



**STATE PROCUREMENT OFFICE
NOTICE OF REQUEST FOR EXEMPTION
FROM HRS CHAPTER 103D**

15 JUL 14 A7:50

TO: Chief Procurement Officer

ADMINISTRATION
STATE PROCUREMENT OFFICE
STATE OF HAWAII

FROM: Department of Health/FHSD/MCHB/FSVPS/SVP Program
Name of Requesting Department

Pursuant to HRS § 103D-102(b)(4) and HAR chapter 3-120, the Department requests a procurement exemption for the following:

1. Describe the goods, services or construction:
The Coaching Boys Into Men (CBIM) program will provide statewide sexual violence primary prevention education including: (1) Development and implementation of public awareness activities to encourage continued partnerships and engage new participation with high school coaches, athletic directors, and school administrators; (2) CBIM training to high school coaches to address sexual violence primary prevention strategies and activities including education sessions to high school male athletes via schools, athletic clubs, sport leagues, and community based programs; (3) Comprehensive CBIM training to neighbor island coach trainers to build capacity to provide on-going technical assistance and support at the local community level; (4) Develop in collaboration with the Department of Health (DOH), evaluation tools to collect data and assess the CBIM program's effectiveness. The CBIM program aims to engage male youths and prevent first-time sexual violence perpetration.

2. Vendor/Contractor/Service Provider:	Ala Kuola	3. Amount of Request: \$ 50,000.00
4. Term of Contract From: 8/1/2015 To: 6/30/2016	5. Prior SPO-007, Procurement Exemption (PE): N/A	

6. Explain in detail, why it is not practicable or not advantageous for the department to procure by competitive means:
The DOH Maternal and Child Health Branch's (MCHB), Sexual Violence Prevention (SPV) Program receives federal funding through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Rape Prevention and Education (RPE) grant for the primary prevention of sexual violence, to stop the violence before it begins. The CDC provides guidelines for States to use effective and promising sexual violence prevention strategies including the use of evidence-based/evidence-informed (EB/EI) programs. Per RPE grant guidelines, the DOH/MCHB/SVP program seeks to implement the CBIM program as it is identified by the CDC as evidence-informed and effective to prevent sexual violence perpetration. The CBIM program was developed by Futures Without Violence (FWV) as a comprehensive violence prevention curriculum for coaches and high school male athletes. DOH MCHB is seeking this Notice of Request for Exemption for Ala Kuola to implement the CBIM as it is not practicable or advantageous for DOH to procure by competitive means for the following reasons:
There is no other organization currently implementing the CBIM program in Hawaii. (See attachment for additional information)

7. Explain in detail, the process that will be or was utilized in selecting the vendor/contractor/service provider:
Per CDC RPE grant guidelines, the DOH/MCHB/SVP program seeks to implement EB/EI primary prevention strategies. CDC recognizes the following programs as effective and promising: Safe Dates, Shifting Boundaries, Bringing in the Bystander and Coaching Boys Into Men. MCHB's existing multi-year contract with Kapiolani Medical Center for Women and Children's Sex Abuse Treatment Center (SATC) provides sexual violence prevention curricula for youth ages K to Grade 12, therefore, DOH MCHB did not select the Safe Dates and Shifting Boundaries programs which are designed for middle and high school students. MCHB's existing multi-year contract with the University of Hawaii (UH) Office of Research Services includes implementation of the Mentors in Violence Prevention Program, a bystander intervention model. Therefore, the Bringing in the Bystander program designed for college-aged students was not selected. Hawaii's Sexual Violence Primary Prevention Plan includes the engagement of men to mentor boys as a strategy to prevent sexual violence. To address male youth at particular risk for first-time perpetration, DOH MCHB has selected the CBIM program as it is recognized by the CDC as evidence-informed and effective to prevent sexual violence perpetration. (See attachment for additional information)

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8. Identify the primary responsible staff person(s) conducting and managing this procurement. (Appropriate delegated procurement authority and completion of mandatory training required).

*Point of contact (Place asterisk after name of person to contact for additional information).

Name	Division/Agency	Phone Number	e-mail address
Gordon Takaki	DOH/FHSD	733-8365	gordon.takaki@doh.hawaii.gov

All requirements/approvals and internal controls for this expenditure is the responsibility of the department. I certify that the information provided above is, to the best of my knowledge, true and correct.

Virginia Pressler
Department Head Signature

JUL 10 2015
Date

For Chief Procurement Officer Use Only

Date Notice Posted: 7/30/15

Inquiries about this request shall be directed to the contact named in No. 8. Submit written objection to this notice to issue an exempt contract within seven calendar days or as otherwise allowed from date notice posted to:

state.procurement.office@hawaii.gov

Chief Procurement Officer (CPO) Comments:

Approval is based on the department's representation that Ala Kuola is the single provider in Hawaii that has the training, certification and expertise to implement the Coach Boys Into Men program, which will provide a statewide sexual prevention education program. This approval is for the solicitation process only. Pursuant to HRS section 103D-310(c) and HAR section 3-122-112, the procuring officer shall verify compliance (i.e., the vendor is required to provide proof of compliance) for all contracts awarded and the award is required to be posted on the Awards Reporting System. Copies of the compliance and the award posting are required to be documented in the procurement/contract file.

If there are any questions, please contact Bonnie Kahakui at 587-4702 or bonnie.a.kahakui@hawaii.gov.

Approved

Disapproved

No Action Required


Chief Procurement Officer Signature

8/6/15
Date

Additional Information for SPO-007: Ala Kuola**6. Explain in detail, why it is not practicable or not advantageous for the department to procure by competitive means (continued)**

There is no other organization currently implementing the CBIM program in Hawaii.

- Although there are other organizations implementing the CBIM program, procurement by competitive means would not be advantageous as start-up/set-up time would limit the amount of time for actual implementation of the program given the stringent timeline allotted to expend RPE federal funds. FWV has identified Ala Kuola as the only organization in Hawaii who has received the FWV's comprehensive training and has the expertise to implement the CBIM program. (See attached FWV Letter). Organizations must receive comprehensive training and acknowledge licensing agreement with FWV to use the CBIM materials. (See attached FWV Letter).
- Procurement of the CBIM program with any other organization (i.e., from another State) would not be expedient as no other organization has the existing relationship with Hawaii high school athletic directors and coaches. Ala Kuola has the capacity to successfully implement the program and submit required service deliverables within the time allotted to expend RPE federal funds.
- Although other organizations using the CBIM programs may obtain licensing agreements with FWV, currently, no other organization has a licensing agreement with FWV to create tailored CBIM materials for Hawaii's communities.

The DOH MCHB plan includes the engagement of men and boys to prevent SVP perpetration statewide. Ala Kuola is equipped to support and further expand outreach to coaches and high school male athletes using the CBIM program.

- Ala Kuola provides the CBIM program at schools and recreational athletic programs and has implemented the CBIM program with football coaches at eight high schools in Hawaii. Ala Kuola is working with the Hawaii Department of Education (DOE) to develop a Memorandum of Understanding to further implement the CBIM program at public high schools statewide.
- Procurement by competitive means (and procurement of the CBIM program with any other organization) will not fulfill the DOH's desired outcome to expand the CBIM program in Hawaii through the recruitment of high school coaches statewide within the time allotted to expend the RPE federal funds. Recruitment takes time to build relationships with coaches, especially in Hawaii.
- Athletic coaches play an extremely influential and unique role in the lives of high school male athletes, often serving as a parent or mentor to the boys they coach. Presently, no other organization has the capacity to deliver technical assistance to Hawaii's culturally diverse coaches to ensure fidelity of the CBIM program as well as being culturally competent and in line with Hawaii's values and beliefs.

For these reasons, DOH MCHB seeks approval for this Request for Exemption for Ala Kuola to implement the Coaching Boys Into Men program as this exemption as it would not be expedient, nor advantageous to procure this service by competitive means.

7. Explain in detail, the process that will be or was utilized in selecting the vendor/contractor/service provider (continued)

FWV, the organization who developed the CBIM Program, identified Ala Kuola as the only organization in Hawaii who has received their comprehensive training and has the capacity to successfully implement the CBIM program in Hawaii. MCHB aims to support, expand and evaluate the implementation of the CBIM program in Hawaii, meeting the requirements of the RPE Cooperative Agreement 14-1401 to prevent sexual violence through social norms and behavioral change of young male athletes.

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May 12, 2015

Attention: Joanne Higashi, LCSW
Sexual Violence Prevention Program
DOH, Maternal & Child Health Branch
741-A Sunset Ave, Room 203
Honolulu, HI 96816

Dear Joanne Higashi,

I am writing to express our support for Ala Kuola's Coaching Boys Into Men (CBIM) programming in Hawaii and verify Ala Kuola's expertise in implementing CBIM.

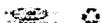
Ala Kuola is the only organization in Hawaii, at this time, that has received comprehensive formal training from Futures Without Violence (FUTURES) in order to train athletic coaches on CBIM as well as aid in the implementation of CBIM with athletes. Ala Kuola has signed the FUTURES licensing agreement for use of CBIM materials and works closely with FUTURES to create tailored CBIM materials for Hawaiian communities. Ala Kuola's Ed Flores has been a long-time partner of FUTURES, has been fully trained on all CBIM materials and implementation techniques, and has FUTURES' full support for implementing, spreading, and evaluating CBIM in the state of Hawaii.

For over 30 years, Futures Without Violence has pioneered violence prevention strategies and innovative models that have empowered women and children while strengthening families and communities in the United States and around the world. For over a decade Futures Without Violence has provided technical assistance (TA) through national initiatives and resource centers to states and communities on behalf of children and their mothers who are experiencing or exposed to violence. Futures Without Violence has vast experience at administering national resource centers, far-reaching TA, gathering promising practice models, developing contemporary and content-rich educational resources, and facilitating useful collaboration among a bevy of key stakeholders and systems.

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PE16-004B

As the developer of Coaching Boys Into Men (CBIM), a violence prevention curriculum for male sports' coaches to teach their student athletes about healthy masculinity and healthy relationships, Futures Without Violence is a leader in systemic, community-wide prevention strategies. We are confident that an expanded implementation of CBIM in Hawaii will help make Hawaiian school districts a leader in reducing the number of youth who fall victim to dating violence, sexual assault and domestic violence, and create a model for other school districts nationwide to follow.

Futures Without Violence is prepared to offer technical assistance to Ala Kuola in the development of CBIM in their community, implementing pre and post evaluations, support for coach training seminars, as well as providing materials for CBIM implementation. Futures Without Violence is pleased to work in partnership with Ala Kuola on this project and will support their work in any way we can. We look forward to a growing partnership with the Hawaiian Department of Health's Maternal and Child Health Branch on Sexual Violence Prevention.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Brian O'Connor".

Brian O'Connor
Director of Public Education Campaigns and Programs
Futures Without Violence

PE16-004B



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

CDC 24/7: Saving Lives, Protecting People™

Injury Prevention & Control : Division of Violence Prevention

Sexual Violence: Prevention Strategies

Sexual violence is a serious problem that can have lasting, harmful effects on victims and their family, friends, and communities. The goal of sexual violence prevention is simple—to stop it from happening in the first place. The solutions, however, are just as complex as the problem.

Prevention efforts should ultimately decrease the number of individuals who perpetrate sexual violence and the number of individuals who are sexual violence victims. Many prevention approaches aim to reduce risk factors and promote protective factors for sexual violence. In addition, comprehensive prevention strategies should address factors at each of the levels that influence sexual violence— individual, relationship, community, and society.

The most common prevention strategies currently focus on the victim, the perpetrator, or bystanders. Strategies that try to equip the victim with knowledge, awareness, or self-defense skills are referred to as "risk reduction techniques."

Strategies focused on the perpetrator attempt to change risk and protective factors for sexual violence to reduce the likelihood that an individual will engage in sexually violent behavior. The goal of bystander prevention strategies is to change social norms supporting sexual violence and empower men and women to intervene with peers to prevent an assault from occurring. Other prevention strategies address social norms, policies, or laws in communities to reduce the perpetration of sexual violence across the population.

Effective and Promising Programs

Few programs, to date, have been shown to prevent sexual violence perpetration. A [systematic review](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1359178914000536) (<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1359178914000536>) conducted by CDC's Injury Center identified only two programs that have been shown, using a rigorous evaluation methodology, to prevent sexual violence perpetration.

- [Safe Dates](http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/ViewIntervention.aspx?id=141) (<http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/ViewIntervention.aspx?id=141>)

Safe Dates is designed to prevent the initiation of emotional, physical, and sexual abuse in adolescent dating relationships. Intended for male and female 8th- and 9th-grade students, the goals of the program include the following:

- Changing adolescent dating violence and gender-role norms

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- Improving peer helping and dating conflict-resolution skills
- Promoting victim and perpetrator beliefs in needing help and seeking help through community resources

Safe Dates has five components: a ten-session course, a play script, a poster contest, parent materials, and a teacher training outline. Research found reductions in sexual dating violence perpetration and victimization that continued through a four-year follow-up period.¹

- Shifting Boundaries (<https://www.crimesolutions.gov/ProgramDetails.aspx?ID=226>)

Shifting Boundaries is designed to reduce the incidence and prevalence of dating violence and sexual harassment among adolescents. Intended for male and female middle school students, the program has two parts: a classroom-based approach and a school-wide component. The goals of this program include the following:

- Increasing knowledge and awareness of sexual abuse and harassment
- Promoting positive social attitudes and a negative view of dating violence and sexual harassment
- Promoting nonviolent behaviors and intentions in bystanders

Shifting Boundaries is a six-session classroom course with a school-wide program that involves revising school rules regarding dating violence, and sexual harassment, temporary school-based restraining orders, posters to increase awareness and reporting, and student 'hot spot' maps of unsafe school areas to determine the placement of faculty or school security for greater surveillance. A study found that the classroom curriculum alone was not effective for reducing rates of sexual violence. The school-wide intervention, however, was effective when implemented alone or in combination with the classroom instruction, with results showing reductions in sexual harassment, peer sexual violence perpetration and victimization, and dating sexual violence victimization after six months.²

Other programs and prevention strategies are gathering evidence for effectiveness. Two programs have been identified as promising, based on their rigorous evaluation methods, comprehensive program models, and evidence of impact on risk factors for sexual violence perpetration or related behaviors.³

- Coaching Boys Into Men (<http://www.futureswithoutviolence.org/engaging-men/coaching-boys-into-men/>)

Coaching Boys Into Men is a dating violence prevention program that uses the relationships between high school athletes and their coaches to change social norms and behaviors. The program consists of a series of 11 brief coach-to-athlete trainings that illustrate ways to model respect and promote healthy relationships. The program instructs coaches on incorporating the themes of teamwork, integrity, fair play, and respect into their daily practice and other routines. At the one-year follow-up in a study, the program showed positive effects on dating violence perpetration (including physical and sexual violence), but effects on sexual violence were not assessed.⁴

- Bringing in the Bystander (<http://cola.unh.edu/prevention-innovations/bringing-bystander%C2%AE>)

Bringing in the Bystander is a bystander education and training program designed for male and female college

students. The program aims to engage participants as potential witnesses to violence, rather than as perpetrators or victims. Skills are provided to help when participants see behavior that puts others at risk. Skills include speaking out against rape myths and sexist language, supporting victims, and intervening in potentially violent situations. Research indicates that the program maintains a positive effect at 4.5 months following the intervention.⁵ More research is needed to understand the program's effects on bystander behavior and sexual violence.

Applying the Principles of Effective Prevention to Sexual Violence

Until more is known about what works to prevent sexual violence perpetration, program planners can use existing prevention principles to strengthen their approaches and evaluate the effectiveness of new or existing programs. The [prevention principles](http://209.198.129.131/images/AmPsy_WhatWorksInPrevention_6-7-2003.pdf) [PDF 67KB] (http://209.198.129.131/images/AmPsy_WhatWorksInPrevention_6-7-2003.pdf) identified by Nation et al., in the resources below, are common characteristics of effective prevention strategies in behavioral health.

- [Applying the Principles of Prevention: What do Prevention Practitioners Need to Know About What Works](http://www.mentoring.org/downloads/mentoring_4.pdf) [PDF 195KB] (http://www.mentoring.org/downloads/mentoring_4.pdf)
- DeGue, S. (2014). Evidence-based strategies for the primary prevention of sexual violence perpetration. In Preventing sexual violence on college campuses: lessons from research and practice. Available from <https://www.notalone.gov/schools/> (<https://www.notalone.gov/schools/>).
- Nation M, Crusto C, Wandersman A, Kumpfer K, Seybolt D, Morrissey-Kane E, Davino K. What works in prevention: principles of effective prevention programs. American Psychologist. 2003;58(6/7):449-56. Available from http://209.198.129.131/images/AmPsy_WhatWorksInPrevention_6-7-2003.pdf.
- [Nine Principles of Effective Prevention Programs](http://www.preventconnect.org/wiki/index.php?title=Nine_Principles_of_Effective_Prevention_Programs) ([http://www.preventconnect.org/wiki/index.php?title=Nine Principles of Effective Prevention Programs](http://www.preventconnect.org/wiki/index.php?title=Nine_Principles_of_Effective_Prevention_Programs))

References

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2. Taylor BG, Stein ND, Mumford EA, Woods D. Shifting boundaries: an experimental evaluation of a dating violence prevention program in middle schools. *Prev Sci.* 2013; 14(1):64-76.
3. DeGue S. Evidence-based strategies for the primary prevention of sexual violence perpetration. In Preventing sexual violence on college campuses: lessons from research and practice. 2014; Available from <https://www.notalone.gov/schools/> (<https://www.notalone.gov/schools/>).
4. Miller E, Tancredi DJ, McCauley HL, Decker MR, Virata MCD, Anderson HA, O'Connor B, Silverman JG. One-year follow-up of a coach-delivered dating violence prevention program: a cluster randomized controlled trial. *Am J Prev Med.* 2013; 45(1): 108-112.
5. Banyard VL, Moynihan MM, Plante EG. Sexual violence prevention through bystander education: an experimental evaluation. *J Community Psychol.* 2007; 35(4); 463-481.

CDC Resources