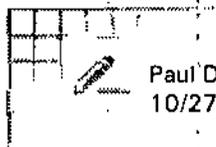


→ Tom Tochy

→ Family Preservation



Paul D. Glasris
10/27/98 03:28:33 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Cathy R. Mays/OPD/EOP, Bruce N. Reed/OPD/EOP

cc:

Subject: 12 new policy ideas

October 27, 1998

To: Bruce Reed

From: Paul Glasris

Re: 12 new policy ideas

Bruce,

I've asked Cathy Mays to schedule me in to see you tomorrow (10:30 am) to get your thoughts on the ideas below. You may be familiar with some of them--I've been feeding them to Tom Freedman.

1-Two ways to get more and better teachers into public schools: Our 100,000 teacher initiative was only the first step. American public schools will need two million more teachers, and smarter ones, in the years ahead. Here are two actions the POTUS can take now to make that happen:

1-Become a teacher and we'll forgive your student loans: Under the income-contingent loan law, a person with such a loan who earns a modest income can have his or her debt forgiven after 25 years. What few people know, but I'm told, is that the POTUS can shorten that period by executive order. So imagine this: the POTUS announces that in order to lure higher-income workers into lower-income teaching jobs, he is unilaterally shortening the forgiveness period to five years. That means a young lawyer can quit the job he hates, become a teacher, convert his onerous student loan payment to a more manageable income-contingent payment, and owe **nothing** after five years if he stays with teaching (or a similarly lower-paying job). This offer could be made good for a limited period of time, to deal with the teacher shortage emergency and limit the out year costs.

*

Steve Waldman

Mike Cohen

2-Troops to teachers: The Pentagon's Troops to Teachers program encourages retiring soldiers to become public school teachers via alternative certification. According to a new study by the National Center for Educational Information, these ex-soldiers who go into teaching tend to have precisely the skills currently in short supply. They are disproportionately minority; they know and enjoy math and science; they are willing to work in the inner cities. Compared to rank-and-file teachers, they are more likely to believe in higher academic standards and in national standardized tests. **Action:** At the very least, the program is worth highlighting in a

mid-level corporate mgmt

POTUS speech—it's a government success story nobody knows about. It's also worth exploring what (if anything) can be done to improve and/or expand the program. For instance, can it be adapted to work with other groups of highly-trained professionals where early retirement is normal, such as police forces?

2-Saving lives with REGO's emergency weather radio campaign: As part of a larger effort to publicize our ramped-up reinventing government efforts, we should move immediately after the elections to announce this new program (which the REGO office has in the can and ready to go). The idea is to improve our ability to warn citizens of impending disasters--tornadoes, hurricanes, chemical spills, etc. The National Weather Service has gotten much better at predicting these disasters. And it operates an emergency weather radio warning system to get the message out quickly. But the system has two problems:

1-because of a lack of broadcast towers, the system covers only 75 percent of the U.S. population. For instance, two of the 22 Texas counties declared disaster areas because of flash flooding last week are outside the range of the radio warning system. Had these counties been covered, lives might have been saved.

2-Even in areas covered by the system, many people don't hear the warnings for a simple reason: They don't happen to have their radios on, and if they do, they aren't tuned to the Weather Service channel.

Four years ago, the Vice President proposed solving these problems in two ways. First, build more towers via public-private partnerships. Second, encourage the development of technologies embedded in various household devices (televisions, clock-radios, smoke detectors) that would "switch on" automatically and broadcast National Weather Service emergency warnings.

This effort has languished, largely because the public-private partnership route resulted in precious few towers being built. But in the last few weeks, the folks at REGO have figured out a plan to have the government build enough towers to cover 95 percent of the nation for only \$65 million--less than a quarter of the \$300 million what NOAA had originally estimated.

Action: The week after next month's election, the Vice President announces a new, low-cost-high-impact radio tower-building initiative. One possibility: he makes the announcement standing in a Texas county hit by flash floods but not covered by the current radio warning system with Gov. George W. Bush standing behind him. The press will eat it up: it will be seen as the first duel of the 2000 presidential race. And it will show the VP in a perfect light: acting quasi-presidential, nonpartisan, action-oriented, doing something average voters care about, promoting his most important project, REGO (and the part of REGO widely seen as most successful: disaster response), and doing it all in a way that makes him look like G.W. Bush's big brother. If Texas proves too politically problematic, we could certainly pick another venue. We should also think of some initiative he could announce--including new regulations--that would spark the private sector into offering the new technology in TVs, radios, and smoke detectors. I'm told that all mobile homes sold in the state of Georgia must have weather service radios and that the FCC will require these devices on digital TV.

3-The "Ed McMahon Solution" to the Census dilemma: If we lose our battle to do sampling, we need a fall back strategy. Here's one: turn the 2000 Census into a sweepstakes. Fill out your Census form, win valuable prizes. This idea may sound preposterous, but it's not. It has been taken seriously by demographers for decades. I've talked to experts at the National Science Foundation and in academia who think it would work, or at least think it's worth experimenting with.

First, it could save hundreds of millions or even billions of dollars if it increases the "initial response rate"--i.e. the percentage of households that fill out and send in their Census form without having to be prodded. Individuals would be marginally more willing to send in their forms if it means a chance to win a yacht or a \$10 million jackpot. And you can imagine how much extra free press coverage the Census would get--coverage that would further induce the public to cooperate. A small part of the monetary savings would go to fund the prizes.

Second, by increasing the initial response rate, a sweepstakes would make the Census itself more accurate (self-response forms tend to be more accurate), thus decreasing the need to do sampling. With a smaller population of non-responders, the Census Bureau would not have to hire so many "enumerators": the folks who knock on doors, trying to get non-responders to cooperate. Fewer enumerators means those hired are likely to be better qualified, and there is more money to train them. That, too, means a more accurate Census.

Third, a sweepstakes would very likely increase responses from those groups that sampling is meant to count: Minorities and the poor. These are the groups that play the lottery in disproportionate numbers.

Traditionally, there have been four main objections to the Census-as-sweepstakes idea. First, it's claimed that this idea would put the federal government in the position of "promoting gambling." In fact, a sweepstakes is not gambling, like a lottery, because the entrant isn't putting any money on the line. Second, it's said that rewarding citizens for doing what is fundamentally their duty (by law everyone is supposed to fill out a Census form) belittles that duty. But we pin medals on soldiers who do their duty without a fear that of belittlement. Third, it's argued that the sweepstakes idea will set a precedent that will push us closer to a practice that OMB has long opposed: paying citizens to cooperate with surveys. Yet the Census-sweepstakes idea (which saves money) is not the same as the paying-for-surveys idea, and there's no reason one would necessitate the other. Finally, there's the fear that people anxious to win the sweepstakes will submit multiple forms. This is a real danger, but there are numerous methods of defending against this possibility.

Action: It's probably too late to have a national Census sweepstakes for Y2K, even if we wanted to. But there's still time to test the idea--for instance, a Census sweepstakes limited to one or two states with traditionally low response rates.

4-Reducing deaths and injuries from FDA-approved drugs: The idea is to reform the system that tracks the adverse effects some patients have to newly-approved medications. The current system (run by the FDA but dependent of self-reporting by drug manufacturers) is haphazard at best and results in long delays before warning labels are changed or dangerous drugs are pulled off the market. Consequently, an estimated 100,000 Americans die each year because of reactions to FDA-approved drugs taken as directed. Recent examples include the anti-impotence drug Viagra (69 deaths associated with Viagra so far) and the diet

Chas J.

drug fen phen (pulled off the market this spring when it was found to poke holes in heart valves). Some experts say a better system would include an independent agency that tracks adverse drug reactions the way the Centers for Disease Control tracks new strains of flu: by proactively and systematically surveying clinics, doctors, and hospital emergency rooms looking for early signs of trouble. The POTUS could set up a blue ribbon commission to explore and recommend the best way to set up and fund such a system.

5-Non-nursing-home care for the aged: Tom Freedman has suggested having the POTUS back a bill by Rep. Stark that would allow, in some cases, Medicare coverage for **adult day care**. This is a great idea, with modest costs and deep resonance with voters--growing numbers of whom are choosing to care for aging and Alzheimers-suffering spouses and family members at home but who also need to work.

Here are two other complimentary ideas:

1-we should include something on **respite care**. The idea is to give burned-out caregivers a night off by providing a bed and support for mom or dad, usually in a nursing home. It's a smaller, less costly service than everyday daycare, but it would be extraordinarily popular with voters (my wife's aunt is shopping around for such a place for her husband who has Alzheimers, and she can't find anything decent). The short-lived 1988 Catastrophic Care act had a respite care benefit, I believe, as did the Clinton health care reform plan.

2-we should explore the possibility of **federal tax subsidies for adult day care/home care insurance**. The federal government will probably never have the money to pay for adult day care for everyone who could benefit from it (yes, adult day care might reduce nursing home expenses, but it's probably not self-financing). Nor is every American going to be motivated to buy nursing home insurance because 1-it's expensive 2-most people will never spend that much time in a nursing home 3-Medicaid covers nursing homes and it's not hard for the non-rich to "spend down" in order to qualify 4-people don't want to think about going into a nursing home. But the insurance industry has begun to sell more-sensible policies which are less expensive and perhaps more attractive to ordinary people. These policies provide a fixed pool of money--say \$100,000--that can be used however a person wants: to hire a home health/life care nurse to come in every morning, or for adult day care, or for nursing home care. One can conceive of Washington providing favored tax treatment to encourage workers in their peak earnings years to purchase (via employers) these new flexible policies. Over the long term, it's probably the most cost effective way for the government to help people in their old age (though in the short term we need to do more for older people who never had the chance to buy these policies).

6-Public schools at work--I think this one is already circulating within the DPC. The idea is to encourage "satellite learning centers": public schools, built by employers on company grounds for employees' children but staffed and run by the local public school district. About 30 such schools already exist around the country. Like a Swiss Army knife, satellite learning centers are a single policy tool that can work on a variety of pressing problems. They add much needed classroom space to overcrowded school districts, paid for by

Tax
CREDIT

employers. They allow parents to spend more time with their children. They increase learning by encouraging parental involvement at school. They allow for more race and class mixing (workplaces tend to be more integrated than neighborhoods). They give corporations more of a stake in the local community. And so on. The administration has been reluctant to jump on this for fear it would undermine efforts to get Congress to support our larger school modernization agenda. But with that battle behind us, there seems little reason not to add the public-schools-at-work proposal to our overall school modernization agenda (the same federally-subsidized bonds that would fund modernization could be used to build satellite learning centers).

7-How to keep elite colleges diverse, the Army way: The Clinton administration will continue to support the right of colleges and universities to take race into account for admissions purposes. And rightly so, because it's clear from studies--including the new book by Derek Bok and William Bowen--that diversity works. The problem is that courts and ballot measures have chipped away at the legal basis of race-conscious admissions policies, and will probably continue to do so. What's needed is a second front for affirmative action--a way of creating a supply of minority students whose test scores and academic performance are high enough that they can be admitted to elite schools without racial preferences. Such a system already exist in the U.S. military. The Army, for instance, has a larger proportion of blacks in its upper ranks than almost any other large institution in America. It's secret: The U.S. Military Academic Preparatory School (USMAPS) in New Jersey. Every year, USMAPS accepts hundreds of promising but academically ill-prepared minority high school graduates. These cadets go through a grueling 10-month course of training in reading, math, military discipline, and good study habits. Cadets who make it through go on to West Point, their SAT scores having risen 110 points higher than when they entered USMAPS. Just as important, USMAPS cadets graduate from West Point at the same or higher rate than their West Point classmates who didn't go through USMAPS (by contrast, blacks at elite civilian colleges graduate at substantially lower rates than whites). **Action:** The POTUS should empanel a commission of military generals and elite college presidents to explore the possibility of adapting the USMAPS model to civilian higher education.

8-Lowering auto insurance rates with "voluntary no-fault": One of the things that most inflates car insurance rates is that drivers can sue for, or be sued for, not just economic losses (car repairs, medical bills, lost work) but also the nebulous category of "pain and suffering". What if individual consumers were given a choice: pay current high rates and retain your right to sue for pain and suffering damages should you be injured; or pay hundreds of dollars less a year in premiums but give up the right to sue for pain and suffering (and be immunized from being sued by others for pain and suffering and receive quick reimbursement from their own insurance companies for economic losses)? A bill called the Auto Choice Reform Act would offer consumers precisely this option. It would be, in effect, the biggest tax cut of the decade, says Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan--who cosponsored the bill along with Senators Lieberman and McConnell. Of course, the bill is opposed by the trial lawyers and most Democrats. But it has the support of Lott and Arney as well as a handful of moderate Dems. And it would be a

great consumer issue for the POTUS.

9-How to save the National Endowment for the Arts: The NEA isn't really an endowment, in the sense that it is not funded by the returns from a large investment portfolio. It's essentially a standard-issue federal agency, funded by annual appropriations. And every year, Democrats struggle to wrest an ever-shrinking annual appropriation. Here's how to end this struggle: impose on the entertainment industry (whose executives are often the biggest supporters of federal arts funding) a ½ percent federal sales tax, to sunset after three years. Then put the \$6 billion proceeds into a professionally-managed investment fund, the proceeds from which (about \$300 million at typical market returns) would be spent by the NEA. Never again would Congress have to appropriate a dime. And in essence you'd be taxing video games, horror flicks, rap music, and *Married With Children* to pay for regional symphonies and childrens' theater.

10-An exit strategy for Bosnia/a policing strategy for Kosovo:

The dilemma in Kosovo: How to create, as the Holbrook accords demand, a police force for Kosovo that mirrors the ethnic makeup of the republic (i.e. a force that is 90 percent Albanian) without turning it into an army for independence.

The dilemma in Bosnia: How to hand over policing of the country to native Bosnians without those security forces breaking up into their ethnic constituent parts--with Serb police conspiring with Serb paramilitaries, Croat police enabling Croat criminals, Muslim police aiding Muslim extremists etc.

One answer to both dilemmas has been suggested by military sociologist and FoB Charles Moskos. His idea is for NATO to control the things that most matter to all policemen, soldiers, and civil servants: their salaries and pensions. Specifically, Moskos argues that NATO can vet a force of reasonably "clean" new security recruits in Bosnian and Kosovo, train them to follow international ethics rules, then pay them decent wages and pensions. High pay and pensions mean they would be less tempted by the corruption offered by criminal gangs, warlords etc. It also means that NATO would have leverage over the behavior of these troops after NATO soldiers left. Any security officer caught violating human rights, cooperating with separatists, or otherwise resisting NATO mandates would lose his salary and pension, no questions asked. The U.S. and U.N. used the same vetting-plus-high-wages formula to create a police force in Haiti, and it has worked reasonably well.

11-How to use visas to cripple Saddam's weapons-of-mass-destruction program: *National Public Radio* ran a story a few weeks ago about a former Iraqi physicist, Khidir Hamza, who headed Saddam's nuclear weapons program until 1990. Hamza argues that rogue regimes like Iraq have less trouble procuring the necessary hardware (uranium, machine tools to make nose cones) than the "software" (scientists, engineers, and craftsmen with precisely the right skills to enrich uranium or operate key machine tools). Hamza has teamed up with David Albright

of the Institute for Science and International Security to propose a plan. Rather than obsessing over keeping the hardware out of Saddam's hands, Hamza and Albright argue that the U.S. should develop a strategy to drain Iraq and similar regimes of the "software". As a condition of relaxing UN sanctions, Iraq should be required to allow key scientists and other personnel and their families to leave the country. The U.S. could offer free visas, jobs at U.S. firms and universities, perhaps even covert help to get out of Iraq. Saddam would be left with all the equipment, but nobody to operate it.

12-Two ways to dampen global currency fluctuations:

1-the "Tobin tax". Named for the Nobel-prize-winning MIT economist who has suggested a .25 percent tax on currency futures contracts as a way of making them less profitable and hence reducing volatility in the foreign currency markets. One can conceive of a global tax imposed by the major IMF-donor states, the proceeds from which would fund the IMF.

*2-raising margin requirements on currency futures contracts--*if it could be done in a globalized market (for instance, by getting most developed countries to sign on) this would arguably have the same effect as a Tobin tax. Raise margin requirements, and currency speculation becomes less profitable, hence volatility decreases.



File:
Family
Preservation

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

I. **ACTION-FORCING EVENT:** To the surprise and concern of many (including key members of Congress, many within the Administration, and children's advocacy groups), the current budget proposals have no increase in funding for family preservation activities focused on families with children at-risk of foster care placement. The goal is to find some way to provide support without adding to the deficit.

This memorandum outlines for your decision a proposal to achieve this goal.

II. BACKGROUND/ANALYSIS

The principal focus of efforts to expand family preservation is the child welfare provisions of HR11, the vetoed Urban Aid Bill. These provisions redirected the focus from foster care placement to family preservation and reunification. There were three major components: (1) Innovative Family Services (i.e., family preservation; reunification; follow-up care for children returned to their families; and family support including parenting skills, and adult mentoring; (2) Comprehensive Substance Abuse Treatment Programs for Pregnant Women and Caretaker Parents; and (3) Respite Care. These three components were designed as "capped entitlements" (which guarantees full funding, and removes funding from the discretionary budget caps). The first and third components had a 5 year cost of \$1.54 billion; the substance abuse section calls for \$.48 billion over 5 years. (See Attachment for year by year budget table). All States would receive funding according to a formula, and funding levels would be indexed by inflation in the out-years.

While the current budget proposals do not have any money for family preservation, there was \$1.7 billion in budget authority over 5 years for parenting and family support. Very few details have been provided about what such a program would involve, however. The budget plan says simply, "These proposals will empower parents with the skills and the tools they need to help raise their children. They will support disadvantaged parents, including activities to help them work with their children at home and parenting classes..." The program is a discretionary non-defense program. Also included in the budget are increases to existing State grant programs of \$2.7 billion over five years for substance abuse prevention and treatment programs.

The family preservation provisions of HR11 call for States to spend the money in any of four areas, one of which is family support services. The language is quite consistent with the kinds of family support plans envisioned in the budget. Thus it might be appropriate and feasible to combine the family support initiatives, family preservation, and drug abuse services in the following way:

The money currently reserved for family support and parenting would be redirected as a capped entitlement for family preservation, family support and parenting. States would be expected to develop programs for both family preservation and family support. One could earmark a portion of the money for parenting programs or leave it to state discretion with a requirement that States provide some family support services. Under such a scenario, we could more than fund the non-drug abuse portion of the HR11 family preservation provisions over a five year period. To ensure that drug treatment services get provided, a portion of the expanded grant money for States in substance abuse could be earmarked for pregnant women and parents.

Informal soundings with Congress and with advocacy groups suggest that this plan would be favorably received. Making the program a capped entitlement would protect it far more effectively than leaving it as a discretionary program. The extent of support on Capitol Hill for the parenting initiative is unclear. The support for family preservation is considerable. Thus, both programs might benefit politically from this strategy.

The biggest weakness of this plan involves what would happen to the family support money. A significant portion of the money would instead go to family preservation, which focuses on families with children at risk of foster care placement. Indeed, there is some danger that nearly all the money could be spent on programs other than family support unless States are expected to develop separate family support programs. There is also some concern that the focus of child welfare agencies on abused and neglected children will not lead them to use the parenting money as envisioned in the original budget proposal. At the same time, given the small scale of such programs now, and the very large out year expenditures contemplated in the current budget, a strong case could be made that even if only a portion of the money is spent on parenting programs it would be a bold and important increase. A second concern is the creation of a new entitlement, though it would be a capped entitlement to States, not individuals.

III. RECOMMENDATION

We recommend that the family support and family preservation initiatives be brought together and recast as a capped entitlement, a new Child Welfare Services entitlement program under Section IV-B of the Social Security Act. OMB has agreed to this change.

We recommend that HHS be directed to:

1. Work closely with family support groups so that legislative language is drafted to ensure that a portion of the added resources will be used for preventive family support services.
2. Ensure that a portion of the increased drug treatment funding will go to programs focused on pregnant women, families, and children.

If you chose to accept these recommendations, you could also earmark a minimum portion (say 1/4) of the funds for family support and parenting activities, or you could leave that to State discretion. Protections could be built into requirements for the State plan to ensure that significant resources go to family support and parenting without a specific earmark. That would allow States to experiment with many different strategies and avoid the need for detailed definitions of what family support programs are, what gets counted, and what doesn't. This would be our preference.

IV. DECISION:

Approve without specific earmark for family support and parenting.

Approve with specific earmark for family support and parenting of ____ %.

Approve with revisions as noted. _____

Reject.



Donna E. Shalala

Attachment

H.R. 11 Child Welfare Provisions
(in millions)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Innovative Family Services</u>	<u>Respite Care</u>	<u>Subtotal</u>	<u>Substance Abuse Treatment</u>	<u>Total</u>
1994	\$ 95	\$ 0	\$ 95	\$ 40	\$ 135
1995	220	30	250	90	340
1996	300	55	355	110	465
1997	320	65	385	115	500
1998	365	85	450	125	575
Total	\$1,300	\$235	\$1,535	\$480	\$2,015

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

Current Initiative

o Early Paternity Establishment:

- Require states establish in law that hospitals must seek voluntary acknowledgement of paternity at the birth of all children on the birth certificate and that such documents have legal standing as presumptive acknowledgement of paternity
- Requires states to make changes in state laws to provide for presumptive proof of paternity (genetic testing thresholds, certain signed acknowledgements, etc.)
- Require that states have simple civil (rather than criminal) and administrative process for establishing paternity

o Medical Support Orders -- Assure expanded medical coverage for non-custodial children:

- Require states to pass laws preventing non-custodial children from being discriminated against in health insurance coverage (i.e., prohibit insurance companies from preventing exclusion of children not living in the employees household)
- Requires states to provide for open enrollment in health insurance of children in child support cases (in the same way that new-born children are immediately covered)
- Make modifications to address ERISA exemptions (without amending ERISA itself) to prevent self-insured companies from excluding children from health care coverage in child support cases. (May either amend child support or Medicaid statutes to prevent these companies from avoiding the provisions of state law in these instances)
- Consider other necessary expansions, such as wage withholding for medical support

o Federal Government as Model Employer -- Either through regulations, statute, or both, identify elements in making the federal government a model employer from a child support enforcement perspective such as modifying outmoded statute which provides for cumbersome procedures for garnishment of wages



CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INC.
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FAX TRANSMITTAL FORM

DATE: 7-23-93

TO: Carol Rasco

ORGANIZATION: _____

FROM: Mary Bourdette

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING THIS ONE: 17

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Barbara G. Cooney

Director

July 23, 1993

Ms. Carol Rasco
Assistant to the President
for Domestic Policy
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Carol:

Thanks so very much for your leadership and help on the Child Welfare and Family Preservation provisions.

We've been highlighting the child abuse and neglect connection -- stressing that at least three children die from abuse or neglect every single day that we delay enacting these vital provisions.

While it appears to look pretty good for Conference, we are continuing an all-out grass roots effort. The following lists gives you a flavor of our widespread support. Also hope you've seen the BUDGET & CHILDREN stickers we printed up to make all four children's pieces more visible among the conferees.

Thanks for being there -- we really appreciate all you do.

Sincerely,

David S. Liederman
Executive Director

**NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN SUPPORT OF
CHILD WELFARE, FAMILY PRESERVATION AND SUPPORT INITIATIVE**

ACTION for Child Protection
Adoptive Families of America
American Academy of Pediatrics
American Association of Children's Residential Centers
American Bar Association
American Humane Association
American Jewish Committee
American Planning Association
American Professional Society on the Abuse of Children
American Prosecutors Research Institute
American Psychological Association
American Public Welfare Association
Americans for Democratic Action
The Arc (formerly the Association for Retarded Citizens)
Association of Baccalaureate Social Work Program Directors
Association of Junior Leagues International
Black Administrators in Child Welfare
Bread for the World
Catholic Charities USA
Childhelp USA
Child Welfare League of America
Children's Defense Fund
Church of the Brethren Washington Office
Church Women United
Coalition on Human Needs
Council of Jewish Federations
Council on Social Work Education
The Episcopal Church Washington Office
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America
Family Resource Coalition
Family Service America
Food Research & Action Center
Friends Committee on National Legislation
General Board of Church and Society of the United Methodist Church
General Federation of Women's Clubs
Generations United
Girl Scouts USA
Group for the Advancement of Doctoral Education in Social Work
The Intensive Family Preservation Services National Network
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
Jesuit Social Ministries
Lutheran Office for Governmental Affairs (ELCA)
National Alliance of Children's Trust and Prevention Funds

National Alliance to End Homelessness, Inc.
National Association for Family Based Services
National Association of Child Advocates
National Association of Counties
National Association of Counsel for Children
National Association of Deans and Directors of Schools of Social Work
National Association of Homes and Services for Children
National Association of Social Workers
National Black Child Development Institute
National Court Appointed Special Advocate Association
National Child Abuse Coalition
National Coalition for the Homeless
National Collaboration for Youth
National Committee for Prevention of Child Abuse
National Conference of State Legislatures
National Consortium for Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services
National Council of Churches
National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA
National Council of Jewish Women
National Exchange Club Foundation for Prevention of Child Abuse
National Foster Parent Association
National Independent Living Association
National Low Income Housing Coalition
National Network of Children's Advocacy Centers
National Network of Runaway and Youth Services
National Organization of State Associations for Children
National Parent Aide Association
The National PTA
Orphan Foundation of America
Parent Action
Parents Anonymous
Parents As Teachers National Center, Inc.
Religious Action Center for Reform Judaism
Traveler's Aid International
Union of American Hebrew Congregations
Unitarian Universalist Service Committee
United States Advisory Board on Child Abuse and Neglect
United States Catholic Conference
United Way of America

July 23, 1993

**STATE AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS IN SUPPORT OF
CHILD WELFARE, FAMILY PRESERVATION AND SUPPORT INITIATIVE**

Accounters Community Center—Chicago, IL

Action for Alaska's Children—AK

Ada S. McKinley Community Services—Chicago, IL

Adoption Exchange Association—Denver, CO

Advocates for Children and Youth—MD

Alameda County Social Services Agency—Oakland, CA

Allendale Association—Lake Villa, IL

Alliance for Child Survival—MD

American Association of University—Honolulu, HI

Andersen Consulting—Washington, DC

Artisan Shore Child & Family Services—Lake Bluff, IL

Arkansas Advocates for Children and Families—Little Rock, AR

Arundel-Bowie Association for the Education of Young Children—MD

Association for Children of New Jersey—NJ

Association House of Chicago—Chicago, IL

Aunt Martha's Youth Services Center, Inc.—Matteson, IL

Avance Family Support and Education Program—San Antonio, TX

The Baby Fold—Normal, IL

The Baby Hui—HI

Beatrice Coffey Youth Service—Community Youth Network—Chicago, IL

Beech Brook Center for the Prevention and Treatment of Emotional—Disturbance in Children
and Families—Cleveland, OH

Berkshire Farm Center and Services For Youth--Canaan, NY

Bethany Home--Moline, IL

Better Boys Foundation--Chicago, IL

Billings Council for Prevention of Child Abuse--Billings, MT

Black Children's Institute of Tennessee--TN

Blue Gargoyle Youth Service Center--Normal, IL

Boston Children's Services--Boston, MA

Buffalo State College--Center for the Development of Human Services--Buffalo, NY

Cabrini Green Youth & Family Services--Chicago, IL

Casa Central--Chicago, IL

Catholic Charities of Chicago Dept. of Social Services--Chicago, IL

Catholic Charities--Chicago, IL

Catholic Charities--Joliet, IL

Catholic Services to Families--HI

Catholic Social Service--Peoria, IL

Cayuga Home for Children--Anburn, NY

CCA--Chicago, IL

Cecilia McClelland--Chicago, IL

Center for Children's Services--Danville, IL

Center for Family Development--Quincy, IL

Centers for New Horizons--Chicago, IL

Central Baptist Family Services--Chicago, IL

Central Baptist Family Services—Lake Villa, IL

Chaddock—Quincy, IL

CHASI—Chicago, IL

CHASI—DesPlaines, IL

Chicago Commons Association—Chicago, IL

Chicago Child Care Society—Chicago, IL

Chicago Youth Centers—Chicago, IL

Child and Adolescent Home-Based Services—Kankakee, IL

Child and Family Services—Buffalo, NY

Child and Family Services—Knoxville, TN

Child Health and Guidance Service, OK State Dept. of Health—Oklahoma City, OK

Children and Families of Iowa—Des Moines, IA

Children's Action Alliance—AZ

Children's Advocacy Institute—CA

The Children's Alliance—WA

The Children's Foundation—Bloomington, IL

Children's Home & Aid Society of Illinois—Chicago, IL

Children's Home and Aid Society of Illinois—Kankakee, IL

The Children's Home Association of Illinois—Peoria, IL

Children's Home Association of Illinois—Peoria, IL

Children's House, Inc.—Mineola, NY

The Children's Place—Chicago, IL

Children's Policy Institute of West Virginia—Charleston, WV
Children's Services Division, Oregon Department of Human Resources—Salem, OR
The Children's Village—Dobbs Ferry, NY
ChildServ—Chicago, IL
Christian Home for Youth of Vermillion County—Danville, IL
Citizens' Committee for Children of New York, Inc.—New York, NY
Coleman Advocates for Children & Youth—San Francisco, CA
Columbia University School of Social Work—New York, NY
Committee for Hispanic Children and Families, Inc.—New York, NY
Community Resource Center—Centralia, IL
Community Youth Network Inc.—Lake Villa, IL
Concern—Fleerwood, PA
Connecticut Association for Human Services—CT
Connecticut Department of Children and Families—Hartford, CT
Counseling and Family Services—Peoria, IL
County Welfare Directors Association of California—CA
Covenant Children's Home and Family Services—Princeton, IL
Covenant House—New York, NY
Cunningham Children's Home—Urbana, IL
Daniel Memorial Institute—Jacksonville, FL
Delaware Coalition for Children—Hockessin, DE
Detroit Family Project—Detroit, MI

DuPage County Health Department—Glen Ellyn, IL
Edgar County Children's Home—Paris, IL
Edgewater Uptown Home—Chicago, IL
Education Research and Services Center, Inc.—DeKalb, IL
Evangelical Child & Family Agency—Wheaton, IL
Family Service Centers—Chicago Heights, IL
Family Life Center—Freeport, IL
Family Care Services of Metropolitan Chicago—Chicago, IL
Family Resource Coalition—Chicago, IL
Family Care Services—Chicago, IL
Family Focus, Inc.—Chicago, IL
The Family Link—Chicago, IL
Family Service of Elgin—Elgin, IL
Federation on Child Abuse and Neglect—New York Chapter of the National Committee for Prevention of Child Abuse—NY
Friends of the Family, Inc.—Baltimore, MD
Georgia Children's Trust Fund Commission—Atlanta, GA
Georgia Council on Child Abuse, Inc.—Atlanta, GA
Georgians for Children—GA
Glenkirk—Northbrook, IL
Goldie B. Floberg Center for Children—Rockton, IL
Good Shepherd Services—New York, NY
Grandparents United for Children's Rights—Madison, WI

Guardian Angel Home of Joliet—Joliet, IL
Habilitative Systems, Inc.—Chicago, IL
Hanalei Island Wide—HI
Hanalei Island Wide—HI
Hanalei Windward—HI
Haphzibah Children's Association—Oak Park, IL
The Harbour, Inc.—Des Plaines, IL
Harrington Family Services—Galesburg, IL
Hawaii Advocates for Children and Youth—HI
Hawaii Association for the Education of Young Children—HI
Hawaii Chapter, National Committee for Prevention of Child Abuse—Honolulu, HI
Hawaii Child Abuse and Neglect Coalition—Honolulu, HI
Hawaii Child and Family Services—HI
Hawaii Children's Trust Fund Coalition—Honolulu, HI
Hawaii Community Foundation—HI
Hawaii Community Service Council—HI
Hawaii Council of Churches—HI
Hawaii Department of Health, Maternal Child Health Branch—HI
Hawaii Family Stress Center—HI
The Hawaii Governor's Office of Children and Youth—Honolulu, HI
Hawaii Island YWCA Hilo Family Support—HI
HIPPI USA—New York, NY

Hope School—Springfield, IL

Hoyleton Youth and Family—Edwardsville, IL

Hoyleton Youth & Family Services—Hoyleton, IL

Hudelson Baptist Children's Home—Centralia, IL

Hull House Association—Chicago, IL

ICOY—Springfield, IL

Illinois Association of Family Services—Springfield, IL

Illinois Chapter of the National Committee for Prevention of Child Abuse—Springfield, IL

Illinois Department of Children and Family Services—Peoria, IL

Illinois Department of Children and Family Services—East St. Louis, IL

Indiana Chapter of the National Committee for Prevention of Child Abuse—Indianapolis, IN

The Institute for Family Enrichment—HI

Institute for Juvenile Research—Chicago, IL

Interventions—Chicago, IL

Jackson County Community Mental Health—Carbondale, IL

Janet Wailes Center—Rockford, IL

Jersey City Center for Child Abuse Prevention—Jersey City, NJ

Jersey Shore Addiction Services Inc.—Asbury Park, NJ

Jewish Children's Bureau—Chicago, IL

Juvenile Law Center—PA

Juvenile Protective Association—Chicago, IL

Juvenile Protective Association of Aurora—Aurora, IL

Kaleidoscope, Inc.—Chicago, IL
Kansas Action for Children—KS
Kauai Family Support—HI
Kemmerer Village—Assumption, IL
Kentucky Youth Advocates—KY
Kingsley House—New Orleans, LA
LCFS—River Forest, IL
LSSI—Harrisburg, IL
LSSI—Chicago, IL
Larkin Home for Children—Elgin, IL
LaSalle Co. Youth Services Bureau—Ottawa, IL
Lawrence Hall Youth Services—Chicago, IL
Leake and Watts Services, Inc.—Yonkers, NY
Life Link Inc. Independent Living Services—Greenville, TN
Lifelink/Bensonville Home Society—Bensonville, IL
Little City Foundation—Chicago, IL
Little Friends Outreach—Naperville, IL
Los Angeles County Department of Children's Services—Los Angeles, CA
Louise Wise Services—New York, NY
Lutheran Child & Family Services—River Forest, IL
Lutheran Social Services of Illinois—Des Plaines, IL
Lydia Home Association—Chicago, IL

MCRC—Macomb, IL

MELD—Minneapolis, MN

Maine Department of Human Services—Augusta, ME

Maryland Chapter American Academy of Pediatrics—MD

Maryland Committee for Children

Mary & Tom Leo & Associates Family Counseling Service—Chicago, IL

Massachusetts Adoption Resource Exchange—MA

Massachusetts Committee for Child and Youth—Boston, MA

Maul Family Support—HI

Maul My-Time—HI

McHenry County Mental Health Board—Crystal Lake, IL

McQuade Children's Services—New Windsor, NY

Median Children's Service—Seattle, WA

Mental Health Association in Illinois—Chicago, IL

Mental Health Center/So. Cook County—Harvey, IL

Mercy Home for Boys/Girls—Chicago, IL

Methodist Youth Services—Chicago, IL

Michigan Department of Social Services—Lansing, MI

The Mill (The Motivating of Individuals for Learning & Living)—Rockford, IL

Milwaukee County Human Services Department—Milwaukee, WI

Miracle Makers—Brooklyn, NY

Mississippi Human Services Coalition—MS

Missouri Chapter National Committee for Prevention of Child Abuse--Jefferson City, MO

Missouri Department of Social Services--Jefferson City, MO

Molakai Family Support--HI

Montana Council For Families--Missoula, MT

Mujeres Latinas En Accio--Chicago, IL

NASW--Springfield, IL

National Association of Mother's Centers--Hempstead, NY

New Hampshire Alliance for Children and Youth--NH

New Hampshire Foster Parent Association--Nashua, NH

New Mexico Governor's Office--Santa Fe, NM

New York Department of Social Services--Albany, NY

The New York Foundling Hospital--New York, NY

New York State Citizens' Coalition for Children, Inc.--Ithaca, NY

New York State Council on Children and Families--Albany, NY

Norman C. Sleezer Youth Homes--Freeport, IL

North Carolina Chapter--National Committee for Prevention of Child Abuse--Raleigh, NC

North Carolina Child Advocacy Institute--Raleigh, NC

Northwest Youth Services--Bellingham, WA

Oklahoma Committee for Prevention of Child Abuse--Oklahoma City, OK

Oklahoma Institute for Child Advocacy--OK

Omni Youth Services--Buffalo Grove, IL

Onarga Academy--Onarga, IL

Oregon Department of Human Resources—Salem, OR

Oregon Family Resource Coalition—Salem, OR

Parent Action—Baltimore, MD

Parent and Children Together—HI

Parent Resource Association—Wyncote, PA

Parent Services Project Inc.—Fairfax, CA

The Parenting Center at Children's Hospital—New Orleans, LA

Parents and Children Together—HI

Parents Anonymous of Maryland—MD

Parents as Teachers National Center, Inc.—St. Louis, MO

Pennsylvania Partnership for Children—PA

Philadelphia Citizens for Children and Youth—Philadelphia, PA

Porter-Leath Children's Center—Memphis, TN

PREVENT Child Abuse Hawaii Children's Advocacy Center—HI

Queen Liliuokalani Children's Center—Honolulu, HI

RESULTS MD—MD

The Research Foundation of State University of New York—Albany, NY

Rhode Island Department of Children, Youth and Families—Providence, RI

Robert Young Center for Community Mental Health—Rock Island, IL

Rocky Mountain Adoption Exchange—Denver, CO

Saint Joseph's Children Home—Torrington, WY

Salem Children's Home—Flanagan, IL

Salvation Army—Chicago, IL

Salvation Army—Euka Kokua/Pohai Pono, HI

Salvation Army Family Service Division—Chicago, IL

San Diego County—CA

SASS Program—Lake County Health Department—Waukegan, IL

Shelter, Inc.—Arlington, Heights, IL

Society for Seamen's Children—Staten Island, NY

Spanking for Children—Southfield, MI

South Central Community Services, Inc.—Chicago, IL

St. Joseph's Carondelet Child Center—Chicago, IL

Stata Communities Aid Association—New York, NY

Statewide Youth Advocacy—NY

T.A.S.C. (Treatment Alternatives for Special Clients)—Chicago, IL

Teen Living Programs—Chicago, IL

Temple University—Center for Social Policy and Community Development—Philadelphia, PA

Texas Association of Licensed Children's Services—Austin, TX

Texas Coalition for the Prevention of Child Abuse—Austin, TX

Three Rivers Adoption Council—Pittsburgh, PA

Ublich Children's Home—Chicago, IL

United Methodist Children's Home—Mt. Vernon, IL

Universal Family Connection, Inc.—Chicago, IL

University of Hawaii Center for Youth Research—Honolulu, HI

Urban Families Program—Detroit, MI
Utah Children—UT
Ventura County—CA
Vermont Center for the Prevention of Child Abuse—Montpelier, VT
Virginians for Child Abuse Prevention Inc.—Richmond, VA
Voices for Children in Nebraska—NE
Volunteers of America of Illinois—Chicago, IL
Waianae Time-Out Nurseries—HI
Webster Cantrell Hall—Decatur, IL
West Hawaii Family Support—HI
Will County Mental Health—Joliet, IL
Wisconsin Committee for Prevention of Child Abuse—Madison, WI
Wisconsin Council on Children and Families—WI
YMCA of Metropolitan Chicago—Alsip, IL
The Youth Campus—Park Ridge, IL
Youth Development Corporation of America—Ironton, OH
Youth Services of Mid-Illinois—Bloomington, IL
Youth Outreach Services—Chicago, IL
Youth-In-Crisis, Inc.—Berwyn, IL

July 23, 1993

*Fax to Bruce
Reed Act*

Page 2 of 3

HAROLD B. FORD, TENNESSEE, CHAIRMAN
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ROBERT T. WATSON, CALIFORNIA
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COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, DC 20515

SUBCOMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCES

Family Preservation

*Bruce-fiji
OK*

July 22, 1993

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

As Chairman of the Subcommittee on Human Resources, Committee on Ways and Means, I am writing to reemphasize my unwavering support for your family support and foster care reforms that were included in the House-passed budget reconciliation bill. I urge you to keep these provisions as among your highest priorities during the reconciliation process.

As you are undoubtedly aware, reports of child abuse and neglect have become a national emergency, growing from 900,000 in 1979 to 2.7 million in 1991. As more and more families dissolve under the pressures of unemployment, substance abuse and poverty, an increasing number of children are entering foster care or awaiting adoption. Your reform proposals would work against this tide. Funding such innovative programs as Arkansas' HIPPI program would strengthen the functioning of at-risk families and improve child development. Moreover, your reforms are critical to alleviating the crisis in the child welfare system, which is failing to find permanent homes for thousands of America's children and is, thus, consigning them to years of temporary foster care.

Mr. President, during your campaign you talked not only about change, but also about the need to provide hope and support to the disadvantaged and disenfranchised. Just one month ago, I and five other Members of the Subcommittee held a field hearing in Chicago, Illinois, learning firsthand about communities plagued by growing social problems,

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Page 3 of 3

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
July 22, 1993
Page two

and struggling, yet failing, to protect their children. These children -- our children -- are among the most vulnerable Americans, and you have the unique opportunity to hear and respond to their voices. In our zeal to reduce the budget deficit, please do not forget them.

Respectfully yours,



Harold E. Ford
Chairman

HF/yc

cc: The Honorable Donna Shalala
The Honorable Leon Panetta
The Honorable Carol Rasco ✓

Bruce Reed - Fuji

FAMILY PRESERVATION

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 7/16/93

bcc: Shirley Bill H. Gene S.

The Olympics of 2004

A RESOLUTION HAS been introduced in both houses of Congress to oppose Communist China's bid to put on the year 2000 Olympic Games because of its human rights record. The resolution makes exactly the right connection. The decision, which is due on Sept. 23, falls to the nongovernmental International Olympic Committee. The IOC traditionally leans to the view that sports and politics shouldn't mix. But the award of the games is one of the great global political prizes. That's why China so desperately wants it—to celebrate its considerable national achievements, to claim its expanding place in the international sun, to legitimize itself in the eyes of its own people. To seek the Olympics for these overarching political reasons and then to insist that the award should not be sullied by political considerations is laughable.

Let the sportsmen decide, says Beijing. In this appeal lies a hint that the authorities realize their case is weak unless the choice is limited to considerations of sport: adequate facilities, good conditions for competition, organizational capacity. In fact, their case is weak. China's national policy involves opening up the economic system

while keeping the political system closed. Human rights violations, of which the Tiananmen massacre of 1989 is but the best known, are a natural, continuing and amply documented result. There is no large strategic reason to wink at Beijing's repressions and large political and moral reasons not to.

It is suggested that an offended China might boycott the 1996 games in Atlanta. But if it is China's considered decision to isolate itself, then others will have to respect it. China took a chance by putting in its 2000 bid, and to lose out might embarrass sponsors of the initiative. But there is a useful lesson to be learned: This is 1993. The world is changing. Large-scale systemic human rights violations are incompatible with the conduct expected of a nation seeking status as a late-20th century Olympics host. It is nice to think of sport as a high community united by devotion to individual achievement. It is more realistic and urgent to see human rights as a higher community united by devotion to individual dignity. How exciting and wonderful it would be to have China earn the Olympics of 2004.

For Children in Foster Care

MORE THAN 400,000 U.S. children are now in foster care. The data are surprisingly poor for so grave a social indicator, but the total seems to have risen some 50 percent in the past 10 years. Nor is the risk spread equally across the society. For the population as a whole, the foster care system provides a home for only six children in every 1,000. But in some inner-city neighborhoods the figure for infants is more than one in 10—and these are only the children in foster care at any one time. The numbers who will experience at least a spell of foster care sometime during childhood are larger.

What can be done? What should national policy be when a fourth of the children in the society are born to unmarried mothers, two-thirds of them teenagers? When a fourth are living at any one time in single-parent households, a fifth continue to live below the poverty line and an eighth are on welfare?

The House version of the reconciliation bill contains an effort to lean against the trend. It is a so-called family preservation program. The states would be given about \$1.5 billion over five years for early intervention with problem families to keep them from falling apart and to avoid the need for foster care. The program would

start small but end up as an entitlement of about \$600 million a year.

Critics say that many of the families at whom the program is aimed have problems greater than the extra social work can solve, and that the children will often be better off in the foster care that the program seeks to avert. Yes, the system should try as it does to keep children with their natural parents, but not if those parents are dysfunctional. The program's defenders ask, what is the alternative to trying to strengthen these tenuous families except to acquiesce in their disintegration and accept the children as wards of the state? The argument is philosophically strange in part because conservatives tend to favor the family as against the state—who doesn't?—but oppose the state intervention meant to preserve the family.

But mainly this is a practical argument—or ought to be. Will the program help or hurt? Our own sense is that it is likelier to do some good than any harm. The cost of the program measured against the cost of the overwhelming problem it seeks to solve is negligible. This isn't millennial legislation—no one claims that—but the conferees should leave it in the bill. They can't afford not to try it.

GS

Ginger - Family Preservation argument - Peter strongly agree

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1993 THE WASHINGTON POST

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*Bruce Reed
- fyi
CHR*

MAINTAIN THE PRESIDENT'S FAMILY PRESERVATION AND SUPPORT PROVISIONS PASSED BY THE HOUSE IN THE OMNIBUS BUDGET RECONCILIATION BILL

HOUSE: The President's Family Preservation and Support Provisions (\$1.5 billion over five years) are in the House-passed Budget Reconciliation Bill.

SENATE: No Family Preservation and Support Provisions are in the Senate Budget Reconciliation Bill due to procedural problems, although the Rockefeller-Bond Family Preservation and Child Protection Reform Bill (S. 596) is pending in the Senate.

WHAT THE FAMILY PRESERVATION AND SUPPORT PROVISIONS DO:

1. Prevent child abuse and neglect by providing funds for family support programs, like Arkansas' HIPPIY program, Parents as Teachers, and Family Focus, all of which teach parents early how to protect, nurture and support their children;
2. Help states develop and expand programs for families in crisis which keep children safe and families together and prevent the unnecessary use of costly out-of-home care;
3. Improve the quality of foster care and adoption assistance for children who cannot be protected at home; and
4. Enhance accountability for the provision of effective services for vulnerable children and families.

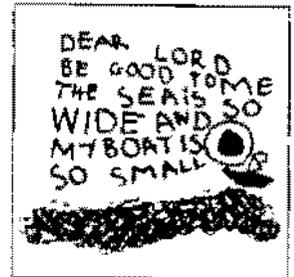
WHY THE FAMILY PRESERVATION AND SUPPORT PROVISIONS MUST BE ENACTED:

1. The crisis facing families and child protection agencies continues to escalate. Just last year, 2.9 million children, an average of about 8,000 a day, were reported abused and neglected, almost a tripling since 1980. More than three children a day died of maltreatment. Child protection agencies and courts are both overloaded.
2. These are the most significant federal reforms for abused and neglected children in over a decade. Congress passed more generous reforms last year, which were vetoed as part of the Urban Aid/Tax bill by President Bush.

FUNDING FOR FAMILY PRESERVATION AND SUPPORT CANNOT BE FURTHER REDUCED

- 0 The \$1.5 billion Family Preservation and Support package in the House Budget Reconciliation Bill already is less than one-quarter of the size of the package originally introduced in 1990 by Representative Downey, less than one-half of that passed last August by the House of Representatives as part of the Downey-Panetta Children's Initiative, and \$.7 billion less than the final Bentsen-Downey provisions passed last October as part of the Urban Aid/Tax bill and re-introduced this year by Senators Rockefeller and Bond.

June 28, 1993



Children's Defense Fund

**TEN REASONS TO MAINTAIN
THE FAMILY PRESERVATION AND SUPPORT PROVISIONS
IN THE OMNIBUS BUDGET RECONCILIATION BILL**

1. They represent the most significant federal reforms for abused and neglected children in over a decade. These reforms address the escalating crises facing families and child protection agencies across the country. They offer opportunities for early support to families to prevent abuse and neglect, as well as more intensive services for families in crisis; improvements in the quality of foster care and adoption assistance for children who cannot be protected at home; and enhancements in service delivery. They reflect a consensus about the directions that such reforms must take.

2. Without help this year, the needs of abused and neglected children will continue to grow, seriously jeopardizing their future health and safety, and cost significantly more in the future. Just this last year alone, 2.9 million children -- an average of about 8,000 a day -- were reported abused and neglected, a number that has almost tripled since 1980. More than three children a day died of maltreatment. Without help, more children will be harmed and the needs of others will intensify. Congress passed very similar reforms last year, but they were vetoed as part of the larger Urban Aid/Tax bill. The fiscal and human costs of continuing delay are enormous.

3. They keep children safe by preventing abuse and neglect. New funds are provided for family support programs, both family resource centers and home visiting programs, which get help to families early before problems develop and assist them to better protect, nurture and support their children. By increasing parents' knowledge of child development and the supports young children need, they enhance healthy development and school readiness and prevent child abuse and neglect.

4. Urgently needed crisis assistance is provided for abused and neglected children who can be protected at home. New funds can be used to protect children and strengthen and preserve families. Intensive home-based crisis intervention services help keep children safe and families together and can prevent the unnecessary use of costly out-of-home placements. States that have implemented intensive family preservation services on a statewide basis always put safety of the children first and reach about one-third of the children at risk of entering care.

5. Improvements are made in the quality of foster care and adoption assistance for children who cannot be protected at home. Increased funding is provided for respite care for foster and

adoptive parents who care for children born drug exposed, who have been sexually abused, or who have other special needs. Increased federal reimbursement also is ensured for foster and adoptive parent training. Older youths who are preparing to leave care and live independently also will get extra help.

6. Agencies will be able to tailor new funds to best meet the individual needs of abused and neglected children. States must use significant proportions of their new dollars to support and strengthen families' abilities to protect and nurture their children. They have significant discretion, however, in deciding where, how, and by whom services will be provided. Up to 10 states will be eligible to use their current foster care and adoption assistance dollars more flexibly to better serve children and families in crisis.

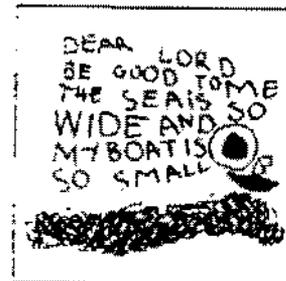
7. They improve accountability for the effectiveness of services provided to vulnerable children and their families. One percent of the new innovative service funds are reserved for evaluation, research and technical assistance to help ensure that services result in improved outcomes for children and families. The Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) must evaluate family support and family preservation programs and the reasonable effort requirement in current law and report to Congress on their effectiveness. The new family support and family preservation initiative also must be reviewed at the end of FY 1998 before it is made permanent.

8. Juvenile and family courts which have responsibility for critical decisions affecting the lives of abused and neglected children, but are currently overwhelmed by growing caseloads, will get long overdue assistance. The court grant program will provide funds to state courts to assess barriers to appropriate case planning and review and the implementation of other important protections for children and to take steps to implement necessary improvements in court operations and procedures.

9. Opportunities are provided for enhanced service delivery through improved staffing, strengthened coordination, and expanded data collection. Increased federal reimbursement for the development and installation of a national foster care and adoption assistance data system will help ensure that children receive quality care.

10. Additional steps also are required to enhance the compliance of states with federal protections for children and families. The ability of children and families to sue to enforce the state plan requirements under Title IV-B and IV-E of the Social Security Act is restored to its status prior to the Supreme Court's decision in Suter v. Artist M. Improvements also are made in the federal review process and in protections afforded children placed at great distances from their families.

June 30, 1993



Children's Defense Fund

**FAMILY PRESERVATION AND SUPPORT ACT
IN HOUSE OFFERS HELP TO ABUSED AND NEGLECTED
CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES**

Enhances services to protect children, strengthen and support families, and prevent the unnecessary placement of children in out-of-home care:

◆ \$1.4 billion over five years is provided to states and Indian tribal organizations for a range of family support, family preservation, aftercare, and respite care services to protect children and strengthen and preserve families. (This initiative must be reviewed at the end of FY 1998 before it is made permanent, although funding for the initiative would be included in the budget baseline even after FY 1998).

◆ Annual planning and goal setting is required regarding the statewide provision of family support and family preservation services, and a description of the services to be delivered must be provided to the Secretary and the public each year.

◆ The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is required to study, make recommendations, and report to Congress concerning implementation of the "reasonable efforts" requirements in the federal child welfare programs.

Improves the quality of out-of-home care and adoption assistance for children who cannot be protected at home:

◆ 75 percent federal matching funds are permanently authorized for the training of foster and adoptive parents, and the higher match rate is retroactive to October 1, 1992.

*The Family Preservation and Support Act, proposed by President Clinton, is included in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (Sections 13211-13234) approved by the House of Representatives on May 27. In the Senate, the Family Preservation and Child Protection Reform Act (S.596), which includes many similar reforms, has been introduced by Senators John D. Rockefeller (D-WV) and Christopher S. Bond (R-MO). The Senate did not include S.596 in its Budget Reconciliation Bill because of procedural problems, but it is hoped that the Conference Committee on the Budget will maintain the Family Preservation and Support Act in the final Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Bill.

- ◆ Additional protections are required for children in out-of-state placements to ensure that they are receiving quality care and cannot be cared for more appropriately in their home states.
- ◆ Foster care providers are required to be advised of children's eligibility for the Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment Program under Medicaid.
- ◆ Attempts are made to provide children permanence in a timely fashion by requiring an initial dispositional hearing within 18 months of placement, and subsequent hearings at least every 12 months thereafter.
- ◆ Eligibility for the federal foster care program is extended to more of the children who are voluntarily placed in foster care.
- ◆ States are required to periodically review and report to the public and to the Secretary of HHS on their foster care and adoption assistance payment levels to assure their continuing appropriateness.
- ◆ Maintains eligibility for federal foster care and adoption assistance for children whose adoptions are set aside by the court and then reenter foster care.
- ◆ Permanently authorizes assistance to older teens in foster care who are preparing to live independently, and allows them to accumulate savings to assist with their transition (without it affecting their eligibility under Title IV of the Social Security Act).

Makes improvements in service delivery:

- ◆ **Strengthens court functioning**
 - Improves the court's role in implementing protections and services for abused and neglected children and their families by providing \$35 million over four years for grants to the highest state courts to assess court activities and implement necessary improvements.
- ◆ **Offers states new opportunities for service coordination**
 - Up to ten states could operate five year service demonstration projects in which they could waive certain requirements under the federal child welfare and foster care programs in order to use these funds more flexibly and expand resources for innovative services. States conducting such demonstrations must maintain basic protections for children.
- ◆ **Improves staffing and staff training**
 - Permanently authorizes 75 percent federal matching funds for staff training.

-- Requires students who are recipients of child welfare traineeships to participate in training at a child welfare agency and to be employed by such agency to repay the stipend.

-- Funds are authorized for demonstration grants designed to train and support staff to deliver culturally sensitive and bilingual child welfare services in the border region.

◆ **Improves data collection**

-- Provides 90 percent federal matching funds to states for three years for the planning, design, development and/or installation of a federal mandated national foster care and adoption assistance data system and 50 percent matching funds for the operation of the system.

◆ **Enhances research and evaluation**

-- One percent of the new innovative services funds are reserved for the Secretary of HHS for evaluation, research, training, and technical assistance.

-- The Secretary of HHS must evaluate family support and family preservation programs and report to Congress on their effectiveness.

◆ **Increases and restores accountability**

-- Report language requires HHS to assess citizen involvement in periodic case reviews, dispositional hearings and other child welfare activities, and to recommend ways to expand such involvement.

-- Establishes new systems for federal review of state child welfare programs under Title IV-E and IV-B and while those are being developed, places a one year moratorium on the collection of disallowances for non-compliance with the Title IV-E program requirements and the Title IV-B/Section 427 requirements.

-- Requires states to describe measures taken to comply with the Indian Child Welfare Act.

-- Restores the ability of beneficiaries of the Social Security Act programs to sue to enforce the provisions of the Social Security Act state plan requirements, as they could prior to the Supreme Court decision in Suter v. Artist M.

◆ **Improves administration**

-- Establishes in legislation an existing regulatory timetable for action on state claims for foster care and adoption assistance payments under Title IV-E.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

7/16/93

To: Carol Rasco
Fr: Howard Paster

FYI

Bruce Reed
fyi

JUL 16 1993

COMMITTEE ON
WAYS AND MEANS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCES
SUBCOMMITTEE ON TRADE
MEMBER AT LARGE

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-0505

*Family
Preservation*

July 13, 1993

President William J. Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Earlier this year you made a commitment to the nation's families by proposing, as part of the budget reconciliation package, a new capped entitlement for Family Support and Preservation. As a result, we have an opportunity to provide an infusion of money, services, and ideas to a child welfare system that is no longer capable of meeting the needs of those it serves.

As you know from your experience with the HIPPY program in Arkansas, Family Support and Preservation programs provide an innovative and proven response to the crisis that exists in the child welfare system. You have often spoken about the importance of investment in human capital, and I can think of no legislative proposal that better invests in the health and welfare of the nation's children than Family Support and Preservation.

I urge your continued leadership to ensure that the Family Support and Preservation provisions remain in the budget reconciliation package. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,


ROBERT T. MATSUI
Member of Congress