

AK LEGISLATURE FINANCE COMMITTEES FILES 2007-2008 3224

105

In 2001, the last season of blasting at the Quarry, ARRC produced over \$1 million's worth of railroad ballast and rip rap. Due to the ongoing lawsuits and the federal funding restrictions, most of this inventory remains stockpiled at the Quarry. A conditional use permit is required even to remove this already processed rock, and satisfaction of the Village's concerns is necessary before this rock can be used on federally funded projects.

After years of litigation, the ARRC, Eklutna, Inc. and the Native Village of Eklutna have settled their differences about the Quarry. An agreement was signed effective January 22, 2007 under which ARRC will transfer the Quarry to Eklutna, Inc., subject to legislative approval and other due diligence being agreed and performed (such as an environmental site assessment). A conditional use permit to remove the stockpiled rock is in hand. Based on this most recent agreement, the federal funding agency has removed its prohibition on use. Legislative approval of the transfer of the Quarry to Eklutna, Inc will bring this contentious chapter to a close and create a foundation for a future land exchange at other locations.

What is the North Anchorage Land Agreement and how does it affect the current situation?

The North Anchorage Land Agreement (NALA) was executed by the State of Alaska, the Municipality of Anchorage and Eklutna, Inc. in March 1982 to resolve numerous long-standing land ownership and management issues in the area north of downtown Anchorage and south of the City of Palmer. Native land selections under ANCSA in this area overlapped with state selections and municipal entitlements. Section 1425 of ANILCA authorized local parties to enter an agreement like NALA to resolve their issues directly instead of through BLM adjudications and individual litigation. Section 1425 requires that conveyances made under agreements like NALA be treated as conveyances under ANCSA.

For the Quarry location, NALA has two direct effects. One is the general principle of designating the lands around Eklutna Village as available for selection by Eklutna to the extent it was not actually used by a federal agency in 1971. NALA expressly recognized that the State was negotiating for purchase of the Alaska Railroad and the parties agreed such a transfer would not come within NALA's control. However, they went on to agree that if the State or its assignee (for owning the railroad, i.e. ARRC) ceased to use the lands "in connection with furnishing mass or bulk transportation", the Quarry land would be conveyed to Eklutna.

What is the ARRC-Eklutna "3(e) Agreement" and how does it affect the current situation?

ARRC inherited a number of ANCSA Native land selection disputes when the federal railroad was transferred in January 1985. One of the first negotiations was between ARRC and Eklutna, Inc. and it culminated in an agreement dated January 8, 1987. As to the Eklutna Quarry site, the agreement provided that it

was further implementing the previously agreed requirements of NALA. Specifically, the 3(e) Agreement stated that "cessation of use of the Quarry in connection with furnishing mass or bulk transportation will occur only when (i) the rock structure occupying the parcel has been exhausted and no quarry rock that can be removed remains above the of the track bed presently situated on the parcel, or (ii) the parcel is devoted principally to a use other than the mining of rock."

What is the proposal?

The proposal is to obtain legislative approval and transfer ARRC's entire interest in the 48-acre Eklutna Quarry parcel to Eklutna, Inc. under NALA and Section 1425 of ANILCA.

Why is it needed?

ARRC has determined that the corporation will no longer use the Quarry for mining rock. This is because the likelihood of getting a permit to conduct future blasting is slim and the likelihood of being allowed to use the rock on federal projects, which are the vast majority of ARRC's capital improvements, is even slimmer given the cultural significance of the knob. The cost of seeking these approvals is considerable, both in terms of direct expense and public and community bad will. Given that decision, the ultimate disposition of the land to Eklutna, Inc. under the applicable settlement agreements need not and should not be delayed. Under ARRC's governing statute, AS 42.40.285(1), legislative approval is required before the corporation can convey its entire interest in land. However limited or conditioned ARRC's interest in the Quarry might be, it is still an interest in land and therefore legislative approval is necessary.

Why is it needed now?

There is an estimated 145,000 tons of stockpiled material on the Quarry floor that ARRC needs for the upcoming spring break up season and summer construction projects. These materials cost ARRC over \$1 million to produce six years ago. Without assured access to the stockpile, ARRC would have had to spend at least \$2 million to purchase the same quantity of materials for use this year. The good faith cooperation of Eklutna, Inc. and the Village, which was based on the ARRC's commitment to seek authority for this transfer, has enabled ARRC to obtain the necessary permit and federal approvals. It's now ARRC's turn to follow through on its commitment and pursue this legislation, satisfying any legislative concerns that may be expressed.

Who owns the land value of the quarry?

ARRC currently holds title to the quarry under an interim conveyance issued by the U.S. on November 23, 2004, but the conveyance is expressly subject to the provisions of ARRC and Eklutna's 3(e) Agreement. Under NALA and the 3(e) Agreement, the residual land value of the quarry belongs to Eklutna, Inc. The ARRC can only extract the rock resource down to ground level under those agreements, with the "reversionary interest" belonging to Eklutna.

What is the resource value of the quarry?

The ARRC is unable to extract the resource because of its inability to obtain a conditional use permit from the Municipality of Anchorage for further production. Any third party owning the quarry would face the same requirement. In addition, if more material could be produced, the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) would prohibit its use on federal projects, greatly limiting use, without a successful NHPA consultation over the historic cultural aspect with the Village and Alaska SHPO. While a private owner would not face the NHPA issue, it would still have similar difficulties getting a municipal permit. As a result of all this, to the ARRC, there is little value in the raw resource (the remaining undisturbed knob). ARRC estimates that about 5 million tons of rock remain in place at the Eklutna Quarry.

Describe the future land exchange needed between the Alaska Railroad and Eklutna Inc.? Is DOT involved? What about the Birchwood Airport Expansion?

The ARRC and Eklutna, Inc. are considering a future land exchange that would benefit both parties' commercial and operational interests. The ARRC would give up its rights to "Parcel C", an area of about 400 acres adjacent to the North Eagle River interchange. Eklutna would incorporate this into its Powder Ridge development. Any conveyance of this land would, of course, also require legislative approval and we would expect to present a bill on this subject in the 2008 session.

ARRC would receive an equivalent value of land at Birchwood. ARRC intends this land for industrial development. It is zoned industrial and is easily accessible to the railroad.

Alaska DOTPF may be involved in the land exchange. DOTPF wants certain ARRC and Eklutna lands for expansion of the Birchwood Airport. DOTPF has been attending the discussions about a land exchange, but it is not clear that their timing and funding is consistent with the other parties' desired timeline. They will, however, continue to be invited to the discussions in an effort to incorporate their needs.

Isn't the quarry ARRC's leverage for the future land exchange? If yes...why does the transfer need to occur now rather than at the time the larger deal is finalized?

First and foremost, the Eklutna Quarry exchange stands out as an important symbol of good faith. It demonstrates the potential of a new business relationship, one whose strength issues from cooperation and trust as opposed to the exercise of leverage and maneuver.

Second, ARRC has inventory in the Quarry that can be particularly useful in early 2007. The ARRC would like to liquidate this inventory while preparing for

production of similar materials from a new source at Curry, 20 miles north of Talkeetna. Curry production is not expected to come on line until late 2007.

Does the Railroad need the Quarry any longer? Why not?

No. The Railroad has no "long-term" right to the land under NALA and the 3(e) Agreement; it only has the right to extract rock down to ground level. However, any realistic possibilities for further resource extraction are severely limited by the Village's opposition to further destruction of a culturally significant site. The only remaining value to ARRC is in the produced inventory, and as a demonstration of good faith to overcome the harsh legacy of years of litigation and in order to create favorable conditions for a reasonable negotiation on the exchange of lands at Birchwood and Eagle River.

What does the Railroad get out of this agreement?

Immediate use of the stockpiled materials with the associated cost avoidance, and the building of good will with its neighbors, particularly the Village and Eklutna, Inc.

What does Eklutna get out of this agreement?

Expressly, it gets land and the remaining resource intact and well in advance of when it would otherwise. This is important to the many Village residents who are also Eklutna shareholders. CIRI similarly gets the subsurface rights in advance of when it would have gotten them otherwise.

Are there limitations on what Eklutna can do with the land once it is transferred?

No, nor would there be any if it were transferred in the future after ARRC exhausted the above ground level resource. The granite resource probably extends far below ground level, and the regional corporation, CIRI, will own the subsurface rights in keeping with the usual ANCSA ownership scenario.

Are community leaders on board with this proposal?

ARRC has begun concerted public outreach with local government and community leaders, briefings of area legislators, and media briefings, and will continue this effort. We have not had any negative feedback to date.

Is there opposition to this proposal that we are aware of?

No.

Are there adjacent land owners or other land interests that should be considered? (Wells Fargo, CIRI etc.)

Eklutna, Inc. and Wells Fargo own most of the adjacent property. There are also individual land owners who are Village residents. CIRI owns the subsurface rights to the other Eklutna land in the area.

Wells Fargo's situation is somewhat unique. By historical quirk, it owns about half of the larger knob of the two Eklutna Hills, which is the same knob in which the ARRC's Quarry is located. Its predecessor NBA acquired this land through foreclosure on another early homesteader in the area. NBA tried to obtain a conditional use permit to mine its half of the knob in the 1990s, and while it was initially successful at the municipal level, it too was sued by the Native Village of Eklutna and lost at the Alaska Supreme Court level. It has not made any further efforts to mine the knob to our knowledge. It is reported that Wells Fargo is trying to sell the entire parcel of approximately 157.77 acres.

**NORTH ANCHORAGE
LAND AGREEMENT
&
AMENDMENTS**

Work Session

File Copy

MARCH 1982

NORTH ANCHORAGE LAND AGREEMENT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page No.</u>
Purpose.....	1
Amendments.....	2
Military Lands.....	2
Township 17 North, Range 3 East, Lands Litigation.....	2
Mental Health Lands Litigation.....	2
Miscellaneous Provisions.....	2
Disposition of Lands Withdrawn by Section 1425(b)(1) of ANILCA [I].....	3
Submerged Lands [I B(1)].....	4
Lands Withdrawn or Reserved for National Defense Purposes [I B(2)].....	4
Lands to State [I B(2)(a)].....	4
Railroad Right-of-Way [I B(2)(b)].....	4
Floatplane Bases [I B(2)(c)].....	5
Mass and Bulk Transportation Facility [I B(2)(d)].....	6
Location of 1,000 Acre Parcel [I B(2)(d)].....	6
3,000 Acres of Floating Public Interest [I B(2)(e)].....	7
Military Lands to Eklutna and To State [I B(2)(f)].....	7
"Development" Lands to Eklutna and State in Trust for Municipi- pality [I B(2)(g)].....	7
Lands Determined by the Secretary Pursuant to Section 3(e)(1) of ANCSA not to be Public Lands for the Purposes of ANCSA [I B(3)].....	8
Lands to Eklutna [I B(3)(a)].....	8
Lands to State [I B(3)(b)].....	3

ject of litigation in the case of Eklutna, Inc. v. Andrus, A78-192 Civ., U.S.D.C. Alaska. This portion of the Agreement is authorized by Section 1425(f) of ANILCA.

Section IV of this Agreement contains miscellaneous provisions concerning the relationships between and among the parties which do not affect the conveyance of lands by the Department of the Interior.

I.

DISPOSITION OF LAND WITHDRAWN BY SECTION 1425(b)(1) OF ANILCA

- A. For the purposes of this Section I, the parties agree that Section 1425(b)(1) of ANILCA withdrew the following lands located within Townships 18 North, Ranges 1 and 2 East, and Ranges 1 and 2 West; Townships 17 North, Ranges 1 and 2 East, and Ranges 1 and 2 West; Townships 16 North, Ranges 1, 2 and 3 East, and Ranges 1, 2 and 3 West; Townships 15 North, Ranges 1, 2 and 3 East, and Ranges 1, 2 and 3 West; and Townships 14 North, Ranges 1, 2 and 3 East and Ranges 1, 2 and 3 West, Seward Meridian, and provided for their disposition pursuant to this Agreement:
- (1) Lands withdrawn or reserved for national defense purposes; and
 - (2) Lands determined by the Secretary under Section 3(e)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, 43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq. ("ANCSA") not to be public lands for the purposes of ANCSA.
- B. The parties agree that upon termination or revocation of any withdrawal or upon a declaration of excess status in whole or in part of lands withdrawn by Section 1425(b)(1), or disposition other than in accordance with Section 1425 and this Agreement, the Secretary shall convey such lands

Eklutna's or the State's entitlement, a conveyance of an undivided one-half interest (or a surface estate in an undivided one-half interest) in an acre shall be charged as if each party had received one-half acre. The parties agree that the cross reference in Section 1425 of ANILCA to Section 906(c) is a typographical error and should in fact be to Section 906(b).

(3) Lands Determined by the Secretary Pursuant to Section 3(e)(1) of ANCSA not to be Public Lands for the Purposes of ANCSA.

(a) Any lands within the following described areas which are finally determined under Section 3(e)(1) of ANCSA not to be public lands shall be conveyed to Eklutna:

Sections 13, 23, 24, 25 and 26, Township 16 North, Range 1 West, and Sections 18, 19 and 30, Township 16 North, Range 1 East, Seward Meridian.

(b) Any other lands which are finally determined under Section 3(e)(1) of ANCSA not to be public lands shall be conveyed to the State.

(c) The parties agree that the revocation of P.L.O. 5187 and power project withdrawals effected by the filing of this Agreement shall not affect the Secretary's authority to make 3(e) determinations under ANCSA concerning such land. The parties understand that the lands within Power Site Classification 107 within Township 14 North, Range 1 East, Seward Meridian, should be conveyed to the State.

(d) This paragraph A shall not affect the rights of Eklutna in lands finally determined by the Secretary under Section 3(e)(1) of ANCSA to be public lands.

(e) Notwithstanding subparagraph B(3)(a) of the introduction language to this paragraph B, the parties agree that the Alaska Railroad may become the property of the State of Alaska as an operating entity whether or not first exsessed without there being any violation of Section 1425 or this Agreement, to the extent of the lands lawfully determined by the Secretary under Section 3(e)(1) of ANCSA not to have been public lands (including any of the same that may be included in the descriptions in subparagraph B(3)(a)); if lands or interests in lands in Paragraph (a) above are transferred to the State by the United States as part of the railroad transfer, the State will reconvey the land to Eklutna if it ceases to use them in connection with furnishing mass or bulk transportation. For so long as the railroad is in operation, the Secretary shall not convey to Eklutna the lands lawfully determined not to have been public lands.

B. Section 1425(c) provides that the State and Eklutna are authorized pursuant to the agreement contemplated by Section 1425(b), to relinquish one or more land selections whether or not such selections have been previously approved or tentatively approved. Pursuant to this authority, Eklutna hereby relinquishes its selections of the

desires to mine, the parties acting by registered professional engineers with experience in fluvial geomorphology shall prepare a plan of operations based upon sustained yield. The plans shall address the volume of materials which can be removed without damage to the bridge or to other riparian lands. Eklutna and the State shall likewise agree upon a system of accounting for materials removed and other necessary aspects of the operation.

STATE OF ALASKA

WILSON CONDON, ESQ.
Attorney General

By: *Chip Dennerlein*
Chip Dennerlein, Director
Subject to the approval of
the Commissioner of the Department
of Natural Resources and the
Legislature of the State of Alaska

By: *Barbara J. Miracle*
Barbara J. Miracle, Esq.
Assistant Attorney General

ATTEST:

ANCHORAGE, a municipal corporation

Rushin G. Smith
Municipal Clerk

By: *Tony Knowles*
Tony Knowles, Mayor

EKLUTNA, INC.

BURR, PEASE & KURTZ

By: *Daniel Alex*
Daniel Alex, President

By: *Edward Gould Burton*
Edward Gould Burton

RECOMMENDED AND APPROVED:

By: *Dorothy Cook*
Dorothy Cook, Vice President

By: *Jerry Weizbaugher*
Jerry Weizbaugher
Acting Municipal Attorney

HB

215

HFIN

FILE

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2007 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: _____
Bill Version: CSHB 215(HES)
() Publish Date: _____

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Legislature
Title "An Act relating to the establishment of a task force to review the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual..." RDU Legislative Council
Sponsor "Representatives Fairclough, Stoltze, Meyer,....." Component Council and Subcommittees
Requester House Finance Committee Component No. 783

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Personal Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contractual	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Supplies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Land & Structures	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grants & Claims	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

CHANGE IN REVENUES ()	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2007) cost: 0.0

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2008 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Part-time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

CSHB 215(HES) establishes a 15 member Task Force to Review the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault. The Task Force will submit a report of its findings and recommendations about the Council to the Legislature by March 1, 2008. The Task Force ends on April 16, 2008. For purposes of this fiscal note it is assumed an existing staff member of a Legislator appointed to the Task Force will staff the Task Force. The Task Force will hold at least four meetings around the State. Travel and per diem for the six Legislators appointed to the Task Force will be absorbed within existing budgets. Travel for the other members of the Task Force will be paid for by Executive Branch Departments. The Legislative Affairs Agency will absorb the cost for teleconferencing the meetings and the Legislative Printshop will print the report.

Prepared by: Karla Schofield, Deputy Director
Division: Legislative Affairs Agency
Approved by: Pamela Varni, Executive Director
Agency: Legislative Affairs Agency

Phone 465-6626
Date/Time 4/16/07 2:12 PM
Date 4/16/2007

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2007 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: _____
Bill Version: CS HB 215 (HES)
() Publish Date: _____

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Corrections
Title Task Force Re: Council on Dom. Violence RDU Administration & Operations
Component Office of the Commissioner
Sponsor Representative Fairclough
Requester _____ Component No. 694

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Personal Services						
Travel	3.0					
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
-----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
-------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	3.0					
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (specify type)						
TOTAL	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2007) cost: 0.0

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2008 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

The Department of Corrections will incur a small fiscal impact due to the passage of this legislation. A department employee will travel to three communities throughout the year to meet with the task force and the department is required to pay for per diem and travel expenses related to these meetings.

Since the task force is set to sunset on April 16, 2008, the department will only incur costs in FY 08.

Prepared by: House Finance Committee
Division: _____
Approved by: Representative Meyer
Representative Chenault

Phone 465-4945
Date/Time 04/16/07 2:03 P.M.
Date 4/16/2007

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2007 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: CSHB215-DPS-CDVSA-4-17-07
Bill Version: CSHB 215(HFS)
() Publish Date: _____

Revision Date/Time (CORRECTED): 4/17/2007 10:13
Title "An Act relating to the establishment of a task force to review the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault."
Sponsor Representative Fairclough
Requester House Finance

Dept. Affected: Public Safety
RDU CDVSA
Component CDVSA
Component No. 521

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Personal Services						
Travel	8.0					
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
-----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
-------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	8.0					
1007 I/A Receipts						
1171 PFD Crim						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2007) cost: 0.0

Mark this box () if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2008 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Travel will be required for the CDVSA Executive Director, the Commissioner of Public Safety, two public members, and the Executive Director of ANDVSA to attend task force meetings. This fiscal note is an estimate of the travel costs for four meetings, one each in Anchorage, Juneau, Fairbanks, and a rural location.

Prepared by: Chris Ashenbrenner, Interim Program Administrator
Division: Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault
Approved by: Commissioner Walt Monegan
Agency: Department of Public Safety

Phone: 465-5504
Date/Time: 4/17/07 10:13 AM
Date: 4/17/2007

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2007 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 1
 Bill Version: CSHB 215(HES)
 (H) Publish Date: 4/11/07
 Dept. Affected: Health & Social Services
 RDU Departmental Support Services
 Component Commissioner's Office

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction):
 Title TASK FORCE RE: COUNCIL ON DOM. VIOLENCE

Sponsor FAIRCLOUGH
 Requester HOUSE (HES)

Component No. 317

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
----------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES (0)						
------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other(Specify Type-do not abbreviate)						
Other(Specify Type-do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2007) cost: _____
 Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2008 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

One employee of the Department of Health and Social Services, appointed by the Governor, would serve on the Task Force. Costs to the department associated with participation in the Task Force are assumed to be limited to travel and per diem for the appointee. These costs will be absorbed by the department.

Prepared by: Sherry Hill, Special Assistant
 Division Commissioner's Office
 Approved by: Karleen Jackson, Commissioner
 Agency Department of Health and Social Services

Phone 465-1618
 Date/Time 04/10/2007
 Date 04/10/2007

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2007 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 2
 Bill Version: CSHB 215(HES)
 (H) Publish Date: 4/11/07

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Law
 Title An Act relating to a task force re: council on RDU Criminal
domestic violence and sexual assault Component Criminal Justice Litigation
 Sponsor REPRESENTATIVE(s) FAIRCLOUGH
 Requester HOUSE HES Component No. _____

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
-----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
-------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2007) cost: 0.0

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2008 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This bill would create a task force to review the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault. The task force is to report on the council's relationship with state agencies, statutory responsibilities, makeup and geographic location, funding, and mission. This proposed legislation should not have a significant fiscal impact on the Department of Law.

Prepared by: Robert Meiners, Admin. Services Manager
 Division: Administrative Services Division
 Approved by: Robert Meiners for Tills Colberg, Attorney General
 Agency: Department of Law

Phone: 465-5427
 Date/Time: 4/9/07 3:18 PM
 Date: 4/9/2007



Alaska State Legislature

Representative Anna Fairclough — House District 17

HB 215 TASK FORCE RE: CDVSA

Sponsor Statement Representative Anna Fairclough

Last month the Legislature voted to reauthorize the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA). Alaska continues to rank among the highest in the nation for rates of domestic violence and sexual assault and the Council has a vital role in prevention, education and response to those incidents in our state.

During the Reauthorization process, a number of questions arose on a variety of issues related to the Council, including its placement in the Department of Public Safety, the Council's mission, and concerns brought forth in Legislative Audit Reports released in 2006 and 2002. The work done by CDVSA and its role in the battle to end sexual assault and domestic violence is essential, but the Legislature and the public deserve to have their questions addressed.

The Task Force would bring members of the legislature and administration together with members of the public to have thoughtful, comprehensive discussions about the Council and the issues at hand.

This Task Force would prepare and present a report to the full legislature, in an effort to bring increased awareness of the Council's role as well as answer on-going questions that members have with its extension.

This act will be repealed April 16, 2008.

I urge your support in the creation of this Task Force.



PDF Version
Publications
Injury Home



Preventing Intimate Partner Violence, Sexual Violence, and Child Maltreatment

Public Health Burden

Intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment have a significant effect on public health. Victims of violence can experience physical injury; adverse mental health consequences such as depression, anxiety, and low self-esteem; and harmful physical health consequences such as suicide attempts, cardiovascular disease, and substance abuse. Any of these consequences can lead to hospitalization, disability, or death.

Intimate partner violence is actual or threatened physical, sexual, psychological, or emotional abuse by a current or former spouse (including common-law spouse), dating partner, or boyfriend or girlfriend. Intimate partners can be of the same or opposite sex. Nearly 25% of women have been raped and/or physically assaulted by an intimate partner and more than 40% of the women who experience partner rapes and physical assault sustain a physical injury. Women experience more chronic and injurious assaults from intimate partner violence than men.

Sexual violence is committed by an intimate or non-intimate perpetrator such as a spouse, family member, person in position of power or trust, friend, acquaintance, or stranger. Although there is some overlap between intimate partner violence and sexual violence, sexual violence is committed by a wider range of perpetrators. Sexual violence includes completed or attempted sex acts against the victim's will or involving a victim who is unable to consent; abusive sexual contact; and non-contact sexual abuse, including sexual harassment. Women are the primary victims of sexual violence. Approximately 15% to 25% of women experience an attempted or completed rape at some time in their lives. More than half of the women reporting rape are sexually assaulted before age 18.

Child maltreatment is any recent act or failure to act resulting in imminent risk of death, serious physical or emotional harm, sexual abuse, or exploitation of a child by a parent or caretaker who is responsible for the child's welfare. Much of the child maltreatment field divides child maltreatment into four categories: physical abuse, child neglect, sexual abuse, and emotional abuse (e.g., psychological or verbal abuse; mental injury). In the United States, child protective services identify more than 825,000 children annually as victims of maltreatment. Childhood exposure to maltreatment, parental violence, and other adverse experiences is associated with risky behaviors, such as smoking, overeating, suicidal behavior, and perpetrating youth and intimate partner violence, and with negative health outcomes such as heart disease and cancer.

These three types of violence are interrelated. They share common risk and protective factors and often co-occur within the same households.

Elder abuse is an emerging problem that may usefully be studied alongside intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment. Although data are poor, the best national estimate is that nearly 450,000 people ages 60 and older experienced abuse and/or neglect in domestic settings in 1996. Of these cases of abuse, only 16% (nearly 71,000) were reported to and substantiated by Adult Protective Service (APS) agencies; the remaining 379,000 were either not reported to APS or not substantiated.

The Injury Center's Niche in Preventing Intimate Partner Violence, Sexual Violence, and Child Maltreatment

Many agencies and organizations have developed programs to prevent violence against women and children. As noted in the Institute of Medicine report *Reducing the Burden of Injury*, however, very few of these programs have been evaluated rigorously to assess their effectiveness and to determine which among them merit widespread adoption. CDC's Injury Center provides leadership in developing and assessing the effectiveness of violence prevention programs and policies.

Numerous federal agencies conduct research about many aspects of intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment. In its work, the Injury Center emphasizes research with direct implications for prevention. This research perspective complements the work of other federal agencies. For example, the Injury Center's focus on identifying ways to prevent the development of perpetration of intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment complements the U.S. Department of Justice's focus on persons already charged with violent offenses associated with these behaviors. The Injury Center's focus on applied dimensions of prevention in these areas complements the National Institutes of Health's focus on basic scientific questions.

Currently, efforts to prevent or intervene in intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment focus on reducing victims' risks for future violence and on mitigating the consequences of exposures to such violence. The field is dominated, therefore, by an emphasis on secondary and tertiary prevention strategies tailored to victims. Many leaders in the field are calling for greater attention to primary prevention of intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment. To prevent these types of violence from occurring in the first place, researchers and practitioners must place greater emphasis on approaches directed at perpetrators and potential perpetrators. Many questions, especially about young perpetrators, remain unanswered, seriously hindering the development and identification of effective violence prevention strategies. Thus, even though research on perpetration is still in the foundational stage, it is essential that the Injury Center focus on perpetration research to support future development of effective prevention programs. Parallel efforts must continue to prevent re-victimization.

The Injury Center's Research Priorities in Preventing Intimate Partner Violence, Sexual Violence, and Child Maltreatment

Every research priority in this agenda is important. After considering input from experts in the field, Injury Center staff identified the seven most important priorities, those that warrant the greatest attention and intramural and extramural resources from the Injury Center over the next three to five years. They are

designated with asterisks.

Priorities

A.* Evaluate strategies to disseminate and implement science-based parenting interventions to prevent child maltreatment.

Research has shown that parenting interventions can reduce and prevent child maltreatment. For these interventions to reach the broadest audience possible, more applied research about their dissemination and implementation is necessary. For example, a program's effectiveness may vary depending on the setting in which it is delivered; research should examine the impact of delivering parenting programs in a variety of specific settings, such as the work place and primary care settings, and through the media. Research to guide the adaptation of interventions to specific communities, subcultures, and populations will further enhance their effectiveness.

Victims of child maltreatment are at risk for other types of violence later in life, including youth violence, suicide, and intimate partner violence. Therefore, it is plausible that parenting interventions may also reduce the likelihood of experiencing these other types of violence.

B.* Evaluate the efficacy and effectiveness of interventions and policies to prevent perpetration of intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment.

The key to preventing intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment is to intervene with individuals, families, and communities in ways that stop the perpetration of violent behaviors. Programs and policies that provide counseling for batterers, improve parenting skills, or prevent dating violence, for example, intervene with perpetrators and potential perpetrators *before* the violence occurs or recurs. Research should focus on evaluating these programs and policies with a particular emphasis on those that attempt to address two or more types of perpetration simultaneously. Identifying programs and policies that can effectively address multiple types of perpetration will facilitate a more efficient allocation of prevention resources. Further, large public demand exists for effective programs and policies in this area.

C.* Identify social norms that support intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment and evaluate strategies to change them.

Research has demonstrated the importance of changing social norms to reduce major public health problems such as smoking and HIV. In some social contexts, intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment are considered normative behavior. To design effective interventions, researchers must first identify the particular social norms and beliefs that support these types of violence and then find ways to alter or replace them with ones that prevent violence. Even when such violent behaviors are not considered "acceptable," cultural attitudes and beliefs may exacerbate these problems by blaming victims or by supporting attitudes and behaviors that create social atmospheres conducive to, or tolerant of, such violence. Given CDC's role in addressing the contribution of social norms to other public health problems, the Injury Center—as part of CDC—is well-positioned to address this research opportunity. Research about social norms related to intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment will also apply to

other forms of violence.

D.* Evaluate training programs about intimate partner violence, sexual violence, child maltreatment, and elder abuse for health professionals.

According to the Institute of Medicine, programs to train health professionals about intimate partner violence, sexual violence, child maltreatment, and elder abuse have received insufficient attention and evaluation. Few studies investigate whether curricula have the desired impact on delivery of health care to victims. Evaluation research is needed to determine the impact of training programs on the practices of health professionals as well as their effects on victims. Factors that affect the development, implementation, and maintenance of such programs include the nature of accreditation, licensure, and certification; characteristics of health professional organizations; views of the stakeholder groups; attitudes of health professionals; and the existence of mandatory laws and education requirements. It is also important to consider whether a health professional's own experience with violence may influence his or her response to victims and to identify training strategies that account for that influence.

E.* Evaluate the health consequences of intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment victimization across the life span.

Research has linked intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment to a wide range of negative health outcomes and risk behaviors. However, little information exists about the mechanisms that may be responsible for these negative outcomes or the factors that may diminish them. Further understanding of the relationship between victimization and various health outcomes is important to guide interventions. Research in this area will guide development of interventions tailored to victims' needs.

F.* Examine the development of intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment perpetration to identify at-risk populations, modifiable risk and protective factors, and optimal times and settings for intervention.

Ultimately, the cause of and responsibility for intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment lie with the perpetrators. Programs and policies that address the needs of victims (including same-sex victims), while critically important, fail to address the root causes for the behaviors that lead to the violence. However, important knowledge about these root causes is lacking. To understand how the propensity to behave violently toward partners and children develops, researchers must follow study populations for extended periods. A better understanding of the developmental pathways and social circumstances that contribute to perpetration will greatly enhance the development of effective primary prevention programs and guide refinement of existing prevention programs. Research about the development of perpetration may also apply more broadly to areas of youth violence and suicide prevention because of their association with intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment.

G.* Develop and evaluate surveillance methods for intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment.

Few data are available to monitor intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment, and those that exist are of questionable validity and reliability;

better tracking and monitoring methods are necessary to support prevention efforts. To develop better surveillance systems, research should determine the sensitivity and specificity of alternative definitions, the utility of alternative surveillance methodologies, and the validity and reliability of the specific measures. Biomechanics research may be useful in diagnosing intimate partner violence and child maltreatment, identifying specific injuries that are highly predictive of these types of violence and establishing appropriate case definitions. Data sources for information about intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment differ to some extent, so evaluation of the methods for each must frequently be done independently. Improved surveillance methods will render better information to guide program development and evaluation. Because states and localities often lack adequate monitoring systems, research findings will be particularly valuable to them as they expand their efforts to address violence as a public health issue.

Dissemination of research findings is especially important to guide prevention and intervention activities, but little research to assess alternative dissemination strategies has been done in the violence prevention field. Moreover, information dissemination activities present many opportunities for collaboration with agencies and organizations working to prevent intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment. It is important to identify and evaluate methods to facilitate collaboration across advocacy, consumer, research, and practice settings in conducting dissemination. Encouraging collaboration among these groups is necessary to maintain the public's interest and meet policy makers' need for information to guide development of appropriate policies, legislation, and litigation procedures.

The prominence of the Rape Prevention and Education Grant Program (RPE), administered by the Injury Center, presents a unique opportunity to test models of dissemination through the sexual violence service infrastructure. The RPE distributes funds to states to support sexual violence prevention services and programs. It is crucial that state programs have access to and distribute the most up-to-date information. Research should identify the most effective strategies for translating and disseminating knowledge about sexual violence victimization and perpetration.

I. Evaluate the efficacy and effectiveness of interventions and policies for preventing intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment victimization and its consequences.

Federal, state, and local government agencies and private organizations currently invest many resources in services for battered and sexually assaulted women and maltreated children. It is critically important to determine the effectiveness of these programs and policies in preventing victimization and its consequences. This type of research can help agencies and organizations that provide victim services determine whether their investments actually reduce violence and maltreatment.

Intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment often overlap in families, so evaluating the effectiveness of programs and policies that address two or more of these behaviors simultaneously is of high priority. Identifying programs that can effectively address multiple types of victimization (including same-sex violence) at once will facilitate a more efficient allocation of prevention resources. One area requiring particular attention is the evaluation of screening instruments for intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment used in health care and social service settings to identify victims needing additional

services.

J. Evaluate models for integrated community responses to intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment.

Collaboration among various members of a community and various groups working in intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment prevention is essential to preventing such violence. Expanding prevention research to include the development of integrated community responses to these public health problems will significantly advance prevention and intervention research. Further development of integrated community responses depends largely on advances in effectiveness research about specific prevention policies and interventions.

K. Examine the development of intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment victimization to identify at-risk populations, modifiable risk and protective factors, and optimal times and settings for intervention.

The Injury Center's mission of violence prevention emphasizes primary prevention of intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment. Currently, many research efforts focus on secondary or tertiary prevention, that is, preventing revictimization. Research is needed to identify the different risk and protective factors related to victimization in order to prevent first-time victimization. In addition, research should explore the commonalities and differences among risk factors for victimizations involving these kinds of violence.

To understand the characteristics that place people at risk of victimization, researchers must follow study populations for extended periods. Longitudinal research helps researchers specify optimal times and methods for intervention and prevention. For example, research indicates that early exposure to violence in the home can lead to future risk of victimization. Identifying potential moderators will aid in designing prevention programs. Longitudinal research can also identify patterns of coping and resilience across the life span for victims of intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment; this information can enhance prevention and intervention activities. As with preventing perpetration, a better understanding of the risk factors associated with victimization would greatly enhance the development of effective primary prevention programs.

L. Identify risk and protective factors and effective prevention strategies for elder abuse.

Elder abuse is an emerging area of public health concern. As the population ages, this form of abuse may become a much greater problem. Little research about risk and protective factors for elder abuse victimization and perpetration currently exists. Risk factors appear to differ according to the type of elder abuse; physical and psychological abuse, for example, share risk factors that are distinct from those for neglect and financial abuse. Absent important foundational research, program development is difficult. Similarly, little information is available about the effectiveness of existing interventions to prevent elder abuse and mitigate its consequences. Given the limited body of scientific knowledge about elder abuse, this is an important priority for the future.

M. Study the role(s) of substance use and abuse as precursors to and consequences of intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child

maltreatment victimization and perpetration.

Researchers do not clearly understand the roles of substance use and abuse as precursors to and consequences of victimization and perpetration across intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment. Studies investigating substance use and its co-occurrence with perpetration of and victimization by these types of violence should identify key components for prevention and intervention programs. Other federal agencies such as the National Institute of Drug Abuse and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration support research and programs in this area. Injury Center research activities should complement the efforts of these agencies whenever possible.

N. Evaluate the impact of extreme community and environmental stressors on intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment.

Natural and man-made disasters such as floods and terrorism may exacerbate intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment in affected communities. Research should assess the impact of community and environmental stressors on these three types of violence. Findings from this research can aid service agencies as they develop appropriate responses during periods of extreme stress. Injury Center research on this issue would complement other CDC work related to disaster response and terrorism.

O. Describe service delivery use, impact, and costs of interventions for intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment.

Better information about service delivery use, impact, and costs of interventions for intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment is needed to support research about the cost effectiveness of interventions and policies designed to prevent these problems and their consequences. This research will become more important as more information about the efficacy and effectiveness of prevention programs and policies becomes available.



This page last reviewed September 07, 2006.

[Privacy Notice - Accessibility](#)

[Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#)
[National Center for Injury Prevention and Control](#)



State of Alaska
Department of Public Safety
Council on Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault

Sarah Palin, Governor
Walt Monegan, Commissioner

March 27, 2007

Representative Anna Fairclough
State Capitol, Room 411
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Representative Fairclough:

The Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault supports HB 215, "An Act relating to the establishment of a task force to review the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault."

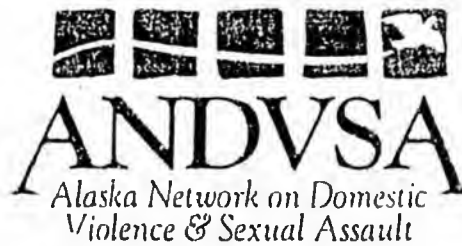
Domestic violence and sexual assault are pervasive and heinous offenses against persons, many times perpetrated by people the victims know and trust. As noted in the HB215 findings, the Alaska rates of these offenses are among the highest in the nation. These are shameful statistics. It is imperative for Alaska to have the most effective public policies and effective operations at work to prevent victimization, provide safety and hold perpetrators accountable.

The Council welcomes the appointment of a task force that will focus upon improving its functions. We look forward to working with a team dedicated to finding more efficient and effective ways to provide this important public service.

Sincerely,

Chris Ashenbrenner
Interim Program Administrator

Juneau Office
130 Seward St #209
Juneau, Alaska 99801
Phone: (907) 586-3650
Fax: (907) 463-4493
www.andvsa.org



Sitka Office
PO Box 6631
Sitka, Alaska 99835
Phone: (907) 747-7545
Fax: (907) 747-7547

March 27, 2007

The Honorable Rep. Anna Fairclough
State Capitol Bldg. Room 411
Juneau AK 99801

Dear Representative Fairclough,

The Alaska Network on Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault (ANDVSA) would like to thank you for introducing House Bill 215, "An Act relating to the establishment of a task force to review the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA)". ANDVSA strongly supports the task force concept. The "Council" and the "Network" have a long history of working together.

In early 1980 the Network helped create the Council, which became operative in late 1981 within the Department of Public Safety. The Council was created to be the agency responsible for administering domestic violence and sexual assault programs, monitoring those programs, providing technical assistance, promulgating regulations, and allocating funds. The 1981/82 legislative session was the first one for both ANDVSA and CDVSA, both in terms of legislation passed and funding appropriated.

Here we are twenty-six years later; the Council is an established administrative body with clearly defined roles, responsibilities, and goals. As a state, we have seen tremendous change in the knowledge, attitudes, beliefs and behaviors of Alaskans around the issue of domestic and sexual violence. All of us would benefit from reflecting upon how we are meeting/ not meeting the needs of victims of domestic and sexual violence in Alaska. We appreciate the willingness of a task force to take the time to reflect on what is done well and upon what can be improved to meet the needs of victims, victim service providers, communities, state agencies and policymakers.

Sincerely,



Peggy Brown
Executive Director

Cc: Chris Ashenbrenner
Executive Director, CDVSA

Member Programs

Anchorage AWAIC, AWRC, STAR Barrow AWIC Bethel TWC Cordova CFRC Dillingham SAFE
Fairbanks IAC Homer SPIII Juneau AWARE Kenai LeeShore Center Ketchikan WISH Kodiak KWRC
Kotzebue MECC Nome BSWG Seward SCS Sitka SAFV Uналаска USAFV Valdez AVV

Audit Report



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

COUNCIL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
AND SEXUAL ASSAULT
SUNSET AUDIT

September 23, 2005



Audit Control Number:

12-20039-06

Division of Legislative Audit
P.O. Box 113300, Juneau, Alaska 99811-3300

LEGISLATIVE BUDGET AND AUDIT COMMITTEE

DIVISION OF LEGISLATIVE AUDIT

The Legislative Budget and Audit Committee is a permanent interim committee of the Alaska Legislature. The committee is made up of five senators and five representatives, with one alternate from the Senate and two from the House. The chairmanship of the committee alternates between the two chambers every legislature.

The committee is responsible for providing the legislature with audits of state government agencies. The programs and activities of state government now cost more than \$6 billion a year. As legislators and administrators try increasingly to allocate state revenues effectively and make government work more efficiently, they need information to evaluate the work of governmental agencies. The audit work performed by the Division of Legislative Audit helps provide that information.

As a guide to all their work, the Division of Legislative Audit complies with generally accepted auditing standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and with government auditing standards established by the U.S. General Accounting Office.

Audits are performed as mandated by Alaska Statutes or at the direction of the Legislative Budget and Audit Committee. Individual legislators or committees can submit requests for audits of specific programs or agencies to the committee for consideration. Copies of all completed audits are available from the Division of Legislative Audit's offices in Juneau, Anchorage, or at our web site <http://www.legaudit.state.ak.us/>

BUDGET AND AUDIT COMMITTEE

Senator Gene Therriault, Chair
Senator Lyda Green
Senator Lyman Hoffman
Senator Bert Stedman
Senator Ben Stevens
Senator Gary Wilken (alternate)

Representative Ralph Samuels, Vice Chair
Representative Mike Chenault
Representative Mike Hawker
Representative Beth Kerttula
Representative Pete Kott
Representative Kevin Meyer (alternate)
Representative Reggie Joule (alternate)

DIVISION OF LEGISLATIVE AUDIT

Pat Davidson, CPA
Legislative Auditor

P.O. Box 113300
Juneau, AK 99811-3300

(907)465-3830, Juneau
(907)561-1445, Anchorage
(907)465-2347, Juneau Fax
(907)561-1452 Anchorage Fax

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE BUDGET AND AUDIT COMMITTEE

Division of Legislative Audit



P.O. Box 113300
Juneau, AK 99811-3300
(907) 465-3830
FAX (907) 465-2347
Internet e-mail address:
legaudit@legis.state.ak.us

November 23, 2005

Members of the Legislative Budget
and Audit Committee:

In accordance with the provisions of Title 24 and Title 44 of the Alaska Statutes (sunset legislation), the attached report is submitted for your review.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
COUNCIL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
AND SEXUAL ASSAULT

November 23, 2005
Audit Control Number
12-20039-06

This audit was conducted as required by AS 44.66.050 and under the authority of AS 24.20.271(1). Alaska Statute 44.66.050(c) lists criteria to be used to assess the demonstrated public need for a given board, commission, agency, or program subject to the sunset review process. Currently under AS 44.66.010(a)(5), the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault is scheduled to terminate on June 30, 2006. The Council would have one year from that date to conclude operations.

In our opinion, the termination date for the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault should be extended. The Council serves a public need and is operating in the public's interest. We recommend that the legislature extend the Council's termination date to June 30, 2014.

The audit was conducted in accordance with generally accepted government audit standards. Fieldwork procedures utilized in the course of developing the findings and discussion presented in this report are discussed in the Objectives, Scope, and Methodology.

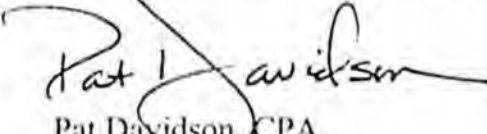

Pat Davidson, CPA
Legislative Auditor

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Objectives, Scope, and Methodology	1
Organization and Function	3
Report Conclusions.....	7
Findings and Recommendations.....	9
Analysis of Public Need	13
Appendix A.....	19
Agency Responses	
Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault.....	21

OBJECTIVES, SCOPE, AND METHODOLOGY

In accordance with Titles 24 and 44 of the Alaska Statutes, we have reviewed the activities of the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (Council) to determine if there is a demonstrated public need for its continued existence and if it has been operating in an efficient and effective manner. Currently, under AS 44.66.010(a)(5) the Council will terminate on June 30, 2006, having one year from that date to conclude its operations.

Objectives

There are two central, interrelated objectives of our report. They are:

1. To determine if the termination date of the Council should be extended.
2. To determine if the Council is operating in the public's interest. The assessment of the operations, and performance of the Council, was based upon AS 44.66.050(e). This statute sets out criteria to be used in determining a demonstrated public need for the Council.

Scope and Methodology

Our audit reviewed the operation and activities of the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault for the period of July 1, 2001 through June 30, 2005.

During the course of our examination, we attended the June 2005 funding meeting in Anchorage and interviewed various council members, staff, grantees, and individuals from state agencies. We also reviewed and evaluated the following:

- Applicable statutes and regulations
- Budget documents, session laws, and other legislative information related to the Council's operations
- Minutes of the Council meetings
- Grantee on-site monitoring performance and fiscal reviews prepared by the Council staff
- Statistical reports submitted by grantees
- Financial reports from the State Accounting System
- Other documents related to the Council's operations and mission, as necessary

(Intentionally left blank)

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTION

The Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (Council) was established in the Department of Public Safety in 1981 by Alaska Statute 18.66. This statute gives the Council the authority "*...to provide for planning and coordination of services to victims of domestic violence or sexual assault or to their families and to perpetrators of domestic violence and sexual assault and to provide for crisis intervention and prevention programs.*"

The primary functions of the commission include:

- developing, implementing, maintaining, and monitoring crisis intervention and prevention programs in coordination with authorities in the field of domestic violence and sexual assault;
- coordinating services with the Departments of Law, Education and Early Development, Public Safety, Health and Social Services, Corrections, and other state agencies and community groups;
- consulting with public employers, state and community agencies to provide continuing education programs for employees, and to formulate standards and procedures for health care employees;
- providing technical assistance to programs, state and community agencies; and
- dispensing, overseeing, monitoring, and coordinating existing services and developing expanded services/programs to meet the needs of victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and other violent crimes.

The Council consists of seven members—four of whom are the commissioners or their designees—from the Departments of Public Safety (DPS), Health and Social Services (DHSS), Education and Early Development (DEED), and Law (DOL). The balance of the Council is comprised of persons from the public, appointed by the governor.

By statute, before making an appointment, the governor receives recommendations from and consults with the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (Network) which is a nonprofit, private organization.¹

Council Members

As of November 23, 2005

Janna Stewart, Public Member, Chair
Susan Parkes, DOL, Vice Chair
Ann House, Public Member
Barbara Thompson, DEED
Karleen Jackson, DHSS
Kimberly Williams, Public Member
William Tandeske, DPS

The Council is staffed by an executive director, an administrative manager, three associate coordinators, a statistical technician, an administrative assistant, and an administrative clerk.

¹ The Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault is comprised of 20 programs, many of which are council-funded programs.

The Council is authorized to receive and disperse both state and federal funds. Traditionally, a large part of the Council's responsibilities involve administering grants made to local community organizations for domestic violence, sexual assault, and crisis intervention and prevention programs. Grant administration includes providing technical assistance and monitoring the activities of the various grantees and contractors.

The community programs funded by the Council provide a variety of services to the public. Most importantly, their efforts are directed toward providing victims a safe environment, either through housing at a community shelter or the use of a network of designated "safe homes." Additionally, the programs are involved in educating and counseling the victim about domestic violence and sexual assault issues and providing a batterer's intervention services.

The Council's coordination role and responsibilities with other state and local agencies is extensive. For FY 06, the Council approved 19 community-based victim services programs, four community-based batterer's intervention programs, and two prison-based batterers' programs. (See Appendix A)

Funding Sources

The Council receives state general funds from two separate funding sources: the state general revenue and withheld Permanent Fund Dividends from convicted felons and misdemeanants who are incarcerated.

The Council also receives state and federal funds through the use of interagency receipts from the Department of Corrections (DOC) and DHSS. DHSS funds are: Sexual Assault Prevention (SAP), Rape Prevention and Education (RPE), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), and Behavioral Health Alcohol Grant. Both SAP and RPE funds are part of the large Centers for Disease Control and Prevention grant administered by DHSS.

Additionally, many of the grants issued by the Council are supported by direct federal funds. Federal funds are received by the Council from sources such as:

- Family Violence Prevention Services Act
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

The Family Violence Prevention Services Act provides federal funding to all states. This funding is used for domestic violence programs throughout Alaska. The programs receiving grants provide assistance funds to victims of domestic violence and their children. These programs operate shelter facilities which are staffed around the clock and provide a full spectrum of services, including basic food and immediate shelter, crisis intervention, counseling, and medical/legal/personal advocacy.

- Crime Victims Assistance
U.S. Department of Justice

This grant authorizes financial compensation for victims of crime and financial support for state and local agencies that provide services to crime victims. This fund is a U.S. Treasury account, generated entirely by the fines and penalties levied against criminals convicted of federal crimes. The majority of this funding is awarded directly to programs providing services to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and other violent crimes.

- Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)
U.S. Department of Justice

The grant services combine a series of federal sanctions and initiatives—as well as national, state, and local resources—to improve the response to crimes against women. These funds are delineated to five specific areas: prosecution, law enforcement, victim services, judicial, and discretionary. In April 1995, Governor Knowles designated the Council as lead agency for coordination and management of VAWA funds for the State of Alaska.

To accomplish this mission, the statewide Violence Against Women Planning and Implementation Committee (committee) was created.² The committee developed the annual plan for VAWA funding upon the Council's approval. The Council was then responsible for funding distribution, and subrecipient monitoring, of these projects.

In FY 04 the Council decided to disband the committee, citing inefficiency and duplication of duties performed by Council members and staff. The Council approves the spending plans of the Departments of Law and Public Safety, the Alaska Court System, and the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault for the prosecution, law enforcement, judicial, and victim services components, respectively. For the discretionary component, the Council distributes the fund through its Request for Proposal (RFP) grant process.

- Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies
U.S. Department of Justice

The Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies Program is a component of VAWA. This grant was focused on the development and implementation of laws, policies, and protocols that encourage or mandate the arrest of domestic violence offenders.

The Council currently receives supplemental funds to assist community-driven initiatives in providing regional state-tribal forums on domestic violence. The forums are attended by state troopers, local prosecutors, tribal/state judiciary, village public safety officers,

² The committee was comprised of 21 representatives of the VAWA components.

tribal members/citizens, victim advocates, probation/parole and other social service/care providers, to enhance their skills and develop a greater understanding of topics critical to the safety of women and their children, offender accountability, and coordinated response to domestic violence. The training is also designed to promote communication, cooperation, and a mutual respect among the tribal/state/federal response systems.

- Rural Domestic Violence and Child Victimization
U.S. Department of Justice

The Rural Domestic Violence and Child Victimization Enforcement Grant implements certain provisions of the Violence Against Women Act. While this grant closed out in FY 03, the program provided a unique opportunity for law enforcement and prosecution agencies, the courts and nongovernmental victim services, community organizations, businesses in rural communities, and Indian tribes to collaborate in creating protocols and strategies tailored specifically to meet the needs of rural populations.

- Supervised Visitation, Safe Havens for Children
U.S. Department of Justice

The Safe Havens programs provides an opportunity for communities to support the supervised visitation and safe exchange of children, by and between parents, in situations involving domestic violence, child abuse, sexual assault, or stalking.

The State of Alaska through the Council—and in a collaborative effort with the Cook Inlet Tribal Council, Inc., Alaska State Court System, and Abused Women's Aid in Crisis—implemented the only supervised visitation center in the State.

- Denali Commission

To continue the capital improvement project started in FY 02 with private grants from the Wells Fargo Bank and the Rasmuson Foundation, the Council pursued grant funding with the Denali Commission. In FY 04, the Denali Commission received congressional direction to allocate \$5 million toward the upgrade and construction of shelters for victims of domestic violence. The Council has provided the Denali Commission with preaward, advisory input, and technical assistance to make optimal funding allocation decisions. As of March 2005, \$3.95 million has been committed for repair/renovation, new construction projects, or conceptual planning/design of shelter buildings.

REPORT CONCLUSIONS

Under AS 18.66, the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (Council) is authorized to provide for the State's planning and coordination of full-range services to victims, their families, and perpetrators of domestic violence and sexual assault. Combating domestic violence and sexual assault is identified as an ongoing priority at both the state and national level.

Aside from the operational concerns addressed in this report, the Council is serving a public need and is operating in the public's interest. Currently, AS 44.66.010(a)(5) requires the Council to be terminated on June 30, 2006. We recommend the legislature extend the Council's termination date to June 30, 2014.

The Council is still facing personnel issues resulting from continual staff turnover. The Council has worked on developing personnel policies, procedures, and desk manuals to assist the staff; but due to limited staff, the Council was forced to focus primarily on grant maintenance and monitoring responsibility. Two of the Council's statutory mandates were not addressed. (See Recommendation 2)

The Council intends to work on a strategic plan to assess the effectiveness of services currently being provided by grantees and other state and local entities. The plan's overall goal is to identify and address existing gaps in service. One of the missions of the Council is to provide leadership in meeting the needs of domestic violence and sexual assault victims. A long-term strategic plan is certainly needed to assist the staff in establishing priorities. The work plan will help Council staff to effectively plan and coordinate services with state and community agencies, as well as provide services previously not offered to reduce the causes and incidence of domestic violence and to alleviate their effects.

(Intentionally left blank)

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault's (Council) prior sunset audit³ reported several administrative weaknesses. Recommendation No. 1 is not resolved and reinstated below as Recommendation No. 2. Prior audit Recommendations No. 2 and 3 were resolved. Recommendations No. 4 and 5 were partially resolved and are readdressed and combined into Recommendation No. 1 below.

Recommendation No. 1

The Council should address its statutory responsibilities to consult with the Department of Education and Early Development and the Department of Health and Social Services.

Prior Finding

Statutory changes implemented in July 1, 1996, significantly increased the scope of the Council's responsibilities. In response, the Council's budgeted staff increased from four to eight positions. During our last sunset audit, the Council was unable to or ineffective in addressing some of their statutory responsibilities due to administrative weaknesses and lack of prioritization.

The prior sunset audit reported that grantees had varying degrees of success in gaining access to their local schools and used a variety of methods to address domestic violence and sexual assault education needs. In addition, although the Council collaborated with the Alaska Family Violence Prevention Project, Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS), on a domestic violence and child abuse workshops, the Council has not worked with DHSS to develop standards and procedures as required in AS 18.66.300.

Alaska Statute AS 18.66.050(3) and (12) states the Council shall:

(3) consult with authorities in the field, develop, implement, maintain, and monitor domestic violence, sexual assault, and crisis intervention and prevention programs, including education programs...and school curricula on the cause, prevention, and treatment of domestic violence and sexual assault. [emphasis added]

(12) consult with the Department of Health and Social Services in the formulation of standards and procedures for delivery of services to victims of domestic violence by health care facilities and practitioners of healing arts and personnel in those facilities as required in AS 18.66.300.

³ Audit Control Number 12-20014-02, Department of Public Safety, Sunset Audit on Council on Domestic Violence Assault dated October 31, 2001.

Legislative Audit's Current Position

The Council has faced personnel issues resulting from position turnover since FY 01, particularly in the executive director and associate coordinator positions. During the past four years, three individuals were hired for the executive director's position. The executive director and associate coordinators are key positions for the Council to fulfill its 14 mandates.

With limited staffing and several mandates, the Council chose to focus primarily on their grant funding and oversight role. This is to ensure continued funding of grant programs. Grant accountability and reporting is time consuming, but essential for the programmatic and administrative oversight of grants for victim services and batterers intervention programs.

However, there is still a need for a more coordinated effort with the Department of Education and Early Development (DEED) towards education in school districts throughout the State. AS 14.30.360(b) states "*the state board shall establish guidelines for a health and personal safety education program. Personal guidelines shall be developed in consultation with the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault...*" There are currently no health and personal safety education guidelines available on domestic violence and sexual assault for school personnel to use. The Council should consult with DEED, school district representatives, and grantees who have worked toward curriculum development, in creating a comprehensive standardized curriculum to be used within the schools statewide.

There is also a need for the Council to become involved with DHSS to ensure that standards and procedures are available for the delivery of services by health care facilities and its personnel. Council-funded grantees are often approached by health care providers on issues of domestic violence and sexual assault.

However, as the statewide representative, the Council should coordinate this effort at the departmental-level rather than at the grantee-level. The Council should consult with DHSS regarding development of comprehensive standards and procedures to be used by all agencies for the victims of domestic violence and sexual assault, including council-funded grantees and health care providers within the State.

AS 18.66.050(3) and AS 18.66.050(12) discuss the Council working with state departments to develop standards, procedures, and education programs. However, due to limited staffing and the Council's focus on grant maintenance and monitoring, the Council has been unable to fully address these statutory mandates. Given the significance of these mandates, we recommend that the Council take immediate action and implement procedures to address both statutes.

Recommendation No. 2

The legislature should amend the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault's statutes related to appointment of council members.

Prior Finding

The Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (Network) submits recommendations, to the Governor, of public members qualified to serve on the Council. The Network also receives grant funds from the Council. The Council consists of four state officials and three public members appointed by the governor. Alaska Statute 18.66.020(a)(1) and AS 18.66.020(b), in part, states:

(a)(1) The council consists of three persons appointed by the governor after consultation with the Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, a non profit corporation; The Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault shall submit a list to the governor of persons recommended for appointment.

(b) ... A vacancy on the council shall be filled for the unexpired term by appointment by the governor after consultation with the Network on Domestic Violence.

The Network also annually receives a grant from the Council for a legal advocacy project. The grant is the victim services⁴ allocation of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) federal funding received by the Council.

The appearance of a conflict of interests exists when a council member reviews, evaluates, approves, and monitors a grant to the same nonprofit corporation which was responsible for recommending that individual to the council membership.

It is entirely appropriate for the governor to consult with any interested parties when making appointments to the Council. However, it is a statutory mandate for the governor to consult with the Network, over the appointment of public members, when the Network itself is a subgrantee of the Council that raises an appearance of a conflict of interest.

Legislative Audit's Current Position

Since the last audit, AS 18.66.020 has not been revised and the Network continues to get funding from the Council. However, of the last five public members appointed to the Council, only two were recommended by the Network.

⁴ The VAWA federal funds are distributed in the following manner: 5% for judicial; 25% for law enforcement; 25% prosecution; 30% for victim services; and 15% to discretionary funds.

To avoid any appearance of a conflict of interest between public member appointments and receiving funding, we continue to recommend the legislature amend AS 18.66.020 to: (1) eliminate the mandate for the Network to recommend individuals to the governor for appointment to the Council, and (2) eliminate the requirement for the governor to consult with the Network on the appointment or reappointment of the council's public members.

A ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC NEED

The following analyses of board activities relate to the public need factors defined in AS 44.66.050(c). These analyses are not intended to be comprehensive, but address those areas we were able to cover within the scope of our review.

Determine the extent to which the board, commission, or program has operated in the public interest.

The Council has awarded and administered grant funds to local community organizations and programs that provide services to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault, batterer intervention services to perpetrators of domestic violence, and crisis intervention and prevention programs. The presentation element of the funding meeting is generally accepted and approved by all of the grantees. Public participation was encouraged and legislative intent was considered in the funding process. The Council strives to treat urban and rural participants fairly throughout the grant award process. The Council exercises oversight and performs on-site audits of most grant recipients.

The Council coordinates the efforts of many state and community agencies, working toward a comprehensive statewide system, to combat domestic violence and sexual assault. Overall, we conclude that the Council is performing its coordination duties.

The Council provides technical assistance in various forms to state agencies, law enforcement agencies, grantees, and community groups on a regular basis.

The Council worked on getting private and federal funding for capital improvement projects for the facilities of victim services providers. In addition, the State of Alaska, through the Council—in a collaborative effort with the Cook Inlet Tribal Council, Alaska State Court System, and Abused Women's Aid in Crisis—implemented the only supervised visitation center in the State with federal funding.

The Council has provided funds to assist in the development of training materials and participation in training events related to domestic violence and sexual assault. The Council has also provided statewide training with the regional State-Tribal forum on domestic violence. Training has been used by law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judicial officers, tribal citizens, probation/parole officers, social service providers, grantees, and community groups.

The Council provides domestic violence and sexual assault education on a local level through its grantees. The Council maintains a lending library with educational and reference materials available that are both adequate and appropriate to address the cause, prevention, and treatment of domestic violence and sexual assault.

Determine the extent to which the operation of the board, commission, or agency program has been impeded or enhanced by existing statutes, procedures, and practices that it has adopted, and any other matter, including budgetary, resource, and personnel matters.

The Council's board members have been appointed in accordance with Alaska statutes. All appointed members have shown an interest in matters dealing with the domestic violence and sexual assault. In addition, the Council is in a position to facilitate the resolution of coordination issues at the local level with representatives who oversee these areas at the state level.

The Council installed a new web-based database system in early FY 05. Although fairly new, the database system will be able to provide accurate, unduplicated statistical programmatic information for decision making. Overall, this system is expected to meet a critical need for coordinated standardized measurement and recording of statistical data between agencies.

AS 18.66.050(10) requires the Council to submit an annual report to the governor, and notify the legislature about the availability of the report. Although the statute is silent if such report is to be based on the calendar year or fiscal year, customarily the Council has submitted reports on fiscal year basis. The Council submitted the report to the governor on time for FY 02; but a few months late for FY 03 and FY 04 due to staff vacancy.

For the FY 06 grant award, the Council did not fund new programs choosing to maintain core services with existing council-funded programs. With a shrinking budget, the Council faced tough grant-funding decisions. The Council's grant award process is objective. The Council members reviewed the overall needs, economies of scale, duplication of services within geographic areas, and sustainability of existing programs. During the FY 05 funding meeting, grantees presented their financial struggle in keeping staff due to increasing operational costs, such as heating, lighting, and health insurance.

Other than occasional operational costs, the victim services programs have not received substantial core services funding increases.⁵ In addition, the batterers intervention programs have not seen any increase in their grant awards. In fact, the community-based batterers intervention programs had their budget reduced from \$320,000 to \$200,000 in FY 04. The schedule of grants awarded between FY 03 through FY 06 is located on Appendix A.

The financial schedule shown in Exhibit 1 (on the following page) depicts the Council's actual operating expenditures and funding sources between FY 02 through FY 05. The Council's funding sources are federal, state general funds, permanent fund dividends⁶, and interagency receipts from DHSS and the DOC. Overall, the Council's operating budget has decreased between FY 02 and FY 05 and amounts paid by the general fund continue to fall.

⁵ Using carry over authorization from prior year federal grants, the Council funded an extra \$513,159 to cover health insurance cost increases in FY 03 for victim services programs. For the FY 06 grant awards, the legislature also appropriated an additional \$200,000 for the victim services programs to cover operational costs.

⁶ These are Permanent Fund Dividend amounts withheld from convicted felons and misdemeanants who are incarcerated. The PFD is the main source of funding for the Council's batterers intervention program.

Exhibit 1
Schedule of Operating Expenditure and Funding Sources

	<u>FY02</u>	<u>FY03</u>	<u>FY04</u>	<u>FY05</u>
Expenditures:				
Personal Services	432,156	486,533	441,162	380,137
Travel	54,548	47,743	87,933	116,594
Contractual	544,252	536,279	539,782	529,788
Supplies	7,233	15,273	6,001	14,418
Equipment	4,474	1,997	9,382	-
Grants to Programs ⁷	7,950,647	8,555,081	8,262,676	7,742,461
Total Operating Expenditures	\$ 8,993,310	\$ 9,642,906	\$9,346,936	\$8,783,398
Funding Sources				
Federal Receipts	2,363,358	2,966,083	4,452,958	3,627,593
Interagency Receipts from DHSS ⁸	1,351,840	1,592,114	494,257	1,007,221
Interagency Receipts from DOC ⁹	155,382	174,565	174,700	157,990
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	291	507	701	438
General Fund Appropriations	5,122,439	4,909,637	4,224,340	3,990,156
Total Funding Sources	\$ 8,993,310	\$ 9,642,906	\$9,346,936	\$ 8,783,398

Additionally, in order to maintain funding for the grantee programs, the Council decided to fill their FY 05 budget shortfall through vacancies in Council staff. Although this is a reasonable decision, the Council has not fulfilled its statutory mandates due to limited staff resources, see Recommendation No. 1.

Determine the extent to which the board, commission, or agency has recommended statutory changes that are generally of benefit to the public interest.

The Council is generally asked by other agencies to review statutory changes contained in proposed legislation. Typically, Council members/staff review and comment on proposed legislation rather than developing and seeking support for its own measures. The Council discusses pertinent bills deciding which legislation the Council should support, remain neutral on, or oppose. The executive director develops, analyzes, and testifies on bills at the direction of the Council.

⁷ Grant amounts exclude capital improvement expenditures funded through capital appropriations.

⁸ Department of Health and Social Services' RSA mostly funds the victim services programs.

⁹ \$98,238 of the Department of Corrections' RSA funds the prison-based batterers intervention programs, with the remainder amount funding the administrative costs for both community-based and prison-based batterers intervention programs.

Legislation that was supported by the Council include the following:

- HB 332 (Chapter 91 SLA 2002) – amended the Council’s statute where the Council hires the executive director and the executive director now hires the staff. This legislation also placed the executive director and staff into exempt service.
- HB 328 (Chapter 15 SLA 2004) – related to certain victim’s rights and the Violent Crimes Compensation Board.
- HB 385 (Chapter 111 SLA 2004) – related to awarding child custody
- HB 398 (Chapter 19 SLA 2004) – established the domestic violence fatality review teams in areas of the State.

Determine the extent to which the board, commission, or agency has encouraged interested persons to report to it concerning the effect of its regulations and decisions on the effectiveness of service, economy of service, and availability of service that it has provided.

The Council encourages interested parties to comment on its decisions or regulations by publicly announcing its meetings. The Council holds at least four meetings per year, normally in Anchorage or Juneau. Meetings held in Juneau are typically teleconferenced statewide.

Determine the extent to which the board, commission, or agency has encouraged public participation in the making of its regulations and decisions.

The Council encourages public participation by posting the Council’s meeting schedule on their website. Time is provided on the agenda of every public meeting for public comment. Grantee agencies are allocated time to speak directly to the Council at the main “funding” meeting. Also at each of its meetings, the Council schedules time for presentations from the Network and other community groups involved in the field of domestic violence and sexual assault.

Determine the efficiency with which public inquiries or complaints regarding the activities of the board, commission, or agency filed with it, with the department to which a board or commission is administratively assigned, or with the office of victims’ rights or the office of the ombudsman have been processed and resolved.

We found no problems in this area. Complaint procedures are in place, followed when complaints are made, and files are maintained. No complaint activity was noted from FY 02 through FY 05.

Determine the extent to which a board or commission that regulates entry into an occupation or profession has presented qualified applicants to serve the public.

Since the Council does not regulate any occupations or professions, this is not applicable.

Determine the extent to which state personnel practices, including affirmative action requirements, have been complied with by the board, commission, or agency to its own activities and the area of activity or interest.

No complaints against the Council were identified.

Determine the extent to which statutory, regulatory, budgeting, or other changes are necessary to enable the agency, board, or commission to better serve the interests of the public and to comply with the factors enumerated in this subsection.

The previous sunset audit reported administrative issues with the line of authorities and undefined job responsibilities with the staff. Although the administrative weaknesses have been resolved, the Council is still facing personnel issues related to constant staff turnover. It takes considerable time to train new personnel and finish projects due to staff turnover.

The Council chose to concentrate on fulfilling its mandates through grant funding although with fewer resources, and focused less on its other mandates such as: (1) consultation with Department of Education and Early Development (DEED) to develop and implement standardized school curricula, and (2) Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS) to formulate standards and procedures for health care personnel.

There is still need for a more coordinated effort towards education in school districts across the State. The Council should consult with DEED's school district representatives and grantees, who have worked toward creating a comprehensive standardized curriculum to guide schools across the State.

There is also a need for statewide coordination efforts between the Council and DHSS, ensuring standards and procedures are available to health care facilities and practitioners of the healing arts and personnel in those facilities that provide services for victims of domestic violence in the communities across the State.

Determine the extent to which the board, commission, or agency has effectively attained its objectives and purposes and the efficiency with which the board, commission, or agency has operated.

The Council's purpose is to provide planning and coordination of services for victims of domestic violence or sexual assault or to their families, to perpetrators of domestic violence and sexual assault, and to provide for crisis intervention and prevention programs.

The Council, as the state agency responsible for administering the majority of crime victim assistance funding resources in Alaska, has been very effective with their coordination of services and outreach efforts through their grant award process. As an effective means to use and spread limited funds, the Council has ensured that Council-funded programs provide

coordinated efforts within the local communities such as law enforcement agencies, tribal groups, social service providers, hospitals, schools, courts systems, among others.

To continue with its mission, the Council plans to work on strategic planning to assess the effectiveness of services currently being provided by grantees and other state and local entities. The overall goal of the plan is to identify and address existing gaps in service.

Determine the extent to which the board, commission, or agency duplicates the activities of another governmental agency or the private sector.

One of the Council's major objectives is the coordination of agencies, both state and local, that share the similar objective of combating the effects of domestic violence and sexual assault. No other agency is in a position to have an impact on this issue in this manner. Its existence is to help ensure that various agencies work together to effectively respond to Alaska's high rate of domestic violence and sexual assault. As a result, its activities do not duplicate the activities of the governmental agencies or the private sector.

Appendix A
 Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault
 Schedule of Grants Awarded FY 03 through FY 06
 (unaudited)

	<u>FY03</u>	<u>FY04</u>	<u>FY05</u>	<u>FY06</u>
Victim Services Program Grants				
Abused Women's Aid in Crisis (Anchorage)	\$ 843,816	\$ 805,816	\$ 805,816	\$ 828,616
Advocates for Victims of Violence (Valdez)	237,598	213,181	213,181	219,576
Aiding Women in Abuse and Rape Emergencies (Juneau)	561,147	489,641	489,641	504,330
Alaska Family Services (Palmer)	418,486	418,486	418,486	453,575
Alaska Women's Resource Center (Anchorage)	215,636	197,836	197,836	199,634
Arctic Women in Crisis (Barrow)	244,703	242,571	242,571	249,848
Bering Sea Women's Group (Nome)	420,706	420,706	420,706	465,406
Cordova Family Resource Center	55,504	51,421	51,421	52,964
Emmonak Women's Services	180,855	183,599	183,599	-
Interior Alaska Center for Non-Violent Living (Fairbanks)	694,296	679,296	679,296	702,642
Kodiak Women's Resource and Crisis Center	285,551	264,326	264,326	272,256
LeeShore Center (Kenai-Soldotna)	413,389	397,401	397,401	409,323
Safe and Fear-Free Environment (Dillingham)	353,716	330,116	330,116	385,116
Seaview Community Services (Seward)	77,811	77,811	77,811	80,145
Sitkans Against Family Violence	339,766	303,401	303,401	312,503
South Peninsula Women's Services (Homer)	273,145	249,091	249,091	283,555
Standing Together Against Rape (Anchorage)	436,706	396,706	396,706	412,789
Tundra Women's Coalition (Bethel)	625,809	608,133	608,133	704,133
Unalaskans Against Sexual Assault and Family Violence	133,607	123,001	123,001	126,691
Victims for Justice (Anchorage)	53,199	26,078	26,078	-
Women in Safe Homes (Ketchikan)	557,183	517,183	517,183	532,698
Total Victim Services Program Grants	<u>7,422,629</u>	<u>6,995,800</u>	<u>6,995,800</u>	<u>7,195,800</u>
Community Based Batterer Intervention Program Grants				
Alaska Family Services (Palmer)	\$ 57,000	\$ 55,812	\$ 55,812	\$ 55,812
Interior Alaska Center for Non-Violent Living (Fairbanks)	68,500	67,312	67,312	67,312
Island Counseling Services (Sitka)	42,500	-	-	-
Ketchikan Indian Corporation	52,500	51,313	51,313	51,313
Sound Alternatives (Cordova)	-	-	-	-
South Peninsula Women's Services (Homer)	29,500	25,563	25,563	25,563
Tongass Community Counseling Center	70,000	-	-	-
Total Community Based Batterer Intervention Program Grants	<u>320,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>

Appendix A
 Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault
 Schedule of Grants Awarded FY 03 through FY 06
 (unaudited)

	<u>FY03</u>	<u>FY04</u>	<u>FY05</u>	<u>FY06</u>
Prison Batterer Intervention Program Grants				
Alaska Family Services (Palmer)	\$ 40,000	\$ 56,589	\$ 56,589	\$ 56,589
Interior Alaska Center for Non-Violent Living (Fairbanks)	25,386	41,648	41,648	41,648
Tongass Community Counseling Center (Juneau)	32,851	-	-	-
Total Prison Batterer Intervention Program Grants	<u>98,237</u>	<u>98,237</u>	<u>98,237</u>	<u>98,237</u>
Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Grants				
Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	\$ 235,500	\$ 223,440	\$ 216,030	\$ 216,315
Dept. of Law Reimbursable Services Agreement	196,250	186,200	180,025	180,263
Dept. of Public Safety Reimbursable Services Agreement	196,250	186,200	180,025	180,263
Alaska Court System Reimbursable Services Agreement	39,250	37,240	36,005	36,052
Discretionary (See "Note" below)	78,500	111,720	108,015	108,157
Total VAWA Grants	<u>\$ 745,750</u>	<u>\$ 744,800</u>	<u>\$ 720,100</u>	<u>\$ 721,050</u>
TOTAL	<u><u>\$ 8,586,616</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 8,038,837</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 8,014,137</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 8,215,087</u></u>

Note: Between FY 02 through FY 05, the Council awarded the VAWA fund discretionary allocation to the Network, Wasilla Police Department, Safe and Fear-Free Environment (SAFE), South Peninsula Women's Services (SPWS), Aiding Women Against Rape Emergencies (AWARE), Tundra Women's Coalition (TWC), Standing Together Against Rape (STAR), and Bering Sea Women's Group (BSWG) for victim services projects.



State of Alaska
Department of Public Safety
Council on Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault

Frank H. Murkowski, Governor
William Tandeske, Commissioner

December 21, 2005

Pat Davidson
Alaska State Legislature
Legislative Budget and Audit Committee
Division of Legislative Audit
P. O. Box 113300
Juneau, Alaska 99811-3300

RE: Preliminary Report Response, Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault

Thank you for the opportunity to respond to the findings and recommendations of the November 2005 audit

The Council agrees with Recommendation No. 1, and has already entered into discussions with the Department of Education and Early Development (DEED) about developing a closer working relationship consistent with the statutory mandate. In our initial contacts, for example, we determined that several years ago DEED collaborated with the Council on statewide teacher training. Currently DEED is developing modules on domestic violence and sexual assault (DVSA). DEED and the Council have already established a process for the Council to be included in reviewing those modules. We will collaborate through meetings, teleconferences, work groups, and other avenues as appropriate.

Regarding Recommendation No. 1 and the Department of Health and Human Services (DHSS), the Council has begun targeted discussions regarding the interface between the DHSS programs and DVSA issues. Many of the DHSS program areas assist individuals and families with multiple problems including DVSA as it impacts families, children, and elders. In reviewing potential areas of coordination and planning, we have identified some areas that should provide for fruitful collaboration, including the development of program staff training and the possibility of requiring relevant training for service providers under contract with DHSS. We will continue to coordinate through teleconferences, meetings, and workgroups, as appropriate, to assess and prioritize the impact of DVSA issues within DHSS.

Regarding Recommendation No. 2, while the Council recognizes and understands the merit of this issue, it is important to note that the Governor is not bound by any recommendation made by the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (Network). Because of this safeguard, the Council believes that obtaining input from the Network, which has significant knowledge and expertise, outweighs any limitations or theoretical conflicts.

Finally, in general, the Council continues its strategic planning efforts, continues to explore grant and foundation funding for statewide domestic violence and sexual assault programs, and continues to strengthen and develop its own personnel and office resources.

We appreciate the work of the Division of Legislative Audit and look forward to working with you in the future.

Sincerely,

Barbara A. Mason for Janna L. Stewart.

Janna L. Stewart
CDVSA, Chair

Cc: CDVSA Board Members

HB

215

SFIN

FILE

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT

REPORTED OUT
 MAY 04 2007
 SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

DATE: 5/3/07

FURTHER:

 DATE TURNED
 IN TO OFFICE: 5/4/2007

Finance Committee considered CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 215(HES)

HB 215 TASK FORCE RE: COUNCIL ON DOM. VIOL.

"An Act relating to the establishment of a task force to review the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault."

and recommends:

- be replaced with SCS or CS HB 215 (FIN)
 adopt previous SCS or CS _____
 attached amendment(s)
 adopt _____ Letter of Intent
 further referral to _____ Committee

SENATE BILL:
 Same Title
 New Title

HOUSE BILL:
 Same Title
 Technical Title Change
 New Title w/ SCR # _____

NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero	FN#

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero	FN#
HSS	4/10/07			✓	#1
LAW	4/9/07			✓	#2
LAA	4/10/07			✓	#5
Corrections	4/16/07	3.0			#6
DPS	4/17/07	8.0			#7

APPROPRIATION - no fiscal note

SIGNATURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:	PRINTED LAST NAME	DO PASS	DO NOT PASS	NO REC	AMEND
	Elton	✓			
	Thomas	✓			
	Dyson	✓			
	Olson	✓			
CO-CHAIR:	Hoffman	✓			
CO-CHAIR:	Stedman	✓			

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2007 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 1
 Bill Version: CSHB 215(HES)
 (H) Publish Date: 4/11/07
 Dept. Affected: Health & Social Services
 RDU Departmental Support Services
 Component Commissioner's Office

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction):
 Title TASK FORCE RE: COUNCIL ON DOM. VIOLENCE

Sponsor FAIRCLOUGH
 Requester HOUSE (HES)

Component No. 317

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
-----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES (0)						
-------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other(Specify Type-do not abbreviate)						
Other(Specify Type-do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2007) cost: _____

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2008 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

One employee of the Department of Health and Social Services, appointed by the Governor, would serve on the Task Force. Costs to the department associated with participation in the Task Force are assumed to be limited to travel and per diem for the appointee. These costs will be absorbed by the department.

Prepared by: Sherry Hill, Special Assistant
 Division Commissioner's Office
 Approved by: Karleen Jackson, Commissioner
 Agency Department of Health and Social Services

Phone 465-1618
 Date/Time 04/10/2007
 Date 04/10/2007

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
 2007 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 2
 Bill Version: CSHB 215(HES)
 (H) Publish Date: 4/11/07

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Law
 Title An Act relating to a task force re: council on RDU Criminal
domestic violence and sexual assault Component Criminal Justice Litigation
 Sponsor REPRESENTATIVE(s) FAIRCLOUGH
 Requester HOUSE HES Component No. _____

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
-----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
-------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

FUND SOURCE	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2007) cost: 0.0

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2008 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This bill would create a task force to review the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault. The task force is to report on the council's relationship with state agencies, statutory responsibilities, makeup and geographic location, funding, and mission. This proposed legislation should not have a significant fiscal impact on the Department of Law.

Prepared by: Robert Moiners, Admin. Services Manager
 Division: Administrative Services Division
 Approved by: Robert Moiners for Talis Colberg, Attorney General
 Agency: Department of Law

Phone: 465-5427
 Date/Time: 4/9/07 3:18 PM
 Date: 4/9/2007

FISCAL NOTE

REPORTED OUT
MAY 04 2007
SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

STATE OF ALASKA
2007 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 5
Bill Version: CSHB 215(HES)
(H) Publish Date: 4/23/07

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Legislature
Title: "An Act relating to the establishment of a task force to review the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual..." RDU: Legislative Council
Sponsor: "Representatives Fairclough, Stoltze, Meyer,....." Component: Council and Subcommittees
Requester: House Finance Committee Component No.: 783

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Personal Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contractual	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Supplies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Land & Structures	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grants & Claims	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

CHANGE IN REVENUES ()	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2007) cost: 0.0

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2008 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Part-time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

CSHB 215(HES) establishes a 15 member Task Force to Review the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault. The Task Force will submit a report of its findings and recommendations about the Council to the Legislature by March 1, 2008. The Task Force ends on April 16, 2008. For purposes of this fiscal note it is assumed an existing staff member of a Legislator appointed to the Task Force will staff the Task Force. The Task Force will hold at least four meetings around the State. Travel and per diem for the six Legislators appointed to the Task Force will be absorbed within existing budgets. Travel for the other members of the Task Force will be paid for by Executive Branch Departments. The Legislative Affairs Agency will absorb the cost for teleconferencing the meetings and the Legislative Printshop will print the report.

Prepared by: Karla Schofield, Deputy Director Phone: 465-6626
Division: Legislative Affairs Agency Date/Time: 4/16/07 2:12 PM
Approved by: Pamela Varri, Executive Director Date: 4/16/2007
Agency: Legislative Affairs Agency

FISCAL NOTE

REPORTED OUT
MAY 04 2007
SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

STATE OF ALASKA
2007 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 6
Bill Version: C5HB 215(HES)
(H) Publish Date: 4/23/2007

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Corrections
Title: Task Force Re: Council on Dom. Violence RDU: Administration & Operations
Component: Office of the Commissioner
Sponsor: Representative Fairclough
Requester: _____ Component No.: 694

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Personal Services						
Travel	3.0					
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
-----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
-------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

FUND SOURCE	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
100? Federal Receipts						
100? GF Match						
100? GF	3.0					
100? GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (specify type)						
TOTAL	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2007) cost: 0.0
Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2008 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)
The Department of Corrections will incur a small fiscal impact due to the passage of this legislation. A department employee will travel to three communities throughout the year to meet with the task force and the department is required to pay for per diem and travel expenses related to these meetings.

Since the task force is set to sunset on April 16, 2008, the department will only incur costs in FY 08.

Prepared by: House Finance Committee Phone: 465-4945
Division: _____ Date/Time: 04/16/07 2:03 P.M.
Approved by: Representative Meyer Date: 4/16/2007
Representative Chenault

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2007 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 7
Bill Version: CSHB 215(HES)
(H) Publish Date: 4/23/07

Revision Date/Time (CORRECTED): 4/17/2007 10:13 Dept. Affected: Public Safety
Title "An Act relating to the establishment of a task force RDU CDVSA
to review the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault." Component CDVSA
Sponsor Representative Fairclough
Requester House Finance Component No. 521

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Personal Services						
Travel	8.0					
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
----------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	8.0					
1007 I/A Receipts						
1171 PFD Crim						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2007) cost: 0.0

Mark this box () if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2008 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Travel will be required for the CDVSA Executive Director, the Commissioner of Public Safety, two public members, and the Executive Director of ANDVSA to attend task force meetings. This fiscal note is an estimate of the travel costs for four meetings, one each in Anchorage, Juneau, Fairbanks, and a rural location.

Prepared by: Chris Ashenbrenner, Interim Program Administrator Phone 465-5504
Division: Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Date/Time 4/17/07 10:13 AM
Approved by: Commissioner Walt Monegan Date 4/17/2007
Agency: Department of Public Safety

Attention: Miles
Of Senator Stedman's office
RE: Amend. #1 HB 215
Date: 5/4/07 Time: 11:00 AM

The attached Senate Finance CS incorporates the amendment(s) your boss sponsored. Please review and approve so the bill can be forwarded to the Senate Secretary.

The CS is your copy.

Thanks,
Senate Finance Secretary
Mindy #4935
Robin #2618

*Verbal
OK
from
Miles*

Approved: _____
(please initial)

Return ASAP

SENATE CS FOR CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 215(FIN)
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWENTY-FIFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Offered:
Referred:

Sponsor(s): REPRESENTATIVES FAIRCLOUGH, Stoltze, Meyer, Nelson, Kerttula, Joule, Lynn, Salmon, Gatto, Johnson, Roses, Dahlstrom, Seaton, Johansen

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act relating to the establishment of a task force to review the Council on Domestic
2 Violence and Sexual Assault."

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 FINDINGS. The legislature finds that

7 (1) for the past decade, Alaska has ranked among the top five states in the
8 nation in per capita domestic violence rates;

9 (2) in 2002, 2003, and 2004, Alaska had the dishonorable distinction of having
10 the highest rate of women murdered by men, and this rate was more than double the rate at
11 which women were murdered by men in the state with the second highest rate;

12 (3) for the last 27 years, Alaska has ranked among the top five states in the
13 nation for rape and sexual assault;

14 (4) the Twelfth Alaska State Legislature established the Council on Domestic

1 Violence and Sexual Assault in 1981 and placed it in the Department of Public Safety, with a
2 mission to reduce the causes and incidence of interpersonal violence in the state;

3 (5) the council collects valuable state-specific data on domestic violence and
4 sexual assault;

5 (6) the council currently serves the state by planning and coordinating services
6 for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault;

7 (7) the council is the recipient of both state and federal funds and serves as the
8 conduit for these funds to community-based victims' services, batterers' programs, and prison-
9 based batterers' programs; and

10 (8) staff turnover, reports on grant management, office location, division
11 location, selection of council members, and coordination with other state agencies have been
12 the subject of questions.

13 * Sec. 2. The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to
14 read:

15 TASK FORCE TO REVIEW COUNCIL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND
16 SEXUAL ASSAULT. (a) There is established in the legislative branch of state government
17 the Task Force to Review the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault. The task
18 force is composed of the following 15 members:

19 (1) three members appointed by the president of the senate from among the
20 members of the senate;

21 (2) three members appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives
22 from among the members of the house of representatives;

23 (3) two members appointed by the governor who are citizens involved with, or
24 who have a history of involvement in, the delivery of services to victims of domestic violence
25 and sexual assault, one of whom shall be from a community with a population of less than
26 2,500 and one of whom shall be from a community with a population of 2,500 or more;

27 (4) one member appointed by the governor from each of the following:

28 (A) the Department of Law;

29 (B) the Department of Corrections;

30 (C) the Department of Education and Early Development;

31 (D) the Department of Health and Social Services; and

1 (E) the Department of Public Safety;

2 (5) the director of the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault
3 serving ex officio; and

4 (6) the director of the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual
5 Assault serving ex officio.

6 (b) The members of the task force shall select a chair from among the members who
7 shall serve as a facilitator and nonvoting member except in the case of a tie vote.

8 (c) The task force shall consider and develop recommendations that address

9 (1) the council's relationship and consultation with other state agencies;

10 (2) the statutory responsibilities and priorities of the council;

11 (3) the appointment process for members of the council;

12 (4) the location of the council within the state administrative structure;

13 (5) the council's compliance with grant management requirements; and

14 (6) the council's mission, and the focus of the council's mission on prevention,
15 intervention, crisis response, and perpetrator accountability.

16 (d) The task force shall examine "Preventing Intimate Partner Violence, Sexual
17 Violence and Child Maltreatment," which is available on the Centers for Disease Control and
18 Prevention Internet website, for best practices and shall make recommendations about those
19 practices that should be implemented by the council.

20 (e) The task force shall meet a minimum of at least once in the following cities:
21 Juneau, Anchorage, Fairbanks, and a rural community of the state.

22 (f) Members of the task force shall be entitled to the per diem and travel expenses
23 allowed under AS 39.20.180. Each department shall pay the per diem and travel expenses for
24 its representative or representatives to the task force. The Department of Public Safety shall
25 pay the per diem and travel expenses for the two public members of the task force and the
26 director of the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault.

27 (g) The Legislative Affairs Agency shall provide a staff member and other resources,
28 as necessary, to the task force.

29 (h) The task force shall submit a report of its findings and shall make
30 recommendations regarding the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault to the
31 legislature by March 1, 2008.

Language
Removed

1 * Sec. 3. This Act is repealed on April 16, 2008.



Official Business

Alaska State Senate

Senate Finance Committee

Mail Stop 3000
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-3000

FAX COVER SHEET

DATE: 4 May 2007 TIME: 10:05am

TO: Legal Services

NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING COVER SHEET: 2

FROM: ROBIN PAUL
SENATE FINANCE CMTE. ASST. SECRETARY
PHONE: 465-2618
FAX: 465-2187

NOTES: Final Please

SCS CS HB 215 (FIN)

25-LS0681\ E

plus 1 amendment - attached

Thx
Crundey

1120215b

1 (E) the Department of Public Safety;

2 (5) the director of the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault
3 serving ex officio; and

4 (6) the director of the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual
5 Assault serving ex officio.

6 (b) The members of the task force shall select a chair from among the members who
7 shall serve as a facilitator and nonvoting member except in the case of a tie vote.

8 (c) The task force shall consider and develop recommendations that address

9 (1) the council's relationship and consultation with other state agencies;

10 (2) the statutory responsibilities and priorities of the council;

11 (3) the appointment process for members of the council;

12 ~~(4) the geographic location of the council's office;~~

13 (5) the location of the council within the state administrative structure;

14 (6) the council's compliance with grant management requirements; and

15 (7) the council's mission, and the focus of the council's mission on prevention,
16 intervention, crisis response, and perpetrator accountability.

17 (d) The task force shall examine "Preventing Intimate Partner Violence, Sexual
18 Violence and Child Maltreatment," which is available on the Centers for Disease Control and
19 Prevention Internet website, for best practices and shall make recommendations about those
20 practices that should be implemented by the council.

21 (e) The task force shall meet a minimum of at least once in the following cities:
22 Juneau, Anchorage, Fairbanks, and a rural community of the state.

23 (f) Members of the task force shall be entitled to the per diem and travel expenses
24 allowed under AS 39.20.180. Each department shall pay the per diem and travel expenses for
25 its representative or representatives to the task force. The Department of Public Safety shall
26 pay the per diem and travel expenses for the two public members of the task force and the
27 director of the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault.

28 (g) The Legislative Affairs Agency shall provide a staff member and other resources,
29 as necessary, to the task force.

30 (h) The task force shall submit a report of its findings and shall make
31 recommendations regarding the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault to the

- 1 legislature by March 1, 2008.
- 2 * Sec. 3. This Act is repealed on April 16, 2008.

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

5/4/2007

COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	HB 215		
Amendment	#1		
Motion	to adopt		
<u>Motion by</u>	Elton		
<u>Objection by</u>	Stedman / Dyson		
<u>Removed</u>	✓		
<u>Second Objection by</u>	Dyson		
<u>Committee Member</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Vote</u>	<u>N</u>
Senator Thomas	✓		
Senator Dyson			✓
Senator Elton	✓		
Senator Huggins	—		—
Senator Olson	✓		
Co-Chair Hoffman	✓		
Co-Chair Stedman			✓
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea	4		
Nay	2		
Absent			
<u>MOTION</u>	PASSED		

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
5 / 4 / 2007 COMMITTEE ACTION

Bill Number	HB 215		
Amendment			
Motion	to report from Committee		
<u>Motion by</u>	Hoffman		
<u>Objection by</u>	Elton		
<u>Removed</u>	✓		
<u>Second Objection by</u>	Olson ✓		
<u>Committee Member</u>	Y	<u>Vote</u>	N
Senator Elton			
Senator Huggins			
Senator Olson			
Senator Thomas			
Senator Dyson			
Co-Chair Hoffman			
Co-Chair Stedman			
<u>Tally</u>			
Yea			
Nay			
Absent			
<u>MOTION</u>	PASSED		



Alaska State Legislature

Representative Anna Fairclough – House District 17

HB 215 TASK FORCE RE: CDVSA

Sponsor Statement Representative Anna Fairclough

Last month the Legislature voted to reauthorize the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA). Alaska continues to rank among the highest in the nation for rates of domestic violence and sexual assault and the Council has a vital role in prevention, education and response to those incidents in our state.

During the Reauthorization process, a number of questions arose on a variety of issues related to the Council, including its placement in the Department of Public Safety, the Council's mission, and concerns brought forth in Legislative Audit Reports released in 2006 and 2002. The work done by CDVSA and its role in the battle to end sexual assault and domestic violence is essential, but the Legislature and the public deserve to have their questions addressed.

The Task Force would bring members of the legislature and administration together with members of the public to have thoughtful, comprehensive discussions about the Council and the issues at hand.

This Task Force would prepare and present a report to the full legislature, in an effort to bring increased awareness of the Council's role as well as answer on-going questions that members have with its extension.

This act will be repealed April 16, 2008.

I urge your support in the creation of this Task Force.



PDF Version
Publications
Injury Home



Preventing Intimate Partner Violence, Sexual Violence, and Child Maltreatment

Public Health Burden

Intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment have a significant effect on public health. Victims of violence can experience physical injury; adverse mental health consequences such as depression, anxiety, and low self-esteem; and harmful physical health consequences such as suicide attempts, cardiovascular disease, and substance abuse. Any of these consequences can lead to hospitalization, disability, or death.

Intimate partner violence is actual or threatened physical, sexual, psychological, or emotional abuse by a current or former spouse (including common-law spouse), dating partner, or boyfriend or girlfriend. Intimate partners can be of the same or opposite sex. Nearly 25% of women have been raped and/or physically assaulted by an intimate partner and more than 40% of the women who experience partner rapes and physical assault sustain a physical injury. Women experience more chronic and injurious assaults from intimate partner violence than men.

Sexual violence is committed by an intimate or non-intimate perpetrator such as a spouse, family member, person in position of power or trust, friend, acquaintance, or stranger. Although there is some overlap between intimate partner violence and sexual violence, sexual violence is committed by a wider range of perpetrators. Sexual violence includes completed or attempted sex acts against the victim's will or involving a victim who is unable to consent; abusive sexual contact; and non-contact sexual abuse, including sexual harassment. Women are the primary victims of sexual violence. Approximately 15% to 25% of women experience an attempted or completed rape at some time in their lives. More than half of the women reporting rape are sexually assaulted before age 18.

Child maltreatment is any recent act or failure to act resulting in imminent risk of death, serious physical or emotional harm, sexual abuse, or exploitation of a child by a parent or caretaker who is responsible for the child's welfare. Much of the child maltreatment field divides child maltreatment into four categories: physical abuse, child neglect, sexual abuse, and emotional abuse (e.g., psychological or verbal abuse; mental injury). In the United States, child protective services identify more than 825,000 children annually as victims of maltreatment. Childhood exposure to maltreatment, parental violence, and other adverse experiences is associated with risky behaviors, such as smoking, overeating, suicidal behavior, and perpetrating youth and intimate partner violence, and with negative health outcomes such as heart disease and cancer.

These three types of violence are interrelated. They share common risk and protective factors and often co-occur within the same households.

Elder abuse is an emerging problem that may usefully be studied alongside intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment. Although data are poor, the best national estimate is that nearly 450,000 people ages 60 and older experienced abuse and/or neglect in domestic settings in 1996. Of these cases of abuse, only 16% (nearly 71,000) were reported to and substantiated by Adult Protective Service (APS) agencies; the remaining 379,000 were either not reported to APS or not substantiated.

The Injury Center's Niche in Preventing Intimate Partner Violence, Sexual Violence, and Child Maltreatment

Many agencies and organizations have developed programs to prevent violence against women and children. As noted in the Institute of Medicine report *Reducing the Burden of Injury*, however, very few of these programs have been evaluated rigorously to assess their effectiveness and to determine which among them merit widespread adoption. CDC's Injury Center provides leadership in developing and assessing the effectiveness of violence prevention programs and policies.

Numerous federal agencies conduct research about many aspects of intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment. In its work, the Injury Center emphasizes research with direct implications for prevention. This research perspective complements the work of other federal agencies. For example, the Injury Center's focus on identifying ways to prevent the development of perpetration of intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment complements the U.S. Department of Justice's focus on persons already charged with violent offenses associated with these behaviors. The Injury Center's focus on applied dimensions of prevention in these areas complements the National Institutes of Health's focus on basic scientific questions.

Currently, efforts to prevent or intervene in intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment focus on reducing victims' risks for future violence and on mitigating the consequences of exposures to such violence. The field is dominated, therefore, by an emphasis on secondary and tertiary prevention strategies tailored to victims. Many leaders in the field are calling for greater attention to primary prevention of intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment. To prevent these types of violence from occurring in the first place, researchers and practitioners must place greater emphasis on approaches directed at perpetrators and potential perpetrators. Many questions, especially about young perpetrators, remain unanswered, seriously hindering the development and identification of effective violence prevention strategies. Thus, even though research on perpetration is still in the foundational stage, it is essential that the Injury Center focus on perpetration research to support future development of effective prevention programs. Parallel efforts must continue to prevent re-victimization.

The Injury Center's Research Priorities in Preventing Intimate Partner Violence, Sexual Violence, and Child Maltreatment

Every research priority in this agenda is important. After considering input from experts in the field, Injury Center staff identified the seven most important priorities, those that warrant the greatest attention and intramural and extramural resources from the Injury Center over the next three to five years. They are

designated with asterisks.

Priorities

A.* Evaluate strategies to disseminate and implement science-based parenting interventions to prevent child maltreatment.

Research has shown that parenting interventions can reduce and prevent child maltreatment. For these interventions to reach the broadest audience possible, more applied research about their dissemination and implementation is necessary. For example, a program's effectiveness may vary depending on the setting in which it is delivered; research should examine the impact of delivering parenting programs in a variety of specific settings, such as the work place and primary care settings, and through the media. Research to guide the adaptation of interventions to specific communities, subcultures, and populations will further enhance their effectiveness.

Victims of child maltreatment are at risk for other types of violence later in life, including youth violence, suicide, and intimate partner violence. Therefore, it is plausible that parenting interventions may also reduce the likelihood of experiencing these other types of violence.

B.* Evaluate the efficacy and effectiveness of interventions and policies to prevent perpetration of intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment.

The key to preventing intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment is to intervene with individuals, families, and communities in ways that stop the perpetration of violent behaviors. Programs and policies that provide counseling for batterers, improve parenting skills, or prevent dating violence, for example, intervene with perpetrators and potential perpetrators *before* the violence occurs or recurs. Research should focus on evaluating these programs and policies with a particular emphasis on those that attempt to address two or more types of perpetration simultaneously. Identifying programs and policies that can effectively address multiple types of perpetration will facilitate a more efficient allocation of prevention resources. Further, large public demand exists for effective programs and policies in this area.

C.* Identify social norms that support intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment and evaluate strategies to change them.

Research has demonstrated the importance of changing social norms to reduce major public health problems such as smoking and HIV. In some social contexts, intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment are considered normative behavior. To design effective interventions, researchers must first identify the particular social norms and beliefs that support these types of violence and then find ways to alter or replace them with ones that prevent violence. Even when such violent behaviors are not considered "acceptable," cultural attitudes and beliefs may exacerbate these problems by blaming victims or by supporting attitudes and behaviors that create social atmospheres conducive to, or tolerant of, such violence. Given CDC's role in addressing the contribution of social norms to other public health problems, the Injury Center—as part of CDC—is well-positioned to address this research opportunity. Research about social norms related to intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment will also apply to

other forms of violence.

D.* Evaluate training programs about intimate partner violence, sexual violence, child maltreatment, and elder abuse for health professionals.

According to the Institute of Medicine, programs to train health professionals about intimate partner violence, sexual violence, child maltreatment, and elder abuse have received insufficient attention and evaluation. Few studies investigate whether curricula have the desired impact on delivery of health care to victims. Evaluation research is needed to determine the impact of training programs on the practices of health professionals as well as their effects on victims. Factors that affect the development, implementation, and maintenance of such programs include the nature of accreditation, licensure, and certification; characteristics of health professional organizations; views of the stakeholder groups; attitudes of health professionals; and the existence of mandatory laws and education requirements. It is also important to consider whether a health professional's own experience with violence may influence his or her response to victims and to identify training strategies that account for that influence.

E.* Evaluate the health consequences of intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment victimization across the life span.

Research has linked intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment to a wide range of negative health outcomes and risk behaviors. However, little information exists about the mechanisms that may be responsible for these negative outcomes or the factors that may diminish them. Further understanding of the relationship between victimization and various health outcomes is important to guide interventions. Research in this area will guide development of interventions tailored to victims' needs.

F.* Examine the development of intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment perpetration to identify at-risk populations, modifiable risk and protective factors, and optimal times and settings for intervention.

Ultimately, the cause of and responsibility for intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment lie with the perpetrators. Programs and policies that address the needs of victims (including same-sex victims), while critically important, fail to address the root causes for the behaviors that lead to the violence. However, important knowledge about these root causes is lacking. To understand how the propensity to behave violently toward partners and children develops, researchers must follow study populations for extended periods. A better understanding of the developmental pathways and social circumstances that contribute to perpetration will greatly enhance the development of effective primary prevention programs and guide refinement of existing prevention programs. Research about the development of perpetration may also apply more broadly to areas of youth violence and suicide prevention because of their association with intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment.

G.* Develop and evaluate surveillance methods for intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment.

Few data are available to monitor intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment, and those that exist are of questionable validity and reliability;

better tracking and monitoring methods are necessary to support prevention efforts. To develop better surveillance systems, research should determine the sensitivity and specificity of alternative definitions, the utility of alternative surveillance methodologies, and the validity and reliability of the specific measures. Biomechanics research may be useful in diagnosing intimate partner violence and child maltreatment, identifying specific injuries that are highly predictive of these types of violence and establishing appropriate case definitions. Data sources for information about intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment differ to some extent, so evaluation of the methods for each must frequently be done independently. Improved surveillance methods will render better information to guide program development and evaluation. Because states and localities often lack adequate monitoring systems, research findings will be particularly valuable to them as they expand their efforts to address violence as a public health issue.

Dissemination of research findings is especially important to guide prevention and intervention activities, but little research to assess alternative dissemination strategies has been done in the violence prevention field. Moreover, information dissemination activities present many opportunities for collaboration with agencies and organizations working to prevent intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment. It is important to identify and evaluate methods to facilitate collaboration across advocacy, consumer, research, and practice settings in conducting dissemination. Encouraging collaboration among these groups is necessary to maintain the public's interest and meet policy makers' need for information to guide development of appropriate policies, legislation, and litigation procedures.

The prominence of the Rape Prevention and Education Grant Program (RPE), administered by the Injury Center, presents a unique opportunity to test models of dissemination through the sexual violence service infrastructure. The RPE distributes funds to states to support sexual violence prevention services and programs. It is crucial that state programs have access to and distribute the most up-to-date information. Research should identify the most effective strategies for translating and disseminating knowledge about sexual violence victimization and perpetration.

I. Evaluate the efficacy and effectiveness of interventions and policies for preventing intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment victimization and its consequences.

Federal, state, and local government agencies and private organizations currently invest many resources in services for battered and sexually assaulted women and maltreated children. It is critically important to determine the effectiveness of these programs and policies in preventing victimization and its consequences. This type of research can help agencies and organizations that provide victim services determine whether their investments actually reduce violence and maltreatment.

Intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment often overlap in families, so evaluating the effectiveness of programs and policies that address two or more of these behaviors simultaneously is of high priority. Identifying programs that can effectively address multiple types of victimization (including same-sex violence) at once will facilitate a more efficient allocation of prevention resources. One area requiring particular attention is the evaluation of screening instruments for intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment used in health care and social service settings to identify victims needing additional

services.

J. Evaluate models for integrated community responses to intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment.

Collaboration among various members of a community and various groups working in intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment prevention is essential to preventing such violence. Expanding prevention research to include the development of integrated community responses to these public health problems will significantly advance prevention and intervention research. Further development of integrated community responses depends largely on advances in effectiveness research about specific prevention policies and interventions.

K. Examine the development of intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment victimization to identify at-risk populations, modifiable risk and protective factors, and optimal times and settings for intervention.

The Injury Center's mission of violence prevention emphasizes primary prevention of intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment. Currently, many research efforts focus on secondary or tertiary prevention, that is, preventing revictimization. Research is needed to identify the different risk and protective factors related to victimization in order to prevent first-time victimization. In addition, research should explore the commonalities and differences among risk factors for victimizations involving these kinds of violence.

To understand the characteristics that place people at risk of victimization, researchers must follow study populations for extended periods. Longitudinal research helps researchers specify optimal times and methods for intervention and prevention. For example, research indicates that early exposure to violence in the home can lead to future risk of victimization. Identifying potential moderators will aid in designing prevention programs. Longitudinal research can also identify patterns of coping and resilience across the life span for victims of intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment; this information can enhance prevention and intervention activities. As with preventing perpetration, a better understanding of the risk factors associated with victimization would greatly enhance the development of effective primary prevention programs.

L. Identify risk and protective factors and effective prevention strategies for elder abuse.

Elder abuse is an emerging area of public health concern. As the population ages, this form of abuse may become a much greater problem. Little research about risk and protective factors for elder abuse victimization and perpetration currently exists. Risk factors appear to differ according to the type of elder abuse; physical and psychological abuse, for example, share risk factors that are distinct from those for neglect and financial abuse. Absent important foundational research, program development is difficult. Similarly, little information is available about the effectiveness of existing interventions to prevent elder abuse and mitigate its consequences. Given the limited body of scientific knowledge about elder abuse, this is an important priority for the future.

M. Study the role(s) of substance use and abuse as precursors to and consequences of intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child

maltreatment victimization and perpetration.

Researchers do not clearly understand the roles of substance use and abuse as precursors to and consequences of victimization and perpetration across intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment. Studies investigating substance use and its co-occurrence with perpetration of and victimization by these types of violence should identify key components for prevention and intervention programs. Other federal agencies such as the National Institute of Drug Abuse and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration support research and programs in this area. Injury Center research activities should complement the efforts of these agencies whenever possible.

N. Evaluate the impact of extreme community and environmental stressors on intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment.

Natural and man-made disasters such as floods and terrorism may exacerbate intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment in affected communities. Research should assess the impact of community and environmental stressors on these three types of violence. Findings from this research can aid service agencies as they develop appropriate responses during periods of extreme stress. Injury Center research on this issue would complement other CDC work related to disaster response and terrorism.

O. Describe service delivery use, impact, and costs of interventions for intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment.

Better information about service delivery use, impact, and costs of interventions for intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment is needed to support research about the cost effectiveness of interventions and policies designed to prevent these problems and their consequences. This research will become more important as more information about the efficacy and effectiveness of prevention programs and policies becomes available.



This page last reviewed September 07, 2006.

Privacy Notice - Accessibility

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Injury Prevention and Control



State of Alaska
Department of Public Safety
Council on Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault

Sarah Palin, Governor
Walt Monegan, Commissioner

March 27, 2007

Representative Anna Fairclough
State Capitol, Room 411
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Representative Fairclough:

The Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault supports HB 215, "An Act relating to the establishment of a task force to review the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault."

Domestic violence and sexual assault are pervasive and heinous offenses against persons, many times perpetrated by people the victims know and trust. As noted in the HB215 findings, the Alaska rates of these offenses are among the highest in the nation. These are shameful statistics. It is imperative for Alaska to have the most effective public policies and effective operations at work to prevent victimization, provide safety and hold perpetrators accountable.

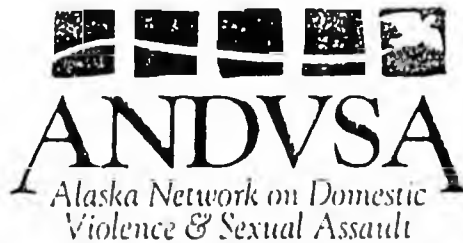
The Council welcomes the appointment of a task force that will focus upon improving its functions. We look forward to working with a team dedicated to finding more efficient and effective ways to provide this important public service.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Chris Ashenbrenner".

Chris Ashenbrenner
Interim Program Administrator

Juneau Office
130 Seward St #209
Juneau, Alaska 99801
Phone: (907) 586-3650
Fax: (907) 463-4493
www.andvsa.org



Sitka Office
PO Box 6631
Sitka, Alaska 99835
Phone: (907) 747-7545
Fax: (907) 747-7547

March 27, 2007

The Honorable Rep. Anna Fairelough
State Capitol Bldg. Room 411
Juneau AK 99801

Dear Representative Fairelough,

The Alaska Network on Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault (ANDVSA) would like to thank you for introducing House Bill 215, "An Act relating to the establishment of a task force to review the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA)". ANDVSA strongly supports the task force concept. The "Council" and the "Network" have a long history of working together.

In early 1980 the Network helped create the Council, which became operative in late 1981 within the Department of Public Safety. The Council was created to be the agency responsible for administering domestic violence and sexual assault programs, monitoring those programs, providing technical assistance, promulgating regulations, and allocating funds. The 1981/82 legislative session was the first one for both ANDVSA and CDVSA, both in terms of legislation passed and funding appropriated.

Here we are twenty-six years later; the Council is an established administrative body with clearly defined roles, responsibilities, and goals. As a state, we have seen tremendous change in the knowledge, attitudes, beliefs and behaviors of Alaskans around the issue of domestic and sexual violence. All of us would benefit from reflecting upon how we are meeting/ not meeting the needs of victims of domestic and sexual violence in Alaska. We appreciate the willingness of a task force to take the time to reflect on what is done well and upon what can be improved to meet the needs of victims, victim service providers, communities, state agencies and policymakers.

Sincerely,



Peggy Brown
Executive Director

Cc: Chris Ashenbrenner
Executive Director, CDVSA

Member Programs

Anchorage AWAIC, AWRC, STAR, Barrow AWIC, Bethel TWC, Cordova CTRC, Dillingham SAFE,
Fairbanks IAC, Homer SPH, Juneau AWARE, Kenai LeeShore Center, Ketchikan WPH, Kodiak BWRCC,
Kotzebue MFCC, Nome BSWG, Seward SCS, Sitka SAFV, Unalaska USAFV, Valdez AVV

November 23, 2005

Members of the Legislative Budget
and Audit Committee:

In accordance with the provisions of Title 24 and Title 44 of the Alaska Statutes (sunset legislation), the attached report is submitted for your review.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
COUNCIL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
AND SEXUAL ASSAULT

November 23, 2005

Audit Control Number

12-20039-06

This audit was conducted as required by AS 44.66.050 and under the authority of AS 24.20.271(1). Alaska Statute 44.66.050(c) lists criteria to be used to assess the demonstrated public need for a given board, commission, agency, or program subject to the sunset review process. Currently under AS 44.66.010(a)(5), the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault is scheduled to terminate on June 30, 2006. The Council would have one year from that date to conclude operations.

In our opinion, the termination date for the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault should be extended. The Council serves a public need and is operating in the public's interest. We recommend that the legislature extend the Council's termination date to June 30, 2014.

The audit was conducted in accordance with generally accepted government audit standards. Fieldwork procedures utilized in the course of developing the findings and discussion presented in this report are discussed in the Objectives, Scope, and Methodology.

Pat Davidson, CPA
Legislative Auditor