
	Prior Conviction Unknown	0%	0%	0%
2006	Total	100%	100%	100%
	No Prior Conviction	36%	27%	38%
	Prior Conviction	63%	71%	61%
	Prior Conviction Unknown	0%	0%	0%
2007	Total	100%	100%	100%
	No Prior Conviction	35%	28%	36%
	Prior Conviction	64%	71%	62%
	Prior Conviction Unknown	0%	0%	0%

		Total	Felony	Misdemeanor
Total		80,112	12,950	67,162
2003	Total	16,584	1,907	14,677
	No Prior Conviction	6,877	619	6,258
	Prior Conviction	9,660	1,275	8,385
	Prior Conviction Unknown	47	13	34
2004	Total	14,752	2,288	12,464
	No Prior Conviction	5,718	723	4,995
	Prior Conviction	8,983	1,556	7,427
	Prior Conviction Unknown	51	9	42
2005	Total	14,977	2,624	12,353
	No Prior Conviction	5,551	801	4,750
	Prior Conviction	9,362	1,813	7,549
	Prior Conviction Unknown	64	10	54
2006	Total	17,044	3,070	13,974
	No Prior Conviction	6,177	854	5,323
	Prior Conviction	10,758	2,193	8,565
	Prior Conviction Unknown	109	23	86
2007	Total	16,755	3,061	13,694
	No Prior Conviction	5,868	870	4,998
	Prior Conviction	10,796	2,179	8,617
	Prior Conviction Unknown	91	12	79

Report: Criminal Cases with Conviction and Percentage of Convicted Cases with a Prior Conviction.

Notes in compiling cases:

1. Cases are compiled using records from the new CourtView courts: Anchorage, Palmer, Fairbanks, Kotzebue, Nome, Barrow, and Unalakleet.
2. Defendant's Identity matching is done using last name and date of birth. When either record is missing, the case is marked as "Prior Conviction Unknown".
3. A person's prior conviction in location other than in the CourtView courts is not accounted against that person in the report.
4. Guilty found, pleaded, or not contested, is not necessarily the last status of the case. The conviction may get set aside later.
5. A case can be disposed with a conviction more than once. The latest conviction for a case supersedes all earlier ones.

Cause of the discrepancy in the same report provided in 2005:

1. Criminal case is reopened when a Petition to Revoke Probation is filed. Case can then be disposed for the PTRR charge. Duplicate conviction dispositions were reported in the 2005 statistics.

Criminal Cases		Total	Felony	Misdemeanor
Total		100%	100%	100%
2008	Total	100%	100%	100%
	No Prior Conviction	36%	24%	37%
	Prior Conviction	63%	74%	62%
	Prior Conviction Unknown	0%	0%	0%
2009	Total	100%	100%	100%
	No Prior Conviction	36%	22%	37%
	Prior Conviction	63%	77%	61%
	Prior Conviction Unknown	0%	0%	0%
2010	Total	100%	100%	100%
	No Prior Conviction	34%	25%	36%
	Prior Conviction	64%	74%	63%
	Prior Conviction Unknown	0%	0%	0%

Criminal Cases		Total	Felony	Misdemeanor
Total		54,152	5,678	48,474
2008	Total	18,423	1,851	16,572
	No Prior Conviction	6,686	459	6,227
	Prior Conviction	11,663	1,388	10,275
	Prior Conviction Unknown	74	4	70
2009	Total	17,991	1,896	16,095
	No Prior Conviction	6,528	418	6,110
	Prior Conviction	11,418	1,473	9,945
	Prior Conviction Unknown	45	5	40
2010	Total	17,738	1,931	15,807
	No Prior Conviction	6,195	486	5,709
	Prior Conviction	11,521	1,443	10,078
	Prior Conviction Unknown	22	2	20

Report: Criminal Cases with Conviction and Percentage of Convicted Cases with a Prior Conviction.

Notes in compiling cases:

1. Cases are compiled using records from the new CourtView courts: Anchorage, Palmer, Fairbanks, Kotzebue, Nome, Barrow, and Unalakleet.
2. Defendant's Identity matching is done using last name and date of birth.
3. A person's prior conviction in location other than in the CourtView database is not accounted against that person in the report.
4. Guilty found, pleaded, or not contested, is not necessarily the last status of the case. The conviction may get set aside later.
5. A case can be disposed with a conviction more than once. This report uses the first conviction.
6. Cases filed with felony charges can be reduced to misdemeanor upon conviction. Severity of a case in this report, unlike previously provided in 2007, is based on severity of convicted charges.

Date of Data Compiled: 10/13/2011