



Alaska's Council on
Domestic Violence
& Sexual Assault

STATE OF ALASKA
STOP VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
FORMULA GRANT PROGRAM
FFY2026-2029 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

COUNCIL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT

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Alaska FFY2026-FFY2029 STOP Implementation Plan
Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA)

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. COUNCIL APPROVAL

Alaska’s FFY2026–FFY2029 VAWA-STOP Implementation Plan (IP) will be reviewed by the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA) Board of Directors via special election vote. Throughout state fiscal year 2026 (July 1, 2025 – June 30, 2026), the Board received quarterly updates on planning progress, outreach activities, and draft development. Each quarterly meeting included an update on the progress of the report and provided an opportunity for discussion, dialogue, and questions. Following a 30-day public review and comment period on the final draft, Board members will review and vote on the final draft for approval via electronic ballots.

B. PLAN TIMELINE

The time covered by the plan is FFY2026-FFY2029 ([28 CFR § 90.12 \(a\)](#)).

C. PLAN OVERVIEW

Alaska experiences some of the highest rates of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking in the United States. The 2020 Alaska Victimization Survey (AVS), the most recent statewide victimization survey available, found that 48 out of every 100 adult women who reside in the state of Alaska have experienced intimate partner violence (IPV); that 41 out of 100 Alaskan women experienced sexual violence; and 58 out of 100 Alaska women experienced one or both types of violence over the course of their lifetime. An updated AVS is in progress and expected to be completed by 2027.

Alaska Native women continue to experience these forms of violence at rates that far exceed the highest rates of other populations, with 55.5% having experienced IPV, 56.1% having experienced SV, and 48.8% having experienced stalking within their lifetimes according to a 2016 study conducted by the National Institute of Justice. We continue to see these disproportionately high rates within State of Alaska data as well; the 2024 Uniform Crime Report for Felony Level Sex Offences found that Alaska Native/American Indian individuals had the highest victimization rate of any racial group, with Alaska Native females comprising 47.2% of reported victims. These pervasive and persistent forms of violence demand coordinated planning efforts that include institutional responses that are victim centered, trauma informed, and culturally relevant.

The VAWA STOP Implementation Plan, coordinated through CDVSA, provides the state with an important opportunity to work together towards a common goal.

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The CDVSA is a state agency housed within the Department of Public Safety (DPS) with statutory responsibilities that include the receipt and dispensing of state and federal funds and awarding of grants and contracts from appropriations to qualified entities for the purpose of serving victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, crisis intervention, and prevention programs. As such, CDVSA serves as the administering agency for the Violence Against Women’s Act (VAWA), Services, Training, Officers and Prosecutors (STOP) formula grant to states. In addition, CDVSA’s statutory responsibilities include the coordination of services provided by the Department of Law, the Department of Public Safety, the Department of Corrections, the Department of Family and Community Services, the Department of Education and Early Development, and the Alaska Mental Health Trust to address domestic violence, sexual assault, and crisis intervention and prevention across the state through membership of our Council.

Currently, the board of directors consists of eleven member seats including the state commissioners or their designees from the departments, and four public members appointed by the governor who may serve two three-year terms. To ensure that the voices of rural and/or geographically isolated populations are represented on the Council, one public member seat is statutorily designated as a rural seat, and another as an Alaska Native seat. The public member appointed to this seat must be from a community meeting the definition of “Rural area” meaning a community with a population of 7,500 or less that is not connected by road or rail to Anchorage or Fairbanks or with a population of 3,500 or less that is connected by road or rail to Anchorage or Fairbanks per [A.S. 18.66.020\(d\)](#). Additionally, the Council actively seeks input from the state coalition (the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, or ANDVSA), community organizations, and other knowledgeable individuals when developing statewide plans. The Council operates within a public format, holding meetings four times a year, providing an opportunity for public comment during the virtual meeting or via a toll-free phone line. Additionally, the ANDVSA Director is invited to submit a report at each meeting and participate in discussions about issues and needs which is an essential contribution to the statewide planning process. The statutory responsibilities of the CDVSA and organizational structure of the board of directors provide the state with synergistic coordination to achieve the CDVSA mission as outlined below.

CDVSA MISSION STATEMENT

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



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ORIENTATION TO ALASKA'S IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

In developing the 2026-2029 VAWA-STOP implementation plan, these coordinating bodies, community organizations, tribes and individuals were provided opportunities to review Alaska's current plan and comment on areas of strengths, identify service gaps, and offer suggestions for improvement in the developing plan. In addition to input from multiple stakeholders, Alaska is also using data such as the Alaska Victimization Survey (AVS), Department of Public Safety's Uniform Crime Reports, and the Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Survey to identify service needs.

Alaska's Plan follows the content sections as laid out in the STOP Formula Grant Program, Implementation Plan Template, developed by the STAAR Project-Alliance of Local Service Organizations. The plan itself will continue the practice of distributing VAWA STOP funds to state level organizations that are best situated to promote a coordinated, multidisciplinary approach to improve Alaska's criminal justice system's response to the violent crimes of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence.

GOALS OF THE PLAN

All goals outlined under this year's plan serve to enhance prior years' efforts by prioritizing trainings that are trauma informed, culturally relevant, and victim centered. These three capacities were consistently highlighted by stakeholders, as training content areas in need of strengthening. It is CDVSA's intent to support the inclusion of these three focus areas throughout the training and services delivered through VAWA-STOP funds. To achieve these, we provide funding to the Department of Law who provides training to prosecution, the Department of Public Safety who provides training to law enforcement, the Alaska Court System who provides training to judges and additional judiciary parties, and to ANDVSA, the statewide DV/SA coalition, and the Alaska Native Women's Resource Center (AKNWRC) to provide training for victim service organizations. All these parties work together to coordinate statewide planning on sexual assault response through the Sexual Assault Response Leadership Team (SART-L), as well as coordinating the statewide SART trainings that we implement through the discretionary portion of this grant.

Victim Services

The victim services portion of STOP funds supports civil legal services, advocacy, and training for survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking. Funds support the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (ANDVSA) to provide statewide legal advocacy and the Alaska Native Women's Resource Center (AKNWRC) to deliver culturally specific training and technical assistance to tribal advocates.

Prosecution

The prosecution portion of STOP funds supports the Criminal Division of the Department of Law to provide specialized training and resources for prosecutors and victim/witness paralegals to improve the investigation and prosecution of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking cases with a victim-centered, trauma-informed approach.

Law Enforcement

The law enforcement portion of STOP funds supports the Department of Public Safety to provide statewide training, technical assistance, and policy development for Alaska State Troopers, municipal law enforcement, Village Public Safety Officers, and Village Police Officers to enhance victim safety and offender accountability in domestic violence and sexual assault cases.

Courts

The courts portion of STOP funds supports the Alaska Court System to strengthen services to survivors, improve judicial and staff education on domestic violence and sexual assault issues, and expand language access for limited English proficient court participants. In addition, The Alaska State Court System developed procedures based on [AS 18.66.140](#) to recognize and register protective orders issued by other jurisdiction, including tribal courts ([Attachment 8](#)).

II. NEEDS AND CONTEXT

A. DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Demographic information regarding the population of the state derived from the most recent available United States Census Bureau data including population data on race, ethnicity, age, disability, and limited English proficiency ([28 C.F.R. 90.12\(G\)\(1\)](#)).

DEMOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW. POPULATION DATA IS SOURCED FROM THE U.S. CENSUS BUREAU 2024 ESTIMATES UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

Alaska is the largest U.S. state by land area (586,400 square miles, 16.1% of total U.S. land) with 47,000 miles of coastline and an average population density of 1.3 people per square mile, the lowest of any state. The total population is 738,737 (48.2% female, 51.8% male). The three most populous areas are Anchorage (289,221), Fairbanks/North Star Borough (97,083), and Juneau (31,182). the state capital (31,182). Approximately one-third of Alaskans live in rural or bush areas. About 82% of communities are not connected to the

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road system, and 251 communities are exclusively accessible by air (per the AK Department of Transportation & Public Facilities). Extreme weather can cut off access to communities for days or weeks at a time.

According to 2024 U.S. Census Bureau estimates, 63.8% of Alaska's population identified as White alone, 15.5% as Alaska Native only, 8.2% as belonging to two or more races, 7.7% as Hispanic origin of any race, 7.0% as Asian only, 3.7% as African American alone, and 1.8% as Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander alone.

There are 229 federally recognized tribes in Alaska. Each is a unique government with distinct organizational structures, languages, customs, and traditions. While Alaska is home to many tribes, there is only one reservation, Metlakatla. Alaska Native people may live in cities, towns, or villages; of all U.S. cities with populations over 100,000, Anchorage has the highest percentage (13%) identifying as Alaska Native/American Indian. Alaska Native people may be both tribal citizens and shareholders in Alaska Native Corporations. Some Alaska Native people are citizens but not shareholders, or vice versa.

It is important to note that Alaska Native tribal government representatives have raised concerns about using U.S. Census data to count Alaska Native people. Since 60% of Alaska Natives live in rural areas, it can be physically difficult to get an accurate count. In addition, many Alaska Native individuals choose not to be counted due to historically justified mistrust of state and federal governments. There can be large discrepancies between tribal government enrollment numbers and the counts of tribal members by the U.S. Census. Many Alaska Native groups would prefer their own data be used over U.S. Census data since they feel it is more accurate.

The median age in Alaska is 37, with 23.6% of the population under the age of 18 and 14.8% over the age of 65. Approximately 93.6% of Alaskans over the age of 25 are high school graduates and 31.7% have a bachelor's degree or higher.

Based on U.S. Census Bureau data from 2020–2024, 7.7% of Alaskans were foreign-born and 15.1% speak a language other than English in their homes. According to 2024 Anchorage School District data, while 75% of families listed English as the primary language spoken at home, the remaining 25% speak 112 different primary languages.

Alaska had 19,773 active-duty military personnel in 2025, representing approximately 2.7% of the population. Most serve with the Army, Air Force, and Coast Guard, concentrated in Anchorage, Fairbanks, Kodiak Island Borough, and Juneau. Close to 8% of Alaskans identify as veterans.

ECONOMIC CONTEXT

Alaska's state budget has historically depended heavily on oil and gas, as well as interest income from the Permanent Dividend Fund. Other key industries include tourism, fishing, mining, and agriculture.

Due to Alaska's geography and remoteness, the cost of living is approximately 25% higher than the U.S. average, making it the 6th most expensive state. Higher-than-average costs in health care and groceries are currently the biggest drivers of this ranking. In 2024, the median household income was \$92,788 (in 2024 dollars). According to the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, the unemployment rate was 5% in December 2025, compared to a national rate of 4.7% around the same period. The current minimum wage is \$13.

From the 2024 Census, 10.2% of Alaskans live in poverty, including 13% of children, 26.9% of those who identify solely as American Indian or Alaska Native, and 11.6% of Hispanic or Latino individuals of any race. For comparison, the national poverty rate is approximately 10.6%. While Alaska's overall rate is slightly lower than the national figure, poverty among Alaska Native individuals is more than double the national average, and geographic concentration in areas like the Kuskilvak Census Area, where the poverty rate reaches 34.9%, reflects deep inequity.

The Alaska Department of Health and Human Services January 2024 point-in-time count for the State of Alaska showed 2,684 people experiencing homelessness (PEH). Approximately 44.6% of Alaska PEH are American Indian/Alaska Native, even though these groups comprise only 15.5% of the state's population. Additionally, 46.2% of Alaska PEH self-reported a disabling condition and 21.1% have a history of experiencing domestic violence. Many more Alaskans are housing insecure or live in multigenerational households due to economic necessity, particularly in rural areas.

DISABILITY AND BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

According to CDC data for 2022, 156,478 adults (29.3% of adults) in Alaska have a disability, which is slightly higher than the national average of 28.7%.

Alaska has a Mental Health Trust whose beneficiaries include Alaskans with mental illness, traumatic brain injury, developmental disabilities, Alzheimer's disease and/or related dementia, and chronic alcohol or drug addiction. Beneficiary counts by category are provided by the Mental Health Trust and reflected in the associated graphs in the original document.

B. UNDERSERVED POPULATIONS

Description of methods used to identify underserved populations within the State and the results of those methods including demographic data on the distribution of underserved populations within the State.

STATEWIDE DATA SOURCES

CDVSA uses multiple complementary approaches to identify underserved populations.

CDVSA partners with the University of Alaska Justice Center to conduct a statewide victimization survey every five years, called the Alaska Victimization Survey (AVS), conducted in 2010, 2015, 2020, and 2025. The 2025 results are expected no earlier than fall 2026; 2020 data is presented here. The 2020 AVS surveyed 2,100 randomly selected women across Alaska using behaviorally specific questions about intimate partner violence (IPV) and sexual assault (SA). All estimates were weighed to control for selection and coverage. Respondents were limited to English-speaking adult women in households with at least one phone line; estimates for excluded populations may be higher. The survey measured the number of victims, not victimizations, and did not capture all forms of IPV or sexual violence, so we consider results to be conservative.

Each year, CDVSA also tabulates Victim Services Data for all grant-funded programs, published in the CDVSA Annual Report and available to the public and legislature. The 2025 data are presented in Section VII.

CDVSA works with many community partners including the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (ANDVSA), the Alaska Native Women's Resource Center (AKNWRC), the Alaska Native Justice Center (ANJC), the Alaska Institute for Justice (AIJ), and the University of Alaska Center for Human Development (CHD), among many others. The CDVSA Council, composed of principal heads or designees from the Departments of Law, Public Safety, Corrections, Education, and Health and Social Services, plus four Governor-appointed public members, meets quarterly to coordinate across state departments and with the public.

PREVALENCE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT ACROSS THE STATE AND FOR SPECIFIC GROUPS

According to the 2020 AVS, 57.7% (152,556) of adult women have experienced IPV, SA, or both in their lifetime, and 8.1% (21,217) experienced IPV, SA, or both in the past year. For context, the CDC's National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) estimates that approximately 47.3% of women nationally have experienced contact sexual

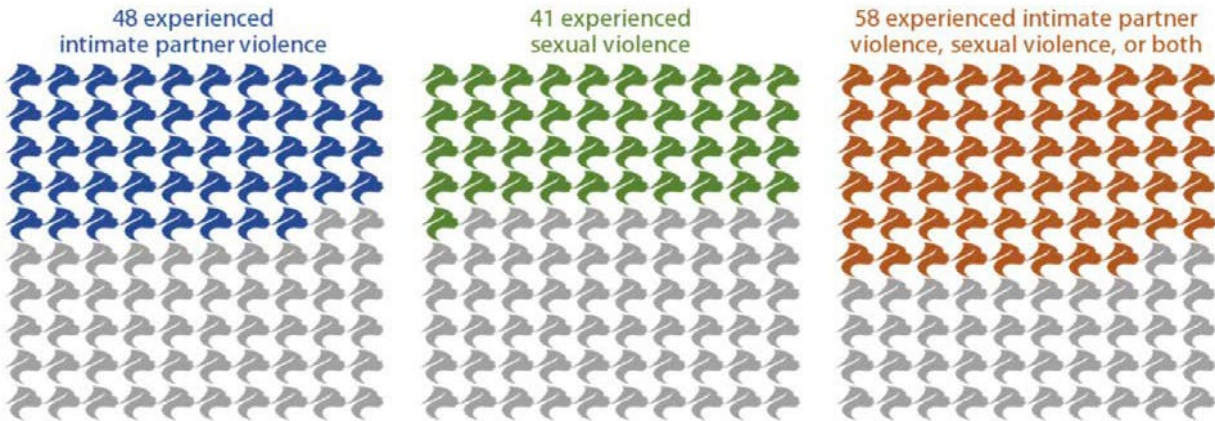
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violence, physical violence, or stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetimes. Alaska's lifetime prevalence of 57.7%, already a conservative estimate given the AVS's methodological exclusions, exceeds this national benchmark by a substantial margin.

From the 2020 AVS:

Alaska Statewide lifetime Violence

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



These lifetime estimates come from a 2020 survey of adult women in the State of Alaska.
Source: UAA Justice Center, Alaska Victimization Survey, www.uaa.alaska.edu/justice/avs

- 48% of adult women (127,248) have experienced intimate partner violence in their lifetime,
- 28.5% (75,347) have experienced threats of physical violence,
- 46.8% (123,987) have experienced physical violence.
- 6.9% (18,314) have experienced Intimate Partner Violence in the past year, with
- 2.6% (6,873) of those experiencing threats of physical violence in the past year.
- 6.5% (17,198) have experienced physical violence in the past year.
- 40.5% (106,937) have experienced sexual violence in their lifetime.
- 27.5% (72,654) have experienced at least one drug or alcohol-related sexual assault.
- 27.7% (73,203) have experienced at least one forcible sexual assault.
- 3.4% (8,791) have experienced sexual assault in the past year.
- 2.1% (5,596) have experienced at least one drug or alcohol-related sexual assault in the past year.
- 2.2% (5,712) have experienced at least one instance of forcible sexual assault in the past year.

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In 2024, according to the Department of Public Safety's Uniform Crime Reporting Project, there were 899 rapes, including 54 attempted rapes, reported to law enforcement. There were only 93 arrests. While direct comparison is complicated by the fact that arrests in a given year may not correspond to reports made that same year, the pattern reflects a broader pattern where a small fraction of reported rapes are leading to arrest, illustrating a gap in accountability.

According to the 2023 Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 12.9% of youth reported experiencing sexual violence. In addition, of traditional students who identified themselves as dating, 6.3% reported having experienced physical dating violence and 9.8% reported experiencing sexual dating violence in the past year. Rates are much higher for students at alternative schools.

According to the 2019 Census, 8.9% of Alaskans under the age of 65 report having a disability. The Alaska Victimization Survey specifically examined rates of DV and SA among Alaska's Mental Health Trust beneficiaries, whose population includes Alaskans with mental illness, traumatic brain injury, developmental disabilities, Alzheimer's disease and/or related dementia, and chronic alcohol or drug addiction.

According to the AVS, 75% of female beneficiaries have experienced IPV or SA in their lifetime, and of all women who experienced IPV or SA in the past year, a full 50% were beneficiaries. Female beneficiaries were 2.4 times more likely to have experienced IPV, SA, or both in the past year, and more than 1.6 times more likely to have lifetime experiences of IPV or SA (2020 AVS).

According to the Indian Law Resource Center, American Indian and Alaska Native women experience IPV, SA, and stalking at much higher rates than women as a whole. One in every two American Indian and Alaska Native women have experienced sexual assault, and more than 4 out of 5 have experienced physical violence. "Alaska Native women continue to suffer the highest rate of forcible sexual assault and have reported rates of domestic violence up to 10 times higher than in the rest of the United States." (ILRC, 2021) According to the Urban Indian Health Institute's 2018 report on Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls (MMIWG), Alaska is the state with the 4th most MMIWG cases. At least 52 Alaska Native women and girls have been murdered or gone missing.

Immigrant women and women who are English language learners also experience high rates of domestic violence and sexual assault. They are often undercounted due to language barriers or fear related to immigration status. Abusers may use their status against them, and many may believe that the legal system does not apply to them. Often,

they do not have access to bilingual shelters and other victim services. (Futures Without Violence, n.d.)

According to UCLA's Williams Institute, 3.7% of Alaskans identify as LGBTQ+. The CDC's 2016/2017 National Intimate Partner Violence and Sexual Violence Survey, published in 2023, found that members of the LGBTQ+ community experience domestic and sexual violence at much higher rates than heterosexual peers. Approximately 3 in 5 lesbian women, 4 in 5 bisexual women, and half of heterosexual women in the U.S. experienced some form of contact sexual violence during their lifetimes. More than half of gay men and bisexual men, and about 3 in 10 heterosexual men experienced some form of contact sexual violence during their lifetimes. More than half of lesbian, more than 2 in 3 bisexual women, and close to half of heterosexual women experienced intimate partner violence in their lifetimes. Close to half of gay and bisexual men and about 2 in 5 heterosexual men experienced intimate partner violence in their lifetimes. Transgender individuals are also more likely to experience violence than cisgendered individuals. These data show that although violence is widespread across all populations in the U.S., it is not experienced equally; victimization rates differ by sexual identity, with queer individuals carrying a disproportionate burden.

According to a meta-analysis, 13.9% of active-duty military and veterans report having experienced military sexual trauma during their service, including 1.9% of men and 38.4% of women (Wilson, 2016). Female military personnel who had been deployed in the past three years had significantly higher rates of contact sexual assault than active-duty military women who had not been deployed.

2025 CDVSA VICTIM SERVICES OVERVIEW

Total unique men, women, children served (N) = 7,170

Demographics:

- 53.8% Alaska Native/American Indian, 27.8% White, 18.4% Other race or race unknown
- 77.1% Female, 14.9% Male, 8% Unknown/Other
- 65.5% 18-59, 17.5% 0-12, 3.6% 13-17, 7.1% 60+, 6.3% Unknown
- Victim service programs provided 93,206 shelter nights.
- Highest victim services received were Individual advocacy, individual counseling, emergency financial assistance, and crisis intervention services
- Highest reported primary victimization for participants is “domestic violence” (66.1%), with “adult sexual assault” ranking second (14.7%).

III. DESCRIPTION OF PLANNING PROCESS

A. PLANNING PROCESS

A brief description of the planning process.

In state fiscal year 2025 and continuing into 2026, the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA) conducted a comprehensive statewide planning process to develop Alaska’s FFY2026–FFY2029 VAWA-STOP Implementation Plan. The plan serves to prioritize statewide training and service needs to better prevent and respond to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking under the federal VAWA STOP formula grants to states. In addition, the statewide planning process assists the CDVSA in the coordination of prevention programming, victim services, and programs for those that perpetrate violence, thus assisting the state to better leverage resources to address, reduce, and prevent these forms of violence across disciplines and funding streams.

Alaska’s FFY2022–FFY2025 Implementation Plan served as the baseline for stakeholder review and comments. As part of the planning process, CDVSA organized multiple opportunities to gather stakeholder input through a variety of methods. Required entities were contacted through direct email invitations, survey distribution, and targeted outreach. Planning activities included the development and distribution of a statewide stakeholder survey using the Alchemer platform, partner presentations, breakout discussions by allocation area, and two virtual tribal listening sessions.

Survey development began in late September 2025, with refinements and feedback from core partners in October 2025, and broader distribution commencing in early December 2025. Initial direct email outreach to the 229 federally recognized tribes using publicly available email list from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) yielded no responses. CDVSA therefore adjusted its approach and worked closely with tribal liaisons and partners, including the Alaska Native Women’s Resource Center (AKNWRC), DPS Tribal Liaison Darlene Dye, and Missing or Murdered Indigenous Persons (MMIP) Commission Program Coordinator Brittany Burns. Partners advised that email outreach is often ineffective in tribal communities and that listservs and relationship-building are far more successful.

CDVSA distributed information via AKNWRC’s listservs, which resulted in survey responses from tribal populations. Specific collaboration occurred with Rick Garcia and Tami Jerue of AKNWRC for targeted outreach, including distribution of materials via AKNWRC listserv channels and the hosting of two virtual tribal listening sessions on April 9, 2026, and April 23, 2026. In addition, CDVSA convened a state planning (steering) committee with representation from required categories, including the dual domestic

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violence and sexual assault coalition (ANDVSA), state law enforcement, state prosecutors, the Alaska Court System, tribal organizations, population-specific organizations serving underserved populations (including people with disabilities and LGBTQ+ individuals), community-based victim service programs, and other relevant partners. The specific planning processes are explained in detail in the sections below.

B. PLANNING COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Documentation from each member of the planning committee as to their participation in the planning process. ([34 U.S.C. 10446\(i\)\(2\)\(B\)](#); [28 C.F.R. 90.12\(b\)\(7\)](#))

Committee members were provided with surveys/forms to document their participation and input into the planning process. A comprehensive list of the planning committee members/attendees, along with their completed Documentation of Collaboration forms and detailed attendance records, is attached to this plan ([Attachment 4](#)). Committee member participation is noted below by attendance at the virtual steering committee meetings (January 26, 2026, and/or March 2, 2026) or by other methods of contribution (e.g., survey review request October 13, 2025). Certain invited programs/organizations did not attend the steering committee meetings and are noted accordingly.

1. **Dual Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Coalition:**

- Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (ANDVSA) received survey review request October 13, 2025; attended both steering committee meetings on January 26, 2026, and March 2, 2026; provided presentation on victim services.

2. **Law enforcement entity or State law enforcement organization:**

- Alaska Department of Public Safety (DPS) / Alaska State Troopers attended January 26, 2026.
- Juneau Police Department attended March 2, 2026.
- Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA) staff attended both meetings.

3. **Prosecution entity or State prosecution organization:**

- State of Alaska Department of Law (DOL), Criminal Division attended both meetings (one representative attended January 26, 2026, only); provided presentation on prosecution.

4. **A court or the State Administrative Office of the Courts:**

- Alaska Court System (ACS) attended both steering committee meetings on January 26, 2026, and March 2, 2026; provided presentation on courts.

5. **Representatives from tribes, tribal organizations, or tribal coalitions:**

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- Alaska Native Women’s Resource Center (AKNWRC) attended both meetings (one representative attended January 26, 2026, only); partnered on joint tribal outreach and listening sessions; provided presentation on culturally specific services.
 - Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium (ANTHC) attended January 26, 2026.
 - Alaska Native Justice Center (ANJC) – invited but did not attend the steering committee meetings.
- 6. Population specific organizations representing the most significant underserved populations and culturally specific populations in the state other than tribes:**
- Statewide Independent Living Center (SILC) (Disability focus) attended both meetings (one representative attended January 26, 2026, only).
 - University of Alaska DART Program / Center for Human Development (Disability focus) attended both meetings.
 - Identity Inc. (LGBTQIA2S+ focus) – invited but did not attend the steering committee meetings; received survey review request October 13, 2025.
- 7. Other if relevant (including survivors, probation, parole, researchers, etc.):**
- University of Alaska researchers/faculty attended January 26, 2026.
 - Aiding Women in Abuse and Rape Emergencies (AWARE) attended both meetings.
 - Safe and Fear-Free Environment (SAFE) attended both meetings.
 - Standing Together Against Rape (STAR) attended both meetings.

The planning committee was invited in late 2025. As part of the initial outreach, all potential participants received a copy of the prior Alaska STOP Implementation Plan, the VAWA STOP “At-A-Glance” document outlining the major purpose areas and goals of the VAWA STOP formula grant, and a link to the needs assessment survey. In the body of the email, participants were provided with an outline of the purpose for the two virtual steering committee meetings and asked to respond as to their availability and interest in participating. The implementation planning committee met virtually on January 26, 2026, and March 2, 2026. All sessions were held virtually. Documentation confirming notification, receipt of materials, opportunities to comment on drafts and survey results, and provision of final material be attached ([Attachment 4](#)).

The committee heard presentations from current grantees and partners on victim services, prosecution, courts, and culturally specific services. Committee members were able to review and discuss the goals and objectives for victim services, law enforcement, prosecution, judicial components, and the culturally specific set-aside. They were invited to prioritize goals and objectives, identify what is working well under the existing plan,

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identify gaps in services (particularly for unserved and underserved populations including Alaska Native populations, people with disabilities, and geographically isolated communities), and explore training improvements specific to the allocation areas.

All steering committee planning sessions were recorded and made available to committee members upon request. Following each session, all committee members were emailed the PPT presentations and summary notes from the discussions and were asked to review the materials and provide corrections, comments, or clarifying statements. Committee members who were unable to attend one or both meetings (including those noted above as “invited but did not attend”) were offered alternative methods to provide input, including completion of the survey and review of draft materials. Most confirmed members attended at least one session; dates of attendance are noted above and in the attached documents ([Attachment 4](#)).

Following the meetings, CDVSA drafted the Alaska STOP Implementation Plan and a summary of major changes to all entities consulted, including planning committee members, the Council Board, the Office of the Governor, Alaska Tribes, and the public. The draft will be posted for public comment on the State of Alaska’s website. Full documentation confirming notification, receipt of materials, opportunities to comment on drafts and survey results, and provision of final materials will be attached ([Attachment 2](#)).

C. PARTNER CONSULTATIONS

Description of consultation with other collaboration partners not included in the planning committee.

1. **Sexual assault victim service providers. ([34 U.S.C. 10446\(c\)\(2\)\(H\)](#); [28 C.F.R. 90.12\(b\)\(1\)](#))**

Collaborative partners for sexual assault victim services included representation from Alaska’s dual coalition, ANDVSA, and community-based dual victim service agencies such as Aiding Women in Abuse and Rape Emergencies (AWARE – Mandy Cole), Safe and Fear-Free Environment (SAFE – Marilyn Casteel), and Standing Together Against Rape (STAR – Samantha Mintz-Gentz). These providers contributed input through the statewide stakeholder survey, review of survey results, and discussions during steering committee meetings on January 26, 2026, and March 2, 2026.

2. **Domestic violence victim service providers ([34 U.S.C. 10446\(c\)\(2\)\(H\)](#); [28 C.F.R. 90.12\(b\)\(1\)](#))**

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Domestic violence consultation with victim service providers included the same entities noted above, with additional input from programs serving rural and underserved areas. Providers participated in survey distribution efforts and provided feedback on victim service needs and gaps.

3. Population specific organizations, representatives from underserved populations, and culturally specific organizations. ([34 U.S.C. 10446\(c\)\(2\)\(G\)](#); [28 C.F.R. 90.12\(b\)\(2\)](#))

a. How did the State select and meaningfully consult with the included organizations?

Organizations were selected based on demonstrated expertise and established partnerships with CDVSA. Consultation considered both demographic data and documented barriers (geographic isolation, language access, historical trauma, systemic mistrust). Outreach occurred through the statewide stakeholder survey, steering committee invitations, and targeted communications.

b. How does the State consider both demographics and barriers/historical lack of access to services for each population?

Selection and consultation considered both demographic data (U.S. Census Bureau data on race, ethnicity, age, disability, and limited English proficiency, plus the CDVSA populations-based indicator dashboard) and barriers/historical lack of access to services, including geographic isolation, language barriers, disabilities, historical trauma, and systemic issues affecting populations such as people with disabilities, and those in rural or Alaska Native communities. Key organizations consulted included the Alaska State Independent Living Council (SILC – Michael Christian and Amanda Coelho, disability focus), and University of Alaska researchers (Dr. Ingrid D. Johnson and Kelley Hartlieb).

4. Information on any others that were consulted but not part of the planning committee.

Additional outreach was extended to entities such as the Alaska Immigration and Justice Project for language access needs, with ongoing coordination maintained even if formal responses were limited. Coordination with the Rape Prevention Education (RPE) program through the Alaska Department of Health (including transitions from Mollie Rosier to Hannah Guzzi to Jennifer Baker and John Laurance) ensured alignment on primary prevention efforts. The CDVSA Board, which consists of nine members including the state commissioners or their designees from the Departments of Law, Health and Social Services, Education and Early Childhood Development, Public Safety, Corrections, and four public members appointed by the Governor, was invited to provide input throughout

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the planning process and received quarterly updates during regularly scheduled board meetings open to public testimony. In addition, CDVSA staff who serve as grant administrators for the FVPSA, SASP, and VOCA grants attended one or both meetings to assist with gathering feedback and ensure coordination with the different programs.

D. PLANNING COMMITTEE FINDINGS

SUMMARY OF MAJOR CONCERNS FROM THE PLANNING COMMITTEE.

The planning process, including the statewide stakeholder survey (distributed December 2025), steering committee meetings on January 26, 2026, and March 2, 2026.

Key concerns raised included:

- Limited law enforcement presence and response times in rural and Alaska Native villages, compounded by historical trauma and distrust, leading to under-reporting and challenges in holding perpetrators accountable.
- Geographic and logistical barriers to victim services, including lack of safe housing options that allow victims to remain in their home communities, transportation issues, and limited bandwidth for virtual services in remote areas.
- Need for culturally responsive, trauma-informed, and victim-centered practices across all allocation areas, with specific emphasis on training delivered by or in partnership with Alaska Native communities and elders.
- Gaps in multidisciplinary and coordinated responses to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, including better integration between victim services, law enforcement, prosecution, and courts.
- Insufficient focus on primary prevention and upstream strategies to reduce violence before it occurs.
- Barriers faced by underserved populations, particularly Alaska Native people, individuals with disabilities, and those in geographically isolated areas, including language access, cultural competency, and systemic mistrust.
- Challenges with offender accountability, including plea deals that return perpetrators to communities quickly and lack of understanding of village life by prosecutors and judges.
- Issues between state enforcement and tribal rulings, especially concerning protective orders.

These concerns were consistently raised across survey responses, steering committee breakout discussions by allocation area, and partner presentations.

E. TRIBAL OUTREACH AND CONSULTATIONS

Consultation and coordination with tribes ([34 U.S.C. 10446\(c\)\(2\)\(F\)](#); [28 C.F.R. 90.12\(b\)\(3\)](#) and [\(c\)\(2\)\(iii\)](#))

DESCRIPTION OF EFFORTS TO REACH TRIBES

1. A description of efforts to reach tribes

CDVSA recognizes that Alaska Native populations continue to be an underserved (and in some cases unserved) population due to geographic isolation, historical and ongoing systemic issues, and limited law enforcement presence in many villages. The state is committed to meaningful consultation and partnership to improve safety and access to services. General outreach was attempted by contacting the 229 federally recognized tribes directly via their listed email servers for the original stakeholder survey. No tribal participation was received from this attempt. CDVSA therefore adjusted course and moved to contact our tribal liaisons and partners to help with the outreach. We were advised that public outreach does not work well via email and is better through channels like listservs and relationship building. We received access to our partners' listservs, which helped us obtain surveys from these populations. We began working with Rick Garcia and Tami Jerue of the Alaska Native Women's Resource Center (AKNWRC), who assisted in the outreach efforts including the listening sessions.

A planning meeting with AKNWRC staff (Rick Garcia and Denise Nerby) was held on January 30, 2026, to coordinate outreach and improve upon previous listening session formats. Two virtual tribal listening sessions were hosted on April 9, 2026 (10:00 am – 12:00 pm) and April 23, 2026 (1:00 pm – 3:00 pm). The initial listening session on April 9 was advertised but did not achieve any participation from tribes outside of our current circle. Tami Jerue provided public comment highlighting the issues between state enforcement and tribal rulings, especially concerning protective orders. We coordinated with our partners to outreach to request specific speakers and representatives from tribes for the listening session on April 23. Reminder emails and public notices were also used, and written comments were accepted via survey or direct email to Michael B. Stevenson. Additional coordination occurred with DPS Tribal Liaisons (Darlene Dye and Brittany Burns) to identify contacts and explore printed materials/posters for villages.\

2. Which tribes were consulted and which tribal official(s) for each tribe was contacted:

Consultation occurred with representatives from multiple tribes and tribal organizations through AKNWRC listserv distribution, survey responses, and the two listening sessions.

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Specific tribal organizations involved included the Alaska Native Women’s Resource Center (Tami Jerue, Rick Garcia, Denise Nerby) and Alaska Native Justice Center (updated contacts). Individual tribal leaders, tribal administrators, justice coordinators, victim advocates, and program staff from various regions participated via survey or written testimony. Tami Jerue provided public comment during the April 9, 2026, session. Coordinated efforts were made to request specific speakers and representatives from tribes for the April 23, 2026, session. A full list of participating tribes, organizations, and specific officials contacted is maintained in supporting documentation ([Attachment 10](#)).

3. The means by which tribes were given the opportunity to offer their opinions:

Tribes received multiple avenues for input, including:

- a. Direct email outreach with the stakeholder survey (initial attempt).
- b. Distribution through AKNWRC and partner listservs (with corrected links and materials).
- c. Invitations to the two virtual listening sessions (Zoom), with speaker registration for priority speaking time (limited to approximately 10 minutes per speaker).
- d. Written testimony options via a dedicated survey form or direct email to Michael Stevenson.
- e. Opportunities to review and comment on the prior Implementation Plan, Quick Glance document, and draft materials.
- f. Sessions were recorded, and all input (oral and written) was reviewed and incorporated into the plan’s priorities, goals, and objectives. Public notices were also posted on the State of Alaska website.

SUMMARY OF MAJOR CONCERNS FROM TRIBAL PARTNERS

The planning process, including the statewide stakeholder survey (distributed December 2025), and the two tribal listening sessions on April 9, 2026, and April 23, 2026, generated valuable input from our tribal partners.

Key concerns raised included:

- Targeted cross-training for ground-level staff on tribal protection orders and full faith and credit.
- Expanded confidential services and safe housing options that accommodate rural victims who have already left their communities.
- Greater recognition of tribal advocates and improved coordination (including MOUs) between state and tribal systems.
- Expansion of culturally appropriate batterers intervention programs.
- Better data sharing and follow-up on crime statistics and MMIP cases.

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These sessions confirmed both persistent rural and tribal challenges and incremental improvements through existing partnerships. All input has been incorporated into the priorities, goals, and objectives of this plan, particularly those related to law enforcement training, courts language access and protective order procedures, and the culturally specific set-aside for tribal advocates. Written survey comments remained open through April 30, 2026, and public comment on the draft plan were invited.

A SUMMARY OF MAJOR CONCERNS THAT WERE RAISED DURING THE PLANNING PROCESS AND HOW THEY WERE ADDRESSED OR WHY THEY WERE NOT ADDRESSED, WHICH SHOULD BE SENT TO THE PLANNING COMMITTEE ALONG WITH ANY DRAFT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN AND THE FINAL PLAN. ([28 C.F.R. 90.12\(C\)\(2\)\(I\)](#))

The planning process, including the statewide stakeholder survey (distributed December 2025), steering committee meetings on January 26, 2026, and March 2, 2026, and the two tribal listening sessions on April 9, 2026, and April 23, 2026, generated valuable input from a wide range of stakeholders. A summary of major concerns raised, along with how they were addressed (or why they could not be fully addressed), will be shared with the planning committee along with the draft and final Implementation Plan.

Key concerns raised included

- Limited law enforcement presence and response times in rural and Alaska Native villages, compounded by historical trauma and distrust, leading to under-reporting and challenges in holding perpetrators accountable.
- Geographic and logistical barriers to victim services, including lack of safe housing options that allow victims to remain in their home communities, transportation issues, and limited bandwidth for virtual services in remote areas.
- Need for culturally responsive, trauma-informed, and victim-centered practices across all allocation areas, with specific emphasis on training delivered by or in partnership with Alaska Native communities and elders.
- Gaps in multidisciplinary and coordinated responses to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, including better integration between victim services, law enforcement, prosecution, and courts.
- Insufficient focus on primary prevention and upstream strategies to reduce violence before it occurs.
- Barriers faced by underserved populations, particularly Alaska Native people, individuals with disabilities, and those in geographically isolated areas, including language access, cultural competency, and systemic mistrust.

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- Challenges with offender accountability, including plea deals that return perpetrators to communities quickly and lack of understanding of village life by prosecutors and judges.
- Issues between state enforcement and tribal rulings, especially concerning protective orders (noted in public comment by Tami Jerue during the April 9, 2026, listening session).

These concerns were consistently raised across survey responses, steering committee breakout discussions by allocation area, partner presentations, and tribal listening sessions.

How the concerns were addressed in the Plan

The FFY2026–FFY2029 STOP Implementation Plan prioritizes statewide reach while emphasizing victim-centered, culturally relevant, and trauma-informed practices. Specific strategies include:

- **Law enforcement response in rural areas** — Addressed in Law Enforcement Goal 1 (Objectives 1–2 and 4) through expanded training for Alaska State Troopers, Village Public Safety Officers, and Village Police Officers, with emphasis on trauma-informed practices, lethality assessment, and rural-specific response strategies.
- **Geographic and service access barriers** — Addressed in Victim Services Goal 1 (Objectives 2–3) and Tribal Partnerships Goal 1 through rural outreach travel, virtual advocacy options, and the culturally specific set-aside to AKNWRC.
- **Culturally responsive, trauma-informed, victim-centered practices** — Embedded as a core requirement across all allocation areas and explicitly strengthened through increased funding and partnership with AKNWRC for tribally led training.
- **Multidisciplinary coordination** — Addressed through quarterly STOP meetings, expanded statewide SART and Strangulation Response trainings (discretionary funds), and mandatory MDT participation requirements in prosecution and law enforcement objectives.
- **Primary prevention** — Supported through ongoing coordination with the Pathways coalition and the Rape Prevention Education (RPE) program (see Coordination with Other State Plans subsection).
- **Underserved populations** — Addressed through dedicated objectives in every allocation area, the 10% culturally specific set-aside, language access partnerships with the Alaska Institute for Justice, and explicit requirements to serve Alaska Native, disability, LGBTQIA2S+, and rural populations.

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- **Offender accountability and understanding of village life** — Addressed in Prosecution Goal 1 (Objectives 2–5) and Law Enforcement Goal 1 (Objective 3) through specialized training on victim dynamics, cultural context, and consistent prosecution practices.
- **Tribal-state coordination and protective orders** — Addressed in Courts Goal 3 and Law Enforcement Objective 2 through updated full-faith-and-credit procedures and targeted training on tribal protective orders.

Not every identified need can be fully funded through STOP resources alone due to the formula grant’s statutory structure and funding limitations. The plan therefore leverages STOP funds to maximize statewide training and coordination impact while aligning with FVPSA, VOCA, SASP, and state general funds to address direct service gaps. All major concerns were shared with the planning committee throughout the process and incorporated into the draft and final plan where feasible.

A DESCRIPTION OF HOW THE STATE COORDINATED THIS PLAN WITH THE STATE PLAN FOR THE FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND SERVICES ACT AND THE PROGRAMS UNDER THE VICTIMS OF CRIME ACT AND SECTION 393A OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT (RAPE PREVENTION EDUCATION), INCLUDING THE IMPACT OF THAT COORDINATION ON THE CONTENTS OF THE PLAN. ([34 U.S.C. 10446\(C\)\(3\)](#); [28 C.F.R. 90.12\(B\)\(6\) AND \(G\)\(6\)](#)).

Alaska’s FFY2026–FFY2029 STOP Implementation Plan was developed in close coordination with the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA), Victims of Crime Act (VOCA), Sexual Assault Services Program (SASP), and Rape Prevention Education (RPE) programs. CDVSA serves as the single state administrative agency responsible for most of these federal formula grants (all except for the RPE program), as well as state general funds supporting primary prevention, victim services, and perpetrator programming. This unified administrative structure facilitated seamless coordination throughout the planning process.

The respective grant administrators (FVPSA, VOCA, SASP, and RPE) are CDVSA staff members or work in close partnership with CDVSA and actively participated as members of the steering committee or through coordinated planning. They attended the planning meetings on January 26, 2026, and March 2, 2026, contributed to survey development and review, provided partner presentations on current programming, and participated in breakout discussions on goals and objectives. Regular internal staff meetings, quarterly coordinator meetings, program monitoring, and CDVSA Board oversight further supported alignment across funding streams.

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This coordination directly influenced the content of the plan by:

- Prioritizing objectives that leverage multiple funding sources to maximize statewide reach, particularly for rural and Alaska Native communities.
- Emphasizing trauma-informed, culturally relevant, and victim-centered practices that are reinforced across STOP, FVPSA, VOCA, SASP, and RPE-funded activities.
- Strengthening primary prevention efforts through continued collaboration with the statewide prevention coalition (involving ANDVSA, CDVSA, and RPE representation).
- Ensuring that training and service delivery goals address identified gaps in multidisciplinary responses, rural access, and support for underserved populations while avoiding duplication of services.
- Incorporating evaluation measures that support continuous quality improvement across all funded programs.

The integrated planning approach ensured that the STOP Implementation Plan complements rather than duplicates other state plans, resulting in more efficient use of limited resources and a more cohesive statewide response to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking

IV. DOCUMENTATION FROM PROGRAMS

This documentation may be in the form of letters from current grantees or State- or Territory-wide organizations representing prosecution, law enforcement, courts, and victim services able to comment on the current and proposed use of grant funds.

CDVSA received letters of need and statements of intended use of grant funds from the following entities:

- **Courts** – The Alaska Court System dated April 2, 2026;
- **Law Enforcement** – The Department of Public Safety (DPS) dated April 15, 2026;
- **Prosecution** – The Alaska Department of Law (DOL) dated April 13, 2026;
- **Tribal Programs** – The Alaska Native Women’s Resource Center (AKNWRC) dated April 15, 2026.
- **Victim Service Programs** – The Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (ANDVSA) dated April 13, 2026,

These letters affirm support for the goals and objectives outlined in this plan, confirm the continued need for STOP-funded training and services, and describe how each

organization will use allocated funds to improve responses to domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking. The letters are collectively attached ([Attachment 7](#)).

V. PLAN FOR THE FOUR-YEAR IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD

A. IDENTIFIED GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Concise description of the State's Goals and Objectives for the Implementation period (28 C.F.R. 90.12(A)).

Alaska's FFY 2026–2029 STOP Implementation Plan (IP) addresses the needs of victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, and supports efforts to hold offenders accountable, through coordinated strategies across victim services, prosecution, law enforcement, the courts, and tribal partners.

Consistent with prior implementation plans, Alaska will continue to prioritize responses that are **trauma-informed, culturally relevant, and victim-centered**. These core principles were reaffirmed through stakeholder engagement, including planning committee discussions, statewide input, and partner feedback, and remain central to improving system responses and service delivery.

The State's approach emphasizes **training, technical assistance, and multidisciplinary coordination** as primary tools to strengthen institutional responses. Across all system partners, STOP funds will support efforts to:

- Improve knowledge and application of laws, policies, and best practices;
- Enhance coordination between agencies and disciplines;
- Increase access to services and information for victims, including those in rural and underserved communities; and
- Support consistent and informed responses to domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking.

Victim services funding will continue to support the delivery of civil legal assistance, advocacy, and training through Alaska's statewide coalition and partner organizations. This includes a continued commitment to the **10% culturally specific set-aside**, which will be distributed to an Alaska Native Tribe or organization with the capacity to provide culturally relevant training and technical assistance and to support regional and/or statewide efforts to improve responses to victims.

Law enforcement, prosecution, and court partners will utilize STOP funds to support **statewide training, policy development, and system coordination**, with a focus on improving the effectiveness and consistency of responses and strengthening offender

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accountability. These efforts include support for key positions responsible for coordinating training, developing policy, and facilitating collaboration across agencies.

Tribal partners will continue to play a critical role in strengthening responses to violence against Alaska Native victims. STOP funds will support **training, technical assistance, and peer support for Tribal advocates**, with the goal of increasing capacity, strengthening networks of support, and improving access to services for victims in both rural and urban communities.

Across all components of the plan, Alaska will continue to use training as a primary strategy to support both new and experienced professionals in understanding their roles and responsibilities in responding to victims and holding offenders accountable. These efforts are intended to improve the consistency of responses across systems and to make the process more accessible and navigable for victims.

VICTIM SERVICES

The victim services portion of STOP funds supports civil legal services, advocacy, and training for survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking. Funds support the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (ANDVSA) to provide statewide legal advocacy and the Alaska Native Women’s Resource Center (AKNWRC) to deliver culturally specific training and technical assistance to tribal advocates. Eligible entities will demonstrate community-based service delivery and regional and/or statewide capacity.

Goal One: Expand and maintain a network of trained legal advocates and attorneys that provide trauma-informed, culturally relevant, victim-centered services that enhance victim safety.

Objective 1: Throughout the four years of the plan, maintain the skills and increase the knowledge of legal advocates and attorneys regarding laws pertaining to domestic violence and sexual assault, legal options, the needs of underserved populations, and the role of advocacy within the legal system.

Activities

- ANDVSA will provide an annual virtual or in-person Legal Advocacy conference, as funding allows.
- The training will include multidisciplinary participation with law enforcement, prosecution, courts, victim advocates, and service providers representing underserved populations.

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- Additional statewide trainings will include virtual trainings and webinars.
- ANDVSA will support peer-to-peer learning through bi-monthly office hours for advocates.

Objective 2: Increase provision of legal advocacy to traditionally underserved populations, including minorities, individuals with disabilities, limited English proficient victims, and victims in rural and bush communities.

Activities

- ANDVSA staff will travel to at least four rural communities within Alaska to conduct outreach and provide support services.
- Legal advocacy will be provided through virtual, telephonic, and in-person methods, as funding allows.
- Coordination with the Alaska Institute for Justice (AIJ) Language Interpreter Center (LIC) for qualified interpreters.
- Development of advocacy and legal resource materials in multiple languages, as funding allows.
- Coordination with culturally specific organizations, tribes, and Alaska Native organizations.

Objective 3: Continue to provide civil legal services to victims through trained volunteer, contract, and staff attorneys in civil legal proceedings, including divorce, child custody, and protective order proceedings.

Activities

- ANDVSA will provide attorneys to represent victims in civil cases.
- Referrals will come through community-based programs, tribal entities, and STOP partners.
- Attorneys will screen applicants and recruit, train, and mentor volunteer and contract attorneys.
- Coordination with underserved populations and culturally specific organizations.

Objective 4: Evaluate barriers to survivor participation within the legal system, including knowledge of and ability to exercise legal rights and options, and work with system partners to improve effectiveness for survivors.

Activities

- ANDVSA will collaborate with the Department of Law, court system personnel, medical providers, family law attorneys, child protective services, and law enforcement to address protocols, court forms, and system gaps.

- Participation in quarterly STOP meetings to discuss activities and trends.

PROSECUTION

The prosecutor portion of STOP funds training and support for state and municipal prosecutors and paralegals. The Criminal Division of the Department of Law (LAW) is responsible for prosecuting all felony domestic violence, sexual assault, and most misdemeanor domestic violence cases in Alaska. The Criminal Division has twelve regional offices throughout the state and the Office of Special Prosecutions. Goals for prosecution under VAWA STOP, will continue to work to better meet the needs of victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking by identifying and holding accountable those perpetrating these forms of violence accountable, through annual trainings and resources, for prosecutors and paralegals, that are victim centered, trauma informed and culturally relevant.

Goal One: The Department of Law (LAW) Criminal Division will develop and provide training for prosecutors and victim/witness paralegals statewide, in the areas of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking and about the needs of victims in underserved populations to more effectively enable the department to address the needs of victims of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking.

Objective 1: The Criminal Division will annually retain a statewide VAWA Paralegal Specialist 1 position providing oversight of the victim witness services within the twelve district attorney offices statewide, as well as the Office of Special Prosecutions.

Activities:

- The VAWA Paralegal Specialist 1 (PS1) will be responsible for the VAWA program and oversight of the funds and implementation of the STOP plan for the Criminal Division.
- PS1 will provide leadership and professional development opportunities to ensure prosecutors, paralegals, and law office assistants have the skills and systems in place to make sure crime victims are treated fairly by the criminal justice system.
- PS1 will work with Division administration to develop training materials and policy to ensure compliance with Alaska Statutes regarding crime victim notifications. The PS1 will monitor compliance and ensure efficacy in the work of the division staff.

Objective 2: Over the next four years, the Criminal Division will sponsor mandatory statewide conferences (virtual and/or in-person) to increase the knowledge and skills of approximately 150 prosecutors and 45 paralegals to effectively prosecute sexual assault,

domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking cases and will include education on assisting underserved victims.

Activities:

- The Criminal Division will sponsor an annual training in Alaska for all department attorneys and paralegals for each of the four years, focusing on strategies for the successful prosecution of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking cases. Local, state, and nationally renowned practitioners in these fields and those who are knowledgeable about specific underserved populations will be invited to present at the conferences.
- In addition, break-out work sessions will be offered at each conference to discuss techniques and strategies specifically designed for the various levels of expertise among the staff.

Objective 3: The Criminal Division will identify a select number of prosecutors and paralegals to attend the biennial, four-day, multi-disciplinary Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) training courses held on-line and/or in different communities throughout Alaska.

Activities:

- Prosecutors and paralegals will attend SART training annually for each of the four years in the plan. The SART training courses the staff will attend focus on a multi-disciplinary response to adolescent/adult sexual assault and the medical-forensic exam which includes information for sexual assault forensic medical exams and that health care providers notify sexual assault victims of the availability of rape exams at no cost to the victims.
- The Criminal Division will coordinate with victim advocacy, law enforcement, culturally specific agencies, and the courts to provide multi-disciplinary training for SARTs.

Objective 4: The Criminal Division will identify prosecutors and paralegals to attend the biennial, two-day, multi-disciplinary Strangulation Investigation, Response, and Prosecution training courses held on-line and/or in different communities throughout Alaska.

Activities:

- Prosecutors and paralegals will attend Strangulation training annually for each of the four plan years. The Strangulation training courses the staff will attend focus on

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a multi-disciplinary response to adolescent/adult strangulations investigation, response, the medical-forensic exam, and prosecution of the crimes.

- The Criminal Division will coordinate with victim advocacy, law enforcement, culturally specific agencies, and the courts to provide multi-disciplinary training for SARTs.

Objective 5: The Criminal Division, depending on funding, will attempt to send annually a select number of prosecutors and paralegals to specialized training conferences on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking sponsored by National District Attorneys' Association (NDAA).

Activities:

- The criminal division will send prosecutors and paralegals to recommend national and statewide trainings and conferences that provide comprehensive and technical assistance to improve skills and treatment of victims including victims who are in underserved populations of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking annually for each of the four plan years.

Goal Two: Enhance the Criminal Division's engagement and leadership in multidisciplinary team (MDT) training by strengthening collaboration with partner agencies and human service advocates statewide.

Objective 1: Over the next four years, the PS1 will actively represent the Criminal Division in criminal justice working groups, task forces, and MDT-related meetings that address the needs of crime victims, ensuring consistent Division participation and communication across statewide initiatives.

Activities:

- The PS1 will collaborate with state agencies, service providers, and human services advocates to coordinate and deliver high-quality MDT training that improves cross-agency communication and the effectiveness of victim-centered responses. During this plan period the PS1 will serve as a liaison between the Criminal Division and MDT partners to identify training needs, gather feedback, and incorporate best practices into training content.
- Maintain, enhance, and expand existing training programs, including SART training and Strangulation Response training—to ensure they reflect current standards, research, and legal updates.
- The PS1 will work with other state resources to develop and deliver advanced training modules for SART and Strangulation Response, as well as supplemental refresher sessions that reinforce foundational concepts and strengthen team

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coordination. Through these training sessions, attendance and evaluations will be maintained and reviewed for effectiveness and guide continuous improvement.

The DOL will coordinate with STOP partners through quarterly STOP meetings to discuss activities and trends.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

The law enforcement portion of STOP funds training and materials for the Alaska State Troopers (AST), Municipal Law Enforcement Officers, Village Public Safety Officers (VPSO) and Village Police Officers (VPO). The 2026-2029 IP goals under law enforcement include continuation funding for the Criminal Justice Planner (planner) position. The planner position serves as the department's subject matter expert on DVSA issues. This position conducts or coordinates the greater majority of the DVSA training in the state for troopers, municipal law enforcement and VPSOs as well as coordinating and facilitating the development and implementation of policies on these topics. This position ensures compliance with relevant department policies, state, and federal laws through our confidential performance review process and by other means.

In addition, the planner position acts as a liaison between the department and numerous agencies including the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (ANDVSA), Alaska Native Women's Resource Center (AKNWRC), Department of Law (LAW), Department of Corrections (DOC), and the Alaska Court System (ACS). This position provides technical assistance to municipal police agencies, SART programs, and victim services providers as well as within the department. This position coordinates and shares relevant information with other DVSA trainers statewide. This includes any new training materials, changes to statutes, and/or case law. Lastly, this position monitors Court of Appeals decisions for relevant and related material and consults with LAW's appeals division so that all training materials are up to date.

Goal One: Increase victims' safety and offender accountability through trauma informed law enforcement training and policy development and implementation.

Objective 1: Retain the DPS planner position (or similar position) to coordinate all law enforcement portions of Alaska's STOP IP. This position is 75% funded under VAWA STOP. The planner position is responsible for the overall implementation of the STOP plan and is the subject matter expert on the topics of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking for the department. This position develops, plans, implements and evaluates the training and, in relation to multidisciplinary courses, coordinates with a broad array of partners such as ANDVSA and AKNWRC. In addition, the planner will, on request, provide technical assistance (mentorship) to SART programs in partnership with

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our MDT training partners. Training is only one component of the planner's role; liaising with other state agencies such as the LAW and DOC as well as forensic medical providers is another key component. Furthermore, the planner develops and assists with the implementation and evaluation of department policies related to domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

Activities:

- Over the next four years, the planner position (or similar position), will coordinate and/or provide instruction to law enforcement attending the DPS training academy in Sitka including the ALET academy, lateral academy, and Alaska Police Standards Council recertification course. In addition, the planner will coordinate and/or provide training at the Bethel VPO academy, the Fairbanks Academy (UAF), and DOC academy.
- Alaska State Troopers, municipal officers, village public safety officers, and village police officers will be instructed on victim centered best practices in law enforcement response to incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, sex trafficking and stalking with an emphasis on offender accountability. Training for recruits in these types of investigations includes principal physical aggressor assessments, identifying lethality indicators, interviewing suspects, crime scene analysis, vicarious trauma, victim dynamics and rights, neurobiology of trauma, trauma-informed interviewing, crime scene documentation and report writing.
- All academy level courses are certified through APSC and are required for a basic police certificate in Alaska.

The planner position also develops, coordinates, and provides instruction at most of the intermediate and advanced level training courses such as the mandatory DV refresher training which should take place every two years. Topics vary depending on the current trends, any identified deficits, changes to statutes, or specific agency requests. The planner position coordinates with Chiefs of Police to ensure all police agencies have access to training when available.

Objective 2: Strengthen current partnerships and identify new ones to enhance services for victims including populations residing in rural and remote Alaska.

Activities:

- Over the next four years, DPS will coordinate with state, non-profit and population specific agencies, providing content area expertise and training facilitation at

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established, Multiple Disciplinary Team (MDT) training courses and conferences. Established courses include: SART training, Strangulation Response and Investigation, and Lunch and Learns. The Lunch and Learns provide additional topic specific training to Alaska's SART teams and other key partner agencies across Alaska. Collectively, these training courses will benefit law enforcement as well as MDT partners such as victim advocacy, forensic medical providers, prosecutors, and paralegals. SART and Strangulation training courses require evaluations to receive a certificate. Evaluations will be reviewed, and adjustments will be made to courses based on the feedback.

- Over the next four years, DPS will continue to focus a portion of their training efforts on topics specific to vulnerable populations and victim/survivors living in rural or remote Alaska. This will be done through several means including our MDT training course listed above. In addition, DPS will continue to provide training to Village Public Safety Officers and Village Police Officers. Given the high rates of victimization against Alaskan Native women, training funds will be used to provide training as available with tribal grantees **at the request of and in partnership** with the AKNWRC or other tribal entities seeking assistance with training. Training topics will focus on strangulation investigations and full faith and credit or topics requested by AKNWRC.

Objective 3: DPS will continue to evaluate, develop, and implement policies related to domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking to further ensure victims' rights are being adhered to, victims have accessible resources, and offenders are held accountable through quality investigations.

Activities:

- DPS will use STOP funds to update all training materials, forms, victims' rights booklets, and policies as needed throughout the course of Alaska's IP plan. Included in this activity are printing and translating (as needed) the "information for Victims of Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking Booklet" and other documents that may assist in aiding in the field throughout the four-year course of Alaska's Plan. This may include the development and implementation of new forms or checklist as well as investigative "cheat cards."
- The Department will evaluate, develop, and implement policies modeled after the best national practices and ensure that department policies are adhered to with confidential performance reviews at the detachment level. Performance reviews will be coordinated through AST's Director's Office.

Objective 4: DPS will support training on trauma-informed investigations and domestic violence homicides.

Activities:

- DPS will provide additional training opportunities for law enforcement by offering the opportunity to attend national training events that are approved and authorized. Priority will be given to law enforcement instructors (including commissioned members and civilians). This will only be available if the State of Alaska authorizes out of state travel.
- DPS will continue, as funds allow, to send officers and troopers through the basic FETI course as well as the FETI practical application course. FETI is a trauma informed interviewing course (forensic experiential trauma interviewing).
- DPS will continue to utilize AKNWRC, other tribal partners, ANDVSA, and other non-profit partners as instructors at our MDT training events and Lunch and Learns. DPS values the expertise of these individuals and their importance on ensuring a victim centered approach to DVSA investigations. DPS will coordinate with STOP partners through quarterly STOP meetings to discuss activities, trends, issues, concerns, and opportunities for partnerships.
- DPS, as funds allow, will support training on domestic violence homicide investigations and crime scene documentation for DVSA cases in partnership with the Alaska Bureau of Investigation.

Objective 5: AST will purchase supplies for crime scene documentation and investigations. This will be done annually or bi-annually depending on need, available materials, and funds.

Activities:

- DPS will coordinate with the Alaska Bureau of Investigation, the Crime Lab, other forensic experts in the purchasing of supplies to ensure the most up-to-date and value-added items are being purchased.

COURTS

Goal One: Provide Directed Services to Survivors.

Objective 1: ACS will fund a part-time, or a portion of a full-time employee to address the objectives of this grant.

Activities:

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- Hire a staff person with job responsibilities including interacting with community advocates; exploring available grants that support furthering the goals in this plan; adding to and improving the court’s protective order resources and information; researching quality programs and/or trainers to improve judicial and court staff training, including obtaining education to be able to help train court staff; researching additional trainings, programs, or materials the court could adopt to support survivors; managing this grant; researching if different outreach, training, or materials are needed to address members of traditionally underserved communities including racial, cultural, or ethnic minorities (which includes Alaska Native tribal members; immigrants; individuals experiencing disabilities; the elderly and teens; persons with limited English proficiency; members of the LGBTQ+ community; and domestic violence/sexual assault victims in geographically isolated rural and bush communities which are not road connected); and providing support and information to domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking protective order petitioners who have children with, or are married to, respondents, by providing information about custody and divorce procedures and forms.

Goal Two: Judicial and Staff Education.

Objective 1: Train court employees and judicial officers on issues of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, the needs of victims, trauma – both direct and secondary, and cultural competency.

Activities:

- Training needs for judges, magistrates, and Alaska Court System (ACS) employees have historically been determined by the Judicial Education Coordinator, the Conference Planning Committee, the Magistrate Training Judges, the Magistrate Education Coordinator, the Resource Development Officer and the Clerks’ Conference Planning Committee. This would be expanded to include the VAWA-funded position employee. Training topics could include domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking protective order case procedures and considerations; the needs of victims; understanding primary and secondary trauma including being a trauma-informed and trauma-responsive court; tribal court protective orders (to continue the training work conducted as part of the full faith and credit grant); cultural competency training, including addressing the needs the traditionally underserved individuals including racial, cultural, or ethnic minorities (which includes Alaska Native tribal members; immigrants; individuals experiencing disabilities; the elderly and teens; persons with limited English proficiency; members of the LGBTQ+ community; and domestic violence/sexual assault victims

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in geographically isolated rural and bush communities which are not road connected). Training could include in-house training; bringing national speakers to ACS conferences; outside conferences for selected court staff or judicial officers: materials to create in-house training programs; or purchase of self-study and reference materials.

Goal Three: To promote the training of qualified language interpreters for domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking protective order proceedings; and to expand access to court materials by expanding translated content.

Objective 1: Provide domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking protective order court materials in multiple languages.

Activities:

- ACS intends to translate educational materials that appear on the ACS website and in court videos into multiple languages.

Objective 2: Promote the recruitment and training of qualified spoken and sign language interpreters to provide the highest level of interpretation services at domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking protective order hearings.

Activities:

- ACS has noted that persons with limited English proficiency often find it difficult to navigate domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking protective order cases. To address these problems, the court system will continue to use VAWA funds to develop new training and outreach for interpreters, especially for rare languages that are specific to Alaska, like Samoan and Alaska Native languages. Court interpreting is a specialty profession within the interpreting career field that requires extensive training, testing, and ongoing practice. In the last years, ACS has created a training and testing process to qualify new spoken language interpreters. ACS provides an Online Orientation for Court Interpreters, an eight-module training course that introduces specifics of court interpreting. ACS also provides oral proficiency tests and background checks and administers the National Center for State Courts written and oral exams to certify interpreters. ACS has trained new Samoan, Spanish, and Korean interpreters and interpreters of Alaska Native languages that are otherwise difficult to find. These interpreters are essential in cases involving domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

TRIBAL PARTNERSHIPS

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Through coordinated training, outreach and technical assistance STOP funds will work to increase tribal capacity statewide.

Goal One: Increase the capacity of Tribal advocates and strengthen support networks serving Alaska Native and American Indian survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and sex trafficking.

Objective 1: Provide training, technical assistance, peer-to-peer support, and real-time advocacy resources to Tribal advocates across Alaska.

Activities:

- The AKNWRC will continue to provide peer-to-peer support for advocates through one-on-one support both virtually and in-person; scholarships for advocates to attend trainings; and a 24/7 helpline to support advocates when they are in situations where they need support to assist victims/survivors in real-time.

Objective 2: Strengthen and expand the network of advocates serving Alaska Native and American Indian survivors.

Activities:

- The AKNWRC will continue to work with Tribal partners and organizations serving Alaska Native victims across both rural and urban communities and maintain connections with all 229 Federally Recognized Tribes and their Tribal partners.

Objective 3: Provide an additional layer of support to advocates working in isolated and under-resourced environments.

Activities:

- The AKNWRC will continue to provide real-time support through its 24/7 helpline and ongoing technical assistance to advocates working in remote and underserved areas.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The State will monitor and evaluate the implementation of this plan through ongoing coordination with STOP-funded partners, review of program activities, and analysis of available data across victim services, prosecution, law enforcement, courts, and Tribal partners.

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Consistent with the goals of this IP, evaluation efforts will focus on the extent to which funded activities:

- Increase access to services for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking, including those in rural and underserved communities;
- Enhance the quality and consistency of victim-centered, trauma-informed, and culturally relevant responses;
- Improve coordination across agencies and disciplines; and
- Support effective investigation, prosecution, and system accountability.

Each STOP-funded partner will be responsible for tracking and reporting on activities supported by funds, including participation in trainings, delivery of services, and implementation of program-specific objectives. Where applicable, partners will also assess changes in knowledge, skills, and practices resulting from training and technical assistance.

Evaluation methods will include a combination of quantitative and qualitative measures, such as:

- Training attendance and completion data;
- Participant feedback and evaluations;
- Tracking of services provided and populations served;
- Documentation of outreach and engagement efforts, particularly in rural and underserved communities; and
- Identification of system gaps, barriers, and emerging needs.

The State will utilize quarterly STOP meetings as a primary mechanism for monitoring progress, sharing updates across partners, and identifying trends or challenges. These meetings provide an opportunity to review implementation activities, discuss evaluation findings, and support continuous improvement across disciplines.

Feedback from monitoring and evaluation activities will be used to inform adjustments to training, technical assistance, and program implementation throughout the four-year period. This includes refining approaches to better meet the needs of underserved populations, improving coordination across systems, and ensuring that funded activities remain aligned with the goals of increasing victim safety and holding offenders accountable.

DESCRIPTION OF HOW STOP FUNDING WILL BE USED TO MEET THE STATE'S GOAL AND OBJECTIVES DURING THE IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD. ([34 U.S.C. 10446\(l\)\(1\)](#); [28 C.F.R. 90.12\(A\)](#)).

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STOP funds are one component of the State of Alaska’s overall initiative to end domestic violence and sexual assault. Programs and projects supported with STOP grant dollars are generally statewide in application with an emphasis on ensuring participation from rural isolated areas of the state. Alaska’s FFY2026-2029 IP concentrates STOP funds on training, providing accessible services, and necessary legal information and representation to victims including underserved victims as integral to the intervention efforts in Alaska.

Alaska’s IP includes providing civil legal advocacy and outreach to victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking including traditionally underserved populations:

- Racial, cultural, or ethnic minorities
- Tribes and tribal members.
- Domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking victims in geographically isolated rural and bush communities which are not road connected.
- Individuals experiencing disabilities,
- Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, or other orientation (LGBTQ+)

Fully trained first responders significantly improve the ways in which the system interacts with victims and holds offenders accountable for their actions. A trained judiciary ensures that victims’ rights are protected, and offender sentencing will be carried out in a thoughtful manner.

Since the beginning of the STOP program, Alaska’s plans have emphasized improving the availability and provision of services statewide. Comprehensive outreach and services to rural areas are a priority for all projects in Alaska. Villages are small, with limited access and have little or no resources to address domestic violence and sexual assault within the village itself. As a result, there is a strong commitment to prioritize and incorporate rural Alaskan communities in all activities identified within the state plan. While Anchorage meets the definition of an urban area, projects in this plan include service provision to Anchorage due to the high rates of domestic violence against Alaska Native women and the high rate of sexual assault against the population in that community.

A DESCRIPTION OF HOW THE FUNDS WILL BE DISTRIBUTED ACROSS THE LAW ENFORCEMENT, PROSECUTION, COURTS, VICTIM SERVICES, AND DISCRETIONARY ALLOCATION CATEGORIES. ([34 U.S.C. 10446\(C\)\(4\)](#)).

CDVSA is the STOP formula grant administering agency for Alaska and will allocate the funds according to the grant requirements. This plan follows the Alaska STOP Four Year Implementation Plan planning committee support to continue current efforts to enhance

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victim safety and to hold those who commit these crimes accountable. The limited funds available through STOP will be distributed to organizations situated to best provide statewide services.

STOP requires these allocation categories: 30% to victim services, 25% to law enforcement, 25% to prosecution, 5% to courts, and 15% discretionary; up to 10% from each of the categories may be used for grant administration.

Alaska allocates 25% to Alaska State Troopers (law enforcement), 25% to Department of Law (prosecution), 5% to the Alaska Court System and 30% to Victim Services of which the state’s dual coalition, Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (ANDVSA) receives 90% and Alaska Native Women’s Resource Center receives 10%, 15% is remained for CDVSA as discretionary (and used to fund the SART statewide trainings), and 10% from each category goes to administration. These organizations will train first responders throughout the state and implement projects to improve access to victim services as well as the criminal and civil justice systems.

In SFY2027 Alaska will distribute the FFY2025 VAWA STOP funding in the following amounts to each allocation area.

| Allocation Area | Allocation Amount | Admin Amount (10%) | Amount after Admin | Match (25%) |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 30% (minus 10% for cultural set aside)-Victim Services (ANDVSA) | \$224,060.00 | \$22,406.00 | \$201,654.00 | No match |
| 10% (of Victim Services)-Victim Services Cultural Set Aside (AKNWRC) | \$24,895.00 | \$2,489.00 | \$22,406.00 | No match |
| 25% - Prosecutor (DOL) | \$207,463 | \$20,746.00 | \$186,717.00 | \$51,865.00 |
| 25% - Law Enforcement (AST) | \$207,463 | \$20,746.00 | \$186,717.00 | \$51,865.00 |
| 5% - Courts (ACS) | \$41,492.00 | \$4,149.00 | \$37,343.00 | \$10,373.00 |
| 15% - Discretionary | \$124,478.00 | \$12,447.00 | \$112,031.00 | \$31,119.00 |
| AWARD TOTAL | \$922,060.00 | \$92,206.00 | \$829,851.00 | \$145,222.00 |

B. STATUTORY PRIORITY AREAS

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INFORMATION ON HOW THE STATE PLANS TO MEET THE SEXUAL ASSAULT SET-ASIDE, INCLUDING HOW THE STATE WILL ENSURE THE FUNDS ARE ALLOCATED FOR PROGRAMS OR PROJECTS IN TWO OR MORE ALLOCATIONS (LAW ENFORCEMENT, PROSECUTION, VICTIM SERVICES, AND COURTS) ([34 U.S.C. 10446\(C\)\(5\)](#)).

Below is a table showing the organizations and points of contact responsible for each allocation area, including a brief description of what they’re doing with the funds and what STOP Purpose Area the work addresses.

| Allocation Area | Brief Description | Point of Contact | Purpose Area |
|--|---|--|-------------------------|
| Law Enforcement – Alaska State Troopers (AST) | DV/SA training statewide for Alaska law enforcement | Katie Tepas Criminal Justice Planner, Victim Services Administration 5700 E Tudor Road Anchorage, AK 99507 (907) 269-5511 katie.tepas@alaska.gov | 1, 3, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16 |
| Courts – Alaska Court System (ACS) | DV/SA training statewide for judicial personnel; court interpreter services, electronic filing. | Abaigeal O’Brien Deputy Director Access to Justice Services 820 W. 4 th Street Anchorage, AK 99501 (907) 264-8236 aobrien@akcourts.us | 1, 3 |
| Prosecution – Department of Law (DOL) | DV/SA training statewide for prosecutors and victim/witness coordinators | Missy Stark VAWA Paralegal Specialist I Criminal Division Central Office PO Box 110300 Juneau, AK 99811 (907) 942-1807 missy.stark@alaska.gov | 1, 3, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16 |
| Victim Services – Alaska Network on Domestic Violence (ANDVSA) | Legal Program for those victimized by DV/SA | Christine Pate Legal Program Director PO Box 6631 Sitka, AK 99835 (907) 747-2673 cpate@andvsa.org | 5, 7, 10, 11, 15, 19 |
| Victim Services (Cultural Set Aside) – Alaska Native Women’s Resource Center (AKNWRC) | DV/SA services | Tammi Jerue Executive Director (907) 328-3990 Tami.jerue@aknwrc.org | 5, 6, 11, 14, 15 |

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| | | | |
|--|--|--|----------------|
| Discretionary Funds – Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA) | Sexual Assault Training (SART statewide) | Michael Stevenson Program Coordinator II PO Box 111200 Juneau, AK 99801 (907) 465-1161 michael.stevenson@alaska.gov | 5, 7, 8, 15 |
|--|--|--|----------------|

Alaska has for many years used more than 20 percent of STOP funding for sexual assault purposes, with sexual assault response and training noted as a purpose area for all allocations, as can be seen in past year’s STOP plans and progress reports. Currently, at least 50 percent of the law enforcement allocation is used for sexual assault purposes including sending officers, as community team members, to SART trainings, with the majority of STOP Discretionary funds going to support the implementation of the statewide SART trainings. The Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault currently reports using 40% percent of the victim services allocation for sexual assault purposes. At least 40 % of the prosecution allocation is used for sexual assault purposes including sending prosecuting personnel as community team members to SART training. The Alaska Court System is using 10 percent of their allocation for sexual assault purposes. Alaska intends to continue using at least 20 percent of STOP funding for sexual assault purposes across two or more allocations.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOMICIDE REDUCTION

The State of Alaska continues to experience high rates of domestic violence, including serious violent offenses that increase the risk of domestic violence-related homicides. Each year, the Alaska Department of Law (DOL) receives thousands of referrals for prosecution from law enforcement partners. Between State Fiscal Year (XXX-XXX), the most common referral category involved “violent DV” offenses, including crimes such as assault, homicide, robbery, and custodial interference, which accounted for approximately XX percent of all referrals. This data reflects the prevalence of high-risk domestic violence cases within the state.

Alaska faces unique challenges in reducing domestic violence-related homicides, including geographic isolation, limited access to services in rural and bush communities, and the need for coordinated responses across multiple jurisdictions and systems. These challenges can impact timely intervention, access to victim services, and consistent offender accountability. Additionally, Alaska Native communities experience disproportionately high rates of victimization, further underscoring the need for culturally relevant and coordinated system responses.

To address these challenges, Alaska’s approach to reducing domestic violence-related homicides focuses on improving early identification of high-risk cases, strengthening

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investigative and prosecutorial responses, and enhancing coordination across system partners.

Under this plan, **STOP-funded strategies support law enforcement training designed to improve responses to domestic violence and dating violence cases.** This includes academy-level training for recruits on principal physical aggressor assessments, identification of lethality indicators, suspect interviewing, crime scene analysis, victim dynamics and rights, neurobiology of trauma, trauma-informed interviewing, and report writing. Advanced training opportunities, including strangulation response courses, further support early identification and intervention in high-risk felony domestic violence cases.

In addition to training efforts supported through STOP funds, the State has undertaken broader initiatives to strengthen coordination, accountability, and system responses. The Governor of Alaska has established a Governor's Council on Missing and Murdered Indigenous Persons (MMIP Council) within the Office of the Governor to facilitate interagency collaboration and reduce violence against Alaska Native people. Complementing this effort, the Missing and Murdered Indigenous Persons Review Commission examines cases involving missing and murdered Indigenous persons to identify systemic gaps, improve interagency communication, and inform prevention and response strategies.

The State has also prioritized strengthening partnerships with Tribal communities through the development and support of Tribal liaison positions within both the Department of Public Safety (DPS) and the Department of Law (DOL). These positions are intended to improve communication, coordination, and trust between state agencies and Tribal partners, particularly in cases involving domestic violence, sexual assault, and homicide.

Additionally, legislation has been introduced to increase the number of Alaska State Troopers and Village Public Safety Officers, and to establish a Tribal liaison officer position within the Alaska State Troopers. These efforts are intended to improve public safety statewide, particularly in geographically isolated communities, and to strengthen coordination with Tribal partners.

Together, these strategies support a coordinated, multidisciplinary approach to reducing domestic violence-related homicides by improving early identification of high-risk cases, strengthening system responses, enhancing collaboration with Tribal partners, and increasing access to services and law enforcement presence across Alaska.

Additionally, legislation has been introduced to increase the number of Alaska State Troopers and Village Public Safety Officers, and to establish a Tribal liaison officer position within the Alaska State Troopers. These efforts are intended to improve public safety

statewide, particularly in geographically isolated communities, and to strengthen relationships and coordination with Tribal partners.

Together, these strategies support a coordinated, multidisciplinary approach to reducing domestic violence-related homicides **by improving early identification of high-risk cases, strengthening system responses, and increasing access to services and law enforcement presence across Alaska.**

C. ADDRESSING THE NEEDS OF UNDERSERVED VICTIMS

HOW THE STATE PLANS TO MEET THE NEEDS OF THE IDENTIFIED UNDERSERVED POPULATIONS, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, CULTURALLY SPECIFIC POPULATIONS, VICTIMS WHO ARE UNDERSERVED BECAUSE OF SEXUAL ORIENTATION OR GENDER IDENTITY, AND VICTIMS WITH LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENCY. ([34 U.S.C. 10446\(I\)\(2\)\(E\)](#); [28 C.F.R. 90.12\(E\)](#))

Stakeholder input received throughout Alaska’s IP process, including input from Alaska’s federally recognized tribes, members of the planning committee, and the public, provided suggestions for improving services to the traditionally underserved.

In Alaska, Alaska Native women continue to experience domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking at rates that far exceed the highest rates of other populations where 55.5% have experienced domestic violence, 56.1% had experienced SV, and 48.8% had experienced stalking within their lifetimes (2016 National Institute of Justice study). Alaska Mental Health Trust beneficiaries are more than 1.6 X’s more likely to experience these forms of violence, immigrant communities comprise 7.8 % of Alaska’s population, LGBTQ+ populations comprise approximately 3.5% of Alaska population and victims living in smaller and geographically isolated communities including many of the Alaska Native villages located across Alaska, continue to be identified as underserved.

Throughout the planning discussions, it was noted that the capacity to meaningfully address the needs of each of the identified underserved populations required on-going state coordination and resources. VAWA STOP funds provide an important portion of resources for Alaska’s collective work to meet the needs of underserved populations. In Alaska’s 2026-2029 IP, priorities for all allocations areas include goals to enhance training and service provision to become more victim centered, trauma informed and culturally relevant. Priority need in Alaska is to Alaska Native victims and to victims living in small geographically isolated communities including Alaska Native villages spread throughout Alaska.

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In addition, plan activities will (to the extent possible) include each identified underserved population including racial, cultural, or ethnic minorities including Alaska Native tribal members, individuals experiencing disabilities, the elderly and teens, language minorities, (LGBTQ+), and domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking victims in geographically isolated rural and bush communities which are not road connected.

Outside of VAWA-STOP funds, populations that are identified as underserved, are provided services through multiple state and federal funding streams and partnerships. In Alaska, CDVSA receives funding through FVPSA, VOCA, and SASP and state designated funds for primary prevention programming and state general funds for victim services and perpetrator rehabilitation programming.

For example, CDVSA provides funding to the University of Alaska, Anchorage, Center for Human Development (used as part of our required match for the STOP-VAWA grant) to support the development of community-based Disability Abuse Response Teams (DART) across the state. These teams receive specialized training on the service needs of victims/survivors of domestic violence and sexual violence among persons with disabilities. The UAA-CHD partners with the state and state partners to enhance these services.

Also, CDVSA recently completed its partnership with the Alaska Institute for Justice (AIJ) to develop and implement a Language Access Plan and any additional resources identified as a need by the plan. Starting in 2019, AIJ conducted a needs assessment to establish the proportion of LEP persons likely to be encountered by a CDVSA program, the frequency of LEP individuals meet CDVSA programs and grantees, the nature and importance of the program or services provided by CDVSA to people's lives, and the resources available to CDVSA and costs. Using this needs assessment, CDVSA's Language Access Plan Policy was officially implemented in 2021.

Led by the gaps identified in the needs assessment, AIJ worked to identify the eight most spoken languages within the state and developed translated resources for victims. This included CDVSA's complaint policy and information regarding funded service providers across the state (which they can post on their own webpage as a statewide resource for survivors).

Lastly, CDVSA funding to victim service programs, with established regional service areas for services to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault, ensure that communities were covered without duplicating services. All CDVSA funded programs have policies in place that ensure service availability to victims including LGBTQ+ communities, those with disabilities, and victims with a broad spectrum of mental health conditions. Programs are

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monitored to ensure policies and practices are in place so these underserved populations can access these programs. It is through these multiple and interlocking funding streams and planning practices that Alaska works to meet the needs of the identified underserved populations.

DESCRIPTION OF HOW THE STATE WILL ENSURE THAT MONIES SET ASIDE TO FUND CULTURALLY SPECIFIC SERVICES AND ACTIVITIES FOR UNDERSERVED POPULATIONS ARE DISTRIBUTED EQUITABLY AMONG THOSE POPULATIONS.

[\(34 U.S.C. 10446\(E\)\(2\)\(D\); 34 U.S.C. 10446\(I\)\(2\)\(F\); 28 C.F.R. 90.12\(D\)\(4\)\)](#)

In Alaska, VAWA-STOP funds are awarded to state agencies and to the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (ANDVSA) and the Alaska Native Women's Resource Center (AKNWRC). Each of these agencies and this organization have statewide service areas and are responsible for serving even the most remote geographic areas of Alaska.

Under Alaska's current IP, the state's dual coalition, ANDVSA, receives 90% of the victim services allocation of the STOP formula grant funding. ANDVSA's membership reflects most Council funded victim service agencies all of which provide culturally specific services to the diverse populations in their regions. In a state as large, culturally diverse, and geographically challenging as Alaska, it is not possible to have programs in every community. To assure that training, resources, and information are available across the state to address the issues of domestic and sexual violence, programs are designed to provide services locally and to outlying areas. As the state coalition, ANDVSA works in cooperation with its members and partners (which include tribes, military, and youth organizations), tribal governments, the Department of Law, the Alaska State Troopers and other state and non-profit entities to ensure that legal services, training, and legal advocacy in isolated regions is culturally relevant and enhances victims' safety. With STOP funds, ANDVSA legal staff and will continue to provide legal services, legal training, and technical assistance with underserved populations, culturally specific organizations, the Alaska Native Justice Center, and the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium. ANDVSA has funded advocates from various Alaska Native organizations within Alaska to consult, plan, attend and present at annual statewide conferences. This includes the provision of advocacy and legal resource materials in as many different languages as possible. For example, ANDVSA coordinated with the Alaska Institute for Justice (AIJ) Language Interpreter Center (LIC) for the translation of legal documents into the three most spoken languages in the state other than English, and continues to contract with them for the use of qualified, trained interpreters in working with limited English proficient victims of domestic violence, dating violence, and sexual assault and stalking. ANDVSA collaborates

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on trainings with the Alaska Native Justice Center and AIJ, hosting a monthly lunch and learn to better serve survivors.

A recurring need identified during our Steering Committee meetings and Tribal Listening sessions are training for advocates, service providers, officers, prosecutors, and other members of the Alaska Court System that are culturally relevant. The need for these improved training capacities was recognized as needed throughout Alaska and especially in geographically isolated areas. Alaska Native leaders felt that these trainings should be specific (whenever possible) to the community served and taught by members of that community with participation (whenever possible) by Alaska Native Elders. To help address this recurring need, CDVSA began providing the 10% cultural set-aside to AKNWRC to support their work in culturally specific trainings, as described below.

SPECIFICS ON HOW THE STATE PLANS TO MEET THE SET-ASIDE FOR CULTURALLY SPECIFIC COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATIONS, INCLUDING A DESCRIPTION OF HOW THE STATE WILL REACH OUT TO COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATIONS THAT PROVIDE LINGUISTICALLY AND CULTURALLY SPECIFIC SERVICES. ([34 U.S.C. 10446\(I\)\(2\)\(E\)](#); [28 C.F.R. 90.12\(G\)\(2\)](#))

The cultural set-aside portion (10% of the 30% of victim services) is awarded to the AKNWRC, who utilizes the entirety of the funding to support its development and implementation of culturally appropriate, tribally focused advocacy trainings for tribal victim service providers and those providing services in rural, predominantly Alaska Native villages. As a technical assistance provider for both the STOP Violence Against Native Women grantees and FVPSA tribal grantees, they have a deep understanding of the statewide programs already present to serve Alaska Native victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, and therefore are working diligently to use STOP funds to address the identified gaps. In this instance, it is the use of advocacy training that incorporates the unique dynamics and needs of working in rural Alaska, within and outside the tribal justice systems, and the cultural values of the indigenous tribes.

D. GRANT-MAKING STRATEGY

TIMELINE FOR THE STOP GRANT CYCLE ([28 C.F.R. 90.12\(G\)\(8\)](#)).

The timeline for the STOP grants cycle follows the federal fiscal year and begins when the grant award has been successfully negotiated with OVW. STOP Reimbursable Service Agreements (funding agreements for those who are state entities) and STOP Subgrants follow the state fiscal year, with the funding award beginning July 1st, day 1 of the state fiscal year, ending June 30th, the last day of the state fiscal year.

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DESCRIPTION OF HOW THE STATE WILL IDENTIFY AND SELECT APPLICANTS FOR SUBGRANT FUNDING, INCLUDING WHETHER A COMPETITIVE PROCESS WILL BE USED. IF DIFFERENT SELECTION METHODS WILL BE USED FOR EACH ALLOCATION CATEGORY, DESCRIBE THE METHOD ([28 C.F.R. 90.12\(G\)\(8\)](#)).

The statutory allocations for VAWA STOP are non-competed and go to State agencies of Department of Law, Alaska State Troopers, the Alaska Courts, the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault and the Alaska Native Women’s Resource Center. Each of these agencies and this organization have statewide service areas and are responsible for serving even the most remote geographic areas of Alaska.

Alaska’s Office of the Governor reviews and comments on Alaska’s IP. The CDVSA’s Board of Directors also reviews the Alaska Implementation Plan for VAWA STOP. Alaska’s 2026-2029 IP plan continues to award the state departments of Public Safety and Law, as well as the Alaska Court System, to expend STOP funds under the designations appropriate to their functions: law enforcement, prosecutors and state courts address issues of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence and stalking and hold perpetrators accountable for these crimes.

The Council allocates the Victim Services allocation, including distributing the set aside for a community based culturally specific organization providing culturally specific services on a statewide level, to our only DV/SA statewide coalition (and the only entity providing statewide legal services for victims of DV/SA) and the only statewide cultural relevant organization developing trainings for the field of DV/SA. Discretionary STOP funds will continue to be used to fund at least two annual statewide Sexual Assault Response Team trainings of multi-disciplinary teams.

WHETHER STOP SUBGRANT PROJECTS WILL BE FUNDED ON A MULTIPLE OR SINGLE-YEAR BASIS ([28 C.F.R. 90.12\(G\)\(8\)](#))

STOP sub-grant projects will be funded on a single-year basis.

HOW THE STATE WILL DETERMINE THE AMOUNT OF SUBGRANTS BASED ON THE POPULATION AND GEOGRAPHIC AREA TO BE SERVED ([34 U.S.C. 10446\(E\)\(2\)\(B\)](#); [34 U.S.C. 10446\(I\)\(2\)\(F\)](#); [28 C.F.R. 90.12\(D\)\(2\)](#)).

Using the statutory allocation categories of STOP, Alaska pre-determines that the 25% for prosecution goes to the Alaska Department of Law, 25% for law enforcement goes to the Alaska State Troopers, and the 5% for courts goes to unified court system of the Alaska Courts – each of these state agencies reach across the state. 30% for the victim services allocation goes to the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, an

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agency with statewide service area. 10% of the Victim Service allocation goes to the Alaska Native Women's Resource Center, an additional agency with a statewide service area and Alaska Native/tribal focus.

HOW THE STATE WILL GIVE PRIORITY TO AREAS OF VARYING GEOGRAPHIC SIZE WITH THE GREATEST SHOWING OF NEED BASED ON THE AVAILABILITY OF EXISTING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING PROGRAMS ([34 U.S.C. 10446\(E\)\(2\)\(A\)](#); [34 U.S.C. 10446\(I\)\(2\)\(F\)](#); [28 C.F.R. 90.12\(D\)\(1\)](#)).

To ensure the widest service area possible, the state will continue to give priority to agencies able to provide a state-wide approach to implementing projects funded with STOP dollars. Agencies with infrastructure in place to travel within the state; to communicate with member organizations throughout the state; and, to create and/or reproduce training and other materials are best suited to reach the majority of Alaskans.

DESCRIPTION OF HOW THE STATE WILL EQUITABLY DISTRIBUTE MONIES ON A GEOGRAPHIC BASIS INCLUDING NONURBAN AND RURAL AREAS OF VARIOUS GEOGRAPHIC SIZES. ([34 U.S.C. 10446 \(E\)\(2\)\(C\) AND \(I\)\(2\)\(F\)](#); [28 C.F.R. 90.12\(D\)\(3\)](#))

STOP grant funds are awarded to agencies that provide services on a statewide level. Due to the difference in available resources, rural and nonurban areas are prioritized for trainings developed and implemented with STOP funds, but criminal justice professionals for urban areas are always included and continue to have strong representation in the trainings (again, primarily due to the greater staffing capacity of the urban entities). When trainings are conducted, they are brought to various regions of the state on a rotating basis.

1. Information on projects that the State plans to fund, if known. ([28 C.F.R. § 90.12\(g\)\(5\)](#))

Alaska is funding the projects that are outlined in the goals and objectives portion of this FFY2022-FFY2025 Alaska STOP Implementation Plan.

2. Crystal Judson. ([34 U.S.C. § 10441\(b\)\(13\)](#)) If the State does not plan to use the “Crystal Judson” purpose area, include a note to this effect.

Alaska's Plan does not plan to use the Crystal Judson Purpose Area; however, though not part of STOP funding, Alaska's law enforcement officers all must attend the Alaska Police Academy and protocols for investigating domestic violence crimes or for assisting victims

to attain protective orders are subjects taught in the academy and the protocols are taught for when law enforcement officers are part of the domestic violence complaint.

VI. CONCLUSION

The VAWA STOP Implementation Plan, coordinated through the CDVSA, provides the state with an important opportunity to identify major concerns and work together to leverage state and federal resources towards the common goals of primary prevention programming, victim services and initiatives and programming for those perpetrating these forms of violence.

This plan is a guide and will be reviewed annually and adjusted as needed to ensure goals are met and envisioned outcomes are achieved. Under the new IP, STOP funds will address the needs of sexual assault victims, domestic violence victims, dating violence victims and stalking victims and those who commit these forms of violence by maintaining the goals from the previous plan and prioritizing training and service delivery that increase institutional responses that are trauma informed, culturally relevant, and victim centered. Through steering committee discussions, statewide survey results, and Board review, there is agreement that the goals outlined in the new IP will serve to move these capacity areas forward.

Alaska continues to pursue opportunities to expand resources beyond STOP-funded activities. Since the last STOP IP, Alaska has updated its definition of consent to assist in greater likelihood of successful prosecution through the courts, and new standards were approved for the Sexual Assault Kit Tracking initiative through the Crime Lab. Since 2020, the crime lab has eliminated its backlog of SART kits, ensured new kits are processed within 180 days, and have developed a web-based tracking tool that can be utilized by law enforcement, advocates, and the victims themselves. Currently there is active legislation being considered in the 2026 Legislature to increase the age of consent from 16 to 18 (H.B. 101) and to reduce the allowable processing time for SART kits to 120 days for the crime lab, 20 days for the forensic nurse, and 14 days for law enforcement (H.B. 62). If passed by the legislature, it will go into effect immediately.

VII. APPENDIX: LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

A. IMPLEMENTATION PLANNING COMMITTEE

1. Committee Meetings
2. Committee Outreach Letter and Email Invitation
3. Committee Packet of Information
4. Committee Participation Survey Results

B. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

5. General Stakeholders Invitation to Participate
6. Stakeholder Survey Results
7. Letters of Need from Alaska Courts, Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, Alaska State Troopers, Alaska Department of Law
8. Alaska State Court System procedures based on [AS 18.66.140](#) to recognize and register protective orders issued by other jurisdictions, including tribal courts

C. TRIBAL ENGAGEMENT

9. Tribal Listening Sessions
10. Alaskan Tribes Invitation to Participate
11. Survey Results from Tribal Respondents
12. Final Tribal Outreach Letter and email invitation
13. Attendance List from Listening Session with Alaska Tribes
14. Email Contact List for Alaska's 229 Federally Recognized Tribes