

HB

44

<TARGET><BILL>HB 44</BILL><SUBJECT>HB
44</SUBJECT><COMM>HEDC29</COMM></TARGET>

Alaska Legislature

Representative Charisse Millett

Session:

State Capitol Building
Juneau, AK 99801
Phone (907) 465-3879
Fax (907) 465-2069
Toll free (888) 269-3879



Interim:

Anchorage LIO
716 W 4th Ave.
Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone (907) 269-0222
Fax (907) 269-0223

District 25

WCS

I would like to respectfully request a hearing for House Bill 44, The Alaska Safe Children's Act, in the House Education Committee. If you have any questions about the bill, please feel free to contact me or my aide Grace Abbott (her direct line is 465.4937).

Attached to this memo my staff has provided:

1. A copy of the bill in its current form
2. A blank committee substitute for consideration by the Chair
3. A sponsor statement for the bill
4. A sectional analysis of the bill
5. Office of Children's Services' FY14 Statistics on Allegations of Child Sexual Abuse
6. A newsletter from the National Sexual Violence Research Center detailing "Child Sexual Abuse in the Bering Straits Region"
7. A graphic of similar laws' progress in the United States
8. Fairbanks North Star School District's School Board Policy
9. Letters of support

Additional information will be forthcoming.

*Thank you for your consideration
Charisse*

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House Bill 44: "The Alaska Safe Children's Act" Sponsor Statement

Alaska has a crucial need for increased education and awareness of the devastating problem of child sexual abuse. According to the Office of Children's Services in 2014, there were 2,640 allegations of child sexual abuse with 2,110 unique victims. 897 of these cases were sent to law enforcement and OCS went on to assess 1,028 allegations. This a problem that will only improve with the attention and dedication of all Alaskans, and this includes those Alaskans working in and attending our schools.

Named in honor of child sexual abuse survivors across the state of Alaska, this bill empowers schools to implement a program to educate and provide resources for students, staff, and parents about how to recognize the warning signs of child sexual abuse. In recognizing that every community has their own unique needs, The Alaska Safe Children's Act allows Alaska public schools to create age-appropriate curricula and trainings that are the most beneficial to their population.

Curricula should include the warning signs of sexual abuse, referral and resource information, counseling and educational support, methods for increasing awareness of issues regarding sexual abuse of children, a method through which a parent can excuse their child from this curricula, and actions a child may take to prevent and report sexual abuse or sexual assault.

By utilizing the wisdom of our communities, the experience of experts, and strengthening individuals' knowledge and skills we can collectively work towards an end to child sexual abuse.

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District 25

House Bill 44: "Alaska Safe Children's Act" Sectional Analysis

Section 1:

Amends the Alaska Statutes by adding a new section for the Alaska Safe Children's Act.

Section 2:

Section (a) requires all Alaska school districts to adopt and implement a mandatory sexual abuse and assault awareness and prevention training program for students K through 12 and employees.

Section (b) lists the requirements for the policy, training, and notice to parents, students, and staff.

29-LS0258H
Glover
2/9/15

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 44()

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWENTY-NINTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY

**Offered:
Referred:**

Sponsor(s): REPRESENTATIVES MILLETT, Herron, Muñoz, Josephson, Tarr, Gara, Foster

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 **"An Act relating to sexual abuse and sexual assault awareness and prevention efforts in**
2 **public schools."**

3 **BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:**

4 * **Section 1.** The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section
5 to read:

6 SHORT TITLE. This Act may be known as the Alaska Safe Children's Act.

7 * **Sec. 2.** AS 14.30 is amended by adding a new section to read:

8 **Article 6A. Sexual Abuse and Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention.**

9 **Sec. 14.30.355. Sexual abuse and sexual assault awareness and prevention.**

10 (a) The governing body of each school district shall adopt and implement a policy,
11 establish a mandatory training program for employees and students, and provide
12 parent, student, and staff notices relating to sexual abuse and sexual assault awareness
13 and prevention for students enrolled in grades kindergarten through 12.

14 (b) The policy, training, and notices under this section must include

- 1 (1) age-appropriate information;
- 2 (2) warning signs of sexual abuse of a child;
- 3 (3) referral and resource information;
- 4 (4) available student counseling and educational support;
- 5 (5) methods for increasing teacher, student, and parent awareness of
- 6 issues regarding sexual abuse of children;
- 7 (6) actions that a child may take to prevent and report sexual abuse or
- 8 sexual assault; and
- 9 (7) a procedure allowing a student to be excused from participating in
- 10 training or from receiving notices under this section at the written request of a parent
- 11 or guardian of the student, or of the student if the student is emancipated or 18 years of
- 12 age or older.
- 13 (c) In this section, "school district" has the meaning given in AS 14.30.350.

For State Fiscal Year 2014

Source: State of Alaska Office of Childrens Services

All Allegations of Sexual Abuse reported to State of Alaska Office of Childrens Services in SFY 2014

All_allegations_of_sexual_abuse
2640

Region	All_allegations_of_sexual_abuse
Anchorage	1257
Northern	256
Southcentral	524
Southeast	285
Western	318

2640

Gender	All_allegations_of_sexual_abuse
Female	1829
Male	793
Unknown	18

2640

Native_Status	All_allegations_of_sexual_abuse
Native	1140
Non-native	1357
Undetermined	143

2640

Unique Alleged Victims of Sexual Abuse

Unique_alleged_victims_of_sexual_abuse
2047

Region	Unique_alleged_victims_of_sexual_abuse
Anchorage	975
Northern	215
Southcentral	462
Southeast	205
Western	253

2110

Allegations of Sexual Abuse Screened Out to Law Enforcement

Allegations_of_sexual_abuse_Screened_out

1612

Allegations_of_sexual_abuse_Screened_out_to_law_enforcement

897

Allegations of Sexual Abuse Screened In

Allegations_of_sexual_abuse_screened_in

1028

Finding

Allegations_of_sexual_abuse_screened_in

Substantiated

165

Not Substantiated

808

Closed without finding

55

1028

Unique Victims in Allegation of Sexual Abuse Screened In

Unique_alleged_victims_in_allegations_of_sexual_abuse_screened_in

152



The RESOURCE

Newsletter of the National Sexual Violence Resource Center

Fall/Winter 2005

Recollections of a Hurricane

LaFASA Director Recounts Katrina's Devastation

By
Judy Benitez

In the following piece, the Executive Director of the Louisiana Foundation Against Sexual Assault (LaFASA) presents a revealing and moving glimpse into the devastation that touched so many lives in the Gulf Coast region as a result of Hurricane Katrina in August 2005. With journal-type entries, Judy Benitez tells us about the impact this disaster had on her life and her family and friends, and about her deep concerns, as a coalition director, regarding the sexual victimization of residents and evacuees and for the programs in storm-ravaged areas.

Saturday, Aug. 27, Dad's birthday: My friend and co-worker Misty and her new husband, Doug, planned their wedding reception for tonight at her parents' house in Mandeville, since so many people couldn't get to the wedding earlier in month. I took my kids along, and Martha from the office went too. But our co-worker, Vita, stayed home, expecting her parents to arrive soon, since they were evacuating from their home on the west bank of the Mississippi.

The party was fun, but much of the conversation focused on the coming storm. Most people had the attitude, "We live far enough away from the coast. We stayed through Andrew; we'll stay through this." Remembering how miserable it was after Andrew - five days without electricity and air-conditioning in south Louisiana in August had tempers flaring and putrid meat rotting in the freezer - I found little comfort in that thought. But I did not plan on leaving either.



Boat rests on roof of Louisiana home after Hurricane Katrina, August 2005

It took us almost three hours to make the 45 minute trip home. We avoided the interstate, knowing it would be jammed and slow-moving; the two-lane state highway we took was not much better. Several times the kids and I talked about how glad we were that we don't live in New Orleans.

(Continued on page 4)

Consent and the Court of Public Opinion

By
Anne Munch, JD and Patti Powers, JD

The surge of media attention surrounding high profile sexual assault cases in the last few years has brought the question of what the crime of sexual assault really means to the forefront of our minds and into our conversations. Attitudes and opinions held by the public have fueled a lively

debate on this topic. These ideas and beliefs held by the public reflect what the court of public opinion believes about this crime. Many of the jurors who ultimately decide these cases in a courtroom spend time debating the issue in the court of public opinion first.

(Continued on page 2)

NSVRC

Inside The Resource

- 3** CSA in Bearing Straits
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- 15** SAAM and Poetry Slam
- 15** Relief Fund

The following article by an Inupiat woman from a very remote region of Alaska offers a rare and important view of Child Sexual Assault (CSA). More than a survivor story, this remarkable piece represents her attempt to understand CSA as a social problem, and her effort to help others. It is especially remarkable because there are virtually no sexual assault services in this region. She approaches the personally painful subject with insight and an obvious need to learn more and to share information; she encourages openness and therapy for others. Throughout, her voice resonates with a simple reality that goes beyond the value of any statistics.

Although Alaska has the highest rate of sexual assault of all states, we have relatively few first-hand accounts of its prevalence or impact; clearly this primary source document is a rare, unique resource.

Child Sexual Abuse in the Bering Straits Region

By
Karlene Sagoonik

I am a survivor of child sexual abuse and much of my life has been plagued with emotional, spiritual, and physical consequences of the abuse, and this is part of my reason for writing on the subject. I live in a small town (population: approx. 240) in the Bering Straits region of Alaska, and I know that there are others that have suffered in many of the same ways that I have. So I decided to write this paper and interview some people of different generations in my area to help me understand how they deal with child sexual assault (CSA).

Unlike most of the people I interviewed for this paper, I have received counseling and have gone through different types of therapy at different intervals in my lifetime. As a result, I am able to talk about my experiences more openly. However, I have problems that may never go away, even though counseling has helped me understand and deal with the issue. In writing this paper, I suffered memories, which made me physically ill, angry, frustrated, very lonely, and my mental and physical self acted as though the assault had just happened, even though it was a long time ago.

In spite of these things, I feel that I need to reach out to people who are weary of keeping their secrets. I need to let them know that this kind of abuse happened to many others and it is okay to go to people who are willing and able to help. It is important for people to recover from CSA and therapy is a very important part of the healing process. I recommend that anyone who is a victim of CSA and who has not received help, get help through some type of counseling.

It is difficult to determine how prevalent child sexual abuse is in the Bering Straits Region because statistics are inadequate and present a different viewpoint than the one you find when talking with actual victims and

others in a community in the Bering Straits. I want to show the reader different viewpoints from statistics; discuss some actual victims of child sexual abuse; and consider what can aid in their restoration.

Reports of how prevalent people think child sexual abuse is in the Bering Straits Region differ. According to a census of the population of the Bering Straits Region, 40% of 9,176 people are between the ages of 0-19 (3,670), and statistics from Kawerak's Child Advocacy Center in Nome say 51 cases of child sexual abuse were reported in the region for the entire year of 2003. That means that approximately one child per 180 (of total population of region) or one in 72 (of youth population in the region) was sexually victimized. But these reported cases are far fewer than the incidents I heard about when I asked people from my region.

(Continued on page 10)



Child Sexual Abuse in the Bering Straits Region

(Continued from page 3)

Two researchers, Burgess and Holmstrom, tell us what signs to look for in a victim of sexual abuse and what should be done to aid the healing process.* They say that the healing process depends on how sexual abuse is approached and defined in our immediate environments and communities. So I looked to my environment and communities here in the Bering Straits Region.

As I interviewed people from my area and I found that attitudes towards CSA have changed over time. ** It seemed that people in different age groups hold different ideas about CSA. To show how these attitudes have changed, I interviewed people from different generations. I talked with some people who were at least thirty or over in a small town and a neighboring village in the Bering Straits Region. Nearly all the women and one in three of the men I interviewed had been sexually abused before they reached adolescence.

A man, in his thirties, said to me, "My cousin and I were little kids and we started playing this game of 'let me see your thing, and I'll show you mine.'" He said it turned into having sex with each other. He said he was too little to know how to do it, but his cousin no older than him knew how and he felt it was CSA. He also said that all his buddies were sexually abused and that one of them committed suicide.

A woman I have known my entire life has told me more than once that she was sexually abused by her brothers, cousins, and an uncle. She has not gotten any kind of help. Instead she just keeps doing drugs and drinking. To this day, I don't think her parents know about the abuse.

I also know of another older woman from the same family who used to babysit people's kids. She was sexually abused by one of her brothers. Years later, she beat him up when they were both in a drunken stupor, and there are stories that she sexually abused some young men when they were adolescent boys. People who are abused sometimes wind up being abusers themselves. I know that she has never gotten any kind of help either. She just keeps drinking and doing drugs.

As I talked with more and more people, I became more and more aware that the statistics of sexual abuse of children do not reflect all the occurrences. According to three different people in their forties they either knew of someone who was sexually abused who did not report it or receive any kind of

help, or they were victims of sexual abuse themselves. One woman from a neighboring town said she knows her cousin was sexually abused as a child, and she has grown into a bitter, miserable person who seems to have no sort of relief in sight from the experience. This woman said, "[CSA] affects people all their life and talking with a friend or a professional would help."

Someone in her forties told me some time ago that she was sexually abused over and over during her adolescent years, but she never tried to get any kind of help. Instead, she has taken to drinking alcohol for years. Another woman in her forties was also abused when she was a child and now she abuses crack cocaine, alcohol and other drugs. Someone once said she traded one of her daughters for sex so she could get a piece of crack cocaine. Her daughters are doing drugs, drinking, and each one has had at least one baby before she turned 18. It was her sister who told me that she had confided in her. Some of these instances were hearsay or confidential conversations, but they do indicate how many people there have had some sort of damaging sexual experience before they reached adulthood.

As I interviewed the older generations, the subject of CSA was either unknown or they had been forbidden to speak of it back when they were young. I asked a man in his fifties if sexual abuse was a problem when he was a kid. He said he did not know if there were problems with sexual abuse, but that he did not start hearing about sexual abuse until he was in his twenties. A woman in the same age group said either there was no problem or that it was never talked about. When I asked her to clarify herself, she said there could have been a problem in the community, but she did not know because it was never talked about.

As I talked with more and more people, I became more and more aware that the statistics of sexual abuse of children do not reflect all the occurrences.

The silence on the subject of CSA may be a result of cultural admonition on the older generations not to discuss sexual abuse.

When talking with a sixty year old woman, she said she was molested when she was 12 years old and tried to tell her aunt, but her aunt told her, "Don't talk like that." After that, she said it was years before she told anyone, because she got the idea that people did not talk about stuff like that.

(Continued on page 12)

Child Sexual Abuse in the Bering Straits Region

(Continued from page 10)

Some time ago, I spoke with a woman who is now in her seventies, and the closest she came to admitting that she was a victim of sexual abuse was that she said to me, she knew how I felt. According to her, people used to get drunk a long time ago and things happened that they could not talk about. It would appear that a lot of things people could not talk about were associated to abuse.

Reported or not, child sexual abuse is a problem that needs to be addressed and dealt with in a positive way. One of the first steps in a community is just to get more information about CSA and to treat it as a severe injury, with symptoms and consequences, and methods of treatment, and not as a subject for shame.

Burgess and Holmstrom point out some signs to look for in child sexual abuse victims, and they describe two phases: the acute (immediate) phase and the reorganizational phase. *

Acute Phase

"The acute phase [can] last from a few days to several weeks. [It's when a] victim's life has been ... disrupted, and going through disorientation and shock".* Victims go through physical and emotional symptoms common to someone who has experienced a terrible tragedy. Physical reactions may include muscle soreness and bruises, feeling tired and problems with sleeping, eating too much or not enough, and feeling jumpy. As a CSA victim, I have gone through most of the physical reactions and many of the emotional reactions as well.

Emotional reactions in this phase can be of two different kinds, expressed and controlled. The expressed reactions are visible and include laughing or crying, making jokes or becoming stiff or shaking. The controlled reactions are invisible to others. The victim appears not to feel anything but is actually depressed, angry, feeling shameful, or having thoughts of revenge. I remember feeling disgust, shame, or guilt while appearing calm. Other victims have mentioned masking feelings too: two of the women I spoke with, the one who was abused by her brothers and uncle, and the forty something woman who

said she was abused repeatedly as an adolescent mentioned that they felt this way. Victims may also alternate between expressed and controlled responses, and these responses may surprise or catch the victim off guard. Emotions may go from one extreme to another.

Reorganizational Phase

In the reorganizational phase, the victim comes to terms with the sexual abuse experience. This phase can last from "a couple of months to years." * How long this phase lasts depends on how old the person is, their character, and the kind of help the person receives.

During this phase, the victim makes adjustments in his or her life, moves to a new location or changes their phone number, makes new friends, changes schools or jobs, fears being alone, or fears things associated with the place

or circumstances of the sexual assault. After that, victims reorganize and prioritize their lives, making choices, which Burgess and Holmstrom say is healthy. According to them, "sexual assault is the ultimate loss of personal control." Knowing that a CSA problem exists and what victim suffers from are two steps toward acquiring help for the CSA victim.

Knowing how the healing process for victims of CSA begins is also helpful towards restoration. I interviewed a child sexual abuse counselor and she said, "There are different kinds of therapy." They include, play therapy, art therapy, narrative therapy and group therapy.

The Bering Straits region does not lend itself to group therapy because a few of the Village Based Counselors (VBC) (these are counselors usually associated with clinics

in a given village) have not had enough training yet to get one started. In the Nome area, no clinicians are available to get one started because they are travelling around the region and area and are short-staffed. One thing I brought up with the

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(Continued on next page)

Child Sexual Abuse in the Bering Straits Region

counselor was the fact that, in our village, the VBC tried to get different groups started, but the circle of trust was broken. The circle of trust is the most important part of group therapy, and they are afraid to have it happen to them. There is just way too much gossip in the village.

Another kind of therapy involves the parents and a moderator in the counseling of the CSA victim. The kind of therapy used depends on how long the abuse has been going on and what is best suited to the child's needs. Therapy can take anywhere from six weeks to six months, but the child can carry the trauma throughout their lives. What a clinician does through therapy is to teach the victims coping skills to help them deal with suicidal thoughts and depression because self-esteem is always an issue. I am so glad to have been taught to think positively through therapy, reading, and talking to people who used to be negative thinkers. All of these things make a big difference.

The clinician from Norton Sound Health Corporation says there are workbooks that specifically target sexual abuse. These workbooks include topics on anger management, coping skills, self-esteem, anxiety issues, and identifying feelings. They teach CSA victims to get in touch with their feelings and they discuss how their bodies respond to CSA. Victims have a tendency to dissociate themselves from their bodies to what is happening around them. When the sexual abuse has happened frequently, this dissociation is a common reaction.

Therapy for dreams and nightmares treat a victim's tendency to hold secrets and not communicate with people, and there is also therapy for kids who have to go to court that helps them prepare to face the perpetrator of the CSA. A child may or may not get the help she or he needs and sometimes, whether a child gets help or not depends on how child sexual abuse is viewed by the community.

My interviews suggested to me that how the community sees CSA depends on the viewpoint of different generations in the community. For example, someone in their thirties might be more willing to talk about sexual issues or CSA than an elderly person. People in their forties were told not to talk about such things. The lack of communication about CSA seems to have lead to destructive circle after destructive circle.

According to the thirty-something people, CSA was something that happened to them and they were able to tell someone about it, but they could never see themselves asking

for therapy because there is so much shame and fear of being judged and gossiped about. They talked about the abuse, but it was mostly buddies telling secrets to buddies.

According to the people in their forties, CSA was something they absolutely could not mention when they were young. If they said they were sexually abused or molested, they were blamed by family and community members. It was their fault. For them, CSA was something they told someone about many years later. They never got any help at all, and the wounds of the sexual abuse and all the problems associated with it have just festered. These are the people who have spent much of their lives abusing drugs or alcohol because they were not allowed to talk about the pain they suffered.

People in their fifties either had no idea CSA occurred, or it was forbidden to ever mention child sexual abuse. The same goes for the people in their sixties and seventies.

Many of these people are unable to get help because of the shame, blame, guilt, and misconceptions that surround getting help for a problem that is so much more widespread than people are willing to admit.

It is very hard to admit to someone that you have been sexually abused, but it is the best thing a person can do for one's self. Anyone who has been victimized by CSA should get help through some type of counseling because it is important for the healing process. Norman Vincent Peale once said, "The secret of life isn't what happens to you but what you do with what happens to you."



Notes:

* Ann Wobert Burgess D.N.S.C. and Lynda Lytle Holmstrom, PhD. "Rape Trauma Syndrome" *American Journal of Psychiatry* 131:9, September 1974.

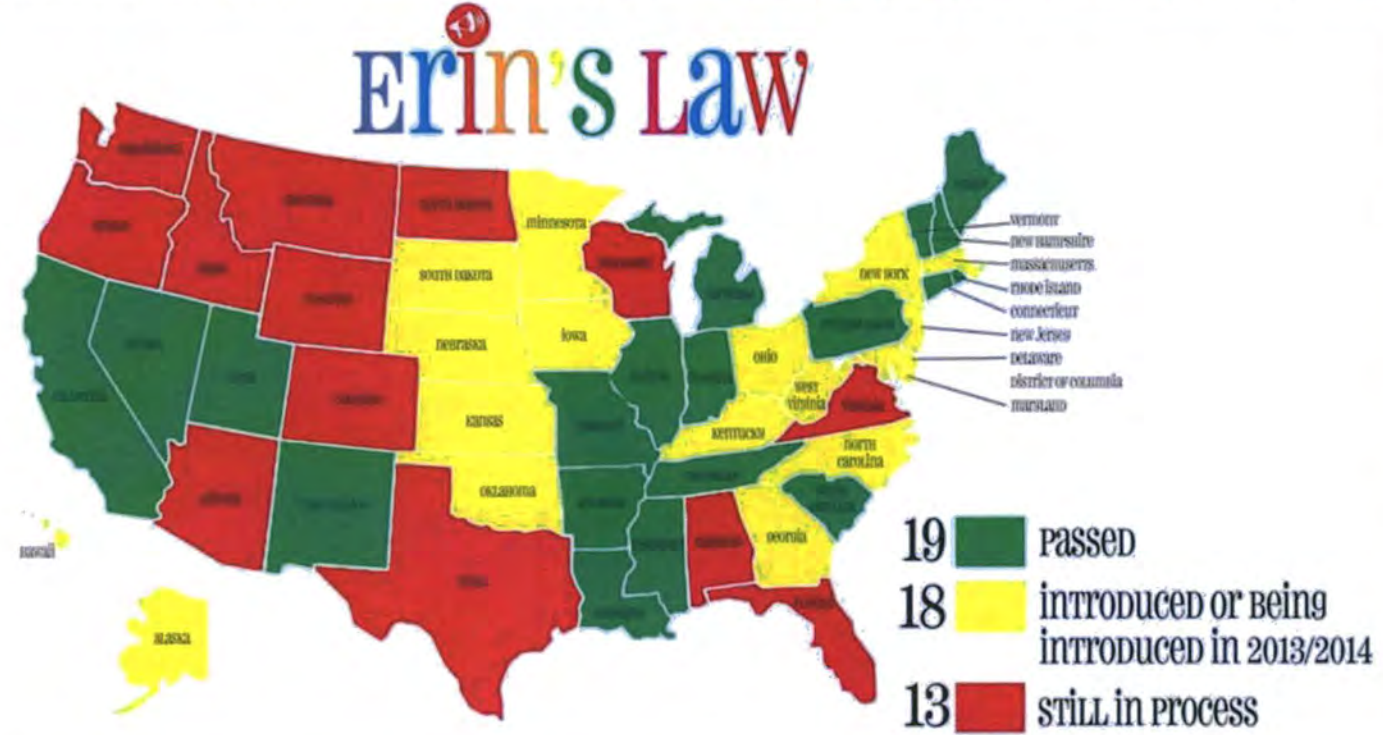
** Confidential interviews of various residents in the Bearing Straits region conducted by Karlene Sagoonick, March and April 2004.

There are 42 million sexual abuse survivors in America; 3 million are children, which would fill 46 national football stadiums.

99 percent of children know their abuser; 7 percent is by a stranger.

1 in 4 girls and 1 in 6 boys are sexually abused before the age of 18.

ERIN'S LAW



current as of 08-25-14

We teach kids 8 ways to say no to drugs, but where are the 8 ways on how to get away and tell today?

1068 Erin's Policy for a Child Sexual Abuse Prevention and Education Program

The school district shall develop a comprehensive child sexual abuse program with the goal of informing students and staff about child sexual abuse and available resources. The program shall include, but not be limited to:

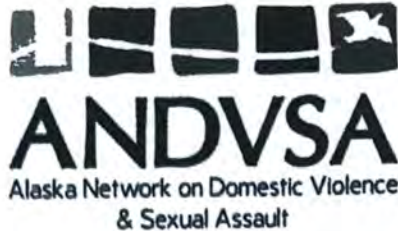
- 1) adopting a child sexual abuse curriculum to provide age-appropriate information to teach students the difference between appropriate and inappropriate conduct in situations where child sexual abuse could occur, and to identify actions a child may take to prevent and report sexual abuse or sexual assault;
- 2) providing students with resources and referrals to handle these potentially dangerous situations;
- 3) providing students access to available counseling and educational support;
- 4) providing mandatory training to all district staff to ensure they are fully informed on:
 - a) the warning signs of sexual abuse and sexual misconduct involving a child,
 - b) mandatory reporting requirements,
 - c) school district policies,
 - d) establishing and maintaining professional relationships with students,
 - e) available resources for children affected by sexual abuse or misconduct;
- 5) methods for increasing teacher, student, and parent awareness of issues regarding sexual abuse of children; and
- 6) A minor student shall be excused from participating in classroom instruction regarding sexual abuse and sexual assault upon receipt by the principal of a written request from the student's parent or guardian.

Policy Adopted: August 5, 2014



Fairbanks North Star Borough
School District
520 Fifth Avenue
Fairbanks, AK 99701

Main Office
130 Seward St #214
Juneau, Alaska 99801
Phone: (907) 586-3650
Fax: (907) 463-4493
www.andvsa.org



Pro Bono Office
PO Box 6631
Sitka, Alaska 99835
Phone: (907) 747-7545
Fax: (907) 747-7547
www.facebook.com/andvsa

February 2, 2015

The Honorable Charisse Millett
Alaska House of Representatives
State Capitol Bldg. Room 204
Juneau, AK 99801

Re: HB44 – Sexual Abuse/Assault Programs in the Schools – Erin’s Law

Dear Representative Millett:

I am writing to express our strong support for HB44 – Erin’s Law. The Alaska Network on Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault (ANDVSA) is a statewide coalition of community based programs that provide direct services and advocacy to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault, including child sexual abuse victims. In addition to intervention and advocacy, our programs are often called upon by schools to provide outreach and age-appropriate education to their students. Our programs provide these services as resources allow, but there are far more requests than can be met.

Schools are important partners in the prevention of and education about child sexual abuse. Teachers interact daily with children and their parents and it is critical that they are trained to identify signs of abuse. Children also need the skills to identify dangerous or inappropriate situations and tools they can use to become safe and summon assistance.

For 2013, the Office of Children Services (OCS) reported 2,296 allegations of child sexual abuse directed at 1,118 victims. Forty percent of the victims were Alaska Native. While OCS is still compiling its 2014 data, we unfortunately expect the number to remain near the same. Even one child being sexually abused is one too many and it is the reason that we need to pass Erin’s law this session.

Erin’s law will provide schools with the tools necessary to educate both teachers and children, providing critical information about sexual abuse to raise awareness and protect our children. We know from experience that early prevention and education are the keys to preventing child sexual abuse.

Thank you for bringing forth this important piece of legislation.

Sincerely,

Peggy A. Brown, Executive Director

cc: The Honorable Wes Keller, Chair, House Education Committee

Member Programs

Anchorage AWAIC, STAR Barrow AWIC Bethel TWC Cordova CFRC Dillingham SAFE Fairbanks IAC Homer SPHH Juneau
AWARE Kenai LeeShore Center Ketchikan WISH Kodiak KWRCC Kotzebue MFCC Nome BSWG
Seward SeaView Community Services Sitka SAFV Unalaska USAFV Valdez AVV



February 2, 2015

The Honorable Cherisse Millett
Alaska State House of Representatives
State Capitol Rm. 204
120 4th Street, Mail Stop 3100
Juneau AK 99801-1182

Dear Representative Millett:

On behalf of the Alaska Peace Officers Association (APOA), I would like to thank you for introducing House Bill 44 "An Act relating to sexual abuse and sexual assault awareness and prevention efforts in public schools."

The APOA Board of Directors recently reviewed this proposed legislation and unanimously supports this bill in its current form. Please contact the APOA business office in Anchorage at 277-0515, if there is anything our organization can do to assist in the passage of this bill.

Sincerely,

Brad Johnson
State President

Cc: Representatives Keller, Heron, Munoz, Josephson, Tarr, Gara

29-LS0258\H
Glover
2/9/15

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 44()

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWENTY-NINTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY

**Offered:
Referred:**

Sponsor(s): REPRESENTATIVES MILLETT, Herron, Muñoz, Josephson, Tarr, Gara, Foster

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

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2 **public schools."**

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11 establish a mandatory training program for employees and students, and provide
12 parent, student, and staff notices relating to sexual abuse and sexual assault awareness
13 and prevention for students enrolled in grades kindergarten through 12.

14 (b) The policy, training, and notices under this section must include

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- (1) age-appropriate information;
- (2) warning signs of sexual abuse of a child;
- (3) referral and resource information;
- (4) available student counseling and educational support;
- (5) methods for increasing teacher, student, and parent awareness of issues regarding sexual abuse of children;
- (6) actions that a child may take to prevent and report sexual abuse or sexual assault; and
- (7) a procedure allowing a student to be excused from participating in training or from receiving notices under this section at the written request of a parent or guardian of the student, or of the student if the student is emancipated or 18 years of age or older.

(c) In this section, "school district" has the meaning given in AS 14.30.350.

Fiscal Note

State of Alaska
2015 Legislative Session

Bill Version: HB 44
Fiscal Note Number: _____
() Publish Date: _____

Identifier: HB044-EED-SSA-4-1-15
Title: SEXUAL ABUSE/ASSAULT PREVENTION PROGRAMS
Sponsor: MILLETT
Requester: House Education Committee

Department: Department of Education and Early Development
Appropriation: Teaching and Learning Support
Allocation: Student and School Achievement
OMB Component Number: 2796

Expenditures/Revenues

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

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

Fund Source (Operating Only)

None								
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Positions

Full-time							
Part-time							
Temporary							

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

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

ASSOCIATED REGULATIONS

Does the bill direct, or will the bill result in, regulation changes adopted by your agency? Yes
If yes, by what date are the regulations to be adopted, amended or repealed? 12/31/15

Why this fiscal note differs from previous version:

Not applicable, initial version.

Prepared By:	Dr. Susan McCauley, Director	Phone:	(907)465-2857
Division:	Teaching and Learning Support	Date:	04/01/2015 08:39 AM
Approved By:	Mike Hanley, Commissioner	Date:	04/01/15
Agency:	Department of Education & Early Development		

FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

STATE OF ALASKA
2015 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HB44

Analysis

Section 2 amends AS 14.30 by adding a new section, AS 14.30.355, that requires school boards to adopt and implement a policy that mandates a training program for employees and students (K-12) related to sexual abuse and sexual assault awareness and prevention. Costs will reside with the school districts.

March 11, 2015

Senator Mike Dunleavy
State Capitol Room
Juneau AK, 99801

Dear Senator Dunleavy,

My name is Cindy Moore. I have lived in Alaska for 30 years. My husband, Butch Moore, has lived in Alaska for 38 years. We are seeking your support for legislation, that Representative Mark Neuman is currently drafting language for, making teen dating violence education mandatory curriculum in grades 7-12. Representative Neuman will then share that language with Senator Lesil McGuire. Senator McGuire then plans to expand on the idea of Erin's Law by changing the name to "Alaska Safe Children's Act." This new bill will require for school districts to set up a policy and training program for staff, students, and parents on the topics of sexual assault and dating violence (combining the ideas of Erin's Law and Bree's Law).

Despite its alarmingly high incidence and proven negative impact on the healthy development and education of our youth, Alaska law does not mandate schools to address dating abuse. The fact is, patterns of dating violence that start early escalate over time and carry over into adult relationships. As this cycle of violence continues, it deteriorates the fabric of our families and communities. Our state is a perfect example of this; our shockingly high rate of domestic abuse, rape, and murder prove that we need to take immediate action to change the social norms about the acceptability of domestic violence. Now is the time for us to protect our children. Now is the time to stop the violence.

Teen dating violence has affected my family in a profound and life changing way. About 6:00 am on June 26, 2014, my husband, pale and barley able to speak, awakened me. His hands were shaking and in an almost inaudible whisper he said, "Cindy, you need to come downstairs right now!" At the bottom of the stairs, stood two uniformed police officers, who somberly broke horrifying news; that our daughter Breanna had been killed, by a single gunshot wound to the head, at the hands of her boyfriend.

Since that fateful day, our lives have been forever changed and with so many unanswered questions. How could this have happened to such a strong, beautiful, and independent young woman? Why didn't she say something about the continuing abuse we later discovered? Why did she stay? Why did she not seek help? As parents, why did we not see the signs? What I am learning, is that these are all questions that can and need be answered. I am hoping that through the loss of my daughter, that I can inspire the leaders of our state to spare our young people the pain and lasting detrimental effects of abuse. You have the power to change this! Please fight for every young person in our state. Doing nothing is unacceptable, as it puts our children at increased risk of substance abuse, depression, poor academic performance, suicide, future violence and death.

Please think of your own daughters & sons, granddaughters & grandsons, nieces & nephews; as I share with you some staggering national statistics on teen dating violence:

- Girls and young women between 16-24 are four times more likely than the general population to be victims of partner violence.
- Dating violence is the leading cause of injury to women.
- An intimate partner committed 22% of all homicides against females 16-19.
- 100% of middle-schoolers thought that possessiveness and jealousy are part of true love. Based on testing done by Dr. Elizabeth Miller, a leading expert on teen dating violence.
- 80% of girls who have been physically abused in their intimate relationships continue to date their abusers.

- 58% of rape survivors report being raped between the ages of 12-24.
- 50% of all reported date rapes occur among teenagers.
- Violent behavior normally begins between the ages of 12-18.
- One in three adolescents in the U.S. is a victim of physical, sexual, emotional or verbal abuse from a dating partner, a figure that far exceeds rates of other types of youth violence.
- 40% of teenage girls ages 14-17 say they know someone their age that has been hit or beaten by a boyfriend.
- One in 10 high school students has been purposefully hit, slapped or physically hurt by a boyfriend.
- 80% of teens that had been in an abusive relationship turned to a friend for help, not their parents or an authority figure.
- The severity of intimate partner violence is often greater in cases where the pattern of abuse was established in adolescence.
- About 72% of eighth and ninth graders are "dating".
- 81% of parents either believe teen-dating violence is not an issue or admit they don't know if it's an issue.
- Violent relationships in adolescence can have serious ramifications by putting the victims at higher risk for substance abuse, eating disorders, risky sexual behavior and further domestic violence.
- Being physically or sexually abused makes teen girl six times more likely to become pregnant and twice as likely to get a sexually transmitted infection.
- 50% of youth who have been victims of both dating violence and rape attempt suicide, compared to 12.5% of non-abused girls and 5.4% of non-abused boys.

"If the numbers we see in domestic violence were applied to terrorism or gang violence, the entire country would be up in arms. and it would be the lead story on the news every night."
Former Rep. Mark Green, Wisconsin

The appalling statistics here in Alaska are proof we desperately need to shift our focus to prevention; because how our state is currently handling domestic violence awareness is not working! This is clearly shown by the statistics:

- Alaska most dangerous state in America. Alaska has replaced Tennessee as the most dangerous state in the United States in 2015. Based on FBI's four major violent crime categories: murder, aggravated assault, robbery, and incidents of forcible rape.
- Anchorage and Fairbanks are #2 and #3 on a Forbes list of the nation's most dangerous cities for women.
- Alaska leads the nation in rapes per capita - three times national average.
- Alaska has the nation's highest rate of women murdered by men - two times the national average.
- Physical teen dating violence for high school students in Alaska is 30% higher than the national average, based on most current 2013 "Alaskan Dashboard" data.
- Sexual teen dating violence for high school students in Alaska is 20% higher than the national average, based on most current 2013 "Alaskan Dashboard" data.
- Alaska also has the highest rate of suicide per capita in the country.
- UAA Justice Center survey concluded that almost 59% of women in Alaska had experienced physical violence, threats of it, or sexual violence from a partner at some point in their lives.

My daughter Breanna is now one of these statistics. She was an amazing, daughter, sister, auntie, and friend to so many. She was a student in the Japanese Immersion Program, Dimond High graduate & student at UAA. She was an animal lover who cherished her French bulldog, Edmund, and her chameleon, Cami, and even made time to volunteer at Adopt-A-Cat once a week. No one made an animal feel more loved than she did; she treated everyone of them like her best friend. Breanna was

also a true Alaskan girl who could hunt, fish, ride dirt bike, jet ski, four-wheel, wakeboard, snowmachine, and snowboard better than most guys. She also enjoyed hiking, camping, cooking, singing, biking, ice-skating, dancing, riding horses and traveling – she loved life! She was an athlete; played baseball, soccer, medaled in swimming while on the Arctic Swim Team. In the 2007 City Track & Field Championships, she took 1st place in the 200M sprint. Breanna played Varsity volleyball, winning the State Championship in 2010, and Lettering her senior year. She also played comp club volleyball for five years. She had a beautiful voice and sang publically at local restaurants and sang the National Anthem at the Anchorage Downtown Market, Anchorage Bucs Baseball game & Senior Night at Dimond High School. She played the flute with the prestigious Arctic Wind Junior Youth Choir and performed at various public venues. These were just a few of her accomplishments, activities and hobbies she was involved with over the years...there are so many more. Her first job at 16 was at Acai Alaska. She also worked at Suite 100 as a seating hostess, Nordstrom as a sales associate, a union flagger for Prus Construction, and dental hygienist assistant at Health Centered Dentistry. Breanna was such a motivated and loved employee, her boss informed her that he was going to promote her and start training her as a dentist's assistant. She was so proud and excited.

She was financially responsible, had money in her savings account, paid her credit card on time and had a credit score of nearly 800. One month before she was killed, she bought her first new car. A couple of months before her death, she came to me and told me she finally decided on a career, she wanted to be a doctor. Breanna researched the classes she needed to take and was planning on registering for them, but never had the chance. She was one of the most motivated, funny and happy people I have ever known. I was truly blessed to be her mother for the short 20 years she was in my life. Breanna never got to be the dentists' assistant or a doctor. She didn't get to move into her first apartment, see her second niece come into this world, celebrate her 21st birthday, graduate college, get married or have children. She was robbed of those life experiences. She is now a crime statistic, a pile of ashes in an urn, a memory. Let neither Breanna's life, nor the lives of so many other innocent Alaskan women be swept under the rug, let's remember their lives and use their stories as a tool to implement change.

I propose that Teen Dating Violence Education legislation be introduced now and for it to be called Bree's Law - after a beautiful young Alaskan woman who inspired so many during her short life. Through *Bree's Law*, Breanna can continue to inspire and protect young women in the state she so loved.

"It really is the secret evil that is rotting us from the inside. It is something we don't talk about too much. It is done in the secrecy and privacy of homes." Former Governor Parnell said of the epidemic of sexual and domestic violence in Alaska.

I realize that many may feel we cannot mandate another topic be taught in our schools, but given the statistics here in our state; we cannot afford not to teach teen dating violence awareness. One study found that 75 percent of teens that took a school course on teen dating violence said it helped them learn about the signs of abusive relationships. Since teens spend more time in school than at home with their parents, Schools and school-based curriculum have a profound ability to influence teens during their formative years when they are developing behaviorally and emotionally. Teachers are able to address these issues directly with teens, promote positive alternatives to violence, and address gender-based beliefs that can lead to violence.

In a study by the Journal of Applied Research on Children: Informing Policy for Children at Risk, "The Need for School-Based Teen Dating Violence Prevention", it states, "Teen dating violence is a public health priority. It is widespread, prevalent, and negatively affects adolescents' mental, physical, and social health. Thus, we are in critical need of programs aimed at preventing dating violence and promoting healthy relationship skills. Not only will this improve the health and quality of life of children and adolescents, it has the potential to curb the prevalence of adult domestic violence. We

firmly believe that the benefits of addressing dating violence (e.g., improved health) will result in improved academic performance and reduced truancy. The costs of implementing a prevention program is justified given the scope of teen dating violence, potential improvements in adolescent health outcomes, decreased need for youth to utilize services in the future (e.g., medical, behavioral, criminal justice), and the perceived need and appropriateness among educators for school-based prevention programs.”

The state of Rhode Island serves as an excellent model with regard to incorporating a teen dating violence curriculum into its schools. In 2007, Rhode Island enacted the Lindsay Ann Burke Act, named in honor of a young woman who was murdered by her boyfriend after a two-year struggle in an abusive relationship. The Act requires that all school districts in Rhode Island implement a curriculum and policy on teen dating violence, and teach that curriculum every year, from 7th -12th grades. Since the passage of the Lindsay Ann Burke Act, physical teen dating violence rates have decreased almost in half, from 14% in 2007 to 8.4% in 2013. Details of the Act are on the State of Rhode Island General Assembly website. Numerous other states have since adopted similar laws, all of which can be found on the National Conference of State Legislatures website. Delaware, Florida, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Illinois, Ohio, Virginia, Texas, Georgia, Indiana, Arizona, New Jersey, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Maryland, Louisiana, Colorado, Washington, and Connecticut (in addition to Rhode Island) have laws that urge or require school boards to develop curriculum on teen dating violence. Currently, California, Michigan, New York, North Carolina have pending legislation.

Curriculum resources are readily available to train school staff:

- The Lindsay Ann Burke Memorial Fund has produced a school staff training DVD of their workshop through which thousands of Rhode Island teachers have been trained. Please visit www.labmf.org for more information about their workshops and the DVE.
- Also, the CDC has a free on-line training for school staff.
- In addition, federal “Safe & Drug Free Schools” money can be used to purchase dating violence curriculum materials.

There is no need to start from scratch when developing a model teen dating violence policy, The Rhode Island Department of Education's "Guide to Preventing Bullying, Teen Dating Violence, and Sexual Violence in Rhode Island Schools" can be used as a starting point. This can be found on their website @ http://www.thriveri.org/documents/guide_bullying_tdvsv_amended2012.pdf.

To save teachers time, this could be setup as an online class. That way there is no cost other than the setup and software. There could be ten ten-minute mini-lessons with worksheets and a Teacher's Manual. The students can take one, ten-minute mini-class every week. If the teachers prefer, it can be totally homework because it's online. It can also be “Open Entry/Open Exit,” so the students can start the online class anytime and finish at anytime.

In a national effort to raise awareness about abuse in the teen and 20-something relationships, President, Barack Obama, made a proclamation declaring February – **National Teen Dating Violence Awareness and Prevention Month**. On 10/16/2013, Bill H.R.3297 was introduced in the U.S. House: Teen Dating Violence Education Act of 2013 - Amends the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to require the inclusion of information regarding the legal rights available to teenage victims of dating violence in the education programs created with grants to combat the impact on students of domestic violence.

In the last year, we have seen the media and entertainment taking a stand against domestic violence:

- The top sports story of 2014 was NFL football player Ray Rice punching and knocking out his fiancé in an elevator.
- The new “No More” ads featuring more than 40 celebrities, has created public awareness focused on ending domestic violence and sexual assault.

- One of the most talked about commercial during this year's Super Bowl was the "No More: Listen" PSA which featured a victim of Domestic Violence calling 911 and using the tactic of acting like she was ordering a pizza to get help, because her abuser was still in the house (This ad was based on a real 911 call).
- During the 2015 Grammys, President, Barack Obama called on musicians and music fans alike to pledge to stop domestic violence. He said, "It's not OK and it has to stop." Also, Brooke Axtell, shared her stirring experience as a survivor of domestic violence and urged others to recognize their worth and seek help to save themselves.

These PSA's are important, because public service announcements are creating awareness and sparking discussion about domestic violence, but TV ads are not going to cure this national epidemic, this Alaska epidemic. Amidst this public awareness, NOW is the time for Alaska to educate our youth to give them the tools they need to have healthy relationships and productive futures. If we don't stop this while they are young, the cycle of violence will continue.

"It is the opinion of the subcommittee that we need greater involvement of schools and the educational system in our drive to address teen dating violence." Teen Dating Violence: Next Steps in our National Response. A Report on Teen Dating Violence of the U.S. Justice Department

With Alaska facing serious budgetary constraints, it is an opportune time for policymakers to consider ways to reduce spending. Can implementing teen dating violence education in our schools save the state money?

- A 2007 CDC study on the effectiveness of universal school-based programs on the prevention of violence and reckless behavior, analyzed bullying and dating violence prevention programs that met certain criteria, and found that for every \$1 spent on prevention, over \$3 were saved in health care and criminal justice costs per youth.
- In the Alaska, the average cost to hold one young person in a juvenile detention facility is an average of \$216,079 per year. The average cost to send one young person through a juvenile treatment program is \$237,513 per year. Since teen-dating violence has a high rate of reoccurring in adulthood as domestic violence, there is future additional cost savings of educating our youth to prevent adult domestic violence.
- According to a 2010 cost-benefit analysis of the Domestic Violence Program's, Co-Location Project, conducted by graduate students at the University of Denver Graduate School of Social Work; domestic violence costs society approximately \$9,454 per victim per year in the state of Colorado. This cost of domestic violence was derived from calls to law enforcement, court expenses, domestic violence related homicide investigations, offender treatment services, medical, and reduced work productivity.
- What cost do we put on saving an innocent human life; from saving a family from the heartache and tragedy of losing a loved one to dating violence? If we save one life – one family from this fate – the return? What value do you put on your child?

If we act to educate our young people and engage them in conversations about healthy relationships, rather than react to unhealthy ones later on, we can stop teen dating violence before it starts. When a healthy cycle is learned, that knowledge is then shared with friends, family and community. We cannot ask our young women and men to recognize and stop the violence within their relationships without assistance from both the legal and educational systems. A student who participated in the domestic violence class at SELF High School in Irvine, California, clearly illustrated this point when she said, "If I hadn't taken the class, I wouldn't have known I was in an abusive relationship. I thought it was normal." Through education, knowledge about dating violence and skills will empower teens to help themselves and others. Prevention holds the promise of keeping future generations of women and children safe from violence.

This is what happens when we educate teens, school staff & parents about teen dating violence in a safe school environment:

- They will talk openly about this topic, removing the shame and stigma that now exists.
- It helps victims to come forward and seek help.
- It gives knowledge of where to seek help.
- It gives the knowledge and skills to help each other.
- It gives power to recognize an abusive relationship.
- It teaches tools to build healthy relationships.
- It helps parents reinforce this information at home and watch for signs of unhealthy relationships.
- It helps abusers learn about their destructive behavior and seek to change.
- It save lives!

"It's on us, all of us, to create a culture where violence isn't tolerated, where survivors are supported and where all our young people, men and women, can go as far as their talents and their dreams will take them." President Barack Obama addressing domestic violence

I wish teen dating violence awareness had been mandatory curriculum for my daughter, Breanna Moore, who was murdered by her boyfriend on June 26, 2014. She was barely 20 years old. If she knew what signs and patterns to look for, that it's ok to talk about domestic violence, and where to go for help, she might still be alive today.

<https://www.facebook.com/balloons4bree>

As a mother who has lost a daughter to teen dating violence, I hope to open the eyes of others – this is a preventable epidemic! Together through legislation you support, we can bring about change to help stop teen dating violence and domestic violence in our state – in our communities – in our homes.

Thank you so much for your time and attention to this imperative issue. I am planning to come to Juneau to meet with you and speak with other legislators regarding combining Erin's Law and *Bree's Law* to the "Alaska Safe Children's Act." Your support is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Cindy Moore
C: 907-244-8500
F: 907-563-1993
moorecindy1@gmail.com

Butch Moore
C: 907-242-7883
F: 907-563-1993
sushores@gmail.com

**DISTRICTS WITH BOTH OR EITHER CURRICULUM:
CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE PREVENTION/TEEN DATING VIOLENCE,
HEALTHY RELATIONSHIPS**

Anchorage School District:

- Child sexual abuse prevention
- Teen dating violence, healthy relationships

Mat-Su Borough School District:

- Child sexual abuse prevention
- Teen dating violence, healthy relationships

Fairbanks NStar Borough School District:

- Child sexual abuse prevention
- Teen dating violence, healthy relationships

Alaska Gateway School District:

- Child sexual abuse prevention
- Teen dating violence, healthy relationships

Aleutian Region School District:

- Healthy relationships

Aleutian East Borough School District:

- Child sexual abuse prevention

Chugach School District

- Child sexual abuse prevention
- Teen dating violence, healthy relationships

Craig City School District

- Child sexual abuse prevention
- Teen dating violence, healthy relationships

Delta-Greely School District

- Teen dating violence, healthy relationships

Juneau Borough School District

- Child sexual abuse prevention
- Teen dating violence, healthy relationships

Kashunamiut School District

- Teen dating violence, healthy relationships

Kenai Peninsula Borough School District

- Child sexual abuse prevention
- Teen dating violence, healthy relationships

Ketchikan Gateway Borough School District (testified against Lesil bill)

- Child sexual abuse prevention
- Teen dating violence, healthy relationships

Kodiak Island Borough School District

- Child sexual abuse prevention
- Teen dating violence, healthy relationships

Lower Kuskokwim School District

- Teen dating violence, healthy relationships

Nenana City School District

- Teen dating violence, healthy relationships

North Slope Borough School District

- Teen dating violence, healthy relationships

Petersburg Borough School District

- Child sexual abuse prevention
- Teen dating violence, healthy relationships

Sitka School District

- Teen dating violence, healthy relationships

Unalaska City School District

- Child sexual abuse prevention
- Teen dating violence, healthy relationships

Valdez City School District

- Child sexual abuse prevention
- Teen dating violence, healthy relationships

29-LS0258E
Strasbaugh/Glover
4/1/15

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 44()

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TWENTY-NINTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY

Offered:
Referred:

Sponsor(s): REPRESENTATIVES MILLETT, Herron, Muñoz, Josephson, Tarr, Gara, Foster

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 **"An Act relating to sexual abuse and sexual assault awareness and prevention efforts in**
2 **public schools; and relating to dating violence and abuse awareness and prevention**
3 **efforts in public schools."**

4 **BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:**

5 * **Section 1.** The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section
6 to read:

7 **SHORT TITLE.** This Act may be known as the Alaska Safe Children's Act.

8 * **Sec. 2.** AS 14.30 is amended by adding new sections to read:

9 **Article 6A. Sexual Abuse and Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention.**

10 **Sec. 14.30.355. Sexual abuse and sexual assault awareness and prevention.**

11 (a) The governing body of each school district shall adopt and implement a policy,
12 establish a mandatory training program for employees and students, and provide
13 parent, student, and staff notices relating to sexual abuse and sexual assault awareness
14 and prevention for students enrolled in grades kindergarten through 12.

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- (b) The policy, training, and notices under this section must include
 - (1) age-appropriate information;
 - (2) warning signs of sexual abuse of a child;
 - (3) referral and resource information;
 - (4) available student counseling and educational support;
 - (5) methods for increasing teacher, student, and parent awareness of issues regarding sexual abuse of children; *→ what to do*
 - (6) actions that a child may take to prevent and report sexual abuse or sexual assault; and
 - (7) a procedure allowing a student to be excused from participating in training or from receiving notices under this section at the written request of a parent or guardian of the student, or of the student if the student is emancipated or 18 years of age or older.

(c) In this section, "school district" has the meaning given in AS 14.30.350.

Sec. 14.30.356. Dating violence and abuse policy, training, awareness, prevention, and notices. (a) The governing body of each school district shall adopt and implement a policy, establish a mandatory training program for employees and students, and provide parent, student, and staff notices relating to dating violence and abuse in grades seven through 12. The training program shall emphasize prevention and awareness.

- (b) The policy, training, notices, and instruction shall include
 - (1) age-appropriate information;
 - (2) information explaining that "dating violence and abuse" means a pattern of behavior in which one person threatens to use, or actually uses, physical, sexual, verbal, emotional, or psychological abuse to control the person's dating partner;
 - (3) the warning signs of dating violence and abusive behavior;
 - (4) characteristics of healthy relationships;
 - (5) measures to prevent and stop dating violence and abuse; *→ what to do*
 - (6) community resources available to victims of dating violence and abuse; and

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(7) a procedure allowing a student to be excused from participating in training or from receiving notices under this section at the written request of a parent or guardian of the student, or of the student if the student is emancipated or 18 years of age or older.

(c) In this section, "school district" has the meaning given in AS 14.30.350.

For January through March, 2015

Source: State of Alaska Office of Childrens Services

All Allegations of Sexual Abuse reported to State of Alaska Office of Childrens Services

All_allegations_of_sexual_abuse
783

Region	All_allegations_of_sexual_abuse
Anchorage	349
Northern	63
Southcentral	200
Southeast	113
Western	58

783

Gender	All_allegations_of_sexual_abuse
Female	534
Male	243
Unknown	6

783

Native_Status	All_allegations_of_sexual_abuse
Native	297
Non-native	432
Undetermined	54

783

Unique Alleged Victims of Sexual Abuse

Unique_alleged_victims_of_sexual_abuse
667

(Note: some alleged victims are reported in more than one region; therefore region counts sum to more than statewide unique count.)

Region	Unique_alleged_victims_of_sexual_abuse
Anchorage	307
Northern	51
Southcentral	175
Southeast	87
Western	53

673

Allegations of Sexual Abuse Screened Out to Law Enforcement

Allegations_of_sexual_abuse_Screened_out

479

Allegations_of_sexual_abuse_Screened_out_to_law_enforcement

249

Allegations of Sexual Abuse Screened In

Allegations_of_sexual_abuse_screened_in

304

Finding	Allegations_of_sexual_abuse_screened_in
Substantiated	19
Pending	214
Not Substantiated	68
Closed without finding	3

304

Unique Victims in Allegation of Sexual Abuse Substantiated by OCS

Unique_alleged_victims_in_allegations_of_sexual_abuse_substantiated_by_OCS

19

For State Fiscal Year 2014

Source: State of Alaska Office of Childrens Services

All Allegations of Sexual Abuse reported to State of Alaska Office of Childrens Services in SFY 2014

All_allegations_of_sexual_abuse
2640

Region	All_allegations_of_sexual_abuse
Anchorage	1257
Northern	256
Southcentral	524
Southeast	285
Western	318

2640

Gender	All_allegations_of_sexual_abuse
Female	1829
Male	793
Unknown	18

2640

Native_Status	All_allegations_of_sexual_abuse
Native	1140
Non-native	1357
Undetermined	143

2640

Unique Alleged Victims of Sexual Abuse

Unique_alleged_victims_of_sexual_abuse
2047

Region	Unique_alleged_victims_of_sexual_abuse
Anchorage	975
Northern	215
Southcentral	462
Southeast	205
Western	253

2110

Allegations of Sexual Abuse Screened Out to Law Enforcement

Allegations_of_sexual_abuse_Screened_out

1612

Allegations_of_sexual_abuse_Screened_out_to_law_enforcement

897

Allegations of Sexual Abuse Screened In

Allegations_of_sexual_abuse_screened_in

1028

Finding

Allegations_of_sexual_abuse_screened_in

Substantiated

165

Not Substantiated

808

Closed without finding

55

1028

Unique Victims in Allegation of Sexual Abuse Screened In

Unique_alleged_victims_in_allegations_of_sexual_abuse_screened_in

152

Fiscal Note

State of Alaska
2015 Legislative Session

Bill Version: HB 44
Fiscal Note Number: _____
() Publish Date: _____

Identifier: HB044-EED-SSA-4-1-15
Title: SEXUAL ABUSE/ASSAULT PREVENTION PROGRAMS
Sponsor: MILLETT
Requester: House Education Committee

Department: Department of Education and Early Development
Appropriation: Teaching and Learning Support
Allocation: Student and School Achievement
OMB Component Number: 2796

Expenditures/Revenues

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

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

Fund Source (Operating Only)

None							
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Positions

Full-time							
Part-time							
Temporary							

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

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

ASSOCIATED REGULATIONS

Does the bill direct, or will the bill result in, regulation changes adopted by your agency? **Yes**
If yes, by what date are the regulations to be adopted, amended or repealed? **12/31/15**

Why this fiscal note differs from previous version:

Not applicable, initial version.

Prepared By: Dr. Susan McCauley, Director Phone: (907)465-2857
Division: Teaching and Learning Support Date: 04/01/2015 08:39 AM
Approved By: Mike Hanley, Commissioner Date: 04/01/15
Agency: Department of Education & Early Development

FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

STATE OF ALASKA
2015 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HB44

Analysis

Section 2 amends AS 14.30 by adding a new section, AS 14.30.355, that requires school boards to adopt and implement a policy that mandates a training program for employees and students (K-12) related to sexual abuse and sexual assault awareness and prevention. Costs will reside with the school districts.

Janet Ogan

From: Butch Moore <sushores@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, April 06, 2015 7:24 AM
To: Rep. Charisse Millett; Grace Abbott
Cc: Rep. Wes Keller; Rep. Liz Vazquez; Rep. Jim Colver; Rep. Paul Seaton; Rep. David Talerico; Rep. Harriet Drummond; Rep. Jonathan Kreiss-Tomkins; 'Cindy Moore'; janet.ogan@alleg.gov
Subject: SB-44 Addition
Attachments: Breanna Photo 2.jpg

Representative Millett,

Thank you for your support on SB-44 and amending it to add "Dating violence and Abuse".

I am asking you to add to Sec. 14.30.356, (b), (5) : WHAT TO DO when someone witnesses or knows of a case of dating violence.

So that it will read: (5) measures to prevent and stop dating violence and abuse and WHAT TO DO when someone witnesses or knows of a case of dating violence;

After my daughter, Breanna Moore, was murdered by her boyfriend, on 6/26/14, several of her friends and co-workers told me that they had been "Aware" that Bree was being abused.

They each said, "I didn't know what to do and if I had done something, she might be alive today".

The education must not only teach "awareness", but also the proper "action" to take that will save lives and futures.

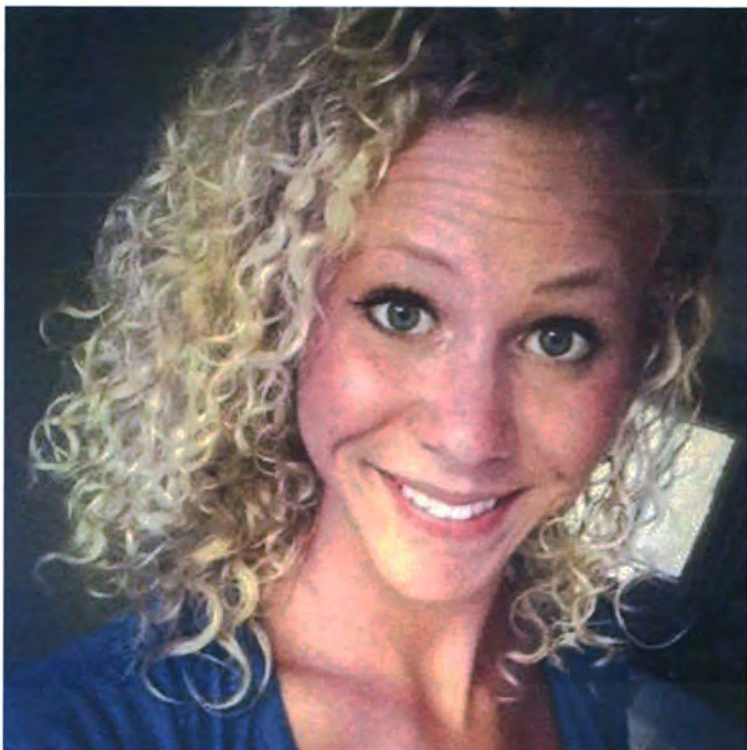
Please make this addition to the Bill at your committee pass it as soon as possible.

Thank you,

Butch Moore

Cell 907-242-7883

sushores@gmail.com



Bree Moore 3/17/1994 - 6/26/2014