

**STATE OF ALASKA
COUNCIL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT**

**MINUTES OF FIRST QUARTER FY08 MEETING
September 4, 2007**

**Dept. of Public Safety Crime Lab Conference Room
5500 E. Tudor Road
Anchorage, Alaska**

CALL TO ORDER & ROLL CALL

Chair Janna Stewart called the meeting of the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault to order at 10:40 a.m. on Tuesday, September 4, 2007. Five Council members were present at roll call. Deputy Attorney General Rick Svobodny joined the meeting after lunch.

Council members present: Janna Stewart, Public Member; Richard Svobodny, Department of Law (afternoon, by teleconference); Kim Williams, Public Member; Barbara Thompson, Interim Commissioner of Department of Education; Audie Holloway, Department of Public Safety; Ann House, Public Member

Council members absent: Bill Hogan (Dept. of Health & Social Services)

Council staff present: Chris Ashenbrenner, Executive Director; Jo Griggs, Administrative Manager; Lauree Morton, Program Specialist

Others present (in person or by telephone): Peggy Brown, Alaska Network on Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault; Victor Kester, Office of Victims' Rights; Dragon London, Women In Safe Homes (Ketchikan) on line; Chris Bauman, Sitkans Against Family Violence, on line; Representative Anna Fairclough; Mary Elam; Renee Limoge, Rep. Fairclough's Office [note: no sign-in sheet provided to the typist]

COUNCIL CONFLICT INQUIRY

Chair Stewart inquired if any Council members had a potential conflict of interest with any of the matters on the agenda that they wished to disclose.

There were no conflict of interest disclosures.

APPROVE MINUTES OF JUNE 7, 8 & 9, 2007 MEETING

AUDIE HOLLOWAY MOVED THAT THE COUNCIL ACCEPT THE MINUTES OF THE JUNE 7, 8 & 9, 2007 FUNDING MEETING. KIMBERLY WILLIAMS SECONDED.

Ms. Ashenbrenner said the minutes could have used some wordsmithing, but she did not deem it a good use of staff time because the minutes were factually accurate.

The motion passed unanimously.

BOARD MEMBERSHIP AND CHANGE OF CHAIR

Chair Stewart stated that her term ended in August and this would be her last meeting. She said the Council needed to elect a new chair to take over.

MOTION BY ANN HOUSE TO NOMINATE KIM WILLIAMS AS THE CHAIR OF THE CDVSA. AUDIE HOLLOWAY SECONDED.

Ms. Williams pointed out that her term on the Council expired October 1, and she did not know if she would be reappointed by the Governor.

Chair Stewart said that if Ms. Williams was not reappointed, then the Council would have to meet telephonically to address that.

There were no other nominations, and nominations were closed.

The motion carried by unanimous consent, 5-0.

Ms. Williams was present and accepted the office to which she had been elected.

It was noted that Rick Svobodny was elected vice chair at the March 23, 2007 meeting.

JUNE FUNDING MEETING FOLLOW-UP

Redistribution of AWRC Services and Funding

Ms. Ashenbrenner reminded everyone that at the June meeting the Council redistributed the CDVSA funding that had been going to Alaska Women's Resource Center (AKEELA) to two other Anchorage programs to consolidate services and become more efficient. AWAIC (Abused Women's Aid In Crisis) received 70% of the FY08 money and STAR (Standing Together Against Rape) was awarded 30%. With that funding AWAIC has increased their crisis intervention advocacy services for participants in the shelter and callers to their hotline, increased their legal advocacy positions, and increased their support for community and school education programs. STAR has added some crisis intervention advocacy services and an educator position to provide community and school education as well. AWRC-AKEELA requested information following the June meeting but did not appeal the Council's decision.

Appeal Outcome

Ms. Ashenbrenner reported that SAFV (Sitkans Against Family Violence) appealed its FY08

award, which was flat funding at the FY07 level. An Appeal Committee, chaired by Janna Stewart, met and determined the merits of the appeal.

Chair Stewart stated that the Appeal Committee found that SAFV's request for an appeal did not provide sufficient basis for the appeal to proceed to hearing. *[A copy of the appeal denial letter to SAFV was included in the meeting packet.]*

Program Reviews

Ms. Ashenbrenner reported that two programs were reminded in writing of grant award conditions that exist in CDVSA regulations that they are required to follow: SAFV to work on community coordination issues, and Bering Sea Women's Group in Nome to resolve management concerns. *[Copies of the letters to the program directors describing the grant award conditions were included in the meeting packet.]* She said that Lauree Morton visited the Nome program and would give a report.

Chair Stewart indicated that the written reminders accomplished what the Council had intended at the June meeting.

Report of Site Visit to BSWG - Nome

Ms. Morton reported that she traveled to Nome from August 25 to 28 and met with the BSWG executive director, the administrative assistant, the rural outreach coordinator, the legal advocate, a weekend advocate, and two board members. She had the weekend advocate take her through an introduction to the shelter so she could see if the program had their forms in order and if the advocates were aware of their responsibilities toward women coming into the shelter. She also had the administrative assistant take her through the steps as if she were a new employee. Ms. Morton said she was encouraged to see that all the things that are important to the CDVSA were covered in both those sessions. It was clear that the staff knew and were following the proper procedures and had the materials to do that. She went over with the rural outreach coordinator the resources that they make available to the Safe Homes providers, and how they send out and receive back information if there is somebody staying at a Safe Home. She read through the previous year's board meeting minutes and found where BSWG needed to make some changes to how they conduct their meetings, as well as board training and the way in which they approved applying for grants. She said everyone was very willing to work to make sure BSWG was on track and functioning better. Their executive director underwent cancer treatment and was out for several months, leaving the rural outreach coordinator to cover that position. Their accountant had a boating accident with his son in the last month, so turning in year-end financial information was difficult for the program. She worked with the executive director and the administrative assistant so they understood what the CDVSA wanted to see in having complete forms and discussed some strategies to calendar items to remind them when things were due.

Ms. Morton stated that BSWG had applied for both Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) victim services and discretionary grants through the Council. The Proposal Evaluation Committee (PEC) is going to recommend not funding BSWG, but will recommend some training in writing grants. She reviewed those grant applications with the BSWG executive director so

see how they could strengthen the requests.

Ms. Morton said she heard from people about three significant problems in the Nome community. One was sexual assault response and the unwillingness of hospital personnel to promptly complete forensic exams, particularly if victims were intoxicated. In some instances, there were reports of hospital personnel telling victims who were intoxicated that "too bad, you were drinking, it's your fault." This concern has elevated to the point where the BSWG board is asking for a meeting with the health corporation board to discuss ways to address that seeming insensitivity to victims. The second concern she heard about was housing. Once program participants are at the shelter, if they have more than two children, it is virtually impossible to find housing for them in the Nome area. So some participants stay at BSWG for months. It's a particular concern going into the winter when there is no other choice. A related concern is that a warming facility that was available for homeless people to go during the wintertime is not available this year. The halfway house will now only take people who have been through treatment, and there is no treatment facility in Nome or close by. The third area of concern is the Office of Children's Services (OCS), where BSWG was having good interactions with them until it came to FAS/FAE (fetal alcohol syndrome and fetal alcohol effects) issues. In the last at least six weeks, when the shelter has had an FAS or FAE child and has tried to contact OCS about some intervention, the people at the first response level have said they don't deal with FAS/FAE children.

In summary, Ms. Morton stated that Bering Sea Women's Group is a CDVSA-funded program that is struggling in a community that has serious struggles itself, so there is lack of support. This makes it difficult for BSWG to interact and make referrals when services are not available in Nome. However, BSWG was happy to report that the lead Alaska State Trooper that was assigned there and the new chief of police are from Bethel. BSWG is hoping to form a coalition and be able to influence the hospital to better address victims.

Ms. Morton will return to Nome in December or January to do a more official review. To help BSWG get back into compliance with the recommendations from previous on-sites that they have not completed, and to get their reporting back on track, the plan is for CDVSA staff to hold weekly teleconferences with BSWG between now and December. Ms. Morton will meet with the BSWG board's program and personnel committee during the second quarter of FY08 to review their goals and objectives. She will also meet with the accountant and administrative assistant prior to when the financial reports are due for the first and second quarters. Finally, the CDVSA will be getting a report from the board about their meeting with the hospital board.

Ms. Williams commented that housing and homelessness are hard issues to tackle and can occur in any community in Alaska, so she wondered how the Council would have any influence.

Chair Stewart said that the question is where housing and homelessness are on the priority list of what the CDVSA can accomplish with its funding and within the limitations and mandates of the funding that flows through the CDVSA. She asked Peggy Brown of the Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (ANDVSA) to talk about that at this point.

Ms. Brown, ANDVSA executive director, explained that at the most recent Network meeting they held a facilitated discussion to look at what the program executive directors considered their core services to be and what funding they were getting. Most programs are serving more people who have been victims but who also have homelessness and housing issues, even in Anchorage. Housing is becoming a core service for victims who have issues of domestic violence and sexual assault, although these issues may not be pressing at the moment. The Network is still in the process of looking at the core services and will inform the Council of the outcome. But housing and food and basic needs are in there.

Mr. Holloway said he thought that programs were supposed to be providing emergency temporary shelter. If the CDVSA gets into housing, it will overwhelm all the funding coming in. Since a Task Force will be reviewing this, maybe now is the time to take a different approach — it is not the victims who should be forced out of their homes but the perpetrator who should have to find housing. The CDVSA will never have enough money to provide housing for all the victims.

Ms. Brown said that in places like Nome the shelter program is the only place that law enforcement can take victims who are homeless and don't have housing. The shelter programs are overly burdened because they don't want to turn people away because the people have issues that may or may not have brought them to the point of being homeless. She said one thing that might be helpful is for the CDVSA, the Network, the Office of Victims' Rights, etc. to work with housing assistance on a statewide level in a more coordinated effort.

Ms. Ashenbrenner stated that the Council is responsible for coordinating services but is not responsible for fixing and paying for everything. In reading the reports in the packet, it is clear that homelessness is way up there as an issue. So the Council has to start working groups to work with the Homeless Coalition, with the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation, with HUD (Housing and Urban Development), and with the Native housing authorities, in order to put together services. The CDVSA does not provide these services but tries to mitigate the problems that are causing access to housing. For example, Nome does not have housing for victims with more than two children, but there are lots of people with more than two children. In other places people have burned their bridges with the public housing, or they may have been blamed for the perpetrator's destruction of a property.

Ms. Brown clarified that none of the programs necessarily consider housing to be a Council priority or Council-funded core service.

Chair Stewart stated that crisis intervention or safety-at-the-door is the number one priority. The Council might want to be emphasizing that crisis intervention and safety mean effective use of the bail condition tools and domestic violence protective order tools so that, unless it is a homeless victim, that victim has a home and she and her children should not be removed from that home. The legal advocacy part may have to get more aggressive with the police and the courts to reduce the number of women who are removed from their homes. That may be a shift

in the perspective.

Ms. House indicated she agreed with the chair and suggested looking at Seward's program where they move the guy out and the woman stays. She said that homelessness in Juneau is a problem, so any avenue like Ms. Ashenbrenner mentioned is desperately needed in Juneau. She mentioned the example of FNMA setting up a home for the homeless in Los Angeles and charging people a small rent.

Ms. Ashenbrenner mentioned that women with children or women alone sometimes become homeless and are victims of domestic violence but never have contact with any of the shelter programs. The programs run into them long after they became homeless. All the different solutions need to come into play because there are so many stratas involved.

Chair Stewart said she proposes working more effectively for child support, where the CDVSA currently does not have good interaction, because Child Support Enforcement has an incredible number of tools. Often, abuse and homelessness are strongly related to economic deprivation.

REPORT ON VICTIM SERVICES PROGRAMS

Ms. Ashenbrenner stated that in the past the executive director has reported on the timeliness of programs submitting their reports to the CDVSA. She has changed that practice because that is not a big problem and instead will focus on items that give the Council a sense of what programs are reporting. In addition, she is instituting a new item called "Program Highlight of the Quarter."

Ms. Ashenbrenner noted that the reports in the meeting packet were for the fourth quarter of FY07 as well as the year-end.

- The number of participants are either up from the prior fiscal year or stable, but overall, the number of shelter nights has increased.
- Homelessness, lack of affordable housing, and not enough transitional housing were repeatedly mentioned in the program reports.
- Another common element is that in order to handle the rising fixed expenses of utilities, fuel, insurance and Workers' Compensation, programs are cutting essential staff who provide services to victims.
- The program reports are a testament to community coordination, and it is amazing what small programs do in their communities.
- There are a couple of struggles that were covered earlier, but overall things are going pretty well. The rural programs are particularly challenged by high staff turnover and not being able to pay competitive wages. The turnover is also noticeable in the Troopers, police, and prosecuting attorneys in rural communities. This takes place among the people that need to collaborate in providing core services, which makes it hard to have stable programs.
- There is a new program supervisor, DeNette Perry, at Maniilaq Family Crisis Center in Kotzebue. That program transitioned from being supported by the Department of Health

and Social Services about 18 months ago, and they are getting up to speed on the CDVSA reporting system.

- There are hardly any reports of stalking or sexual assault protective orders. Since the reason for that is not readily evident, staff needs to look into that.
- Seaview Community Services in Seward wrote about a couple of issues that are anecdotally showing up as problems at other programs as well. One is the armed services men and women coming back from the Iraq war and the potential for violence in their relationships and instability in their families. Another issue is the lack of domestic violence training among the guardians ad litem and child custody investigators, and a real lack of understanding about domestic violence in the families that these people are working with. Ms. Ashenbrenner said that, with the Council's concurrence, she would like to look into that. Some states have mandated training for those positions.
- The collaboration of Alaska Cares, the Alaska State Troopers, the Anchorage Police Department, the Office of Children's Services and others has resulted in the Anchorage SART (sexual assault response team) moving into a new facility.
- The Dillingham community came together in a teen project to focus on positive things about their town, which resulted in a downtown mural and over 100 dumpsters being painted.

PUBLIC COMMENT

Chair Stewart inquired if there was anyone on line who wished to comment.

Dragon London of WISH in Ketchikan commented that what Ms. Ashenbrenner just did was the nicest presentation about the programs that she had ever heard.

There was a brief discussion about adjusting the agenda and having a working lunch.

CDVSA FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Jo Griggs indicated that the FY08 budget was included in the packet. She said that almost every program has asked for their first quarter advance, and all the encumbrances have been established for the new fiscal year.

Ms. Griggs distributed a VAWA spreadsheet showing the status of each federal fiscal year grant (*on file at the CDVSA office*). She said she never recommends that a program use all the VAWA funding in the latest year because no one knows when the next year's VAWA grant will come through. The Department of Law is the only component that is a bit behind in their spending, but they have an extensive training program this year that will use their balance. All the VAWA-funded components have achieved the Council's expectations on planning and using their funding appropriately.

Ms. Griggs reported that the figures for insurance — the employee bond that programs are obligated to carry — have gone to the state administration office. The state has a program to

purchase the dishonesty bond and then the shelter programs can pay a portion of it, depending on what kind of funding they get. Some programs have always carried their own insurance and send proof of that to the CDVSA.

Ms. Griggs stated that all the grants have been signed, including the VAWA earmark. She clarified that the VAWA earmark is a separate appropriation and is not rolled into the CDVSA operating appropriation.

Responding to a question from Ms. Williams, Ms. Griggs explained that almost 60% of CDVSA personal services comes out of the administrative budget, as well as staff travel. Ms. Ashenbrenner added that in the past a fairly significant amount of administrative funding has been rolled into the grants line. Last year it was \$125,000, but she did not expect to have much this fiscal year because the CDVSA is more fully staffed.

There was a short break from 11:55 a.m. to 12:00 noon.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE & SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION

Ms. Ashenbrenner said there are a couple of prevention activities going on around the state. One is the DELTA project that Peggy Brown will address. The other is the Rape Prevention Education \$88,000 annual grant from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) that the CDVSA gets. Traditionally, the Council has given about \$75,000 of the RPE grant to STAR in Anchorage to do education programs. This year the CDVSA engaged with Linda Chamberlain of the State's Public Health Division to do a survey and get baseline information on how people in Alaska view sexual assault. This information would inform the CDVSA about what kind of prevention efforts it should be pursuing. The more that she, Peggy Brown, Linda Chamberlain and Jayne Andreen discuss this survey, the more they realize that this project is very similar to the bigger DELTA project the Network is doing in the area of domestic violence, which is also funded by a CDC grant. There will be an effort to put these two grants together as much as possible because it doesn't make sense to do the projects separately. The idea is to have the DELTA coordinator and the DELTA Steering Committee become a larger entity that will examine prevention in Alaska for both domestic violence and sexual assault.

Ms. Brown provided background on the DELTA grant, which is \$200,000 annually. The goal is to develop a statewide intimate-partner domestic violence prevention plan. The statewide steering committee did a resource assessment and recently completed a comprehensive literature/data review. A subcommittee is focusing on how to evaluate existing prevention efforts across the state. The state progress report and the beginnings of a prevention plan should be ready by the end of the month.

Ms. Brown reported that on a national level RPE and DELTA are managed by the same officer at the Centers for Disease Control. Many states realized that RPE and DELTA were asking for the same things and suggested merging the efforts while still keeping sexual assault and domestic violence separate. The money for RPE goes directly to Public Health, and in Alaska's

case, the funding is forwarded to the CDVSA through a reimbursable service agreement (RSA). The state coalitions get the DELTA grants. What is happening in other states is that Public Health, the state administrator, and the coalition are starting to work together. A caveat is that CDC cannot lobby Congress, but they have asked the coalitions to help lobby for permanent DELTA funding for prevention. Alaska is in the forefront because it is taking the Public Health model and adapting it to another model that works with rural programs. The state has to do some research on risk factors with domestic and sexual violence. For example, there is a known relationship between meth labs and sexual and domestic violence in communities, so data has to be collected from justice and public health sources, as well as the CDVSA. The research is a huge project but much needed in Alaska.

Ms. Brown stated that the DELTA Project work group asked the Public Health work group to request four things from the upper echelons of Public Health that work with injury prevention: (1) Public Health must respond to the current Alaska law on domestic violence by providing training and education for staff in the healing arts, and a standardized protocol for assessment that is culturally relevant and appropriate to be distributed and implemented; (2) Public Health should work with local task forces or other grassroots organizations to sponsor and to conduct community health forums; (3) provide the infrastructure and resources necessary to do Alaska-specific media social marketing campaign on zero tolerance for violence in Alaska; and (4) the RPE Committee and the DELTA Project should conduct a joint advisory meeting to plan training and community education on rape and domestic violence prevention. It is basically asking Public Health to step up and provide a leadership role.

Rick Svobodny joined the meeting by teleconference for the afternoon session.

TASK FORCE ON CDVSA

Representative Anna Fairclough joined the meeting at 1:35 p.m. She is chair of the Task Force to review the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault. She said she was involved in victim advocacy for about five years, including being the executive director of STAR for four years.

Rep. Fairclough stated that when she went to the State Legislature there seemed to be a continuing debate behind the scenes about the CDVSA and how previous audits had indicated shortcomings and how the office was being implemented or programs being serviced. The Council was in a sunset period, and she pushed very hard to make sure that it was reauthorized during the last session. The Legislature is very interested in victims' rights, and specifically in domestic violence and sexual assault as it affects the state. Because of her background, she has been the go-to person at the Legislature to take on issues of violence in the state. Representative Ralph Samuels and a group of six have been previous advocates along other lines of victims' rights to include sexual assault and domestic violence. The grumbling at the Legislature was about: (1) CDVSA turnover at the office; (2) about the CDVSA not communicating as an agency with other agencies inside the state; (3) should the office be located in Juneau or somewhere else so other people could apply for staff positions; (4) about grant management and were programs

being adequately serviced or were some programs being treated unfairly or not; and (5) about the responsibilities of the CDVSA, and lack of understanding about the difference between the Network and what the CDVSA does at a state level. After the enabling legislation to continue the CDVSA forward was passed, she started talking to Ashenbrenner and Brown about the idea of a task force to look at the missions and how much policy the Council was having to do, and was it really in the end meeting the needs of all the agencies that are out there providing a service, and was it really meeting the needs of what the Legislature thought that the Council should be doing for the state.

Rep. Fairclough said that the task force is not supposed to consider whether the CDVSA should be moved, although she thought that was shortsighted because in the Legislature a lot of work is done in the halls. If an issue is an issue, it continues to crop up, and if people's questions aren't answered, then they continue to grumble and start voting no or holding up legislation, etc. She said the committee substitute for House Bill 215 that she handed out drops the actual discussion about where the CDVSA should be located. However, she believes that discussion will stay in the halls, and the Council will need to address that in order to go forward successfully. The goal is to end violence in the state, and the CDVSA is the vehicle inside of the state to establish a strategic plan to implement that goal. But when she read some of the CDVSA's mandates, they are enormous on just dotting the i's and crossing the t's.

Rep. Fairclough referred to her email, which she had thought would be distributed to the Council members about two weeks ago so there could be a conversation today about the community questions that the Task Force might ask to find out what communities think the CDVSA should do for them.

Rep. Fairclough referred to page 3 of the legislation that listed six points for the Task Force to address and report back to the Legislature on at the next session. Her intent is to again move a piece of legislation that reauthorizes the Council further, but that does not mean that will be the task force's goal. She will be a non-voting member to avoid the appearance of trying to achieve a certain outcome. She asked for the Council's support and input on what would be helpful for the CDVSA, and what is in current law that makes it difficult to implement and serve on the Council.

Ms. Thompson stated that the CDVSA mandates are huge, as Rep. Fairclough mentioned. She has been on the Council for 16 years, and there has never been enough funding to address the long laundry list of items, including prevention items. The Council has had to make many choices over the years - what to fund and what to prioritize — and that has been difficult. Every mandate listed in the statute is important, but there haven't been the resources to work all the way down the list. Of course, the issue of domestic violence and sexual assault is not decreasing. So anything that can be done to help the Council focus more, and then support for it to do what it has to do, would be appreciated.

Rep. Fairclough said she is trying to stay away from the funding issue. She has found at the Legislature that there is not a basic understanding of violence at all, so there won't be more

funding coming from anywhere towards prevention. The CDVSA funding provides core service for crisis intervention at every point and, depending on funding, the legal advocacy component gets left off, and sometimes they leave off the prevention. But beyond that, she recognizes that the Legislature has been corrosive in the basic services that go out to all the programs. There have been discussions about regionalizing the service delivery or whether there should be nodes spread geographically throughout the state. She is willing to listen to that and understands the need for resources in the programs, but there are other elected officials who will not provide any additional resources if they don't understand how the money is being spent now. The CDVSA did get a bit more funding to distribute this year, and she hoped that was because she is talking about domestic violence and sexual assault and legislators understand there is a great need to address those problems in urban, rural and remote communities. As the executive director of STAR she has spoken in favor of the CDVSA going after the CDC and other grants to try to provide the additional funding dollars on top of the regular allotment. She said she is an advocate for additional funding for prevention because it is the only way to stop the generational violence, and the education has to start with the 60 members of the legislative delegation who control the funding.

Mr. Holloway mentioned that technology has changed since the CDVSA was created. Law enforcement moves ahead periodically to catch up with technology, but mostly they are way behind. He is hoping to do a project with Judge Steinkruger in Fairbanks in the next year to work on conditions of release. That information can be connected to Troopers or police pretty reliably and quickly now, compared to the old paper system, and it should be mandated that it be done. That way there could be a change from requiring that the victim and her kids be ousted from her residence to where the perpetrator has to find another place to live. Otherwise, as long as the current system takes care of providing a place for the victim, the cost will continue to grow and grow. So that is one area where the use of technology could really shine to show that something has changed in law enforcement's involvement to make a big difference.

Rep. Fairclough stated that Alaska does all of its Uniform Crime Reporting manually, so it would be nice if all criminal activity was reported based on a computerized system. For example, rape victims are more susceptible to being killed now. So she supported what Colonel Holloway discussed, recognizing that it would have a big fiscal note attached. She said her focus for the Task Force is to identify things that would set the CDVSA on its mission to let programs provide the services in crisis intervention and find a way to do prevention and convince the Legislature that if we don't start educating the boys and girls in the system that the rates of violence will continue to climb. What is sad is that communities individually and the state as a whole may try to hide the numbers so it looks like things are improving, which is happening with the No Child Left Behind mandate in the schools. She reiterated that she wanted to know what to ask the communities about how the CDVSA is functioning, but not about the funding.

Ms. Brown said one of her concerns is that when the Task Force is in one of the four communities selected for a visit that there be a very clear presentation that the community is not necessarily evaluating the local program, that the intention of the legislation is for communities to provide input to the Council on the CDVSA and not their local program. People will be

thinking about their local services and not the statewide structure. The programs at those sites should be aware of that in case there is a perpetrator in the audience who wants to tell a panel of people in power about their case and how horrible things are in their community.

Rep. Fairclough said she would be chairing the meetings and would keep the discussion focused on how the CDVSA functions at a state level. The focus will not be on individual cases or the level of funding for the CDVSA.

Ms. House asked if the programs that receive CDVSA funding are required to display that somewhere publicly, like on the door. Chair Stewart replied that they are asked to put that information on conference and training materials, etc.

Ms. Williams stated that if the Task Force were to go to Dillingham or Manokotak or New Stuyahok the people will not know who the CDVSA is, they will know who SAFE (Safe and Fear-Free Environment) is, and they will know their local advocate. She said the Council's job is to move the money and not be the program that delivers the services, although the Council wants to make sure that the services are delivered. She said she is not so concerned that people know about the CDVSA but was more comfortable that they know that the service is provided. That is why she stresses that an 800 number is not adequate for people living in New Stuyahok or Naknek or Chignik Bay or Bristol Bay when they are in a crisis. If the Council has to be smarter, the role of the Council should be where is Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation and where are the school districts and how are they working together. The CDVSA has to partner, and it is not there yet. The Council is so busy trying to move money, and the staff is busy reading the reports and tracking which programs are late with their reporting. So it is hard to tackle some of the issues that come up in the reports because there just isn't time. Then in two years a Council member's term is up, and in her case, she just learned how things work.

Rep. Fairclough said one of the recommendations, then, might be to change the term limit on Council service. She added that she understood about working together with the other services available, that it seemed a natural, given that it was being done already. Trying to legislate it would be difficult.

Ms. Williams stated that the programs report problems with law enforcement or the local health corporation or hospital. There is a lack of coordinated service. She added that she sits on the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation board of directors, and getting funding for behavioral health or alcohol programs is diminishing. The BBAHC is going to lose its treatment center if they don't go out and get the grants, because the client does not have the money to pay for treatment. The question is how to end violence when there is alcohol, drugs and generational violence that says it's okay.

Rep. Fairclough said she knew it was a big task that could not be accomplished in five or ten years, but on a 20-year horizon the state can make a difference through education. The Legislature has to invest in a 20-year or 40-year picture and not do the year-to-year funding. From her perspective, a proposed outcome could be that the grants be given for longer periods of

time and that grant reporting be less vigorous. When she worked at STAR, Mary was a wonderful program manager, but she spent many hours in counting the numbers on a paper system that someone at the CDVSA office had to re-input and send back to STAR to check for errors and re-send back amendments to try to balance all of it. The CDVSA should have a system where it can query to pull out the reports that it needs to comply with federal law that the programs are using the money they receive within the right parameters. So money should be invested in a system to automate the process so more funding can go to the programs. She mentioned that multi-year funding has to be done a little differently, although she knew that the federal grants were only two years. She thought that Alaska could speak nationally to ask for a change in the grant reporting. She said she appreciated when STAR was starting to look at the elderly population and how unreported the incidents of violence inside seniors' homes or in senior care are. She said the only way to do things better is to ask for more people to be involved in the issues.

Ms. Williams and Rep. Fairclough had a brief exchange about death reports in Alaska not indicating that a suicide was because of domestic violence or that a murder was a result of rape. Rep. Fairclough said she was convinced that violence was not declining in Alaska but that the numbers were being masked as other statistics.

Mr. Holloway asked if the legislators and the public, based on what they have seen in the paper, are going to look at this Task Force as a group that is being critical of CDVSA or being critical of the problem of violence and looking for ways to refocus and draw more attention to it because the problem is getting bigger.

Rep. Fairclough said one of the organizational pieces that she and Ms. Ashenbrenner discussed was to let the public hearing go first and then give the CDVSA and the Network an opportunity to make sure that the Task Force understands why they are there. She acknowledged that any perpetrator or activist can take hold of a meeting environment and, with a willing news reporter, try to turn things around. She said that she tried to have Task Force membership balanced by geography, gender, and cultural diversity. She added that those who attended the first conference call understand what the Task Force is supposed to do, but it is being reinforced all along the way. She noted that there are 60 people who do not understand the problem of violence very well.

Mr. Holloway said that from what he has read in the newspaper he did not think the public could understand that the Task Force is not going after the Council.

Rep. Fairclough stated that she was inviting people who interact with the CDVSA — the local leaders of law enforcement, the medical community, and the Native corporation, as well as the local program — to attend and comment on how the CDVSA is doing its job to deliver services, versus what is the local response. She said she was an advocate for the CDVSA that it does not become the target. The first meeting in Bethel will illustrate how the public in general responds to the individual invitations. The Task Force does not want the Tundra Women's Coalition (TWC) in Bethel to experience any kind of negative publicity or comments. She understands

there is an issue there between tribal delivery of services versus a Western cultural delivery of services through the TWC, and that might come up before the Task Force.

Ms. Ashenbrenner stated that in the near-term past the CDVSA has been operating at 50% staff or less, so she would hate to see the Task Force be bogged down with what the CDVSA does not do based on the performance over the last four years. She hoped the Task Force would look at what the CDVSA could do with what it has now and what else the CDVSA needs on top of that, instead of it being a shooting match about what hasn't been done in the last few years.

Rep. Fairclough responded that part of the reason why people are voting against additional funding for the CDVSA is staff turnover, and the Task Force is going to look at how the agency is operating. The issue still has to be taken on and addressed in the report; for example, why the staff turnover problem is past tense and what changes are being implemented to make sure it is not a problem in the future.

Ms. Brown mentioned that it could be because the CDVSA positions are exempt, which does not attract people who want retirement, etc. Rep. Fairclough said that was the type of information she was looking for. She said that shelter programs cannot contact the CDVSA office effectively to coordinate with what they are doing if there is no one to talk to because the office is not fully staffed.

Renee Limoge stated that a reporter has been talking to her and Rep. Fairclough who intends to follow the Task Force's progress and who is very clear on what the mission is.

Chair Stewart said that the earlier discussion was about morphing the violence prevention education effort into a public health model, similar to the success of the tobacco initiatives and seatbelt initiatives. She noted that the Council has a representative from the Department of Health and Social Services, but unfortunately, through no fault of any individual, there isn't as much of an active presence with DHSS as the CDVSA needs. Barbara Thompson, as the representative from the Department of Education, has pointed out that the department does not direct curriculums within the state. If the CDVSA is supposed to be working with curriculums, it has to be at the local school district level. Chair Stewart said she would like the Task Force to invite people who represent the health corporations, the regional corporations, and the state representatives of the Division of Public Health or the Department of Health and Social Services in those regional areas. The Council would like to hear from those people who are in some of the communities the Task Force will be visiting because the CDVSA needs more active involvement with them. That includes the Office of Children's Services, representatives from the Court System, and people from the local school districts. She said she has mentioned this many times, but the CDVSA does not have good enough coordinated efforts with people in Child Support Enforcement, to encourage economic independent that would alleviate some of the need for women to stay in abusive relationships.

Rep. Fairclough thanked Council members and staff for their input and reminded everyone how to contact her with any further suggestions.

ALASKA NETWORK ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE & SEXUAL ASSAULT REPORT

Peggy Brown said that the Network talked about if the Council would work with programs to look at standardized goals and objectives and having those match up with the database. The Network has a new policy person, and there were several requests for some research:

- staff director longevity in programs;
- percentage of CDVSA funding that is provided by the state and how other states fund their programs;
- states with mandatory arrests with comparison of statistics on the number of women being arrested, preferably broken out by jurisdiction;
- assessment of travel-based responses to domestic and sexual violence in Alaska;
- advocate certification;
- if VAWA funds have made a difference;
- the efficacy of SART/SANE response (programs are noticing that SART is becoming the minimum bar in order for cases to be prosecuted, which is an unintended consequence);
- prosecution history of domestic violence and sexual assault - how many cases are forwarded by law enforcement and how many are accepted by the district attorney's office; and
- a code of ethics among community and government leaders regarding domestic violence and sexual assault issues.

Ms. Brown reported that legislatively a big group is working on a felony on the third misdemeanor domestic violence count, and possibly weapons being seized. She said the 2008 bi-annual conference is set for September 22-24, 2008 at Alyeska, and the Council allocated some funds for that. She said since January 1 to June 30, 2007, the Network's Pro Bono Program has done intakes for over 140 clients, which is a 100% increase over previous statistics. They think that may be due to a staff attorney who does specific cases statewide, and also that the demand for legal representation from victims is so high. The Alaska Immigration Justice Project is opening the court interpreter center this week. On a national level, there are some proposed changes in VAWA dealing with a trained licensed examiner being the only person who can do forensic examinations. A lot of the states with concentrated rural populations have had an issue with that.

Ms. Brown said that the Network has enjoyed working with Ms. Ashenbrenner and Michael Hildebrand, the statistical technician, on the database, which will be fully functional soon.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Database

Ms. Ashenbrenner reported that the Network has purchased Access software that it is dispensing to all their programs, plus the one CDVSA-funded program that does not belong to the Network, to use to gather data. The data being gathered has changed so that almost every element that the federal granting offices require will be gathered on "green" and "gold" forms and input into the

system. The Network will be giving two-day training sessions to all the programs, and the new database will be implemented October 1. The CDVSA has procured IT services, at a cost of about \$30,000, to extract data on an aggregate basis that programs can send to the CDVSA office each month. The Network's project has turned out to be a fairly low-cost, low-tech solution for a new database. There has been a huge catch-up project to compile the data from the past year that the CDVSA has not been able to collect and that was needed to complete reports to the federal grant offices and to keep historical statistics.

Grant Redesign Project

Ms. Ashenbrenner said staff met with some grant experts at the Department of Health and Social Services about things they are doing to simplify their process and make it more viable for everybody. She has just starting looking at this and will report more in the coming months. Some ideas are grants that are longer than two years, identifying what type of information people really need to report, standardizing the goals and objectives, making the grant application electronic, and how staff monitoring and auditing is done. Of interest is that DHSS has embarked on a huge project with the Rasmuson Foundation to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the grant-making process. She will be contacting Bill Hogan to see if the CDVSA can piggyback on the DHSS grant redesign project.

Grants to Encourage Arrests Tribal State Forums

Ms. Ashenbrenner handed out a schedule of the tribal state forums for 2007-2008 that also included an explanation of what the tribal state forums are. This is the second round of forums with the VAWA Grants to Encourage Arrests. She encouraged Council members to attend even a part of some of the forums to connect with some people in local communities who are working on issues of justice around domestic violence and sexual assault. She said the other piece of this grant is the court-based legal advocates who are in Barrow, Kenai, Palmer, Anchorage, Kotzebue, and the Alaska Native Justice Center. Training for the advocates in conjunction with the Network's Legal Advocacy Project will be happening in the next couple of months.

Anchorage Domestic Violence Fatality Review

Ms. Ashenbrenner reported that the Anchorage Domestic Violence Fatality Review is up and running. She attended one meeting because Janna Stewart, who has been heavily involved in this project, is leaving state service.

Chair Stewart explained that she participated as a Department of Public Safety employee, and DPS has not replaced her in the criminal justice planning job.

Ms. Ashenbrenner said the Anchorage DV Fatality Review will be a model for a state DV fatality review team, so it is important for the Council and DPS to participate. The purpose is to reduce domestic violence incidents by reviewing serious physical injuries and fatalities to see at what points along the line there were signals that were missed and services that were not provided. She noted that Victor Kester of the Office of Victims' Rights is the chair of the Anchorage DV Fatality Review, and she understood they were getting ready to do a test case.

Ms. Ashenbrenner mentioned that she brought the Amnesty International Magazine that had a cover story about the failure to protect Native American women from violence.

Batterers Intervention Programs

Ms. Ashenbrenner reported that there are five CDVSA-funded community-based BIPs and three prison BIPs. There are many issues right now with batterers intervention that need attention. CDVSA staff is getting reports that BIP referrals are down, possibly partly because of the Cooper decision that seems to let people design their own batterers intervention. Anecdotally, people are saying that prosecutors or judges are cutting deals and letting perpetrators go to anger management. As soon as she gets a new associate coordinator hired, she intends to focus more attention on what is happening with batterers intervention. This could include working on some legislation this year that will help address the Cooper decision problem.

Office of Children's' Services (OCS)

Ms. Ashenbrenner reported that she would be meeting with the OCS deputy director and somebody from the University of Alaska in Anchorage to talk about improving the domestic violence training in the academy that trains social workers.

Staffing

Ms. Ashenbrenner said she received 15 applications for the vacant associate coordinator position and interviewed four top candidates. With CDVSA positions being exempt, she has to request permission from the Governor's Office to recruit, and once she selects someone, and before she can make a job offer, she has to get approval from the Governor's Office. She is hoping to be able to hire someone by the end of this week.

The administrative clerk position has been vacant for quite a while. The travel requirements of the State Travel Office are so intense and the office workload level has increased so much that the CDVSA office needs that administrative support.

VAWA UPDATE

Earmark Funding Implementation

Ms. Morton reported that the earmark has been received and is getting ready to be distributed. Part of that distribution process is the Council's approving the Proposal Evaluation Committee's (PEC) funding recommendations, which were written up in a handout [*and on file at the CDVSA offices*]. She said the PEC met publicly on August 23, 2007 and reviewed the proposals that were submitted under the Services Training Officers Prosecutors (STOP) VAWA Discretionary Program and under the STOP VAWA Victim Services Program RFPs.

The Council had previously set priorities for the VAWA Discretionary Program that included serving victims in rural areas outside the hub communities, services to immigrant victims, providing support and services to Alaska Native victims, and programs and services for teenagers that have been exposed to dating or sexual violence. The PEC reviewed 16 proposals. Ten are not recommended for funding, and six are recommended to receive funds totaling

\$346,824, as follows:

Alaska Immigration Justice Project	\$ 76,480
Alaska Network on Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault.....	50,000
Interior Alaska Center for Non-Violent Living	67,500
Maniilaq Family Crisis Center.....	51,682
Safe and Fear-Free Environment	69,971
Tundra Women's Coalition	<u>31,191</u>
Total	\$346,824

The Council funding priorities for the VAWA Victim Services Program included expanding rural outreach, expanding educational and support groups, improving and expanding support services to older and vulnerable adult victims, and solidifying core services. Seventeen proposals were reviewed. Eight are not recommended for funding. One is a duplicate proposal that the PEC recommended for funding under the Discretionary Program. Eight are recommended to receive Victim Services funding totaling \$468,900, as follows:

Abused Women's Aid in Crisis	\$ 62,800
Aiding Women in Abuse and Rape Emergencies.....	41,232
Maniilaq Family Crisis Center.....	62,732
Safe and Fear-Free Environment	65,679
Sitkans Against Family Violence	57,062
Standing Together Against Rape	63,100
Tundra Women's Coalition	76,921
Unalaskans Against Sexual Assault and Family Violence	<u>39,374</u>
Total	\$468,900

Ms. Morton drew attention to the scores for the different proposals, as well as more detailed information about the proposals the PEC recommended for funding and those not recommended for funding.

Ms. Ashenbrenner offered to answer Council questions on the PEC's deliberations.

Ms. Thompson asked if any of the PEC's recommendations or the removal of any proposals for funding gave anybody on the Committee great heartburn.

Chair Stewart said there was healthy debate and discussion, but she did not think anyone left unsatisfied with the outcome.

Ms. Ashenbrenner stated that there was a bit of confusion about the ability of VAWA funding to pay for prevention. CDVSA staff had asked the VAWA Office for some clarification about funding prevention programs (like school healthy relationships programs), and did not hear back, so the RFP did not specifically prohibit prevention programs. However, the PEC had that information when it made its decisions, and some of the proposals could not be considered for

funding because they were purely prevention services.

Chair Stewart said they felt bad about that because the applications that were totally prevention-related were a waste of time, and the CDVSA would have been more clear about that in the RFP if it had received the information back from the VAWA Office earlier.

Responding to Ms. House, Ms. Morton stated that three programs received VAWA funding for projects in both the Victim Services Program and the Discretionary Program.

Ms. Ashenbrenner noted that the summary of scores highlighted the need to work with the Network on providing some grant-writing skills training, especially for the smaller programs.

Approval of VAWA Funding Requests

BARBARA THOMPSON MOVED THAT THE CDVSA APPROVE THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PROPOSAL EVALUATION COMMITTEE FOR FUNDING PROJECTS UNDER THE STOP VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT DISCRETIONARY PROGRAM TOTALING \$346,824 AND THE STOP VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT VICTIM SERVICES PROGRAM TOTALING \$468,900. ANN HOUSE SECONDED.

Roll call vote

Ayes: Stewart, Svobodny, Thompson, Holloway, Williams, House

Nays: None

The motion passed unanimously, 6-0.

Report on VAWA Three-Year Plan Process

Ms. Morton indicated there was a handout describing the development outline for the CDVSA VAWA STOP Three-Year Implementation Plan [*on file at the CDVSA offices*]. She noted that originally it had to be an annual plan, but with the reauthorization of VAWA in 2000 that switched to a three-year plan. The Council's last plan was submitted in 2003. All the states had a one-year extension, and it is now time to submit another three-year implementation plan.

The STOP VAWA funds are divided on a percentage basis: 30% to victim services, 25% to law enforcement efforts, 25% to prosecution efforts, 5% to judiciary, and 15% to discretionary projects. The total of the formula funds available for this fiscal year is \$742,912. The first three-year planning meeting was held in March 2007. Once a state receives notice of a grant award it has 120 days to submit its plan. The CDVSA received its notice on July 27, so the plan is due at the Office of Violence Against Women by November 23, 2007.

Ms. Morton described the timeline for completing the three-year plan and getting it submitted by November 16. The subgrantee representatives met on August 20 and reviewed a draft outline of all the required elements of the plan and agreed on who would draft those elements. The drafts are to be done by September 20 so she can review them and submit a comprehensive draft to the

Council by October 1. Comments will be due October 10, and she will make the changes and put the plan out for public comment October 15-26. The draft plan and public comments will be submitted to the Council by November 1. The Council will meet by teleconference around November 7-8 to approve a final plan so it can be submitted by the November 16 target date, a week before the deadline.

Ms. Williams asked how Ms. Morton intended to distribute the three-year plan to tribal entities for public comment. Ms. Morton said she had addresses, but she thought it was important to get it to the people who know about each tribe's Violence Against Indian Women grant, if they are receiving that, and the work a tribe is doing with domestic violence and sexual assault, so the comments that come back are on point.

Chair Stewart called a short break from 3:30 to 3:40 p.m.

LEGISLATION AND FY2008 BUDGET

Legislation

Ms. Ashenbrenner referred to a memorandum handout about VAWA compliance legislation [*on file at the CDVSA office*]. She said that when the Violence Against Women Act was reauthorized in 2005 it included some requirements for certifications that the state has to make in order to get some or all of the funding in a couple of different VAWA grants.

She explained that Alaska has to be able to certify that law enforcement or prosecutors may not require victims of sex offenses to take a polygraph exam, or make the pursuit of the investigation of the crime contingent upon that. She said it is not standard practice in Alaska to require a polygraph test. The state could set a policy for the Troopers, but in order to certify that municipalities won't require exams there will have to be a statute or regulation change.

Alaska also has to be able to certify that a victim of sexual assault may not be required to cooperate with law enforcement in order to be provided with a forensic exam or to be reimbursed for charges incurred on account of that exam. Currently, law enforcement, as a matter of course, pays for sexual assault examinations. This provision is fraught with questions: who will pay, who will keep the evidence, what exactly do they mean by forensic exam, and what do they mean by cooperation. All these questions have been put to the Office of Violence Against Women, and none of them have been answered yet.

Ms. Ashenbrenner reported that other states have made statute changes on these two items, and staff is gathering the information on those. It might be possible to do it be regulation in Alaska, but she has to meet with the Department of Law to get a determination.

Ms. Thompson wondered why states would be making statutory changes before they get answers to the questions. Ms. Ashenbrenner said it is kind of a critical mass right now because compliance is required by January 5, 2009. She expects the clarifications by the November VAWA meeting, which is prior to start of the next session.

Mr. Svobodny noted that presumably all states are required to do this, and some states only meet every other year. Ms. Ashenbrenner said the requirements were signed in 2006, so it has been around for a while.

Mr. Holloway asked if the CDVSA could survey law enforcement around the state and find out if they complied with the new VAWA grant stipulations, instead of automatically going for a statute or regulation change. Ms. Morton said that if one department was requiring a polygraph exam, the CDVSA could try to talk them out of it, or it would require a statute change. Mr. Holloway said he did not know of any department that was requiring it.

Mr. Svobodny said there is a question of what "require" or "ask" means in the certification language. He wondered if it meant a police department that would not submit a sexual assault report unless the victim submitted to a polygraph, or if they just asked for it and it was discretionary. Or was it that a prosecutor would not accept a case from the police that does not have a request for a polygraph. If that is the case, Alaska could certify that this state does not do that.

Ms. Thompson stated that it sounded like the executive director should talk to the attorneys who are assigned to the CDVSA and to law enforcement to figure out where to go from here. She said nobody will want to create a new law if they don't have to.

Mr. Svobodny posed the question of asking for legislation that does not get passed.

Mr. Holloway suggested a survey asking if they have procedures or practices that forbid this, and he thought the CDVSA would get answers back pretty quick. It would be a lot faster than going through the Legislature to try and get a law changed.

Regarding the forensic medical exam, Ms. Ashenbrenner said Katie TePas has done a lot of work on that. Chair Stewart said that unfortunately the information from TePas is inconsistent and has to be nailed down.

Regarding the second VAWA stipulation about a victim not having to cooperate with law enforcement in order to be provided with a forensic medical exam, Mr. Svobodny said he did not think the Legislature would pass that or that the state could ever certify to that.

Ms. Ashenbrenner stated that if the state is unable to certify to it, it loses the VAWA STOP grant.

Mr. Svobodny said that before anybody can do anything they have to be told exactly what the VAWA Office means. Ms. Ashenbrenner said she hoped to get that clarification at the annual meeting in November.

Chair Stewart mentioned that she and Susan Parkes talked about this a year and a half ago at

least, but they were nowhere near getting clarification from the federal government back then, and they never completed the discussion.

Ms. Ashenbrenner continued her report and described a stipulation for the Grants to Encourage Arrest that an alleged rapist be tested for HIV within 48 hours. The penalty for non-compliance to this requirement is a 5% reduction in the funding, or \$35,000.

Mr. Holloway said he thought that testing should be done, but the 48 hours after the information is presented does not necessarily mean the alleged rapist is in custody. Ms. Ashenbrenner said she would check the original wording, because her summarizing may have left out the part about the alleged rapist being in custody.

Mr. Svobodny excused himself at 4:00 p.m. because he had another meeting to attend.

Ms. Ashenbrenner mentioned the federal Real ID Act, which is an extension of the Patriot Act, part of which is a requirement that a residential address be on a driver's license or state identification card and to be always contained in the Division of Motor Vehicles database. It raises some concern about protections for people being stalked or other victims. The VAWA Act of 2005 did include provisions that allow some exceptions for victims of domestic violence. The CDVSA may need to work with the Network to ensure that those protections get put in for Alaska.

Mr. Holloway stated that fake residential addresses will confuse databases that rely on that information to respond to emergencies. If there are exceptions for a particular group of people, that opens the door to a lot of other people being exempt from the ID requirement, and it creates a way that perpetrators can hide themselves as well. So it is not a simple issue, and it defeats the whole idea of creating truth in government documents.

Ms. Ashenbrenner said the other piece of legislation that has been discussed is making the third or fourth domestic violence assault a felony to try and address the multiple offenders who keep beating people up. There is a lot of support for that type of law. A felony charge would help to solve the problem with the federal firearms prohibition against domestic violence convicted perpetrators having firearms that has been weakened by a Ninth Circuit Court decision.

Chair Stewart gave some background on the Ninth Circuit Court decision for a Hawaii case and its impact on Alaska.

Ms. Ashenbrenner indicated that she would review other legislation at the December meeting.

Regarding the budget, Ms. Ashenbrenner said she put in a request to DPS to increase the victim services line in the FY09 budget by \$437,000. She had hoped to have a better idea of the programs' needs before submitting the request, but the Network has just started gathering their information. So she used the Anchorage Consumer Price Index of 3.2% and added another 2% to allow for higher costs in areas outside Anchorage, for a total 5.2% increase requested. She did

not put in any requested increase in the batterers intervention program line because she had nothing to base it on.

MEETING AGENDA AND DATES

The next quarterly meeting was tentatively set for Thursday, December 6, 2007, by teleconference.

COUNCIL COMMENTS

Ms. House thanked Janna Stewart for moving the Council along as a positive organization.

Mr. Holloway mentioned that while the Amnesty International Magazine article was correct in scope about the problem, there were a lot of inaccuracies and anecdotal information in there.

ADJOURNMENT

The chair adjourned the meeting at 4:18 p.m.

Note: The summary minutes are extracted from staff's tape recording of the meeting and are prepared by an outside contractor. For in-depth discussion and presentation details, please refer to tapes of the meeting and staff reports on file at the CDVSA office.

Confidential Office Services
Karen Pearce Brown
Juneau, Alaska