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Alaska State Legislature

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Senate President Kevin Meyer

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SCR 6: Sexual Assault Awareness Month

All Alaskans deserve a life free from violence. In our homes, in relationships, or in our communities, every individual should live a life without fear and with security and safety. This resolution encourages Alaskans to acknowledge and speak out against sexual assault as we join in unity to dispel the anger, self-blame, depression and anxiety that can be exhibited both emotionally and physically by those who have endured this terrible experience. This resolution emboldens Alaskans to declare that sexual assault of any kind will not be accepted.

SCR 6 also recognizes the dedicated work in Alaska of the volunteers, staff and agencies, who dedicate their lives to ensure victims have someone to talk to, a place to go, as well as many other services to help. These individuals and groups deserve our respect and support and we join them in removing the veil of secrecy and silence, and declare intolerance towards the crime of sexual assault in Alaska.

SCR 6 proclaims the month of April 2015 as Sexual Assault Awareness Month in Alaska.

Fiscal Note

State of Alaska
2015 Legislative Session

Bill Version:	SCR 6
Fiscal Note Number:	1
(S) Publish Date:	3/11/2015

Identifier: SCR6-SSTA
 Title: SEXUAL ASSAULT AWARENESS MONTH:APRIL
 2015
 Sponsor: MEYER
 Requester: (S) State Affairs Committee

Department:
 Appropriation:
 Allocation:
 OMB Component Number: 0

Expenditures/Revenues

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below. (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY2016	Included in	Out-Year Cost Estimates				
	Appropriation Requested	Governor's FY2016 Request	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2016	FY 2016					
Personal Services							
Travel							
Services							
Commodities							
Capital Outlay							
Grants & Benefits							
Miscellaneous							
Total Operating	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Fund Source (Operating Only)

None							
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Positions

Full-time							
Part-time							
Temporary							

Change in Revenues							
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Estimated SUPPLEMENTAL (FY2015) cost: 0.0 *(separate supplemental appropriation required)*
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

Estimated CAPITAL (FY2016) cost: 0.0 *(separate capital appropriation required)*
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

ASSOCIATED REGULATIONS

Does the bill direct, or will the bill result in, regulation changes adopted by your agency? No
 If yes, by what date are the regulations to be adopted, amended or repealed?

Why this fiscal note differs from previous version:

Initial version. One page, zero note.

Prepared By: Senator Stoltze
Senate State Affairs Committee

Phone: (907)465-4958
 Date: 03/08/2015

ANNUAL REPORT

FY 2014



**COUNCIL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
AND SEXUAL ASSAULT**



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LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



Council Executive Director Lauree Morton

FY 2014 was a busy year both for crisis intervention and for prevention! Victim Service Providers reported high usage levels and several communities took great strides in expanding prevention efforts.

From establishing a sexual assault response team (SART) in Kodiak to support survivors, enhance prosecution and reduce incident rates of sexual violence to a Fourth R master trainer on the North Slope; from Teens Acting Against Violence in the Y-K Delta to Girls on the Run in Southeast; from Green Dot on the Kenai to Erin's Policy for Child Sexual Abuse Prevention in the Fairbanks North Star Borough School District; change is happening, Alaskans across our state are saying NO MORE.

Nineteen communities attended the Prevention Summit, sharing strategies and ideas for keeping domestic violence and sexual assault from ever happening; strengthening their plans, sharing experiences and learning from each other.

Shelters and rape crisis centers in communities such as Unalaska, Cordova, Valdez and Nome ensured help was available through hot lines, support groups, advocacy and shelter 24/7. Nearly 3,000 Alaskans donated 75,233 hours of their time to support victims across the state as they sought safety and worked to create violence-free lives.

I hope you'll take to heart the information in this report and seek ways to get involved in our state's progress toward safe and respectful living. As Green Dotters would say: green dot is simply your individual choice at any given moment to make our communities safer.... no one has to do everything, but everyone has to do something...What's your GREEN DOT?"

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Lauree Morton". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Lauree Morton
Executive Director

OUR VISION:

Alaska, free from domestic and sexual violence

OUR MISSION:

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

OUR PURPOSE:

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

-Alaska Statute § 18.66.010

INTRODUCTION



The Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (The Council or CDVSA) was created by legislation and established in the Department of Public Safety in 1981. For more than 30 years, the Council has funded programs across the state of Alaska to end domestic violence and sexual assault. In FY 2014, the Council funded and supported 20 victim service programs and monitored 15 community and prison-based batterer intervention programs.

COUNCIL FUNDED PROGRAMS PROVIDE:

- 24-hour emergency support;
- Safe shelter;
- Safety planning;
- Prevention initiatives;
- Children's services including child care, counseling, and group activities;
- Counseling for victims;
- Accountability for batterers;
- Information and referral for employment, housing, and medical care;
- Legal advocacy and civil legal referral;
- Community coordination focused on systemic change;
- Rural outreach and community education programs;

THE COUNCIL ALSO DIRECTLY FUNDS TRAINING FOR:

- Law enforcement personnel;
- Health providers and counselors;
- Attorneys and court personnel;
- Staff of Native organizations and other community groups;
- School based educators;
- Prevention coordinators and advocates.



COUNCIL PURPOSE AREAS, GOALS & ACTIVITIES

PURPOSE AREAS:

- Prevention;
- Crisis Management and Intervention;
- Perpetrator Accountability.

GOALS:

- Coordinate domestic violence and sexual assault prevention efforts in Alaska;
- Provide immediate, appropriate crisis response, intervention and shelter;
- Build public awareness and support for crisis management and intervention services;
- Develop crisis management options that allow victims, if they choose to do so, to stay safely in their homes while perpetrators are removed;
- Perpetrators will be held accountable for their actions;
- Implement and maintain best practices in the operation of programs providing domestic violence and sexual assault services;
- Define and describe the scope and impact of domestic violence and sexual assault;
- Ensure effective Council administration.



ACTIVITIES:

- Coordinate services with the Departments of Law, Education, Public Safety, Health and Social Services, Corrections and other state and community groups dealing with our identified population;
- Request, receive, and disperse funds from the State of Alaska and the federal government for domestic violence and sexual assault programs;
- Gather data on domestic violence, sexual assault, crisis intervention, and prevention;
- Fund and support 20 victim service programs in 18 Alaska communities, collectively serving 235 towns and villages throughout the state;
- Monitor and provide technical assistance to 11 approved community based and 4 prison based Batterer Intervention Programs;
- Coordinate and fund training on issues of domestic violence and sexual assault to government agencies, law enforcement, community agencies, and the public;
- Conduct quarterly public meetings and participate in public forums on a regular basis.



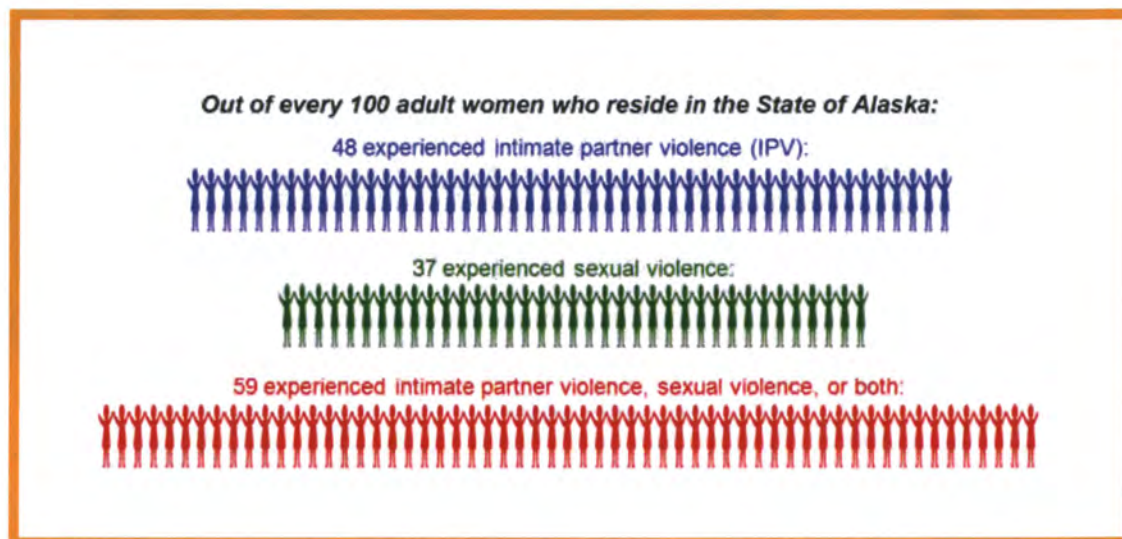
ALASKA'S DASHBOARD AND ALASKA VICTIMIZATION SURVEY

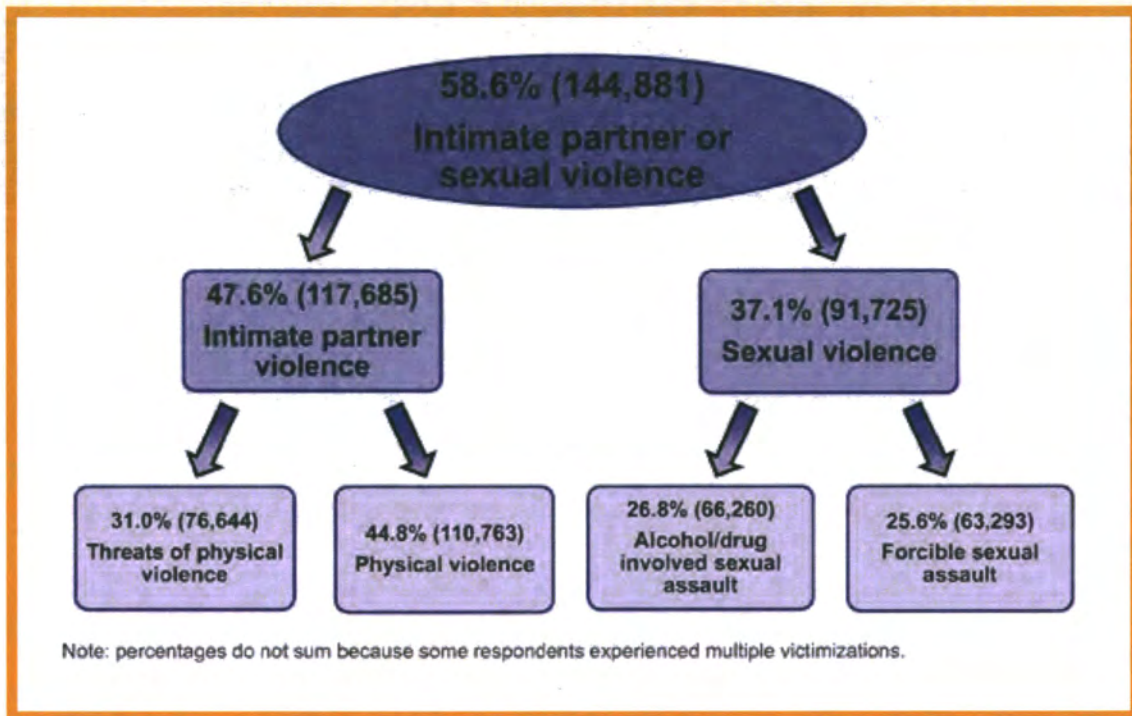
In May and June 2010, 971 randomly selected Alaska women were surveyed over the phone. Questions were asked about specific behaviors, resulting in Alaska's first comprehensive look at intimate partner violence and sexual assault against women.

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

In FY 12 the Council initiated the Alaska Dashboard, which provides a broad overview of population indicators on key issues impacting domestic violence and sexual assault in Alaska. The Dashboard looks at reported incidents, service utilization, protective factors, offender accountability and victimization survey results to provide a clearer picture of what is happening across the state. <http://dps.state.ak.us/cdvs/Resouces-Dashboard.html>

THE ALASKA VICTIMIZATION SURVEY INDICATED:





"The Council now has both statewide and regional data and plans call for continuation of the Alaska Victimization Survey every five years in order to make sure that changes can be accurately tracked over time."



CDVSA 2014 HIGHLIGHTS



FUNDED 20 VICTIM SERVICE PROGRAMS ACROSS THE STATE RESULTING IN:

- 2,983 people volunteering 75,233 hours of service to the cause;
- Approximately 450 staff members operating programs 24 hours a day, seven days a week, to ensure safe refuge and help their communities develop strategies for creating peace;
- 87% of program participants learning more about resources and help available to themselves and their families and how to access those resources;
- 85% of program participants knowing more or different intervention safety strategies than they did prior to the interaction.

BIP ROUNDTABLE

Stakeholders from victim services, batterer intervention programs, the departments of corrections and law, and the court system drafted regulations for programs seeking approval to provide batterer intervention services. The regulations are slated for public comment in FY 2015 and for implementation in FY 2016.

FUNDED PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PREVENTION CAMPAIGNS THROUGHOUT THE STATE, INCLUDING:

- Respect is Always the Right Choice;
- Real Alaskans Choose Respect;
- Stand Up Speak Up Youth Initiative;
- When I Am An Elder;
- The Alaska Fourth R;

SART SUSTAINABILITY

Sexual Assault Response Teams (SART) generally include victim advocates, law enforcement officers and health care providers. These team members provide a coordinated, efficient and supportive response to persons who have been sexually assaulted while focusing on a victim's needs and choices. SARTs are designed to reduce the trauma of interacting with the system for victims as well as to increase the likelihood that assaults can be successfully prosecuted.

SART trainings were held in Palmer, Kenai, Anchorage and Juneau during FY 2014. Teams from the Mat-Su, Bethel, Kenai, Homer, Barrow, Cordova, Dillingham, Juneau, Ketchikan, Anchorage, Unalaska and Fairbanks attended the trainings. The weeklong training focuses on team-building while strengthening response skills for advocates, law enforcement officers and health care professionals.



PUBLIC AWARENESS & PREVENTION PROGRAMMING

In FY14 the Council supported the expansion of the public awareness, prevention and community engagement projects that were initiated in 2010. The Council contracted and worked in partnership with Christianson Communications, the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault (ANDVSA) and other key state and community stakeholders to coordinate and grow the work of prevention across Alaska.

Christianson Communications worked with CDVSA to assure statewide placement of Public Service Announcements related to the subjects of prevention, bystander intervention, and/

or the effects of domestic and sexual violence. The PSA campaigns aired continued to build on the messaging of previous prevention and bystander Intervention Campaigns and were targeted to interventions appropriate to specific regions and populations in Alaska. The agency worked closely with CDVSA staff to develop a media buy schedule that maximized the state's dollars for media placement. In addition, the agency worked with the Council to design and revamp the Council's website for easier access to information and improved safety for victims.

RESPECT IS ALWAYS THE RIGHT CHOICE



The Respect is Always the Right Choice campaign shows what choosing respect can look like in real situations Alaskans encounter. The series lets Alaskans know that help is available for victims of domestic violence and/or sexual assault; highlights the work the Council is doing to reduce violence and instructs bystanders by providing examples of ways to safely intervene in situations that could potentially lead to violence. The spots can be viewed at: <http://dps.state.ak.us/cdvsa/Media.html>

ALASKA MEN CHOOSE RESPECT

The Alaska Men Choose Respect Campaign (formerly Real Alaska Men Choose Respect) began in 2010. The statewide campaign encourages men to become actively involved in preventing violence, strengthening communities and promoting respect. The campaign includes: PSA's, a website and opportunities to implement projects at the community level through CDVSA funded mini-grants.



In FY 2014, seven Alaska Men Choose Respect Mini-grants were awarded to communities across the state which included: Anchorage, Cordova, Fairbanks, Homer, Juneau, Tanacross and Unalaska.



The projects were community specific and incorporated healthy relationships or sexual violence prevention messages into each initiative. The projects used a combination of sports based, culture based, outdoor based, and media based activities to engage men and build prevention programming in communities. All projects encouraged male leadership in the movement to end domestic and sexual violence. Complete project descriptions and the AMCR website can be viewed at: <http://www.alaskamenchooserespect.org>

REAL ALASKAN'S CHOOSE RESPECT

The "Real Alaskans Choose Respect" campaign airs on a wide range of stations throughout the state. The campaign focuses on two main themes: getting help if you are a victim of domestic violence or sexual assault and the role Alaskans have to play in changing attitudes towards violence. The PSA series can be viewed at: <http://dps.state.ak.us/cdvsa/Media.html>



STAND UP SPEAK UP



Stand Up, Speak Up (SUSU) is a media and engagement campaign that was developed in partnership with the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault; the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault; Alaska Department of Health and Social Services Division of Public Health; Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium and youth ages 12-18 from across Alaska. Youth

from Ketchikan, Sitka, Bethel, Anchorage, Gustavus, Buckland, Kiana, Juneau, Dillingham, Akiak, Kipnuk, Mt. Edgecumbe High School and Youth Alliance for a Healthier Alaska participated in the development of SUSU materials. Through this campaign, youth learn how to more effectively speak up and encourage other youth to stand up to end violence. The campaign focuses on six key areas: relationship basics; building a peer culture; respecting yourself; leading the way; keep respect going and getting help. The campaign includes media, a standalone website, posters and informational cards and social networking sites. The campaign measures changes through focus groups, surveys and media metrics in: relationship values and attitudes towards respect; social norms or attitudes about violence in relationships; recall of prevention messaging; and youth engagement measures. It includes mini-grants to support community-based projects. The community-based projects are youth led and promote leadership skills, healthy relationships and respect among their peers. A complete listing of completed projects from 2014 can be accessed at:

<http://www.andvsa.org/?s=mini+grant+projects>.



"WHEN I AM AN ELDER" is part of the Stand Up Speak Up prevention campaign. The PSA's are based on a poem, called "When I'm an Elder"(WIAE) created and written by Bethel Teens Acting Against Violence (TAAV) in 2002. In fiscal year 2014, the community of Old Harbor participated in the development of a new WIAE TV PSA which was then rotated into the existing spots including: Bethel, Barrow, Southeast Alaska and Minto. The WIAE campaign was awarded an Alaska Broadcast Association Goldie Award in fiscal year 2014. To learn more about WIAE and the Stand Up Speak Up prevention campaign visit:

<http://www.standupspeakupalaska.org/when-i-am-an-elder/>

THE ALASKA FOURTH R EVALUATION PROJECT

The “Fourth R” is a comprehensive school-based program designed to include students, teachers, parents, and the community in reducing violence and many of today’s risky behaviors. The curriculum has been evaluated in Canadian schools and is listed on the SAMHSA National Registry of Evidenced-based Programs and Practices (<http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov>), this project is the first to evaluate its implementation and effectiveness among diverse Alaskan youth populations.

Choose Respect funds enabled the Council to take part in the Alaska Fourth R Curriculum Evaluation Project, a multi-site evaluation conducted in partnership with the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault and the state Departments of Education & Early Development and Health and Social Services, Division of Public Health. More than 500 ninth graders in thirteen schools across twelve Alaska communities participated in the evaluation study. Community participants in the study included Barrow, Bethel, Cordova, Dillingham, Homer, Juneau, Kenai, Kodiak, Kotzebue, Soldotna, Valdez and Wrangell. Since 2011, more than 60 schools in 21 Alaska school districts received Fourth R curricula materials and more than 300 school staff and community partners throughout the state have been trained to teach the Fourth R program.

What the evaluation found was that youth who participated in the Fourth R program showed improved awareness of abusive behavior and reduced acceptance of physical aggression and social attitudes and beliefs around rape. The evaluator reported that the program helped provide social support to youth identified in at-risk groups.

Results also showed that both students and teachers who participated in the Fourth R program improved communications around healthy relationships, bystander intervention and conflict resolution. Teachers who had experience with other health curricula reported preferring the Fourth R to any other curricula. The evaluation was conducted by Strategic Prevention Solutions.



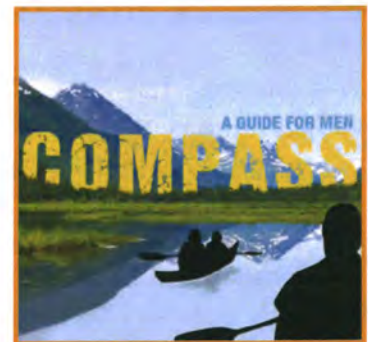
COACHING BOYS INTO MEN

Coaching Boys into Men (CBIM) is a comprehensive violence prevention curriculum for coaches and their athletes developed by Futures without Violence. The program engages athletic coaches through the Coaches Leadership Program to help shape the attitudes and behaviors of young male athletes. Athletic coaches play an extremely influential and unique role in the lives of young men, often serving as a parent or mentor to the boys they coach. Because of these special relationships, coaches are poised to positively influence how young men think and behave both on, and off, the field. From speeches to the team, practice sessions, or simply casual conversation, coaches have many opportunities to impart their philosophies to athletes. CBIM is currently being implemented by high school coaches of male athletic teams throughout the state. CDVSA in partnership with the Office of the Governor, Education and Early Development, Alaska School Activities Association and community based programs partner to host two statewide trainings annually. In fiscal year 2014, trainings were held in Fairbanks and Juneau and trained nearly 78 coaches in 36 communities. To learn more about Alaska's project visit: <https://www.facebook.com/CBIMAlaska> or visit the Futures Without Violence website at: <http://www.futureswithoutviolence.org/content/features/detail/811/>.



COMPASS

COMPASS, a Guide for Men, supports male mentors and youth, ages 12-18, to explore their values, goals, respect and unique identities. In response to requests from communities across the state, ANDVSA and the COMPASS Council created a resource for men connecting with young men in outdoor, subsistence, or athletic settings. The guide promotes meaningful conversations through the use of teachable moments, activities, storytelling, and discussions. For more information on the curriculum or to find out when the next COMPASS training will be held visit: www.alaskamenchooserespect.org.



GIRLS ON THE RUN



Girls On The Run is a 10-12 week after school program for girls in the 3rd through 5th grade that encourages positive emotional, social, mental and physical development. Participants explore and discuss their own beliefs around experiences and challenges girls face at this age. The program models healthy peer and adult role modeling, healthy relationships and provides the girls with opportunities to explore how they can positively connect with and shape the world. The program now offers a curriculum for 6th-8th grade girls and a “Let Me Run” program is also available for boys.

GREEN DOT-ALASKA

Green Dot is a bystander intervention program with the goal of preparing organizations and/or communities to implement a strategy of violence prevention that consistently and measurably reduces power-based personal violence. Power-based violence includes domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, elder abuse, child abuse and bullying. The Green Dot-Alaska project is being piloted in six communities: Anchorage, Bethel, Fairbanks, Homer, Kenai and on Prince of Wales Island. The project teaches community members how to safely act in potentially abusive or violent situations and encourages everyone to become involved in promoting safety and violence free communities. To learn more about Green Dot in Alaska visit www.greendotalaska.com or visit the national Green Dot website at: <https://www.livethegreendot.com/> to read about the history of the program and learn what other states are doing.



PARENT ENGAGEMENT – TALK NOW TALK OFTEN

The Talk Now Talk Often (TNTO) parent engagement project provides parents of teenagers with resources, an interactive website and conversation cards that are intended to assist parents and teens talk together about healthy dating relationships. The project was developed with the input from Alaskan parents who participated in focus group discussions across the state. The project launched statewide in February 2014 during Teen Dating Violence Awareness month. During the launch an additional 8 parents were interviewed in the communities of Barrow, Dillingham, Kotzebue, Kodiak, Sitka and Unalaska. To learn more visit the TNTO website at: <http://www.tntoak.org/>

PATHWAYS COMMUNITY BASED PREVENTION PROJECTS & STATEWIDE COMMITTEE PLANNING GROUP

The Pathways to Prevention Statewide Steering Committee was convened by the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault in 2005 as part of their Cooperative Agreement with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The Committee serves to build the state's capacity to prevent domestic violence. The committee has focused on bringing together all available information on prevalence of DV, risk and protective factors for both victimization and perpetration, and existing prevention efforts. From this, the committee developed a comprehensive plan, Pathways to Preventing Domestic Violence. This plan represents the voices of many Alaskans from diverse professions, regions, cultures and experiences and establishes a framework to organize and coordinate prevention and promotion efforts over the next six years. The Council staff serves as steering committee members and continue to contribute their expertise and resources towards the statewide pathways to prevention plan and project implementation. To view the Pathways to Prevention statewide plan visit: <http://www.andvsa.org/?s=Pathways+plan>

PREVENTION SUMMIT



The Prevention Summit is an annual event that is designed to support the growth of community based, primary prevention work, addressing intimate partner violence, teen dating violence and sexual assault. In 2014, nineteen communities and over 135 participants attended the Summit that was held in Juneau on December 3-5th. During the summit community groups attend team planning sessions, skill building workshops and receive technical assistance in order to build or enhance their community based prevention plans.

Summit workshops are designed to build knowledge in the area of primary prevention work specific to intimate partner violence, teen dating violence and sexual assault prevention. Workshops have beginning and advanced tracks and community teams have the opportunity to choose the workshops that best fits their needs. In addition, workshops highlight many of the barriers to health and safety that are linked to the underlying causes of IPV, TDV and SA as well as highlight current prevention programming underway in Alaska. Attendees participate in pre and post evaluations and are asked to implement at least one locally based primary prevention activity following the summit.



STATE AGENCY PREVENTION WORKGROUP

In March 2013 the Council established the State Agency Workgroup on Prevention. The group is comprised of prevention specialists from across state departments including Public Safety, Health and Social Services and Education and Early Development. The workgroup provides a consistent time and forum where prevention specialists can meet and share information across state agencies. The workgroup allows members to:

- Identify opportunities for joint projects, grants and training;
- Identify shared risk and protective factors
- Clarify and maintain areas of prevention work that need unique and concentrated focus
- Make focus area recommendations for state prevention policies and programming.

The workgroup is currently developing joint recommendations on how to better address Alaska's pervasive health and social challenges of suicide, domestic violence, sexual assault, child maltreatment and other adverse childhood experiences (ACEs), alcohol and substance abuse, unintentional injury death, fetal alcohol syndrome, and sexual transmitted diseases. The majority of our prevention strategies are based in early childhood education, intervention, and services.

Recommendations that are being considered by the group focus on the prevention of adverse childhood experiences and include: support for quality early childhood programs; access to health care including mental health care; strengthening capacity for Social Emotional Learning (SEL) throughout Alaska's schools; and continued collaborative prevention programming when addressing common risk and protective factors.

The group meets on a monthly basis.



LEGISLATION

Second Regular Session, 28th Alaska Legislature - January 21st to April 25, 2014

LEGISLATION RELATED TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND/OR SEXUAL ASSAULT

Thanks to Senator Kevin Meyer for sponsoring SB 124, this extends the Council's sunset date through June 30, 2022. All twenty senators signed on as co-sponsors of the bill and all 60 legislators voted in favor of the extension.

Senator Meyer also sponsored SB 128, an act related to electronic bullying. The bill amends the crime of harassment in the second degree to include repeatedly sending or publishing an electronic communication that insults, taunts, challenges, or intimidates a person under 18 years of age in a manner that places the person in reasonable fear of physical injury. Harassment in the second degree is a class B misdemeanor.

Senator John Coghill sponsored SB64, the Omnibus Crime/Corrections/Recidivism bill. Many provisions of the bill do not directly relate to domestic violence or sexual assault. Interested persons are encouraged to get a copy of the enacted bill to see all the statutory changes.

Prior to SB64, the crime of custodial interference could be charged against relatives of a child or incompetent

person, the bill amends the crime to include someone who is not a relative of a child or an incompetent person. The bill adds a requirement to bail conditions judicial officers may impose that being a requirement to attend an alcohol and substance abuse monitoring program established by the departments of health and social services and corrections. The requirement may be imposed for a person charged with an alcohol-related or substance abuse-related offense that is an unclassified felony, a class A felony, a sexual felony, or a crime involving domestic violence. The bill also creates the Alaska Criminal Justice Commission. The Commission is comprised of 13 members, one of which is to be a victims' rights advocate appointed by the Governor for a three-year term. The Commission is charged with evaluating the effect of sentencing laws and criminal justice practices on the criminal justice system to evaluate whether those sentencing laws and criminal justice practices provide for protection of the public, community condemnation of the offender, the rights of victims of crimes, the rights of the accused and the person convicted, restitution from the offender, and the principle of reformation.

The Commission shall then make recommendations for improving criminal sentencing practices and criminal justice practices. The recommendations may include legislative and/or administrative actions. The Commission is further required to submit to the governor and the legislature a special report, not later than July 1, 2017, regarding alcohol-related offenses in Alaska Statute Article 28.

Senator Coghill introduced SB 171 regarding multidisciplinary child protection teams. The Alaskan Children's Justice Act Task Force requested this legislation to clarify there are child abuse cases that may not involve the Office of Children's Services (OCS) and those cases are also appropriate for review by the multidisciplinary teams.

Senator Coghill introduced SB 187 which amends the crime of misconduct involving

confidential information in the first degree to include anyone who publishes or distributes an audio or video recording of an interview of a child, or other physical evidence gathered for a criminal or child protection investigation. Misconduct involving confidential information in the first degree is a class A misdemeanor. The bill further includes court rule changes that add video and audio interviews and photographs of medical exams of victims of crimes of sexual assault in the first, second, third or fourth degree and sexual abuse of a minor in the first, second, third and fourth degree or incest to the list of evidence that must remain in the physical custody of the attorney representing the defendant. The evidence can be shared with the defendant, but the defendant is prohibited from having copies of the materials.

CDVSA RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PROPOSED LEGISLATION FOR THE 29TH ALASKA LEGISLATURE

Create a single payor system to reimburse forensic exam expenses. A single payor system will remove ambiguity of payment responsibility and increase community participation across the state in the sexual assault response team process.



STOP VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN GRANT PROGRAMS

KEY AREAS:

The Council funds a variety of programs through federal STOP (Services * Training * Officers * Prosecutors) Violence Against Women Act grant funds. This grant primarily funds training in four key areas in the work against domestic violence and sexual assault: law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and victim services.

LAW ENFORCEMENT: Department of Public Safety, Alaska State Troopers

- This year, AST focused effort on training in sexual assault investigation by developing the Regional Sexual Assault Investigation course. Department of Public Safety and the Department of Law partnered together to provide a 2.5 day course on sex crimes and sex trafficking to troopers, police officers and prosecutors across the state. The training team included instructors from AST, Law, the Crime Lab, the FBI and Anchorage Police Department. The purpose of the course is to improve investigative and prosecutorial response to sex crimes as well as promote communication and collaboration between law enforcement and prosecutors.
- STOP funded three, Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) trainings in Kenai, Juneau and Anchorage for statewide community teams of forensic nurse examiners, victim advocates, prosecutors, and law enforcement. The training included how to effectively work as a SART from each discipline perspective, the forensic exam kits, investigation, and information on special populations such as those experiencing disability, LGBTQI populations, those with limited English proficiency, and special consideration for those in rural Alaska.
- STOP funds support a Program Coordinator position. This position manages all projects under the grant and serves as a statewide subject matter expert on issues pertaining to domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking.

PROSECUTION: Department of Law

- STOP funds provided comprehensive training to the dedicated prosecutors and paralegals of the criminal division. STOP funds were used by prosecutors and paralegals to attend prosecuting domestic violence and sexual assault training through National District Attorneys Association (NDAA).

- STOP funds maintained the statewide Victim Witness Coordinator position which oversees victim witness services within the 13 district attorney offices, assists with recruiting and hiring of division paralegals, coordinating the annual statewide district attorney and paralegal conference, maintaining a resource library, updating brochures and working on committees to coordinate agency efforts to improve services to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking.
- STOP funds were used for a mandatory, statewide, two- and a half-day conference for 125 prosecutors and 33 paralegals, titled "Victim Justice Through Negotiations," that enhanced the participants' plea negotiation skills in cases involving violence against women in a constructive and positive learning environment facilitated by experienced attorneys serving as faculty.
- The Department of Law and the Department of Public Safety joined forces during this reporting period and put on seven Regional Sexual Assault Investigation training sessions to improve communication and collaboration between law enforcement, prosecution and victim advocates.

COURTS: Alaska Court System

- STOP funding allowed for the Alaska Court System to provide interpreter services in civil domestic violence, stalking and sexual assault protective order matters.
- STOP helped fund a pilot Bail Conditions of Release Project in Fairbanks, the intent of which is to provide immediate online access to police, prosecutors, and the public for active bail orders. As the Bail Conditions pilot comes on line, police, prosecutors and the public are getting immediate on-line access to court bail orders. The pilot has been tested and the Court System is now planning a statewide system.
- STOP funds provided out-of-state training in domestic violence issues to judicial officers and on-site training to judges and court clerical staff on domestic violence issues and changes to court domestic violence forms and procedures.

VICTIM SERVICES: Alaska Network on Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault (ANDVSA)

- STOP funding has allowed ANDVSA to serve 296 victims of domestic violence, stalking, and sexual assault across the state needing civil legal assistance that otherwise would have gone unrepresented.
- ANDVSA uses STOP funds for training member program legal advocates. ANDVSA hosts monthly teleconference trainings with legal advocates.
- ANDVSA holds one in-person training each year for the volunteer attorney pool and the bar-at-large. It is the only in-depth training for attorneys on domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking issues provided to attorneys on an annual basis in the state.
- STOP funds are used for providing programs around the state with legal advocacy resource materials on criminal law, confidentiality, mandated reporting, and other critical legal issues that program workers confront on a daily basis.
- STOP funds were used to coordinate services for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking using a joint referral process between ANDVSA and the Alaska Institute for Justice (AIJ) for immigrant women with ANDVSA's area of expertise of family law and AIJ's area of expertise of immigration law.
- ANDVSA opened an Anchorage office to better serve program participants from all over the state in this major Alaska-hub. ANDVSA now has offices in Juneau, Sitka and Anchorage.
- ANDVSA meets regularly with court system employees to review the court system's handling of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking cases. ANDVSA's close working relationship with other civil legal services providers has led to a universal application form for civil legal services which makes it easier for domestic violence/sexual assault victims to access a variety of providers through one form.

FY14-16 Implementation Plan

The Council submitted Alaska's Three Year STOP Implementation Plan for federal fiscal year (FFY) 2014 along with the grant application to the US Department of Justice, Office of Violence Against Women. Three Year Implementation Plans have been a part of STOP for each state and help states direct the use of funds. Alaska sought input statewide from a wide array of professionals and are still collecting and using input from Alaska tribes and other affected populations in Alaska.



FY14 Implementation Committee

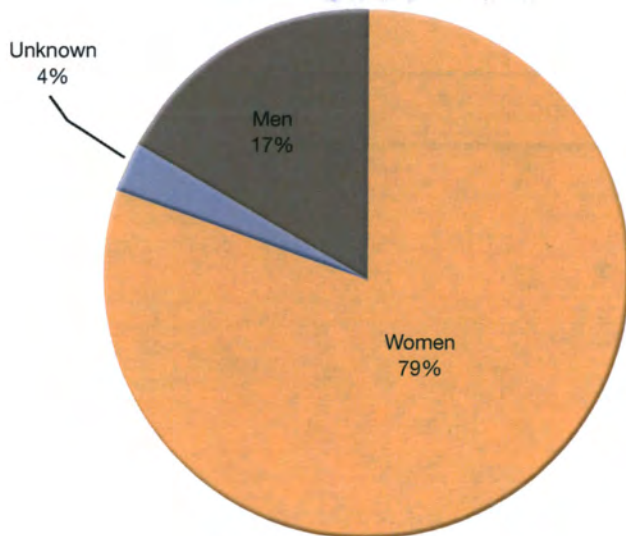
VICTIM SERVICE DATA

UTILIZATION OF SERVICES:

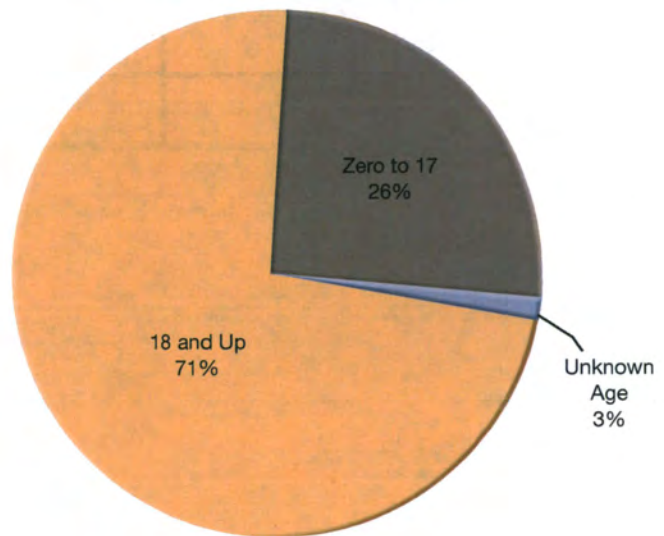
Victim service programs have served a steady level of participants over the past three fiscal years.

Alaska Fiscal Year	Number of Persons Served
2012	9,349
2013	9,330
2014	9,214

FY 14 Gender of Persons Served



FY 14 Age of Persons Served



*Percentages sum to more than 100 each year because some primary victims report more than one primary issue.

Primary Issues Reported by Primary Victims

Alaska Fiscal Year	% Reporting Domestic Violence	% Reporting Sexual Assault	% Reporting Stalking	% Reporting all Other Violent Crimes
2012	73%	19%	3%	14%
2013	75%	20%	3%	13%
2014	73%	22%	3%	14%

*Percentages sum to more than 100 each year because some primary victims report more than one primary issue

Shelter Nights Provided by Victim Service Providers

2010	86,923
2011	95,413
2012	100,535
2013	99,524
2014	98,260



BATTERER INTERVENTION PROGRAMS

ABOUT BATTERER INTERVENTION PROGRAMS

Batterer Intervention Programs provide a mechanism to heighten both victim safety and batterer accountability. By themselves, they have little chance of rehabilitating perpetrators of domestic violence. They are one part of a coordinated community response to the crime of domestic violence, which includes a strong, integrated criminal justice response.

PROGRAMS IN THE STATE OF ALASKA:

The Council reviews batterer intervention programs according to Department of Corrections regulations (22 AAC Chapter 25) for approved status and monitors the approved programs for compliance on an annual basis. The Council provided small grants to nine of the programs in FY14.

During FY 14, fifteen approved batterer intervention programs operated in Alaska. Eleven were community based Batterer Intervention Programs (BIP) and four were Prison Batterer Programs (PBP). All of these programs have the primary goal of victim safety. The Council works with the Department of Corrections to provide these programs. In FY14, the majority of participants admitted into batterer programs were court ordered.

Intake assessments completed:	227
New victim safety checks	115
Participants completing the program	56
Non-compliant participants	122
Re-arrested participants	38

FUNDING SOURCES

FY 14 CDVSA Authorized Expenditures

FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION SERVICES ACT (FVPSA)

Administered by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration of Children and Families, FVPSA provides federal funding to all states. The Council uses this funding to finance domestic violence programs throughout Alaska. All programs receiving these grant funds provide shelter or related assistance to domestic violence victims and their children. The programs operate shelter facilities that are staffed around the clock and provide a full spectrum of services including basic food and immediate shelter, crisis intervention, counseling, and advocacy.

VICTIMS OF CRIME ACT (VOCA)

Administered by the Department of Justice Office of Victims of Crime, VOCA funds provide financial support to state and local agencies that offer services to crime victims. This fund is a U.S. Treasury account generated entirely by the fines and penalties levied against criminals convicted of federal crimes. As such, the amount available in this fund can vary greatly from year to year. The Council awards this funding directly to programs that provide services to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and other violent crimes.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OFFICE OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN GRANTS

S.T.O.P. (SERVICES • TRAINING • OFFICERS • PROSECUTORS) GRANT

S.T.O.P grants serve to improve the national response to domestic violence and sexual assault by combining a series of federal sanctions and initiatives as well as national, state, and local resources to improve the response to crimes against women. S.T.O.P. funds are committed to four specific areas: prosecution, law enforcement, victim service, and courts. S.T.O.P. is awarded to all states and territories through a federal formula that uses a base amount plus a consideration for population.

SUPERVISED VISITATION AND SAFE EXCHANGE GRANT PROGRAM (SVSEP)

Funded through the U.S. Department of Justice Office on Violence Against Women, SVSEP provides an opportunity for communities to support the supervised visitation and safe exchange of children in situations involving domestic violence, dating violence, child abuse, sexual assault, or stalking. Studies have shown that the risk of violence is often greater for victims of domestic violence and their children after separation from an abusive situation. Visitation and exchange services provided through SVSEP exhibit a clear understanding of the dynamics of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking; the impact of domestic violence on children; and the importance of holding offenders accountable for their actions.

SEXUAL ASSAULT SERVICES PROGRAM (SASP)

Funded through the U.S. Department of Justice Office on Violence Against Women, the purpose of SASP is to provide intervention, advocacy, accompaniment (e.g., accompanying victims to court, medical facilities, police departments, etc.), support services, and related assistance for adult, youth, and child victims of sexual assault, non-offending family and household members of victims, and those collaterally affected by the sexual assault.

GRANTS TO ENCOURAGE ARREST POLICIES PROGRAM (GTEA)

Funded through the U.S. Department of Justice Office on Violence Against Women, the goal of the GTEA project is to increase access to legal information and advocacy for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and child victimization throughout the state. This award provides training, mentoring and support for Alaska's network of legal advocates resulting in increased access to legal advocacy for victims in remote areas of the state. Training on working with limited English proficient victims along with linguistically and culturally appropriate services are also provided.

STATE FUNDING SOURCES

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

In FY 2014, the Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS) provided funds to the Council for Sexual Assault Prevention activities. These funds were from the federal Sexual Assault Prevention (SAP) program and state Behavioral Health. SAP funds educational programming in Anchorage schools and Behavioral Health dollars support programs providing shelter to those who are or who are at risk of being victims of substance abuse related violence.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

In 2014, the Department of Corrections (DOC) provided funds to the Council to grant to batterer intervention programs providing services in three facilities. DOC also provides funds to the Council to administer the Community-based Batterer Intervention Programs.

ALASKA GENERAL FUND

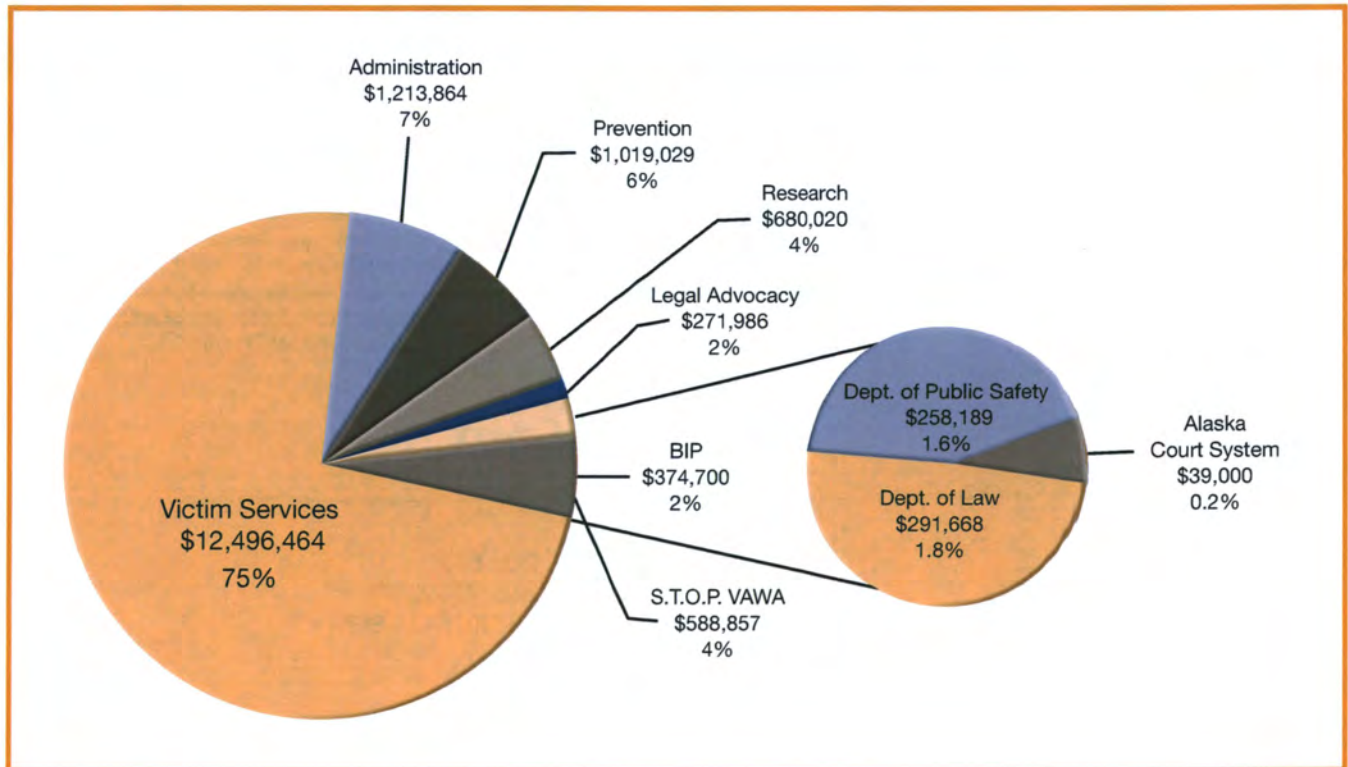
General funds comprise a majority of the budget; they are used to support victim services, batterer intervention programs and Council administration. General funds also support statewide prevention and research activities.



FY 14 CDVSA EXPENDITURES

TOTAL EXPENDITURES \$16,644,920

Project	Victim Services	Administration	Prevention	Research	Legal Advocacy	BIP	Dept. Law	Dept. Public Safety	AK Court System
Amount	\$12,220,359	\$1,150,388	\$890,861	\$492,491	\$275,141	\$366,737	\$245,676	\$193,466	\$32,158
Percent	77.0%	7.3%	5.6%	3.1%	1.7%	2.3%	1.5%	1.2%	0.1%



VICTIM SERVICE PROGRAMS & SERVICE AREAS

ANCHORAGE MUNICIPALITY

Abused Women's Aid in Crisis

100 West 13th Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 279-9581
1-866-746-4080
www.awaic.org

Capacity: 52 beds

Victims for Justice

1057 W Fireweed Lane #101
Anchorage AK 99503-1760
Phone: (907) 278-0986
www.victimsforjustice.org

Non-residential program

Standing Together Against Rape

1057 West Fireweed Lane, Suite 230
Anchorage, AK 99503
Phone: (907) 276-7279
1-800-478-8999
www.star.ak.org

Non-residential program

BARROW

Arctic Women in Crisis

P.O. Box 69
Barrow, AK 99723
Phone: (907) 852-0261

1-800-478-0267

Capacity: 14 beds

Service Area:

Anatuvuk Pass, Atqas, Barrow, Kaktovik,
Nuiqsut, Pt. Hope, Pt. Lay, and Wainwright

BETHEL

Tundra Women's Coalition

P.O. Box 2029
Bethel, AK 99559
Phone: (907) 543-3455
1-800-478-7799
www.twcpeace.org

Capacity: 33 regular beds, 1 overflow bed.

Service Area:

Akiachak, Akiak, Alakanuk, Aniak, Atmautuaq, Bethel,
Bill Moores, Cheforak, Chevak, Chuathbaluk,
Chuloonqwick, Crooked Creek, Eek, Emmonak,
Georgetown, Goodnews Bay, Hamilton, Hooper Bay,
Kalskag, Kaltag, Kasigluk, Kipnuk, Kongiganak,
Kotlik, Kwethluk, Kwigillingok, Lime Village, Marshall,
Mountain Village, Napaimute, Napakiak, Napaskiak,
Newtok, Nightmute, Nunapitchuk, Ohogamuit,
Oscarville, Paimuit, Pilot Station, Pitkas Point,
Platinum, Quinhagak, Red Devil, Russian Mission,
Scammon Bay, Sheldon's Point, Sleetmute, St. Marys,
Stony River, Toksook Bay, Tuluksak, Tuntutuliak,
Tununak, and Umkumuit

CORDOVA

Cordova Family Resource Center

P.O. Box 863
Cordova, AK 99574
Phone: (907) 424-5674

1-866-790-4357
www.cordovaalaska.org

Non-residential program
Service Area:
Chenega, Cordova, Icy Bay, and Tatitlek

DILLINGHAM

Safe and Fear-Free Environment

P.O. Box 94
Dillingham, AK 99576
Phone: (907) 842-2320
1-800-478-2316
www.besafeandfree.org

Capacity: 28 beds
Service Area:
Aleknagik, Chignik Lagoon, Chignik Lake ,
Chignik, Clarks Point Dillingham, Egegik, Ekuk,
Ekwok, Goodnews Bay, Igiugig, Iliamna, Ivanof
Bay, King Salmon, Levelock, Manokotak, Naknek,
New Stuyahok, Newhalen, Nondalton, Pedro
Bay, Pilot Point, Platinum, Port Alsworth, Port
Heiden, South Naknek, Togiak, Twin Hills, and
Ugashik

FAIRBANKS

Interior Alaska Center for Non-Violent Living

726 26th Avenue
Fairbanks, AK 99701
Phone: (907) 452-2293
1-800-478-7273
www.iacnvl.org

Capacity: 75 beds
Service Area:
Alatna, Allakaket, Anvik, Arctic Village, Beaver,
Canyon Village, Dendun Gwich'in, Dot Lake,
Eagle, Evansville, Fairbanks, Fort Yukon, Galena,
Grayling, Healy Lake, Holy Cross, Hughes, Huslia,
Kaltag, Koyukuk, Lake Minchumina, Louden,
Manley, McGrath, Medfra, Minto, Nenana, Nikolai,
Northway, Nulato, Rampart, Ruby, Shageluk,

HOMER

South Peninsula Haven House

3776 Lake Street, Ste. 100
Homer, AK 99603
Phone: (907) 235-7713
1-800-478-7712
www.havenhousealaska.org

Capacity: 10 beds
Service Area:
Anchor Point, Dolina, Homer, Kachemak,
Kachemak, Nanwalek, Nikolaevsk, Niniichik, Port
Graham, Razdolna, Seldovia, and Voznesenka

JUNEAU

Aiding Women in Abuse and Rape Emergencies

P.O. Box 20809
Juneau, AK 99802
Phone: (907) 586-6623
1-800-478-1090
www.awareak.org

Capacity: 32 regular beds, 16 overflow beds
Service Area:
Elfin Cove, Gustavus, Pelican, Haines, Hoonah, Juneau,
Klukwan, Skagway, Tenakee Springs, and Yakutat

KENAI/SOLDOTNA

The LeeShore Center

325 Spruce Street
Kenai, AK 99611
Phone: (907) 283-9479
www.leeshoreak.org

Capacity: 32 beds
Service Area:
Clam Gulch, Cooper Landing, Hope, Kasilof, Kenai,
Moose Pass, Nikiski, Ridgeway, Soldotna, and Sterling

KETCHIKAN

Women in Safe Homes

P.O. Box 6552
Ketchikan, AK 99901
Phone: (907) 225-9474
1-800-478-9474
www.ketchikanwish.org

Capacity: 35 beds

Service Area:

Coffman Cove, Craig, Hollis, Hydaburg, Hyder, Kassan, Ketchikan, Klawock, Metlakatla, Naukati, Petersburg, Port Protection, Saxman, Thorne Bay, and Wrangell

KODIAK

Kodiak Women's Resource & Crisis Center

P.O. Box 2122
Kodiak, AK 99615
Phone: (907) 486-6171
1-888-486-3625
www.kwrcc.org

Capacity: 10 beds

Service Area:

Akhiok, Chiniak, Karluk, Kodiak, Larsen Bay, Old Harbor, Ouzinkie, and Port Lions

KOTZEBUE

Maniilaq Family Crisis Center

P.O. Box 38
Kotzebue, AK 99752
Phone: (907) 442-7879
1-888-478-3969
www.maniilaq.org

Capacity: 7 regular beds , 1 overflow bed

Service Area:

Ambler, Buckland, Deering, Kiana, Kivalina, Kobuk, Kotzebue, Noatak, Noorvik, Point Hope, Selawik, and Shungnak

NOME

Bering Sea Women's Group

P.O. Box 1596
Nome, AK 99762
Phone: (907) 443-5491
1-800-570-5444
www.beringseawomensgroup.org

Capacity: 14 beds

Service Area:

Brevig Mission, Diomedea, Elim, Gambell, Golovin, Koyuk, Nome, Savoonga, Shaktolik, Shishmaref, St. Michael, Stebbins, Teller, Unalakleet, Wales, and White Mountain

PALMER/MAT-SU

Alaska Family Services

1825 South Chugach St.
Palmer, AK 99645
Phone: (907) 746-4080
1-800-746-4080
www.akafs.org

Capacity: 32 beds

Service Area:

Big Lake, Butte, Caswell, Chickaloon, Glacier View, Houston, Knik, Lake Louise, Lazy Mountain, Meadow Lakes, Palmer, Sutton, Trapper Creek, Wasilla, and Willow

SEWARD

Seaview Community Services

P.O. Box 1045
Seward, AK 99664
Phone: (907) 224-5257

1-888-224-5257
www.seaviewseward.org

Non-residential program
Service Area:
Cooper Landing, Hope, and Moose Pass

SITKA

Sitkans Against Family Violence

P.O. Box 6136
Sitka, AK 99835
Phone: (907) 747-3370
1-800-478-6511
www.safv.org

Capacity: 16 beds
Service Area:
Angoon, Kake, Port Alexander, and Sitka

UNALASKA

Unalaskans Against Sexual Assault & Family Violence

P.O. Box 36
Unalaska, AK 99685
Phone: (907) 581-1500
1-800-478-7238

Capacity: 8 beds
Service Area:
Adak, Akutan, Atka, Cold Bay, Dutch Harbor, King Cove, Nelson Lagoon, Nikolski, Sand Point, St. George, St. Paul, and Unalaska

VALDEZ

Advocates for Victims of Violence

P.O. Box 524
Valdez, AK 99686
Phone: (907) 835-2980
1-800-835-4044
www.avvalaska.org

Capacity: 6 regular beds, 5 overflow beds
Service Area:
Chistochina, Chitina, Copper Center, Gakona, Glennallen, Gulkana, Kenny Lake, Nelchina, Tazlina, Tolsona, and Valdez



BATTERER INTERVENTION PROGRAMS

To follow is a list of the FY 14 approved programs for the rehabilitation of perpetrators of domestic violence.

ANCHORAGE MUNICIPALITY

The Recovery Connection (LLC)

500 Muldoon Road, Ste 9
Anchorage, AK 99504
Phone: (907) 332-7660
Fax: (907) 332-7661

Men and Women Center

600 Cordova St, Ste 3
Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 272-4822
Fax (907) 272-6395

FAIRBANKS

Life Education Action Program

P.O. Box 82842
Fairbanks, AK 99708
Phone: (907) 452-2473
Fax: (907) 452-6903

Interior Alaska Center for Non-Violent Living (IAC)

726 26th Avenue
Fairbanks, AK 99701
Phone: (907) 452-2293 &
Toll Free: (800) 478-7273
Fax: (907) 452-2613 &
(907) 746-1177

HOMER

Domestic Violence Intervention Program, Haven House

3776 Lake St., Ste 100
Homer, AK 99603
Phone: (907) 235-7712
Fax: (907) 235-2733

JUNEAU

Juneau Batterers Accountability Program, Aiding Women in Abuse and Rape Emergencies

P.O. Box 20809
Juneau, AK 99802
Phone: (907) 586-6623
Fax: (907) 586-2479

KENAI

The LeeShore Center (LSC)

325 Spruce Street
Kenai, AK 99611
Phone: (907) 283-9479
Fax: (907) 283-5844

KETCHIKAN

Men ENDing Violence, Ketchikan Indian Community

2690 Tongass Ave., Fifth Floor
Ketchikan, AK 99901
Phone: (907)228-4921
Fax: (907) 247-4061

PALMER

Family Violence Intervention Program, Alaska Family Services

1825 S Chugach Street
Palmer, AK 99645-6339
Phone: (907) 746-1177
Fax: (907) 373-0640

KODIAK

Violence Intervention Program, Behavioral Resource Consultants

320 Corner Street
Kodiak, AK 99615
Phone: (907)-486-2632
Fax: (907) 486-2732

VALDEZ

Providence Valdez Counseling Center, DV Intervention Program

911 Meals Ave.
P.O. Box 1050
Valdez, AK 99686
Phone: (907) 835-2838

PRISON BASED PROGRAMS

FAIRBANKS

Interior Alaska Center for Non-Violent Living (IAC)

726 26th Avenue
Fairbanks, AK 99701
Phone: (907) 452-2293 &
Toll Free: (800) 478-7273
Fax: (907) 452-2613 &
(907) 746-1177

PALMER

Family Violence Intervention Program, Alaska Family Services, Palmer Correctional Center

1825 S. Chugach St
Palmer, AK 99645-6339
Phone: (907) 746-1177
Fax: (907) 373-0640


JUNEAU

Juneau Batterers Accountability Program, Aiding Women in Abuse and Rape Emergencies

P.O. Box 20809
Juneau, AK 99802
Phone: (907) 586-6623
Fax: (907) 586-2479

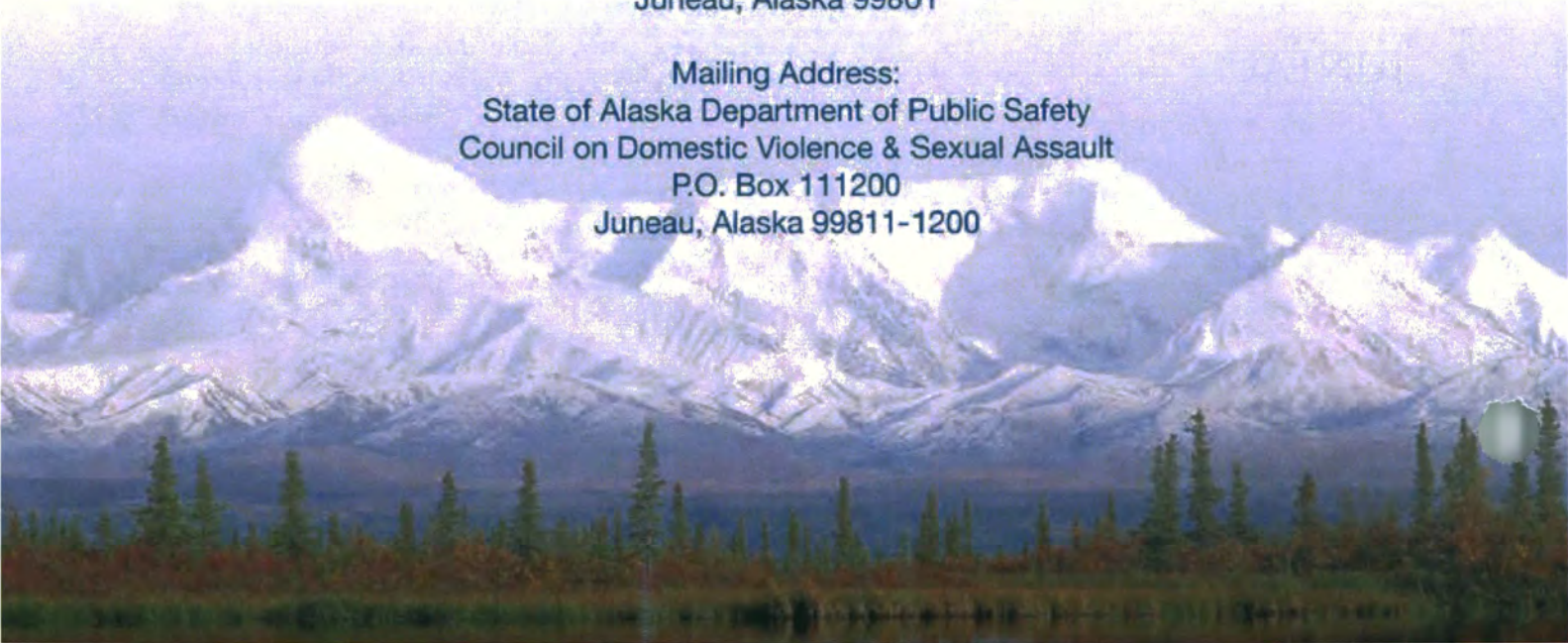
Family Violence Intervention Program, Alaska Family Services, Goose Creek Correctional Center

1825 S. Chugach St
Palmer, AK 99645-6339
Phone: (907) 746-1177
Fax: (907) 373-0640



Physical Address:
State of Alaska Department of Public Safety
Council on Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault
450 Whittier Street Suite 105
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Mailing Address:
State of Alaska Department of Public Safety
Council on Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault
P.O. Box 111200
Juneau, Alaska 99811-1200





2014 Alaska Dashboard

Key Issues Impacting

Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault in Alaska

What is the 2014 Dashboard?

The 2014 Alaska Dashboard is a broad overview of population indicators on key issues impacting domestic violence and sexual assault in Alaska. The Dashboard looks at reported incidents, service utilization, protective factors, offender accountability and victimization survey results since the beginning of Governor Parnell's *Choose Respect* Initiative to date. The Dashboard will be published each year through the life of the Initiative.

This is the Dashboard's third year of publication. The Council uses Dashboard indicators to monitor trends, strengthen policy and practices to enhance intervention efforts, implement prevention strategies and when necessary, make changes/revise program development to adopt practices better suited to ending domestic violence and sexual assault in Alaska.

We encourage you to go beyond the numbers by reading through the indicator definitions to better understand what is being reviewed. The progress column is not meant to be a comment on the rate of domestic violence and sexual assault in Alaska, rather it is meant to comment on whether or not progress at turning the curve is being made at a satisfactory pace.

We all need to think about how we can change these numbers, whether we are policy makers or concerned citizens. We encourage you to discuss what you see with your family, neighbors, friends, co-workers. How can you make a difference?

Each of the numbers in the Dashboard represents a life affected by these crimes. The level of domestic violence, sexual assault and sexual abuse of minors in our state remains unacceptably high—any amount of domestic violence or sexual assault is too much.

Join Us!

We hope you will join us in our efforts to increase victim safety and hold offenders accountable for their actions. Call your local victim service provider to learn about your community's efforts to Choose Respect or visit the *Choose Respect* website at <http://gov.alaska.gov/parnell/priorities/public-safety/choose-respect.html> to find ways to get involved.

For more information contact:

Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, (907) 465-4356 ph
bahiyih.parish@alaska.gov or lauree.morton@alaska.gov

Key Issues Impacting

Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault in Alaska

Reports of harm, utilization of services, and reports to law enforcement are much lower than actual incident rates. As the stigma of reporting violence lessens and as victim safety increases, those experiencing violence will be more likely to report and seek help, causing some of these indicators to increase over time. Estimates based on self-disclosures to survey questions may also be lower than actual victimization rates.

Key Population Indicators for Alaska	Starting 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%	22.1%	15.7%	●
2. Percent of mothers whose 3 year old child saw violence or physical abuse (CUBS)	4.0%	4.8%	20.0%	●
Child and Youth Victimization				
3. Percent of students experiencing physical dating violence in past year (YRBS)	9.1%	9.1%	N/A	●
4. Percent of students experiencing sexual violence in lifetime (YRBS)	10.1%	9.3%	-7.9%	●
Reports of Harm (Child and Youth)				
5. Rate of reported child abuse and neglect per 10,000 (US DHHS)	190.1	154.6	-18.7%	●
6. Rate of reported child sexual maltreatment per 10,000 (OCS)	5.8	9.6	65.5%	●
Adult and Elder Victimization				
7. Percent of women experiencing physical intimate partner violence in past year (AVS)	9.4%	N/A	N/A	●
8. Percent of women experiencing sexual violence in past year (AVS)	4.3%	N/A	N/A	●
9. Percent of pregnant women experiencing intimate partner physical abuse (PRAMS)	3.6%	2.7%	-25.0%	●
Reports of Harm (Adult and Elder)				
10. Number of vulnerable adults reporting abuse or neglect (APS)	91	86	-5.5%	●
11. Number of vulnerable elders reporting abuse or neglect (APS)	111	101	-9.0%	●
Primary Prevention and Protective Factors				
12. Percent of pregnant women whose health provider talked to them about DV (PRAMS)	60.0%	59.5%	-0.8%	●
13. Percent of students comfortable seeking help from 3 or more adults (YRBS)	44.6%	42.8%	-4.0%	●
14. Percent of schools implementing Fourth R healthy relationship curriculum (DEED)	9.7%	22.2%	128.9%	●
15. Percent of students who feel connected to their school (SCCS)	38%	41%	7.9%	●
Reports to Law Enforcement				
16. Rate of forcible rape reported to law enforcement per 10,000 (UCR)	7.3	8.0	9.6%	●
17. Number of domestic violence related homicides reported to law enforcement (DPS)	5	9	80.0%	●
18. Number of elderly victims reporting DV-related sexual/physical assaults to AST (DPS)	79	87	10.1%	●
19. Number of sexual assaults reported to law enforcement (DPS)	New	804	N/A	●
20. Number of sexual abuses of minors reported to law enforcement (DPS)	New	428	N/A	●
Utilization of Services				
21. Rate of children evaluated by child advocacy centers per 10,000 (ACA)	81.9	88.3	7.8%	●
22. Rate of adults utilizing services for domestic violence per 10,000 (CDVSA)	81.6	79.4	-2.7%	●
23. Rate of children with adults in domestic violence services per 10,000 (CDVSA)	72.8	67.6	-7.1%	●
24. Rate of adults utilizing services for sexual assault per 10,000 (CDVSA)	20.5	19.4	-5.4%	●
25. Rate of youth utilizing services for domestic violence per 10,000 (CDVSA)	20.1	22.1	10.0%	●
26. Rate of youth utilizing services for sexual assault per 10,000 (CDVSA)	39.2	29.2	-25.5%	●
Offender Accountability				
27. Percent of reported forcible rapes resulting in an arrest (DPS)	24.3%	33.5%	37.9%	●
28. Rate of juveniles referred for sex offenses per 10,000 (DJJ)	10.9	14.1	29.4%	●
29. Rate of juveniles referred for a DV-related assault per 10,000 (DJJ)	38.5	33.9	-11.9%	●
30. Number of sexual assault cases accepted for prosecution (DOL)	111	141	27.0%	●
31. Percent of accepted sexual assault cases with a conviction (DOL)	63.0%	68.3%	8.4%	●
32. Number of sexual abuse of minor cases accepted for prosecution (DOL)	109	144	32.1%	●
33. Percent of accepted sexual abuse of minor cases with a conviction (DOL)	84.4%	76.0%	-10.0%	●
34. Number of domestic violence cases accepted for prosecution (DOL)	2617	3068	17.2%	●
35. Percent of accepted domestic violence cases with a conviction (DOL)	73.8%	77.2%	4.6%	●
36. Percent of adult sex offenders who recidivate (DOC)	67.0	59.2	-11.6%	●

Progress: ● Progress Satisfactory

● Progress Uncertain

● Progress Needs Improvement

Percent change is relative to starting 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 starting data are found starting on page 4.

2014 Alaska Dashboard

Key Issues Impacting Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault in Alaska

National Comparisons

National data for comparison purposes is 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 is 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	Starting U.S. Data	Current U.S. Data	Starting AK Data	Current AK Data
Child and Youth Victimization				
YRBS national comparison data is unavailable at this time. The survey is conducted every 2 years, and data will be available next year.				
Reports of Harm (Child and Youth)				
5. Rate of reported child abuse and neglect per 10,000 (US DHHS)	93.0	91.5	190.1	154.6
Reports to Law Enforcement				
16. Rate of forcible rape reported to law enforcement per 10,000 (UCR)	2.9	2.7	7.3	8.0

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

In 2012 (current AK data), the rate of reported and substantiated child abuse and neglect was 154.6 per 10,000 children (ages 0 to 17) in Alaska, compared to 91.5 per 10,000 children in the U.S. The Alaska rate was 1.7 times higher than the U.S. rate. Rates of reporting in the U.S. have remained steady since the starting year, 2009, but Alaska levels have decreased by 19%.

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

In 2012 (current AK data), the rate of forcible rape reported to law enforcement was 8.0 per 10,000 in Alaska, compared to 2.7 per 10,000 in the U.S. The Alaska rate was 3.0 times higher than the U.S. rate.

Percent Change

Percent change is the increase or decrease in the current Alaska data relative to the start date, most of which is pre-Initiative data. Percent change is not an absolute difference in percent. For example, indicator #1 has increased from 19.1% to 22.1%. The absolute difference in percent is 3.0. But the percent change is +15.7%, because 3.0 is 15.7% of 19.1, the starting Alaska data.

**** Percent changes may or may not be statistically significant since some change randomly occurs from year to year.**

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

2014 Alaska Dashboard

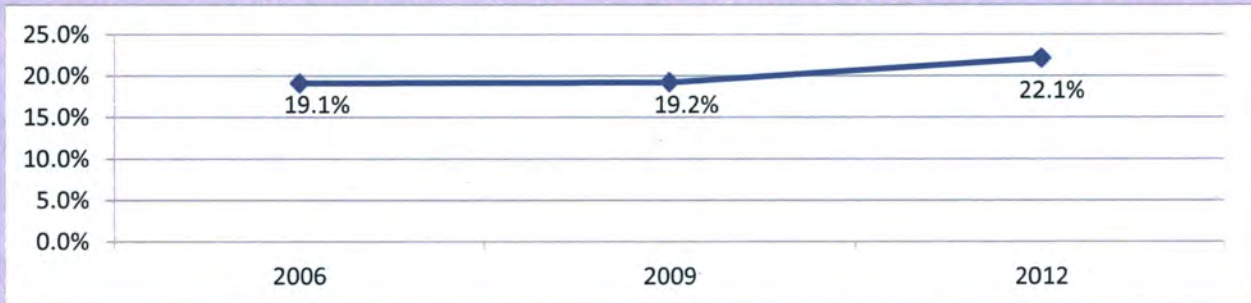
Key Issues Impacting Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault in Alaska

Dashboard Indicator Definitions

Childhood Exposure to Domestic Violence

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

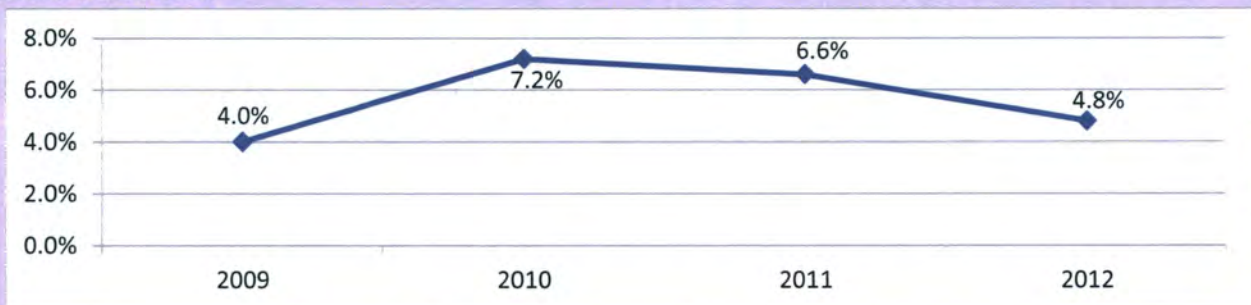
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). Approximately every third year, 2,500 adults in Alaska are asked "As a child, did you ever see or hear one of your parents or guardians being hit, slapped, punched, shoved, kicked or otherwise physically hurt by their spouse or partner?" Most current Alaska data is from 2012 and starting Alaska data is from 2006.



Progress is unsatisfactory ● because the indicator has increased. Satisfactory progress would cause this indicator to decrease.

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 is from 2012 and starting Alaska data is from 2009.



Progress needs improvement ● because while there has been a decline from the previous two years, the violence exposure level appears to be greater than it was in 2009.

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Child and Youth Victimization

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

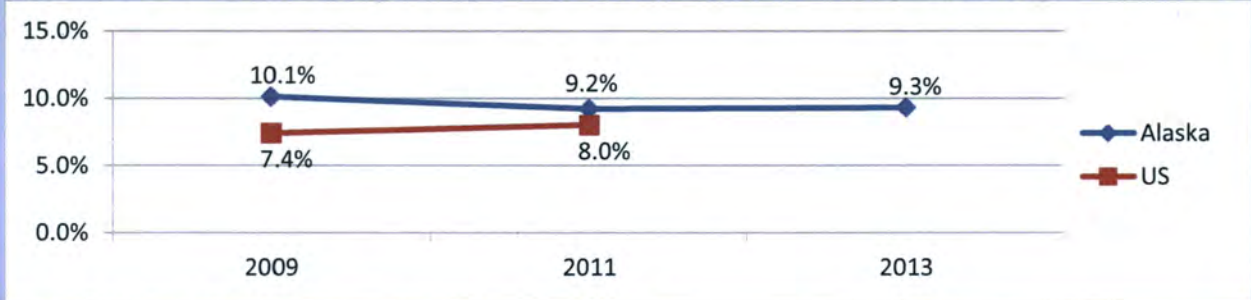
Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). Every two years, over 1,000 students in traditional high schools are asked "During the past 12 months, how many times did someone you were dating or going out with physically hurt you on purpose? (Count such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon.)" Students are included if they were hurt 1 or more times. Most current data is from 2013, and it is the new baseline since the survey question has been improved and old data is not comparable.

Progress is uncertain ● because data currently exists for only one point in time. Upcoming data will be from the 2015 survey.

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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 is from 2013 and starting Alaska data is from 2009. New national data is expected in 2015, and new statewide data is expected after 2015.



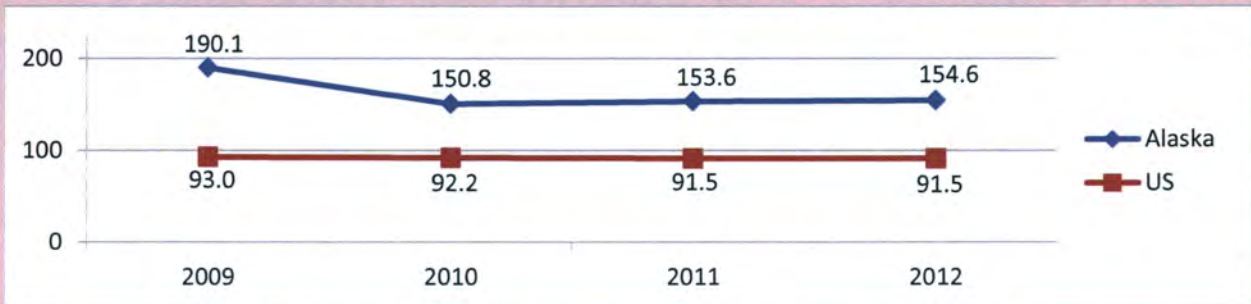
Progress is satisfactory ● because current data has decreased by 7.9%.

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Reports of Harm (Child and Youth)

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

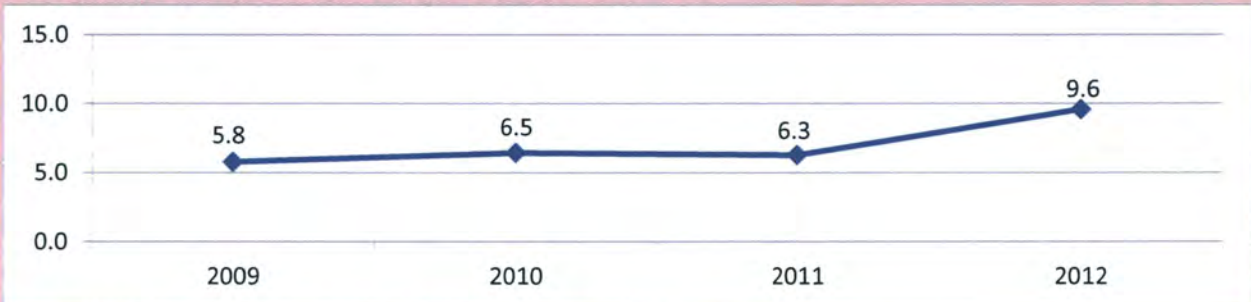
US Department of Health and Human Services (US DHHS). Rate of unique victims of reported and substantiated child abuse and neglect per 10,000 children ages 0-17. Child abuse and neglect is defined as any recent act or failure to act on the part of a parent or caretaker which results in death, serious 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 is from 2012 and starting Alaska data is 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 substantiated reports of harm. Initiative efforts should lead to increased reporting so every child in need of aid can be protected.



Progress is unsatisfactory ● because substantiated reporting has decreased significantly since 2009.

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 is from 2012 and starting Alaska data is 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 substantiated reports of harm. Initiative efforts should lead to increased reporting so every child in need of aid can be protected.



Progress is satisfactory ● because reporting has increased by 65.5%.

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Adult and Elder Victimization

7. Percent of women experiencing physical intimate partner violence in past year

Alaska Victimization Survey (AVS). In 2010, over 800 adult women were asked if in the past year, an intimate partner (a) "Made threats to physically harm you?" (b) "Slapped you?" (c) "Pushed or shoved you?" (d) "Hit you with a fist or something hard?" (e) "Kicked you?" (f) "Hurt you by pulling your hair?" (g) "Slammed you against something?" (h) "Tried to hurt you by choking or suffocating you?" (i) "Beaten you?" (j) "Burned you on purpose?" or (k) "Used a knife or gun on you?" Starting Alaska data is from 2010.

Progress is uncertain ● because data currently exists for only one point in time. New data will be available after the survey is replicated in 2015.

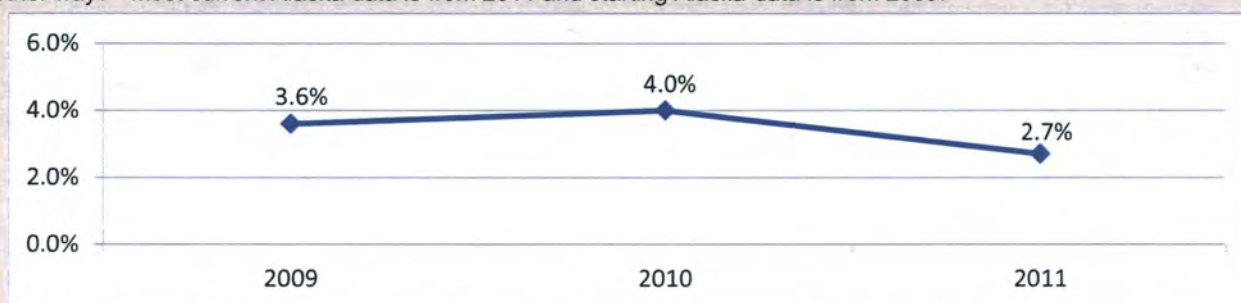
8. Percent of women experiencing sexual violence in past year

Alaska Victimization Survey (AVS). In 2010, over 800 adult women were asked "When you were drunk, high, drugged, or passed out and unable to consent" in the past year, has anyone (a) "Had vaginal sex with you?" (b) "Made you receive anal sex?" (c) "Made you perform oral sex?" or (d) "Made you receive oral sex?" and has anyone in the past year "used physical force or threats to physically harm you to" (a) "Make you have vaginal sex" (b) "Make you receive anal sex?" (c) "Make you perform oral sex?" (d) "Make you receive oral sex?" (e) "Put their fingers or an object in your vagina or anus?" or (f) "Try to have vaginal, oral, or anal sex with you, but sex did not happen?" Starting Alaska data is from 2010.

Progress is uncertain ● because data currently exists for only one point in time. New data will be available after the survey is replicated in 2015.

9. Percent of pregnant women experiencing intimate partner physical abuse

Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS). Each year, one of every six women who delivered a live-born infant is asked "During your most recent pregnancy, did your husband or partner push, hit, slap, kick, choke, or physically hurt you in any other way?" Most current Alaska data is from 2011 and starting Alaska data is from 2009.



Progress is satisfactory ● because this indicator has decreased by 25.0%.

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Reports of Harm (Adult and Elder)

10. Number of vulnerable adults reporting abuse or neglect

Adult Protective Services (APS). Number of vulnerable adults with an allegation of abuse or neglect reported to Adult Protective Services that was closed during the fiscal year. Vulnerable adults are people ages 18 to 64 who, because of physical or mental impairment, are unable to meet their own needs or to seek help without assistance. Abuse includes the willful, intentional, or reckless nonaccidental, and nontherapeutic infliction of physical pain, injury, or mental distress; or sexual assault in the first or second degree. Neglect includes the intentional failure by a caregiver to provide essential care or services necessary to maintain the physical and mental health of the vulnerable adult (self-neglect is not included). Most current Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2013 and starting Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2011. For reference, the total number of vulnerable adults with a report of harm regarding abuse or neglect reported to Adult Protective Services during the fiscal year has also been included. Reports closed and reports received are **not comparable**, since closed reports may have originated in any past year, and reports of harm are only from the noted fiscal year. For the purpose of the dashboard, this indicator is not used to measure rates of victimization. It is used to measure rates of substantiated reports of harm. Initiative efforts should lead to increased reporting so each vulnerable adult in need of aid can be protected.



Progress is unsatisfactory ● because substantiated reporting (reports closed) has decreased by 5.5% since 2011.

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11. Number of vulnerable elders reporting abuse or neglect

Adult Protective Services (APS). Number of vulnerable elders with an allegation of abuse or neglect reported to Adult Protective Services that was closed during the fiscal year. Vulnerable elders are people 65 years of age or older who, because of physical or mental impairment, are unable to meet their own needs or to seek help without assistance. Abuse includes the willful, intentional, or reckless nonaccidental, and nontherapeutic infliction of physical pain, injury, or mental distress; or sexual assault in the first or second degree. Neglect includes the intentional failure by a caregiver to provide essential care or services necessary to maintain the physical and mental health of the vulnerable adult (self-neglect is not included). Most current Alaska data is from 2013 and starting Alaska data is from 2011. For reference, the total number of vulnerable elders with a report of harm regarding abuse or neglect reported to Adult Protective Services during the fiscal year has also been included. Reports closed and reports received are not comparable, since closed reports may have originated in any past year, and reports of harm are only from the noted fiscal year. For the purpose of the dashboard, this indicator is not used to measure rates of victimization. It is used to measure rates of substantiated reports of harm. Initiative efforts should lead to increased reporting so each vulnerable elder in need of aid can be protected.



Progress is unsatisfactory ● because substantiated reporting (reports closed) has decreased by 9.0% since 2011.

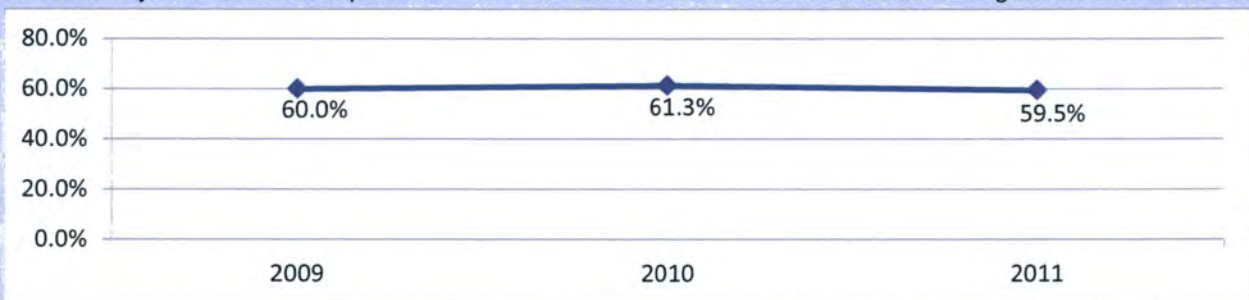
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Primary Prevention and Protective Factors

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

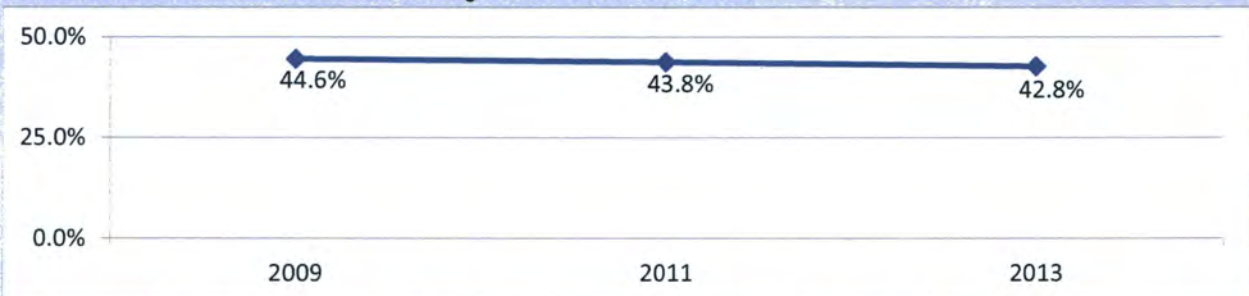
Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS). Each year, one of every six women who delivered a live-born infant is asked "During any of your prenatal care visits, did a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker talk with you about physical abuse to women by their husbands or partners?" Most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



Progress is uncertain ● because the indicator has not changed significantly. Satisfactory progress would cause this indicator to increase.

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 is from 2013 and starting Alaska data is from 2009.



Progress is uncertain ● because the indicator has not changed significantly. Satisfactory progress would cause this indicator to increase.

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14. Percent of schools implementing Fourth R healthy relationship curriculum

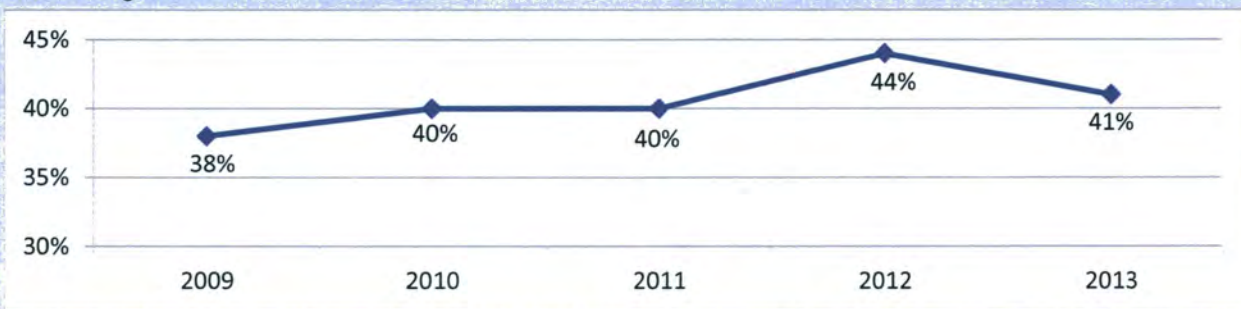
Department of Education & Early Development (DEED). Percentage of public secondary schools that have teachers trained in the Fourth R healthy relationship curriculum. Secondary schools include public high schools, middle schools, and alternative schools. Most current Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2014 and starting Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2011.



Progress is satisfactory because this indicator is increasing steadily.

15. Percent of students connected to their school

School Climate and Connected Survey (SCCS). Each year, an average of 28,000 5th – 12th grade students statewide participate in the SCCS. The "connection to school" indicator is comprised of affirmative responses to the following nine questions: a) There is at least one adult at this school who I feel comfortable talking to about things that are bothering me; b) At school, there is a teacher or some other adult who will miss me when I'm absent; c) I ask for help from my teachers or others when I need it; d) It is important to me to help others at my school; e) I try hard to do well in school; f) I get along well with other students; g) My teachers treat me with respect; h) Students here treat me with respect; i) I have given up on school (reverse coded). Past data has changed slightly because this indicator has been recalculated using one less survey question. The most current data is from 2013, and starting data is from 2009.



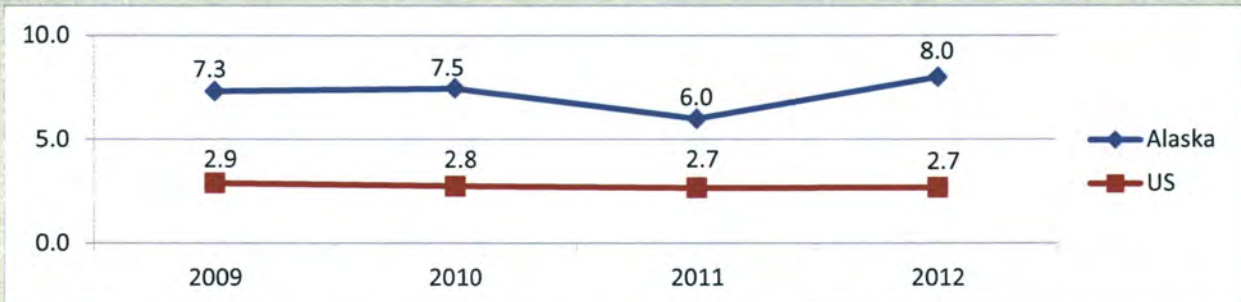
Progress is satisfactory because school connectedness is greater than it was in 2009.

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Reports to Law Enforcement

16. 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. In January 2013, states began submitting data to the FBI based on a new, more inclusive definition of forcible rape which will provide a more accurate understanding of the scope and volume of these crimes. The effect of the new definition change will not be seen in reported crime data until after 2013. Data from prior years will not be revised which will preclude comparisons to prior years. Most current Alaska data is from 2012 and starting Alaska data is from 2009.

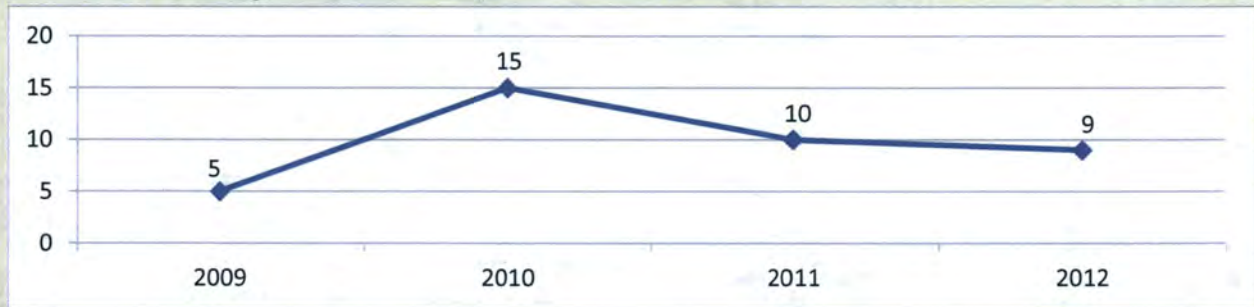


Progress is satisfactory because reporting has increased by 9.6% since the starting year.

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

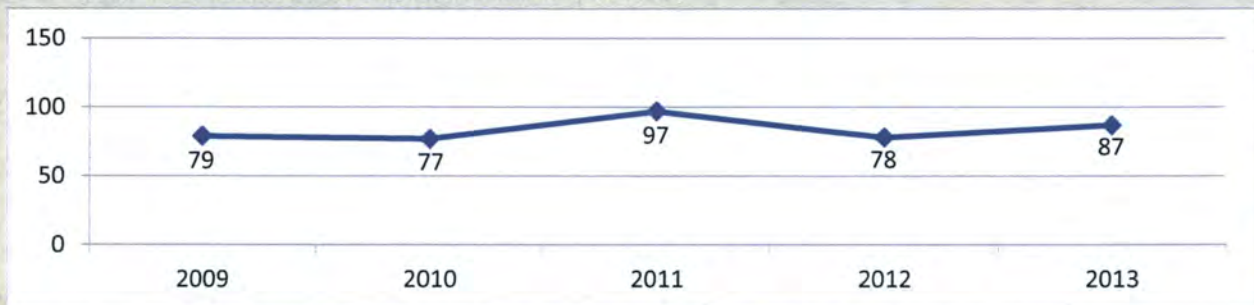
Alaska Department of Public Safety (DPS). Number of homicides (willful nonnegligent killings) known to law enforcement that occurred in Alaska where the homicide was committed by a household member against another household member. Household members include adults or minors who are current or former 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 is from 2012 and starting Alaska data is from 2009.



Progress is unsatisfactory ● because the indicator is substantially higher than the starting year.

18. 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). Past data has changed due to improved data extraction technique. Most current data is from 2013 and starting Alaska data is from 2009.



Progress is satisfactory ● because reporting has increased by 9.6% since the starting year.

19. Number of sexual assaults reported to law enforcement (DPS) – New in 2014

Alaska Department of Public Safety (DPS). Number of sexual assault offences reported to any of Alaska's law enforcement agencies during calendar year 2012. This includes sexual assault offenses in the first through fourth degrees. Alaska Statute 12.62.130 was amended in 2010 to specifically require criminal justice agencies to report to the Department of Public Safety, at a minimum, data regarding each felony sex offense committed in the agency's jurisdiction. Collecting statistics on these offenses as defined in state statute will provide a significant improvement to understanding crime in Alaska and our ability to proactively gauge and address crime trends.

Progress is uncertain ● because data currently exists for only one point in time. Additional data is expected in 2015.

20. Number of sexual abuses of minors reported to law enforcement (DPS) – New in 2014

Alaska Department of Public Safety (DPS). Number of sex abuse of a minor offences reported to any of Alaska's law enforcement agencies during calendar year 2012. This includes sex abuse of a minor offences in the first through fourth degrees. Alaska Statute 12.62.130 was amended in 2010 to specifically require criminal justice agencies to report to the Department of Public Safety, at a minimum, data regarding each felony sex offense committed in the agency's jurisdiction. Collecting statistics on these offenses as defined in state statute will provide a significant improvement to understanding crime in Alaska and our ability to proactively gauge and address crime trends.

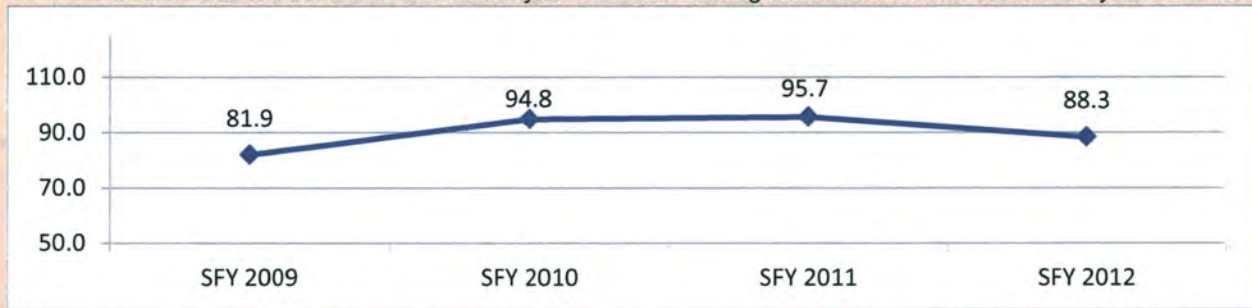
Progress is uncertain ● because data currently exists for only one point in time. Additional data is expected in 2015.

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Utilization of Services

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

Alaska Children's Alliance (ACA). Number of children evaluated at a child advocacy center (duplicated count) per 10,000 children ages 0-17. Children are evaluated at child advocacy centers for allegations of child sexual abuse or assault, child physical abuse, drug endangerment, witnessing violent events in the home where they are present, and neglect or medical failure to thrive. Most current Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2012 and starting Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2009.



Progress is satisfactory ● because, while reporting has gone down in the last year, it has increased since the starting year 2009.

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

Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA). Number of unduplicated adults per 10,000 adults (age 18 and older) who utilized services from a CDVSA-funded domestic violence and sexual assault service agency, and who were recorded at that agency as being a primary victim of domestic violence. Primary victims are adults who are directly harmed, either physically or emotionally, by the actions of another. Domestic violence is defined as any pattern of coercive behavior that is used by one person to gain power and control over a current or former intimate partner. Domestic violence includes dating violence, which is violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the program participant. Most current Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2013 and starting Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2010.



Progress is uncertain ○ because the indicator has not changed significantly. Satisfactory progress would cause this indicator to increase, signifying an increase in the rate of utilization of services.

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

Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA). Number of unduplicated minors per 10,000 minors (ages 0-17) who utilized services from a CDVSA-funded domestic violence or sexual assault service agency, and who were recorded as being a secondary victim of domestic violence. Secondary victims are minors beyond the immediate victim who have been affected by the repercussions of an event or events. These may include child witnesses who although not the direct target of abuse, have been affected. This number does not include minors who were primary victims of domestic violence (even if they were also secondary victims). Domestic violence is defined as any pattern of coercive behavior that is used by one person to gain power and control over a current or former intimate partner. Domestic violence includes dating violence, which is violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the program participant. Most current Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2013 and starting Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2010.



Progress is unsatisfactory ● because the rate of utilization of services has decreased since 2010.

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

Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA). Number of unduplicated adults per 10,000 adults (age 18 and older) who utilized services from a CDVSA-funded domestic violence and sexual assault service agency, and who were recorded at that agency as being primary victims of sexual assault. Primary victims are adults who are directly harmed, either physically or emotionally, by the actions of another. Sexual assault includes both assaults committed by offenders who are strangers to the program participants and assaults committed by offenders who are known to, related by blood or marriage to, or in a dating relationship with the program participant. Most current Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2013 and starting Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2010.



Progress is unsatisfactory ● because the rate of utilization of services has decreased since 2010.

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

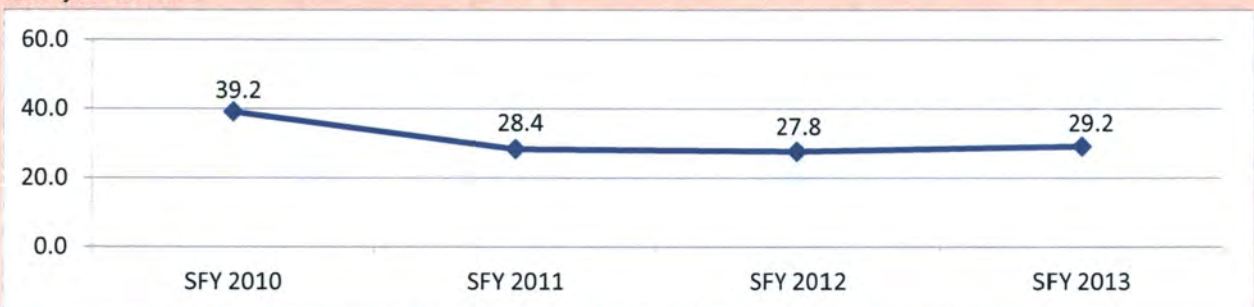
Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA). Number of unduplicated youth per 10,000 youth (ages 12-17) who utilized services from a CDVSA-funded domestic violence and sexual assault service agency, and who were recorded at that agency as being a primary victim of domestic violence. Primary victims are youth who are directly harmed, either physically or emotionally, by the actions of another. Domestic violence is defined as any pattern of coercive behavior that is used by one person to gain power and control over a current or former intimate partner. Domestic violence includes dating violence, which is violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the program participant. Most current Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2013 and starting Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2010.



Progress is satisfactory ● because there is an increase in the rate of utilization of services, since 2010.

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

Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA). Number of unduplicated youth per 10,000 youth (ages 12-17) who utilized services from a CDVSA-funded domestic violence and sexual assault service agency, and who were recorded at that agency as being primary victims of sexual assault. Primary victims are youth who are directly harmed, either physically or emotionally, by the actions of another. Sexual assault includes both assaults committed by offenders who are strangers to the program participants and assaults committed by offenders who are known to, related by blood or marriage to, or in a dating relationship with the program participant. Most current Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2013 and starting Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2010.



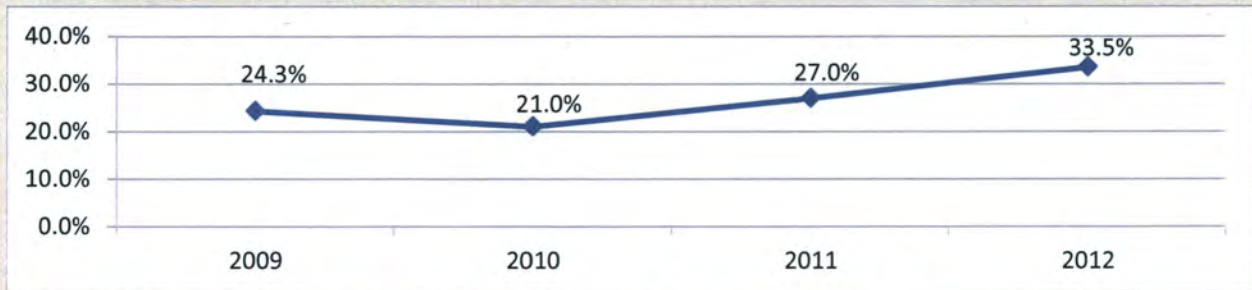
Progress is unsatisfactory ● because the rate of youth utilizing services has decreased significantly from 2010.

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Offender Accountability

27. 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 is from 2012 and starting Alaska data is from 2009.



Progress is satisfactory ● because reporting has increased by 37.9% since the starting year.

28. 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 is from state fiscal year 2013 and starting Alaska data is from state fiscal year 2010.



Progress is unsatisfactory ● because the rate of juveniles referred has increased by 29.4% since 2010, signifying a probable increase in incidence.

29. 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 is for state fiscal year 2013. The earliest data available, from state fiscal year 2011, were extrapolated from data ranging from 2/23/11 to 6/30/11. These data were not collected prior to 2/23/11.

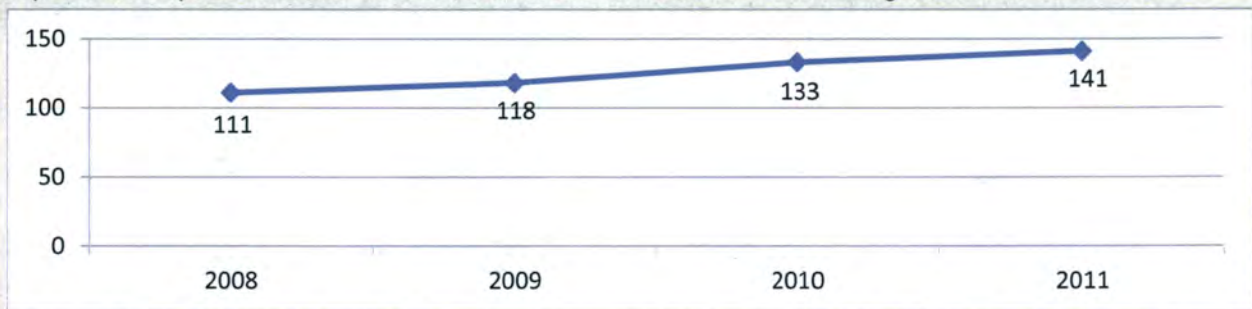


Progress is satisfactory ● because the rate has decreased by 11.9% since 2010, signifying a probable decrease in incidence.

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30. Number of sexual assault cases accepted for prosecution

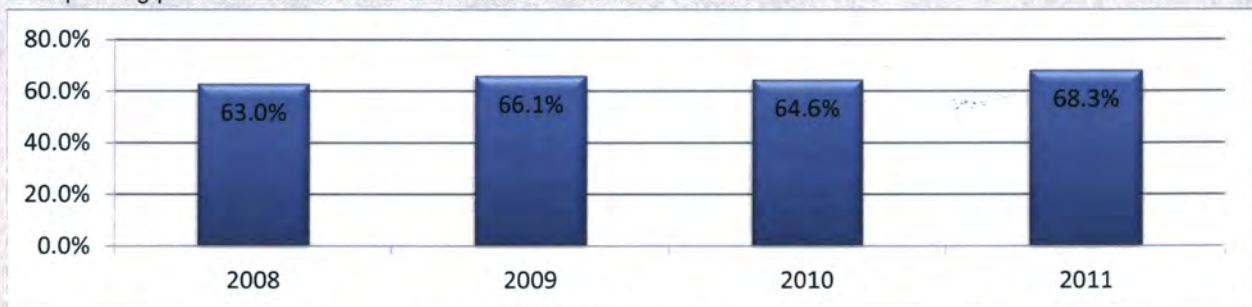
Alaska Department of Law (DOL). Number of cases referred to the Alaska Department of Law that were accepted for prosecution with a sexual assault charge in the first, second, third, or fourth degree. A case is accepted for prosecution when the district attorney's office, after reviewing the file and evidence, determines that there is sufficient credible evidence to convict a specific person of the particular crime. Most current Alaska data is from 2011 and starting Alaska data is from 2008.



Progress is satisfactory ● because the number of cases accepted has increased by 30 since 2008.

31. 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 is from 2011 and starting Alaska data is from 2008. 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.



Progress is satisfactory ● because the rate of accepted cases has increased significantly since 2008.

32. Number of sexual 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 is from 2011 and starting Alaska data is from 2008.

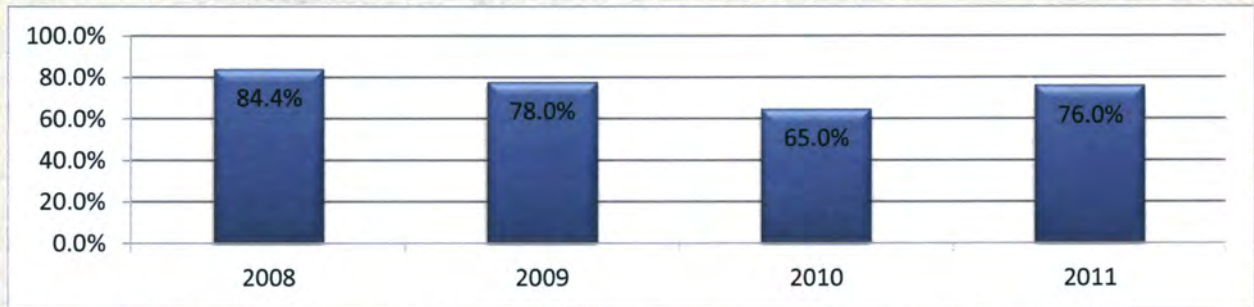


Progress is satisfactory ● because this indicator has increased since 2008.

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33. 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 is from 2011 and starting Alaska data is from 2008. Data across years is not directly comparable because recent cases are more likely to be pending prosecution at the time of the data retrieval than older cases.



Progress is unsatisfactory ● because the 2011 conviction rate is significantly less than the 2008 conviction rate.

34. Number of domestic violence cases accepted for prosecution

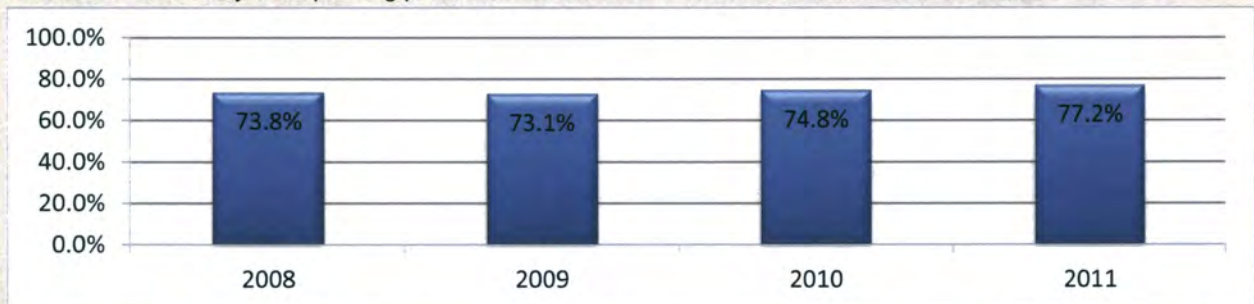
Alaska Department of Law (DOL). Number of cases referred to the Alaska Department of Law that were accepted for prosecution with an assault charge in the first, second, third, or fourth degree involving domestic violence. Most current Alaska data is from 2011 and starting Alaska data is from 2008.



Progress is satisfactory ● because the number of accepted referrals has increased by 17.2% from 2008.

35. 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, which may or may not be a domestic violence assault conviction. 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 is from 2011 and starting Alaska data is from 2008. Data across years is not directly comparable because recent cases are more likely to be pending prosecution at the time of the data retrieval than older cases.

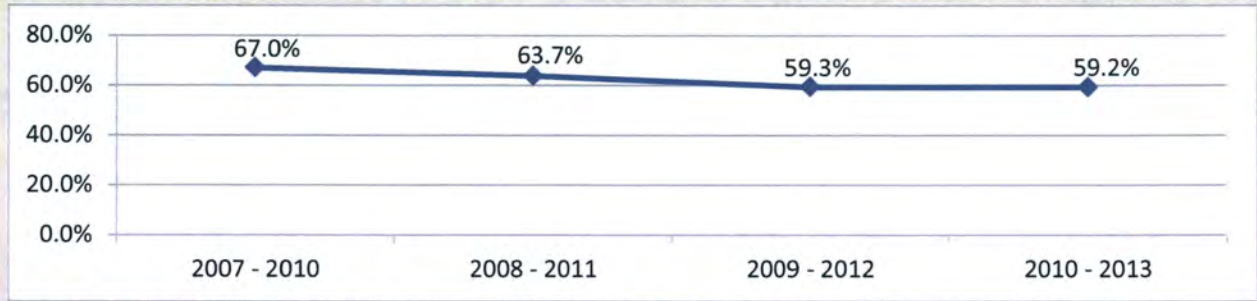


Progress is uncertain ● because the indicator has not changed significantly. Satisfactory progress would cause this indicator to increase.

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36. Percent of adult sex offenders who recidivate (DOC) – New in 2014

Alaska Department of Correction (DOC). Percent of felon sex offenders who return to incarceration within 3 years of release for any offense type conviction including any misdemeanor or felony offenses. Starting Alaska data is for offenders released in 2007 who were tracked through 2010. Most current Alaska data is for offenders released in 2010 and tracked through 2013.



Progress is satisfactory ● because the recidivism rate has decreased since 2010.

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Alaska State Legislature




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Senate President Kevin Meyer Senate District M

TO: Representative Bob Lynn, Chair
House State Affairs Committee

FROM: Senator Kevin Meyer 
Senate President

DATE: March 17, 2015

RE: Request to Schedule SCR 6: Sexual Assault Awareness Month

With this memorandum, I respectfully request the scheduling of SCR 6 in the House State Affairs Committee. Victims of sexual assault, and those who work as volunteers, staff, and as agencies, deserve our respect and support and we should join them in recognizing this intolerable crime, and declare our solidarity against sexual assault in Alaska. This legislation will proclaim the month of April, 2015 as Sexual Assault Awareness Month in the State of Alaska.

Attached to this memorandum please find:

- Sponsor Statement
- SCR 6, Version 29-LS0383\W
- SCR 6 Fiscal Note
- Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault 2014 Annual Report
- Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault 2014 Alaska Dashboard

If you have any questions, please contact the staff member assigned to this bill, Edra Morledge at 465-6874.