

**SCR**

**2**

<TARGET><BILL>SCR 2</BILL><SUBJECT>SCR  
2</SUBJECT><COMM>SHSS30</COMM></TARGET>

# ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

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SENATOR KEVIN MEYER  
SENATE DISTRICT M

## SPONSOR STATEMENT FOR SCR 2

### *"Proclaiming April 2017 as 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 2 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 2 proclaims the month of April 2017 as Sexual Assault Awareness Month in Alaska.

# SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

DATE: 2/24/17

FURTHER: Rules

DATE TURNED  
IN TO OFFICE: 3/1/17

Health and Social Services Committee considered SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 2

SCR 2-SEXUAL ASSAULT AWARENESS MONTH: APRIL 2017

Proclaiming April 2017 as Sexual Assault Awareness Month.

and recommends:


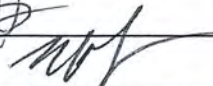
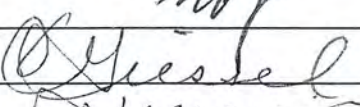
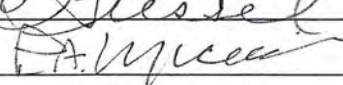

- be replaced with CS \_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ )  Same Title  New Title
- adopt previous CS \_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ )  Same Title  New Title
- attached amendment(s)
- adopt \_\_\_\_\_ Letter of Intent
- further referral to \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

Dept Abbr.	
ADM	LWF
CED	LAW
COR	LEG
EED	MVA
DEC	DNR
DFG	DPS
GOV	REV
DHS	DOT
AJS	UA

NEW FISCAL NOTE(S)				
Dept.	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero	FN #
LEG			✓	1

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S)				
Dept.	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero	FN #
LEG				

APPROPRIATION - no fiscal note

SIGNATURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:	PRINTED LAST NAME	DO PASS	DO NOT PASS	NO REC	AMEND
	Begich	✓			
	von Imhoff	✓			
	Giessel	✓			
	MICCICHE	✓			
CHAIR: 	Wilson	✓			

# Fiscal Note

State of Alaska  
2017 Legislative Session

Bill Version: SCR 2  
Fiscal Note Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
( ) Publish Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Identifier: SCR2-LEG-SESS-2-27-17  
Title: SEXUAL ASSAULT AWARENESS MONTH:APRIL  
2017  
Sponsor: MEYER  
Requester: SENATE HSS

Department:  
Appropriation:  
Allocation:  
OMB Component Number: 0

**Expenditures/Revenues**

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

	FY2018 Appropriation Requested	Included in Governor's FY2018 Request	Out-Year Cost Estimates					
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURES</b>								
Personal Services								
Travel								
Services								
Commodities								
Capital Outlay								
Grants & Benefits								
Miscellaneous								
<b>Total Operating</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

**Fund Source (Operating Only)**

None								
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

**Positions**

Full-time								
Part-time								
Temporary								

**Change in Revenues**

None								
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

**Estimated SUPPLEMENTAL (FY2017) cost:** 0.0 (separate supplemental appropriation required)  
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

**Estimated CAPITAL (FY2018) 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?  
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: JESSICA GEARY, FINANCE MANAGER  
Division: LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY  
Approved By: PAM VARNI, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR  
Agency: LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

Phone: (907)465-6626  
Date: 02/27/2017 08:20 AM  
Date: 02/27/2017

Crime & Courts

## **New report offers a more in-depth look at Alaska's many sexual assault cases**

Author: Devin Kelly

Updated: November 20, 2016

Published November 20, 2016

A new report from the state of Alaska paints perhaps the most detailed picture to date of sexual violence reported to law enforcement, showing that a huge disproportion of victims are between 11 and 17 years old, from Western Alaska and attacked by someone they knew whose age averaged only 22.

The report, a [first-of-its-kind supplement to data sent by the state to the FBI](#), uses information not usually contained in FBI reports but was ordered to be studied by the Legislature in 2010.

That information includes the sex, age and relationship of victims and suspects, the location where crimes occurred and the weapons that were used, as first reported to authorities.

Hands, fists and feet were the most common weapons reported in rapes. Police were told the attacks most often occurred in homes. Caucasians were most likely to be the suspect in attacks on Caucasian and Asian women, while Alaska Natives were suspected in most attacks on other Alaska Natives. African-Americans were mostly likely to be suspected in attacks on African-Americans, but Caucasian victims were close behind.

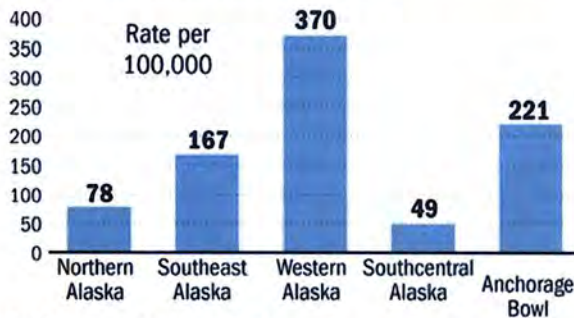
Anchorage — after Western Alaska, the second-highest region for the rate of reported rapes — is excluded from the demographic, weapon type and location data, leaving a gaping hole. Under state law, the information is voluntary, and Anchorage police declined to provide it for the report.

The Alaska Department of Public Safety official who supervises the division that commissioned the report said she hopes the information can contribute to a growing body of knowledge about sexual violence in the state.

# Reported sexual assault incidents in Alaska for 2015

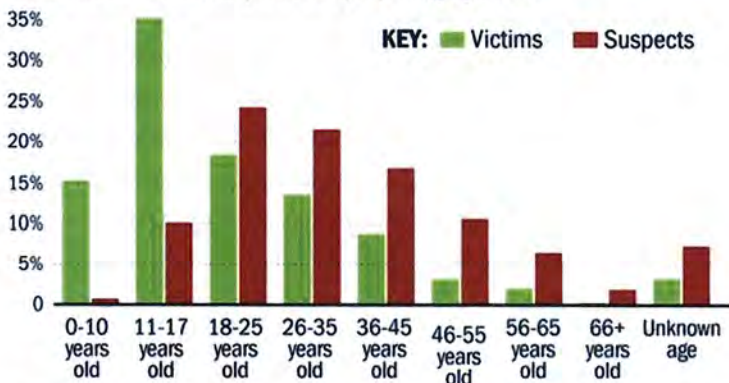
## Rate by geographic area

Excludes incidents reported from specialized statewide agencies, such as the Alaska Bureau of Investigation or Alaska Wildlife Troopers due to the difficulty in determining the population those agencies represent.



## By age of victims and suspects

Not all agencies provide victim and/or suspect information; the graphs are reflective of information provided by reporting agencies.



## By relationship of victim to offender

Only includes incidents in which agencies provided victim/suspect relationship information. Counts reflect the number of relationships between victims and offenders, not the total number of victims and offenders. For example, 2 victims and 4 offenders would equal 8 relationships.

Family	Counts	%	Otherwise known	Counts	%
Child	60	8.7	Acquaintance	194	28.1
Other family member	58	8.4	Friend	76	11.0
Stepchild	19	2.7	Boyfriend/girlfriend	60	8.7
Sibling (brother or sister)	18	2.6	Otherwise unown	45	6.5
Child of boyfriend or girlfriend	10	1.4	Babysittee (the baby)	10	1.4
Grandchild	8	1.2	Neighbor	6	0.9
Spouse	7	1.0	Offender‡	4	0.6
In-law	3	0.4	Employee	2	0.3
Parent	3	0.4	Employer	1	0.1
Stepsibling (stepbrother or stepsister)	3	0.4	<b>Unknown</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>
Grandparent	2	0.3	Relationship unknown	77	11.1
Common-law spouse	1	0.1	Victim was stranger	23	3.3
Stepparent	1	0.1			

‡ "Victim was offender" is defined by the FBI NIBRS program as when the victim is also an offender in the incident. For example, a woman attacks a man with a knife (aggravated assault). She is subdued and raped by the man she attacked. In this case, the relationship may be listed as victim was offender.

Alaska's law enforcement agencies report crime statistics to the FBI each year. Those statistics make up the annual Uniform Crime Report, which showed rising violent crime rates across the board in Alaska in 2015, including murder and rape.

But for the first time, the report included a state-issued supplement, "Felony Sexual Offenses 2015." The sexual offenses data in the report is separate from the national UCR report, which showed that rape was one of several violent offenses, including homicide, that increased in 2015.

The national rape data can't be compared directly to the state data in the new supplemental report, because the methodologies are different.

A person repeatedly raped by a single suspect would likely lead to several offenses being reported in the national program, but a single victim with several statute violations in the state program.

The state's reporting program stems from legislation in 2010 that added felony-level sex offenses to the data that agencies are required to report to the state.

Officials from the Alaska Department of Public Safety met to decide what data falls into that category. Lisa Purinton, program coordinator for the Department of Public Safety, said officials decided to make many of the supplemental information requests optional for local law-enforcement departments.

"Given the nature of the offense, there's a lot of times you won't have that information available, especially when suspects and relationships are unknowns," Purinton said.

The Anchorage Police Department did not provide such information. That could skew the data, Purinton acknowledged.

Anchorage police spokeswoman Jennifer Castro said in an email that the department has only reported what it was required to in the past, "as some metrics could not be obtained easily."

She said the department has recently expanded its data collection efforts, however, and is now collecting data on victims and suspects, including age, sex and race — the information contained in the new report.

Purinton said the report aims to capture the offense as it's first reported to law enforcement. It doesn't track the outcomes, such as whether a suspect was convicted.

That's because of the nature of the crime, Purinton said. Most sexual assault cases never go to trial, often because of a lack of evidence to support the allegations or because the victim decides not to testify.

Sexual assault in Alaska has been studied before, but efforts to collect data continue to intensify. A February 2009 University of Alaska Anchorage Justice Center report on sexual assaults in smaller communities was described as the first of its kind.

Another report, the Alaska Victimization Survey, conducted every five years by the UAA Justice Center, found in a survey of 2,027 women in 2015 that intimate partner violence and sexual violence had declined since 2010, but concluded that the rates "remain unacceptably high."

**About this Author**

**Devin Kelly**

Devin Kelly covers Anchorage city government and general assignments.



## Intimate Partner Violence and Sexual Violence in the State of Alaska: Key Results from the 2015 Alaska Victimization Survey



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

**40 experienced intimate partner violence (IPV):**



**33 experienced sexual violence:**



**50 experienced intimate partner violence, sexual violence, or both:**



These lifetime estimates come from a 2015 survey of adult women in the State of Alaska.  
Source: UAA Justice Center, Alaska Victimization Survey, <http://justice.uaa.alaska.edu/avs>.

### **Purpose of the Survey**

Every human being has the right to be safe and free from violence in their own homes, in their relationships, and in their community. Intimate partner violence and sexual violence are endemic problems. The Alaska Victimization Survey provides comprehensive statewide and regional data to guide planning and policy development and to evaluate the impact of prevention and intervention services. The 2015 survey was designed to provide estimates that could be compared to previous estimates from 2010. Results can be used to support prevention and intervention efforts that reduce violence against women.

### **Methodology**

A total of 3,027 adult women in Alaska participated in the 2015 survey. Respondents were randomly selected by phone (using both land lines and cell phones) from May to August 2015. Respondents were asked behaviorally specific questions about intimate partner violence (both threats and physical violence). Intimate partners included romantic and sexual partners. Respondents were also asked about sexual violence (both alcohol- or drug-involved sexual assault and forcible sexual assault). These questions were not limited to intimate partners. Procedures were designed to maximize the safety and confidentiality of all respondents. The survey was approved by multiple institutional review boards and was supported by the Alaska Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault.

### **Acknowledgments**

We sincerely thank the 3,027 adult women in Alaska who invested time and effort to participate in this victimization survey. They re-lived horrendous experiences, experiences that no one should be subjected to, to help the rest of us understand the extent of intimate partner and sexual violence in Alaska. Funding for this project was provided by the Alaska Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault. The survey was administered by RTI International. Data were analyzed by the UAA Justice Center.

### **Important Limitations**

The survey excluded non-English speaking women, women without phone access, and women not living in a residence. Estimates may be higher among women excluded from the survey. Estimates may also be conservative because of the continuing stigma of reporting victimization. This survey measured the number of *victims*, not the number of *victimizations*. In addition, not all forms of intimate partner violence or sexual violence were measured.

## Intimate Partner Violence and Sexual Violence in the State of Alaska: Key Results from the 2015 Alaska Victimization Survey

### Key Estimates

The following table shows the percentage of adult women in the State of Alaska who experienced each form of violence. Results from the 2015 survey are compared to results from 2010. All estimates were weighted to control for selection, non-response, and coverage. The 2015 estimates show that 50.3% of adult women in Alaska experienced sexual violence, intimate partner violence, or both, in their lifetime (versus 58.6% in 2010); and 8.1% experienced these forms of violence in the past year (versus 11.8% in 2010).

Measures of Violence	Lifetime		Past Year	
	2010	2015	2010	2015
<b>Intimate partner violence (composite)</b>	47.6%	40.4%	9.4%	6.4%
Threats of physical violence	31.0%	25.6%	5.8%	3.0%
Physical violence	44.8%	39.6%	8.6%	5.9%
<b>Sexual violence (composite)</b>	37.1%	33.1%	4.3%	2.9%
Alcohol- or drug-involved sexual assault	26.8%	22.6%	3.6%	2.0%
Forcible sexual assault	25.6%	23.5%	2.5%	1.6%
<b>Any Violence (composite)</b>	58.6%	50.3%	11.8%	8.1%

### Intimate Partner Violence Estimates:

The intimate partner violence composite includes both threats of physical violence and physical violence.

- 40.4% of adult women experienced intimate partner violence in their lifetime (versus 47.6% in 2010).
  - 25.6% experienced threats of physical violence (versus 31.0% in 2010).
  - 39.6% experienced physical violence (versus 44.8% in 2010).
- 6.4% of adult women experienced intimate partner violence in the past year (versus 9.4% in 2010).
  - 3.0% experienced threats of physical violence (versus 5.8% in 2010).
  - 5.9% experienced physical violence (versus 8.6% in 2010).

### Sexual Violence Estimates:

The sexual violence composite includes both alcohol- or drug-involved sexual assault and forcible sexual assault.

- 33.1% of adult women experienced sexual violence in their lifetime (versus 37.1% in 2010).
  - 22.6% experienced at least one alcohol- or drug-involved sexual assault (versus 26.8% in 2010).
  - 23.5% experienced at least one forcible sexual assault (versus 25.6% in 2010).
- 2.9% of adult women experienced sexual violence in the past year (versus 4.3% in 2010).
  - 2.0% experienced at least one alcohol- or drug-involved sexual assault (versus 3.6% in 2010).
  - 1.6% experienced at least one forcible sexual assault (versus 2.5% in 2010).

### Conclusion

Half of adult women in Alaska have experienced violence in their lifetime, and 1 in 12 have experienced violence in the past year. Four in 10 have experienced intimate partner violence in their lifetime, and 1 in 16 have experienced intimate partner violence in the past year. Three in 10 have experienced sexual violence in their lifetime, and 1 in 34 have experienced sexual violence in the past year. Some women experienced violence more than once.

While the rates of violence against women in the State of Alaska are trending in the right direction, they remain unacceptably high.

# National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey



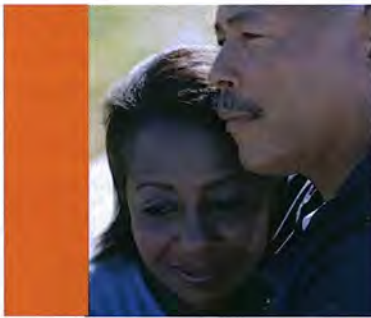
CDC's National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) is an ongoing, nationally-representative telephone survey that collects detailed information on sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence victimization of adult women and men in the United States. The survey collects data on past-year experiences of violence as well as lifetime experiences of violence. The 2010 survey is the first year of the survey and provides baseline data that will be used to track trends in sexual violence, stalking and intimate partner violence. CDC developed NISVS to better describe and monitor the magnitude of these forms of violence in the United States.

## Highlights of 2010 Findings

Sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence are widespread in the United States. The findings in this report underscore the heavy toll of this violence, the immediate impacts of victimization, and the lifelong health consequences.

### Women are disproportionately affected by sexual violence, intimate partner violence and stalking.

- 1.3 million women were raped during the year preceding the survey.
- Nearly 1 in 5 women have been raped in their lifetime while 1 in 71 men have been raped in their lifetime.
- 1 in 6 women have been stalked during their lifetime. 1 in 19 men have experienced stalking in their lifetime.
- 1 in 4 women have been the victim of severe physical violence by an intimate partner while 1 in 7 men experienced severe physical violence by an intimate partner.
- 81% of women who experienced rape, stalking or physical violence by an intimate partner reported significant short or long term impacts related to the violence experienced in this relationship such as Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) symptoms and injury while 35% of men report such impacts of their experiences.
- Women who had experienced rape or stalking by any



### IPV-Related Impacts Among Victims of Rape, Physical Violence, and/ or Stalking by an Intimate Partner



# National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey

perpetrator or physical violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime were more likely than women who did not experience these forms of violence to report having asthma, diabetes, and irritable bowel syndrome.

- Men and women who experienced these forms of violence were more likely to report frequent headaches, chronic pain, difficulty with sleeping, activity limitations, poor physical health and poor mental health than men and women who did not experience these forms of violence.

## Female victims of intimate partner violence experienced different patterns of violence than male victims.

- Female victims experienced multiple forms of these types of violence; male victims most often experienced physical violence.

## The majority of this victimization starts early in life.

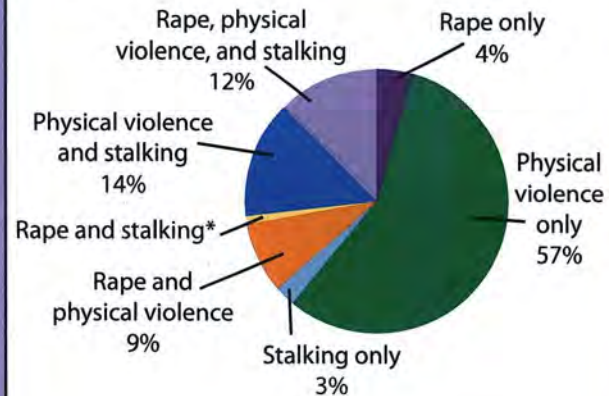
- Approximately 80% of female victims experienced their first rape before the age of 25 and almost half experienced the first rape before age 18 (30% between 11-17 years old and 12% at or before the age of 10).
- About 35% of women who were raped as minors were also raped as adults compared to 14% of women without an early rape history.
- 28% of male victims of rape were first raped when they were 10 years old or younger.

## Summary

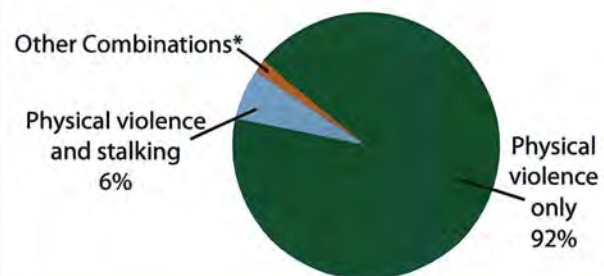
Overall, lifetime and one year estimates for sexual violence, stalking and intimate partner violence were alarmingly high for adult Americans; with IPV alone affecting more than 12 million people each year. Women are disproportionately impacted. They experienced high rates of severe intimate partner violence, rape and stalking, and long-term chronic disease and other health impacts such as PTSD symptoms. NISVS also shows that most rape and IPV is first experienced before age 24, highlighting the importance of preventing this violence before it occurs to ensure that all people can live life to their fullest potential.

## Overlap of Lifetime Intimate Partner Rape, Stalking, and Physical Victimization

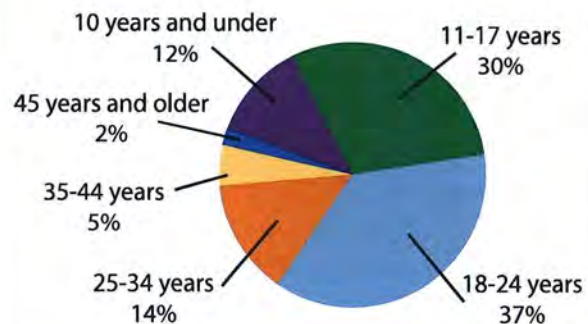
### Female Victims



### Male Victims



## Age at Time of First Completed Rape Victimization in Lifetime Among Female Victims





# **Felony Level Sex Offenses**

# **2015**

Prepared By: Christen L. McClure  
Division of Statewide Services  
Criminal Records & Identification Bureau  
Kathryn Monfreda, Bureau Chief

**Crime in  
Alaska  
Supplemental  
Report**

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# 2015 Felony Level Sex Offenses

## Program Overview

The Department of Public Safety (DPS) is tasked with collecting information reported to state and local law enforcement agencies on felony sex offenses, as defined by AS 12.63.100, and as required by AS 12.62.130. This is a required reporting program for state and local law enforcement agencies and is in addition to the requirements for Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR).

The Felony Sex Offense (FSO) database is a repository maintained by DPS for state and local law enforcement agencies to record reports of felony level sex offenses within their jurisdiction based on State of Alaska statutes. Because the statutes are more specific and varied, the information in the database will not necessarily correlate with rape offenses in the UCR program since the offenses reported in the UCR program fall under the national UCR program definition, which is managed and maintained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Different methodologies are also used in aggregating incidents and victims.

The national UCR program focus is on totaling the number times a person is victimized, while the FSO program's focus is counting the number of offenses committed against a victim. A person repeatedly raped by a single offender would likely result in several rape offenses being reported in the UCR program, but the same situation would be reported in the FSO program as a single victim with statute violations reported. Additionally, the FSO database has the ability to capture data elements for each reported sex offense not currently captured through the UCR program. These data elements include victim and suspect demographic information, victim/suspect relationship information, weapon type, and location of the assault.

Caution should be exercised in comparing offenses between Felony Sex Offense statistics and UCR data; they are separate data collection efforts with different methodologies in aggregating incidents and victims.

It is important to note the incidents reported in the FSO database were documented at the initial reporting stage, likely prior to investigation by law enforcement. Agencies are instructed to report information when a felony level sex offense becomes *known to law enforcement*. The FSO database is not intended to track the life cycle of an incident; it is to provide insight into the volume and type of sex offenses being reported to law enforcement. This is the first year that findings from this database have been published.

*\*The Anchorage Police Department provides only statutory information for their reported incidents; victim, offender, location, and weapon data are not provided.*

Total Incidents Reported	1352
Victims Reported*	648
Suspects Reported*	691

## Most Common Attributes of Felony Level Sex Offenses in 2015

Victim Age: 15 years old

Victim Sex: Female

Suspect Age: 22 years old

Suspect Sex: Male

Weapon Used: Personal Weapons  
(hands/fists/feet)

Relationship: Acquaintance

Location: Residence

Statute: AS11.41.410(a)(1), Sexual  
Assault 1

## Regional Distribution

Region	Incidents
Northern Alaska	96
Southeast Alaska	123
Western Alaska	274
Southcentral Alaska	82
Anchorage Bowl	659
Specialized agencies	118

### Northern Alaska

(Population includes: Denali Borough, Fairbanks North Star Borough, North Slope Borough, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area, Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area):

**AST D Detachment:** Barrow, Cantwell, Delta Jct., Fairbanks, Galena, Healy, Nenana, Northway, Tok.)

#### **Local reporting agencies:**

Fairbanks Airport Police Department  
Fairbanks Police Department  
North Pole Police Department  
North Slope Borough Police Department  
University of Alaska Fairbanks Police Department

### Southeast Alaska

(Population includes: Haines Borough, Hoonah-Angoon Census Area, Juneau City and Borough, Ketchikan Gateway Borough, Petersburg Borough, Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area, Sitka City and Borough, Skagway Municipality, Wrangell City and Borough, Yakutat City and Borough):

**AST A Detachment:** Haines, Juneau, Klawock, Ketchikan, Petersburg

#### **Local reporting agencies:**

Craig Police Department  
Haines Police Department  
Juneau Police Department  
Ketchikan Police Department  
Petersburg Police Department  
Sitka Police Department  
Skagway Police Department  
Wrangell Police Department

### Anchorage Bowl

(Population includes: Anchorage Municipality)

#### **Local reporting agencies:**

Anchorage Airport Police & Fire  
Anchorage Police Department  
University of Alaska Anchorage Police Department

### Western Alaska

(Population includes: Aleutians East Borough, Aleutians West Census Area, Bethel Census Area, Bristol Bay Borough, Dillingham Census Area, Kodiak Island Borough, Kusilvak Census Area, Lake and Peninsula Borough, Nome Census Area, Northwest Arctic Borough)

**AST C Detachment:** (Aniak, Bethel, Dillingham, Emmonak, Iliamna, King Salmon, Kodiak, Kotzebue, McGrath, Nome, St. Mary, Selawik, Unalakleet)

#### **Local reporting agencies:**

Bethel Police Department  
Bristol Bay Borough Police Department  
Dillingham Police Department  
Kodiak Police Department  
Kotzebue Police Department  
Nome Police Department  
Unalaska Police Department

### Southcentral Alaska

(Population includes: Kenai Peninsula Borough, Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Valdez-Cordova Census Area):

**AST E Detachment:** Anchor Point, Cooper Landing, Girdwood, Ninilchik, Seward, Soldotna

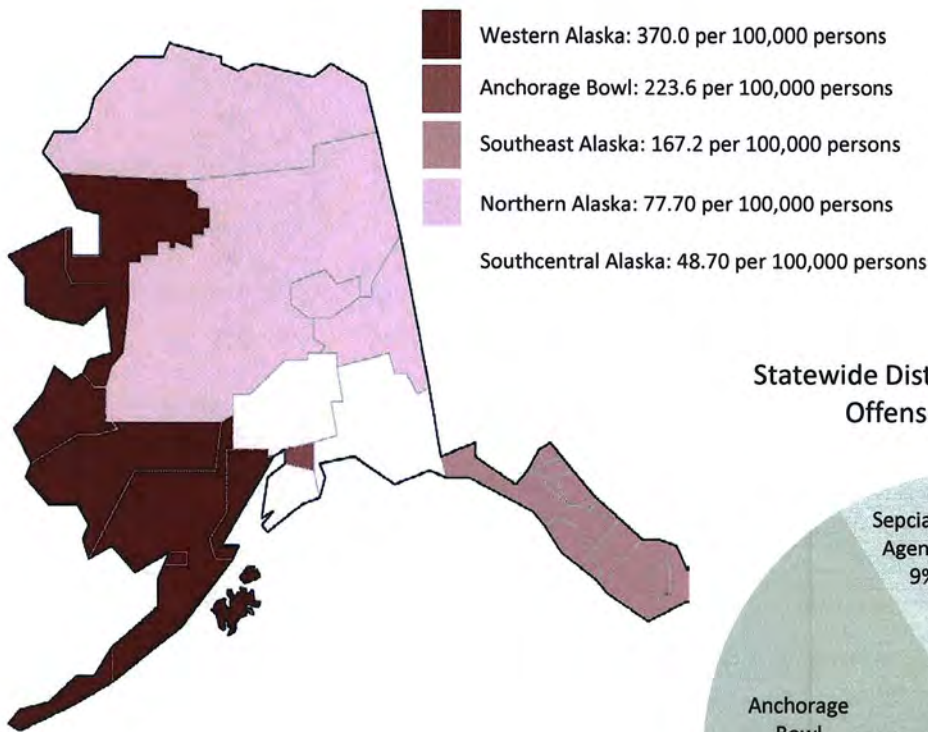
#### **Local reporting agencies:**

Cordova Police Department  
Homer Police Department  
Kenai Police Department  
Palmer Police Department  
Seward Police Department  
Soldotna Police Department  
Valdez Police Department  
Wasilla Police Department

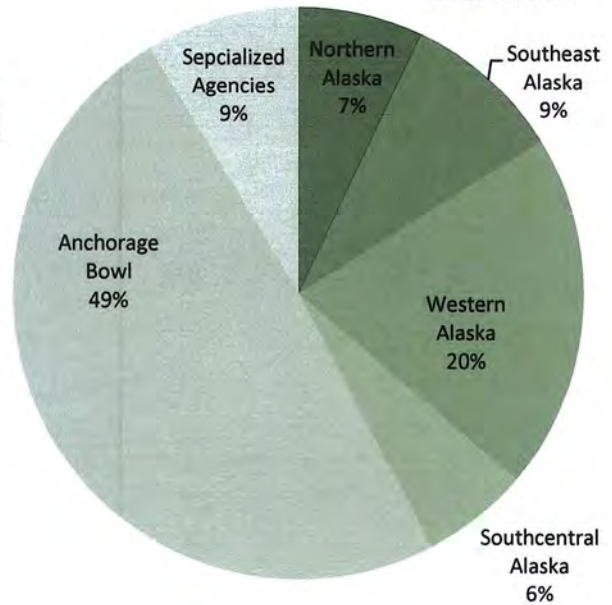
#### **Specialized Agencies:**

Alaska Bureau of Investigation, Alaska Wildlife Troopers

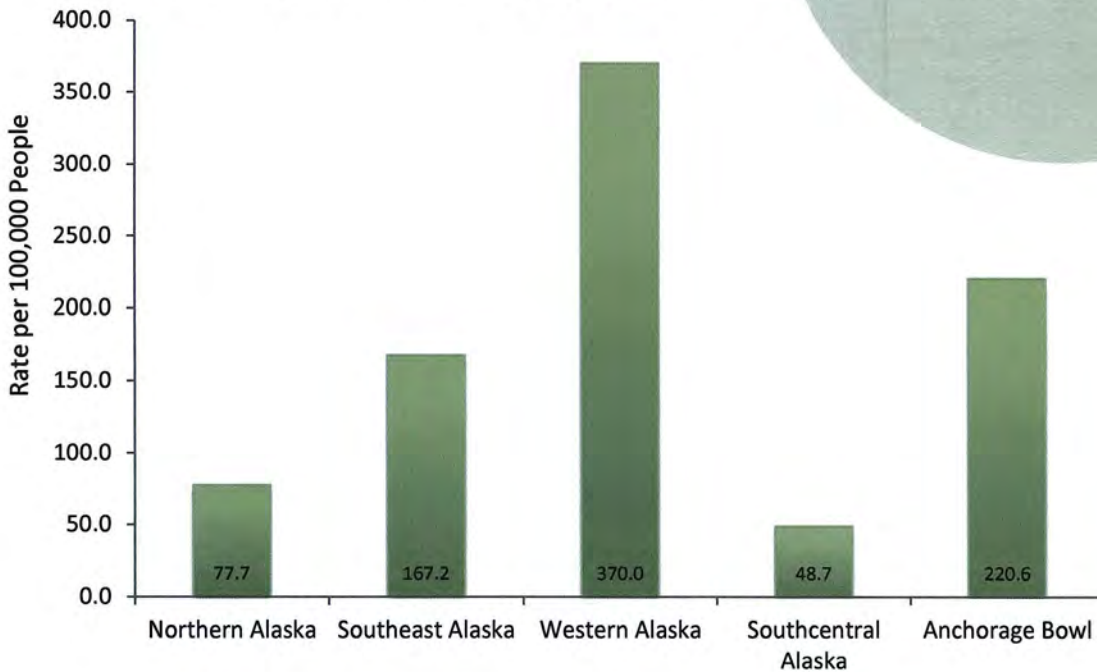
### Rate of Reported Incidents by Geographic Area\*†



### Statewide Distribution of Felony Level Sex Offense Incidents Reported to Law Enforcement



### Rate of Reported Incidents by Geographic Area\*†



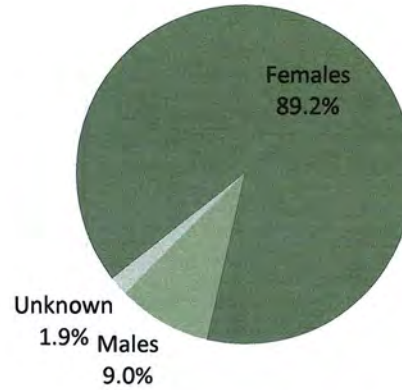
\*Excludes incidents reported from specialized statewide agencies, such as the Alaska Bureau of Investigation or Alaska Wildlife Troopers due to the difficulty in determining the population those agencies represent.

†Population Data from U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division Annual Estimates of the Resident Population 2015: <http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=bkmk>

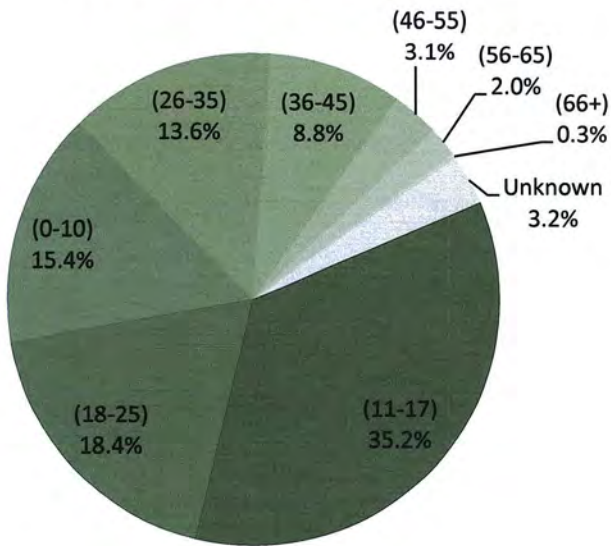
# Victim Demographics\*

	Female	Male	Unknown
Asian	4	0	
Black	15	1	
Indian	329	29	
White	158	16	
Unknown	72	12	12
Under 18	288	40	
Over 18	283	16	
Unknown	7	2	12

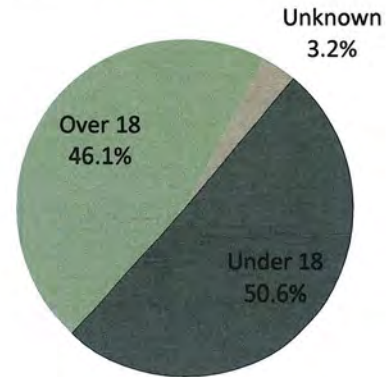
All Victims by Sex



All Victims by Age Group

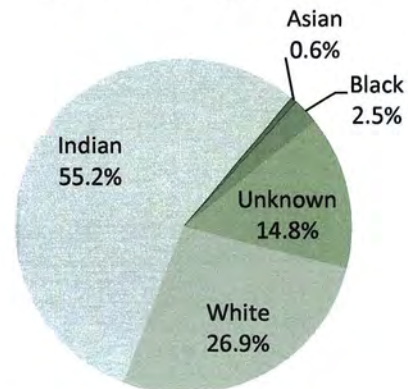


Juvenile vs Adult Victims



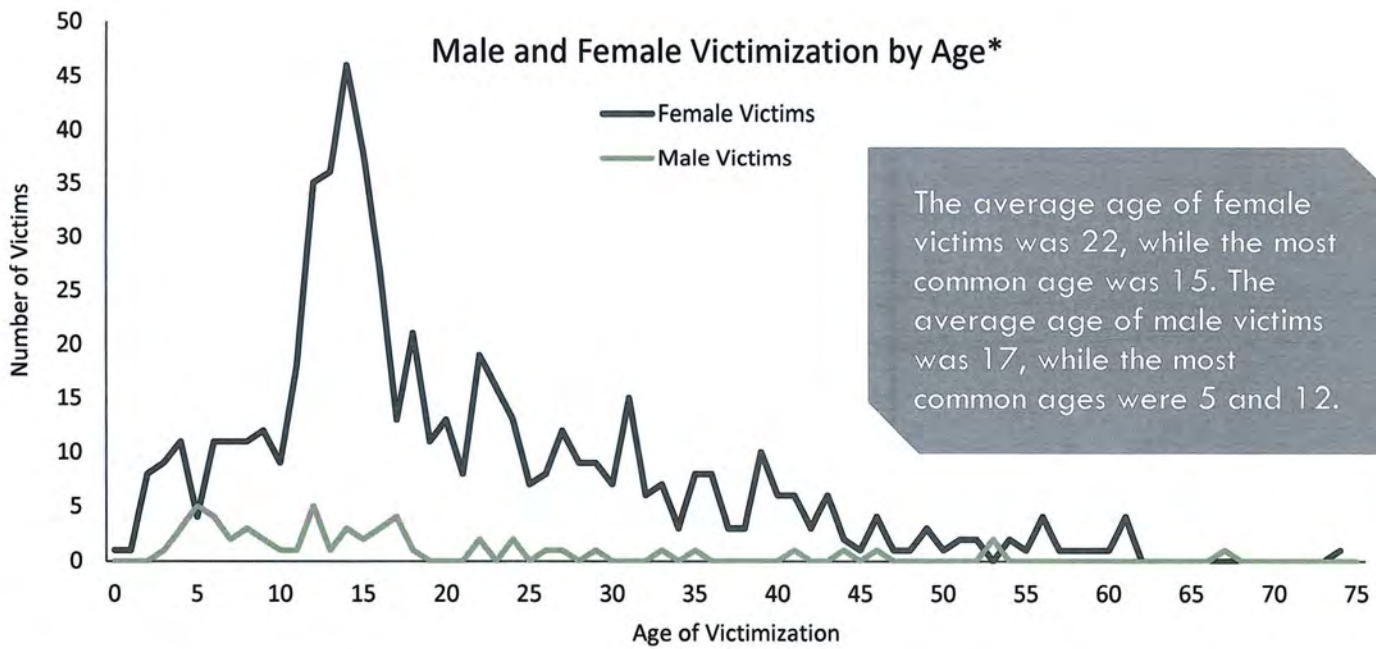
Adolescents and teenagers (aged 11-17) showed the highest incidence of sex offense victimization.

All Victims by Race

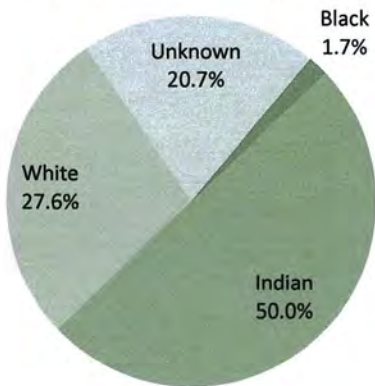


\* Not all agencies provide victim information; the graphs are reflective of victim information provided by reporting agencies.

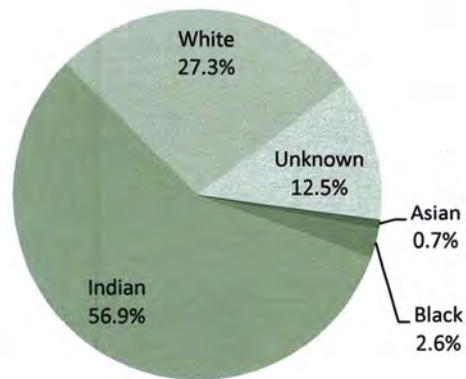
† Graphs may not total 100.0% due to rounding



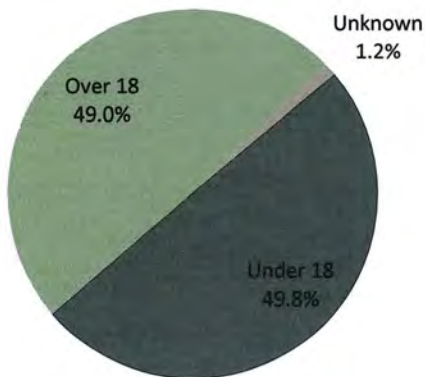
#### Male Victims By Race



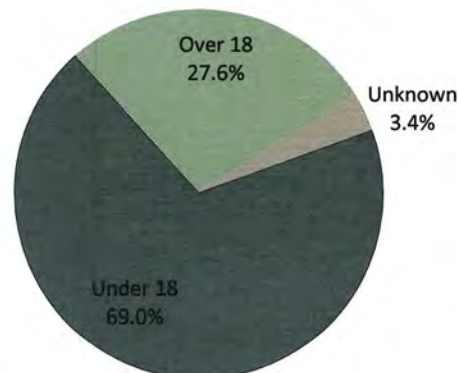
#### Female Victims by Race



#### Female Victims by Age



#### Male Victims by Age

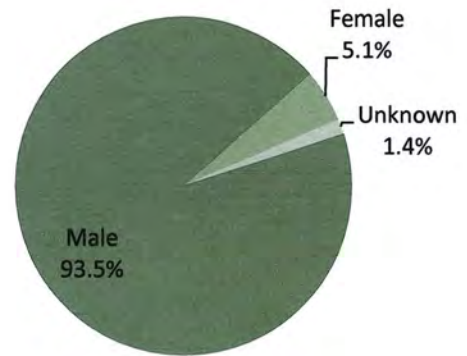


\* Not all agencies provide victim information; the graphs are reflective of victim information provided by reporting agencies.  
 † Graphs may not total 100.0% due to rounding

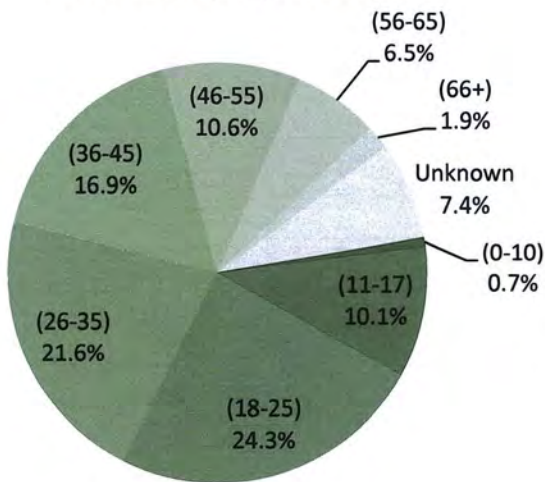
# Suspect Demographics\*

	Male	Female	Unknown
Asian	8	1	
Black	28	1	
Indian	332	21	
White	198	11	
Unknown	80	1	10
Under 18	70	5	
Over 18	538	27	
Unknown	38	3	10

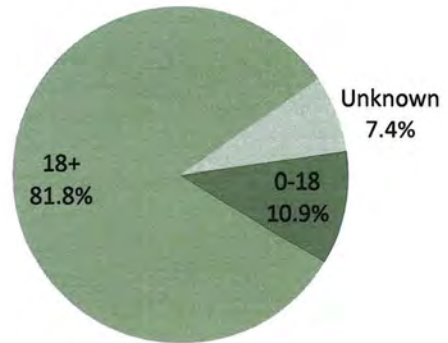
### Suspects By Sex



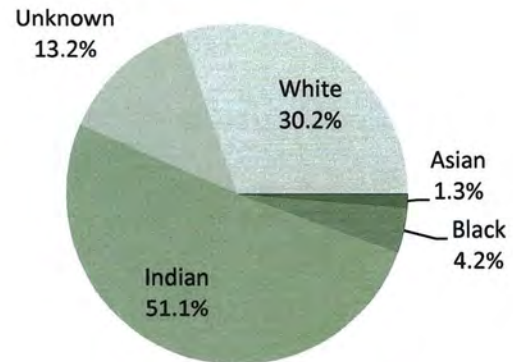
### Suspects by Age Group



### Juvenile vs Adult Suspects



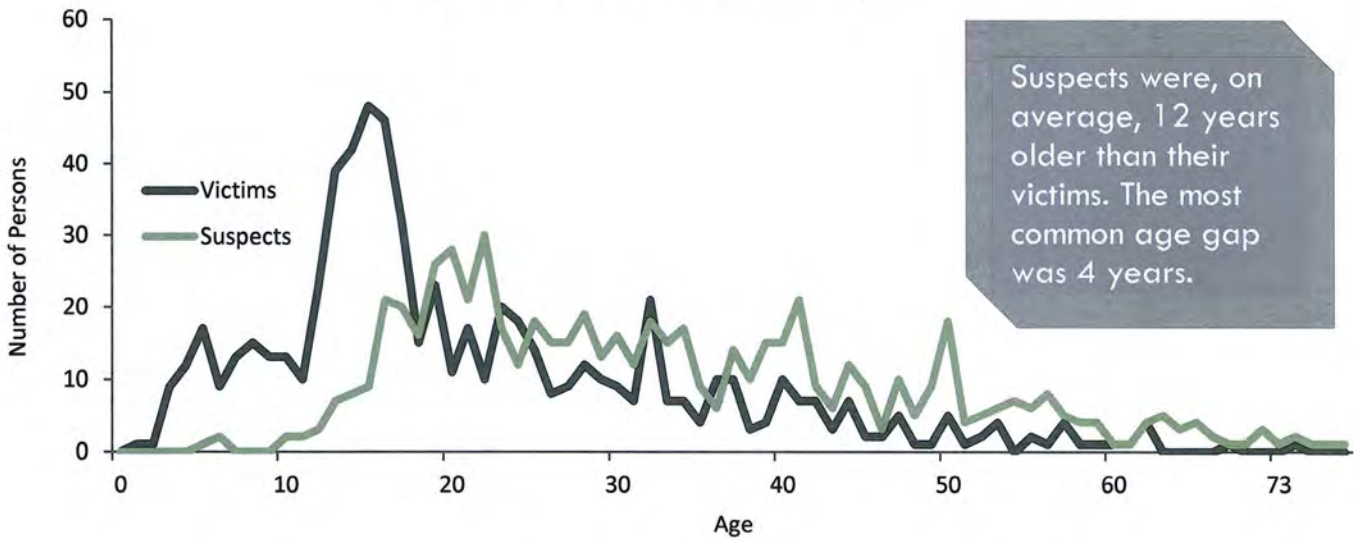
### Suspects by Race



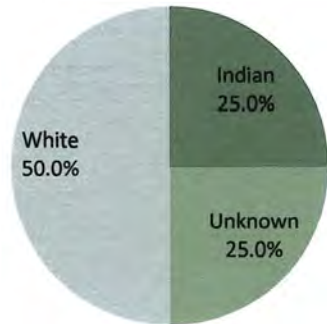
Young Adults (aged 18-25) had the highest incidence of being reported as the alleged suspect.

\* Not all agencies provide suspect information; the graphs are reflective of suspect information provided by reporting agencies.  
 † Graphs may not total 100.0% due to rounding

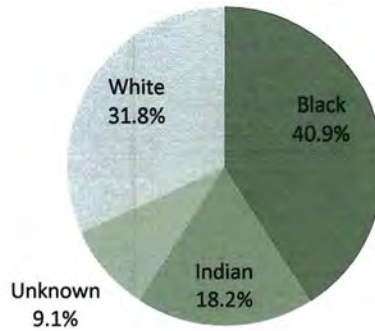
### Age of Victims and Known Suspects\*



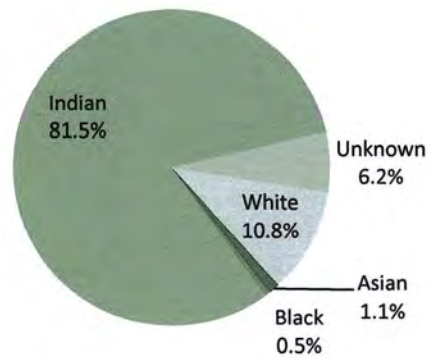
Asian Suspects - Race of Victims



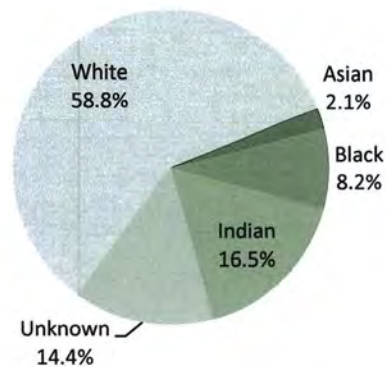
Black Suspects - Race of Victims



Indian Suspects - Race of Victims



White Suspects - Race of Victims



\* Not all agencies provide victim/suspect information; the graphs are reflective of information provided by reporting agencies.  
 † Graphs may not total 100.0% due to rounding

## Relationship of Victim to Offender\*

Family Relationship	Counts†	Percent of Total	Percent of Family Relationships
Child	60	8.7%	31.1%
Other Family Member	58	8.4%	30.1%
Stepchild	19	2.7%	9.8%
Sibling (brother or sister)	18	2.6%	9.3%
Child of Boyfriend or Girlfriend	10	1.4%	5.2%
Grandchild	8	1.2%	4.1%
Spouse	7	1.0%	3.6%
In-law	3	0.4%	1.6%
Parent	3	0.4%	1.6%
Stepsibling (stepbrother or stepsister)	3	0.4%	1.6%
Grandparent	2	0.3%	1.0%
Common-Law Spouse	1	0.1%	0.5%
Stepparent	1	0.1%	0.5%

Otherwise Known Relationship	Counts†	Percent of Total	Percent of Known Relationships
Acquaintance	194	28.1%	48.7%
Friend	76	11.0%	19.1%
Boyfriend/Girlfriend	60	8.7%	15.1%
Otherwise Known	45	6.5%	11.3%
Babysittee (the baby)	10	1.4%	2.5%
Neighbor	6	0.9%	1.5%
Offender‡	4	0.6%	1.0%
Employee	2	0.3%	0.5%
Employer	1	0.1%	0.3%

Unknown Relationship	Counts	Percent of Total
Relationship Unknown	77	11.1%
Victim was Stranger	23	3.3%

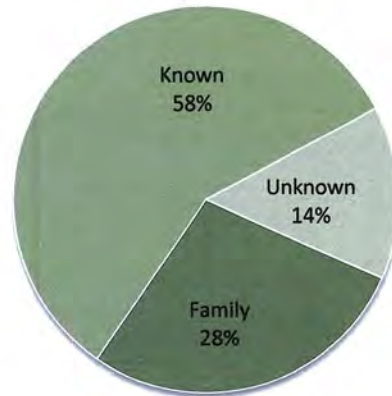
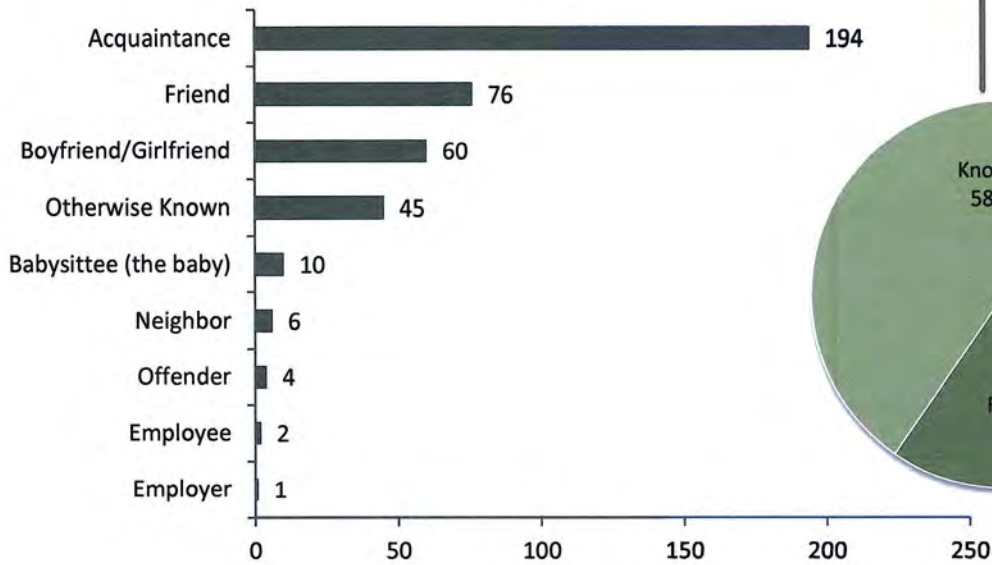
The most common suspect/victim relationship is **acquaintance**. In only 3.3% of incidents was the suspect a stranger to the victim.

\* Only includes incidents in which agencies provided victim/suspect relationship information

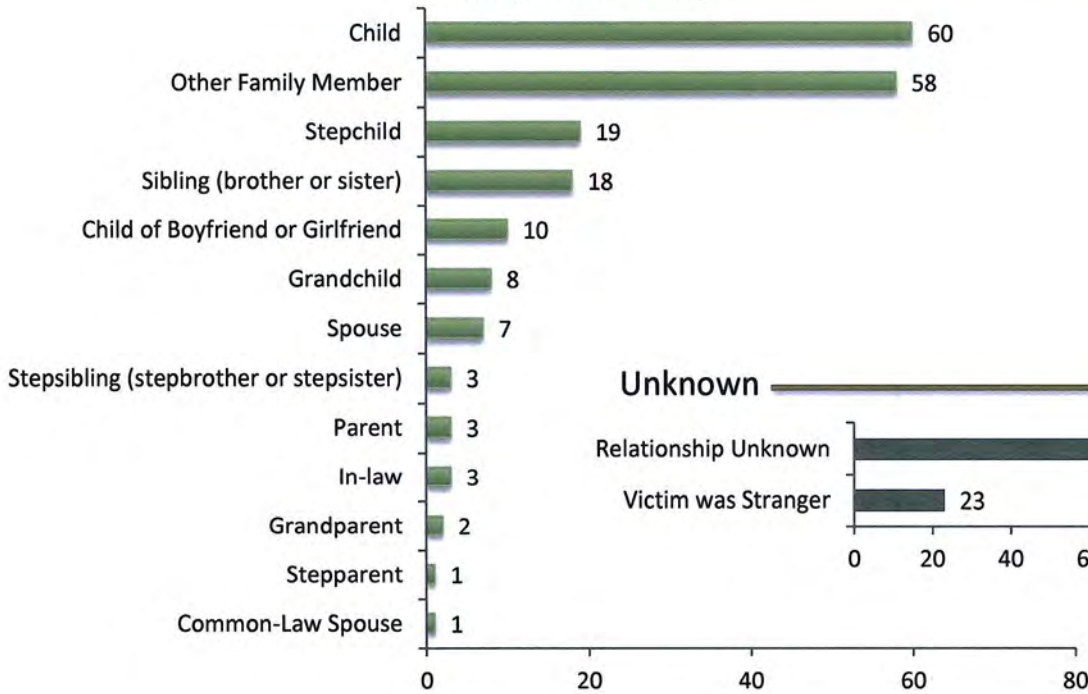
† Counts reflect the number of relationships between victims and offenders, not the total number of victims and offenders. For example, 2 victims and 4 offenders would equal 8 relationships.

‡ "Victim was offender" is defined by the FBI NIBRS program as when the victim is also an offender in the incident. For example, a woman attacks a man with a knife (aggravated assault). She is subdued and raped by the man she attacked. In this case, the relationship may be listed as victim was offender.

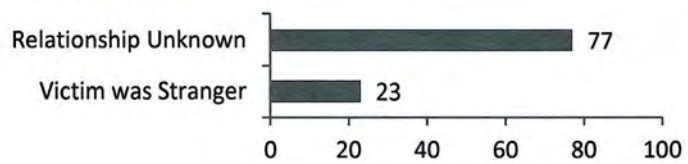
### Otherwise Known Relationships



### Family Relationships



### Unknown



## Locations\*

Location	Count	Percent of Total	Percent of Known
Residence/Home	455	65.6%	75.3%
Other/Unknown	90	13.0%	n/a
Hotel/Motel/Etc.	24	3.5%	4.0%
Highway/Road/Alley/Street/Sidewalk	20	2.9%	3.3%
Tribal Lands	16	2.3%	2.6%
Field/Woods	15	2.2%	2.5%
Jail/Prison/Penitentiary/Corrections Facility	10	1.4%	1.7%
School-Non-Specific	10	1.4%	1.7%
Lake/Waterway/Beach	7	1.0%	1.2%
Park/Playground	7	1.0%	1.2%
Parking/Drop Lot/Garage	7	1.0%	1.2%
Government/Public Building	4	0.6%	0.7%
Rental Storage Facility	4	0.6%	0.7%
Camp/Campground	3	0.4%	0.5%
Abandoned/Condemned Structure	2	0.3%	0.3%
Bar/Nightclub	2	0.3%	0.3%
Church/Synagogue/Temple/Mosque	2	0.3%	0.3%
Department/Discount Store	2	0.3%	0.3%
Dock/Wharf/Freight/Modal Terminal	2	0.3%	0.3%
Grocery/Supermarket	2	0.3%	0.3%
School-College/University	2	0.3%	0.3%
School-Elementary/Secondary	2	0.3%	0.3%
Air/Bus/Train Terminal	1	0.1%	0.2%
Arena/Stadium/Fairgrounds/Coliseum	1	0.1%	0.2%
Commercial/Office Building	1	0.1%	0.2%
Drug Store/Doctor's Office/Hospital	1	0.1%	0.2%
Industrial Site	1	0.1%	0.2%
Restaurant	1	0.1%	0.2%

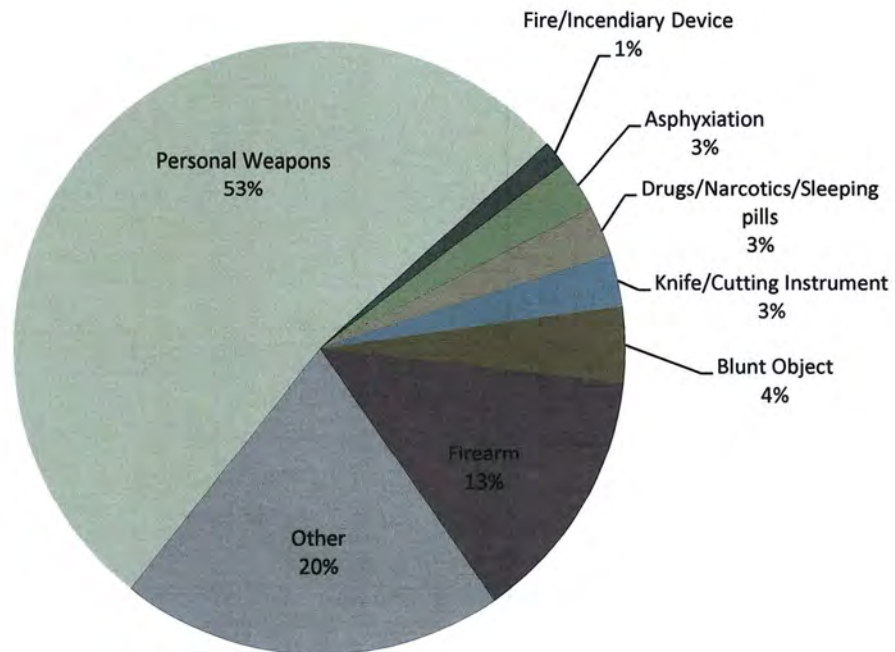


\*Only includes incidents in which a location was provided by the law enforcement agency

## Weapon Types\*

Weapon Type	Count	Percent of Total	Percent of Known
None	541	78.0%	88.0%
Unknown	79	11.4%	n/a
Personal Weapons	39	5.6%	6.3%
Other	15	2.2%	2.4%
Firearm	10	1.4%	1.6%
Blunt Object	3	0.4%	0.5%
Asphyxiation	2	0.3%	0.3%
Drugs/Narcotics/Sleeping pills	2	0.3%	0.3%
Knife/Cutting Instrument	2	0.3%	0.3%
Fire/Incendiary Device	1	0.1%	0.2%

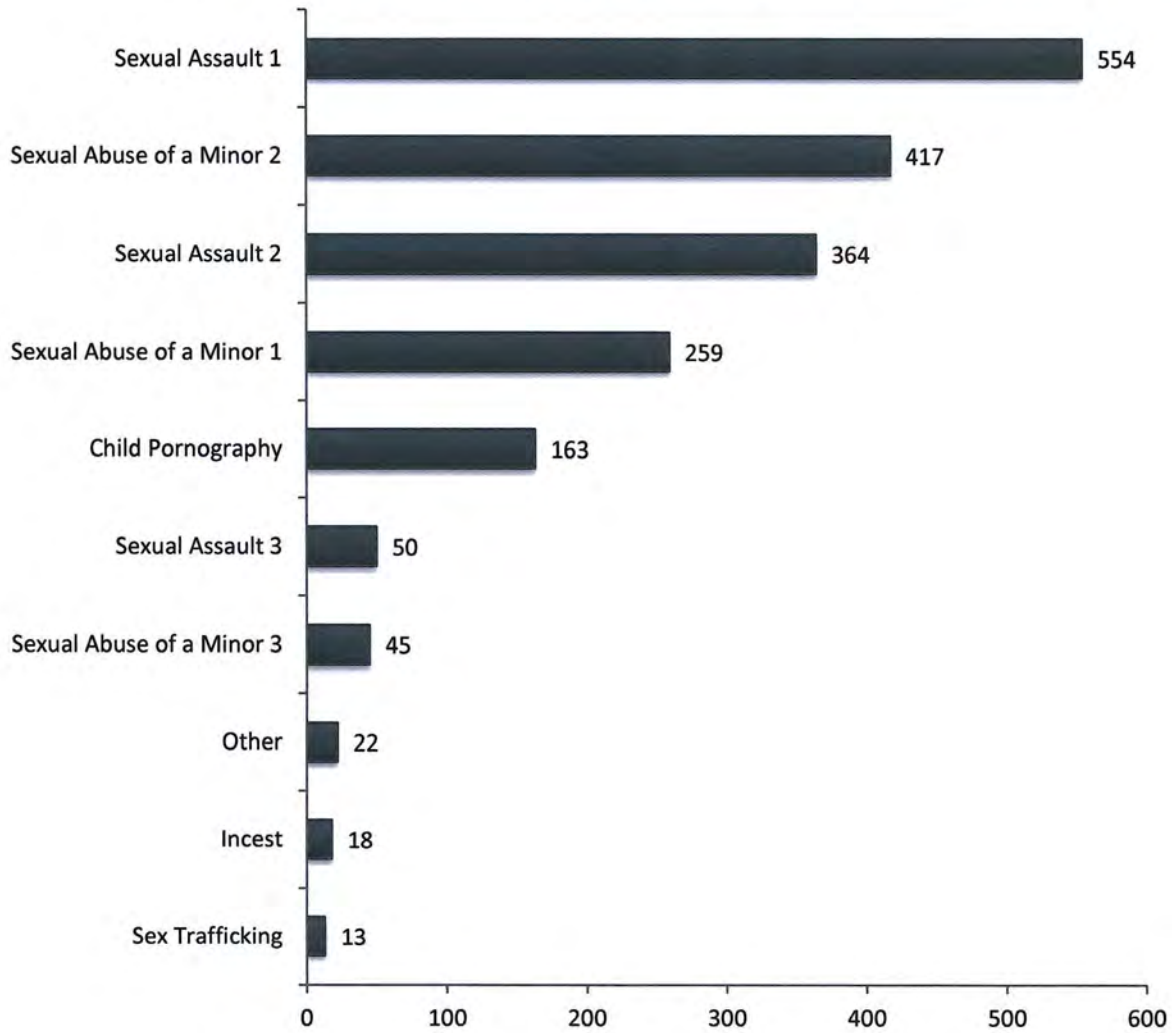
Distribution of Weapon Types Identified



\* Only includes incidents in which agencies provided weapon information  
 † Graphs may not total 100.0% due to rounding

# Statute Violations\*

## Summary of Most Commonly Reported Statute Violations



\* These are counts of potential statute violations reported; there is no direct relationship to victim counts, number of incidents/cases, or charges lodged.  
† Category "Other" includes online enticement of a minor, distribution of indecent materials to a minor, etc.

## References

- Federal Bureau of Investigation Uniform Crime Reporting program's rape definition:  
*<https://ucr.fbi.gov/recent-program-updates/reporting-rape-in-2013-revised>*
- Alaska's statutory requirement for law enforcement agencies to report felony level sex offenses and uniform crime information: *<http://www.legis.state.ak.us/basis/statutes.asp#12.62.130>*
- Alaska's statutory definition of felony level sex offenses:  
*<http://www.legis.state.ak.us/basis/statutes.asp#12.63.100>*

## Further Reading

- Sex Offenses Reported via the FBI's National Incident Based Reporting System in 2013:  
*[https://ucr.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/nibrs/2014/resource-pages/nibrs-report\\_sexoffenses\\_2013\\_12-1-15.pdf](https://ucr.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/nibrs/2014/resource-pages/nibrs-report_sexoffenses_2013_12-1-15.pdf)*
- Alaska Victimization Survey – Research on Violence Against Women in Alaska:  
*<http://justice.uaa.alaska.edu/avs/>*



# ANNUAL REPORT FY 2016

# LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Dear Supporters,

FY16 has been all about changes and new ways of working. After 20 years' service with the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault – first as an administrative assistant, then policy specialist, and finally executive director, Peggy Brown left the organization. My family and I arrived in Auke Bay on Feb. 15, 2016 at 5 am, the terminus of a migration that began in Nairobi, Kenya.

It is an honor to serve as the Executive Director of ANDVSA. ANDVSA has a tremendously dedicated staff that supports community-based programs that, in turn, work with victims, survivors and their families every day. In this report, you can learn more about what we are doing to enhance the quality of and access to victim services, our impact in the legal arena, the ways we are involved in statewide prevention activities, and how we are working with you to inform and influence policies and legislation that have direct and at times profound impacts on victims and survivors and their families.

To you who serve citizens across vast Alaskan communities – Thank You. Thank you for listening. Thank you for believing people when they recount their experiences, and for your continued belief that we have the power to change our world. Thank you for being part of our collective movement, and for your contributions to creating a world free of sexual and domestic violence.

*Carmen Lowry*

# TRAINING



**“There was so much good information there... I am very glad that I have had the opportunity to take this class. The information was excellent and I will use what I’ve learned in this class in the future with clients.”**

Student of “Understanding Domestic Violence” online course

**16** WEBINARS  
HOSTED

ANDVSA hosts webinars on a variety of topics for advocates and volunteer attorneys throughout the year. This year's topics included the neurobiology of trauma, working with interpreters, reproductive coercion and concrete strategies for trauma informed advocacy.

**1223** PEOPLE  
TRAINED  
IN-PERSON

ANDVSA co-taught or hosted 50 trainings that provided information to advocates, tribal leadership, law enforcement, medical providers, and prosecutors throughout rural and urban Alaska.

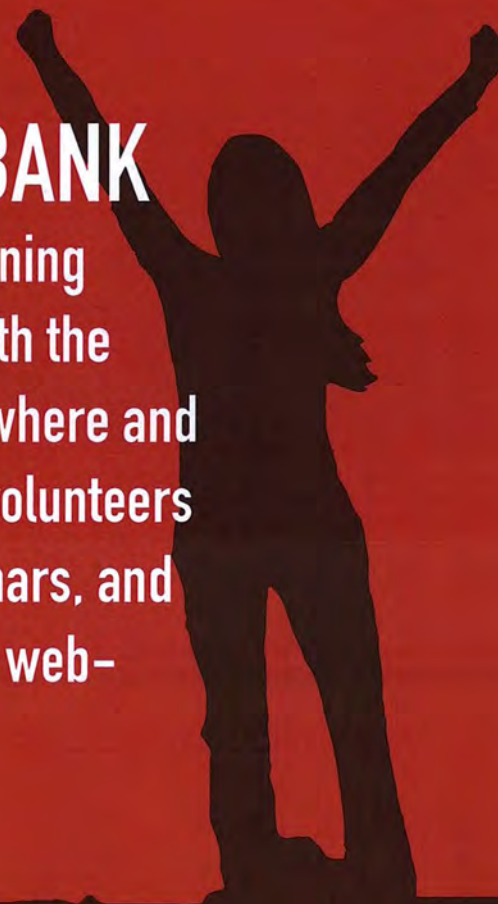
**120** STUDENTS  
TAUGHT ONLINE

ANDVSA hosts a quarterly online course called "Understanding Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault" in partnership with UAS. In FY16, 120 students completed the 30-hour course, covering most of the training requirements for domestic violence and sexual assault advocates, volunteers, board members and community partners.

# LEGAL

## CREATION OF RESOURCE BANK

In FY16, ANDVSA launched an intranet training tool for attorneys to provide volunteers with the resources they need to litigate cases anywhere and anytime. Basecamp for Attorneys allows volunteers to access form pleadings, recorded webinars, and other helpful tools for handling cases in a web-based password-protected format.



# \$858K

Pro bono attorneys represented victims in 71 cases involving domestic violence and sexual assault in FY16, providing thousands of hours of services and equaling approximately \$858,113 in donated legal assistance.

# 271 CLIENTS SERVED

The Legal Program provided representation in 271 cases which, on average, take 20-100 hours of attorney time. One-hundred percent of clients who participated in the client evaluations survey indicated that they felt safer due to representation by an attorney.

# 410 APPLICATIONS FOR SERVICES RECEIVED

The Pro Bono Program receives an average of 10-12 referrals from member programs per week. In FY16 ANDVSA received 410 applications for representation! We were able to increase the number of applicants provided services by 18% over the year prior.

# PREVENTION



Our prevention project focuses on engaging youth, men and parents in the movement to end domestic violence and sexual assault in Alaska.

The prevention team at ANDVSA provides ongoing programming, support and technical assistance to communities implementing prevention programs at the community level. All ANDVSA programs share the unified goal of preventing violence before it begins. Every community is different in terms of where they are in their level of understanding of prevention, types of programming and unique challenges. ANDVSA is able to adapt the support given to these communities to best suit their needs.

# 15 MINI-GRANTS

ANDVSA awarded 15 mini-grants to 13 Alaskan communities to engage youth in violence and sexual assault prevention. A total of 226 youth and adults worked together to plan and implement projects. An additional 3727 were indirectly impacted by attending events and viewing projects.

# 96 YOUTH

Lead On, our annual youth leadership conference, was a huge success. The conference in FY16 was the biggest yet, with 96 youth and 42 supportive adults from 35 communities across Alaska. Participants take home what they learn. Eighty-one percent of those communities saw youth-led violence prevention projects.

# 36 MALE MENTORS

In FY16, we trained 36 mentors with the "COMPASS: A Guide for Men" curriculum. COMPASS presents mentors with opportunities and activities designed to support young men as they explore and identify their values, goals and unique identities. The mentors worked with 64 boys and young men between the ages of 12 and 18. We also held a special training that combined standard training for mentors with facilitation and skill building for those who want to train in their communities.

# POLICY

**ANDVSA has consistently worked to influence and inform state policy and legislation in ways that benefit victims, survivors, their families and their communities and hold perpetrators accountable for their actions.**

ANDVSA recently hired a policy specialist to help the Network and our member programs achieve our goals. Network members rallied to have a significant impact on legislation that directly affected victims and survivors.



## SB 91 HB 205

Omnibus Criminal Law and Procedure: This bill passed into law and works to change the 'tough on crime' approach to one that targets recidivism rates and long-term costs through increased focus on addiction and mental health. The Network was intentional in ensuring that DVSA victims were protected in the new justice reinvestment agenda and that offenders were still held accountable. This included reinforcing prevention funding through the bill's fiscal reform.

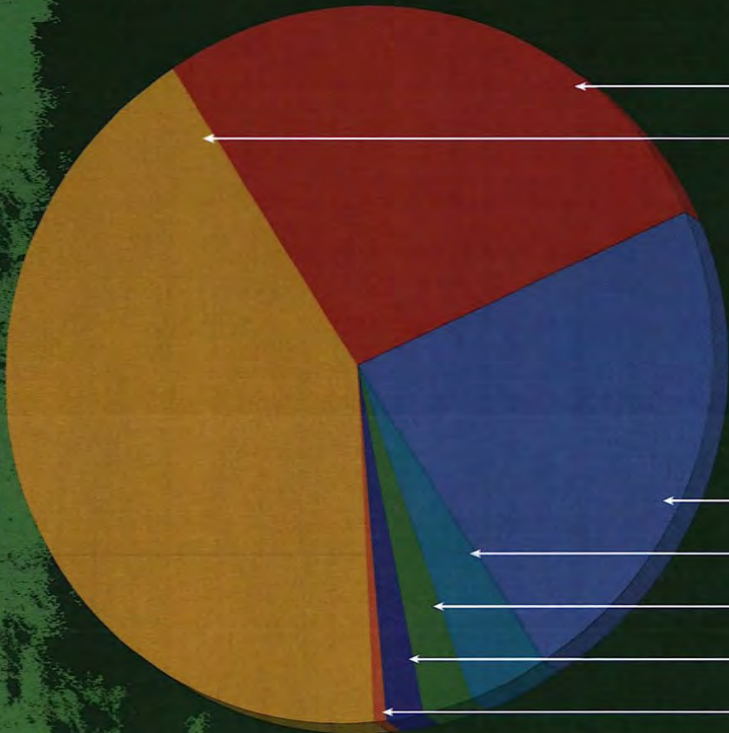
## HB 334

This bill did not pass due to intense opposition, including from the Network. It would have required a conviction of domestic violence in order for custody not to be granted to the perpetrator. The motivation for the bill came from a perceived misuse of existing legislation (HB 385, passed in 2004) in which victims cite domestic violence perpetration for personal custodial advantage.

## SB 162 HB 221

ANDVSA supports and is collaborating with legislators on two bills for reintroduction in 2017: SB 162—Termination of Parental Rights in cases where the child was conceived out of sexual assault and HB 221—Enforcement of Foreign Protective Orders, requiring enforcement of POs from other jurisdictions, in accordance with VAWA.

# FINANCIALS



IN-KIND DONATIONS (\$858,113)  
FEDERAL GRANTS (\$1,322,942)

## FY16

STATE GRANTS (\$710,736)  
MEMBER DUES (\$111,843)  
CONTRACT INC. (\$68,347)  
OTHER GRANTS (\$49,590)  
DONATIONS (\$15,740)

# FY 2016 TOTAL ASSETS & LIABILITIES



## STATE BUDGET CHANGES

- The Undesignated General Funds for the CDVSA were decreased by \$1.5 million from FY16's \$12.2 million
- The total allocation for DVSA programs decreased from \$16.9 million to \$16.4 million
- \$340K was appropriated for community-based batterer's intervention programs (BIPs) and children's services

# MEMBER PROGRAMS

**AVV**  
Advocates for Victims of  
Violence  
Valdez  
907-835-2980

**AWAIC**  
Abused Women's Aid in  
Crisis, Inc.  
Anchorage  
907-279-9581

**AWARE**  
Aiding Women in Abuse &  
Rape Emergencies  
Juneau and Southeast  
907-586-6623

**AWIC**  
Arctic Women In Crisis  
Utqiagvik  
907-852-0261

**BSWG**  
Bering Sea Women's Group  
Nome  
907-443-5491

**CFRC**  
Cordova Family Resource  
Center  
907-424-5674

**IAC**  
Interior Alaska Center for  
Non-Violent Living  
Fairbanks  
907-452-2293

**KWRCC**  
Kodiak Women's Resource  
and Crisis Center  
907-486-6171

**The LeeShore Center**  
Kenai  
907-283-9479

**MFCC**  
Maniilaq Family Crisis  
Center  
Kotzebue  
907-442-3724

**SAFE**  
Safe and Fear-Free  
Environment  
Dillingham  
907-842-2320

**SeaView Community  
Services**  
Seward  
907-224-5257

**SAFV**  
Sitkans Against Family  
Violence  
907-747-3370

**SPHH**  
South Peninsula Haven  
House  
Homer  
907-235-7712

**STAR**  
Standing Together Against  
Rape  
Anchorage  
907-276-7279

**TWC**  
Tundra Women's Coalition  
Bethel  
907-543-3444

**USAFV**  
**Unalaskans Against Sexual**  
**Assault & Family Violence**  
**907-581-1500**

**WISH**  
**Women in Safe Homes**  
**Ketchikan**  
**907-225-9474**

**AFFILIATE PROGRAMS**

**WAVE**  
**Working Against Violence for**  
**Everyone**  
**Petersburg**  
**907-772-9283**

**HOPE**  
**Helping Ourselves Prevent**  
**Emergencies**  
**Craig**  
**907-826-2581**

**Alaska National Guard**  
**Sexual Assault Prevention and**  
**Response Program**  
**Joint Base Elemendorf-**  
**Richardson**  
**907-428-6219**

**Native Village of Eyak**  
**Native Village of Eyak Arnat Women's**  
**Project**  
**Cordova**  
**907-424-7738**

**Becky's Place**  
**Haines**  
**907-303-0076**

**My House**  
**Mat-Su Youth Housing**  
**Wasilla**  
**907-373-4357**

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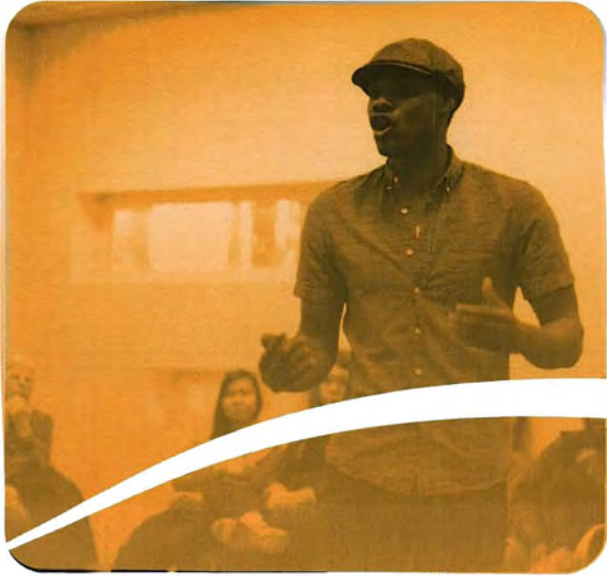
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**ANDVSA**

Alaska Network on Domestic Violence  
& Sexual Assault



**ANDVSA**  
Alaska Network on Domestic Violence  
& Sexual Assault

The logo graphic consists of five colored squares (orange, red, blue, teal, green) with a white dove icon in the green square.

# Annual Report

## FY 2015



# COUNCIL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE & SEXUAL ASSAULT



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*“The Council promotes the prevention of domestic violence and sexual assault and provides safety for Alaskans impacted or victimized by domestic violence and sexual assault through a statewide system of crisis intervention and support and by demanding perpetrator accountability.”*



## FY 15 COUNCIL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE and SEXUAL ASSAULT MEMBERS

Richard Irwin, Chair – Public Member  
Rick Svobodny, Department of Law  
Gary Folger, Department of Public Safety  
Patricia Owen, Department of Education and Early Development  
Ree Sailors, Department of Health and Social Services  
Ronald Taylor, Department of Corrections  
Susan Cushing – Public Member  
Rachel Gernat – Public Member  
Donna Erickson – Public Member

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# LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



Council Executive Director Lauree Morton

It is a on a typical blustery, rainy Southeast fall day and as I write this, I feel the pull of the fall darkness coming on too soon. I find myself not so much reflecting on FY15, but wondering what's ahead. How do we keep progressing in our efforts to create peace, to secure our communities so not one more young girl or boy will be violated? How do we create a peace where not one more woman will have her head bashed in because her partner didn't like how she looked or how someone else looked at her, what she said, when dinner was served? How do we create a peace where not one more man will suffer sexual assault in silence because somehow society says it made him less of a man; not one more gunshot will sound unless it's to provide sustenance for our tables? How do we do this seemingly impossible task?

As I reflect on these questions, I think we must continue the work together and continue to seek opportunities to add to our numbers. We must acknowledge the daily contributions we make to improve our small parts of this great state. We must continue to call people into a new way of being—a way that shows strength is in gentleness, in compassion, in knowing we are better together than alone.

Thank you to each individual Alaskan who is creating peace today and will still be creating peace throughout the next year. Whether you're participating in Girls on the Run or Boys Run, Coaching Boys Into Men or COMPASS, Green Dot or the Fourth R—I thank you. Whether you applied for a mini-grant, attended LeadOn! for Peace and Equality or participated in Stand Up Speak Up activities, I thank you. Whether you support social emotional learning in your schools or use Talk Now Talk Often cards with your children, I thank you.

You are healing us one day at a time, one act at a time. Our communities are better because of you.

I'm looking forward to this time next year, when I will be reflecting back on FY2016. I hope I am amazed at what we will have collectively accomplished.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Lauree Morton". The script is cursive and fluid.

Lauree Morton  
Executive Director

## OUR VISION:

Alaska, freed from domestic and sexual violence

## OUR MISSION:

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

## 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 2015, 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:

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- 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

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## PURPOSE AREAS:

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

## GOALS

- Coordinate domestic violence and sexual assault prevention efforts in Alaska;
- Obtain funding dedicated to prevention programs;
- Provide immediate, appropriate crisis response, intervention and shelter;
- Enhance the understanding of the prevalence and impact of domestic violence and sexual assault in the State of Alaska;
- 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 four prison based Batterer's 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

## The Alaska Dashboard

The 2015 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 survey results.

2015 was the Dashboard's fourth 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.

The Dashboard is available at <http://www.dps.alaska.gov/CDVSA/Resources-Dashboard.html>

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.

## The Alaska Victimization Survey (AVS)

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 were released on September 30, 2010 in Anchorage.

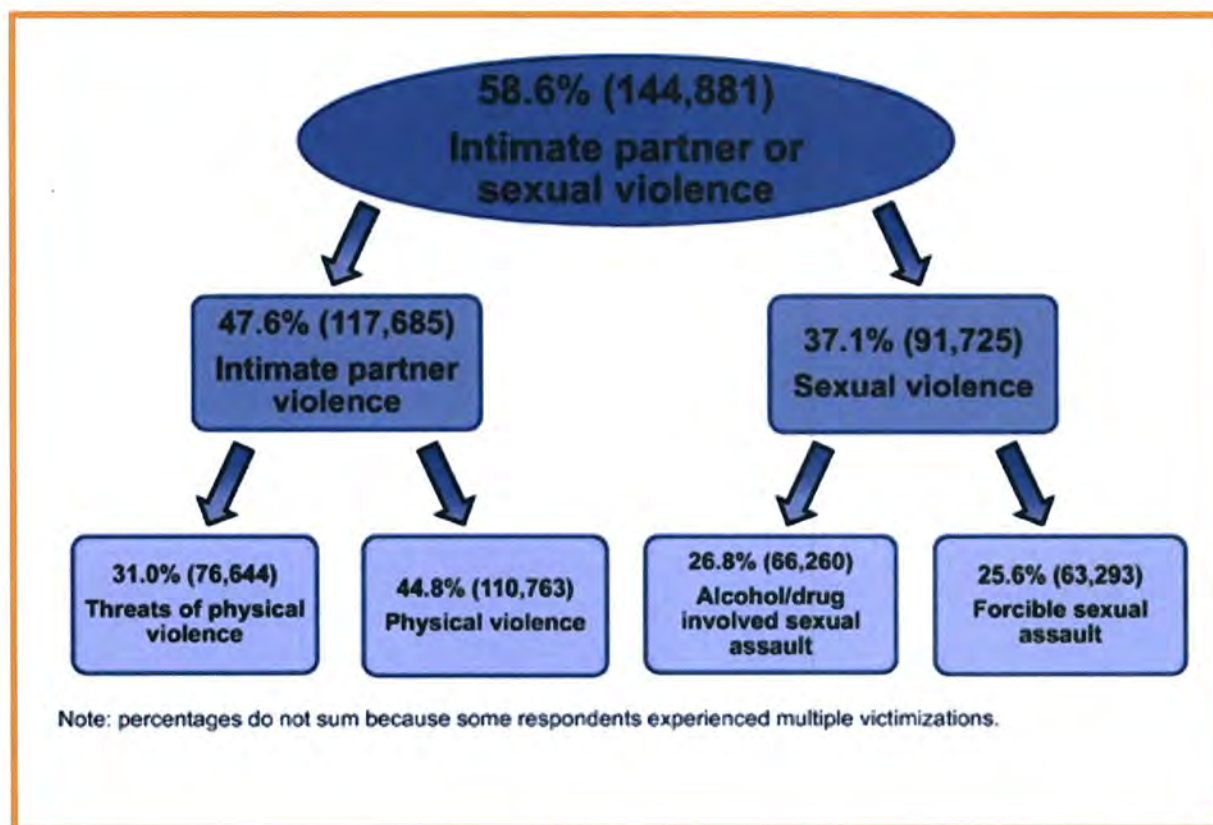
Findings included:

- About 59% of adult women in Alaska have experienced intimate partner violence, sexual violence or both, in their lifetime;
- Nearly 12% have experienced intimate partner violence, sexual violence or both, in the past year (2009);
- About 37% of adult women in the Alaska have experienced sexual violence in their lifetime; and
- About 48% have experienced intimate partner violence in their lifetime.

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. Intervening years have seen the AVS performed in various regions across the state with results similar to the statewide numbers. The results of the statewide survey and each regional survey can be viewed online at: <http://justice.uaa.alaska.edu/avs/index.html>

The statewide AVS was re-administered in 2015 and we anticipate results that may indicate the effectiveness of awareness and prevention strategies implemented since 2010.

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



# CDVSA 2015 HIGHLIGHTS

## Funded 20 victim service programs across the state resulting in:

- 3,693 people volunteering 63,368 hours of service to the cause;
- More than 200 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;
- 86% of program participants knowing more or different intervention safety strategies than they did prior to the interaction.

## 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 Anchorage and Fairbanks during FY 2015. Teams from the Anchorage, Barrow, Bethel, Cordova, Dillingham, Fairbanks, Juneau, Kodiak, Kotzebue, Nome, Palmer, Seward, Unalaska, and Valdez attended the trainings. Fort Wainwright, Eielson Air Force Base and Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson were also represented. The weeklong training focuses on team building, while strengthening response skills for advocates, law enforcement officers and health care professionals.

## 59<sup>th</sup> Commission on the Status of Women

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The Council on Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault and its Board Chair were among a select group of world leaders asked to share their work to combat domestic violence and sexual assault at the United Nations Beijing +20 Conference on the Status of Women.

The Council's Board Chair Richard C. Irwin, a Reverend in Anchorage, participated in a Parallel Event (workshop) for strengthening faith communities' responses to victims of domestic violence. He showcased Alaska's Shepherd's Care Forums.

Council Executive Director Lauree Morton participated in a workshop on engaging men and boys, highlighting the Council's work with the COMPASS program, Coaching Boys Into Men and the state's mini-grants to communities.

Ambassador Charles Themrani Ntwaagae, of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Botswana to the United Nations along with the Presbyterian Church (USA) co-sponsored a Side Event on "Real Talk/Real Action: Engaging Men and Boys in Prevention and Intervention Strategies that Address Gender Based Violence" that followed the very successful "Moving Men from Bystanders to Allies" held during the 57<sup>th</sup> Session of the Commission on the Status of Women.

According to Ambassador Themrani Ntwaagae, the continuation of the dialogue emanated from Botswana's firm conviction that the role of men and boys is critical in any effort aimed at the complete elimination of all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls, and the ultimate achievement of the equal enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all. Irwin served as a panelist in the "Sacred and Safe: Building Capacity of Faith Communities to Address Gender-Based Violence," held March 10, 2015 along with Minister Jonathan Betts Fields, of Harvard Divinity School and the Reverend Dr. Lisa B. Whitehead, Founder of Victims in Sanctuary.

Being asked to highlight the Council's work at the Beijing +20 United Nations event was recognition of the work being done in Alaska and an inspiration to keep moving forward to find our own solutions to these worldwide problems.



# MEDIA OUTREACH

In FY 15 the Council worked in partnership with Christianson Communications to successfully garner media attention for a wide range of public awareness activities including but not limited to:

- Domestic Violence Awareness Month coverage in October, garnered through a press release and My Turn article;
- Prevention Summit activities, which included broadcast and print coverage statewide, as well as a significant web presence;
- Local and statewide media coverage of the Council's involvement in national events i.e. One Billion Rising;
- Sexual Assault Awareness Month coverage including providing help to support local community coverage of the Choose Respect marches across Alaska;
- CDVSA's support of Coaching Boys Into Men projects and coaches training;
- Local and statewide coverage of My Turn articles authored by Lauree Morton and Council members;
- Local and statewide coverage of Lauree Morton and Richard Irwin's involvement in the United Nations Beijing +20 Events.

# PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENTS

In fiscal year 2015, the Council worked with Christianson Communications on placements of its Public Service Announcements related to the subjects of prevention, bystander intervention, and/or the effects of domestic and sexual violence. The Council did not develop any new PSAs during FY 15 other than radio PSAs for Awareness Month activities, but focused instead on garnering the best possible placement of existing PSA's on cable and broadcast media, as well as further development of its presence on the web and in social media. The Council's "Real Alaskans Choose Respect," "Alaska Men Choose Respect," "Respect is Always the Right Choice" and "Asking for Help" campaigns were targeted to specific regions and populations in Alaska.

## RESPECT IS ALWAYS THE RIGHT CHOICE/ ASKING FOR HELP

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.

## EVALUATION OF PSAs

While CDVSA has not independently conducted a statewide evaluation of the effectiveness of its television and radio campaigns, Christianson Communications provided information gleaned from two independent sources that show a significant impact in individual communities relative to CDVSA's public outreach campaigns in conjunction with local efforts.

- These process studies were conducted in May-June, 2015 with a total of 169 respondents all at least 22 years of age or older who live at least nine months of the year in Dillingham.

Survey results are significant and relate to the Council's media and educational efforts.

Respondents to this survey felt very strongly that there has been an increase in awareness among residents of Dillingham.

- 73% of respondent say people are better equipped to know how to end violence.
- 72% said people are better equipped at recognizing when someone is being impacted by violence.
- And 63% said people are more aware today of the agencies and services that are available to help them. They also said that people are seeking help more.

# PUBLIC AWARENESS & PREVENTION PROGRAMMING

In FY15, the Council supported the expansion of the public awareness, prevention and community engagement projects that were initiated in 2010. The Council oversaw the closeout of four rural community based domestic violence and sexual assault prevention grants originally awarded to communities through the Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Behavioral Health and awarded four new Community Based Primary Prevention awards. The Council also contracted and worked in partnership with 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.



## ALASKA MEN CHOOSE RESPECT MINI-GRANTS

The Alaska Men Choose Respect Campaign 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 2015, four Alaska Men Choose Respect Mini-grants were awarded to communities across the state and included: Juneau, Ketchikan, Sitka and Unalaska. The projects were community specific and incorporated healthy relationship, domestic violence, dating violence or sexual violence prevention messages into each project. The projects used a combination of sports-based, culture-based, outdoor-based and media-based activities to engage men and male adolescents in prevention work in their communities.

The programs employed a variety of mediums—from media campaigns to talking circles and community wellness events—to promote respect in their communities. Complete project descriptions and the AMCR website can be viewed at: <http://www.alaskamenchooserespect.org/>

## THE ALASKA FOURTH R CURRICULUM

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>), and Collaborative for Academic, Social and Emotional Learning (CASEL) Effective SEL Programs List. The Fourth R was also evaluated in Alaska with funding through CDVSA. The evaluation was completed in fiscal year 2014. Results indicated that youth who participated in the Fourth R curriculum, compared to those who received a regular health class, had:



- Improved awareness of abusive behavior;
- Increased positive social support among youth with high adverse childhood experiences scores;
- Reduced adherence to rape myths; and
- Reduced acceptance of physical aggression.

In fiscal year 2015 in partnership with the Departments of Education and Early Development, Health and Social Services and the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, CDVSA funds supported training for teachers and community partners and program implementation. In fiscal year 2015, 100 teachers and community partners were trained in the Fourth R curriculum: 27-Fourth R, 58 Health Relationships plus afterschool program, 7-community partners, 10-master teachers. To date, school districts that have teaching staff who've received training include: Cordova School District, Dillingham City School District, Fairbanks North Star Borough School District, Juneau Douglas School District, Kodiak Island Borough School District, Lower Kuskokwim School District, Northwest Arctic Borough School District, North Slope Borough School District, Kenai Peninsula Borough School District, Hoonah City Schools, Ketchikan Gateway Borough School District, Petersburg City School District, Aleutians East Borough School District, Anchorage School District, Mat-Su Borough School district, Sitka School District, Unalaska City School District, Pribilof School District, Yakutat School District and Yupiit School District.

## **COACHING BOYS INTO MEN**

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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.

CDVSA in partnership with the Department of Education and Early Development, Alaska School Activities Association, the Alaska Association of School Boards and community based

programs partner to host two statewide trainings annually. In fiscal year 2015, trainings were held in Anchorage in January and June and collectively trained 40 high school coaches representing school districts from across the state. 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/>.

## COMMUNITY BASED PRIMARY PREVENTION PROGRAMS (CBPPP)

The purpose of the Community Based Primary Prevention Programs (CBPPP) was to strengthen and enhance existing, community based, coalition driven, strategies that address the primary prevention of sexual assault (SA), intimate partner violence (IPV) and/or teen dating violence (TDV). In fiscal year 2015, the State of Alaska awarded four grants to communities to implement activities specific to primary prevention and focused on achieving comprehensive prevention programming.

Community Based Primary Prevention Programs (CBPPP) funds were granted to four Alaskan communities:

- Aiding Women in Aid in Crisis (AWAIC), Anchorage
- Aiding Women in Abuse and Rape Emergencies (AWARE), Juneau
- Sitkans Against Family Violence (SAFV), Sitka
- South Peninsula Haven House (SPHH), Homer

CBPPP grantees implemented a variety of strategies intended to build the foundation on which reductions in domestic violence and sexual assault could occur. Outcomes of each grantee's prevention strategies were organized into five categories of programming:

1. Capacity building
2. Policy
3. Youth protective factors
4. Bystander engagement

Common strategies: 1, 2. (1) All CBPPP grantees developed and maintained a community coalition. The goal of these coalitions is to engage community members in building capacity for culturally appropriate responses to domestic violence prevention. (2) All CBPPP grantees worked with their local school districts to develop and implement school policies addressing students' social and emotional learning and the creation of a school climate that promotes respect.

Impact: The four Community Based Primary Prevention Program grantees have demonstrated successes in their ability to implement strategies at all of the levels of change identified by the Center for Disease Control (CDC). With CBPPP funding, promising strategies (already underway) in Anchorage, Homer, Juneau, and Sitka were expanded to include new populations and target new levels of the social ecological model, which resulted in more comprehensive (and effective) prevention efforts.

## 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 was piloted in five communities: Anchorage, Bethel, Homer, Kenai and on Prince of Wales Island from fiscal year 2013-2015. Fairbanks came on board with the Green Dot University curriculum in late fiscal year 2014 and Nome participated as an unofficial pilot under separate funding throughout. The project taught 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.

During the pilot project, the Green Dot strategy was adapted for Alaskan communities by national Green Dot staff with input from local pilot communities, a Green Dot Alaska website and resources were developed, Green Dot implementation training was provided for each site, and sites began community implementation. In 2015, Strategic Prevention Solutions was contracted by CDVSA to conduct focus groups with core team members from each of the five pilot sites to determine successes, challenges and lessons learned during the pilot phase of the Green Dot Alaska implementation. The report separates findings into ten sections including; Launch activities and successes, Green Dot prevention team, Differences between Green Dot and other prevention strategies, Personal and professional impact, Skills and knowledge improvement, Community impact and relationship building, Challenges, What communities would do differently or need a second time around, Statewide implementation, and Sustainability.



During the pilot phase, all five sites were able to start some level of community implementation of Green Dot, training community members, with two sites concentrating on individuals who work in the bar and restaurant business. Several sites reported that the Green Dot strategy led to a deeper impact in their communities than with other violence prevention strategies they had tried in the past. The deeper impact reportedly led to more meaningful conversations about violence reduction, unlikely messengers becoming part of the movement and spreading Green Dots, and a deeper level of community buy-in. It was also clear Green Dot offers a more disarming approach to talk about violence and prevention than other programs or awareness raising alone. Many participants found that Green Dot allows community members to engage in prevention in ways that are manageable to each community member. It also offers a shared language and accessible way for community members, who may have little experience with violence prevention, to talk about a safer community and their own contribution to it. It was rewarding for many participants to witness community members having some of these conversations and using the shared prevention language.

Pilot site participants also spoke about how their experience with Green Dot was different from other prevention strategies or educational programs they have implemented in the past. For four of the pilot sites, Green Dot was their first venture into primary prevention and changed the way they view prevention. Specifically, prior to Green Dot, several sites viewed awareness, intervention, assessment and resource sharing as "prevention," so implementing Green Dot helped to build their capacity to do more enhanced prevention that incorporates changing behaviors and beliefs. Three of the sites found Green Dot to be more engaging, manageable, accessible and inclusive for their community members than other prevention

programs. They also found that Green Dot is more action-oriented than awareness building. Not only does it connect people to the issue of power-based personal violence, but helps community members understand how they can contribute to a safer community.

The Green Dot project continues in Anchorage, Fairbanks, Homer and Nome. In addition, CDVSA is overseeing a Green Dot trainer's bureau where individuals who participated in the three-year project, who identified as having a special interest in public speaking and statewide training, were certified as trainers by the National group. These trainers are now on board to train in new communities throughout the state as time and funding allow.

## 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 eight parents were interviewed in the communities of Barrow, Dillingham, Kotzebue, Kodiak, Sitka and Unalaska. To learn more visit the Talk Now, Talk Often website at: <http://www.tntoak.org/>



## PATHWAYS COMMUNITY-BASED PREVENTION PROJECTS & STATEWIDE COMMITTEE PLANNING GROUP

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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. 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

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In fiscal year 2015, CDVSA hosted the third Prevention Summit, "Alaskan Communities Making A Difference Together", on March 4-6, 2015 in Anchorage. The Prevention Summit is an annual event that is designed to support the growth of local community primary prevention work addressing intimate partner violence, teen dating violence and sexual assault. Representatives from 19 communities were in attendance. 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. This years' summit highlighted several prevention strategies, including:



- Culture is Prevention-culturally-specific programming
- Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACES) and Promoting Resilience
- Talk Now, Talk Often – parent engagement

- Strengthening Families
- COMPASS – male engagement, mentoring
- Green Dot – bystander action
- Fourth R – comprehensive health curriculum

Attendees participated in pre- and post-evaluations and were asked to implement at least one locally based primary prevention activity following the summit.

Evaluation findings for the 2015 summit indicated that there is an increase in DV/SA agencies capacity to provide prevention programs to their communities when compared to prior years and an increase in the self-reported level of comprehensiveness of prevention programming when compared to the 2013 post survey. It is exciting to see this increase in comprehensiveness happening between the 2013 and 2015 Summits and especially when considering almost 60% of the participants attending the 2015 Summit were participating for the first time. The understanding of what comprises comprehensive primary preventions seems to be spreading throughout the communities across Alaska.

## **RURAL COMMUNITY-BASED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION AWARDS**

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In January 2011, the State of Alaska awarded four grants to build violence-free communities in rural areas. Rural is defined as anywhere in Alaska outside of the Municipality of Anchorage and Matanuska-Susitna, Kenai Peninsula, and the Fairbanks North Star and Juneau Boroughs. Successful applicants proposed new ideas, demonstrated community involvement and set measurable goals to reduce domestic violence and sexual assault in their regions.

The main “implementation grant” awarded was designed to fully fund the grantee’s proposed prevention plan. The three “capacity-building” grants were designed to substantially, but not entirely, fund the grantees’ proposed prevention plans, allowing for a building of strategies and services over time. All four grants were designed to be pilot projects that may be replicated by other regions in the future. Funding was initially awarded for one year, with up to three additional years of funding depending on legislative increments in future budgets. A total of three fiscal years of funding were awarded.

The Rural Community Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (RCDVSA) Pilot Project funds were granted to four rural Alaskan communities:

- Safe and Fear-Free Environment in Dillingham won the centerpiece “implementation grant,” that also served the community of Aleknagik.

*The three “capacity-building” grants were awarded to:*

- Sitkans Against Family Violence, to serve the communities of Sitka, Kake and Angoon
- Association of Village Council Presidents to serve Bethel and surrounding villages
- Kodiak Area Native Association to serve the communities of Kodiak, Port Lions, Akhiok, Karluk, Old Harbor, Ouzinkie and Larsen Bay.

For approximately two years, the grants were overseen by the Department of Health & Social Services’ Division of Behavioral Health. In fiscal year 2015, the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault oversaw the final year of funding for these programs. CDVSA’s goal for this final year was to assist the four grantees with the evaluation of the strategies that were being implemented at part of the grant. CDVSA contracted with a local research and evaluation firm, Strategic Prevention Solutions, who provided support to CDVSA and the four grantee communities in identifying and summarizing their evaluation activities. Particular attention was paid to gather enough data to tell the story (including successes and challenges) of how this funding was utilized in each of the four grantee communities, and identify promising practices and recommendations for future funding.

## **STAND UP, SPEAK UP**

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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.

## WHEN I AM AN ELDER

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“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 created and written by Bethel Teens Acting Against Violence (TAAV) in 2002. In fiscal year 2015, the community of St. Paul 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/>

## STATE AGENCY PREVENTION WORKGROUP

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In March 2013 the Council established the State Agency Workgroup on Prevention to provide a consistent time and forum where state agency staff whose day-to-day work focuses on prevention programming can meet and share information across state agencies. The workgroup allows members to:

- Identify opportunities for joint projects, grants and training;
- Recognize areas of common ground across disciplines;
- Clarify unique areas of prevention work that require concentrated focus.

In fiscal year 2015 the interdisciplinary group developed a document titled: Investing in Prevention: Working Together in Early Childhood for Healthy Alaskan Children, Families, and Communities”. The document outlines four recommendations for shared prevention priorities and strategies for constructing the foundation for healthy communities. The four priority areas are:

1. Support for quality early childhood programs;
2. Ensure access to health care including behavioral health care;
3. Strengthen capacity for social emotional learning throughout Alaska’s schools;
4. Maintain and expand prevention efforts that have proven to be effective.

The document can be viewed on the CDVSA webpage under publications at: <http://dps.alaska.gov/Cdvs/Resouces.html>. The group met on a monthly basis throughout 2015.

# LEGISLATION

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## Legislation Related to Domestic Violence and/or Sexual Assault Passed During the First Session 29th Alaska Legislature

### **HB 15-Electronic Monitoring Credits; Mitigating Factors, passed.**

The bill allows courts to grant a defendant credit toward a sentence of imprisonment for time spent under electronic monitoring. Credit may be considered if the person has not committed a criminal offense while under electronic monitoring and the court imposes restrictions on the person's freedom of movement and behavior while under the electronic monitoring—the person would be confined to a residence except for a court appearance; meeting with counsel; or period during which the person is at a location ordered by the court for the purposes of employment, attending educational or vocational training, performing community volunteer work, or attending a rehabilitative activity or medical appointment.

## Bills Related to Domestic Violence and/or Sexual Assault That Are in Committee for the Second Session of the 29th Alaska Legislature

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### **HB11 -No Internet Access to Some Criminal Cases is in the Senate Rules Committee.**

The bill prohibits the Court System from publishing a court record of a criminal case on a publicly available website if 60 days have elapsed from the date of acquittal or dismissal and the defendant was acquitted of all charges fined or all criminal charges against the defendant in the case have been dismissed and were not dismissed as part of a plea agreement in another criminal case or the defendant was acquitted of some of the criminal charges in the case and the remaining charges were dismissed.

### **HB60 -Military; Sexual Assault was not heard and is in the House Military and Veteran's Affairs and Judicial Committees.**

This bill opens up the legislation that established the Council and adds to its duties of receiving reports of criminal offenses. It requires that information about victims of crime be kept confidential from employers or reporters. Requires the Council to annually report to the Governor about certain offenses by members of the National Guard and requires standards and procedures for the National Guard's interactions with victims of offenses of sexual assault and requires the Council to consult with the National Guard on training, prevention efforts for victims of certain offenses. This bill would also require the Council to receive reports from victims wishing to report a sexual assault offense.

**HB117 -Sexual Assault Examination Kits is in the House Finance Committee.**

This bill requires a report on untested Sexual Assault Examination Kits and provides for an effective date. This bill will provide the legislature with real numbers from an audit to assess whether or not the state has a backlog of untested rape kits and determine a course of action.

**HB147 -Animals: Protection/Release/Custody is in the House Judiciary Committee.**

This bill opens the Protective Order statutes. It adds language to the statute about removal of animals from a person to include that a peace officer in a domestic violence call out may prohibit an abuser from removing, harming, or disposing of an animal owned or possessed by the victim, the abuser, or any other person living in the residence, or authorize the victim to remove an animal from the abuser and grant the victim exclusive care, custody and control of an animal. Also amends divorce/dissolution to include this language. In removal by authorities' cases, allows for cost of care be the responsibility of the owner even if animals are removed for cruelty and neglect.

**HB165-Mitigating Factor: Sexual Assault PTSD has not been heard and is in the House Judiciary Committee.**

This bill allows for post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) stemming from a sexual assault to be considered a mitigating factor at sentencing for defendants at conviction of some crimes.

**SB21- Affirmative Defense to Prostitution has not moved and is in the Senate Judiciary Committee.**

This bill creates an affirmative defense to the charge of prostitution. If the person was induced or caused to engage in prostitution by a sex trafficker an affirmative defense can be asserted. The intention behind the bill is to keep from re-victimizing the person who is being prostituted.

**SB25- Military Sexual Assault is a companion bill to HB60 and has not moved and is in the Senate State Affairs Committee.**

This bill opens up the legislation that established the Council and adds duties to the Council of receiving reports of criminal offenses. It requires that information about victims of crime be kept confidential from employers or reporters. Requires the Council to annually report to the Governor about certain offenses by members of the National Guard and requires standards and procedures for the National Guard's interactions with victims of offenses of sexual assault and requires the Council to consult with the National Guard on training, prevention efforts for victims of certain offenses. This bill would also require the Council to receive reports from victims wishing to report a sexual assault offense.

**SB54- Sexual Assault Examination Kits is a companion bill to HB117 and has not moved and is in the Senate State Affairs Committee.**

This bill requires a report on untested Sexual Assault Examination Kits and provides for an effective date. This bill will provide the legislature with real numbers from an audit to assess whether or not the state has a backlog of untested rape kits and determine a course of action.

# STOP VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN GRANT PROGRAM

## Key Areas:

The Council funds a variety of programs through federal STOP (Services \* Training \* Officers \*Prosecutors) Violence Against Women Act grant funds. This grant funds training in primarily four key areas in the work against domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and dating violence: law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and victim services. FY 2015 funding highlights are:

### LAW ENFORCEMENT: Department of Public Safety, Alaska State Troopers

- STOP funds support a Program Coordinator position to manages all projects under the grant and serves as a statewide subject matter expert on issues pertaining to domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence and stalking. The coordinator is primarily responsible for developing and writing a comprehensive sexual assault investigation policy for the Alaska State Troopers (AST) in 2014 that was implemented in early 2015. This policy allows an anonymous reporting option for victims, streamlining their access to a sexual assault forensic exam while maintaining anonymity.
- This year, AST focused effort on training in sexual assault investigation by providing the Regional Sexual Assault Investigation courses throughout the state. 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. In 2013, 9 sessions of the course were offered in 6 communities and in 2014, 7 more sessions were offered in 4 communities. 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 statewide Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) trainings in Juneau and in Anchorage for community teams of forensic nurse examiners, victim advocates, prosecutors, and law enforcement. The training included the forensic exam kits and information on special populations such as those experiencing disability, LGBTQI populations, minority and Alaska Native populations, those with limited English proficiency, and special consideration for those in rural Alaska.

## PROSECUTION: Department of Law

- STOP funds provided comprehensive training to the dedicated prosecutors and paralegals of the criminal division. The Department of Law and the Department of Public Safety continue to work together during this reporting period and provide regional training sessions on sexual assault investigations to improve communication and collaboration between both agencies.
- STOP funds maintained the statewide Victim Witness Coordinator position which oversees and mentors paralegals and coordinates victim witness services within the 13 district attorney offices, assists with recruiting and hiring of division paralegals, coordinating and content building of 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.
- The VAWA STOP funds allowed the Department of Law, Criminal Division to sponsor a statewide, two-day conference, mandatory for all state prosecutors and victim witness paralegals; 125 prosecutors and 35 paralegals. The training included information from sexual assault and domestic violence cases, titled "Sentencing: The End Game- Fighting to End Domestic Violence and Sexual Assaults." This training enhanced the participants' sentencing skills in cases involving violence against women in a constructive and positive learning environment facilitated by experienced attorneys. Prosecutors and paralegals attended the trainings in Dillingham and Anchorage and it helped them improve the quality of care for the victim, improve the quality of forensic evidence collected, and increase the conviction rates of sexual assault perpetrators.
- STOP funds were used by 25 prosecutors to attend a specialized training on Trial Advocacy in Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault. This was a five-day conference hosted by the National District Attorney's Association (NDAA).

## COURTS: Alaska Court System

- STOP funding allowed for the Alaska Court System (ACS) to provide interpreter services in civil domestic violence, stalking and sexual assault protective order matters. ACS has been providing interpreter services to victims and perpetrators in civil restraining order hearings for a number of years, a service that wasn't offered in the past.
- 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. The pilot currently provides bail/bond conditions information to law enforcement on an expedited basis through an automated exchange instead of requiring an officer to contact the local court. The court system now is developing a statewide system to provide this information to law enforcement.

- 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. Along with training in state, in FY15, ACS sent 5 judicial officers to out-of-state domestic violence training for judges (NJIDV). It's unlikely that if STOP funds were unavailable these judges would have been able to attend this training.

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

- ANDVSA's Legal Program has been in existence since 1996 due in part to STOP funding. Since 1996, due to high turnover in the field of DV/SA, ANDVSA has provided continual training and technical assistance to victim advocates. Also since 1996, ANDVSA had 3600 victims of domestic violence and sexual assault apply for civil legal assistance and has been able to provide a volunteer or staff attorney to approximately 50% of the clients who completed applications. Also, ANDVSA has trained over 1100 attorneys through their annual two-day volunteer attorney trainings, and estimates that volunteers have donated over \$10,000,000 in volunteer legal services since 1999. In 2014, volunteers donated \$1.2 million dollars of legal services to help victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. ANDVSA's in-kind donations quadrupled their budget, making the ANDVSA Legal Program a highly cost-effective means of combatting domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking in Alaska. 100% of ANDVSA clients evaluated indicate that they feel safer from receiving legal assistance.
- ANDVSA did an enormous amount of training and technical assistance to member programs and others during this reporting period. To maximize funds, ANDVSA provides both in-person and webinar training and technical assistance. ANDVSA held 13 webinars for between 10-20 people, with member programs, affiliates and tribal partners, focusing on the legislative process, military services, ANDVSA resources for advocates, domestic violence and sexual assault laws 101, working with district attorneys, DV/SA in rural locations, working with clients with disabilities, and lethality screening. All were recorded.
- ANDVSA does special outreach to tribal partners from Alaska's 228 tribes who do DV work to ensure access and inclusion to the webinars, which leads to increased collaboration including joint trainings with the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium. ANDVSA has been invited to be part of a "training team" to do site visits in rural Alaska with several tribal advocates around the state.
- ANDVSA did site visits for legal advocacy trainings in Barrow, Unalaska, Sitka, and Fairbanks.
- ANDVSA held an IT person Legal Advocacy and Wellness Training in Anchorage for three days in December for about 50 member program and tribal advocates.

- ANDVSA's annual Continuing Legal Education (CLE) was held March 31 - April 1. 60 attorneys attended and many indicated it was one of the best trainings they ever attended.
- ANDVSA continues to work closely with Alaska Institute for Justice on immigration cases and provide cross-referrals and share expertise for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking using a joint referral process for ANDVSA's area of expertise of family law and AIJ's area of expertise of immigration law.
- ANDVSA continues to meet regularly with court system employees to discuss judicial officers and the court system's handling of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking cases. ANDVSA is working with the Court system to review their change to e-filing for DV petitions.

## FY 14-16 IMPLEMENTATION PLANNING COMMITTEE



The Council submitted Alaska's Three Year STOP Implementation Plan for federal fiscal year (FFY) 2015 along with the grant application to the US Department of Justice, Office of Violence Against Women that was approved. 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

stakeholder agencies including Alaska tribes and other affected populations in Alaska. The plan recognizes the diversity of the State of Alaska in geography, remoteness, economic engines and populations including tribal populations. The plan focuses on statewide, regional SART trainings, the ANDVSA Legal Advocacy Project, interpreter services for courts and the electronic bail bonds project, and trainings for law enforcement, prosecutors and court officers on the issues of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence that has components on how to serve the traditionally under-served and unserved populations including racial, cultural, or ethnic minorities including Alaska Native tribal members, the elderly and teens, language minorities, all genders, LGBTQI, persons with disabilities, and domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking victims in geographically isolated rural and bush communities which are not road connected.

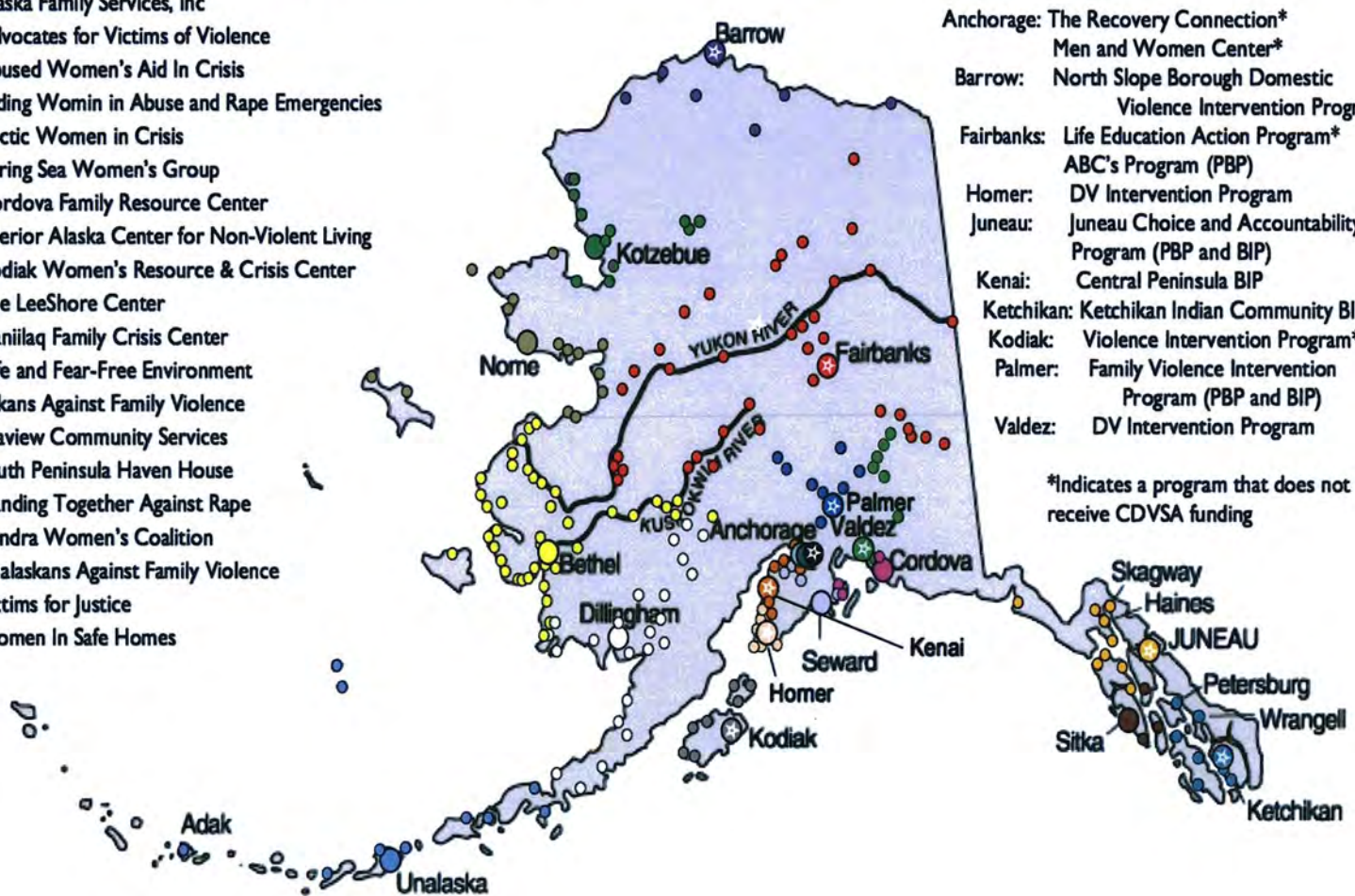
### Victim Service Providers:

Since it is not possible to have shelters in every village, programs must provide outreach services to many other communities. Program outreach requires a formalized system in place to contact villages on a regular basis. The purpose of outreach is to work with the village community to provide training, resources, and information to address the issues of domestic violence and sexual assault, stalking, and dating violence.

- Alaska Family Services, Inc
- Advocates for Victims of Violence
- Abused Women's Aid In Crisis
- Aiding Woman in Abuse and Rape Emergencies
- Arctic Women in Crisis
- Bering Sea Women's Group
- Cordova Family Resource Center
- Interior Alaska Center for Non-Violent Living
- Kodiak Women's Resource & Crisis Center
- The LeeShore Center
- Maniilaq Family Crisis Center
- Safe and Fear-Free Environment
- Sitkans Against Family Violence
- Seaview Community Services
- South Peninsula Haven House
- Standing Together Against Rape
- Tundra Women's Coalition
- Unalaskans Against Family Violence
- Victims for Justice
- Women In Safe Homes

### Batterer's Intervention Programs

During FY15 fifteen batterer intervention programs operated in Alaska; twelve were community based Batterers Intervention Programs (BIP) and three were Prison Batterers Programs (PBP). The Council funds nine of the programs. Many areas of the state still lack ready access to a batterer intervention program. Communities that have BIP or PBP Programs are indicated by a white star: ★



- Anchorage: The Recovery Connection\*  
Men and Women Center\*
- Barrow: North Slope Borough Domestic  
Violence Intervention Program\*
- Fairbanks: Life Education Action Program\*  
ABC's Program (PBP)
- Homer: DV Intervention Program
- Juneau: Juneau Choice and Accountability  
Program (PBP and BIP)
- Kenai: Central Peninsula BIP
- Ketchikan: Ketchikan Indian Community BIP
- Kodiak: Violence Intervention Program\*
- Palmer: Family Violence Intervention  
Program (PBP and BIP)
- Valdez: DV Intervention Program

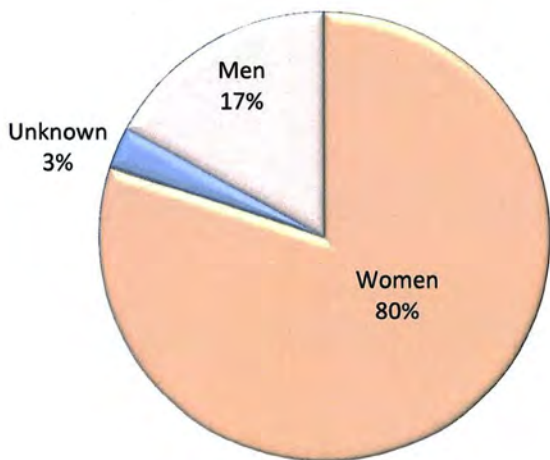
\*Indicates a program that does not receive CDVSA funding

# VICTIM SERVICE DATA

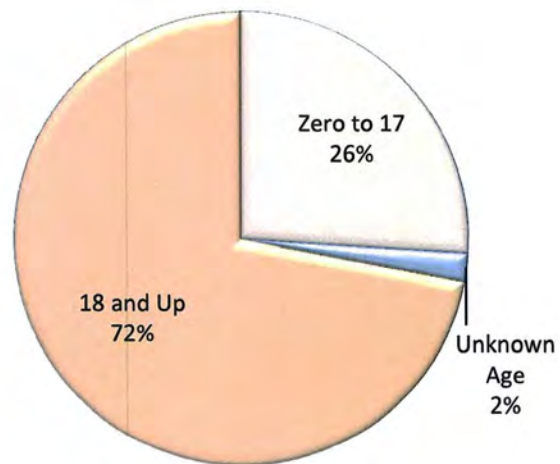
## UTILIZATION OF SERVICES

Alaska Fiscal Year	Number of Persons Served
2013	9,330
2014	9,214
2015	8,526

FY15 Gender of Persons Served



FY15 Age of Persons Served



## Primary Issues Reported by Primary Victims

Alaska Fiscal Year	% Reporting Domestic Violence	% Reporting Sexual Assault	% Reporting Stalking	% Reporting all Other Violent Crimes
2013	75%	20%	3%	13%
2014	73%	22%	3%	14%
2015	73%	25%	3%	13%

\*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
2015	95,393

# BATTERER'S INTERVENTION PROGRAM DATA

## ABOUT BATTERER'S INTERVENTION PROGRAMS

Batterers 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 these approved programs for compliance on an annual basis. The Council provided small grants to nine (6 BIP, 3 PBP) of the programs in FY15.

During FY15, fifteen approved batterer's intervention programs operated in Alaska. Eleven were community based Batterer's Intervention Programs (BIP) and three were Prison Batterer's 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 FY15, the majority of participants admitted into batterers' programs were court ordered.

Intake assessments completed:	239
New victim safety checks	106
Participants completing the program	82
Non-compliant participants	90
Re-arrested participants	33

# FUNDING SOURCES

FY 15 CDVSA Authorized Expenditures

## FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION SERVICES ACT (FVPSA)

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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)

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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

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### 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)**

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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

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### DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

In FY 2015, 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 2015, the Department of Corrections (DOC) provided funds to the Council to grant to batterer's intervention programs providing services in three facilities. DOC also provides funds to the Council to administer the Community-based Batterer's Intervention Programs.

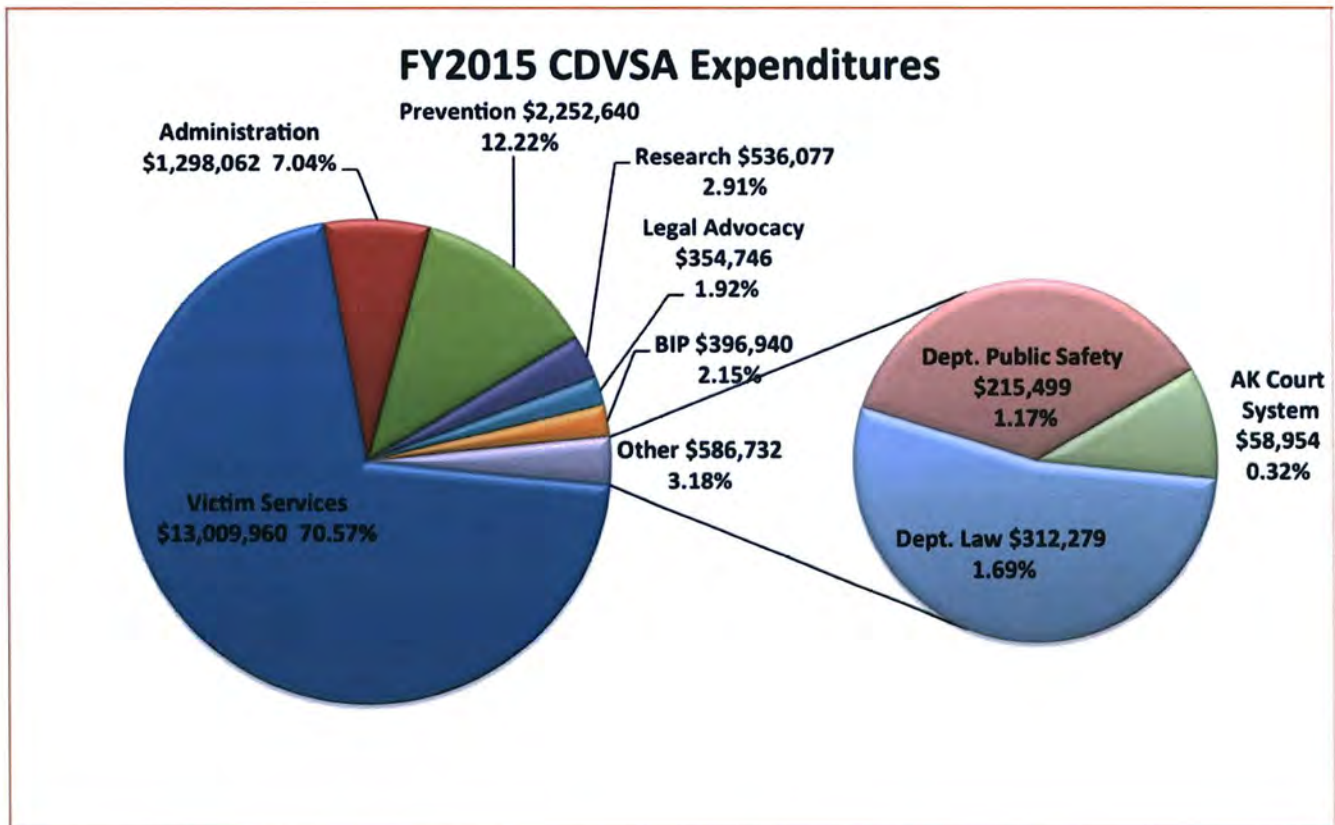
### ALASKA GENERAL FUND

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

# FY 15 CDVSA EXPENDITURES

Total Expenditures \$18,435,157

Project	Victim Services	Administration	Prevention	Research	Legal Advocacy	BIP	Dept. Law	Dept. Public Safety	AK Court System
Amount	\$13,009,960	\$1,298,062	\$2,252,640	\$536,077	\$354,746	\$396,940	\$312,279	\$215,499	\$58,954
Percent	70.57%	7.04%	12.22%	2.91%	1.92%	2.15%	1.69%	1.17%	0.32%



# VICTIM SERVICE PROGRAMS & SERVICE AREAS

## ANCHORAGE MUNICIPALITY

### Abused Women's Aid in Crisis

100 West 13th Avenue  
Anchorage, AK 99501  
Phone: (907) 279-958  
1-866-748-4080  
[www.awaic.org](http://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](http://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](http://www.star.ak.org)

Non-residential program

## BARROW

P.O. Box 69  
Barrow, AK 99723  
Phone: (907) 852-0261  
1-800-478-0267  
Capacity: 14 beds

## Arctic Women in Crisis

### Service Area:

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

## BETHEL

P.O. Box 2029  
Bethel, AK 99559  
Phone: (907) 543-3444  
1-800-478-7799  
[www.twcpeace.org](http://www.twcpeace.org)  
Capacity: 33 regular beds,  
1 overflow bed.

## Tundra Women's Coalition

### Service Area:

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

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## **CORDOVA**

P.O. Box 863  
Cordova, AK 99574  
Phone: (907) 424-5674  
1-866-790-4357  
Non-residential program

## **Cordova Family Resource Center**

Service Area:  
Cordova, Chenega, Icy Bay, and Tatitlek

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## **DILLINGHAM**

P.O. Box 94  
Dillingham, AK 99576  
Phone: (907) 842-2320  
1-800-478-2316  
[www.besafeandfree.org](http://www.besafeandfree.org)  
Capacity: 28 beds

## **Safe and Fear-Free Environment**

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

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## **FAIRBANKS**

726 26<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
Fairbanks, AK 99701  
Phone: (907) 452-2293  
1-800-478-7273  
[www.iacnvl.org](http://www.iacnvl.org)  
Capacity: 75 beds

## **Interior Alaska Center for Non-Violent Living**

Service Area:  
Fairbanks, Telida, Tetlin, Tok, Takotna, Venetie, Arctic Village, Shageluk, Stevens Village, Tanacross, Tanana, Nikolai, Northway, Nulato, Rampart, Ruby, Lake Minchumina, Manley, McGrath, Medfra, Minto, Nenana, Holy Cross, Hughes, Huslia, Kaltag, Koyukuk, Fort Yukon, Loudon, Galena, Grayling, Healy Lake, Canyon Village, Dot Lake, Eagle, Evansville, Alatna, Anvik, Beaver, Allakaket, and Dendun Gwich'in

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## **HOMER**

3776 Lake Street, Ste. 100  
Homer, AK 99603  
Phone: (907) 235-7713  
1-800-478-7712  
[www.havenhousealaska.org](http://www.havenhousealaska.org)  
Capacity: 10 beds

## **South Peninsula Haven House**

Service Area:  
Homer Kachemak, Nikolaevsk, Ninilchik, Anchor Point, Seldovia, Nanwalek, Port Graham, Voznesenka, Razdolna, Kachemak, and Dolina

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## **JUNEAU**

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

[www.awareak.org](http://www.awareak.org)

Capacity: 32 regular beds, 16 overflow beds

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## **Aiding Women in Abuse and Rape Emergencies**

Service Area:

Juneau, Haines, Skagway, Hoonah, Tenakee Springs,  
Gustavus, Pelican, Elfin Cove, Yakutat, and Klukwan

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## **KENAI/SOLDOTNA**

325 Spruce Street  
Kenai, AK 99611  
Phone: 283-9479

[www.leeshoreak.org](http://www.leeshoreak.org)

Capacity: 32 beds

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## **The LeeShore Center**

Service Area:

Kenai, Soldotna, Nikiski, Sterling, Kasilof, Clam Gulch,  
Hope, Cooper Landing, Ridgeway, and Moose Pass

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## **KETCHIKAN**

P.O. Box 6552  
Ketchikan, AK 99901  
Phone: (907) 225-9474  
Capacity: 35 beds

<http://www.wishak.org>

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## **Women in Safe Homes**

Service Area:

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

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## **KODIAK**

P.O. Box 2122  
Kodiak, AK 99615  
Phone: (907) 486-6171  
Capacity: 10 beds

<http://www.kwrcc.org>

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## **Kodiak Women's Resource & Crisis Center**

Service Area:

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

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## **KOTZEBUE**

P.O. Box 38  
Kotzebue, AK 99752  
Phone: (907) 442-3724  
1-888-478-3969

Capacity: 7 regular beds, 1 overflow bed

<http://www.maniilaq.org>

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## **Maniilaq Family Crisis Center**

Service Area:

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

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## **NOME**

P.O. Box 1596  
Nome, AK 99762  
Phone: (907) 443-5491  
Capacity: 14 beds  
[beringseawomensgroup.org](http://beringseawomensgroup.org)

## **Bering Sea Women's Group**

Service Area:  
Nome, Brevig Mission, Diomede, Elim, Gambell, Golovin, Koyuk, St. Michael, Savoonga, Shaktoolik, Shishmaref, Stebbins, Teller, Unalakleet, Wales, and White Mountain

## **PALMER/MAT-SU**

1825 South Chugach St.  
Palmer, AK 99645  
Phone: (907) 746-4080  
1-800-746-4080  
[www.akafs.org](http://www.akafs.org)  
Capacity: 32 beds

## **Alaska Family Services**

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

## **SEWARD**

P.O. Box 1045  
Seward, AK 99664  
Phone: (907) 224-5257  
1-888-224-5257  
[www.seaviewseward.org](http://www.seaviewseward.org)  
Non-residential program

## **Seaview Community Services**

Service Area:  
Seward, Moose Pass, Cooper Landing, and Hope

## **SITKA**

P.O. Box 6136  
Sitka, AK 99835  
Phone: (907) 747-3370  
1-800-478-6511  
[www.safv.org](http://www.safv.org)  
Capacity: 16 beds

## **Sitkans Against Family Violence**

Service Area:  
Sitka, Kake, Port Alexander, and Angoon

## **UNALASKA**

P.O. Box 36  
Unalaska, AK 99685  
Phone: (907) 581-1500  
Capacity: 8 beds

## **Unalaskans Against Sexual Assault & Family Violence**

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

## **VALDEZ**

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

## **Advocates for Victims of Violence**

Service Area:  
Chitina, Kenny Lake, Copper Center, Glennallen, Nelchina, Tazlina, Gulkana, Gakona, Chistochina, Tolsona, and Valdez

# BATTERER'S INTERVENTION PROGRAMS

To follow is a list of the FY15 approved programs for the rehabilitation of perpetrators of domestic violence.

## **ANCHORAGE**

### **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

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## **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**

726 26<sup>th</sup> Ave  
Fairbanks, AK 99701  
Phone: (907) 452-2293  
Fax: (907) 452-2613 or 746-1177

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## **HOMER**

### **Domestic Violence Intervention Program, Haven House**

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

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## **JUNEAU**

### **Juneau Choice and Accountability Program**

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

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## **KENAI**

### **The LeeShore Center**

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

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## **KETCHIKAN**

### **Ketchikan Indian Community Batterers Intervention Program**

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

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## **KODIAK**

### **Violence Intervention Program, Behavioral Resource Consultants**

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

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## **PALMER**

### **Family Violence Intervention Program, Alaska Family Services**

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

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## **VALDEZ**

### **Providence Valdez Counseling Center, DV Intervention Program**

911 Meals Ave  
P.O. Box 1050  
Valdez, AK 99686  
Phone: (907) 835-2838  
Fax: (907) 835-5927

## **PRISON BASED BATTERER'S INTERVENTION PROGRAMS**

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### **FAIRBANKS**

#### **Interior Alaska Center for Non-Violent Living**

726 26<sup>th</sup> Ave

Fairbanks, AK 99701

Phone: (907) 452-2293

Fax: (907) 452-2613 or 746-1177

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### **JUNEAU**

#### **Juneau Choice and Accountability Program**

P.O. Box 20809

Juneau, AK 99802

Phone: (907) 586-6623

Fax: (907) 586-2479

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### **PALMER**

#### **Family Violence Intervention Program,**

- **Palmer Correctional Center**

#### **Alaska Family Services**

1825 S. Chugach St

Palmer, AK 99645-6339

Phone: (907) 746-1177

Fax: (907) 373-0640

#### **Family Violence Intervention Program,**

- **Goose Creek Correctional Center**

#### **Alaska Family Services**

1825 S. Chugach St

Palmer, AK 99645-6339

Phone: (907) 746-1177

Fax: (907) 373-0640

**ADDRESS**

**Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault**

**P.O. Box 111200**

**Juneau, AK 99811-1200**

**Phone: (907) 465-4356**

**Fax: (907) 465-3627**

**TDD: (800) 770-8255**

**LOCATION**

**Department of Public Safety Building**

**450 Whittier Street Suite 105**

**Juneau, AK 99801**