

HB

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CHILDREN'S TRUST FUNDS

OVERVIEW

Since 1980, advocates for abused and neglected children have established Children's Trust Funds in 31 states; 26 have been established in the last three years. The Children's Trust Fund establishes a permanent funding mechanism for child abuse and neglect prevention programs at the community level. It allows communities to coordinate and utilize their own local design and resources to administer programs according to their specific local needs. The National Committee for Prevention of Child Abuse views the Children's Trust Fund as an important funding vehicle for reaching its goal of a 20 percent reduction of child abuse by 1990.

The notion of a Children's Trust Fund was first conceived by Dr. Ray E. Helfer, a pediatrician nationally recognized in the field of child abuse, and at the time a vice-president of the National Committee for Prevention of Child Abuse. Dr. Helfer began to think about the fact that we have trust funds in our country to preserve our highways and our wildlife. Why not, he thought, a trust fund for our most important resource--our children. In June of 1979, the Kansas Chapter of the National Committee for Prevention of Child Abuse presented this concept to individuals representing children's advocacy groups, state agencies, and the legislative and executive branches of state government. The concept met with such wide appeal that individuals from over 35 private organizations and representatives from state government drafted legislation and gained passage of the first state's Children's Trust fund in the 1980 Kansas Legislative Session.

Philosophically, a Children's Trust fund is meant to create a continuing funding mechanism which promotes a directed focus on prevention programming for child abuse and neglect (in a few states family abuse is included) at the community level. The Children's Trust Fund provides start-up or expansion grants for community-based prevention programs. Revenues are generated from one or more of the following methods: an increased fee on marriage licenses, a surcharge on birth certificates, check-offs on the state income tax forms, an increased cost on divorce filings; an increased fee on death certificates. Guidelines for funding reflect a strong emphasis on volunteerism, collaboration, community need and support, evaluation, innovation, and potential of replication. Projects funded by the Children's Trust Funds represent a wide diversity of programs.

The governing body of a trust fund is intended to create a public/private partnership. In some states, existing bodies which have representation from state agencies, the state legislature, and the private sector have been charged with the responsibility of administering the trust fund. In other states where this model did not exist, a public advisory council of public and private sector representatives has been created.

Understandably, the Children's Trust Fund legislation has been especially attractive to state legislators. This approach presents legislators with an opportunity to fund programs they have traditionally neglected -- those for the prevention of child abuse and neglect. In addition the trust fund model can create a funding base which is protected from periodic depressions in state economies, and the potential of cuts in state budgets.

The Children's Trust Fund approach is flexible. Each state that has enacted the legislation differs in geographic size, population, demographics, economies and political ideologies. Yet each has taken the Children's Trust Fund and adopted the concept to suit its own constituency. The field is rich with models that might suit any state's situation. (See attached chart)

The 31 states with Children's Trust Funds are:

Alabama, Arizona, California, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

FUNDING MECHANISM

As previously stated, revenues to build the Children's Trust Funds have been generated by surcharges on marriage licenses, birth certificates, divorce decrees, death certificates, or by specifically designated checkoffs on state income tax forms.

Some states have actually enacted more than one funding scheme, increasing the cost of birth certificates after having raised the marriage license fees, or passing an income tax checkoff on top of the surcharge on certificates. The cost of copies of death certificates and divorce filing fees have also been increased to support Children's Trust Funds.

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, 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.

ADMINISTRATION

Through the advisory boards which direct and administer the Children's Trust Funds, a public and private partnership has developed important new links to address the prevention of child abuse. States include on their boards statutorily specified heads of governmental agencies which are working to prevent child abuse -- education, social services, health, mental health, law enforcement, criminal justice. The advisory boards' public members are appointed by the governor and legislative leadership of the states. In most states the advisory board is attached to the department of social services for administrative support, but in some states the Children's Trust Fund board is an independent entity. The South Carolina Children's Trust Fund is a private, non-profit organization with a 501(c)(3) tax exempt status.

The responsibilities of boards vary from state to state, 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 legislative branch of state government, board members are in a unique position to act as advocates for the prevention of child abuse.

DEFINITIONS

In the statute or in the administrative rules and regulations, oftentimes primary prevention and secondary prevention are defined. An example follows.

PRIMARY PREVENTION is taking measures to keep child abuse from happening before it has ever occurred. The key aspects of primary prevention efforts are as follows.

- It is offered to all members of a population;
- It is voluntary;
- it attempts to influence societal forces which impact on parents and children; and
- It seeks to promote positive family functioning rather than to just prevent problems.

Examples of primary prevention programs include educational programs in schools, parenting and prenatal support classes, "awareness" announcements in the media, etc.

SECONDARY PREVENTION is taking measures to keep child abuse from happening before it has occurred to a serious degree, but after certain warning signals have appeared. The major components of secondary prevention are as follows.

- It is offered to a pre-defined group of "at risk" individuals;
- It is voluntary;
- It is more problem-focused than primary prevention; and
- It seeks to prevent future parenting problems by focusing on the particular stresses of identified parents or guardians.

Examples of secondary programs include support programs for teenage parents, programs for parents of infants with specific problems, and programs for families with identifiable stresses.

POSSIBLE PROGRAMS

The following examples are intended to stimulate thinking and discussion about possible community-based prevention programs which could be funded by the Children's Trust Fund. An emphasis on volunteerism is encouraged.

SUPPORT PROGRAMS FOR NEW PARENTS -- The purpose of support programs for new parents, such as perinatal support programs, is to prepare individuals for the job of parenting. Such programs could include supports during both the pre- and postnatal periods. Prenatal programs can build on existing medical programs and educate about-to-be parents in child development, parent-child relationships, and adult relationships. Information on community resources available to new parents and to infants and children should be provided. In supplying information and in teaching skills for coping with the challenges of being parents, special emphasis should be placed on developing techniques useful in communicating with the new baby. One focus of these services should be to develop group activities that form a social network among new parents, thereby creating peer relations and peer support. Although such programs could be available to all parents, special attention should be made to all first-time parents, teenage parents, and single parents.

Prenatal and postnatal medical care is clearly important, particularly since low-birth-weight babies and babies otherwise sick in infancy are at risk for being abused. Many prospective parents now participate in prenatal care programs that go beyond the medical needs of the pregnant mother and the growing fetus to include attention to the demands of parenting. All prenatal

care programs should provide prospective parents with parenting education and other supports to ease the difficulties associated with having a new infant in the home.

Studies suggest that in families in which parent-child bonding is weak the child is at greater risk for abuse. Part of the function of perinatal support programs could, therefore, be to enhance parent-child bonding. Childbirth procedures involving both parents, rooming-in, and unlimited visiting privileges for parents with their infants are important. Minor changes in hospital procedures could facilitate opportunities for families to get to know their newest member, while enhancing the opportunities for early and effective parent-child bonding. Many hospitals offer prospective parents the opportunity to participate in programs that enhance the bonding process.

EDUCATION FOR PARENTS -- As a continuation of the prenatal program and as part of perinatal support programs, all new parents should have an opportunity to participate in a program to increase their skills in caring for a new baby. The programs may be directed toward the continuation of instruction in child care and child development.

Having a new infant in the home creates stress in any family. When, however, the infant requires extra or special care, stress can be greatly increased, putting the child at greater risk for abuse. To reduce the additional stresses created for parents by infants with special problems following birth--for example, premature babies or those with illnesses, abnormalities, or defects--a special educational support program could be made available. The program could focus on group support from parents with similar children, and it could educate parents about the particular needs of their child and how to deal with those needs in a family environment. Every attempt could be made to furnish supports that minimize distortion of the parents' perception of their new child. Separating newborns from their families to provide intensive care can require special adjustments for parents, and they could receive help that is sensitive to this unique stress.

Among the problems experienced by families with young children is isolation from and lack of knowledge about health and social services in the local community. Coupled with a lack of knowledge of how to detect and handle many childhood problems, this puts a family at risk for abuse. As an ongoing source of support and information for parents, educational support programs could include home visitor services that consist of periodic visits to the home following childbirth until the child begins school.

These visits should be made by a trained home health aide under the supervision of medical professionals. The aide could provide information and advice to parents on child care,

nutrition, and home management and could carry out routine health checkups on young children. In addition, the aide could refer parents to needed social and health services in the community. In some communities the services of the home visitor can be effectively rendered through a local well-baby program.

LIFE SKILLS TRAINING FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG ADULTS -- The purposes of life skills training are first to equip children, adolescents, and young adults with interpersonal skills and knowledge that are valuable in adulthood, especially in the parenting role; and second, to provide children with skills to help them protect themselves from being abused. Knowledge and skills can be imparted in a variety of ways; irrespective of the specific techniques, educational classes or supports could be provided through the school system and through adult education centers.

Skill and knowledge building could be stressed in areas of child development, family and life management, self-development, self-actualization, and methods of seeking help. All adolescents and young adults should know about all types of child abuse, what the warning signs are and how to reach out for help should they perceive the warning signs in themselves.

SELF-HELP GROUPS AND OTHER NEIGHBORHOOD SUPPORTS -- Social isolation, not having anyone to turn to in times of need, plagues most families who are at high risk for abuse and neglect. The purpose of self-help groups is to reduce the isolation experienced by many parents through the development of peer support systems.

Beginning with social networks created through parent groups in the prenatal and perinatal programs, a variety of opportunities should be offered for parents to participate in group activities or to establish social contacts. Examples include parent groups stemming from local child care programs, Foster Grandparent Programs, Parents Anonymous, Parent Aide and comparable problem-oriented self-help or support groups. The mutual aid programs should also focus on the development or strengthening of neighborhood-based natural helping networks.

FAMILY SUPPORT SERVICES -- Lacking anywhere to turn in times of crisis puts families at significantly greater risk for abuse or neglect. To provide immediate assistance to parents in times of stress, crisis care programs could be available on a 24-hour basis and could include the following services: telephone hot line, crisis caretakers, crisis baby-sitters, crisis nurseries, and crisis counseling.

Through these programs, parents facing immediate problems could receive immediate support to alleviate the stresses of a particular situation. Help could be available over the phone or through in-person counseling.

The program could also offer parents the options of having someone come into their homes on a temporary basis to assist with child and home care or of taking the child to a crisis nursery. Because crisis care is temporary and short-term, such programs should be equipped to refer parents to long-term services as needed.

PROGRAMS FOR ABUSED CHILDREN -- It has been argued that prevention of abuse is in part tied to providing therapeutic treatment to children or young people who have been abused or neglected. To minimize the long-term effects of abuse, age-appropriate treatment services should be available to all maltreated children.

Treatment programs for abused children should include a thorough diagnosis of physical and developmental (social, psychological and emotional) problems. Comprehensive therapeutic services should be offered to alleviate identified problems. Assistance should be rendered on the basis of an individual child's needs and could include individual and group services as well as an enriched day care program.

EARLY AND REGULAR CHILD AND FAMILY SCREENING AND TREATMENT -- Because abusive behavior is cyclic, many health and developmental problems in childhood can lead to behavioral problems in adulthood, including abusive behavior. For this reason detecting and treating health and developmental problems early in life is important. Early childhood screening and treatment programs should be seen as a continuation of the preschool screening services, such as those offered by the home visitor. The purpose of such programs should be to detect problems children may be having, including abuse and neglect, and to ensure that these children receive the necessary health, mental health, and other services that will best protect them from becoming abusive parents.

Screening and treatment programs exist throughout the United States in preschools and schools; they could be available to all children. All screening programs, however, need to be sensitive to the possibility that a child may be inappropriately labeled, with long-term negative consequences.

CHILD CARE OPPORTUNITIES -- The purpose of child care or day care programs is to furnish parents with regular or occasional out-of-home care for their children. While child care is a necessity in households in which all adults are employed, such

services are also beneficial for parents who do not work outside the home but who find continuous child care responsibilities very stressful. Child care programs also provide opportunities for children to learn basic social skills. Head Start programs in particular provide a rich mix of child care and child development services.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION ACTIVITIES -- To increase the availability of social service, health, and education resources and of the other supports that reduce family stress, community organization activities will be necessary. A community-based planning or coordinating body is certainly required, one that represents the views of different community groups and agencies. This body will have an important role in determining priorities for proposed prevention programs.

As programs are implemented, a plan for ongoing evaluation and assessment of them is also necessary. This will ensure that the programs are indeed effective, and that they are continually responsive to those they are intended to help.

PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION ON CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION -- Public awareness campaigns have two complementary purposes. The first is to bring parents the message that being a parent is not easy, that all parents experience stress in their parenting role, and that it is all right to reach out for help. The second purpose is to provide parents with information about where to turn for help, particularly how to get in touch with local crisis care services.

Awareness on the part of professionals and volunteers is also essential to the effectiveness of a community's prevention programs. It is particularly important that those who come into contact with families, such as physicians and teachers, receive training in the dynamics of child abuse and information on the availability of prevention programs in the community.

EVALUATION

Perhaps the most difficult challenge facing the Children's Trust Fund personnel is that of evaluating how effective the trust fund is. Many of the Children's Trust Funds emphasize program monitoring and program evaluation. Advisory boards may be collecting information on program performance in the area of client outcomes, resource acquisition, productivity, and efficiency. However, there is a great need to assist local programs to define and develop outcome measures. There is increasing concern about the operation of these programs and their effect on the prevention of child abuse. A national network of Children's Trust Funds could provide a means by which technical assistance could be shared on evaluation, as well as other issues.

States which appear to have the longest history in addressing evaluation are: Kansas, Iowa, and Washington.

Both Kansas and Iowa have recently funded major projects with an emphasis on evaluation. The Kansas project (funded at \$46,980) is targeted to a specific population; black, single, female-headed households with young mothers who are pregnant or who have children under five years of age. The identified geographic region is a neighborhood of a fairly large metropolitan area. The service elements for the project involve nine different services clustered under the headings: services that develop parenting skills and enhance self esteem; services that reduce social isolation and develop support systems; services that assist parents in caring for their children; and services that assure access to community resources. The project will be evaluated by John Poertner D.S.W. with Kansas University.

The Iowa project (funded at \$24,001.92) will be evaluated by Ross A. Klein, MSW, Ph.D. of Iowa State University. This special project will implement a number of prevention programs in one county. The programs include: lay health visitor, respite care nurseries, sexual abuse prevention, parent aide education, support programs for young Moms, and the Nurturing Program--a program designed to modify inappropriate parenting belief and child rearing practices.

INNOVATIVE POSSIBILITIES

In Washington the Children's Trust Fund, which receives about \$400,000 annually from a \$5 surcharge on marriage licenses, is looking at additional funding mechanisms to build toward the goal of a self-sustaining fund that will provide on-going support for local projects. Washington's statute, like that of most other states, allows the Children's Trust Fund to accept "contributions, grants, or gifts in cash or otherwise from persons, associations, corporations or the federal government," and with that authority the Washington council has begun efforts to generate additional income.

Solicitations are made to individuals and corporations. Public service announcements have been televised asking for contributions to the Washington Children's Trust Fund. Long-range giving has not been overlooked. Packets of informational materials have been developed for attorneys and accountants who work in estate and tax planning. Information on the Washington Children's Trust Fund is available then to pass along to their clients who seek advice on charitable giving.

Also in Washington, a unique effort to generate money for child abuse prevention through private enterprise has brought together a group of designers, business advisers and child abuse prevention experts. This group develops a line of products for marketing, with the objective of raising the public

awareness of child abuse prevention and the Children's Trust Fund, and generating revenue for the fund. Children's furniture is now being manufactured for marketing with the proceeds from sales going to the Washington Children's Trust Fund.

States which have utilized the state income tax checkoff method as their funding mechanism can increase the amount of monies raised through public awareness campaigns about the trust fund and about child abuse prevention. Some states have been very successful receiving donated services from local public relations firms and related entities.

FEDERAL CHALLENGE GRANTS

The Child Abuse Prevention Federal Challenge Grant program provides incentives for states to establish funds to support child abuse prevention projects, money that has been historically lacking because of the need to direct limited resources toward treating the increasing numbers of children already abused. For every \$4 states make available in prevention funds the federal government will provide \$1 in matching support. At no time will the federal challenge grant to any state exceed an amount equal to 50 cents times the number of children in a state. The five million dollars appropriated is available through F' 86; and the program is authorized through 1990.

CONCLUSION

Indeed the Children's Trust Fund has proven its value everywhere. The variability of the legislation is one of its prime strengths. It presents a model for support of programs to prevent child abuse that is easily adaptable to the political demands of a state. Children's Trust Funds have passed in states with governments across the political spectrum, conservative as well as liberal.

A Children's Trust Fund takes the pressure off the regular state social services budget to fund often neglected preventive services. In a time of limited funding the Children's Trust Fund has been advanced as a significant means to achieve the goal of preventing child abuse.

Through an emphasis on community-based programs selected by a citizens' advisory board, the Children's Trust Fund fosters the creation of local programs to prevent child abuse and shifts some of the responsibility for planning to the local level.

With solid support going to preventive efforts, often for the first time because of the Children's Trust Fund, attention can be focused on prevention. Administrators of public agencies and state legislators can be educated about prevention and regular appropriations can be forthcoming to increase the support for prevention engendered by a Children's Trust Fund.

The challenge for the future is to address the numerous questions which arise as states establish Children's Trust Funds. Examples are:

1. What are the implementation problems associated with the trust fund and how can they most easily be overcome?
2. What types of public awareness campaigns are most effective for the state income tax checkoff method used on some trust funds?
3. When is a program prevention and when is it treatment? How exclusively preventive should trust funds be?
4. How do we evaluate the effectiveness of the funded programs? How do we measure the impact of the program? What methods can we use to assist communities in doing a self-evaluation of the program funded?
5. Can we establish a depository to systematically collect information on trust funds, and to share results of efforts?
6. How do we establish a procedure to promote replication of projects viewed as successful?
7. How do we maintain the intent of the legislation and the integrity of the model? How do we keep the focus on prevention, community, and volunteerism?
8. Are successful program models being assumed as a community responsibility after demonstration funding? How? Why?

Innovative, exciting possibilities are emerging as trust fund personnel begin to confront these questions. The National Committee for Prevention of Child Abuse acknowledges the critical need for a systemized plan for dissemination of information about and technical assistance to the development of Children's Trust Funds. As the uniqueness of the trust fund model may be vulnerable without appropriate resource information, the National Committee is committed to serving as a resource and as a catalyst in this effort.

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 & 1983 57	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 205/261-8067
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 Clumbley Staff, House of Representatives 602/255-1250
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 1984 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 Dela- ware Children's Trust Fund Board of Directors; 8 appointed by Governor; 1 shall be chair- person of Juve- nile Justice Advisory Group; 1 each appointed by Secretary of following de- partments; Chief Judge of Family Courts; Dept. of Services for Children, Youth and Families, Health & Social Services; Dept. of Public In- struction; & Family Courts.	Grants totaling no more than \$15,000 awarded to programs that provide preven- tion 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 302/736-4114
Illinois	SHB 537 1983	Voluntary state income tax re- fund check-off (up to \$10).	estimated 1984:\$100,000 actual 1984: \$500,000.	Dept. of Children & Family Services	Statewide citi- zen's committee on child abuse and neglect.	Grants for comprehen- sive community-based services to reduce family dysfunction through child abuse and neglect.	Alex Reichl House Republican Staff 217/782-9601
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 attach- ed 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:\$141,000 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. Advise 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,	Janury Scott Executive Dir. Kansas Cmte 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

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Michigan	HB 4664	1982	Voluntary income tax refund check-off (\$2); part of each year's receipts (1/5) 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.	Don Miller Coordinator Child Abuse Prevention 919/734-4125
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. 614/466-5919
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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Utah	HB 59	1984	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 801/531-5411
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 House 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

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Miscorin	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.

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REQUEST _____

Bill Version: CS SS HB 57(Fin)
Publish Date: HOUSE 4/13/87

Revision Date: _____
Title: "An act establishing the Alaska children's trust fund..."
Sponsor: Goll, Brown, et al
Requestor: HOUSE FINANCE

Agency Affected: Revenue
BRU: Administrative Services
Components: _____

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	-	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
SUPPLIES	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
EQUIPMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-
LANDS & STRUCTURES	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRANTS, CLAIMS	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISCELLANEOUS	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OPERATING	-	33.4	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2
CAPITAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
REVENUE	-	-	-	-	-	-

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-	33.4	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2
FEDERAL FUNDS	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	33.4	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Al Adams Chair Phone: 465-3706
Division: House Finance Committee Date: 4/11/87

Approved by Commissioner: _____ Date: _____
Agency: _____

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

- 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. 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

Department of Revenue
Administrative Services Division
Fiscal Note Analysis
SSHB 57
Summary of Data Processing Requirements
2/25/87

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

STATE OF ALASKA 1987 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Bill Version: CSSSHB 57(Fin)
Publish Date: HOUSE 4/13/87

REQUEST: _____

Revision Date: _____
Title: An Act relating to the Alaska children's trust fund to provide etc.
Sponsor: Goll, Brown, etc.
Requestor: HOUSE FINANCE I

Agency Affected: Public Safety
BRU: Council on Domestic Violence and 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						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL						
REVENUE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

APA

Prepared by: Al Adams Chair Phone: 465-3706
Division: House Finance Committee Date: 4/11/87

Approved by Commissioner: _____ Date: _____
Agency: _____

- 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: CSSSHB 57(Fin)
Publish Date: HOUSE 4/13/87

REQUEST: _____

Revision Date: _____

Title: Alaska Children's Trust Fund

Agency Affected: Department of Revenue

BRU: Treasury

Sponsor: Goll

Requestor: HOUSE FINANCE

Components: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

APA

Prepared by: Al Adams Chair

Division: House Finance Committee

Phone: 465-3706

Date: 4/11/87

Approved by Commissioner: _____

Agency: _____

Date: _____

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: CSSSHB 57(Fin)
Publish Date: HOUSE 4/13/87

REQUEST
Revision Date: _____
Title: "...Ak children's trust fund to provide a continuing source of revenue for..."
Sponsor: Gall, Brown, Ellis, Navarre, etc.
Requestor: HOUSE FINANCE
Agency Affected: Department of Revenue
SRU: Revenue- Permanent Fund Dividend
Components: _____

EXPENDITURE /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)

APA

Prepared by: Al Adams Chair Phone: 465-3706
Division: House Finance Committee Date: 4/11/87

Approved by Commissioner: _____ Date: _____
Agency: _____

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

REQUEST: _____

Bill Version: CSSH B 57 (Fin)
Publish Date: HOUSE 4/13/87

Revision Date: _____
Title: Alaska Children's Trust Corp.

Agency Affected: Office of the Governor
BRU: Executive Operations

Sponsor: Goll, Brown, Ellis, Navarre, Boyer
Requestor: Larson, Phillips, Menard

Component: Alaska Children's Trust Corp.

HOUSE FINANCE

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

CAPITAL						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

REVENUE						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

APA

Prepared by: Al Adams Chair
Division: House Finance Committee

Phone: 465-3706
Date: 4/11/87

Approved by Commissioner: _____
Agency: _____

Date: _____

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