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Course: The Public Policy Process

Date: 2/27/2023

Policy Research Report

1. **Briefly describe the policy problem that you researched to determine status in policy development to address it. The policy problem that I decided to research is the effects of not having a domestic violence registry for the public..**

2. **Which database did you search and why? I searched The NJ Legislature because I live and work in the state.**

3. **List the search terms entered into the database?**

DATABASE	SEARCH TERMS
Nj Legislature	Domestic Violence
Nj Legislature	Domestic violence registry

4. **List the Bills found and for each number, list the name of the Representative who introduced each and describe its current status.**

BILL NO.	INTRODUCED BY -	STATUS
A229	**Assembly Judiciary Committee (219th Legislature)**	**Certified by OLS for fiscal note. Enacted/Not signed into Law/cut off date was 9/2021**
A227	**Assembly Judiciary Committee (220th Legislature)**	**Certified by OLS for fiscal Note. Enacted/ Not signed into Law**

5.   **List the committees involved in informing the passage of the Bills.**

BILL NUMBER	NAME OF COMMITTEE
A229	NJ General Assembly
A227	NJ General Assembly

6.   **Concluding paragraph summarizing your understanding of the stages and processes of public policy making and how official and unofficial stakeholders can influence the policy making agenda and policy choices.**

Public Policy making is the process of identifying, formulating, implementing, and evaluating policies to address public problems. The process involves several stages, including agenda setting, policy formulation, adoption, implementation , and evaluation. In the agenda setting stage , issues are identified and prioritized for action by government officials, interest groups, and the public. In the policy formulation stage, policy alternatives are developed, and the costs and benefits of each option are evaluated. Once a policy is adopted, it must be implemented and enforced by government agencies. Finally, the policy is evaluated to assess its effectiveness and impact. Both official and unofficial stakeholders can influence the policy making agenda and policy choices. Official stakeholders include government officials, such as legislators, regulators, and executive branch officials, who have formal authority to make policy decisions. Unofficial stakeholders, such as interests groups, advocacy organizations, and the media, can influence the policy making process through advocacy, lobbying, and public pressure. These stakeholders can shape the policy agenda, influence the policy formulation process, and impact the implementation and evaluation of policies. Ultimately, the policy making process is shaped by the mixture of formal and informal actors and various interests and values they represent.

References (If appropriate.)