

HB

50

Alaska State Legislature

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



REPRESENTATIVE FRAN ULMER

MEMORANDUM

March 6, 1991

TO: Rep. Georgianna Lincoln, Co-chair
Rep. Pat Carney, Co-chair

FROM: Rep. Fran Ulmer

RE: HB 50, relating to the Children's Trust Fund

HB 50 makes a \$4 million appropriation to the Alaska Children's Trust Fund. Established by the legislature in 1988, the Children's Trust Fund is designed to provide a stable stream of income for community-based programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. Income from the interest of the trust could be appropriated annually for that purpose. At current market rates, this \$4 million appropriation would yield approximately \$200,000 in income.

Alaska ranks fourth highest in the nation in the rate of reported child abuse. Alaska's rate of 54 children per 1,000 reported as victims of abuse is more than 60% greater than the national rate (34 per 1,000). Nearly one of every 19 Alaskan children suffer from abuse or neglect. The Division of Family and Youth Services receives 20,000 reports of child abuse and neglect every year.

Alaska's child population grew by 30% during the 1980's. The increase in reports of child abuse and neglect, however, far exceeds those population increases. The number of children receiving protective services has more than tripled since FY 78 and the number of children receiving protection because of sexual abuse has increased 800%.

The increase in child abuse and neglect has been accompanied by an increase in the severity of abuse. As a result, the number of seriously disturbed children entering the state's custody is increasing. Since 1985, the number of adolescent sexual offenders under supervision has increased 700%.

These figures demonstrate how family violence passes from one generation to another. Children in violent homes learn violence as a normal way of solving problems. Studies indicate high correlations between child abuse and deviant behavior among violent juvenile delinquents and

District 4B — Juneau

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adults who commit violent crimes. Sons who witness their fathers' violence have a 1000% greater chance of becoming abusers than those who do not. Most violent criminals were severely abused physically or sexually as children.

Child abuse and neglect can result in death or life-long problems. The degree of harm depends on the child's age, the relationship between the child and the offender, the nature and length of the abuse or neglect, and the assistance the child receives when the abuse is disclosed. Children who experience abuse or neglect often have low self-esteem and alcohol or other drug problems. They run-away or attempt suicide.

All of these problems create long-term social and financial costs for the state. Prevention programs are the most cost-effective means of avoiding those costs. Community-based, intensive counseling services in families' homes protect children while simultaneously helping to prevent on-going neglect and abuse. Education helps parents learn violence-free discipline and positive reinforcement for appropriate behavior. Therapy for abused and neglected children helps to prevent the cycle of abuse from continuing.

The Children's Trust Fund is an appropriate method of preventing the problems resulting from child abuse and neglect. The appropriation made to the trust today will yield income next year and every year. It will still be funding prevention programs 20 years from now when the effects of today's abuse will be felt in the criminal justice system, in the need for increased social services and public assistance, and in the beginning of another cycle of abuse. HB 50 begins a cycle of funding to prevent that cycle of abuse from continuing.

States in National Composite Rank Order

VT UT MA MN NH CT RI IA ND WI HI ME PA NE KS NJ CO ID MT WA WY VA OH SD OR WV OK MO NV CA IN NY MD KY TX DE MI **AK** IL AR NC AL TN AZ FL NM MS SC LA GA DC

AK

State Facts

Total population	524,000	Alaska
Education expenditures per pupil	\$ 7,971	
Percent population under 18	31.9%	38 51
Percent births with early prenatal care	79.1%	
Percent population minority	21.1%	5 51
Percent of children not covered by health insurance	19.5%	
Percent population metropolitan	11.7%	
Benefits as percent of poverty (AFDC and Food Stamps)	92.1%	
Per Capita Income	\$ 21,636	

Percent change over time

Trend data

National rank

Indicators	Percent change over time			Trend data		MOST RECENT		National rank (based on most recent available data)		
	-60	W O R S E	0	B E T T E R	+60	Year	Data		Year	Data
Percent low birth weight babies 1980 1988				7		1980	5.4	1988	5.0	5 51
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 1980 1988				6		1980	12.3	1988	11.6	44 51
Child death rate Ages 1-14 (per 100,000 children) 1980 1988				6		1980	48.2	1988	45.6	51 51
Teen violent death rate: Ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens) 1984 1988				13		1984	113.3	1988	98.3	48 51
Percent teen out-of-wedlock births 1980 1988		-8				1980	5.4	1988	5.8	7 51
Juvenile incarceration rate (per 100,000 juveniles) 1979 1987		-8				1979	225	1987	244	46 51
Percent of children in poverty 1979 1985-89		-13				1979	12.1	1985-89	13.7	9 51
Percent graduating high school 1982 1988				2		1982	64.3	1988	65.5	43 51

Re: HB 50

March 7, 1991

testimony of Saralyn Tabachnick, MEd
Children's Program Director
AWARE, Inc.
Box 20809
Juneau, AK 99802

A 1981 study funded by the National Center on Child Abuse & Neglect found that half of children who came to shelters wre themselves physically or sexually abused. In the state of Alaska, 19,000 women were abused by their partners in 1986; 63% of those women had children who were abused. Further, when children witness abuse in their family, they are learning from their parents that violence is an acceptable way to solve problems. Sons who witness their father's violence have a 1000 % greater chance of becoming abusers than those who do not.

The importance of providing safe shelter for battered women & their children is clear- not only does it prevent women from being abused, it also protects children from violence. And while women & children are in shelter, we facilitate personal safety & education groups to empower them with the skills & support to help them keep themselves safe. By providing appropriate intervention, we can prevent the generational cycle of abuse.

Humans are born defenseless. We are totally dependent upon others to meet our needs, to protect us, keep us safe, care for us, love & nurture us. In fact, this is the job of a parent. Yet when we do not have our basic needs met, when children are humiliated, neglected, threatened, physically & sexually abused by the person who was to have protected & cared for them, the betrayal of trust a child feels leaves a long & deep scar. Child abuse can be & is physically & emotionally life threatening. We need to protect childrens' lives & spirits. We need to work to prevent violence, & prevent child abuse.

To do this, we must have the support of individuals & systems. We must provide prevention information to children so that they can protect themselves. We need to teach them that they can say no to inappropriate touch, learn the importance of telling an adult, & know that they are not to blame, they didn't do anything wrong, because an adult abused them does not mean they are bad.

Last week, the Prevention/Education Specialist at AWARE provided 3, 45 minute presentations to middle school students. After her presentations, 12 students came to speak to her, individually, about personal safety concerns.

We must provide information for parents as well, so that they can offer the loving care a child needs to develop his potential. We must offer parent support groups and intervention when parents are abusing their children, or fear they may do so. By providing information to children and parents, we prevent abuse. By providing safe shelter for battered women & their children, we prevent abuse.

There are no children testifying here today. They don't have the ways or means or words to speak to you. I am here on behalf of children, to advocate for childrens' needs, for their safety & well-being, for their care & protection. Children deserve these things. It's not their fault if they don't have them. It's our responsibility to provide them. We all need to do what we can to advocate for those whose voices are not heard.

Thank you.

Lynn Squires, MA
Tongass Community Counseling Center
March 7, 1991

Testimony on HB 5650

I wear a couple of hats with Tongass Community Counseling Center. I work with both the Family Services Treatment Program and Sex Offender Treatment Program. That may sound contradictory, but most of our offenders were also victims - some studies say that from 1/3 to 2/3 of offenders are also sexual assault victims. Most of them have families that are characterized by high levels of dysfunction. Working with these two groups becomes much more compatible if you keep that in mind.

These particular statistics are personalized for me in that 95% of the men I work with at Lemon Creek Correctional Center are victims of physical or sexual assault. I certainly believe that the key to decreasing the rate of recidivism is treatment. Statistics prove that incarceration itself does not deter sex offenders from re-offending.

How does this tie into the Family Services Treatment Program? Treatment is the key to preventing this inter-generational cycle of violence from perpetuating itself. We know that often the abused become the abusers; that people re-enact their childhood traumas. Women abused as children either become abusers or enter into abusive relationships. Men abused as children become abusers. The victims begin to identify with the victimizers - why not? - that's a much more powerful position than that of a victim.

What goes into prevention? We get referrals for families in crisis. Either the child is acting out, has been abused and taken from the home, or has been sexually assaulted and the social worker feels they would benefit from treatment. There needs to be a number of resources available for a family in crisis. One family receiving services from Tongass's Family Services Treatment Program has a mom who is a recovering alcoholic. She needs, or has needed, services from Juneau Recovery Unit, Natives for Sobriety, Alcoholics Anonymous and Tongass. Dad is a sex offender receiving private therapy services. The son is in school, is involved in Big Brothers/Big Sisters, and individual therapy with Tongass. The daughter is in school, receives treatment from Milam, special tutoring and alcohol programs, and is in a group at Tongass.

Lynn Squires, MA
Testimony on HB 56
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That's a lot of resources that one family needs, and this situation/family is not atypical. This is indicative of the depth of the crisis.

Why family treatment? Why not just treat the kids? We feel that isolating the children for services perpetuates the problem. We believe you have to intervene at a family systems level. Parenting skills, education, developing a variety of family roles, besides scapegoat and rebel, are essential. We attempt to avoid identifying a child as the problem because that leads to perpetuating feelings of "I'm bad" or worthlessness. Primarily, we do not want these cycles to continue inter-generationally and it must be stopped at a family level.

You must decide which kind of work you want to do: crisis work or prevention. Prevention may take more of an investment in the beginning, but when you realize that every man who molests children has an average of 76 victims, and if even 10 of those victims perpetuate the cycle, it doesn't take long for the crisis to escalate beyond control.

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TESTIMONY
OF
JANUARY H. SCOTT
NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE
BEFORE THE
HOUSE HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE
ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
MARCH 7, 1991

Madam Chair and Members of the Committee:

My name is January H. Scott. I am with the National Committee for Prevention of Child Abuse in Chicago, Illinois and Director of its Training and Technical Assistance Department.

Why is it critical that the Alaska State Legislature appropriate \$4 million to the Alaska Children's Trust Fund? There are three reasons:

- 1) Experts agree that child abuse is at the core of many other social problems.
- 2) We know that if child abuse is to be prevented it must be assumed as a community responsibility.
- 3) The Children's Trust Fund model shifts responsibility for child abuse prevention to the community.

The trust fund model has four elements which assist in the accomplishment of this mission.

- The composition of the Advisory Board establishes a public-private partnership. Individuals from state agencies and individuals working in the private sector make up the composition of the governing board of the trust fund. This governing body has been instrumental in building communication and funding linkages between the two sectors. In approximately 15 states, a comprehensive child abuse prevention plan has been adopted through the efforts of its Board. The state plans have proven to be tremendously useful in providing direction for funding, as well as providing direction for communities with what needs to be done locally to prevent child abuse.

- The model funds primary and secondary prevention programs. Even with the few states that mention treatment in the statute, the policy has been to fund only primary and secondary prevention efforts. Programs funded by the nation's trust funds serve as a

laboratory for prevention research and evaluation efforts. They help us document the value of prevention, and teach us which programs are effective with specific populations.

- It emphasizes community-based child abuse prevention efforts with a strong emphasize on volunteerism. In FY 1990, 1600 community-based programs were funded nationally. The grant size ranged from a low of \$1700 in North Dakota to a high of \$75,000 in Florida.

- It institutionalizes prevention at a community level. Oftentimes, structurally this is accomplished through a matching formula. As this model seeks to place parent support programs in churches, life-skills education in schools and youth organizations, and parenting education and support services in hospitals, prevention becomes institutionalized in our communities as a needed service for the health and well-being of its residents. Over the years, the average grant size has been relatively low, between \$20 and \$25,000, thus enabling many communities the ability to pick up the funding. Two states have tracked the programming after the money from the trust fund had ceased for several years, and they found that 80 percent of the programs previously funded were still in existence.

In addition, the model leverages dollars from the Federal Prevention Challenge Grant Program which statutorily calls for a \$1 match for every \$4 spent by the state trust fund. This match has been very useful also in leveraging private dollars for the trust fund.

Child abuse prevention efforts are still relatively new, and we do not have long-term studies that indicate how much money we are saving by investing in prevention. However, early intervention efforts that have been studied such as Head Start indicate that substantial savings do occur when we reach families with support and services prior to problems escalating into a damaging situation.

When each and every community accepts responsibility for institutionalizing prevention in its churches, schools, hospitals, youth organizations, the workplace, and other settings, we will see a significant difference in the incidence of child abuse in our country. The Children's Trust Fund model and the child abuse prevention movement have proven to be extremely effective in assisting communities reach that end. We encourage you to support the \$4 million appropriation to the Alaska Children's Trust Fund.



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

ALASKA COMMISSION ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

POSITION PAPER

House Bill 50: Making an Appropriation to the
Alaska Children's Trust Fund

The Alaska Children's Trust Fund was established by statute in 1988. Alaska is one of 49 states to have established such fund since 1980.

Trust funds were created to accomplish two goals: to focus on the increasingly high numbers of reported cases of child abuse, and to fund prevention programs at the community level.

The Alaska Children's Trust Fund is designed to provide funds to community-based child abuse prevention programs only. Funds are awarded through a competitive grant process, using the net income of the Fund. The statute requires that the principal remain in the Fund in perpetuity and that only the net income from investments be used as a funding source.

There can be no doubt that child abuse is a serious problem in our state. In FY90 alone, the Division of Family and Youth Services investigated 8,000 reports of child abuse - and there is general agreement that this is only a fraction of the total number of children who suffer violent physical, sexual, and mental abuse each and every day in our state.

The legacy of child abuse should be apparent to anyone who listens to the news or reads the paper: our jails, treatment programs, runaway shelters, and counseling programs are filled with people who were abused as children. The only way to stop the cycle of violence - and to begin to chip away at the enormous cost of treatment - is through prevention.

Prevention is a good, sound investment. The U.S. House Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families estimates that for every dollar spent on prevention, three to ten dollars are saved in treatment, incarceration, and societal costs. It is far more cost effective to fund a

community-based prevention program than it is to build another jail.

In FY88, a total of \$21 million was allocated through 43 state trust funds to support more than 1,200 programs - an increase of 20% over FY87. The types of programs most frequently funded include support programs for new parents, pre-parenting programs for teens, programs for high risk parents, public information and education on child abuse, and specialized programs for substance abusing and incarcerated parents.

The National Alliance of Children's Trust Funds, which tracks and monitors the status of all 49 states' funds, reports that direct appropriations are the most stable sources of funding for children's trust funds, accounting for 39% of revenue. House Bill 50 is the first attempt to capitalize the Alaska Children's Trust Fund. The bill is a top priority of the Alaska Commission on Children and Youth, the entity designated to serve as the Board of Directors of the Trust Fund.

We look forward to an opportunity to work with the Department of Revenue in making a sound investment of this allocation and awarding grants to child abuse prevention programs in your community.

We urge your strong support of this bill.

Contact: Carla Timpone, Executive Director

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AN ACT

Establishing the Alaska Commission on Children and Youth; abolishing the Office of Child Advocacy; relating to the Alaska children's trust fund; and providing for an effective date.

Section 1. AS 37.14.220 is repealed and reenacted to read:

Sec. 37.14.220. ADMINISTRATION OF THE FUND. The fund shall be administered by the Alaska Commission on Children and Youth.

Sec. 2. AS 37.14.220 is repealed and reenacted to read:

Sec. 37.14.220. ALASKA CHILDREN'S TRUST FUND BOARD ESTABLISHED.

(a) The Alaska Children's Trust Fund Board is established in the Office of the Governor. The board is composed of four executive-branch members and seven public members, who are appointed by, and serve in that capacity at the pleasure of, the governor.

(b) The board shall elect a member to chair the board.

(c) The Office of the Governor shall provide staff for the board.

Sec. 3. AS 37.14.230 is amended to read:

Sec. 37.14.230. POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION [BOARD].

When acting as administrator of the fund, the commission [THE BOARD] shall

(1) hold [REGULAR MEETINGS AND] special meetings it considers necessary; the commission [BOARD] may hold meetings by teleconference;

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(2) award grants from the net income of the fund to community-based programs and projects that the commission [BOARD] finds will aid in the prevention of child abuse and neglect;

(3) monitor approved programs and projects for compliance with AS 37.14.200 - 37.14.270;

(4) before providing assistance to a program or project, approve written findings on the program or project that include a consideration of the means of measuring the effectiveness of the program or project;

(5) apply for, and use net income from the fund to obtain, private and federal grants for the prevention of child abuse and neglect;

(6) solicit contributions, gifts, and bequests to the fund;

(7) keep audio tape recordings of each meeting of the commission [BOARD] to be made available on request; and

(8) submit to the governor and the legislature by February 1 each year a report describing

(A) the child abuse and neglect prevention services that were provided by the programs and projects to which the commission [BOARD] awarded grants; and

(B) the annual level of contributions, income, and expenses of the fund.

* Sec. 4. AS 37.14.230 is amended to read:

Sec. 37.14.230. POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE BOARD [COMMISSION].

The board [WHEN ACTING AS ADMINISTRATOR OF THE FUND, THE COMMISSION] shall

(1) hold regular meetings and special meetings it considers necessary; the board [COMMISSION] may hold meetings by teleconference;

(2) award grants from the net income of the fund to

37.14.230

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community-based programs and projects that the board [COMMISSION] finds will aid in the prevention of child abuse and neglect;

(3) monitor approved programs and projects for compliance with AS 37.14.200 - 37.14.270;

(4) before providing assistance to a program or project, approve written findings on the program or project that include a consideration of the means of measuring the effectiveness of the program or project;

(5) apply for, and use net income from the fund to obtain, private and federal grants for the prevention of child abuse and neglect;

(6) solicit contributions, gifts, and bequests to the fund;

(7) keep audio tape recordings of each meeting of the board [COMMISSION] to be made available on request; and

(8) submit to the governor and the legislature by February 1 each year a report describing

(A) the child abuse and neglect prevention services that were provided by the programs and projects to which the board [COMMISSION] awarded grants; and

(B) the annual level of contributions, income, and expenses of the fund.

* Sec. 5. AS 37.14.240(d) is amended to read:

(a) Except as provided in (d) of this section, the [THE] principal of the fund and any capital gains or losses realized on the principal shall be retained perpetually in the fund for investment as specified in AS 37.14.210, and may not be used for the awarding of grants.

* Sec. 6. AS 37.14.240 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

(d) Up to \$150,000 per year may be appropriated from the principal

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pal of the fund for the administrative expenses of the commission.

* Sec. 7. AS 37.14.240(d) is amended to read:

(d) Up to \$150,000 per year may be appropriated from the principal of the fund for the administrative expenses of the board [COMMISSION].

* Sec. 8. AS 37.14.270 is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

(5) "commission" means the Alaska Commission on Children and Youth established under AS 44.19.521.

* Sec. 9. AS 37.14.270 is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

(6) "board" means the Alaska Children's Trust Fund Board.

* Sec. 10. AS 39.05.100(a) is amended to read:

(a) A person appointed to a board or commission of the state government shall be and have been before the last general election, (1) a registered voter in the state, if the appointment is made at large or (2) a registered voter from the judicial district, if the appointment is made from a specific judicial district. The student member of the Board of Regents of the University of Alaska appointed under AS 14.40.150(b), AND the student member of the Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education appointed under AS 14.42.015(e), and a member of the Alaska Commission on Children and Youth appointed under AS 44.19.521, are exempt from the requirement of this subsection if the member was not old enough to be a registered voter in the last general election.

* Sec. 11. AS 39.05.100(a) is amended to read:

(a) A person appointed to a board or commission of the state government shall be and have been before the last general election, (1) a registered voter in the state, if the appointment is made at large or (2) a registered voter from the judicial district, if the appointment is made from a specific judicial district. The student

37.14.240(d)

37.14.270(5)

37.14.270(6)

39.05.100(a)

39.05.100(a)

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member of the Board of Regents of the University of Alaska appointed under AS 14.40.150(b) and [,] the student member of the Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education appointed under AS 14.42.015(e) [, AND A MEMBER OF THE ALASKA COMMISSION ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH APPOINTED UNDER AS 44.19.521,] are exempt from the requirement of this subsection if the member was not old enough to be a registered voter in the last general election.

Sec. 12. AS 39.50.200(b) is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

(50) Alaska Commission on Children and Youth (AS 44.19.521).

Sec. 13. AS 44.19 is amended by adding new sections to read:

ARTICLE 17. ALASKA COMMISSION ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH.

Sec. 44.19.521. CREATION OF COMMISSION. (a) There is created in the Office of the Governor the Alaska Commission on Children and Youth.

(b) The commission consists of four executive-branch members and seven public members, who are appointed by, and serve in that capacity at the pleasure of, the governor. At least one of the public members must be under the age of 21 at the time of appointment. The commission shall elect one of its members as chair. The chair may appoint other officers as necessary.

Sec. 44.19.523. TERMS OF OFFICE; COMPENSATION. (a) The term of office of a member of the commission is three years.

(b) A vacancy shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment. A person appointed to a vacancy serves for the unexpired portion of the term.

(c) Public members of the commission serve without compensation for their services but are entitled to per diem and travel allowances authorized under AS 39.70.180.

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Sec. 44.19.525. POWERS OF THE COMMISSION. The commission may

(1) use legal, technical, secretarial, and administrative services as may be provided by the governor;

(2) use voluntary and uncompensated services of private persons and organizations as may be made available to the commission;

(3) receive, and use for operating purposes, money from the federal government or other sources;

(4) hold public hearings;

(5) establish and maintain an office in Anchorage, or at a location determined to be the most appropriate location by a majority vote of the commission, and hire an executive director and technical and clerical staff that are necessary to perform the duties of the commission; and

(6) take other actions reasonably necessary to carry out the duties of the commission.

Sec. 44.19.527. DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION. (a) The commission shall develop a comprehensive statewide plan that identifies the needs of children and youth, individually and as they relate to their families, and makes recommendations to enhance their quality of life. In meeting this charge, the commission may

(1) recommend the services and programs that should be available for children and families in the areas of child care, health, social services, education, special education, child protection, parent and staff training, nutrition, poverty, mental health, safety, and employment of youth;

(2) identify the service needs of children and where gaps and overlaps in services exist;

(3) monitor the emerging needs of and problems facing children, and develop effective, comprehensive, and coordinated strategies.

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leges to address those needs and problems;

(4) develop and recommend adoption of a process for monitoring and evaluating children's programs;

(5) provide opportunities for the public to participate in the planning and development of children's programs and policies;

(6) receive and act upon requests for recommendations from parents, state officials, members of state advisory committees, legislators, representatives of the state court system, and providers of children's services on matters related to children and youth;

(7) meet with and make recommendations to state officials and members of advisory committees who are responsible for the expenditure of state and federal money and provide recommendations to the legislature and the department on structural and procedural changes, contracting of services, establishment of standards, and the consolidation of efforts designed to deliver services in a more cost-effective manner;

(8) serve as a statewide clearinghouse for government and nongovernment programs and resources relating to children, youth, and families;

(9) serve as an advocate for the interests of children by informing the public, including leaders of the business community, educators, local and state officials, the legal system, and the communications media of the nature and scope of problems faced by children;

(10) coordinate efforts and consult and cooperate with persons, departments, organizations, and groups, including other boards and commissions, interested in the problems and concerns of children and youth; and

(11) make recommendations to the governor, legislature, and state officials with respect to legislation, regulations, and appro-

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provisions for programs or services that benefit children and youth.

(b) In formulating the strategy to address the needs of and problems facing children, the commission shall actively solicit advice and information from children and youth of all ages and socioeconomic backgrounds. The commission shall also seek advice and information from parents and children's services providers, including those with expertise in the areas of mental health, health care, prenatal care, adolescent drug and alcohol treatment, education, special education, early childhood education, early childhood special education, non-profit funding sources, child abuse and neglect, domestic violence, child care, dependence, delinquency and the justice system, minority issues, and family support systems.

(c) The commission shall prepare and publish an annual report on the status of children in the state and its recommendations and proposals for change. The commission shall provide the governor and the legislature with copies of the report by the 15th day of each regular legislative session.

Sec. 44.19.529. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND STAFF SUPPORT. The executive branch departments shall cooperate with the commission and provide technical assistance to the commission upon the request of the commission.

* Sec. 14. TEMPORARY USE OF PRINCIPAL. Notwithstanding AS 37.14.230 and 37.14.240, as amended by secs. 3, 5, and 6 of this Act, until July 1, 1992, the Alaska Commission on Children and Youth may use not more than \$50,000 from the principal of the Alaska children's trust fund for the purposes specified in AS 37.14.240(b)(2) and (3).

* Sec. 15. REVISOR'S INSTRUCTION. To be consistent with the changes made by secs. 1, 3, 6, and 8 of this Act, wherever in AS 37.14.200 - 37.14.270 and in the regulations adopted under those statutes "Alaska Chil-

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dren's Trust Fund Board" or "board" is used, they shall be read as referring to the Alaska Commission on Children and Youth and the commission, respectively. Under AS 01.05.031, the revisor of statutes shall implement this section in the statutes and under AS 44.62.125(b)(6), the regulations attorney shall implement this section in the administrative regulations.

* Sec. 16. REVISOR'S INSTRUCTION. To be consistent with the changes made by secs. 2, 4, 7, and 9 of this Act, wherever in AS 37.14.200 - 37.14.270 and in the regulations adopted under those statutes "Alaska Commission on Children and Youth" or "commission" is used, they shall be read as referring to the Alaska Children's Trust Fund Board and the board, respectively. Under AS 01.05.031, the revisor of statutes shall implement this section in the statutes and under AS 44.62.125(b)(6), the regulations attorney shall implement this section in the administrative regulations.

* Sec. 17. AS 37.14.270(5), AS 47.50.100(b)(50), AS 44.19.521, 44.19.523, 44.19.525, 44.19.527, and 44.19.529 are repealed June 30, 1993.

* Sec. 18. AS 37.14.270(1), AS 47.50.010, 47.50.026, 47.50.030, 47.50.040, and 47.50.050 are repealed.

* Sec. 19. TERMS OF INITIAL APPOINTMENTS. Notwithstanding AS 44.19.523, enacted by sec. 13 of this Act, the governor shall set the terms of the members initially appointed to the Alaska Commission on Children and Youth so that four members serve three-year terms, four members serve two-year terms, and three members serve one-year terms.

* Sec. 20. REVIEW OF LAWS RELATING TO CHILDREN. The Alaska Commission on Children and Youth, established under sec. 13 of this Act, may review the laws of the state with regard to matters involving children. If a review is done, the commission shall prepare and publish a report of its findings and recommendations and provide the governor and the legislature with copies by January 1, 1992.

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* Sec. 21. Sections 2, 4, 7, 9, 11, and 16 of this Act take effect June 30, 1993.

* Sec. 22. Except as provided in sec. 21 of this Act, this Act takes effect July 1, 1990.

Eff. §§ 2,
4, 7, 9, 11
and 16 take
effect
6/30/93;
remainder
of Act
takes
effect
7/1/90

for
HB50.

2-2-2-2

No. 91-41

Feb. 25, 1991

New Appointees to the Alaska Commission on Children and Youth

Mark Evans, Fairbanks
Valerie Davidson, Juneau (re-appointed)
Steven Struebe, Big Lake
Patricia Walsh, Nome
Revoe Hill, Chugiak
Melinda Gruening, Juneau
Sandra Hobbs, Anchorage
Cheri Jacobus, Anchorage*
Jeannie Alexander, Juneau*
Bob Cole, Juneau*
Steve Hole, Juneau*

* Executive Administration Appointments

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Kathleen Rhea
Parent Aid Family Support Center
Testimony 3-7-91 re: HB 50

1. Introduction

name, position, representing PAFSC and children/families affected by abuse
work with children, families, educators, and their programs for almost 25 years
M&S Degree child development, family life
Alaska 14 1/2 years, 6 1/2 years, PAFSC 4 1/2 years

I believe after 25 years of both personal and professional experience, that child abuse, neglect, and violence in the home are at the root of just about every human and social problem we have today... from crime, violence in the streets, alcohol/drug abuse to the destruction of human life on a global level.

I believe that the only way we can effectively impact these problems is through prevention, the only way to prevent child abuse, neglect, and family violence is through intervention at the parenting level.

PAFSC cost effective, 67% acts

2. Child Abuse/Neglect

types of ca/n

physical - obvious, visible, physically treatable

others - may be less immediate effects, not visible, obvious, aware of them but less recognition

affects on the child

immediate - physical

long-term, life long - low self esteem, problems with violence/anger, behavior problems, school problems, psych, social, emotional problems, substance abuse developmental problems, dysfunctional, safety/trust issues

affects on family

harm to family system, dysfunction in the family...family becomes dysfunctional, affects other family members, future generation

everyone is hurt, child violent in school may have witnessed violence in home importance of childhood experiences, family life, in later life

affects on community/society

damage goes far beyond child and family

I believe and I have seen that the child abuse today becomes the abuser of tomorrow, the sex-offender, the criminal, alcoholic/drug abuser, runaway, pregnant teen, suicide victim, drop-out

each of these is not directly or always caused by ca/n, however family dysfunction has a major impact

3. PAFSC

PAFSC - program which reaches parents at risk for ca/n through prevention and intervention services.

cost effective both in terms of our current funding level and bare bones operation and in terms of savings to the state for treatment of long term effects and behaviors

history

funding

services

clients

staff

67% cuts to PAFSC proposed

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date Referred: January 22, 1991

FURTHER REFERRALS: Finance

Date of Committee Action: 3/7/91

The HESS Committee considered:

HB 50

HOUSE BILL NO. 50

APPROP: ALASKA CHILDREN'S TRUST FUND

"An Act making an appropriation to the Alaska children's trust fund; and providing for an effective date."

RECOMMENDATIONS:

be replaced with _____ the same title

a new title

have attached amendments(s)

do pass

do not pass

no recommendations

individual recommendations

additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S): (Dept) _____

APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Dept/Date) _____

fiscal impact _____

fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note _____

zero fiscal note(s) _____

SIGNING DO PASS:

SIGNING OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

	Check appropriate column:	Do Not	No Rec	Amend
		Pass		
<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	(LINCOLN)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Betty Davis	<i>[Signature]</i> (GONZALES)			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<i>[Signature]</i> (HANLEY)		X	
Mary Miller				
Chris Davis				
<i>[Signature]</i> (CARNEY)	<i>fundings should come from the mental health trust.</i>			

[Signature]
CO-Chairman's Signature

* DELIVER TO: LHSCHES *
 * * * * *
 * ORIGINAL *
 * SENT: 03/07/91 TIME: 10:50 *
 * FROM: LTCCMAT *
 * SUBJECT: 012 FS HHESS FAM 3/7/91 *
 * PRINT DATE: 03/07/91 TIME: 10:50 *
 * * * * *

SUBJECT LINE TO READ: TC NO,; FL/FS;SHORT SUBJECT;DATE

T/C NO: 91-03-012
 DATE: 3/7/91
 SPONSOR: H HESS
 SUBJECT: HOUSE BILLS 50, 93, AND 136-FAMILY
 MODERATOR: MARY
 SITE: MAT-SU LIO

FINAL STATS

TESTIFIED:
 NAME/REPRESENTING ADDRESS PHONE BILL NO.

1 EMIL PORTSCHELLER JR NATIONAL-CENTER-FOR-FAMILIES-AND-CHILDREN
 POB 1645 PALMER 99645 746-3011
 2 JIM COLVER POB 427 PALMER 99645 745-8474
 3

OBSERVED
 NAME/REPRESENTING ADDRESS PHONE BILL NO.

1
 2

TESTIFIED: 2
 UNABLE:
 OBSERVED:
 TOTAL: 2

START TIME: 8:30 AM END TIME: 10

*
* DELIVER TO: LHSCHES *
* *
* *
* ORIGINAL *
* SENT: 03/07/91 TIME: 10:08 *
* FROM: LTCCSOL *
* SUBJECT: 91-03-012:FS-HB50,93,136;3-7 *
* PRINT DATE: 03/07/91 TIME: 10:08 *
* *

SUBJECT LINE TO READ: TC NO.,SHORT SUBJECT,DATE

T/C NO: 91-03-012
DATE: 3-7-91
SPONSOR: HOUSE HEALTH EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES
SUBJECT: HB50,93,136
MODERATOR: ALYSON
SITE: SOLDOTNA

FINAL STATS

WE HAD NO PARTICIPANTS AND DID NOT DIAL INTO THE TELECONFERENCE

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*****
*
* DELIVER TO: LHSCHE$
*
* ORIGINAL
* SENT: 03/07/91 TIME: 10:26
* FROM: LIOCMIL
* SUBJECT: 91-03-012;FS;CHILD;3/7
* PRINT DATE: 03/07/91 TIME: 10:26
*
*****

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SUBJECT LINE TO READ: TC NO.; PL FS;SHORT SUBJECT;DATE

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T/C NO: 91-03-012
DATE: 3/7
SPONSOR: H HESS
SUBJECT: CHILDREN'S TRUST
MODERATOR: JUDY
SITE: ANCHORAGE

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FINAL STATISTICS

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*****
TO TESTIFY
NAMES/REPRESENTING ADDRESS PHONE BILL NO.
1. PAT WILLIAMS/CHILD ADVOCACY NETWORK HB 50
2. RICHARD HERMOSILLO HB 93/136
*****

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TO OBSERVE:
NAME/ REPRESENTING ADDRESS PHONE BILL NO.
1. SUE MILES FOB 772196 ER 696-0404 50,93,136
*****

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TESTIFIED: 2
UNABLE: 0
OBSERVED: 1
TOTAL: 3

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START TIME: 8:30 END TIME: 10:00

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

DATE 3/7/91

JOINT _____

TAPE # 18

JOINT _____

TIME CALLED TO ORDER 8:35 (am/pm)

TIME ADJOURNED 10:05 A.M.

ROLL CALL:	PRES	ABST	TIME ARRVD	JOINT MEMBERS PRESENT:
Rep. Patrick Carney	✓	_____	_____	_____
Rep. Georgiana Lincoln	✓	_____	_____	_____
Rep. Bettye Davis	✓	_____	_____	_____
Rep. Cheri Davis	✓	_____	_____	_____
Rep. John Gonzales	✓	_____	_____	_____
Rep. Mark Hanley	✓	_____	_____	<u>late @ 8:38 AM</u>
Rep. Mary Miller	✓	_____	_____	<u>late @ 8:37 AM</u>

AGENDA:

BILL NO.	SHORT TITLE	ACTION TAKEN
*HB 50①	Approp.: Children's Trust Fund	<u>Passed w/ ind. recommendations</u>
*HB 93③	Child Custody Investigators	<u>Need to be heard Fri Mar 8th</u>
*HB 136②	Misc. Divorce and Custody Laws	<u>Passed w/ ind. Recommendations</u>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

OTHER:

Rep. Frank Ulmer?

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS: Teleconference bet. Juneau, Anch., Soldotna + Chicago



Alaska State Legislature
House of Representatives
 COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION
 AND SOCIAL SERVICES

DATE: March 7, 1991

PLACE: Capitol Room 106

SUBJECT OF MEETING:
 *HB 50 APPROP.: CHILDREN'S TRUST FUND

NAME	REPRESENTING	BUSINESS/PERSONAL MAILING ADDRESS	ZIP	(H) PHONE	(W) PHONE	DO YOU WANT TO TESTIFY?		WHAT SUBJECT/ WHICH BILL?
✓ Lynn Squires	TCC	522 Seward	99801	785-9105	586-3585	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	N	HB 50
✓ Jenny Burkerton	TCC	323 Seward	99801	465-544	586-3585	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	N	HB 50
✓ Virginia John-Daniels	Self	Douglas	99824	364-2235	586-3785	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	N	HB 50
✓ SARALYN TABACHNICK	AWAKE	Box 20809	99802		586-6623	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	N	HR 50
✓ Sherrie Goe	ALASKA WOMEN'S LOBBY / KIDPAC	714 22156	99802		463-6744	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	N	HB 50
Carla Timpane	AK Comm. on children & youth	Box A Juneau	99811		465-3155	Y	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	HB 50: position paper submitted
✓ Kathleen Shea	Parent and Family Support Center	427 W. 12th Juneau	99801		586-3785	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	N	HB 50
						Y	N	
						Y	N	
						Y	N	
						Y	N	