

SB

19

Department of Revenue  
Administrative Services Division  
Fiscal Note Analysis  
SS SB 19  
3/23/87

Assumptions:

1. The bill will take effect for the 1988 permanent fund dividend year and application. The 1987 dividend application has already been printed.
2. There are nine other bills which if signed into law, would result in some form of "check-off" on the 1988 dividend application. The Department of Revenue has no insight as to which, and how many, of these bills will become law. This fiscal note, and all related fiscal notes, is prepared on the assumption that the subject bill is the only bill of this nature which will become law. The passage of multiple bills with varying formulas (\$5, half of dividend, all or part of dividend, etc.) will inevitably have a compounding effect. Whereas there may be savings in some areas, there will be increased costs in others.
- 3) P. 3, line 21-24 intends that the income of the fund may be used to "reimburse the Department of Revenue for the costs of establishing and managing the fund and making changes to the permanent fund dividend application. . ." The income from the fund will not be available until FY89 and an appropriation will be required in FY88.
- 4) The incremental cost of computer resources will result in a chargeback by the Department of Administration.
- 5) Whereas the cost of programming changes will be a one-time cost, the cost of document review, data capture, data processing chargeback, and the extra page in the dividend application will be continuing.
- 6) Contributions will only be honored to the extent of available funds. Garnishments and assignments will take precedence in the order established by statute. Contributions will then be honored in the order listed on the form schedule, which will be in the order they become law.
- 7) Sec. 5, p. 3, line 12-15 provides for contribution choices including all or part of the dividend amount (see suggested amendment.)

Program Summary:

The provision of a new contribution decision on the dividend application will cause additional administrative cost in several areas:

- a) An additional page added to each application, a schedule of contribution decisions.
- b) The computer system will need to be changed to account for the change in the program, to establish new accounting controls for the almost infinite warrant values, and to provide for the transfer of funds to the trust fund (see Attachment A).

- c) Each of approximately 540,000 PFD applications will need to be visually reviewed and coded as to decision on the contribution decision. Each application will be data captured with additional attention and keystrokes expended on each positive decision.
- d) Due to the complexity of balancing and certifying warrant runs with varying warrant amounts, additional temporary staff will be required to balance the weekly warrant runs from October through December of each year.

1. Positions

1 PPT Analyst/Programmer V, R21  
 @ \$5,638.47/Mo including salary  
 and benefits for 2 months = \$11.2

PCN 04-1125 would be funded for an additional two months, in accordance with Attachment A. Ongoing maintenance of new programs would be accomplished by existing staff.

1 PPT Document Processor I, R7  
 @ \$2,117.76/Mo, including salary and  
 benefits for 3 months = \$6.3

This position would assist in the manual review and coding of 540,000 applications for the new contribution decision. This position represents the equivalent of the additional time and effort.

1 PPT Data Processing Clerk I, R8,  
 @ \$2,221.64/Mo, including salary and  
 benefits for 2 months = \$4.4

This position would assist in the data capture of the additional contribution decisions and in the verification of this field. The position represents the equivalent value of the additional time and effort.

1 PPT Document Processor I, R7,  
 @ \$2,117.76/Mo, including salary  
 and benefits, for 3 months = \$6.3

This position will assist in the balancing and verification of the weekly warrant runs from October 1 through December 31 each year.

TOTAL Personal Services

\$28.2

2. Other Expenditures:

a) Travel: None.

b) Contractual:

Add additional page to permanent fund dividend booklet \$6.0

Data Processing Chargeback \$5.0

TOTAL Contractual \$11.0

c) Supplies: \$0.2

d) Equipment: Use existing equipment 0.0

TOTAL COST \$39.4

3. Funding: General Fund.

4. Section Cost Analysis: N/A.

Computations: N/A.

Economic Impact: N/A.

Impact on Local Government: N/A.

Suggested Amendments:

It is suggested that P. 3, line 12-16 be amended to read:

"Sec. 37.14.210 CONTRIBUTION TO THE ALASKA CHILDREN'S TRUST FUND. The Department of Revenue shall prepare the permanent fund dividend application to allow an applicant to contribute [ALL OR A PART OF A DIVIDEND] \$5.00 to the Alaska children's trust fund. The department shall pay contributions directly to the fund."

The dollar amount of the contribution is unimportant to the administration of the PFD program, as long as it is fixed in amount and is less than the expected dividend. Allowing applicants to write in a unique dollar amount, or a unique percentage will render the timely balancing of warrant runs almost impossible and will result in errors due to legibility and resultant data capture errors. Due to this likelihood of error and the significant impact of such an error, each application with such a contribution indication will be verified (keyed twice). Offering this type of open choice will have a definite negative effect on the processing of all 540,000 PFD checks.

Attachments: Attachment A: "Summary of DP Needs"

Department of Revenue  
Administrative Services Division  
Fiscal Note Analysis  
SS SB 19  
Summary of Data Processing Requirements  
3/23/87

Wang data entry processing	75.0 hours
Includes:	Data entry Batch lists Corrections Wang to IBM transfer
IBM Update jobs	30.0 hours
Includes:	Edits Batch listings Log sheets
DMS Online programs for lookup and changes	37.5 hours
Nightly Update of Changes	22.5 hours
Warrant Jobs	90.0 hours
Includes:	Printing warrants with different amounts. Include check stub messages. Modify warrant registers as needed for balancing. Create new program(s) for transferring accumulated contributions to the Alaska Children's Trust Fund, and to account for the reserve necessary due to returned and cancelled PFD warrants.
Miscellaneous	45.0 hours
Includes:	Setting up test files on IBM Systems testing Administrative functions, i.e. paper work required by Admin. DP to add files and programs to tables.
TOTAL HOURS	300.0 hours

## CHILDREN'S TRUST FUND

Thomas L. Birch

### Introduction

The Children's Trust Fund has become recognized as a winning approach to support programs for preventing child abuse.

Since 1980, advocates for abused and neglected children have worked toward the passage of legislation in fourteen states that creates new sources of funds for preventive services. Coalitions of advocates and legislators in at least as many states are looking at the possibility of passing the Children's Trust Fund in their own assemblies. The idea clearly has impetus behind it.

The Children's Trust Fund was first conceived by Dr. Ray E. Helfer, a pediatrician nationally recognized in the field of child abuse and at that time a vice president of the National Committee for Prevention of Child Abuse.

Prevention is the focus of Helfer's idea.

In an era of diminishing governmental budgets and scrutiny of public responsibilities, the Children's Trust Fund has emerged with a unique funding solution to boost programs for preventing child abuse.

Understandably, the Children's Trust Fund bill has been especially attractive to state legislators. This new legislative approach presents legislators an opportunity to fund programs they have historically neglected -- for the prevention of child abuse and neglect -- at a time when depressed state economies and deficits of revenue inhibit the creation of new ventures,

in a way that is apart from questions of appropriations and safe from cuts in state budgets.

There are two aspects to the Children's Trust Fund. One, an advisory group to establish priorities for distributing the fund is created from individuals with a demonstrated interest in preventing child abuse. Second, money to build the fund is generated by surcharges on marriage licenses, birth certificates or divorce actions, or by funds specially designated on income tax returns.

#### Components of the Legislation

Here is how the Children's Trust Fund has taken shape in the states that have enacted legislation -- Alabama, Arizona, California, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Virginia, Washington and Wisconsin -- fourteen states that differ significantly in geographic size, population numbers, demographics, economies and political ideologies. Yet each has taken the Children's Trust Fund ideal of establishing a separate source of income to support community-based programs for preventing child abuse and passed a form of legislation to achieve that goal.

Kansas became the first state, on April 16, 1980, to create this select funding mechanism for programs to prevent child abuse. One piece of legislation increased the fee for a marriage license with a surcharge of seven dollars. The extra money goes into a new Family and Children's Trust Fund. Each year approximately \$170,000 are generated to support community-based programs for preventing child and family abuse.

Another bill passed the Kansas legislature at the same time establishing a 14-member Children and Youth Advisory Committee. It consists of nine state agency members and five individuals appointed by the governor from interested citizens representing children and youth. This advisory body acts as the advocate for children in the governor's office. Its members advise state agencies serving children and recommend statutory policy to the governor and the legislature. The Division of Services to Children and Youth administers the Kansas Family and Children's Trust Fund under the guidance of this advisory committee.

By examining the separate provisions of states' Children's Trust Fund bills, we are able to see how the law's adaptability applies to diverse political and practical demands.

The following discussion traces the components of Children's Trust Fund legislation with examples from state laws to illustrate the variety of responses. The field is rich with models that might suit any state's situation. Modifications are simply smart reactions to political reality.

Funding the Fund: First, Children's Trust Fund legislation establishes a mode of income.

Seven states -- Arizona, Iowa, Kansas, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Virginia and Washington -- have increased the fees for marriage licenses, adding five to ten dollars to the cost of a license that then goes to build the Children's Trust Fund. The money in most states is deposited directly in the state treasury for this specially designated fund.

(In Arizona, which like Kansas, Virginia and Rhode Island shares its

fund with domestic violence programs, 20 percent of the ten additional dollars from the marriage license fee goes to the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Fund while 80 percent is for the domestic violence shelter fund. Arizona also increased by six dollars the cost of filing for divorce, with one-third going to child abuse prevention and two-thirds to domestic violence.)

Laws in two states have put a surcharge on copies of birth certificates: Wisconsin increased the cost by two dollars; California has added four dollars and funds are returned to the counties from which the certificates were ordered. A portion will go to a California state Children's Trust Fund collected from counties that choose not to participate and from birth certificates ordered through the state. (An exemption from the surcharge is made for an applicant to a public agency that requires a certified copy of a birth certificate.)

The state of Michigan took a different tack, one followed later by six other states -- Alabama, Arizona, California, Illinois, Louisiana and Missouri. Advocates working with the Michigan legislature on a Children's Trust Fund bill were told that in a state with such a high rate of unemployment and extreme budget deficits, no cost, not even that of a marriage license, could be increased. The legislation that evolved now enables taxpayers to designate up to two dollars, or four dollars for a couple filing a joint return, of their state income tax refund to the Children's Trust Fund.

(In Louisiana, a taxpayer may designate all or any portion of the refund as a donation to the fund, and Missouri makes additional provision

for a donation through the income tax return if no refund is available.)

The monr, collected form the income tax checkoff goes into a separate fund in the Michigan department of treasury. Half of each year's receipts go to fund programs. The rest is invested and earnings are credited to the trust fund. The refund checkoff in Michigan will be halted when the fund's endowment reaches \$20 million. After that, programs will be financed from the interest on the money in the account.

Two states have actually enacted more than one funding scheme. California and Arizona in 1983 passed legislation providing checkoffs on the state income tax forms to go to Children's Trust Funds, having already increased the cost of birth certificates (California) and marriage licenses and divorce filings (Arizona) to build funds.

Most states do not restrict contributions to the Children's Trust Fund to specific sources of income, be they extra fees from marriage licenses or designated dollars from income tax returns. The typical enabling legislation also allows the Children's Trust Fund to receive "contributions, grants, or gifts in cash or otherwise from persons, associations, corporations, or the federal government", as Washington's law says. This feature empowers the state to embark on other fundraising schemes that could dramatically increase the size of the fund.

The necessary requirement in developing support for the Children's Trust Fund is that it come from a reliable source of money apart from the regular appropriations. Connecticut pased a bill in 1983 that appeared to create a

Children's Trust Fund but in fact it only appropriated money to the general fund for child abuse prevention activities. The Wisconsin bill originally would have only provided a general revenue appropriation to create so-called Children's Trust Fund. Before the legislation was enacted in Wisconsin the statutory language was improved to provide an extra fee on birth certificates to build the trust fund. The objective of a Children's Trust Fund is diluted by having a regular appropriation on budget derived from no specific source generating those funds, with no potential for building income were the appropriated funds to be invested.

Typically the money is located in a separate fund in the state treasury. In some states, though, policy prohibits establishing a specially designated fund of state money. In those cases, like Virginia and Iowa, the extra fees from marriage licenses go into general revenues and are then automatically passed along to the Children's Trust Fund advisory boards for grants to support preventive programs in child abuse.

Advisory Board: The composition of the advisory committee varies, too, from state to state. The Michigan statute mandates a board of fifteen; in Iowa five members comprise the advisory council. Some states must include on their boards specified heads of governmental agencies -- education, social services, health and justice are typical; others draw all their members from among the public. The governors make appointments in most cases; elsewhere legislative leaders also have appointees. In Arizona, the director of the department of economic security appoints the board members.

The legislation typically establishes the composition of the board with a stated number of individuals representing particular interests in the prevention of child abuse.

In Michigan the Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Board's fifteen members are: director of social services; director of mental health; director of public health; superintendent of public instruction; director of the department of state police; and ten public members appointed by the governor, with senate approval, for terms of three years, including the chair.

The Michigan public members must have a knowledge of child abuse and neglect; represent the state's population; and be representative of labor, business, religion, the legal community, and professionals and volunteers in child abuse preventive services.

Washington's 11-member Council on Child Abuse and Neglect includes the chair and four members appointed by the governor from the public who are selected for their interest and expertise in the prevention of child abuse. The secretary of social and health services and the superintendent of public instruction serve with the governor's appointees as voting members. Four additional appointees are legislators named by the House and Senate majority and minority leaders serving as non-voting members.

In Virginia, the Advisory Committee is established not by legislation but through the implementation plan developed by the department of welfare for the Virginia Family Violence Prevention Program. its nine to eleven

members are selected by the commissioner of welfare from volunteers and advocates for abused children, providers of services, and corporate and business people. The Virginia Chapter of the National Committee for Prevention of Child Abuse and Virginians Against Domestic Violence may each recommend up to twelve appointees to the Advisory Council. Staff of the department of welfare may also make recommendations.

The Kansas Children and Youth Advisory Committee is composed of fourteen members who elect their own chair and officers. Five public members appointed by the governor for three-year terms comprise interested citizens representing children and youth. The other committee members include : secretary of health and environment; secretary of social and rehabilitation services; secretary of human resources; commissioner of education; chief justice of the Kansas supreme court; two senators appointed by the president of the senate; and two representatives appointed by the speaker of the house.

Iowa's legislation provides for a five-citizen advisory council.

In California the Children's Trust Fund is administered at the county level. Policy is directed by county multidisciplinary councils which advise the county boards of supervisors.

The North Carolina Children's Trust Fund utilizes a pre-existing board, the Interagency Advisory Council on Community Schools, as its Council on Prevention of Child Abuse to guide the administration of the new fund.

The responsibilities of boards vary from state to state also, but they

generally include both advisory and administrative duties. In administering the Children's Trust Fund, a board may:

- hire staff to run the program;
- develop a state plan for the Children's Trust Fund;
- establish priorities for projects to be funded;
- develop eligibility criteria for grantees;
- review proposals;
- approve the awarding of grants;
- monitor expenditures of the trust fund;
- evaluate the effectiveness of the Children's Trust Fund; and
- submit an annual report to the legislature and the governor.

As appointees of the governor and the leadership of the executive and legislative branches of state government, board members are in a unique position to act as advocates for the prevention of child abuse. Accordingly, board members are statutorily empowered to recommend to the governor and the legislature policy and legislative changes for the improvement of child abuse prevention activities, to encourage public awareness about the prevention of child abuse, and, as the Kansas statute says, "provide advocacy for children in the governor's office and other public and private, state and local agencies affecting children."

Location of the Board/Administration: In most states the advisory board is attached to the department of social services, but again, as the following examples show, the administrative arrangements vary from state

to state. The placement of the board within the state's governmental structure can have an important impact on the board's visibility and political strength.

In Kansas, the Children's Trust Fund board is statutorily guaranteed "office space and assistance" by the department of social and rehabilitation services, with the administrative support coming through the division of services to children and youth.

The Alabama Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Board, administering a fund supported by a state income tax checkoff, was created as an independent agency which will pay its own expenses out of money collected. In addition, up to three percent of the funds collected may be paid to the state department of revenue for its expenses in handling the collection.

The Arizona trust fund is administered by the department of economic security which is limited by statute to no more than five percent for its costs.

California's trust fund is financed by a surcharge on copies of birth certificates. (New legislation creates a second funding source through an income tax checkoff.) The funds are administered by a local voluntary board appointed by each county board of supervisors. Where no county board is designated, that county's money goes into a state Children's Trust Fund, along with receipts from copies of birth certificates ordered from the state, and is administered by the state department of social services, which may use up to five percent of the money for administrative expenses. In either case, the registrar -- county or state -- is entitled to keep

no more than ten percent of the funds to defray the cost of the collection.

The Child Abuse Advisory Council in Iowa works through the department of social services but the fund is administered, by statutory requirement, through contract with a private agency "with maximum use of voluntary administrative services."

The Children's Trust Fund in Louisiana, another state with an income tax checkoff, is administered by the department of health and human resources.

In Michigan, the first state to enact a tax checkoff, the Children's Trust Fund is established as an autonomous agency within the department of management and budget, which lends administrative support to the advisory board paid for from the trust fund.

North Carolina's Children's Trust Fund, which receives surcharges from marriage licenses, is provided support services and staff by the department of public instruction which administers the program under the guidance of the Advisory Council on Prevention of Child Abuse, for this purpose a designation of the existing Interagency Advisory Council on Community Schools.

The Washington council is an independent entity within the governor's office. It receives some administrative services through an interagency agreement with the department of social and health services.

Eligible Grantees: Eligibility requirements of the Children's Trust Fund are designed to promote the establishment of local programs for

the prevention of child abuse.

Virginia solicits grant applications from public and private nonprofit organizations which can match funds with local resources and demonstrate an ability to continue the project after the grant has been terminated.

Rural areas must receive an equitable share of the funds.

Michigan recognizes three classes of grantees.

Private nonprofit or public organizations must receive the approval of local councils, provide a match of 50 percent in money or in kind, and be able to provide consultation on program development.

Eligibility is extended to local councils which do not provide direct services but whose purpose is the development of community prevention programs. They too must match their grant funds and demonstrate an ability to help in the development of preventive programs.

The Michigan Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Board is also eligible for support to defray its expenses in administering the trust fund.

In California grants are designated for private nonprofit organizations giving direct services in prevention and intervention.

The Illinois legislation provides funding for abused children shelters, child abuse prevention and treatment programs, and five demonstration projects involving multi-disciplinary investigation teams through 1985 (after which there are plans to amend the statute to strengthen the child abuse prevention aspects). Priority will go to new and existing programs that offer the broadest range of services to the community.

CHILDREN'S TRUST FUND LEGISLATION

Purpose: To create a special funding mechanism to provide child abuse prevention services through community-based agencies.

STATE	LEGISLATION/ EFFECTIVE DATE	MECHANISM	FUNDS GENERATED	ADMINISTRATION	ADVISORY COMMITTEE	PROCESS	CONTACT
Alabama	HB 56 & 57 1983	Voluntary income tax refund check-off (\$2); grants, gifts.	1984:\$134,000 expected 1985:\$400,000	Funding-Dept. of Revenue; Dept. of Pensions & Security Programs	14-member State Child Abuse & Neglect Prevention Board.	Support organizations to operate programs for direct service provisions.	Jane Nichols Legislative Fiscal Office 205/261-1067
Arizona	HB 2212 7/29/82	Voluntary income tax refund check-off (\$2); marriage license surcharge (\$2); divorce filing fee (\$10).	1982:\$100,000	Department of Economic Security	None.	Provide financial assistance to community treatment programs that offer direct services to abused children/parents.	Pat Chumbley Staff, House of Representatives 602/255-3250
California	AB 2994 1982	Fee for duplicate birth certificate (\$4); gifts, grants.	1984:\$400,000	Dept. of Social Services	County Board of Supervisors may designate a voluntary local commission.	Grants to private non-profit organizations providing direct services in prevention and intervention.	Chet Olson Assembly Select Committee on Child Abuse 916/445-7486
	AB 607 1983	Voluntary income tax refund check-off (\$3).	1984:\$430,000	Dept. of Social Services	Advisory Committee within DSS and select co-advisors.		
Connecticut	SB 2006 7/1/83	Grants/gifts	\$60,000 appropriated (\$50,000 spent; \$10,000 left in fund to accrue interest.	Dept. of Children & Youth Services	Commissioner of Dept. of Children & Youth Services can appoint advisory committee.	Commissioner adopts rules and regs. which may be approved by legislature.	Kathy Wright Leg. Commis- sioners 203/566-8410

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Delaware	64 DE Laws 1985 C. 411, Sec 1	Voluntary income refund check-off (all or any amount); grants, gifts.	not available	Dept. of Children, Youth, and Families.	12-member Delaware Children's Trust Fund Board of Directors; 8 appointed by Governor; 1 shall be chairperson of Juvenile Justice Advisory Group; 1 each appointed by Secretary of following departments; Chief Judge of Family Courts; Dept. of Services for Children, Youth and Families, Health & Social Services; Dept. of Public Instruction; & Family Courts.	Grants totaling no more than \$15,000 awarded to programs that provide prevention services and improve coordination among state agencies. (Organization agrees to match the grant, at least 25% 1st year and 50% during the second and subsequent years.)	Tom Shields Leg. Council 702/736-4114
Illinois	SIBB 537 1983	Voluntary state income tax refund check-off (up to \$10).	estimated 1984:\$100,000 actual 1984: \$500,000.	Dept. of Children & Family Services	Statewide citizen's committee on child abuse and neglect.	Grants for comprehensive community-based services to reduce family dysfunction through child abuse and neglect.	Alex Reichl House Republican Staff 217/782-9603
Iowa *	HB 2393 1982	Marriage license surcharge (\$5)	1982:\$120,000 1983:\$116,000 1984:\$125,000	State Dept. of Social Services	5-member board attached to Dept. of Social Services.	Dept. contracts with a community-based agency	Norm Ostbloom Executive Dir. Iowa Chapter Nat'l Cmte for Prevention of Child Abuse 515/281-6327

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Kansas **	SB 609 & SB 677	4/16/80	Marriage license surcharge (\$7) Fee on live birth registration (\$4) (General fund and then allocated to trust fund)	1984:\$142,000  1984:\$300,000	Div. of Services to Children & Youth	14-member Children and Youth Advisory Committee to: 1. Act as advocate for children in the Governor's office; 2. Advises Secretary & Director of Services to Children & Youth.	Grants limited to \$20,000 to community-based preventive or educational projects can be funded for 4 years; at: 100% 1st year, 80% 2nd year, 60% 3rd year, 40% 4th year,	January Scott Executive Dir. Kansas Center for Prevention of Child Abuse 913/354-7738
Kentucky	HB 486	1984	Voluntary income tax refund check off (\$2); grants, gifts.	Not available	Attorney General's office 5-exofficio to serve by virtue of office.	10 member public, 5-exofficio to serve by virtue of office. Child Sexual Abuse & Exploitation Board.	Provides financial assistance to organizations to further prevent & treat abuse.	Dianna McClure Leg. Research Commission 502/564-8100
Louisiana	Act 481	1983	Legislative Appropriation (\$45,000) income tax refund check-off (no specific amount); grants, gifts.	1984:\$45,000	Dept. of Health & Human Resources	7-member Children's Trust Fund Board; 2 from general public; 1 each from House and Senate; Secretary of Health & Human Resources; 1 each from Medical Society and Parents Anonymous.	Programs for preventing physical and sexual abuse and neglect of children.	Michael Mielke Dept. of Health & Human Resources 504/342-6784

Michigan	HB 4664 1982	Voluntary income tax refund check-off (\$2); part of each year's receipts (1/2) go to fund programs, rest is invested & earnings are credited to trust fund; ceiling of \$20 million & programs are funded from earned interest; separate fund established in Dept. of Treasury, donations.	1983 & 1984 \$1.5 mil.	Michigan Child Abuse & Neglect Prevention Board: autonomous agency within Dept. of Management & Budget.	15-member Board; 5 appointed by major state dept. heads involved in abuse & neglect; Education, Mental Health, Police, Health & Social Services; 10 appointed by Governor with consent of Senate.	3 classes of grantees private & public organizations providing 50% match, local councils (also match).	David Mills Director Children's Trust Fund 517/373-4321
Missouri	HB 550 9/28/83	Voluntary state income tax refund check-off (\$2); grants, gifts.	1984:\$147,000	Office of Administration	15-member Children's Trust Fund, within, yet independent of Office of Admin. 11 public members appointed by Governor, 2 Senators appointed by President Pro Tem, 2 House members appointed by Speaker.	Contract with public or private agencies, schools to establish community-based educational & services prevention programs.	Kathy Ruckman House Research Staff 314/751-2979
New York	S 21047 1984	State appropriation, grants, gifts.	\$2 mil approp by Governor to Trust Fund.  \$250,000 appropriated for administrative expenses.	Commission of Social Services	17-member advisory Board.	Provide grants to public and not for profit agencies for establishing & extending programs to prevent violence or provide service to victims.	Ruth Sabo NY Assembly Staff 518/455-4371

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North Carolina	SB 921	1983	Marriage License fee (\$5); grants, gifts.	1984:\$257,000	State Board of Education	Inter-Agency Advisory Council for Community Schools.	Community-based programs.	Nan Miller Coordinator Child Abuse Prevention 919/733-4125
Ohio	HB 319	12/26/84	Birth certificate fee (\$2); divorce and dissolution decrees (\$10); death certificate (\$2); grants, gifts, federal funds.	Expected: \$2,490,000 (\$150,000 to be used for expenses.	Children's Trust Fund Board upon recommendation of Criminal Justice Services within the Dept. of Development.	Children's Trust Fund Board: 7 members appointed by Governor; Director of Health & Human Services also a member.	Provides grants to programs to prevent child abuse & neglect.	Anita Lunn Legislative Services Comm. 614/466-5939
Rhode Island	S 0577	7/1/83	Marriage license surcharge (\$2); grants, gifts, bequests.	1984:\$70,000	Dept. of Children & Their Families	State Advisory Council for Children and Their Families	Community-based programs for preventing problems of families & children; grants for education programs; evaluate projects & programs & disseminate information & techniques.	Joachim Weissfeld Attorney Member of Advisory Council 401/274-2300
South Carolina	A 3286	1984	State appropriation (\$20,000) one time start up; voluntary income tax refund, check-off (\$1+); gifts, grants.	Expected: \$150,000	Non-profit organization administered by 9-member Board of Trustees.	9-member Board of Trustees to be appointed by Governor.	Provide grants to private non-profit organizations to stimulate innovative prevention and treatment programs.	Harriet Thogersen Ex. Director Children's Trust Fund 803/256-7146
South Dakota	HB 1197	1984	Surcharge on birth certificates (\$2); gifts & grants & appropriation of \$40,000.	Expected: \$40,000	Department of Social Services	None	Grants to non-profit organizations to establish or continue community based education and prevention projects.	Mark Zickrick Leg. Research Council 605/773-3251

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State	Bill No.	Year	Voluntary private donation	Less than \$5,000	Dept. of Social Services	Div. of Family Services Board, policy making body appointed by Governor.	Not available	Bryant Howe Office of Legislative Research 801/533-5481
Virginia ***	S 279	4/9/82	Surcharge on marriage license (\$10)	\$400,000 annually	Dept. of Social Services	Established through implementation plan for Virginia Family Violence Prevention programs; has 9-11 members, advises Dept. of Welfare.	Solicits grant apps. from public & private non-profit organizations, divide evenly between child abuse & domestic violence programs.	Jane Horwood Cause Appropriation Staff 804/786-1837
Washington	HB 179	1982	Marriage license surcharge (\$5)	Estimated \$470,000/year.	Washington Council for the Prevention of Child Abuse & Neglect.	11-member Council on Child Abuse & Neglect; 5 appointed by Governor; 1 each appointed by Secretary of Dept. of Social Services, Speaker of the House, President of the Senate, Superintendent of Public Instruction.	Grants for community education or child abuse prevention--match 25%.	Jim Teverbaugh Washington Council for The Prevention of Child Abuse & Neglect 206/464-6151

Wisconsin	SB 83	7/1/83	Birth certificate fee (\$2); private contributions	\$290,000	Dept. of Health & Social Services	Child Abuse & Neglect Prevention Board; 14 members; 8 appoint at large by Governor; 1 Governor designee; 1 each from Dept. of Health & Social Services; Dept. of Public Instruction; House and Senate.	Grants limited to \$15,000 for community-based programs or crisis care, early identification of at-risk children on matching basis.	Elaine Olson Ex. Director Children's Trust Fund 608/266-6871
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\* In Iowa, funds go into general revenue and are passed through to this fund.

\*\* In Kansas, these funds may not be used for abortion and they are shared between programs for child abuse prevention and services for battered women.

\*\*\* In Virginia, money goes to general revenues and is passed on to programs. Must be passed again next session - don't actually have trust fund.

For more information, contact: Joan Smith,  
National Conference of State Legislatures  
1125 17th Street, Suite 1500  
Denver, Colorado 80202  
303/292-6600

February 1985.

MAR 9 1987

March 6, 1987

Senator Paul Fischer  
 Chairman, Health, Education &  
 Social Services Committee  
 P.O. Box V  
 Juneau, Alaska 99811

Honorable Senator Fischer:

Thank you for your thoughtful letter of February 25<sup>th</sup> about child abuse issues.

Much interest in SB 19 and HB 57 has been generated by Children's Week, March 2-6, in the House HESS Committee. Several House members have expressed interest in modifications of SB 19 and its consideration by your Committee.

Please give this Alaska Children's Trust Fund Corporation bill early scheduling and priority for its promotion of prevention of child abuse.

Sincerely,

George W. Brown

George W. Brown, MD, FAAP

cc: Senator Kerttula  
 Representative Goll  
 Representative Sund  
 Representatives Ellis & Koponen

P.O. BOX 2101

PALMER, ALASKA 99645

BILL NO: SSSB 19

DATE: April 7, 1987

TITLE: An Act relating to the Alaska Children's Trust Corporation; the Alaska children's trust fund; contributions to the trust fund from permanent fund dividends; and providing for an effective date

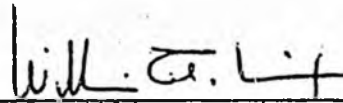
CONTACT: Barbara Miklos  
Executive Director  
Council on Domestic  
Violence and  
Sexual Assault

DEPARTMENT OF  
PUBLIC SAFETY

POSTMASTER / RETURN TO OFFICE

SSSB 19 establishes a children's trust fund which will provide a continuing source of revenue for grants to community-based programs for the prevention of child abuse and neglect. Prevention programs are crucial in protecting children and are often the first to receive budget cuts. This fund will provide a small but stable source of income that is greatly needed. Many states have established similar funds which guarantee that at least some prevention of child abuse and neglect programs will be funded even in times of economic hardship. The Council has discussed some questions and concerns about the legislation with the sponsor.

This legislation addresses an important need in Alaska; therefore, the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault supports SSSB 19.



William R. Nix  
Acting Commissioner

**STATE OF ALASKA 1987 LEGISLATIVE SESSION  
FISCAL NOTE**

**REQUEST:** \_\_\_\_\_

Bill Version: SSSB 19  
Publish Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Title: An Act relating to the Alaska  
Children's Trust Corporation, etc.  
Sponsor: Sen. Kerttula, Josephson...  
Requestor: Senate HESS

Agency Affected: Public Safety  
BRU: Council on Domestic  
Violence & Sexual Assault  
Components: \_\_\_\_\_

**EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)**

OPERATING	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>CAPITAL</b>						
<b>REVENUE</b>						

**FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)**

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
<b>TOTAL</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0

**POSITIONS:**

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

**ANALYSIS :** (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Barbara Miklos, Executive Director  
Division: Council on Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault  
Approved by Commissioner: [Signature]  
Agency: Public Safety

Phone: 465-4356  
Date: 4-7-87  
Date: 5/8/87

- Distribution (by preparer):
- Legislative Finance
  - Legislative Sponsor
  - Requestor
  - Office of Management and Budget
  - Impacted Agency(ies)
  - Senate Secretary

JNR  
4/8/87

STATE OF ALASKA  
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y STATE CAPITOL  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
907 465 3800

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

April 13, 1987

SUBJECT: Sectional analysis of Alaska Children's Trust  
Fund -- SSSB 19

TO: Senator Paul Fischer  
Chairman, Senate HESS Committee

FROM: Edward H. Hein *EHA*  
Legislative Counsel

Section 1 states that the purpose of the fund is to pay for prevention of child abuse and neglect.

Sec. 2 sets out the duties of the commissioner with respect to the fund. These are essentially the same as for the mental health fund and the public school fund (S 37.14). One difference is that both principal and income of the children's fund are to be invested, at least until there is \$500,000 in the fund. (See Sec. 9). The commissioner invests only principal of the other funds.

Sec. 3 takes out the provisions added by Sec. 2. Sec. 3 has a separate effective date; it takes effect when there is \$500,000 in the children's fund.

Sec. 4 specifies the types of investments that can be made with money in the children's fund. This section is repealed when there is \$500,000 in the fund.

Sec. 5 establishes the fund, provides for permanent fund dividend check-off contributions to the fund, requires that principal and income of the fund be retained in the fund for investment, except for reimbursement of the Department of Revenue for costs of establishing and managing the fund and changing the permanent fund dividend applications. Everything in this section is repealed when there is \$500,000 in the fund.

Sec. 6 establishes the Alaska Children's Trust Fund Corporation when there is \$500,000 in the fund. At that time the

Senator Fischer  
Page 2  
April 13, 1987

principal and income of the fund will be transferred from the Department of Revenue to the corporation. The corporation will be able to spend up to one-fourth of the unrestricted money in the fund each year to provide financial assistance to local community child abuse and neglect prevention projects. The permanent fund dividend check-off contribution program would continue under AS 47.12.170.

Sec. 7 provides that corporation employees are in the state's exempt service.

Sec. 8 provides for staggered terms for corporation board members.

Sec. 9 provides that when the principal and income in the children's fund reaches \$500,000 the commissioner of revenue is to inform the governor, lieutenant governor, the presiding officer of each house of the legislature, and the revisor of statutes; to prepare an accounting of the fund; and to transfer the principal and income to the fund as reestablished in the corporation.

Sec. 11 gives the fund in the Department of Revenue and the PFD check-off a July 1, 1987 effective date.

Secs. 10 and 12 provide for establishing the corporation, transferring the fund to it, and repealing the Department of Revenue provisions, when the fund reaches \$500,000.

EHH:mkr  
m11/012

STATE OF ALASKA 1987 LEGISLATIVE SESSION  
FISCAL NOTE

Bill Version: SS SB 19

Publish Date: \_\_\_\_\_

REQUEST: \_\_\_\_\_

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Title: Alaska Children's Trust  
Corporation  
Sponsor: Kerttula  
Requestor: Senate Finance

Agency Affected: Department of Revenue  
BRU: Treasury  
Components: \_\_\_\_\_

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92
<b>OPERATING</b>						
PERSONAL SERVICES	-	-	-	-	-	-
TRAVEL	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONTRACTUAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUPPLIES	-	-	-	-	-	-
EQUIPMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-
LANDS & STRUCTURES	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRANTS, CLAIMS	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISCELLANEOUS	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OPERATING	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>CAPITAL</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>REVENUE</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-	-	-	-	-	-
FEDERAL FUNDS	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	-	-	-	-	-	-
PART-TIME	-	-	-	-	-	-
TEMPORARY	-	-	-	-	-	-

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page for analysis.

Prepared By: Milt Barker *MB*

Division: Treasury

Phone: 465-2350

Date: April 2, 1987

Approved by Commissioner: *H. Malone*

Agency: Department of Revenue

Date: 4/2/87

Distribution (by preparer):

Legislative Finance  
Legislative Sponsor  
Requestor  
Office of Management and Budget  
Impacted Agency(ies)  
Senate Secretary

STATE OF ALASKA 1987 LEGISLATIVE SESSION  
FISCAL NOTE

Bill Version: SSSB 19  
Publish Date: \_\_\_\_\_

REQUEST  
Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Title: Relating to the Ak Children' Trust Corp.; the Ak Children's trust fund; ...  
Sponsor: Kerttula, Josephson & Szymanski  
Requestor: HESS

Agency Affected: Revenue  
BRU: Public Services - Permanent Fund Dividend  
Components: \_\_\_\_\_

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92
PERSONAL SERVICES	-	-	-	-	-	-
TRAVEL	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONTRACTUAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUPPLIES	-	-	-	-	-	-
EQUIPMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAND & STRUCTURES	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRANTS/CLAIMS	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISCELLANEOUS	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
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REVENUE	0	0	0	0	0	0
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-	-	-	-	-	-
FEDERAL FUNDS	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	-	-	-	-	-	-
PART-TIME	-	-	-	-	-	-
TEMPORARY	-	-	-	-	-	-

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page if necessary

Prepared by: Sally Smith  
Division: Public Services

Phone: 465-2392  
Date: March 31, 1987

Approved by: [Signature]  
Commissioner: \_\_\_\_\_  
Agency: Revenue

Date: 4/2/87

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management & Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)
- Senate Secretary

STATE OF ALASKA 1987 LEGISLATIVE SESSION  
FISCAL NOTE

Bill Version: SB 79

Publish Date: \_\_\_\_\_

REQUEST \_\_\_\_\_

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Agency Affected: Revenue

Title: "An act establishing the Alaska children's trust corporation."

BRU: Administrative Services

Sponsor: Kerttula, Josephson, Szymanski

Components: \_\_\_\_\_

Requestor: Judiciary and Finance

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92
OPERATING						
PERSONAL SERVICES	-	28.2	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0
TRAVEL	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONTRACTUAL	-	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
SUPPLIES	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
EQUIPMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-
LANDS & STRUCTURES	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRANTS, CLAIMS	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISCELLANEOUS	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OPERATING	-	39.4	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2
CAPITAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
REVENUE	-	-	-	-	-	-

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-	39.4	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2
FEDERAL FUNDS	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	39.4	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	-	-	-	-	-	-
PART-TIME	-	4	3	3	3	3
TEMPORARY	-	-	-	-	-	-

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page if necessary

(See attached)

Prepared By: Ervin B. Jones  
Division: Administrative Services

Phone: 465-2313  
Date: 3/23/87

Approved by Commissioner: \_\_\_\_\_  
Agency: Revenue

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)
- Senate Secretary