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COLLECTION:

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FOLDER TITLE:

[Child Welfare]

2011-0255-S

rc179

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Administration for Children and Families
Administration on Children, Youth and Families
330 C Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20201

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

DATE: 2/10/95TO: GAYNOR McCRAWORGANIZATION: Domestic Policy CouncilFROM: Carol Williams TELEPHONE: 202 205-8618

RECIPIENT'S FAX NUMBER: _____

NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING COVER SHEET: 9REMARKS: Meeting has been scheduled:Thursday at 10:00 (2/16) is okayto meet with Jay Brlea. (NOT sure of last
name spelling)PER CAROL.

2/9/95 6:00pm

**Overview of Ways and Means Provisions
in the House Republican Welfare Reform Bill
February 1995**

- Title I: Block Grant for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families**
- Title II: Child Protection Block Grant**
- Title III: Restricting Welfare for Aliens**
- Title IV: Supplemental Security Income Reforms**
- Title V: Child Support Enforcement Reforms**

Title I: Block Grant for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

1. Purposes.

- a. Provide assistance to needy families with children
- b. End the dependence of needy parents on government benefits by promoting work and marriage
- c. Discourage illegitimate births

2. Eligible states; State plan. States must submit the following to the Department of Health and Human Services and update the information every three years:

- a. A plan that contains an explanation of:
 - their program for providing cash benefits to needy families
 - their welfare-to-work program, including support services
 - how they are meeting the requirement of mandatory work after the family has been on welfare for 2 years (or less at state option)
 - how and whether they are meeting the requirement to place 2% of their caseload in work programs in 1996, rising to 20% by 2003 and thereafter
 - their program to reduce the incidence of illegitimate births
- b. A certification that the state will operate a child support enforcement program
- c. A certification that the state will operate a child protection program
- d. A certification that the state will operate a foster care and adoption program

3. Grants to states.

- a. The block grant money is an entitlement to states
- b. The amount of money in the block grant is \$15.355 billion each year between 1996 and 2000
- c. Each state receives the same proportion of the block grant each year as it received of AFDC spending in 1994
- d. Use of Funds:
 - in any manner reasonably calculated to accomplish the purposes (see above)
 - in the case of families that have lived in a state for less than 12 months, states may provide them with the benefit level of the state from which they moved
 - states may transfer up to 20% of the funds in any given block grant to other

block grants

- states may, for up to 6 months, pay a reduced benefit to a needy family with a child whose paternity has not been established
- states are encouraged to implement an electronic benefit transfer system for providing benefits and are authorized to use block grant funds to set up and conduct such a system

e. Penalties. States are subject to three possible penalties:

- if an audit determines that states have spent money on activities not consistent with the purpose of this legislation, the amount of misspent funds will be withheld from the state's payments during the following year (with the restriction that not more than 25 percent of a quarterly payment can be withheld)
- the annual grant would be reduced by 3 percent if states fail to submit the performance data required within 6 months of the end of the fiscal year so that Congress can provide oversight
- states would be fined 1 percent of their annual grant if they fail to participate in the Income and Eligibility Verification System designed to reduce welfare fraud

4. Prohibitions. Block grant funds cannot be used to provide:

- a. Benefits to a family that does not include a minor child
- b. Benefits to an individual receiving benefits from old-age assistance, foster care, or Supplemental Security Income - *only*
- c. Benefits to noncitizens unless the individual is a refugee who has resided in the U.S. for less than 5 years or is a legal resident over age 75 who has lived in the U.S. for more than 5 years
- d. Cash benefits to a minor child born out of wedlock to a mother under age 18 or to the mother (Medicaid and Food Stamps would continue)
- e. Cash benefits for additional children born to families already on welfare (Medicaid and Food Stamps would continue)
- f. Cash benefits for families that have received block grant funds for 5 years (Medicaid and Food Stamps would continue)
- g. Benefits to a family with adults not cooperating with the state child support enforcement agency
- h. Benefits to a family with an adult who has not assigned to the state the child's claim rights against a noncustodial parent

5. Data collection and reporting. States are required to submit annual data on several important measures of their Temporary Assistance Block grant; e.g., the number of families receiving benefits, the earnings of families, other welfare benefits received by families, and the number of months on welfare

6. Audits. Each state must submit to an audit every second year under terms of the Single Audit Act

Title II: Child Protection Block Grant

1. Purpose. The purpose of funds provided to states in this block grant are to help states:
 - a. Identify and assist families at risk of abusing or neglecting their children
 - b. Operate a system for receiving reports of abuse or neglect of children
 - c. Investigate families reported to abuse or neglect their children
 - d. Assist troubled families in providing the proper protection and nurture for their children
 - e. Support children who must be removed from or who cannot live with their families
 - f. Make timely decisions about permanent living arrangements for children who must be removed from or who cannot live with their families
 - g. Provide for continuing evaluation and improvement of child protection laws, regulations, and services
2. Eligible states. In order to be eligible for block grant funds, states must:
 - a. submit a written document to HHS that describes how they intend to pursue the purposes described above
 - b. certify that they have a state law requiring public officials and other professionals to report actual or suspected cases of abuse or neglect
 - c. certify that they have procedures for determining quickly whether a report of abuse or neglect is credible and for taking action if it is
 - d. certify that they have procedures for ensuring that children removed from their families for protection are placed in safe and nurturing settings;
 - e. certify that they have procedures for ensuring that children removed from their families have a written plan that specifies the goal for achieving a permanent placement, that the plan is reviewed every 6 months, and that information about the child is collected regularly and recorded in the case record
 - f. within three years of the date of passage, declare quantifiable goals of their child protection program and report quantifiable information on whether they are making progress toward achieving their goals

The Secretary of HHS can determine whether the state plan includes all of the elements reviewed above but cannot add new elements or review the adequacy of state procedures

3. Grants to states for child protection.

- a. The block grant money is an entitlement to states for five years
- b. The amount of money in the block grant is \$4.145 billion in 1996, \$4.308 billion in 1997, \$4.471 billion in 1998, \$4.631 billion in 1999, and \$4.789 billion in 2000
- c. Each state receives the same proportion of the block grant each year as it received of payments to states by the federal government for child welfare programs in the average of the years 1991, 1992, and 1993
- d. Use of funds. States can use block grant funds
 - in any manner reasonably calculated to accomplish the purposes (see above)
 - to transfer up to 20% of the funds in any given block grant to other block grants
- e. Penalties. States are subject to two possible penalties:
 - if an audit determines that states have spent money on activities not consistent with the purpose of this legislation, the amount of misspent funds will be withheld from the state's payments during the following year (with the restriction that not more than 25 percent of a quarterly payment can be withheld)
 - the annual grant will be reduced by 3 percent if states fail to submit within 6 months required data reports

4%
annual increase

4. Child protection standards. These standards are included in the bill to indicate what states must do to assure the protection of children and to provide guidance to the citizen review panels:

- a. The primary standard by which a state child welfare system shall be judged is the protection of children
- b. Each state shall investigate reports of abuse and neglect promptly with due regard to the potential danger to children
- c. Children removed from their homes shall have a permanency plan and a dispositional hearing by a court or a court-appointed body within 3 months after a fact-finding hearing
- d. All child welfare cases with an out-of-home placement shall be reviewed every six months unless the child is already in a long-term placement

5. Citizen review panels.

- a. States must have a least one citizen review panel for each metropolitan area of their state
- b. Panel members must be broadly representative of the community from which they are drawn
- c. Panels must meet at least quarterly

- d. Panels are charged with the responsibility of reviewing cases from the child welfare system to determine whether state and local agencies receiving funds under this program are carrying out activities in accord with the State plan, are achieving the child protection standards, and are meeting any other child welfare criteria that the panel considers important
 - e. Panels must produce a public report after each meeting and states must include information in their annual report detailing their responses to the panel report and recommendations
 - f. Panels must protect the confidentiality of individual cases
6. Audits. State expenditures are audited every second year; any funds spent for purposes other than those stated for this block grant will be repaid to the federal government
 7. Data collection and reporting. States must annually report an extensive set of data to the federal government. The information that must be reported includes the number of children reported as abused or neglected, the number of children removed from families, the number of families that received preventive services, the average length of stay in foster care, the number of children in foster care with a goal of adoption, and several additional performance measures. States must also include in their report a summary of the data measuring whether they are making progress toward their goals (see above), a summary response to the findings and recommendations of their citizen review panels, and, if funds were transferred to another block grant, an explanation of why the funds were transferred. The Secretary of HHS must prepare an annual report based on state reports and make the report available to both Congress and the public.

Title III: Restricting Welfare for Aliens

1. Ineligibility of aliens for most public welfare assistance. With the exceptions noted below, noncitizens are not eligible for 41 means-tested programs (see attached list)
2. In order to help noncitizens improve their job preparation skills, they remain eligible for eleven programs that provide educational or training services. Adult and children noncitizens are also eligible for emergency medical services and for immunizations against preventable diseases (see attached list); states can use their own funds to provide benefits to aliens as states see fit
3. Exceptions:
 - a. Refugees are not ineligible for means-tested programs until five years after their date of arrival in the U.S.

- b. Noncitizens over the age of 75 who have lived in the U.S. for at least five years may also continue receiving welfare benefits
- 4. Current resident exception. The ineligibility for means-tested benefits of noncitizens currently living in the U.S. does not take effect until one year after the date of enactment of this bill
- 5. Notification. Each federal agency that administers a program from which noncitizens are to be disqualified must provide general notification to the public and program recipients of the eligibility changes
- 6. AFDC agencies required to provide information. Agencies administering the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program must provide the name and address of illegal aliens with children who are citizens of the U.S. to the Immigration and Naturalization Service
- 7. Sponsorship agreements. The document by which individuals agree to sponsor immigrants by making their income available to the immigrant is made legally binding until the immigrant becomes a citizen (the agreements are not now legally binding and last for either three or five years)

Title IV: Supplemental Security Income Reforms

- 1. Denial of SSI Benefits to Drug Addicts and Alcoholics.
 - a. An individual shall not be considered disabled if his primary diagnosis is that he is addicted to alcohol or a drug
 - b. As a result drug addicts and alcoholics lose SSI benefits and Medicaid coverage
 - c. Part of the savings realized will be block granted to States for drug treatment
- 2. SSI Benefits to Certain Children.
 - a. Restrictions on eligibility for cash benefits
 - repeal "comparable severity" test for determining disability of children, so that eligibility for cash benefits or new medical services will be based on medical listings only, and not "individual functional assessment"
 - children currently receiving cash benefits because of a disability specified in the medical listings will continue to be eligible for cash benefits; however, children not already on SSI on enactment will only receive cash payments if institutionalized or otherwise would be in the absence of the cash payment
 - children considered disabled but not receiving cash benefits will be eligible for additional medical services provided through block grant described below

- b. At least once every 3 years States must conduct continuing disability reviews for children eligible for cash benefits (except those whose condition cannot improve)
- c. 6 month grace period for current SSI recipients
- d. Social Security shall issue regulations within 3 months of enactment
- e. Social Security must notify within 1 month those whose eligibility will terminate
- f. Block Grants for children with disabilities
 - Social Security to make grants; grants are an entitlement to States
 - remove individual entitlement to benefits
 - grants spent only on authorized medical and non-medical services for qualifying individuals
 - States decide which services from prescribed list may be paid for with grants
 - "qualifying individual" means a child who is either (1) eligible for cash SSI benefits under this title; or (2) who is not eligible for cash but is disabled by a condition in the medical listings
 - State grant based on number of children eligible for additional services

list
determined
by
State
choice
from list

routine

Programs for Which Aliens Would Be Ineligible:

1. Medicaid
2. Maternal & Child Health Services Block Grant Programs
3. Community Health Center Services
4. Family Planning Methods and Services
5. Migrant Health Center Services
6. AFDC
7. Child Welfare
8. SSI
9. Foster Care and Adoption Assistance
10. Food Assistance Block Grant Programs
11. Rental Assistance
12. Public Housing
13. Housing Loan Program
14. Housing Interest Reduction Program
15. Loans for Rental and Cooperative Housing
16. Rental Assistance Payments
17. Program of Assistance Payments on Behalf of Homeowners
18. Rent Supplement Payments on Behalf of Qualified Tenants
19. Loan and Grant Programs for Repair and Improvement of Rural Dwellings
20. Loan and Assistance Programs for Housing Farm Labor
21. Grants for Preservation and Rehabilitation of Housing
22. Grants and Loans for Mutual and Self-Help Housing and Technical Assistance
23. Site Loans Program
24. Grants for Screening, Referrals, and Education Regarding Lead Poisoning in Infants and Children
25. Block Grants for Preventive Health and Health Services
26. Title XIX-B subparts I and II Public Health Service Act
27. Programs of Training for Disadvantaged Adults under Title II-A and for Disadvantaged Youth under Title II-C of the Job Training Partnership Act
28. Job Corps Program
29. Summer Youth Employment and Training Programs
30. Older American Community Service Employment Act Programs
31. Title III Older Americans Act Programs
32. Title II-B Domestic Volunteer Service Act Programs
33. Title II-C Domestic Volunteer Service Act Programs
34. Low-Income Energy Assistance Act Program
35. Weatherization Assistance Program
36. Social Services Block Grant Program (Title XX SSA)
37. Community Services Block Grant Act Programs
38. Legal Assistance under Legal Services Corporation Act
39. Emergency Food and Shelter Grants under McKinney Homeless Act
40. Child Care and Development Block Grant Act Programs
41. State Program for Providing Child Care (section 402(i) SSA)

Programs for Which Aliens Would Remain Eligible:

1. Emergency medical services
2. Stafford student loan program
3. Basic educational opportunity grants
4. Federal work study
5. Federal supplemental education opportunity grants
6. Federal Perkins loans
7. Grants to States for state student incentives
8. Grants and fellowships for graduate programs
9. Special programs for students whose families are engaged in migrant and seasonal farm work
10. Loans and Scholarships for Education in the Health Professions
11. Grants for Immunizations Against Vaccine-Preventable Diseases

DRAFT/ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~/ PRELIMINARY -- 2/9/95

What would be lost under the child welfare block grant?

Continuum of Services:

- Services that are currently part of the continuum of child welfare services appear to be excluded from the purposes of this legislation, which dictates allowable uses of the block grant funds. Specifically:
 - There is no mention of family support services or of child abuse prevention programs which would serve families that are not "troubled" or in crisis in order to help them avoid crises which would place their children at risk of harm.
 - There is no mention of independent living services, which are designed to help young adults who have been in foster care become self-sufficient, productive members of society.
 - There is no mention of adoption assistance. This severely penalizes families that have recently adopted special needs children, and who were promised a subsidy to help meet these children's unique needs.
- The emphasis on investigating families reported for child abuse and neglects may impede the ability of States to try different types of interventions for less serious cases (e.g. Missouri's new two track approach.)

Leadership, Technical Assistance and Knowledge Building:

- There is no evidence of any role for the Federal government in generating or sharing knowledge that could be useful to the States to improve outcomes for children.
- With the loss of CAPTA discretionary funds and child welfare research and demonstration funds under Title IV-B, there would no longer be Federal dollars dedicated to conducting research, demonstrations or evaluations focused on the problem of child abuse and neglect or effective interventions to prevent or treat child abuse and neglect. This would be a major blow to the field.
- No funds would be available to provide technical assistance, training or information to the States. There would no longer be any national sources of information or expertise (such as resource centers, clearinghouses, data archives, etc.) for States, researchers or the general public.

- The block grant proposal appears to renege on a Federal commitment to provide enhanced funding for state automated child welfare information systems. Such systems are critical to improving both casework and policy-making at the State and local levels. (The Block grant level is based on expenditures in 1991-1993. Since FY 1993, 41 States have received approval on Advance Planning Documents and have begun planning or implementing their systems. Therefore, a block granting of the IV-E administrative dollars would result in the loss of 75 percent of the funding for this activity.)
- While the block grant proposal calls for the submission of data by the States, it would, in fact, greatly impair the ability of States and the nation to collect data needed to make sound decisions at the local, State and national levels. In addition to the potential loss of SACWIS funding, it would eliminate the small amount of Federal dollars now allocated to providing technical assistance to the States in the area of data collection and systems improvements (i.e. NCANDS and AFCARS Technical Assistance and SACWIS Technical Assistance and Prototype development.)
- Based on the information provided, it also appears that only aggregated data, not case-level data would be submitted to the Federal government, significantly limiting the nation's ability to understand the dynamics and multiple variables involved in child abuse and neglect and child welfare services. This would be a major set-back in our ability to understand these issues.
- The requirement to report child abuse and neglect data would actually be a new unfunded mandate, since currently submission of NCANDS data is voluntary, supported only by a technical assistance contract.

Protections and Quality Assurance:

- The proposed block grant prohibits any reliable Federal oversight of child welfare services. It allows for citizen review panels to establish criteria for States, but does not allow the Federal government to do so or to review State procedures for accomplishing the purposes of the legislation.
- There is no mention of standards for children in out-of-home care.
- There is the potential loss of privacy for families that come into contact with the child protective system, since States would no longer be required to maintain the confidentiality of child abuse records.

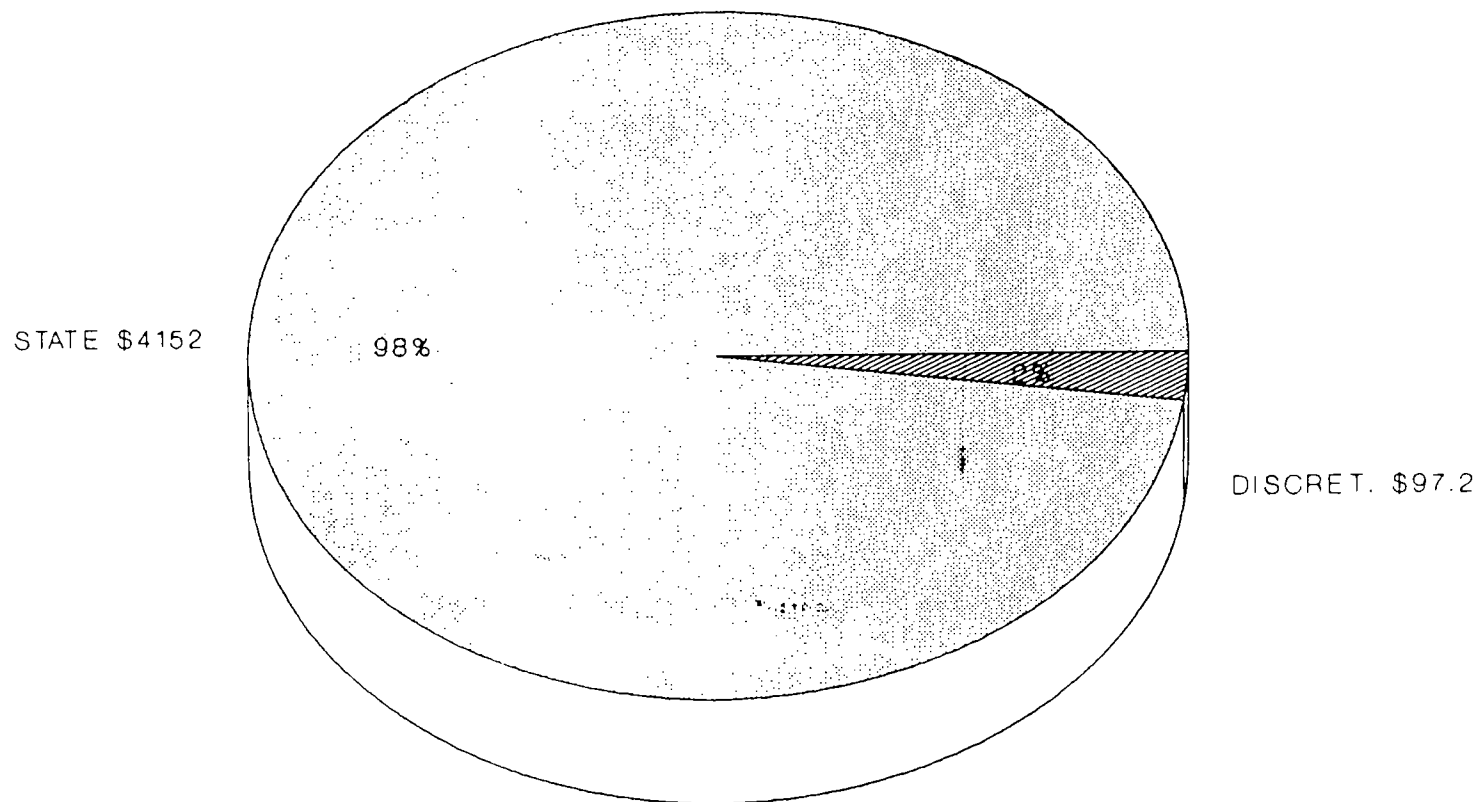
- The proposal allows for a child to be put into long term placement without any further court involvement or periodic review. Long term placement generally means a child remains in foster care until the child is emancipated or ages out of the system. These situations were one of the major problems prompting the establishment of PL 96-272.
- There is no mention of the need for case plan and case review requirements contain some very important protections which research shows bear a positive relation to the speed with which children are reunified and the quality of care a child receives. Examples of these protections include placement in proximity to the parents' home, frequency of visitation, involvement of the parents in developing the case plan, the inclusion of medical and educational records in the case plan, etc.
- The proposal states that the primary standard by which to judge a state child welfare system is child protection. While critical, this standard alone does not ensure positive outcomes for children without a corresponding emphasis on permanency and health and safety requirements.
- If the Federal government is not permitted to review State procedures, who will be responsible for the audits and for assessing disallowances?

Child Welfare Data

**prepared for the
ACF Child Welfare Retreat
November 1 - 2, 1994**

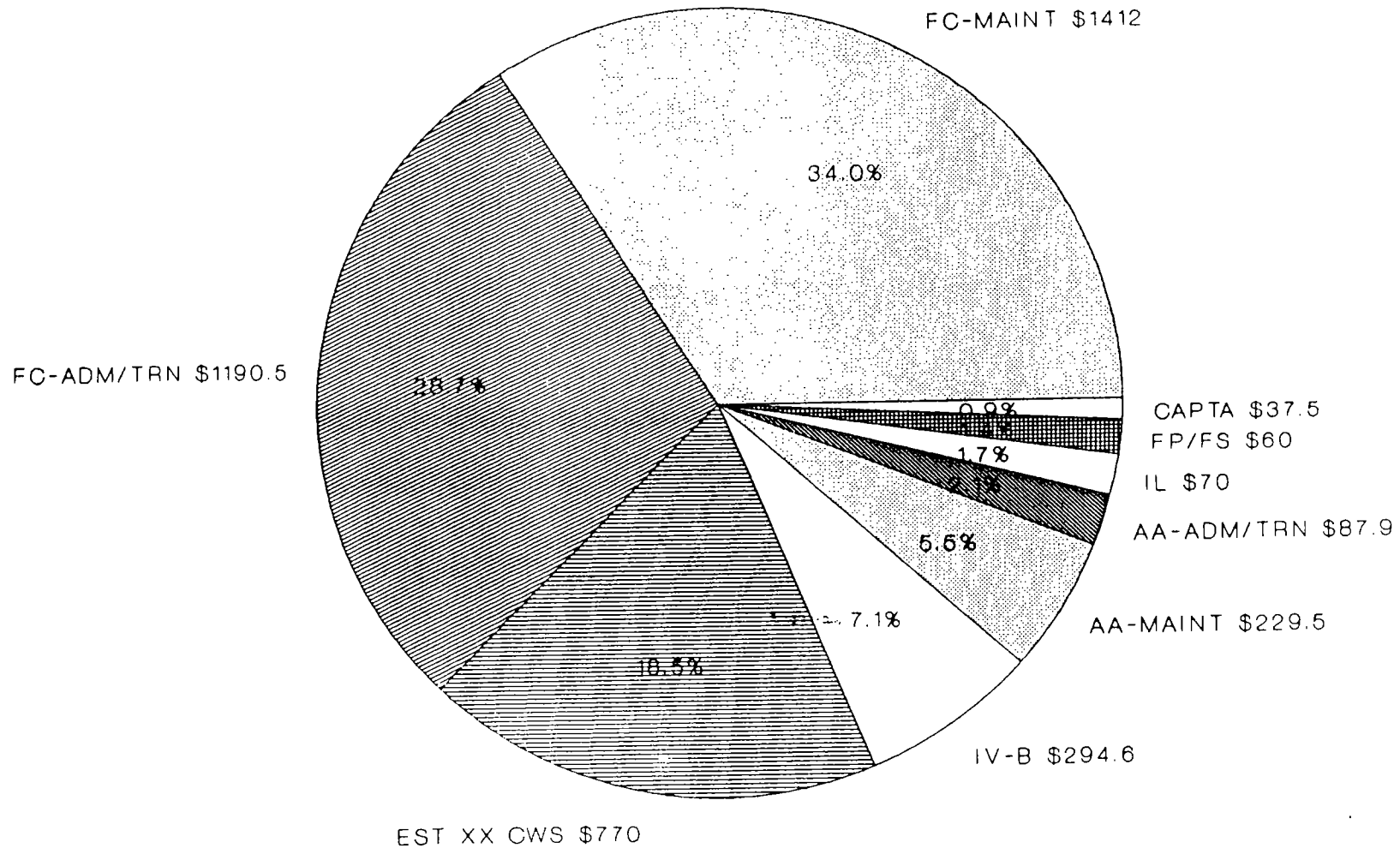
	<u>Exhibit #</u>
Comparison: State Vs Discretionary Grants - For Fiscal Year 1994.....	1
Federal Child Welfare State Grants - For Fiscal Year 1994.....	2
Federal Child Welfare Discretionary Grants - For Fiscal Year 1994.....	3
Title IV-B Costs - From 1983 to 1995.....	4
FC Maintenance & Administrative/Training Cost - From 1983 to 1995.....	5
AA Assistance & Administrative/Training Costs - From 1983 to 1995.....	6
Total Foster Care Vs IV-E Foster Care Children - From 1983 to 1993.....	7
IV-E Foster Care Cost Analysis - From 1983 to 1995.....	8
Emergency Assistance \$ - From 1983 to 1993.....	9
Emergency Assistance \$ Per Case - From 1983 to 1993.....	10
Emergency Assistance \$ Vs Cases - From 1983 to 1993.....	11
Average Annual IV-E Foster & AA Children - From 1983 to 1995.....	12
% Change Total Vs IV-E Foster Care Children - From 1983 to 1993.....	13
IV-E Foster Care Cost Analysis % Change - From 1983 to 1994.....	14
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IV-E Foster Care Cost Analysis - From 1983 to 1995.....	18
IV-E Vs Non IV-E Foster Care Children - From 1983 to 1993.....	19

COMPARISON: STATE VS DISCRET. GRANTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1994



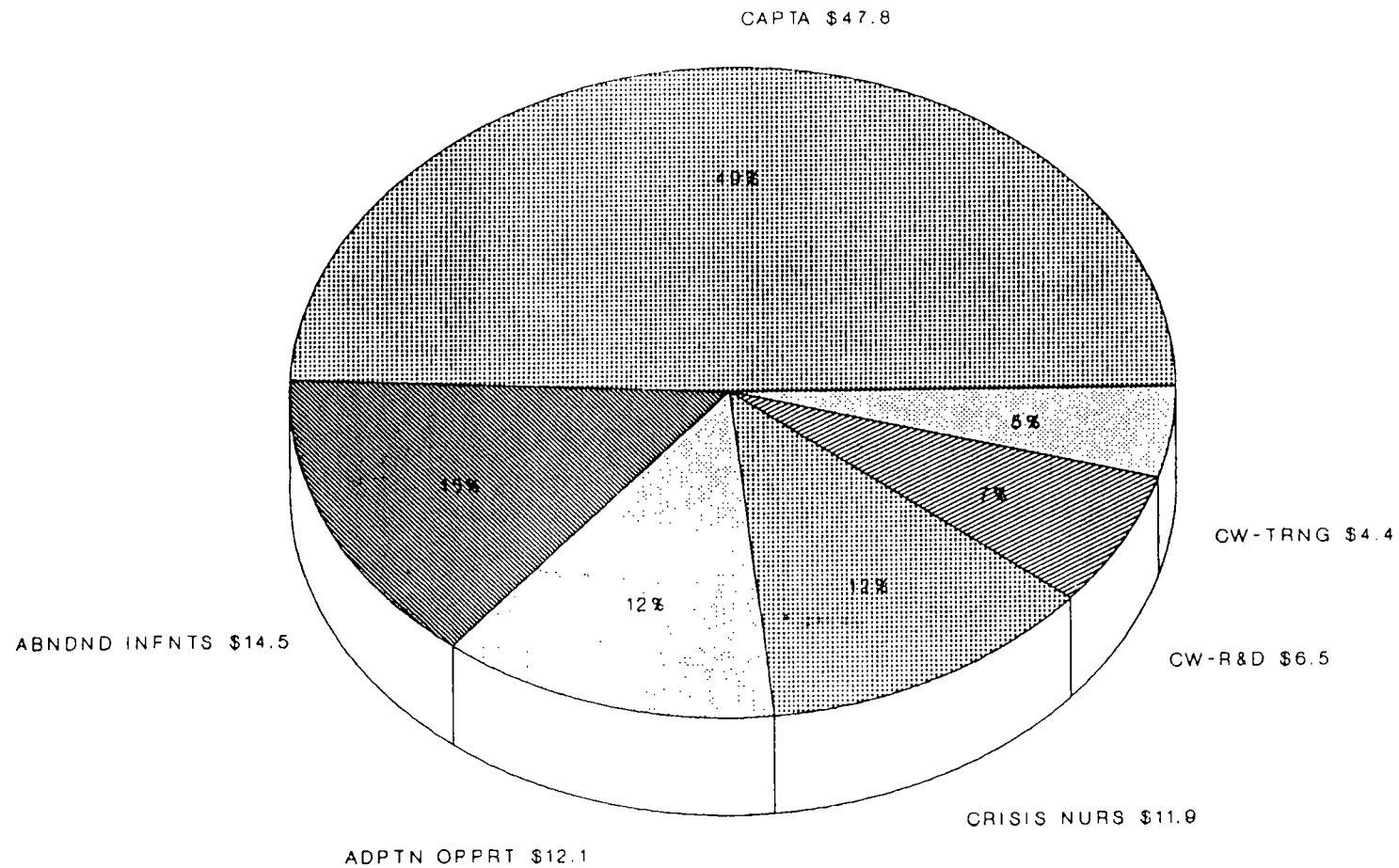
TOTAL: 4,249.2 MILLIONS OF \$

FEDERAL CHILD WELFARE STATE GRANTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1994



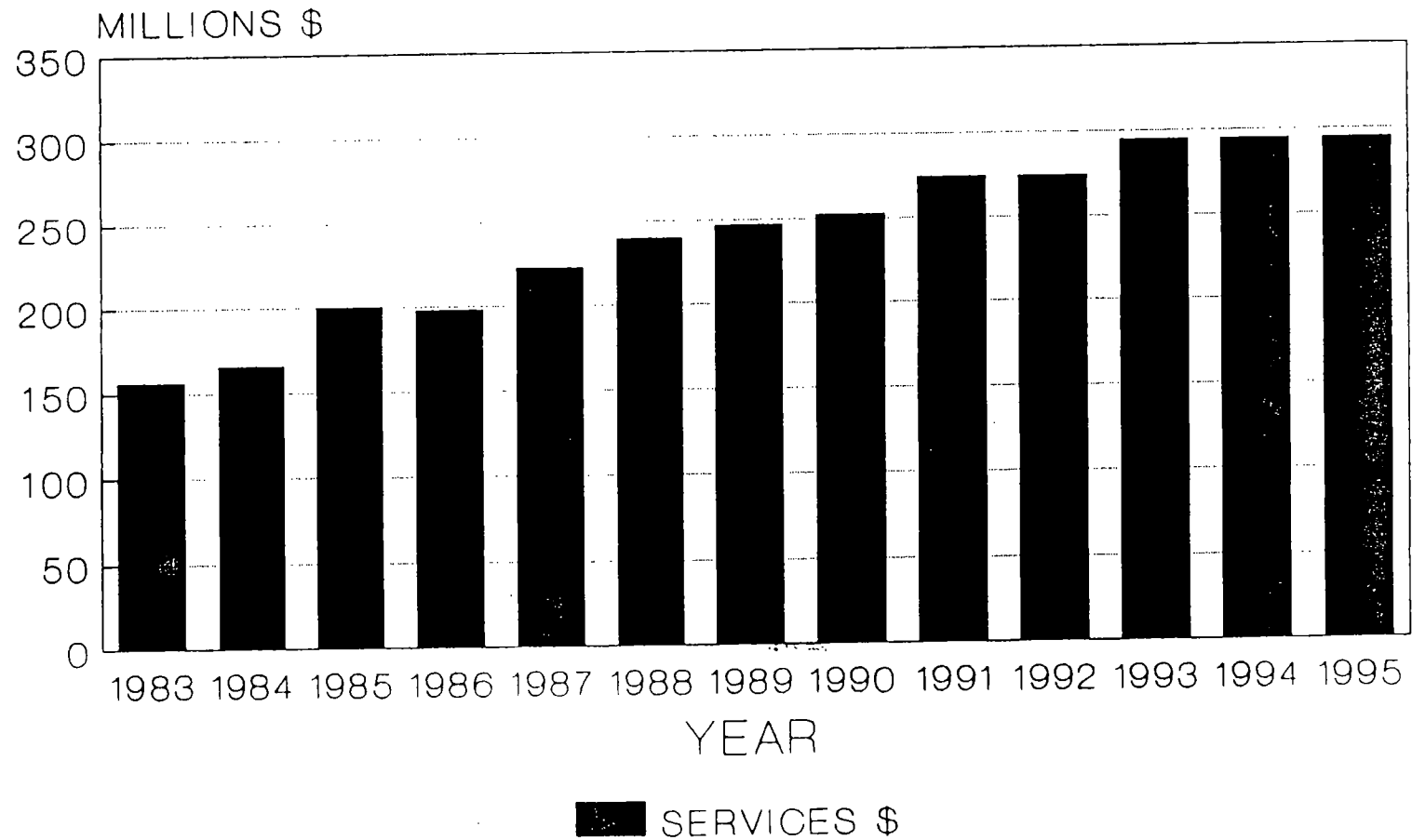
TOTAL: 4,152 MILLIONS OF \$

FED CHILD WELFARE DISCRETIONARY GRANTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1994



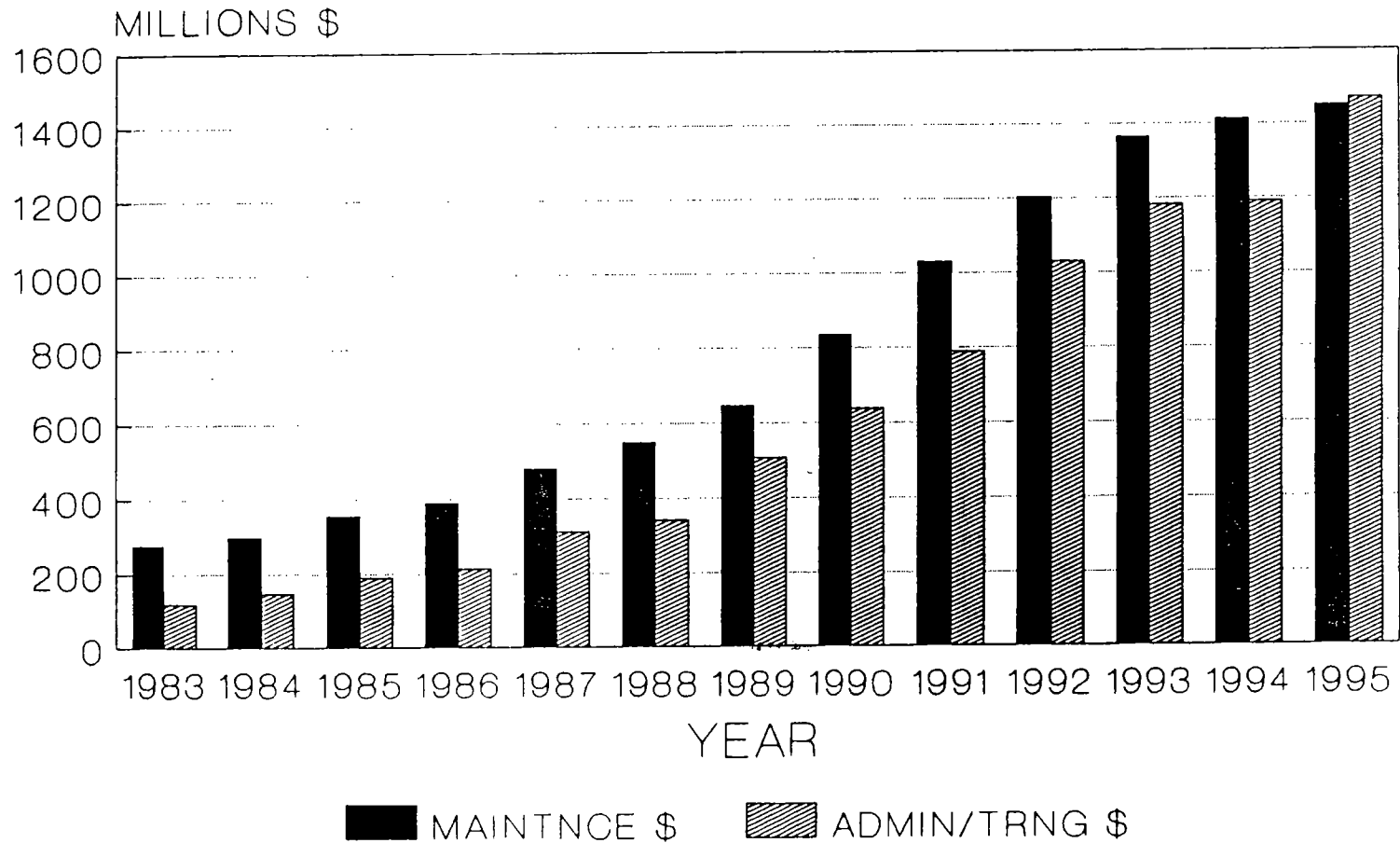
TOTAL: 97.2 MILLIONS OF \$

TITLE IV-B COSTS FROM 1983 TO 1995



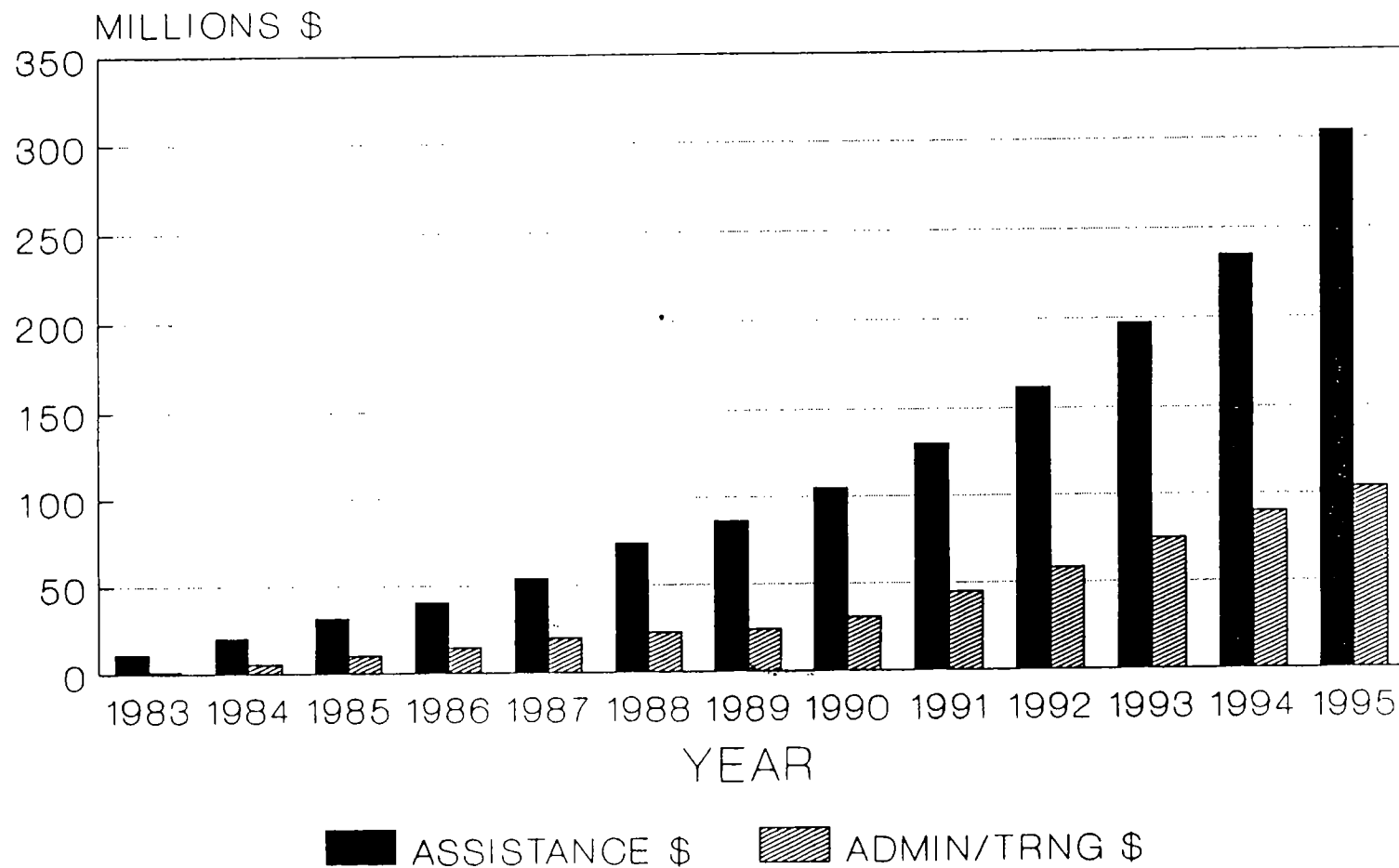
1994 & 1995 ARE ESTIMATES

FC MAINTENANCE & ADMIN/TRNG COST FROM 1983 TO 1995



'94,'95 ESTIMATES; TRNG COSTS 7.5%

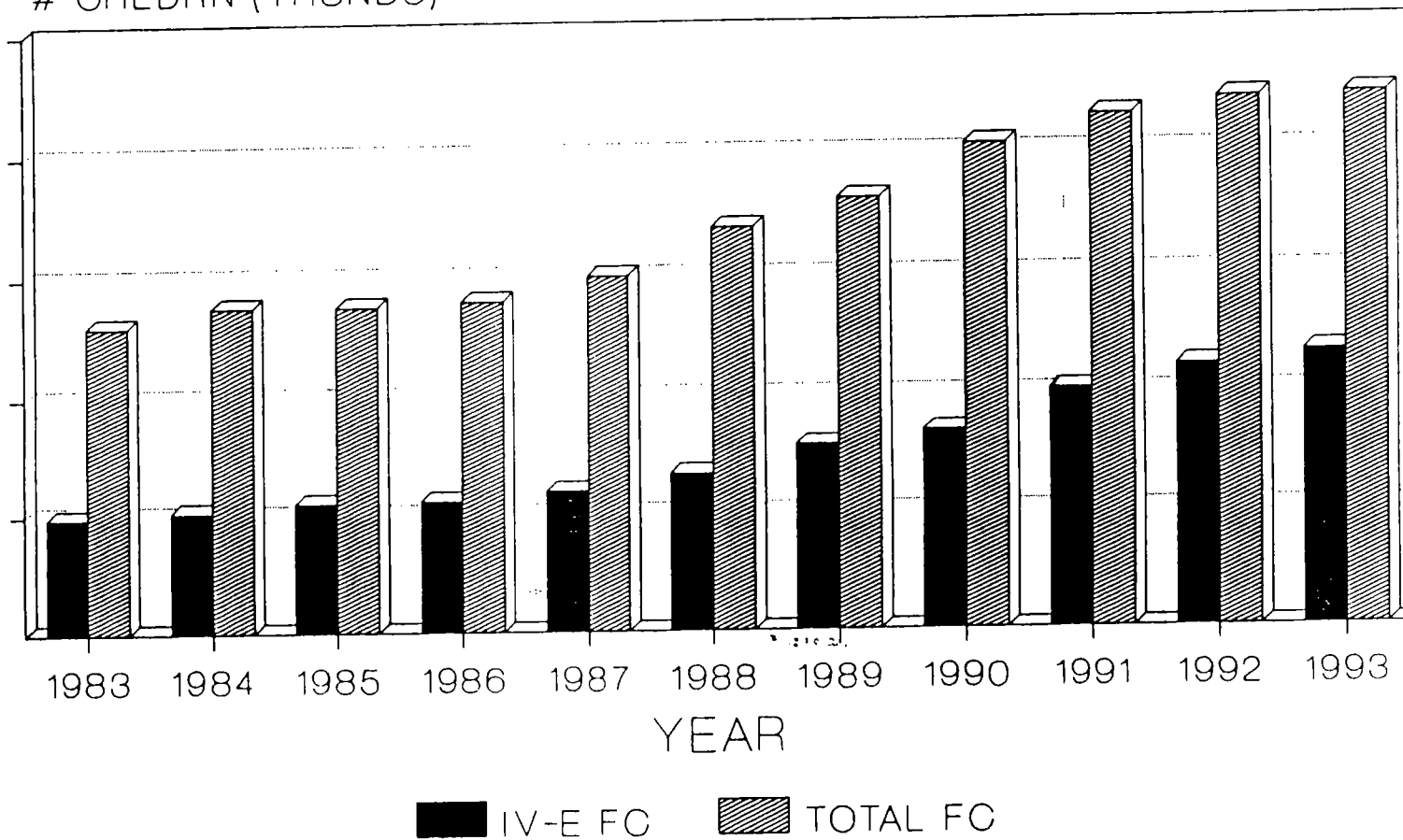
AA ASSISTANCE & ADMIN/TRNG COSTS FROM 1983 TO 1995



1994 & 1995 ARE ESTIMATES

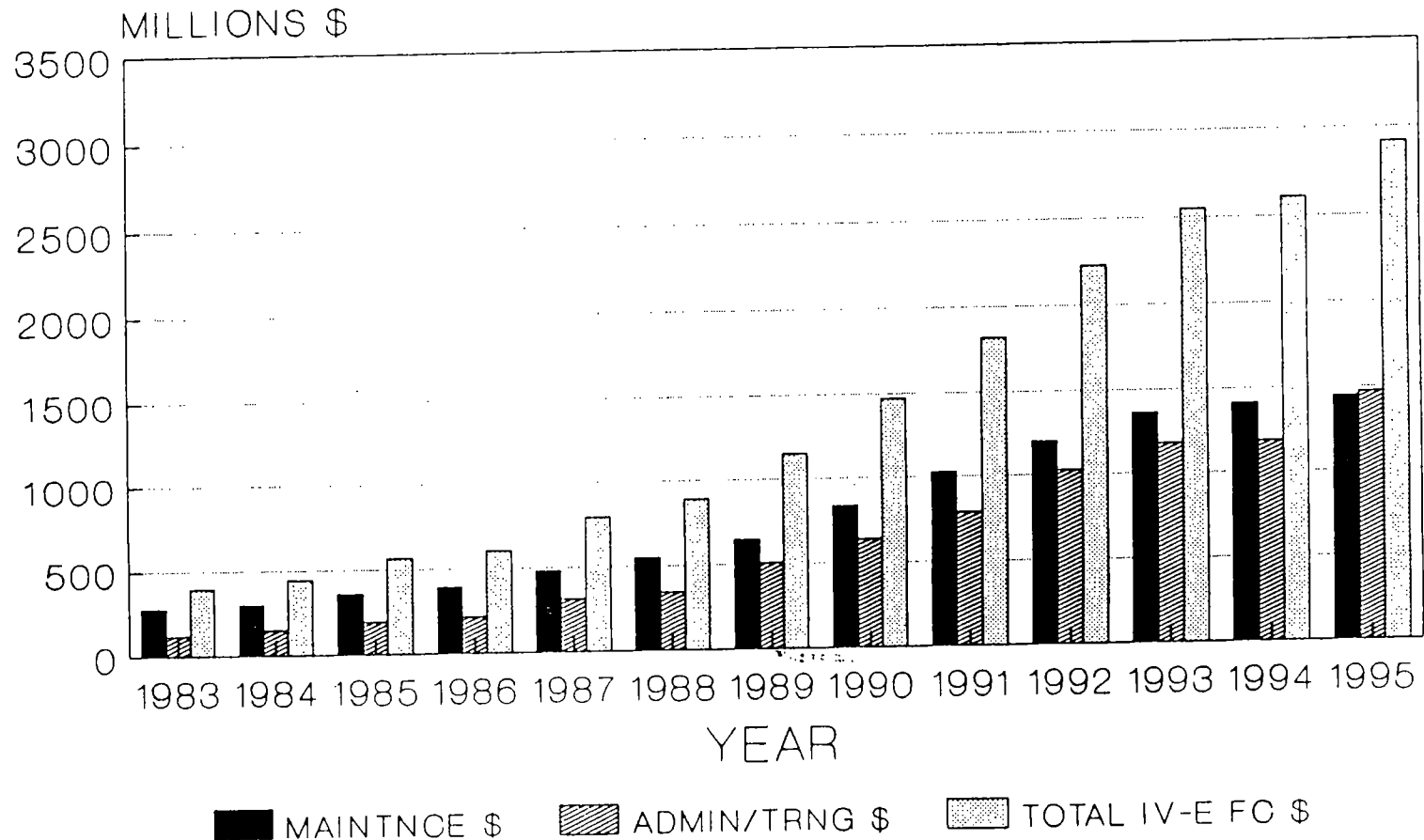
TOTAL FC VS IV-E FC CHILDREN FROM 1983 TO 1993

CHLDNRN (THSNDS)



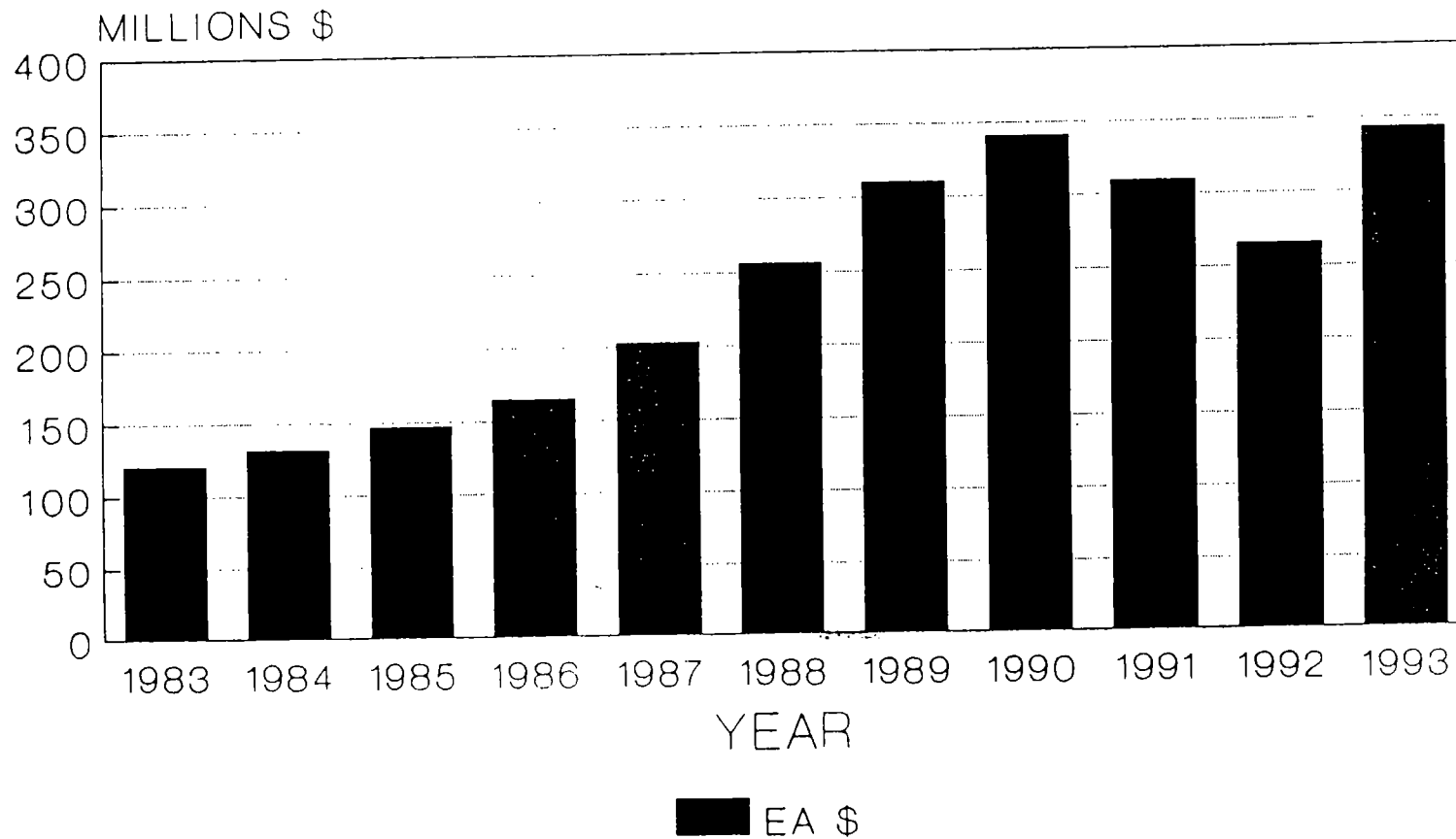
TOTAL FC #s FROM APWA

IV-E FC COST ANALYSIS FROM 1983 TO 1995



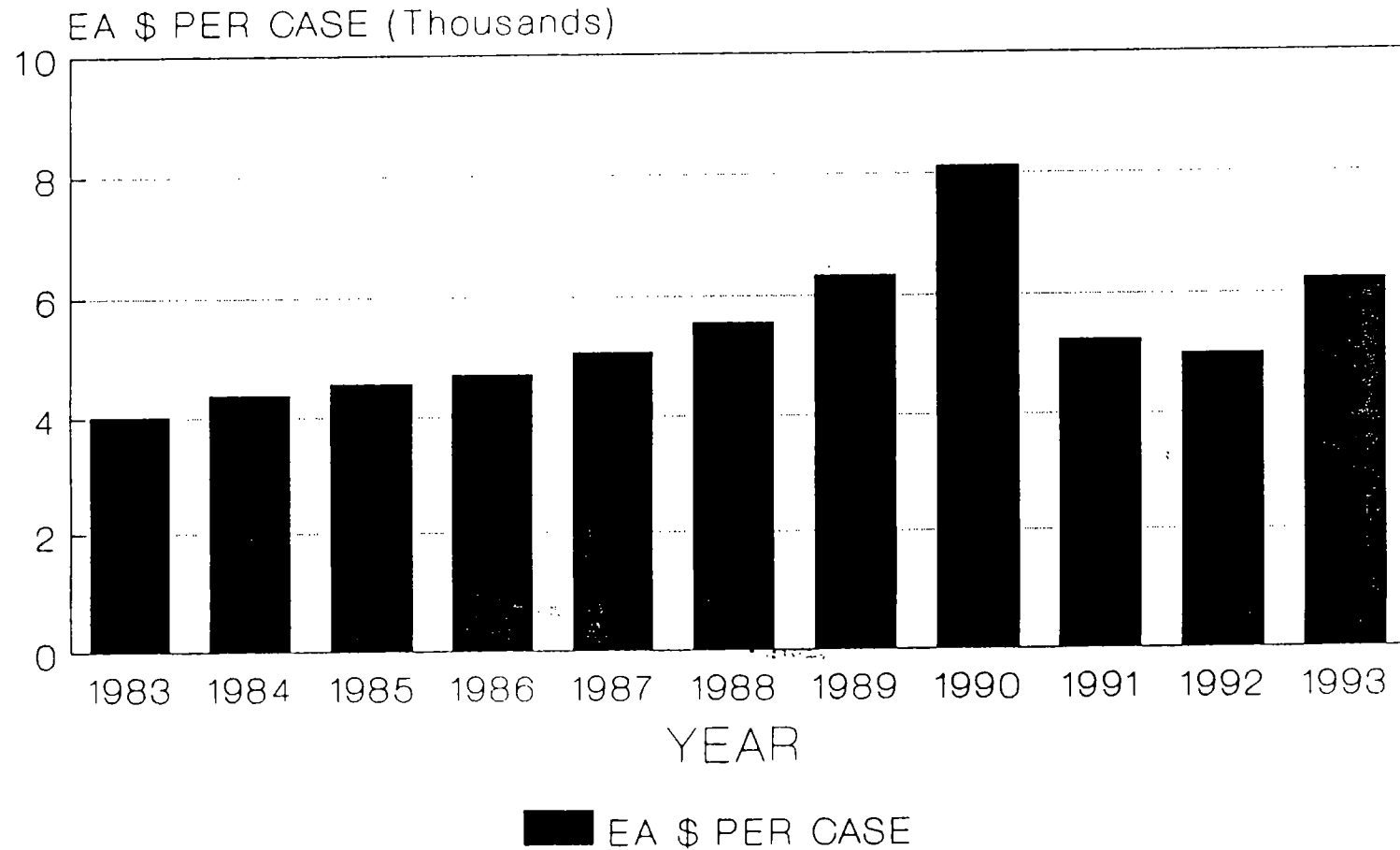
'94,'95 ESTIMATES; TRNG COSTS 7.5%

EMERGENCY ASSTNCE \$ FROM 1983 TO 1993



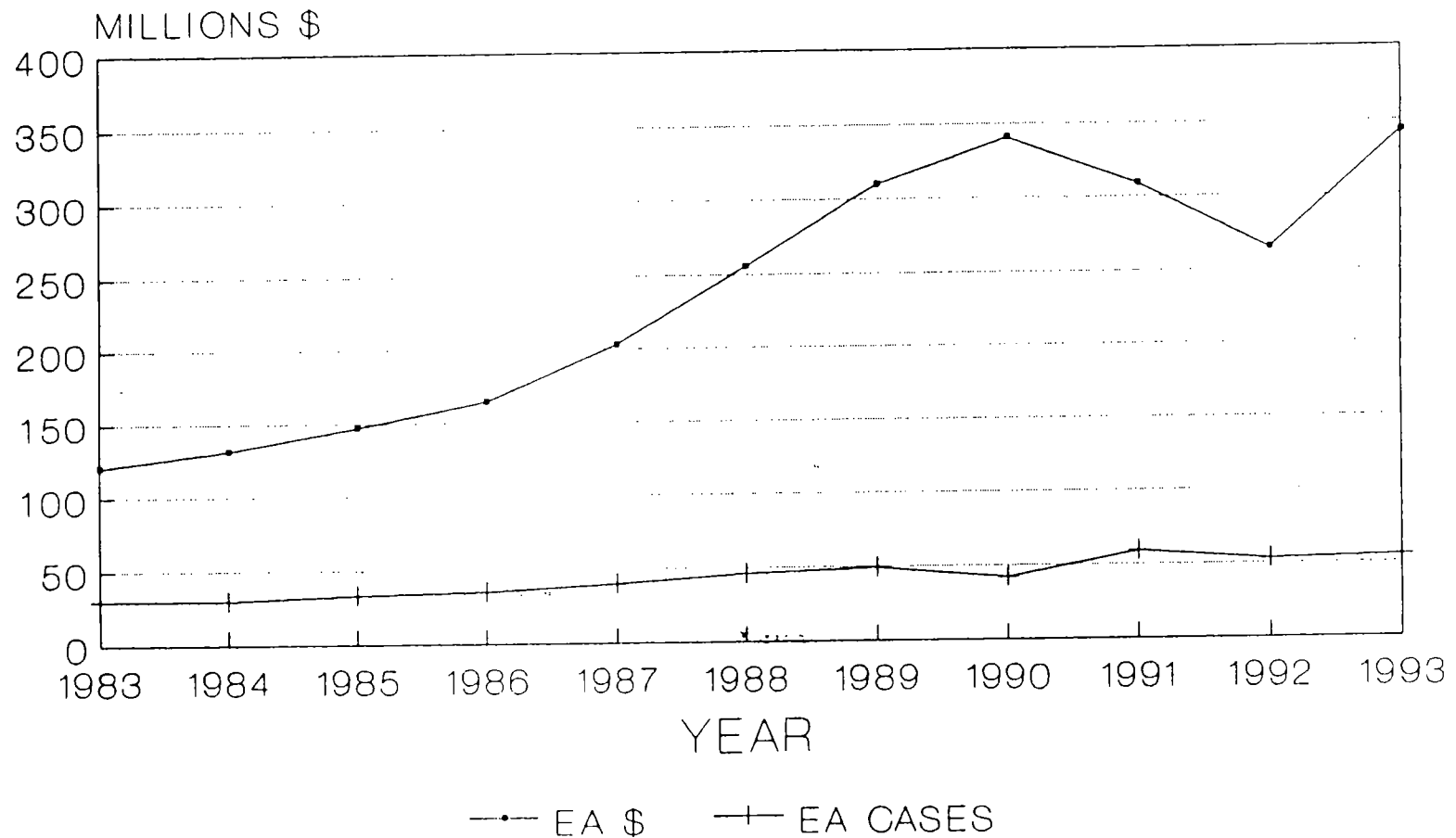
OFA DATA

EMERGENCY ASSTNCE \$ PER CASE FROM 1983 TO 1993



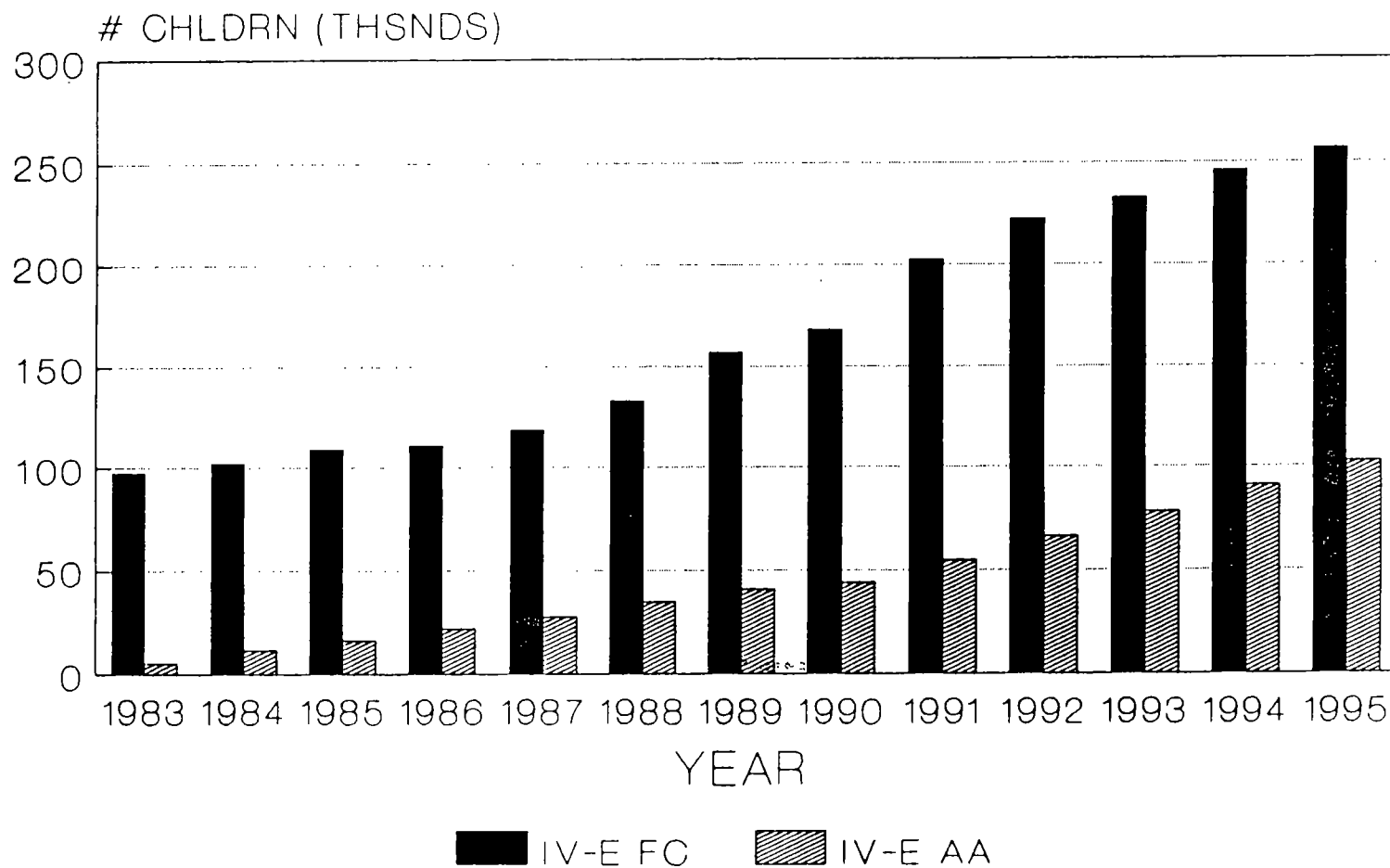
OFA DATA; CB CALCULATION

EMERGENCY ASSTNCE \$ VS CASES FROM 1983 TO 1993



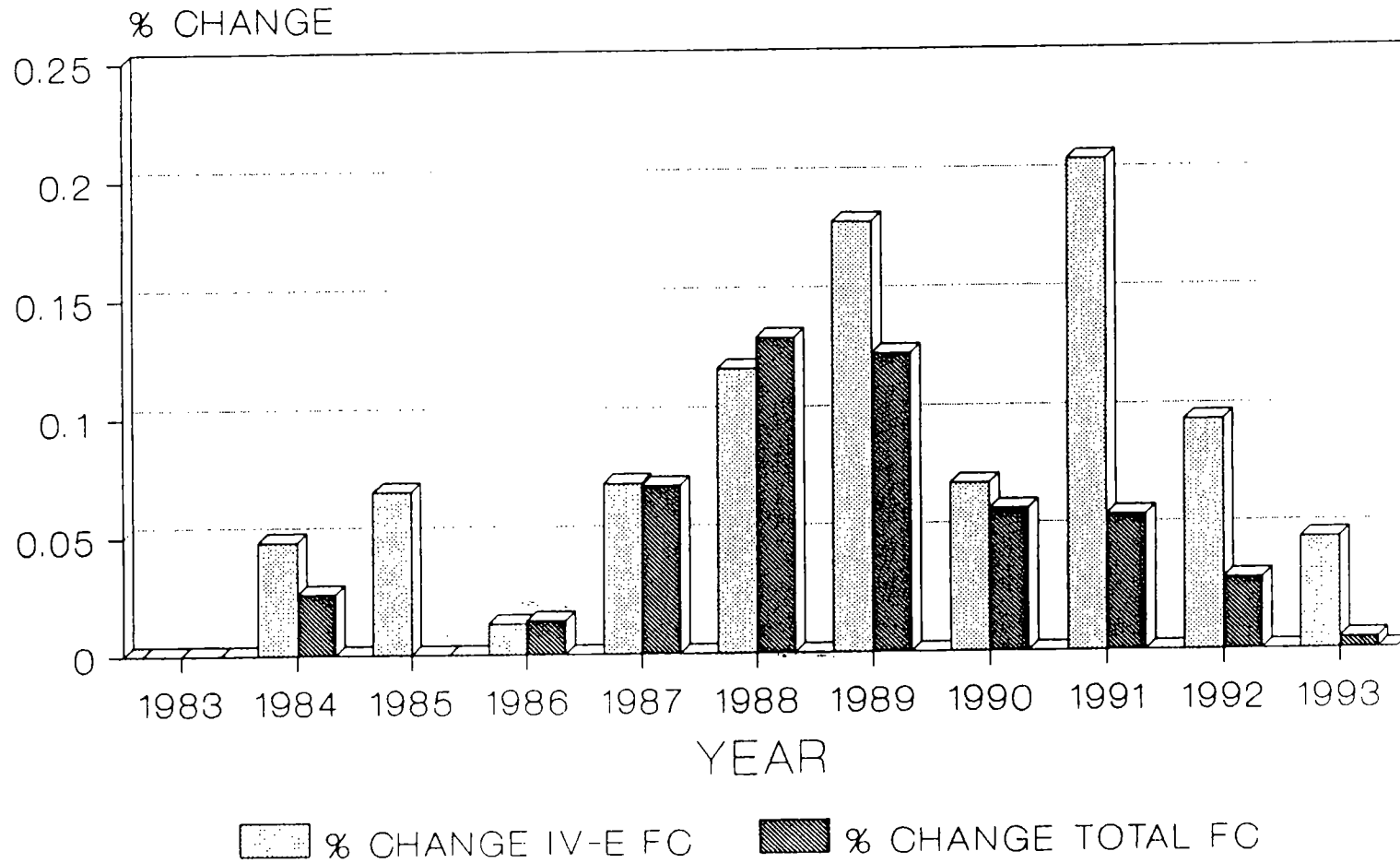
OFA DATA

AVERAGE ANNUAL IV-E FC & AA CHILDREN FROM 1983 TO 1995



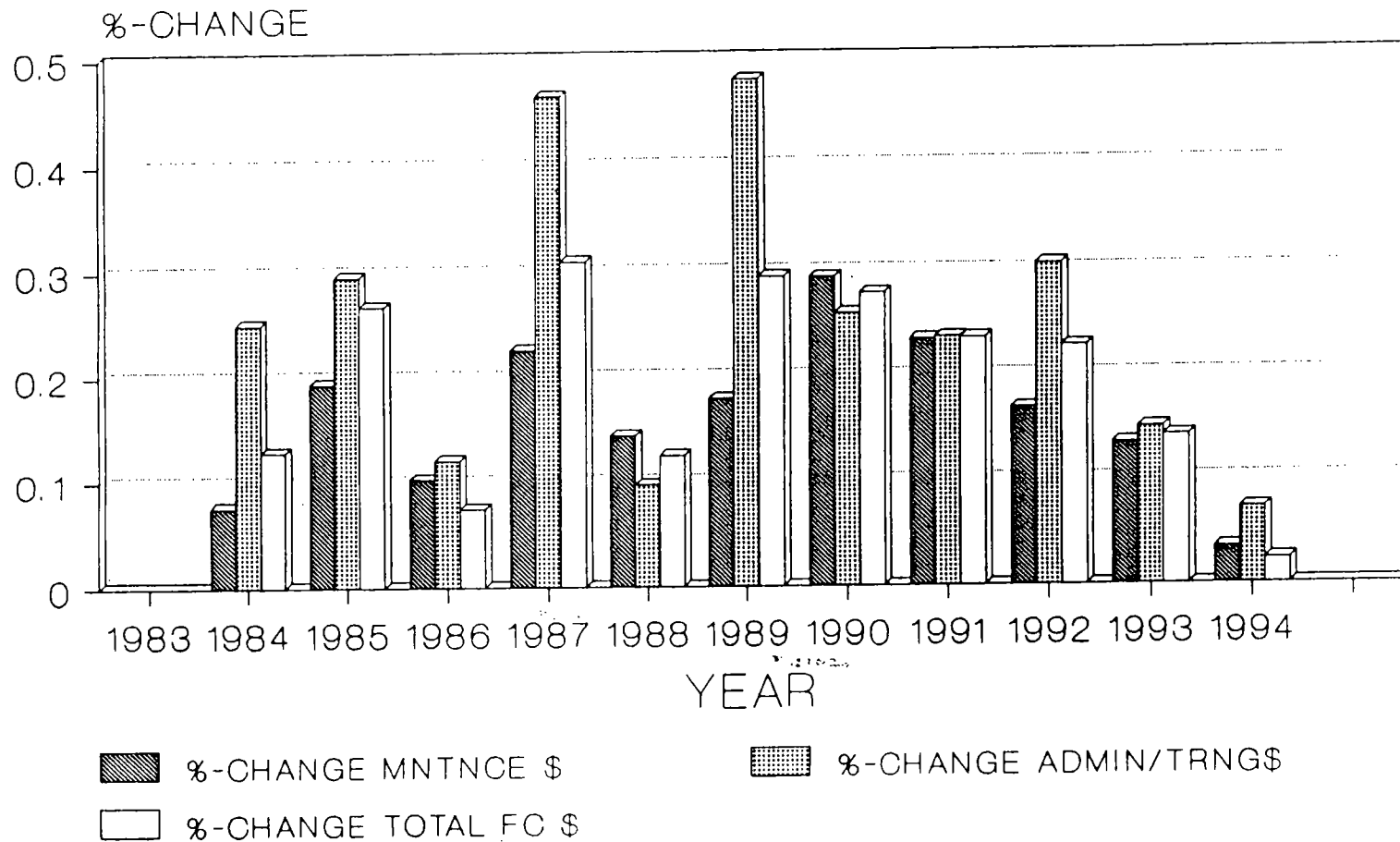
1994 & 1995 ARE ESTIMATES

%-CHANGE TOTAL VS IV-E FC CHILDREN FROM 1983 TO 1993



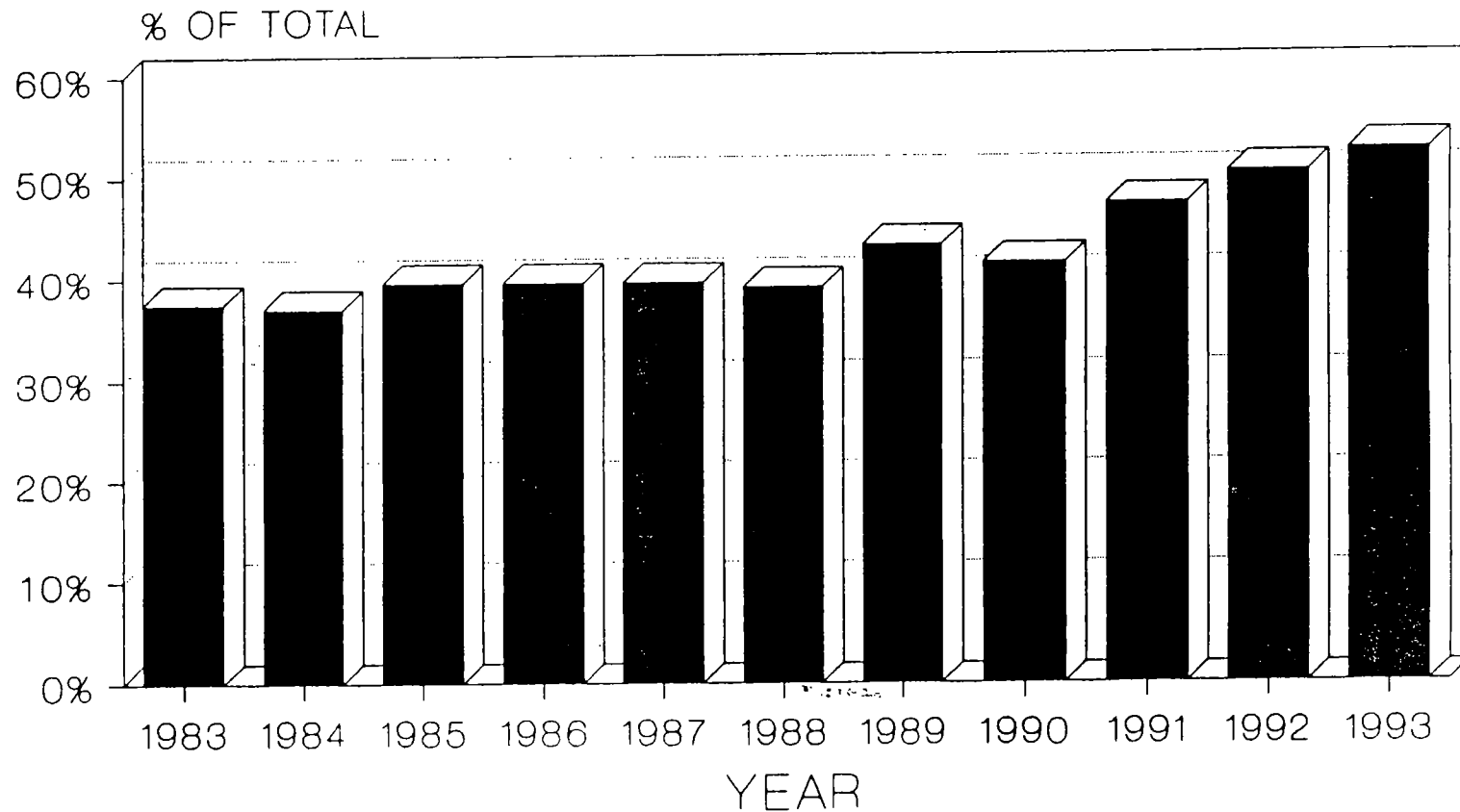
TOTAL FC #s FROM APWA

IV-E FC COST ANALYSIS %-CHANGE FROM 1983 TO 1994



'94,'95 ESTIMATES; TRNG COSTS 7.5%

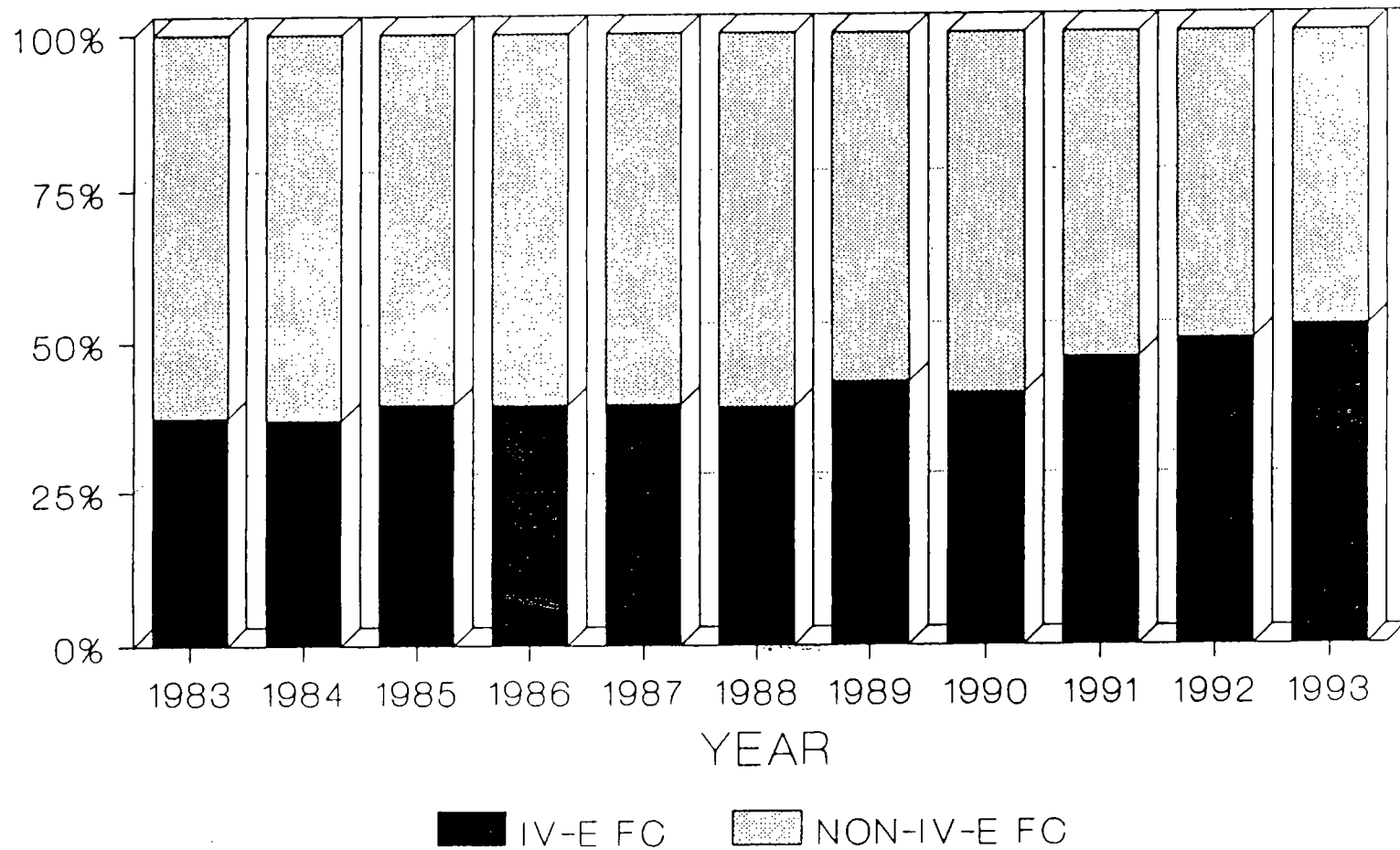
IV-E AS % OF TOTAL FC CHILDREN FROM 1983 TO 1993



■ IV-E AS % OF TOTAL

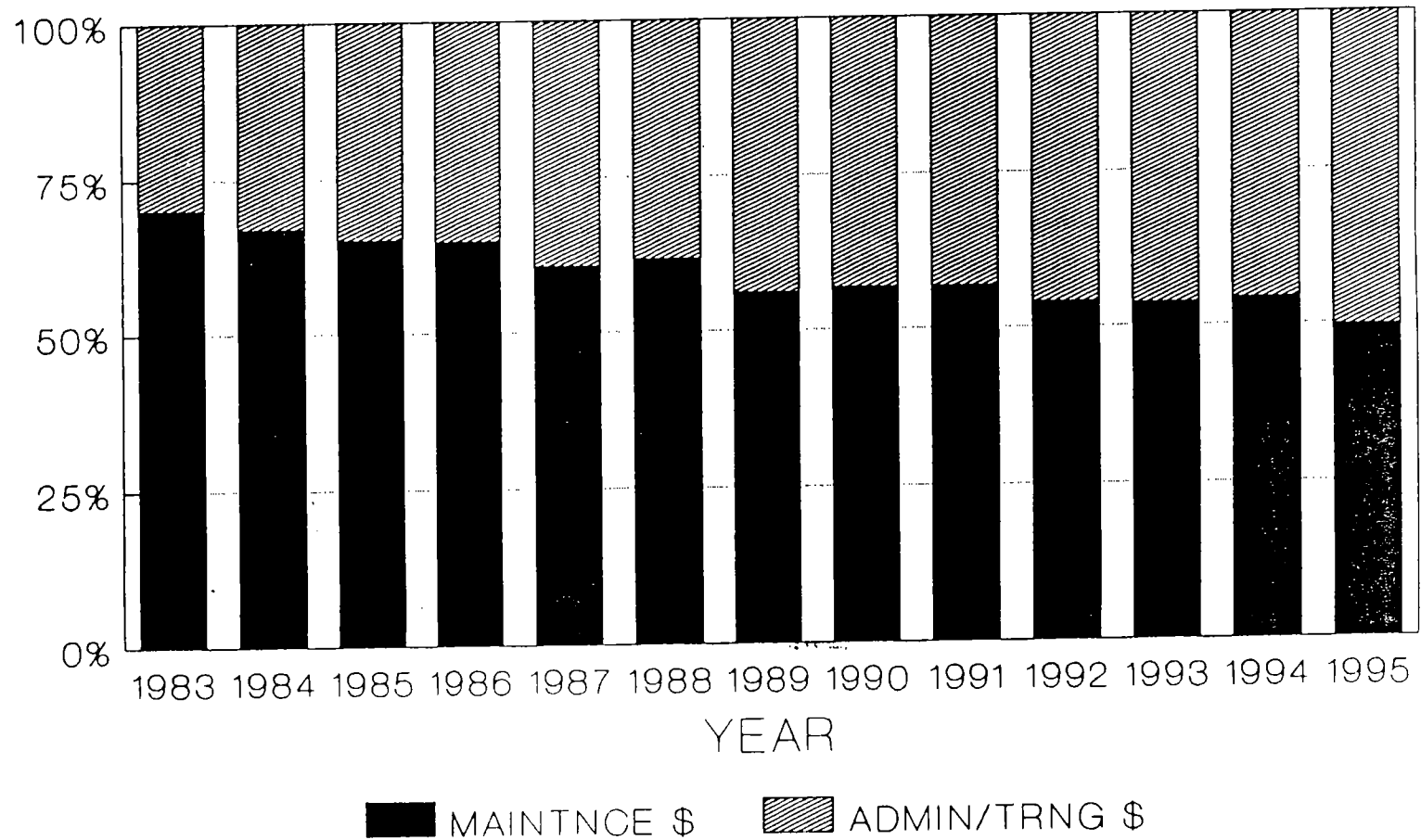
TOTAL FC #s FROM APWA

IV-E AS % OF TOTAL FC CHILDREN FROM 1983 TO 1993



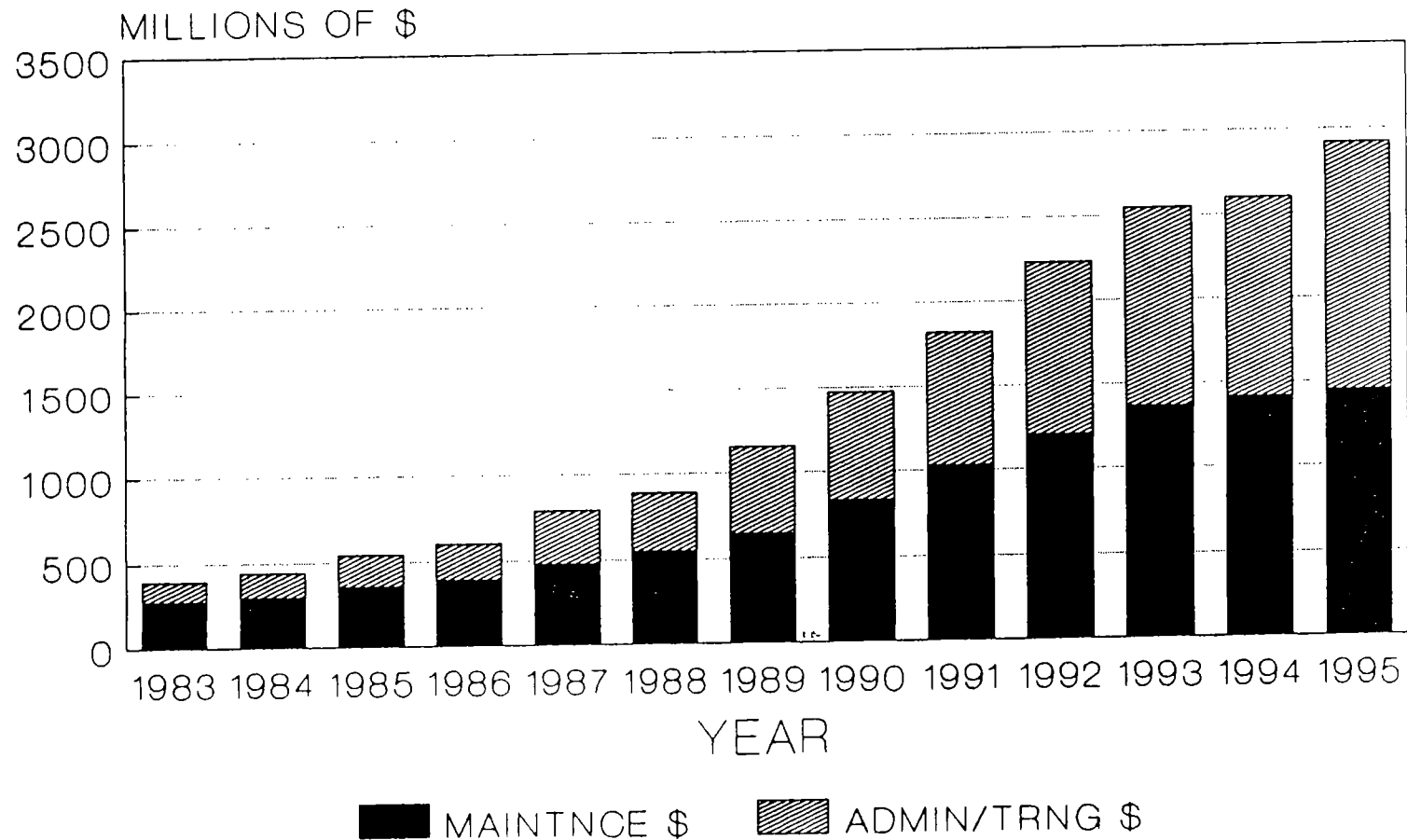
TOTAL FC #s FROM APWA

IV-E FC COST ANALYSIS FROM 1983 TO 1995



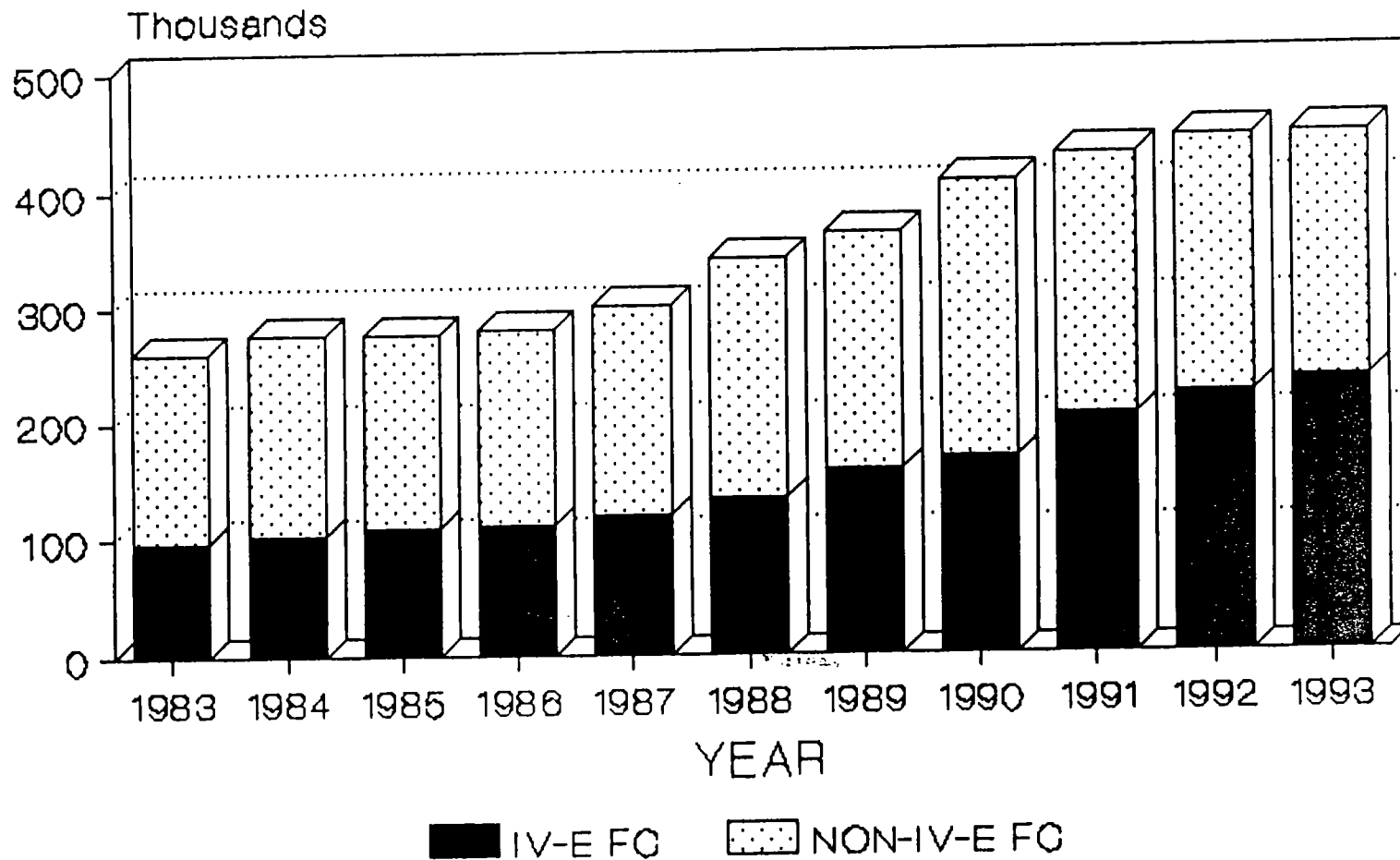
'94,'95 ESTIMATES; TRNG COSTS 7.5%

IV-E FC COST ANALYSIS FROM 1983 TO 1995



'94,'95 ESTIMATES; TRNG COSTS 7.5%

IV-E VS NON IV-E FC CHILDREN FROM 1983 TO 1993



TOTAL FC #s FROM APWA

OVERVIEW OF CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT (CAPTA)

Component	Description/purpose	Funding	Eligibility or Other Requirements	Comments/Issues
National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect (Section 104)	Maintain, coordinate, disseminate information on promising practices and programs related to the prevention, identification and treatment of child abuse and neglect (CAN). Maintain and disseminate information on incidence of CAN and relationship to various risk factors.	Discretionary Contract FY 95 = \$1.2 million (Comes from NCCAN Discretionary Funds Totaling \$15.4 million in FY 95)	Operated under contract. Contract must be for at least 3 years.	
Research & Assistance Activities (Section 105)	Generally directs NCCAN to conduct research on the causes, prevention, identification, treatment and cultural distinctions of CAN. Establishes peer review mechanism. Specifically requires research on national incidence of CAN. Mandates establishment of data collection system [NCANDS], which to the extent practical is universal, case specific, and integrated with other case-based foster care and adoption data [AFCARS]. Directs NCCAN to provide technical assistance to the field.	Discretionary Grants and Contracts (Come from NCCAN Discretionary Funds Totaling \$15.4 million in FY 95)	Sec. 110 state that the Secretary shall ensure that a majority share of assistance under the Act is available for discretionary research and demonstration grants.	Researchers want research grant review process changed to follow NIH model (e.g. standing review panels, multiple reviews per year, etc.) NCCAN took incremental steps in FY 94.

Component	Description/purpose	Funding	Eligibility or Other Requirements	Comments/Issues
Demonstration Grants (Section 106)	NCCAN directed to make grants for demonstration, service and training programs to prevent, identify, and treat child abuse and neglect. All demonstration projects must be evaluated. Specifically requires establishment of resource centers serving "defined geographic areas," staffed by multidisciplinary staff, providing advice and consultation to individuals, agencies and organizations.	Discretionary Grants (Comes from NCCAN Discretionary Funds Totaling \$15.4 million in FY 95) 2 Resource Centers funded at \$400,000 each in FY 95.	Sec. 110 state that the Secretary shall ensure that a majority share of assistance under the Act is available for discretionary research and demonstration grants.	Currently 2 national Resource Centers (not serving limited geographic areas). One focuses on physical abuse and neglect and the other on sexual abuse.

Component	Description/purpose	Funding	Eligibility or Other Requirements	Comments/Issues
Emergency Child Abuse Prevention Services Grant Program (Section 107A)	Purpose of grants is to provide and/or improve services to children whose parents are substance abusers.	FY 94 Appropriation: approx. \$19 million (Consolidated into Community-Based Family Resource Program in FY 95)		Initial grants funded 2-3 year training, public education and service projects. In FY 94, 41 grants (30 service and 11 training grants) were funded for 17-months. Projects are to tie into Family Preservation and Support Planning process. Human Services Amendments of 1994 repealed this section, folded funding into new consolidated Community-Based Family Resource Center Program. How do we ensure that lessons learned about working with substance abusing families are picked up in new program?

Component	Description/purpose	Funding	Eligibility or Other Requirements	Comments/Issues
Basic State Grant Program (Part I) (Section 107)	As currently in effect, the Basic State Grant program has the broad purpose of assisting States in carrying out, developing and strengthening CAN prevention and treatment. [The 1992 Reauthorization of CAPTA shifted purpose toward strengthening CPS system in areas of intake & screening, investigations, case management and service delivery, automated systems improvements. Also required development of a State plan. However these provisions were subsequently delayed until such time as appropriations for the program reach \$40 million.]	FY 95 Appropriation: \$19.8 million Formula Basis for distribution to States. Currently, a floor of \$50,000 per State, rest based on population under 18. Provision in 1992 reauthorization would have based formula on population only. This provision is also on hold.	Major eligibility requirements: -State law relating to child abuse and neglect. -Reporting laws, including immunity from prosecution for reporters. -Prompt investigations of reports. -Provisions preserving confidentiality of records of children and families. However, required to disclose information to Federal, State and local entity with a need for such information. -Provide guardian ad litem in cases w/judicial proceedings. -Medical neglect (Baby Doe) reporting procedures.	Eligibility tied to State laws and/or official legal opinions from State Attorney General, not to practice. Current controversy around religious exemption issue in regs. as relates to medical neglect provisions. Statute also contains provision forbidding States from spending Title IV-B dollars in child abuse related activities, unless they meet the major Basic State Grant eligibility requirements. Regional Offices involved in determining eligibility and monitoring.

Component	Description/purpose	Funding	Eligibility or Other Requirements	Comments/Issues
Medical Neglect/ "Baby Doe" Grant (Part II of Basic State Grant) [Section 107(g)]	Purpose is to assist States in developing and implementing medical neglect reporting procedures; in providing information and education to parents and professionals related to infants with disabilities and life-threatening conditions; and in coordinating services for families of disabled infants.	FY 94 Appropriation: \$3 million Funding formula based on population under 18. Old provision providing \$15,000 per State floor still in effect.	No eligibility requirements (do not need to be eligible for Basic State Grant Part I.) Separate application required.	Many States now use funds for purposes broader than Baby Doe requirements, e.g. shaken baby syndrome education, Healthy Start, etc. Original purpose has been accomplished. May want to fold this grant either into the Basic State Grant (Part I) or transfer to ADD.
Training and Technical Assistance re: Medical Neglect (Section 108)	NCCAN required to establish clearinghouse(s) providing information regarding provision of services and treatment to disable infants with life-threatening conditions.	Discretionary Grant FY 95: \$116,667 (Comes from NCCAN Discretionary Funds Totaling \$15.4 million in FY 95) Statute limits funding to no more than \$1 million per year.		

Component	Description/purpose	Funding	Eligibility or Other Requirements	Comments/Issues
Children's Justice Act (Section 109)	Grants to States to improve handling (including investigation and prosecution) of child abuse and neglect cases, particularly cases of child sexual abuse, so as to minimize trauma to the child. Also used to improve review of child abuse-related deaths, and to address interstate, State-Tribal, and State-Federal case management.	FY 95: \$9.3 million NOTE: Funding for the Children's Justice Act comes from fines collected under the the Victims of Crime Act administered by the Department of Justice. (i.e. no appropriation is made to HHS or DoJ.)	-Must be eligible for Basic State Grant, Part I. -Must establish a task force with specific membership requirements (e.g. representation from law, CPS, health, parents, etc.) -Task force must conduct study every 3 years & make recommendations re: administrative, investigative & judicial procedures, State laws, etc. -State must adopt or otherwise respond to recommendations. -Submit annual application and report.	Oriented to systems change, but little impact due to low funding. Some state grants are to Attorney General's Office or Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis (vs. child welfare agencies).

Component	Description/purpose	Funding	Eligibility or Other Requirements	Comments/Issues
State Community-Based Family Resource Program (Title II, Section 201)	Provides assistance to States to support a broad range of child abuse and neglect prevention activities and family resource programs. These programs should provide community-based services that support families. Each State must designate a body, which could be a Trust Fund or other pooled funding mechanism, to receive funds.	FY 95 Appropriation: \$31.4 million (including continuations of FYSB Family Resource Grants and Family Support Center) Authorization: \$50 million Funding Formula: 50% of the appropriation will be distributed to States based on population under 18 (with a floor of \$100,000 per State). The other portion of the grant award will be a 25% Federal match of the amount collected in the Trust Fund or other pooled funding mechanism by each eligible State for integrating family resource services. If the aggregate of these 25% matches exceeds 50% of the appropriation, the amounts for this part will be reduced pro rata.	-State must submit application. -State must have established or maintained a trust fund or any other mechanism that pools State, Federal, and private funds for integrated child, youth and families service resources; -Such trust fund must include provisions making funding available for a broad range of child abuse and neglect prevention activities and family resource programs.	This consolidated Family Resource Program was authorized for one year in the Human Services Amendments of 1994, and incorporated as Title II of CAPTA. Three previously existing programs (CAPTA State Community Prevention Grants, Emergency Services Grants and FYSB Family Resource and Support grants were repealed and consolidated.) Some advocates would like to see this reauthorized outside CAPTA.

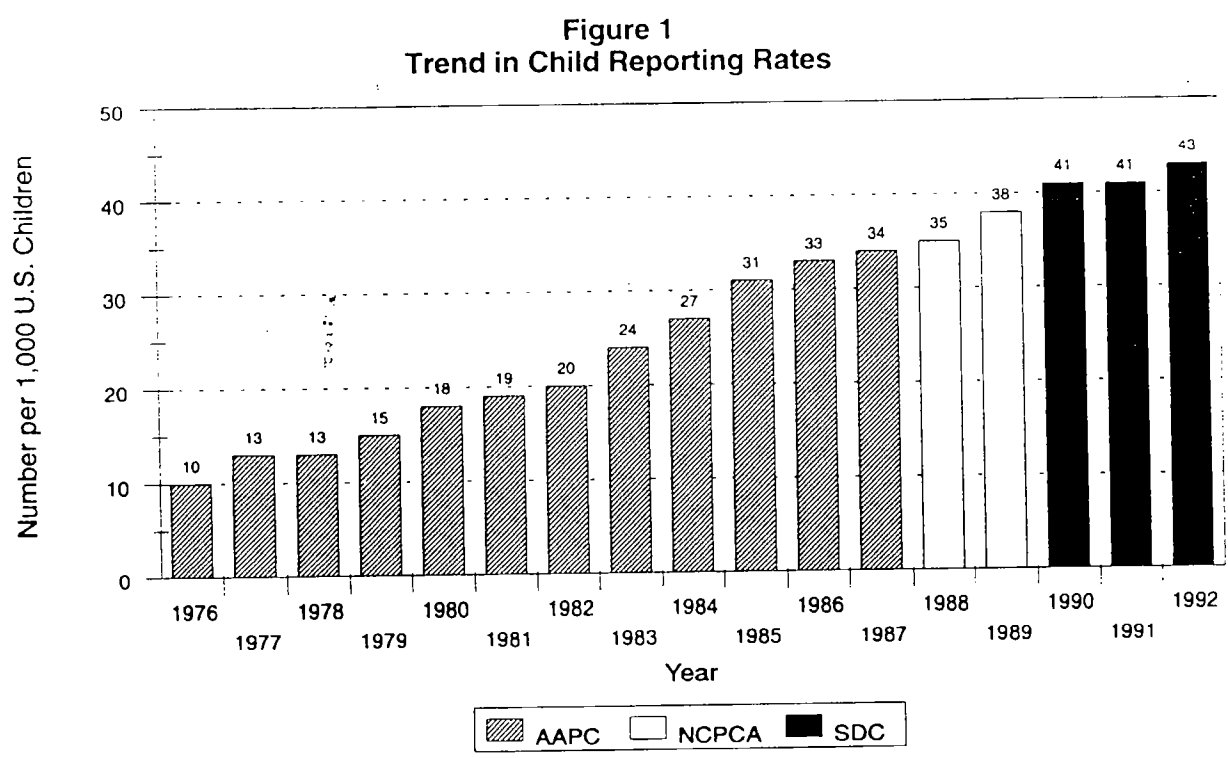
Component	Description/purpose	Funding	Eligibility or Other Requirements	Comments/Issues
Inter-Agency Task Force on Child Abuse and Neglect (Section 103)	The task force, chaired by the Director of NCCAN, is charged with coordinating Federal efforts with respect to child abuse prevention and treatment programs. CAPTA also says IATF is to coordinate adoption related activities.	No specific funding.		Does IATF address adoption?
Advisory Board on Child Abuse and Neglect (Section 102)	Members appointed by the Secretary. Must reflect specific disciplines, including 2 representatives from Inter-Agency Task Force. Advisory Committee is required to submit annual reports to the Secretary and NCCAN.	FY 95: \$289,000 (Separate appropriation from NCCAN)		

II. Analysis of National Data

A. Reports of Abuse and Neglect in the United States

In 1992 there were nearly 1.9 million reports received and referred for investigation on approximately 2.9 million children who were the alleged subjects of child abuse and neglect.

As is apparent from Figure 1, the long-term trend in the rate of reporting for children is one of major growth. Trend data from 1976 to 1987 are based on data from the American Association for Protecting Children (1989), data from 1988 to 1989 are based on data from the National Committee for the Prevention of Child Abuse (1992), and data from 1990 to 1992 are based on the SDC.⁴



4 American Association for Protecting Children, *Highlights of Official Aggregate Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting, 1987* (Denver: Author, 1989).

Bureau of the Census, *State Population Estimates by Age and Sex: 1980 to 1992*, by E.R. Byerly, Current Population Reports, P25-1106 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1993), table 5.

National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, *National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System: Working Paper 2—1991 Summary Data Component* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1993).

National Committee for Prevention of Child Abuse, *Current Trends in Child Abuse Reporting and Fatalities: The Results of the 1991 Annual Fifty State Survey* (Chicago: Author, 1992).

The overall change since 1976 has been a growth of 331 percent, up from an estimated 10 children reported per 1,000 in 1976 to 43 children reported per 1,000 in 1992. While this increase constitutes an average annual growth rate of 10 percent,⁵ the annual growth rate has declined in recent years. For example, the annual growth rate between 1976 and 1980 was 20 percent, compared to the 6-percent growth rate between 1988 and 1992.

B. Source of Reports

Educators were the source of 16 percent of reports received by 45 States; they were the most frequent source of reports in 21 States. Representatives of law enforcement and justice agencies accounted for 12 percent of reports and were the most frequent source in nine States. Social services professionals accounted for 12 percent of reports and were the most frequent source in three States. Anonymous reporters accounted for 11 percent of reports and were the most frequent source in nine States. Professionals accounted for nearly 52 percent of reports. Friends, parents, and other relatives accounted for 27 percent. Victims, self-identified perpetrators, and anonymous and other reporters accounted for 21 percent (Figure 2). The percentages and frequencies are similar to those reported in 1990 and 1991.

C. Investigations of Child Abuse and Neglect Reports

Forty-nine States provided data on approximately 1.6 million investigations. Figure 3 shows the percentage of investigated reports by type of disposition. Fifty-four percent of the investigations resulted in a disposition of not substantiated. Forty-one percent of the investigation dispositions were either substantiated or indicated. Five percent of investigation dispositions were closed without a finding or unknown or other dispositions.

D. Child Victims of Maltreatment

Fifty-one jurisdictions reported that maltreatment of 992,617 children was substantiated or indicated. Based on data from a sample of States, it is estimated that 39 percent of children were substantiated or indicated, 58 percent were not substantiated, and 3 percent had other dispositions (Figure 4).

With the use of data for 1990 to 1992, the rates of maltreatment for substantiated and indicated children were examined. The maltreatment rate was determined for the 34

5 To calculate the average growth rate for the 16-year period, the percentage change for each year must be taken into account. The formula is:

$$\% \Delta = \left(\left(e^{\frac{\ln(R_{tx}) - \ln(R_{ty})}{tx - ty}} \right) - 1 \right) \times 100\%$$

$\% \Delta$ = % change
 R_{tx} = Rate at time x
 R_{ty} = Rate at time y
 tx = time x
 ty = time y

Figure 2
Source of Reports
 (45 States Reporting)
 (Total Number of Reports = 1,464,153)

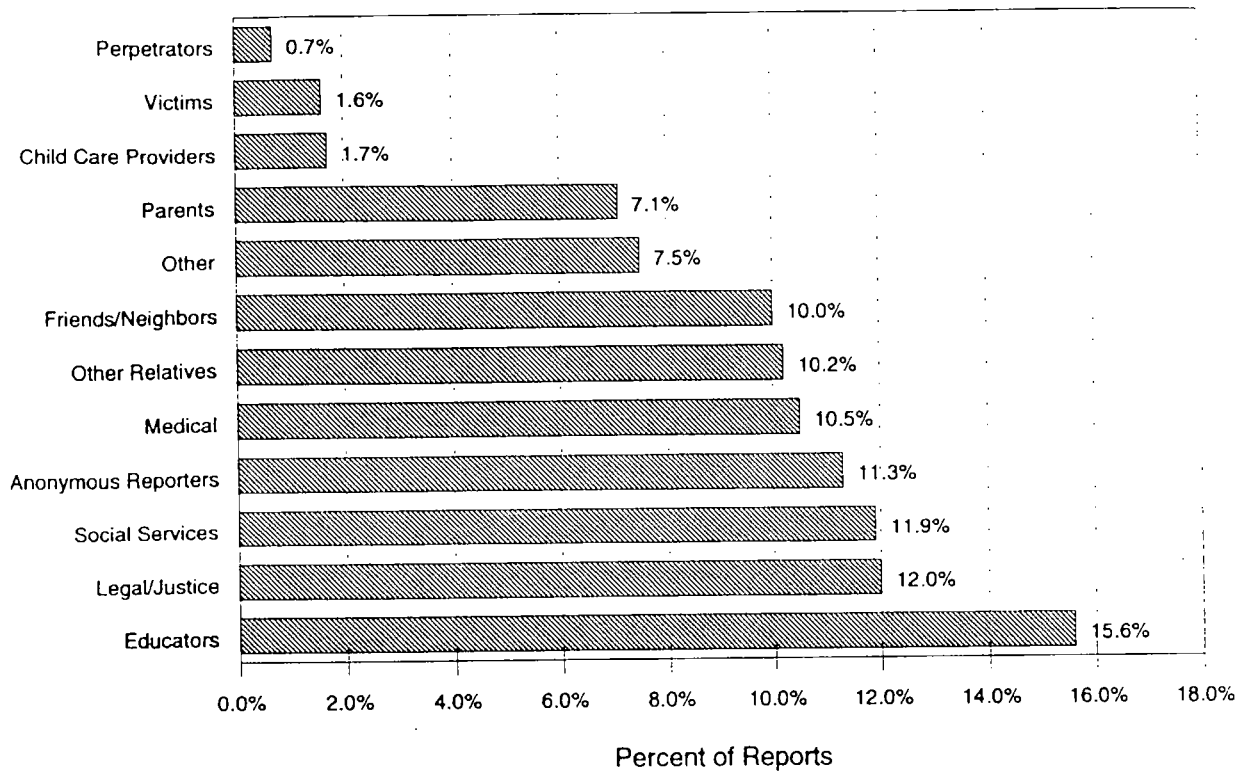


Figure 3
Investigation Dispositions
 (49 States Reporting)
 (Total Number of Reports = 1,595,701)

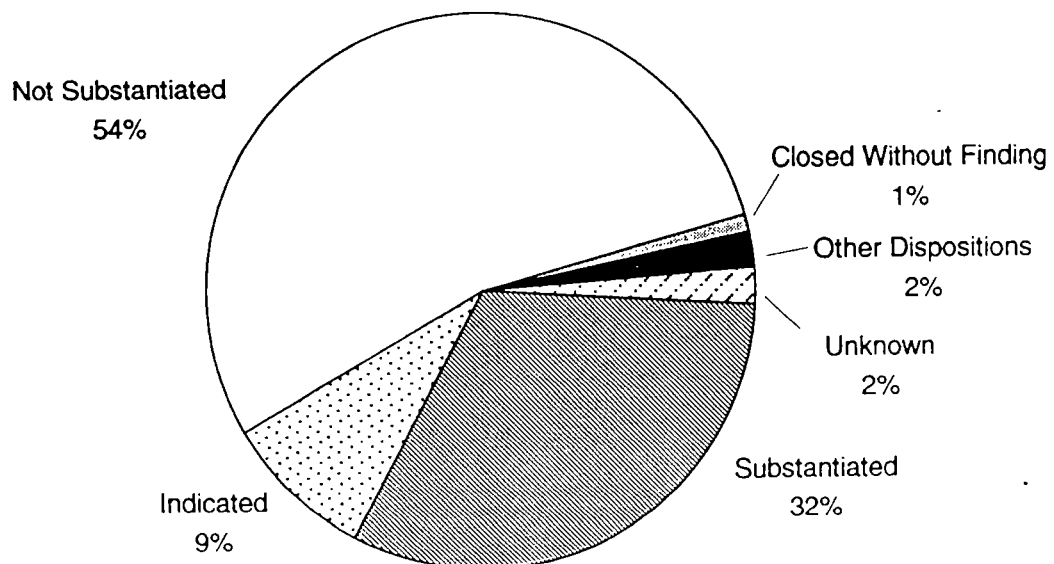
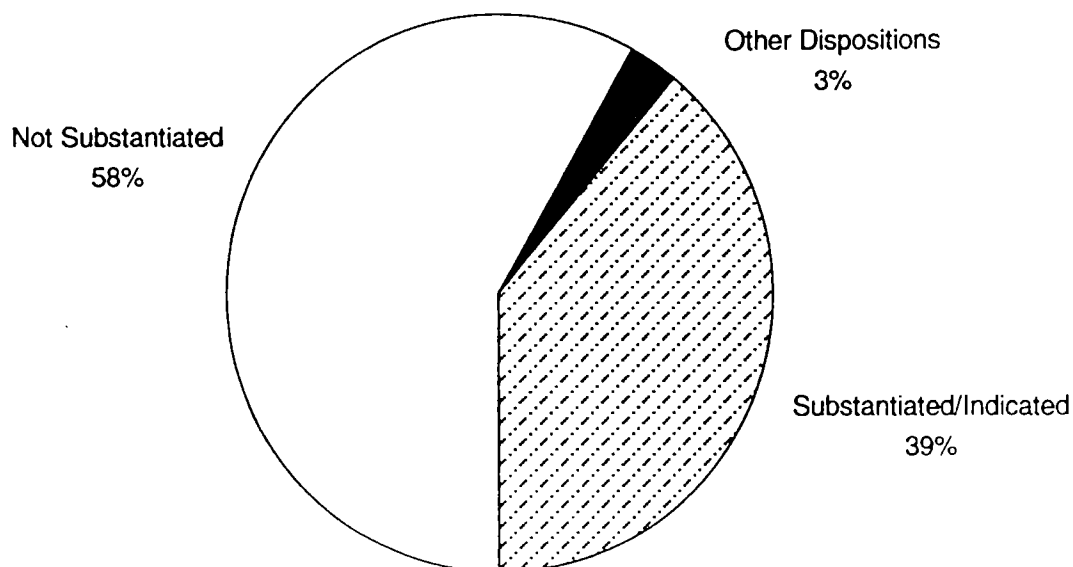
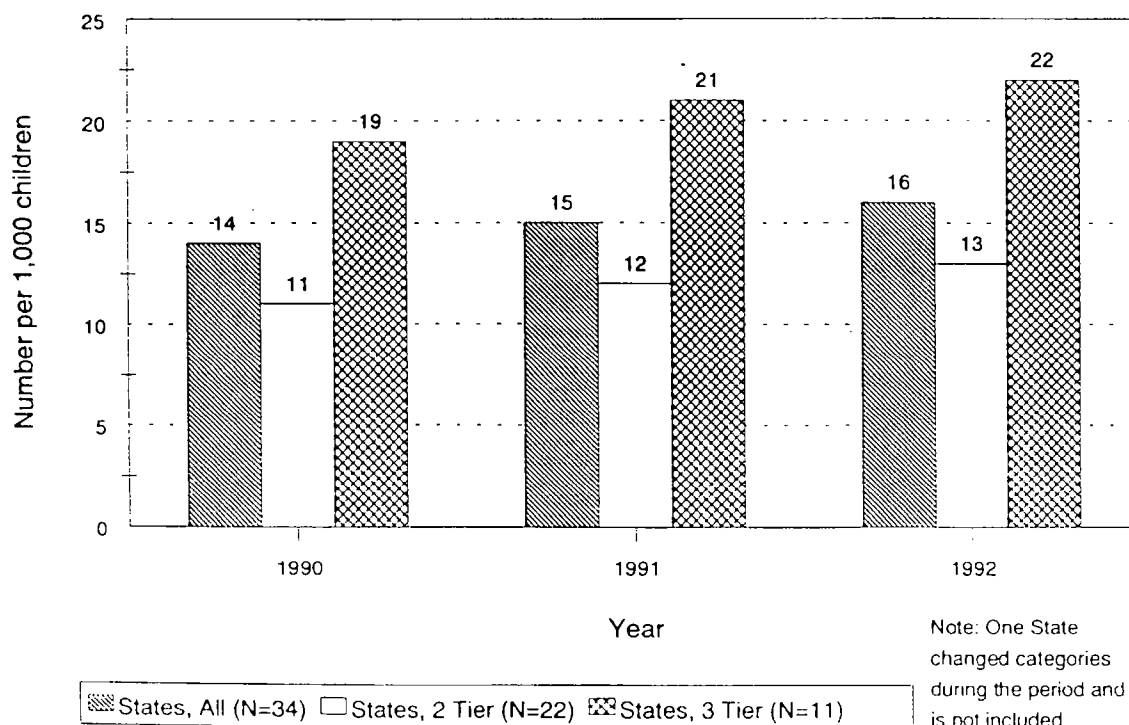


Figure 4
Children by Disposition
 (43 States Reporting)
 (Total Number of Children = 2,115,901)



States that submitted data on unsubstantiated dispositions, as well as substantiated or indicated dispositions. Over the 3-year period from 1990 to 1992, the rate of maltreatment for these 34 States increased from 14 per 1,000 to 16 per 1,000 (Figure 5).

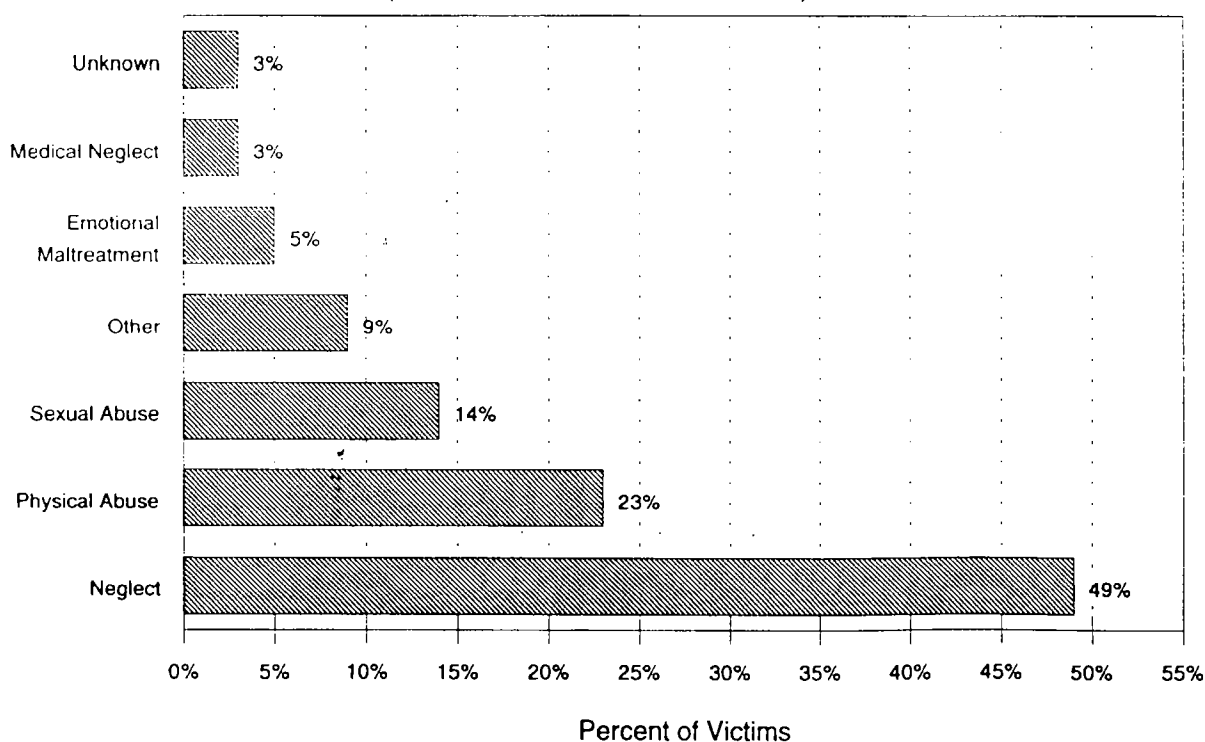
Figure 5
Rate of Maltreatment in Two-Tier and Three-Tier States



E. Types of Maltreatment

Forty-nine States provided data on the types of abuse and neglect that 918,263 victims suffered. Forty-nine percent of substantiated or indicated child victims suffered from neglect; 23 percent suffered from physical abuse. Fourteen percent of children were victims of sexual abuse, and 5 percent were victims of emotional maltreatment. Three percent were victims of medical neglect; 9 percent were victims of other types of maltreatment (Figure 7). Many States count victims in more than one category when more than one type of abuse or neglect has occurred, and therefore the total percentage of victims by type of maltreatment is greater than 100 percent.

Figure 7
Victims by Type of Maltreatment
(49 States Reporting)
(Total Number of Victims = 918,263)



With the use of data for 1990 to 1992, the trend in the rate of substantiated or indicated victims for each of the four major maltreatment types was examined (Figure 8). Neglect had the highest rate, followed in descending order by physical abuse, sexual abuse, and emotional maltreatment. Despite a minor decline in these rates in 1991, they have remained relatively stable over the 3-year period.

The Summary Data Component of NCANDS does not collect data on types of alleged maltreatments. Instead, data on the type of substantiated maltreatments are collected. A comparison of the numbers of alleged maltreatments by type to substantiated maltreatments by type has been done by North Carolina.⁶ From 1988 to

⁶ North Carolina Division of Social Services, *Selected Statistical Data* (Raleigh: Department of Human Resources, 1988-1992).

number of reports alleging abuse, which includes both physical and sexual abuse, remained relatively constant over the same period, as did the number of substantiated abuse reports.

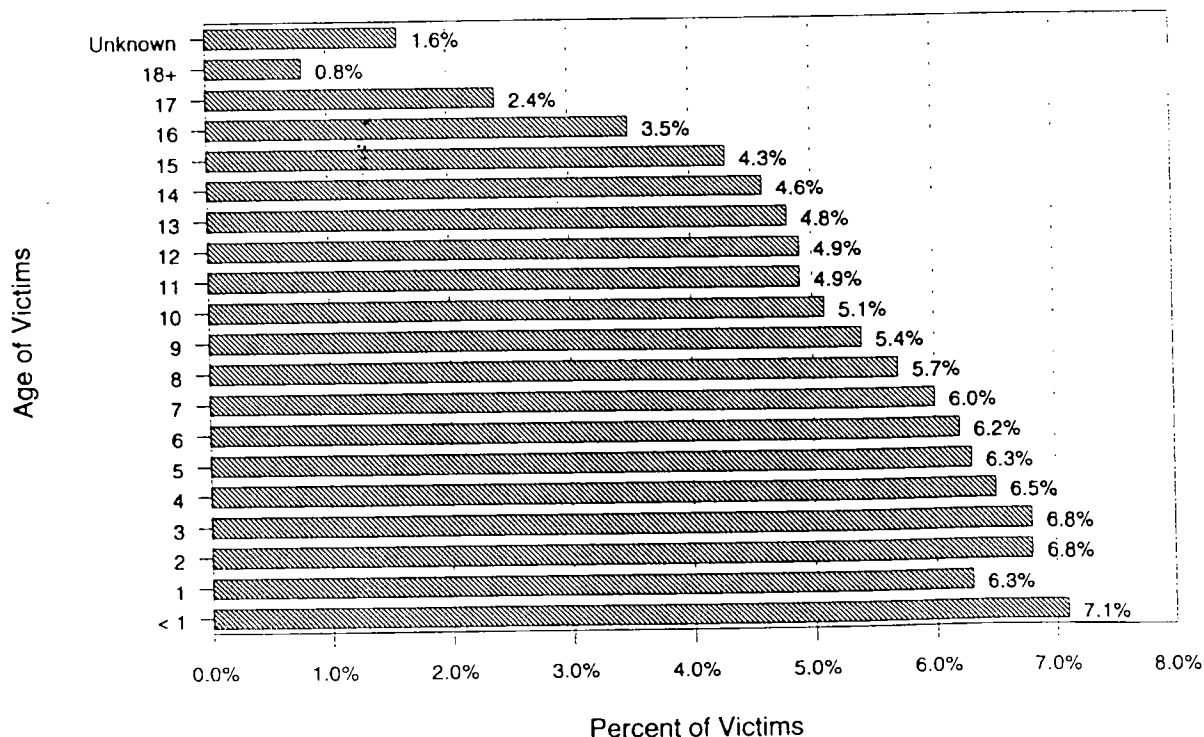
F. Characteristics of Victims

The Summary Data Component of NCANDS collects data on characteristics of victims for whom the allegation of maltreatment has been substantiated or indicated. Data items include age, sex, race/ethnicity, service actions taken, and number of deaths due to child maltreatment.

Age of Victims

Forty-six States reported on the age of victims. Twenty-seven percent of children were ages 3 and under; 52 percent were ages 4 to 7. The median age of child victims was 6 years. As shown in Figure 10, the percentage of victims decreases as age increases. The distribution of victims by age has remained similar over the past 3 reporting years.

Figure 10
Age of Victims
(46 States Reporting)
(Total Number of Victims = 951,495)



Sex of Victims

Based on data from 46 States, Figure 11 shows that 53 percent of child victims were female, and 46 percent were male. These percentages have remained constant for all 3 reporting years.



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MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS:

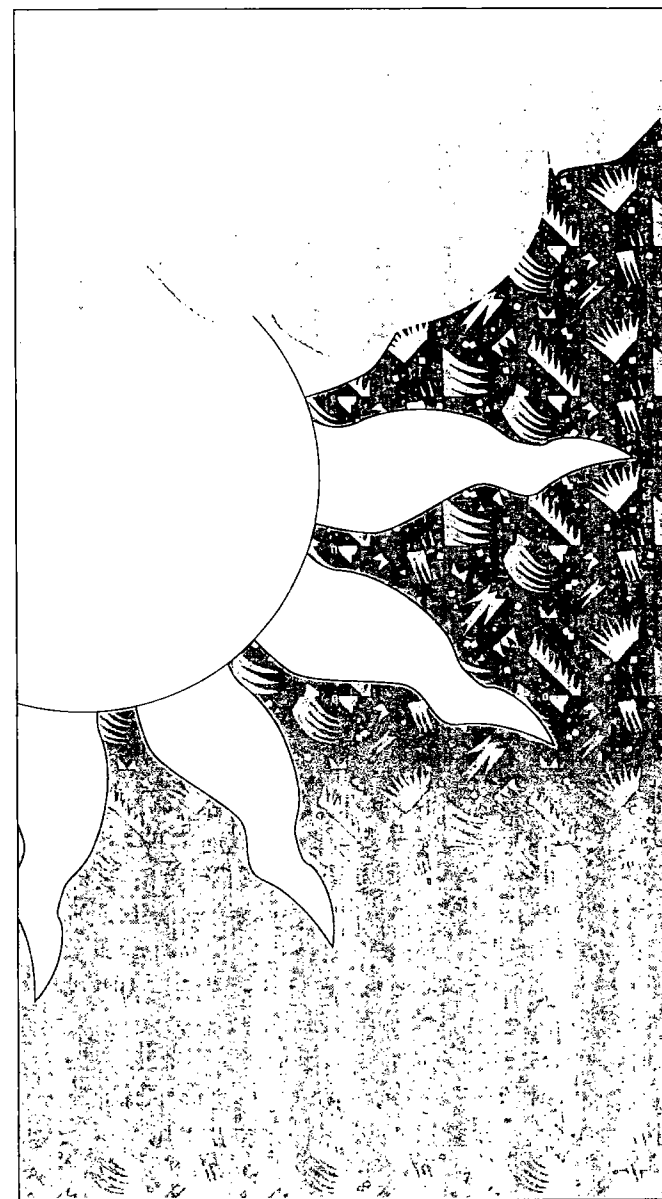
- Alliance of Genetic Support Groups
- Alpha₁-Antitrypsin Deficiency National Association
- ALS Association
- American Brain Tumor Association
- American Porphyrria Foundation
- American Society of Adults with Pseudo-Obstruction, Inc. (ASAP)
- American Syringomyelia Alliance Project, Inc.
- Aplastic Anemia Foundation of America
- Association for Glycogen Storage Disease
- Batten Disease Support & Research Association
- Benign Essential Blepharospasm Research Foundation, Inc.
- Carpal Tunnel Syndrome/RSI Association
- Charcot-Marie-Tooth Association
- Chromosome 18 Registry and Research Society
- Cornelia de Lange Syndrome Foundation, Inc.
- Cystinosis Foundation, Inc.
- Dysautonomia Foundation, Inc.
- Dystonia Medical Research Foundation
- Dystrophic Epidermolysis Bullosa Research Assoc. (D.E.B.R.A.)
- Ehlers-Danlos National Foundation
- Epilepsy Foundation of America
- Families of Spinal Muscular Atrophy
- Fanconi Anemia Research Fund, Inc.
- Foundation for Ichthyosis & Related Skin Types, Inc. (F.I.R.S.T.)
- Guillain-Barre Syndrome Foundation International
- Hemochromatosis Research Foundation, Inc.
- Hereditary Disease Foundation
- Histiocytosis Association of America
- Human Growth Foundation
- Huntington's Disease Society of America, Inc.
- Immune Deficiency Foundation
- Inclusion Body Myositis Association
- International Fibrodysplasia Ossificans Progressiva (F.O.P.) Assoc., Inc.
- International Joseph Diseases Foundation, Inc.
- International Rett Syndrome Association
- Interstitial Cystitis Association of America, Inc.
- Lowe's Syndrome Association
- Malignant Hyperthermia Association of the United States
- Meniere's Network (EAR Foundation)
- Myasthenia Gravis Foundation
- Myeloproliferative Disease Center
- Narcolepsy Network, Inc.
- National Adrenal Diseases Foundation
- National Alopecia Areata Foundation
- National Ataxia Foundation
- National Chronic Fatigue Syndrome and Fibromyalgia Association
- National Foundation for Ectodermal Dysplasias
- National Fragile X Foundation
- National Leigh's Disease Foundation
- National Marfan Foundation
- National Mucopolysaccharidoses Society, Inc.
- National Multiple Sclerosis Society
- National Neurofibromatosis Foundation
- National PKU News
- National Retinitis Pigmentosa Foundation, Inc.
- National Sjogren's Syndrome Association
- National Spasmodic Torticollis Association (NSTA)
- National Tay-Sachs & Allied Diseases Association, Inc.
- National Tuberous Sclerosis Association, Inc.
- National Urea Cycle Disorders Foundation
- National Vitiligo Foundation, Inc.
- Neurofibromatosis, Inc.
- Obsessive Compulsive Foundation
- Osteogenesis Imperfecta Foundation
- Oxalosis and Hyperoxaluria Foundation
- Paget Foundation
- Parkinson's Disease Foundation, Inc.
- PKR Foundation
- Prader-Willi Syndrome Association
- Reflex Sympathetic Dystrophy Syndrome Association
- Scleroderma Federation, Inc.
- Scleroderma Info Exchange, Inc.
- Sickle Cell Disease Association of America, Inc.

- Sjogren's Syndrome Foundation, Inc.
- Tourette Syndrome Association, Inc.
- Trigeminal Neuralgia Association
- United Leukodystrophy Foundation, Inc.
- United Parkinson Foundation
- United Patients' Association for Pulmonary Hypertension, Inc.
- Vestibular Disorders Association
- VHL Family Alliance
- Wegener's Granulomatosis Support Group, Inc.
- Williams Syndrome Association
- Wilson's Disease Association

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS:

- Ajacardi Syndrome Newsletter, Inc.
- ALS Association/Greater Philadelphia Chapter
- American Behcet's Association, Inc.
- American Pseudo-Obstruction & Hirschsprungs Disease Society, Inc.
- American Self-Help Clearinghouse
- Arc of Ohio
- Association for Children with Russell-Silver Syndrome, Inc.
- Ataxia Telangiectasia Children's Project
- Center for Research in Sleep Disorders
- Charcot-Marie-Tooth International
- Children's Leukemia Foundation/ML
- Children's PKU Network
- Christina Lazar Foundation for Juvenile Laryngeal Papillomatosis
- Chronic Granulomatous Disease Assoc., Inc.
- Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia Support Assoc., Inc. (CAHSA)
- Earl J. Goldberg Aplastic Anemia Foundation
- Family Caregiver Alliance
- Footsteps Institute
- Freeman-Sheldon Parent Support Group
- Help Hospitalized Children's Fund
- HHT Foundation International, Inc.
- Hydrocephalus Association
- International Foundation for Alternating Hemiplegia of Childhood
- JCM Resource Center
- Just for the Kids of NPC, Inc.
- Kennedy Krieger Institute
- Klippel-Trenaunay Support Group
- Late Onset Tay-Sachs Foundation
- Lehighbridge Society for Rare Disorders/Canada
- L.I.F.T. (Living in Faith Together)
- Lyme Disease Foundation
- Mt. Rogers Community Mental Health and Mental Retardation Service Board
- National Association for Pseudo-xanthoma Elasticum
- National Coalition for Research in Neurological & Communicative Disorders
- National Cushings Association
- National Niemann Pick Disease Foundation
- Parent to Parent of GA, Inc.
- Parent to Parent of New Zealand
- Recurrent Respiratory Papillomatosis Foundation
- Research Trust for Metabolic Diseases in Children/England
- Restless Legs Syndrome Foundation
- Sarcoidosis Research Institute
- Shy-Drager Syndrome Support Group
- Sickle Cell Association of the Texas Gulf Coast
- Society for Progressive Supranuclear Palsy, Inc.
- Soles Syndrome Support Group
- Sturge-Weber Foundation
- Tourette Syndrome Association of MD, DC, & VA
- Tourette Syndrome Association of OH
- Treacher Collins Foundation
- Tuberous Sclerosis Association of IL
- United Scleroderma Foundation
- Vanere les Maladies Lysosomales/France
- West Central Head Start

...out of the darkness,
into the light...®



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What Is NORD®?

Mission Statement

The National Organization for Rare Disorders (NORD) is the federation of voluntary health organizations dedicated to helping people with rare "orphan" diseases and assisting the organizations that serve them. NORD is committed to the identification, treatment, and cure of rare disorders through programs of education, advocacy, research, and service.

NORD—The Beginning

Begun in 1983, NORD was an outgrowth of a unified effort by rare disease support groups who were determined to solve the "orphan drug" dilemma. Treatments for these disorders were not being developed by the pharmaceutical industry because they were "drugs of limited commercial value." Consequently, voluntary health agencies and support groups banded together to urge passage of federal legislation that would encourage pharmaceutical companies to develop "orphan drugs." In 1983, when the Orphan Drug Act was enacted, NORD formalized into a national non-profit health agency dedicated to the welfare of those with rare disorders.

Some Facts

Each rare disorder affects fewer than 200,000 people in the United States.

There are more than 5,000 orphan diseases affecting some 20 million Americans. One out of every 12 people suffers from a rare disorder.

NORD is unique. It is the only organization of its kind—a federation of more than 135 not-for-profit health organizations, and thousands of individuals and medical professionals—serving people with rare disorders throughout the world.

NORD Programs and Services

E ducation

NORD's primary program is education of the public and medical professionals. NORD is a worldwide clearinghouse for information about orphan diseases, answering more than 75,000 inquiries each year from throughout the world. The rare disease information is written in simple, understandable language so that patients and families can understand it. NORD's information is also made available to the public through our Rare Disease Database (RDB) which is available on the CompuServe electronic information system.

➤ The NORD literature order form lists more than 1,000 rare disorder entries from NORD's Rare Disease Database.

➤ NORD's book, *Physicians' Guide to Rare Diseases*, is a printed version of the database written in technical terminology for medical professionals.

R esearch

Besides advocating for increased government research funds, and referring patients to clinical trials and genetic investigators, NORD funds grants on new treatments for rare diseases. Clinical research has historically been underfunded, and NORD attempts to fill this void, creating hope for millions whose disorders are presently hopeless and untreatable.

F amily Programs

➤ NORD's "Networking Program" puts families with the same diagnosis in touch with each other. This helps people find mutual support and encourages the formation of new voluntary health agencies for specific diseases.

➤ NORD's Patient Services Program provides counseling and advice to people seeking help with accessing social services and learning about appropriate programs for people with disabilities.

➤ NORD's Medication Assistance Programs provide several free prescription drugs to needy patients who cannot afford treatments.

I nformation & Referral

NORD provides information to medical professionals, libraries, educators, corporations and individuals. NORD refers patients and families to appropriate sources of assistance and support. When patients are needed for clinical trials, we refer them to the researchers through NORD's confidential patient registry. NORD can usually locate patients with even the rarest diagnoses.

S upport Groups and Advocacy

➤ NORD provides technical assistance to support groups, helping them to start and grow with minimal waste of precious resources.

➤ NORD monitors implementation of the Orphan Drug Act and advocates for increased government funding of medical research. NORD participates in efforts to assure that people with disabilities maintain the rights and services they deserve.

➤ NORD is an advocate for the interests of all people with orphan diseases, helping to assure that government programs and services are available and accessible to patients and families.

T he NORD Story—Who Is Helped

➤ More than 75,000 people contact NORD directly each year for information and help.

➤ More than 210,000 people access NORD's Rare Disease Database (RDB) each year through CompuServe or on touch-screen computers in pharmacies and medical waiting rooms.

➤ Through NORD's Networking Program more than 7,000 families are linked to other families each year who have similar disorders.

➤ More than 4,000 financially needy individuals are provided critical, life-saving drug therapies through NORD's Medication Assistance Program each year.

➤ NORD's newsletter, *Orphan Disease Update*, is published three times annually. This newsletter is mailed to thousands of people throughout the world.

➤ NORD publishes the *Physicians' Guide to Rare Diseases*. This book enables physicians to find accurate and timely diagnostic information. One out of three individuals with a rare disease does not receive a correct diagnosis for up to five years, and one out of six wait more than six years.

➤ Sponsorship of an Annual Patient/Family Conference, which is aimed at providing help to patients and families who must cope with the impact of living with a rare disease. Information, networking opportunities and creating an environment of hope are the principal goals. NORD also convenes an Annual Membership Conference providing training and technical assistance to leaders of support groups and voluntary health agencies.

N ORD Membership and Support

NORD is reliant on membership and charitable contributions to continue providing its programs of education, advocacy, research and services to people with rare disorders. NORD spends your contribution dollars wisely; less than 15 cents of every dollar donated to NORD is spent on fundraising and administration.

Your membership in NORD will insure that you continue to receive the NORD newsletter, *Orphan Disease Update*, which reports on:

➤ Progress in research on rare disorders.

➤ Recent government, health-related industries and scientific community activities.

➤ Personal accounts of courageous struggles by people with orphan diseases.

Yes, I do want to **join** in the effort to help conquer rare diseases. My membership/contribution will help continue NORD's programs of education, research, advocacy and services.

Membership Annual Dues (Make checks payable to NORD)

☐ Contributing\$100

☐ Friend\$ 50

☐ Basic Individual/Family\$ 25
(minimum gift for membership)

☐ I cannot afford dues at this time,
but please accept my contribution of: \$ _____

☐ Please send me information on thoughtful ways
to include NORD in my will

☐ Check or Money Order Enclosed

Name: _____

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If you prefer to use your charge card, fill in box below:

Charge my: ☐ MasterCard ☐ Visa
(Minimum \$10.00 charge please).

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Exp. Date: _____

Name on Card (Print): _____

Signature: _____

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February 9, 1995

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

OVERVIEW

Child welfare services are generally conceived to include the whole spectrum of services, activities and protections available to the child and its family and which focuses on their safety, health, stable living arrangements, and well being. Services range from child and family support activities available on voluntary basis, through child protective services, family preservation services, substitute and out-of-home care, reunification activities, and on to adoption and post adoption and reunification services and support programs.

The Federal, that is, the Administration for Children and Families', role in this does not include the direct delivery of services to clients. Rather its mission is to assist other agencies, mostly State and local, to improve their services in a variety of ways:

- o by disbursement of funds through discretionary, formula and entitlement grants;
- o by providing training, consultation and technical assistance and working with States and communities to improve their service delivery systems;
- o by developing regulations, interpreting policy and recommending legislative changes;
- o by defining principles, establishing standards and monitoring State adherence to Federal laws and regulations; and
- o by partnering with States to identify major problems and concerns and working together to resolve them.

Through the various programs authorized by the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA), the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect funds a clearinghouse on child abuse and protective services and provides both formula grant funds to States and discretionary grants to fund a broad range of organizations. It provides leadership and networking services to State protective service agencies through State liaison offices.

The Children's Bureau implements most of the remaining child welfare related programs:

- o Title IV-B of the Social Security Act is a formula grant program which funds basic child welfare services and has provided substantial incentives for the States to provide major protections to all children in foster care or at risk of coming into foster care;
1995 Funding level - \$291.989 million
- o Title IV-E of the Social Security Act is an open-ended entitlement program which assumed the AFDC foster care program from title IV-A and also includes the adoption assistance program for AFDC and SSI eligible special needs children;
1995 Funding (Foster Care) - \$3,128.023 million
1995 Funding (Adoption) - \$399.348 million
- o Title IV-E also includes Independent Living, a formula grant program, which provides funds to States to assist in helping current and former foster care children prepare to live independently as responsible adults;
1995 Funding - \$70 million
- o The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 authorized the establishment of the Family Preservation and Support Program, a capped entitlement, for five years. It requires States to do a comprehensive analysis of their child welfare programs and develop a five year plan for improving their systems and putting major dollars into prevention activities;
1995 Funding - \$150 million
- o five discretionary programs provide funds to State and local agencies, universities and other organizations involved with child welfare for the purpose of research, training, evaluation, demonstration projects affecting special populations, and funding clearinghouses, resource and technical assistance centers and an adoption exchange. These programs are:
 - Adoption Opportunities Program (\$13.007 million),
 - Abandoned Infants Assistance Program (\$14.41 M),
 - Temporary Child Care and Crisis Nurseries Program, (\$11.835 million)
 - Section 426 Research and Demonstration Grant Program (\$6.408 million), and
 - Section 426 Training Grant Program (\$4.399 M).

ISSUES

There are many problems, issues and questions currently facing the child welfare system. Among the more critical are the following:

- o the increasing numbers of children coming into the system affected by new and more serious problems such as: AIDS, fetal alcohol syndrome and "crack" cocaine;
- o the shortage of foster parents especially for special needs children;
- o the excessive numbers of special needs children waiting for adoption;
- o the shortage of trained and qualified child welfare service caseworkers;
- o high turnover rates among caseworkers;
- o the chronic and increasing shortage of State and Federal funds for prevention services;
- o rising administrative costs in the Federal foster care program (title IV-E);
- o the lack of flexibility and coordination among various Federal programs impacting on and affecting the same populations, such as titles IV-B and IV-E, Maternal and Child Health, Housing, AFDC, EPSDT, Child Support Enforcement, Education, CAPTA, prevention programs under Department of Justice, etc.; and
- o the lack of reliable, consistent and timely information on the child welfare population and its service delivery system.

FOSTER PARENTS AND THE CHILD PROTECTION BLOCK GRANT

Foster parents play a critical role in protecting children who have been removed from their homes as a result of abuse or neglect. Foster parents are caring people who volunteer their time, their homes and their love to some of the most vulnerable children in this country. In return, foster parents receive reimbursement only for the actual expenses of caring for the foster child.

Under current law, the Federal government pays about 54 percent of the actual costs of caring for the very poorest foster children. In addition, current law also helps foster parents by providing funds for training and supportive services. Seventy-five percent of training costs are paid for by the Federal government, as are 50 percent of the cost of other supportive services.

For foster care to help children, foster parents need financial support, they need training to help them understand the special needs of children in their care, and they need access to services that provide treatment to the children and support to help them care for the children.

The proposed Child Protection Block Grant will undercut the ability of States to provide foster parents and foster children with essential support and services.

- **INADEQUATE FUNDING PLACES CHILDREN IN JEOPARDY:** Funds to support children in foster care would be severely limited, jeopardizing children's care. Under the current system, poor children in foster care are entitled to receive maintenance payments, meaning that the resources grow as the number of children in care grows. Under the proposed block grant, funding would be capped and given to States. If more children need care, States will be forced to reduce funds available to support foster children or even to leave children in abusive homes.
- **FOSTER PARENTS LEFT WITHOUT SUPPORT:** Because resources will no longer be dedicated to training, States, facing the immediate demands of investigating reports of abuse and neglect and maintaining children already in care, are likely to cut back on the training of current and prospective foster parents. Capped resources will also mean that fewer dollars are available to provide needed services to foster children and families.
- **NO COMMITMENT TO QUALITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY:** The elimination of requirements related to licensing and quality of care presents major dangers. Licensing establishes an adequate level of care for children in state custody. The removal of a licensure requirement could allow the level of care to decline. In the absence of an acceptable standard and oversight, children may be hurt in the system designed to help them.

ADOPTIVE PARENTS AND THE CHILD PROTECTION BLOCK GRANT

Many of the children in foster care cannot return to their own families safely. These children need families who can provide them with love and stability. Because of mistreatment, many of these children have special needs: physical or emotional disabilities; and/or developmental delays. Some children will need specialized services to help them develop. Many children waiting to be adopted are hard to place because they are of school age, or because they have brothers and sisters and are waiting to be adopted by families that can keep them together. Nearly half of the children waiting for adoption are of minority background.

Under current law, the Federal government promotes the adoption of children with special needs by: helping to pay for the recruitment of adoptive parents; helping to fund subsidies and supportive services for children and their adoptive parents; and supporting the development of innovative adoption programs. Federal resources pay for 75 percent of training costs, over 50 percent of subsidies for adopted special needs children and 50 percent of recruitment, placement, and other related expenses.

Between 1988 and 1994, Federal expenditures for adoption subsidies alone more than quadrupled -- a sign that the program has made great strides in finding permanent adoptive homes for abused and neglected children. Yet, even with these supports, too many children waiting too long to be adopted. During 1990, an estimated 17,000 children had their adoptions finalized. That same year 69,000 children had a goal of adoption, of whom 20,000 were legally free and immediately available to be adopted.

The proposed Child Protection Block Grant will limit efforts to find abused and neglected children permanent homes:

- **CONTINUED NEED, DIMINISHED COMMITMENT:** The proposal will eliminate specific Federal funds for the recruitment and training of new adoptive families, for meeting the ongoing special needs of adoptive children, and for supporting post-adoption services that help adoptions succeed. With no targeted resources, and with competing demands for funds for protective intervention and foster care placement, the focus on adoption services is likely to diminish.
- **BREAKING PROMISES TO ADOPTIVE PARENTS:** Because adoption subsidies for special needs children would no longer be an entitlement to the child, States could be faced with the dilemma of breaking their existing promises to support adopted children with special needs. The absence of this support may lead to the slowing down of new adoptions, leaving children in the limbo of foster care.
- **THE END OF INNOVATION:** Funds for innovative local and State programs supporting adoptions would be terminated. In addition, agencies working to place children would no longer benefit from Federally funded national resources, such as the National Adoption Exchange, which helps match up special needs children with available homes.

DRAFT

CHILD WELFARE BRIEFING BOOK

DRAFT

- I. TALKING POINTS
- II. FACT SHEET
- III. IMPACT INFORMATION
- IV. DATA CHARTS
- V. PROGRAM OVERVIEW
- VI. STATE DATA SHEETS

Not for distribution

February 19, 1995

DRAFT

**SUMMARY BUDGET TABLE FOR
SHAW CHILD PROTECTION BLOCK GRANT**

This table summarizes the likely budgetary impact of the Shaw proposal to block grant child welfare programs. As reflected in the table, between FY 1996 and FY 2000, states will lose almost \$5.6 billion, or 20 percent of their funding.

Notes:

1. FY 1994 levels are actual expenditures. Levels for FYs 1995-2000 reflect projected outlays based on the President's current services baseline.

2. CAPTA Community Based Family Resource Program (CBFRP) was first funded in FY 1995 as a consolidation of three programs: the Emergency Protection Grants Program; the CAPTA Community-Based Prevention Program; and the Family Resource and Support Center Program. The FY 1994 level reflects the sum of the levels for the three consolidated programs.

BUDGETARY IMPACT OF SHAW CHILD PROTECTION BLOCK GRANT PROPOSAL
Current law estimates as compared to proposed block grant: Outlays in \$ millions

13-Feb-95	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Baseline	FY 1997 Baseline	FY 1998 Baseline	FY 1999 Baseline	FY 2000 Baseline	5-year Total
IV-E Foster Care	\$2,655	\$3,118	\$3,506	\$3,740	\$4,090	\$4,471	\$4,884	\$20,691
IV-E Adoption Assistance	314	407	475	519	562	608	658	\$2,822
IV-E Independent Living	61	71	70	70	70	70	70	\$350
IV-B Child Welfare Services	267	304	301	308	318	328	338	\$1,592
IV-B Family Preservation/Support	1	67	148	212	237	253	263	\$1,112
IV-B Research and Demonstration	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	\$34
IV-B Training	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	\$24
CAPTA Commun. Family Resource Program	7	10	29	31	33	34	35	\$162
CAPTA State Grants	17	22	23	23	24	25	26	\$120
CAPTA Discretionary	12	16	15	15	16	17	17	\$81
Family Violence Prevention and Services	24	28	32	34	35	36	37	\$173
Social Services Research	10	15	15	15	16	16	17	\$79
Abandoned Infants	12	15	14	14	15	16	16	\$76
Adoption Opportunities	10	12	13	13	14	14	15	\$69
Family Support Centers	3	10	7	8	9	9	9	\$43
Family Unification Program (HUD) /a	77	76	78	81	83	86	88	\$416
Missing and Exploited Children (DoJ) /a	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	\$37
Children's Advocacy Centers (DoJ) /a	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	\$16
Prosecution of Child Abuse (DoJ) /a	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>\$8</u>
Total, Child Welfare programs	\$3,489	\$4,192	\$4,749	\$5,107	\$5,544	\$6,006	\$6,498	\$27,905
Shaw Block Grant Level /a			\$4,145	\$4,308	\$4,471	\$4,631	\$4,789	\$22,344
<i>Difference</i>			-\$604	-\$799	-\$1,073	-\$1,375	-\$1,709	-\$5,561
<i>Percent lost</i>			-13%	-16%	-19%	-23%	-26%	-20%

FY 1994 figures are actual outlays. All other Figures are based on Administration baseline projections.

/a Assumes all funds outlay in the year they are appropriated.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU

Administration on Children, Youth and Families

With an annual budget of over \$4 billion, the Children's Bureau works with State and local agencies to develop programs to assist America's children and their families.

Established in 1912, the Bureau then addressed such issues as child labor, maternal and child health and juvenile delinquency. Today, the Agency, located in the United States Department of Health and Human Services' Administration for Children and Families, focuses on:

- ◆ ***strengthening troubled families and helping them stay together;***
- ◆ ***improving State and local child welfare services;***
- ◆ ***finding permanent homes for children who cannot remain in their own homes;***
- ◆ ***improving child welfare systems and the skills and quality of staff; and***
- ◆ ***improving the quality and availability of child care services.***

The Children's Bureau administers four entitlement programs, two formula grant programs, one block grant program and five discretionary grant programs. The formula grant programs, the block grant program and each of the entitlement programs has its own legislatively mandated matching requirements and formulas for allocation and all require that the funds go to and be administered only by the State child welfare agency or in some programs, Indian Tribes or Tribal organizations. The State agency can have agreements and contracts with other public agencies and with private agencies for provision of appropriate services. The Administration for Children and Families policy requires a 25 percent match from the grantees for all discretionary grant projects other than research.

For additional information, write or telephone:

***Children's Bureau, ACYF
P.O. Box 1182
Washington, D.C. 20013
Tel: (202) 205-8618***

ENTITLEMENT PROGRAMS

1. Title IV-E Foster Care

Authorizing Legislation: Section 470, Title IV-E of the Social Security Act, as amended.

FY 1993 Appropriation: \$2,610,050,000

FY 1994 Appropriation: \$2,605,500,000

<u>FY</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Avg. Monthly Number of Children</u>
1992	\$2,223,668,000	221,045
1991	\$2,334,097,000	202,687
1990	\$1,200,061,000	173,152
1989	\$1,386,508,000	156,658
1988	\$ 658,178,000	132,757

Purpose:

This program provides funds to States to assist with: the costs of foster care maintenance for eligible children; administrative costs to manage the program; and training for staff, for foster parents and for private agency staff. The purpose of the program is to help States provide proper care for children who need placement outside their homes, in a foster family home or an institution.

This program is an open-ended entitlement program. Federal financial participation in State expenditures for foster care maintenance is provided at the Medicaid match rate for medical assistance payments, which varies among States from 50 percent to 78 percent. Monthly payments to families and institutions made on behalf of foster children also vary from State to State. Federal financial participation is made at an open-ended 50 percent match rate for State administrative expenditures and at an open-ended 75 percent for State training expenditures.

ENTITLEMENT PROGRAMS

2. Title IV-E Adoption Assistance

Authorizing Legislation: Section 470, Title IV-E of the Social Security Act, as amended.

FY 1993 Appropriation: \$243,964,000

FY 1994 Appropriation: \$317,400,000

<u>FY</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Avg. Monthly Number of Children</u>
1992	\$201,861,000	66,500
1991	\$189,832,000	54,818
1990	\$124,855,000	46,444
1989	\$111,744,000	40,920
1988	\$ 88,000,000	34,841

Purpose:

This program provides funds to States to assist in paying maintenance costs for adopted children (AFDC or SSI eligible) with special needs, e.g., children who are older or handicapped. Funds are also used for the administrative costs of managing the program and training staff. The goal of this program is to facilitate the placement of hard to place children in permanent adoptive homes and thus prevent long, inappropriate stays in foster care.

Adoption Assistance is an open-ended entitlement program. Federal financial participation in State maintenance expenditures is provided at the Medicaid match rate for medical assistance payments, which varies among States from 50 percent to 78 percent. State adoption subsidy rates made on behalf of individual children also vary from State to State but may not exceed comparable foster family care rates. State administrative costs are matched at an open-ended 50 percent match rate; training at an open-ended 75 percent match rate.

ENTITLEMENT PROGRAMS

3. Independent Living

Authorizing Legislation: Sections 470 and 477, Title IV-E, of the Social Security Act as amended.

FY 1993 Appropriation: \$70,000,000

FY 1994 Appropriation: \$70,000,000

<u>FY</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
1992	\$70,000,000
1991	\$60,000,000
1990	\$50,000,000
1989	\$45,000,000
1988	\$45,000,000

Purpose:

This program provides services to foster children who are 16 years or older to help them to make the transition to independent living by helping them earn a high school diploma or receive vocational training, receive training in daily living skills such as budgeting, locating housing, career planning and job finding; or otherwise make the transition to independent living.

This is an entitlement program with a fixed funding level. Funds are awarded to States in the form of grants. Each State is eligible to receive a portion of the funds appropriated that is equal to each State's proportion of the national total of foster children that received maintenance payments under the IV-E Foster Care program in fiscal year 1984. States are required to provide a 50 percent match for the funds over their share of \$45,000,000.

ENTITLEMENT PROGRAMS

4. Family Preservation and Support Services

Authorizing Legislation: *Section 430, Title IV-B, Subpart 2, of the Social Security Act as amended by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993*

FY 1994 Appropriation: *\$60,000,000*

Purpose:

To encourage and enable "each State to develop and establish, or expand, and to operate a program of family preservation services and community based family support services."

"Family preservation services" typically are activities to assist families in crisis, often families where a child is at imminent risk of being placed in out-of-home care because of abuse and/or neglect.

"Family support services" are primarily preventive activities with the aim of increasing the ability of families to successfully nurture their children, most often provided at the local level by community-based organizations.

State allotments are based on the number of children in the States who received food stamps in the previous three years.

Grants may also be made to Indian Tribes which qualify under the allotment formula; no Tribe may be funded if its allotment is less than \$10,000.

Authorizations

\$ 60 million in FY 1994

\$150 million in FY 1995

\$225 million in FY 1996

\$240 million in FY 1997

\$255 million (or \$240 million increased by the FY 1998 inflation percentage, whichever is greater) in FY 1998.

FORMULA GRANT PROGRAMS

1. Child Welfare Services

Authorizing Legislation: *Section 420, Title IV-B, Subpart 1, of the Social Security Act as amended*

FY 1993 Appropriation: \$294,624,000

FY 1994 Appropriation: \$294,624,000

<u>FY</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
1992	\$273,911,000
1991	\$273,911,000
1990	\$252,647,751
1989	\$246,679,000
1988	\$239,350,000

Purpose:

This program helps State public welfare agencies improve their child welfare services with the goal of keeping families together. State services include preventive intervention, so that, if possible, children will not have to be removed from their homes; services to develop alternative placements like foster care or adoption if children cannot remain at home; and reunification so that children can return home if at all possible.

Funds are distributed to States in the form of grants. Each State receives a base amount of \$70,000. Additional funds are distributed in proportion to the State's population of children under age 21 multiplied by the complement of the State's average per capita income. The State match requirement is 25 percent.

All States are eligible to receive a share of the first \$141 million appropriated for Child Welfare Services. However, as an incentive to States, only those States which have implemented the specific protections for children contained in P.L. 96-272, the Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980, are eligible to share in any amount appropriated for this program in excess of \$141 million.

Small amounts of the basic grant and the incentive monies are available to Indian Tribes and Tribal Organizations which meet the requirements.

DISCRETIONARY GRANT PROGRAMS

1. Adoption Opportunities

Legislative Authority: **Section 205 of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act of 1978, as amended.**

FY 1993 Appropriation: **\$12,459,520**

FY 1994 Appropriation: **\$12,163,000**

<u>FY</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
1992	\$12,687,000
1991	\$12,687,000
1990	\$6,763,203
1989	\$6,027,000
1988	\$5,000,000

Purpose:

The Adoption Opportunities program eliminates barriers to adoption and helps to find permanent families for children who would benefit by adoption, particularly children with special needs. The five major program areas, as mandated by the legislation, are: (1) the development and implementation of a national adoption and foster care data gathering and analysis system; (2) the development and implementation of a national adoption information exchange system; (3) the development and implementation of an adoption training and technical assistance program; (4) increasing the placements in adoptive families of minority children who are in foster care and have the goal of adoption with a special emphasis on recruitment of minority families; and (5) post-legal adoption services for families who have adopted children with special needs.

DISCRETIONARY GRANT PROGRAMS

2. Child Welfare Training

Legislative Authority: *Section 426 of Title IV of the Social Security Act, as amended.*

FY 1993 Appropriation: \$4,441,184

FY 1994 Appropriation: \$4,441,000

<u>FY</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
1992	\$3,559,000
1991	\$3,559,000
1990	\$3,646,844
1989	\$3,696,000
1988	\$3,660,000

Purpose:

Discretionary grants are awarded to public and private non-profit institutions of higher learning to develop and improve education/training programs and resources for child welfare service providers. These grants upgrade the skills and qualifications of child welfare workers through their participation, full-time or part-time, in programs focused specifically on child welfare services.

DISCRETIONARY GRANT PROGRAMS

3. Child Welfare Research and Demonstration

Legislative Authority: *Section 426 of Title IV of the Social Security Act, as amended.*

FY 1993 Appropriation: *\$6,479,744*

FY 1993 Appropriation: *\$6,467,000*

<u>FY</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
<i>1992</i>	<i>\$6,652,000</i>
<i>1991</i>	<i>\$7,807,000</i>
<i>1990</i>	<i>\$7,517,000</i>
<i>1989</i>	<i>\$4,976,500</i>
<i>1988</i>	<i>\$5,338,000</i>

Purpose:

The Child Welfare Research and Demonstration program strengthens the family as the primary agent responsible for the developmental needs of children and youth. The Administration for Children, Youth and Families funds research, demonstration, dissemination, utilization and technical assistance activities in four basic areas: child welfare, child care, youth development, and child and family development. The resources budgeted for these four areas address the needs and problems confronting some of the most vulnerable children and families in the country: children in foster care, children in need of adoptive homes, children from poor families who require child care, and vulnerable youth who are runaways or homeless.

DISCRETIONARY GRANT PROGRAMS

4. Temporary Child Care and Crisis Nurseries

Legislative Authority: *Temporary Child Care for Handicapped Children and Crisis Nurseries Act of 1986.*

FY 1993 Appropriation: \$11,941,696

FY 1994 Appropriation: \$11,942,000

<u>FY</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
1992	\$11,055,000
1991	\$11,055,000
1990	\$8,327,750
1989	\$4,940,000
1988	\$4,940,000

Purpose:

This program is intended to demonstrate the effectiveness of assisting States to provide temporary non-medical child care for children with special needs to alleviate social, emotional and financial stress among children and the families of such children and to provide crisis nurseries for children who are abused and neglected, at risk of abuse and neglect or who are in families receiving child protective services.

DISCRETIONARY GRANT PROGRAMS

5. Abandoned Infants Assistance Program

Legislative Authority: *Section 104 of the Abandoned Infants Assistance Act of 1988*

FY 1993 Appropriation: *\$13,562,624*

FY 1994 Appropriation: *\$14,563,000*

<u>FY</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
1992	\$12,557,000
1991	\$12,557,000
1990	\$9,867,000
1989	0
1988	0

Purpose:

Grants are made to public and nonprofit private entities for development, implementation and operation of projects to demonstrate how to (1) prevent abandonment; (2) identify and address needs of abandoned infants, especially those with AIDS; (3) assist these children to reside with their natural families if possible, or in foster care; (4) recruit, train and retain foster parents; (5) carry out residential care programs for abandoned children and children with AIDS; (6) establish programs of respite care for families and foster families; (7) recruit and train health and social services personnel to work with families, foster families and residential care staff.

DRAFT**U.S. Department of Health and Human Services****RESPONSE: NGA Resolution on Child Care**

SUMMARY: The policy statement highlights the governor's belief that the expansion of quality child care opportunities is vital to the economic growth of the nation and critical for the well being of the Nation's children and families. The resolution states that the Child Care and Development Block Grant is a highly successful program which has substantially increased the supply and quality of child care services for low-income families. They recommend: moving to a more seamless system by incorporating all federal child care programs into a single system using the CCDBG as the foundation, increasing flexibility to the states, providing additional funds for automation and coordination and using state standards for child care.

HHS POSITION:

Over the past year the Administration has worked to ensure increased resources for child care, streamlined operations, increased our technical assistance to the states, and provided more flexibility to the states:

- o The President's budget for the last two years included increases for child care. Our welfare reform package included funds to continue the child care guarantee for families moving towards self-sufficiency and an increase of \$1.5 billion for working poor families.

- o We have streamlined our operations, replacing multiple offices with a single administrative structure, the Child Care Bureau, at the federal level.

- o We proposed new rules that would provide states flexibility in how they spend their child care dollars.

- o We convened the states to share promising practices around key issues such as: ensuring health and safety in child care, infant care and school age care.

SUGGESTED RESPONSE:

HHS believe that any legislative proposal for child care should include and build upon core elements in the Child Care and Development Block Grant. We are interested in working with the Congress and the Governor's on consolidation efforts that would build on the following principles:

A targeted child care fund should be available to support families who are working, in training or education, and children in need of protective services.

Minimum health and safety protections for child in child care must be assured.

Continuity of care for children should be provided.

Parents must be able to choose quality child care from a range of options, including in-home care, family child care and center-based care.

Consumer education must be provide in order to encourage informed choices.

Mechanisms should be in place to build the supply and improve the quality of child care.

Provisions should be made to encourage community input in planning and linkages between child care and other agencies.

CHILD CARE
HR - 28

The governors are recommending that the Child Care Development Block Grant (CCDBG), which distributes funds to states to provide child care services for low-income families, as well as support activities to improve the overall quality and supply of child care in the state, be reauthorized with the following modifications:

- . Create a seamless child care system. Incorporate all of the federal child-care programs and establish the CCDBG as the foundation for a seamless system. This system - operated by the states - would consolidate programs such as Title IV-A, Title XX, and programs for "at-risk" children with the CCDBG to form a single system.
- . Increase state flexibility. States will be given the flexibility to pay providers less than the local market rate when qualified care is available and / or when the local market rate has artificially inflated child-care prices. States would also be given flexibility in setting different limits for categories of child-care.
- . Improve program administration. In order to reduce administrative costs, the federal government would enhance funding to automate child-care tracking and payment systems.
- . Use state standard. The states would be required to comply with health and safety standards as prescribed under state law, not federal law.

CONCERNS:

Create a seamless child care system. Which programs will be consolidated?

State Flexibility. What will be the criteria for determining rates?

HHS SUGGESTED RESPONSE:

Any legislative proposal for child care should include and build upon core elements in the Child Care and Development Block Grant. We are interested in working with the Congress and the Governor's on consolidation efforts that would build on the following principles:

- A TARGETED CHILD CARE FUND
- MINIMUM HEALTH AND SAFETY PROTECTIONS
- CONTINUITY OF CARE
- CHOICE OF CHILD CARE
- CONSUMER EDUCATION
- MECHANISMS TO BUILD SUPPLY AND IMPROVE QUALITY
- COMMUNITY INPUT IN PLANNING

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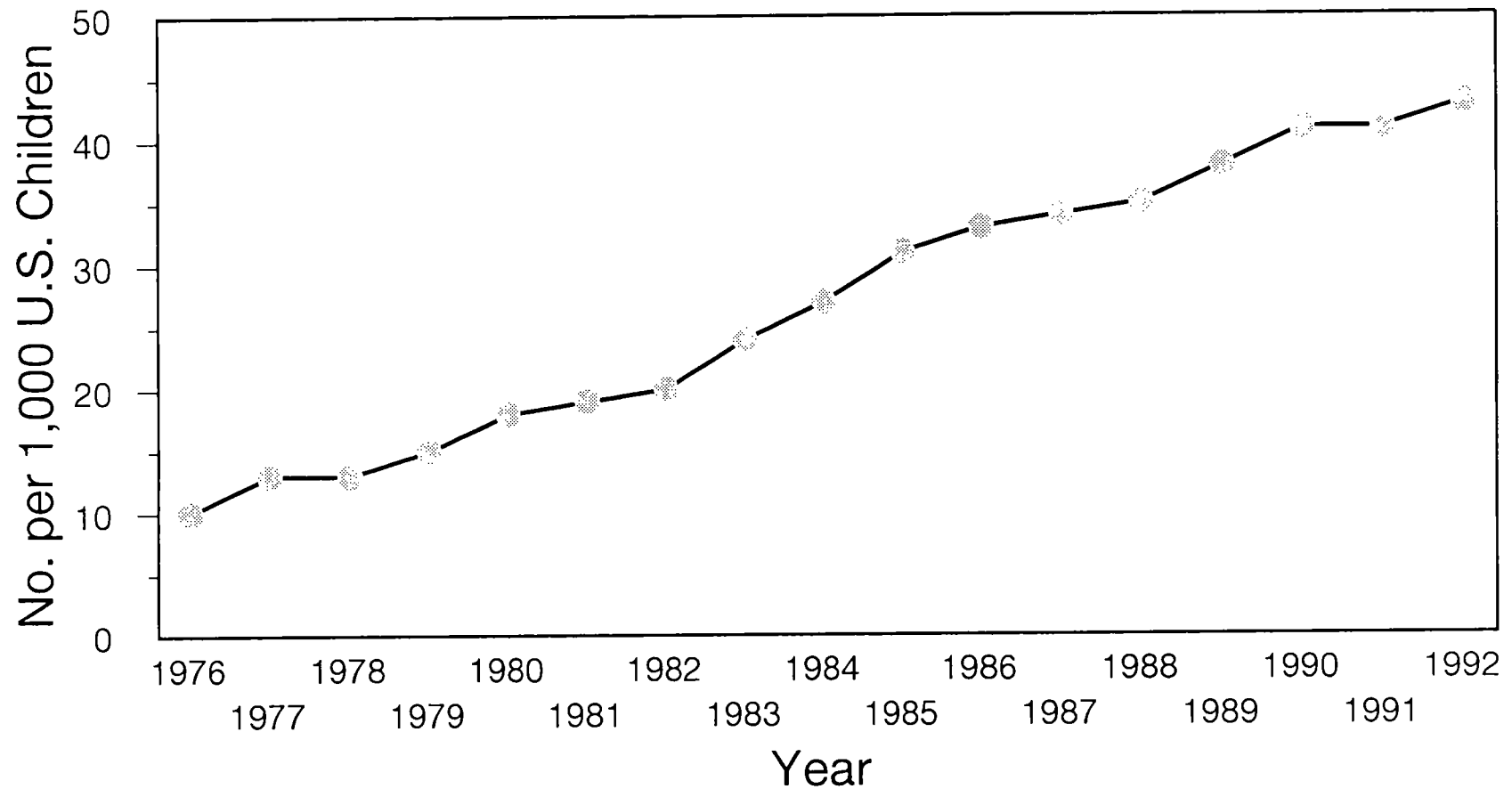
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DATA

Divider Title: _____

Trend in Child Reporting Rates



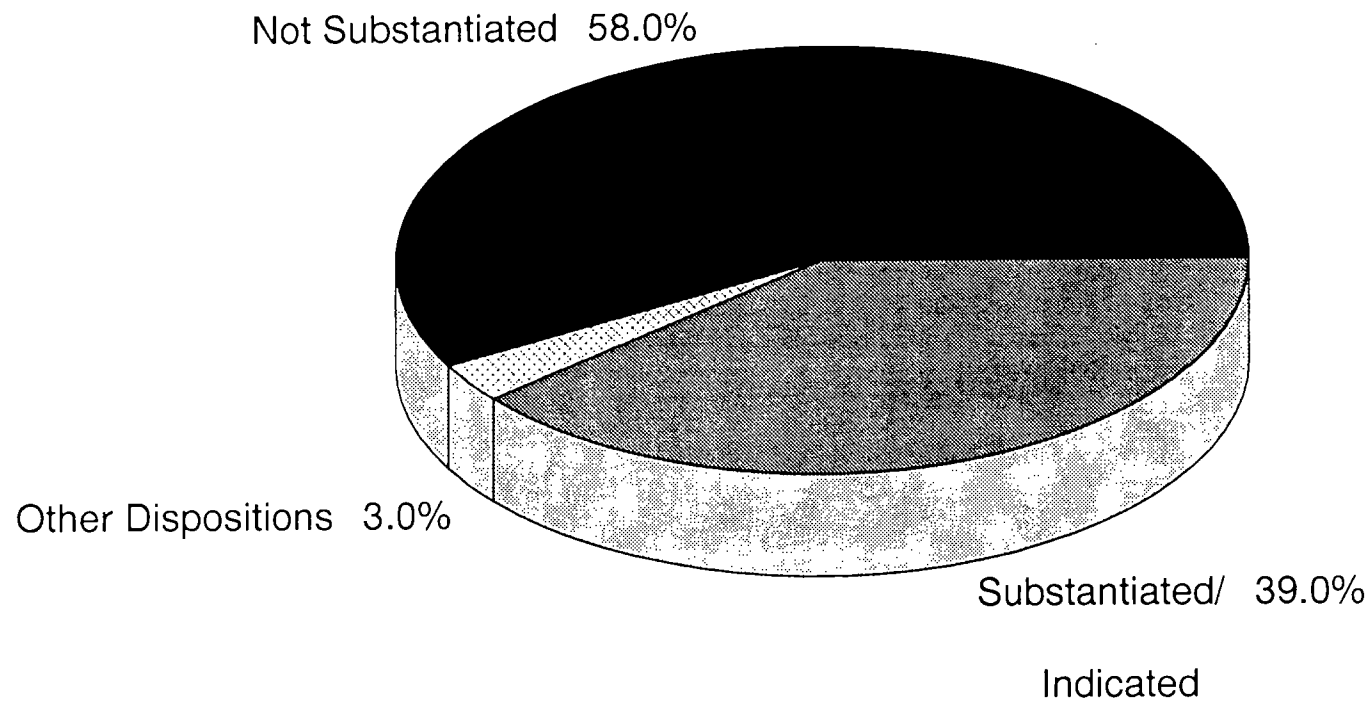
Source: NCANDS

P62 MS1027D

Children by Disposition

(43 States Reporting)

(Total Number of Children=2,115,901)



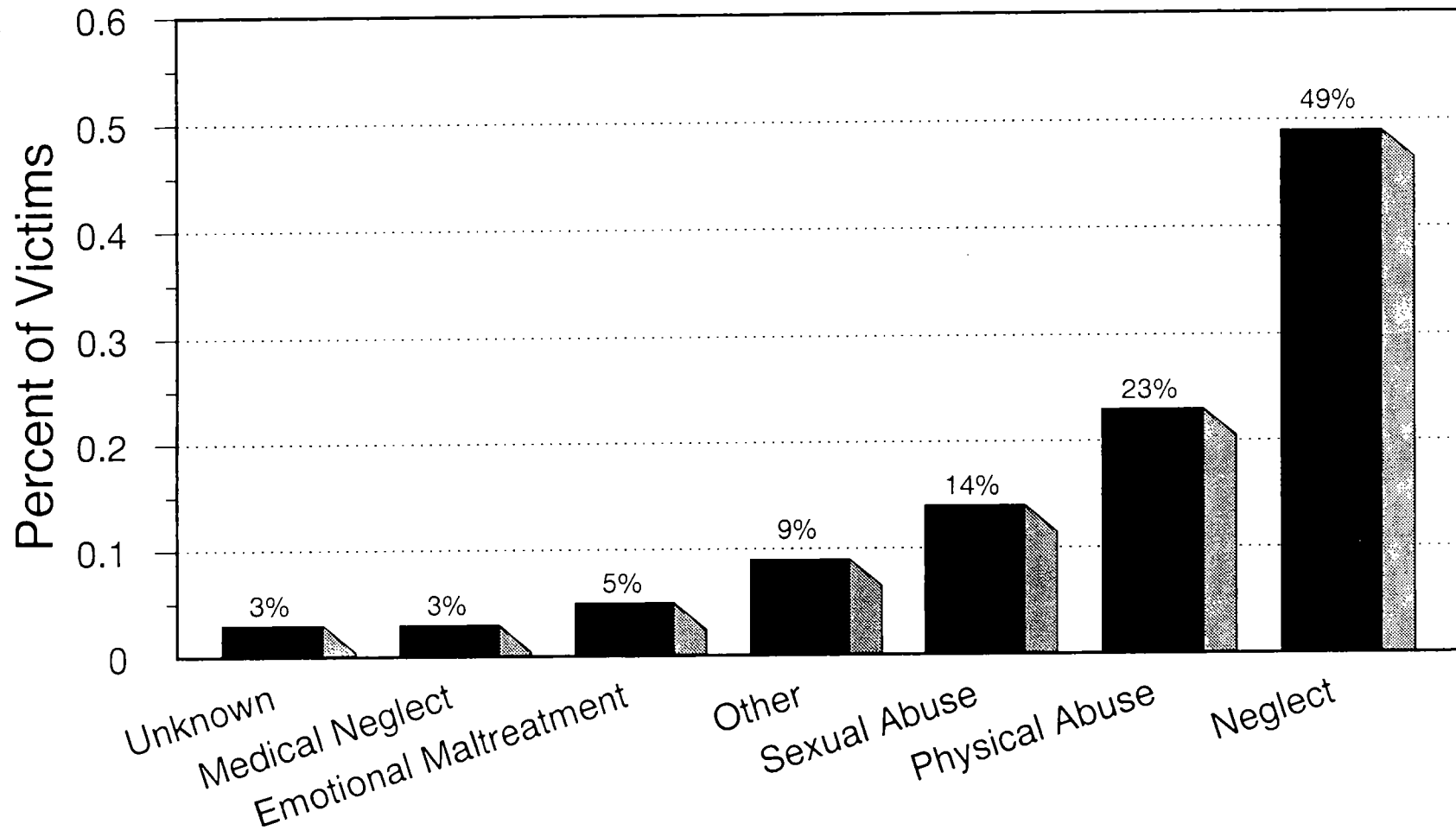
Source: NCANDS

P62 MS1027E

Victims by Type of Maltreatment

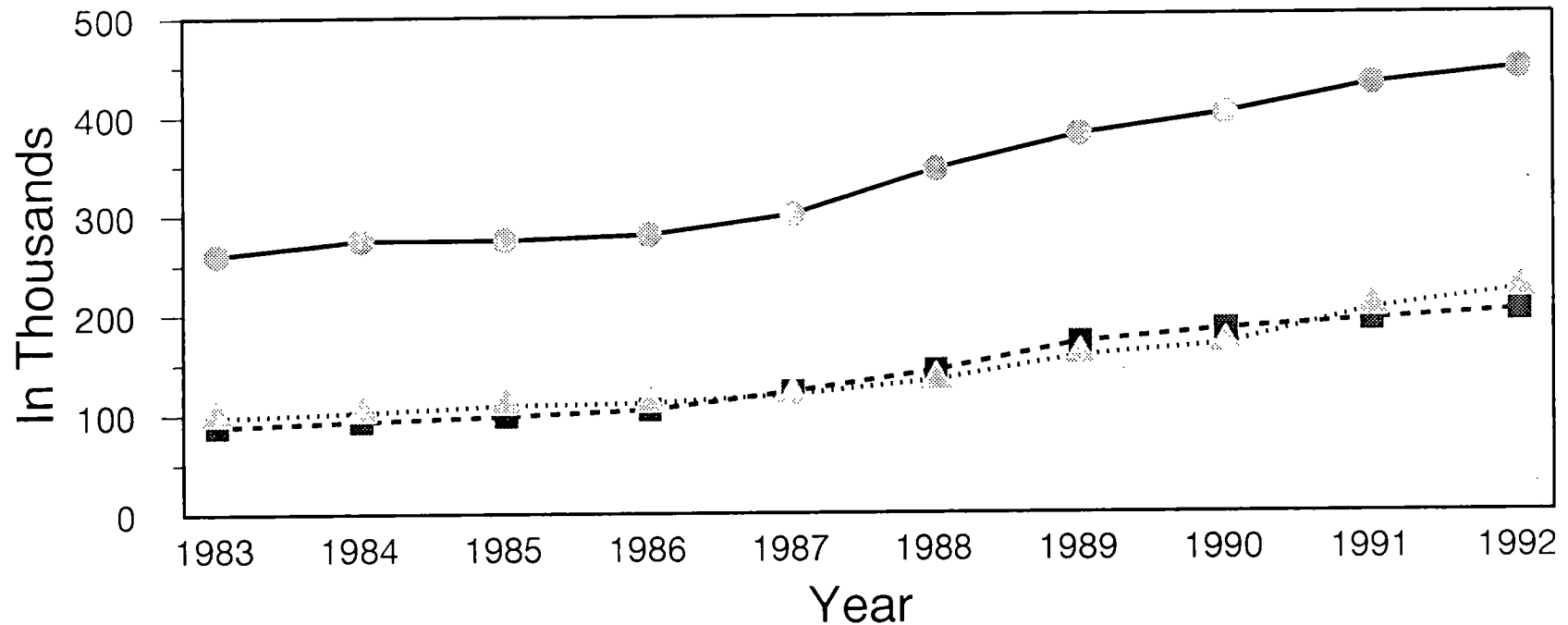
(49 States Reporting)

(Total Number of Victims=918,263)



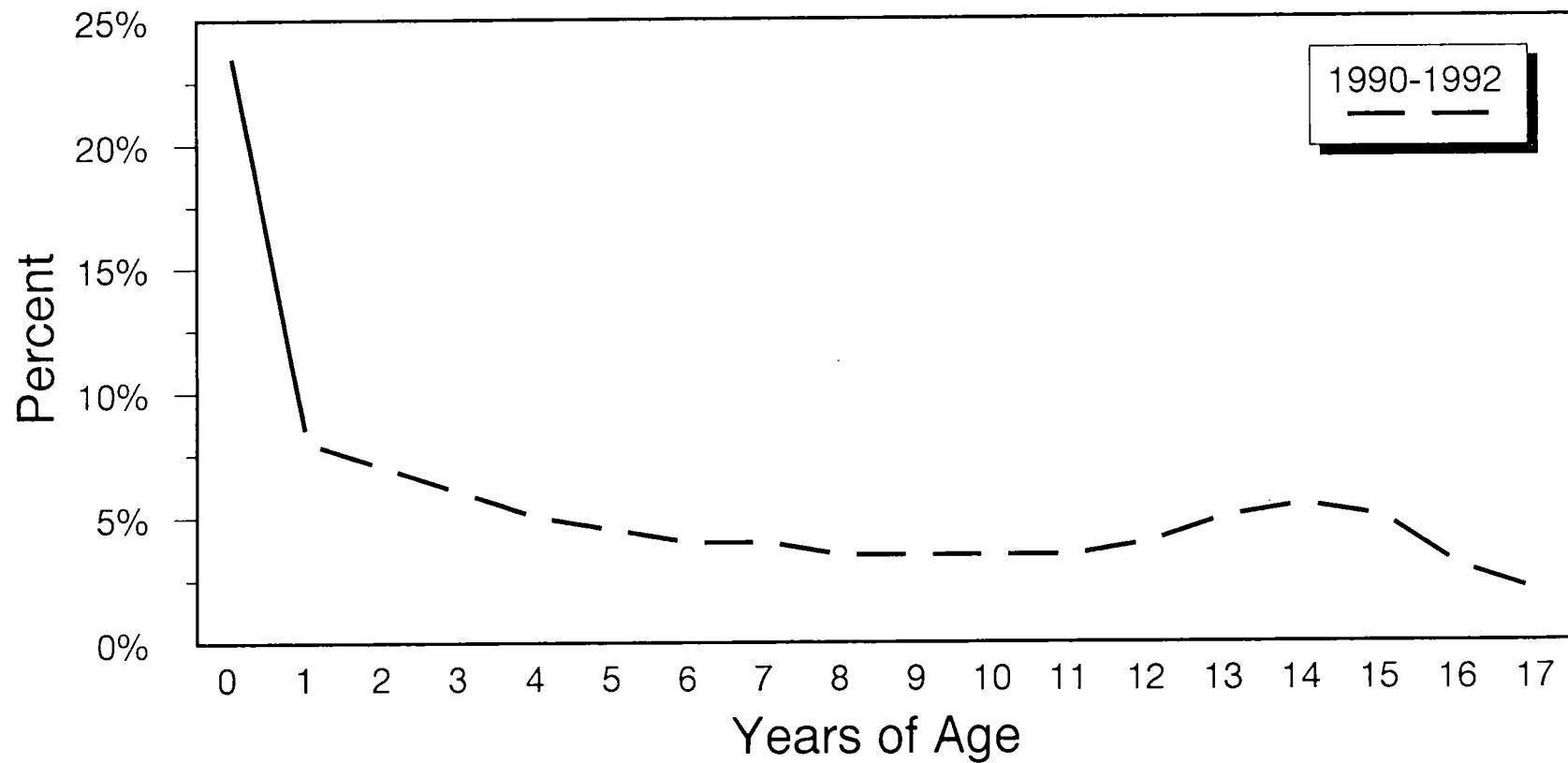
Foster Care Census per Year

Five State Archive Counts, VCIS, and IV-E

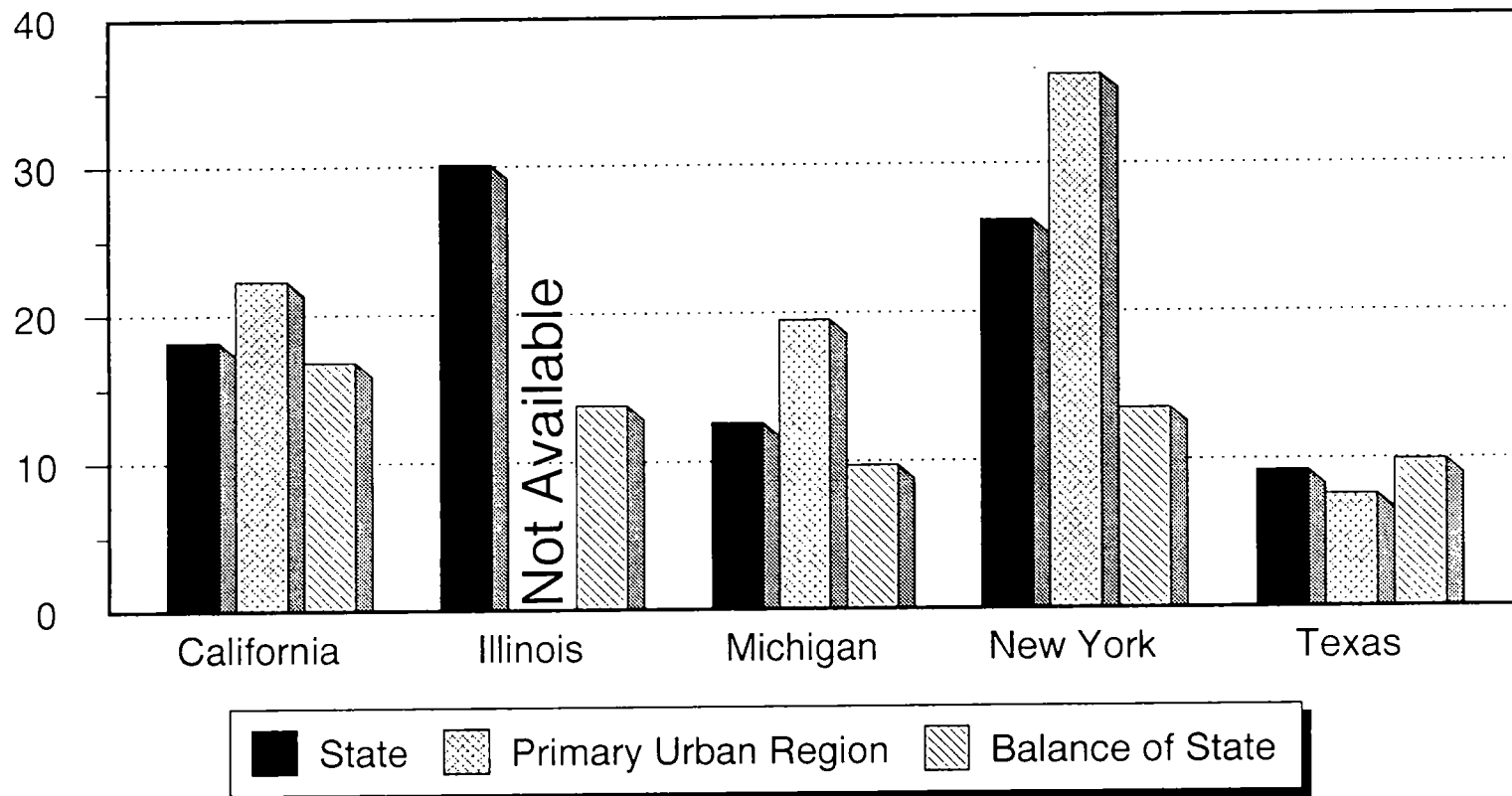


VCIS National Estimate Archive Counts IV-E Children

Distribution of Age at First Admission to Foster Care

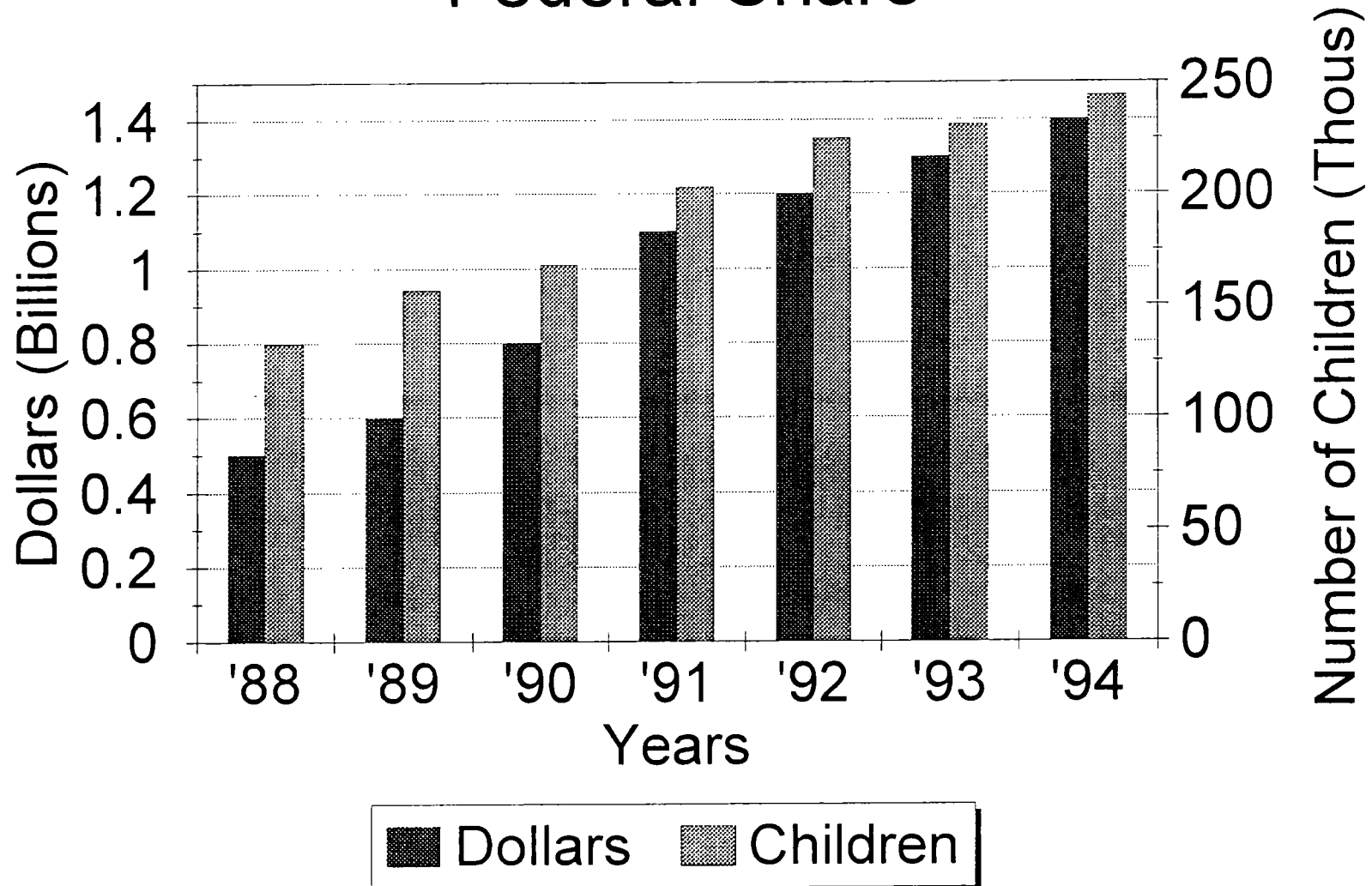


Median Duration (in months) of First Placement Spell by Region



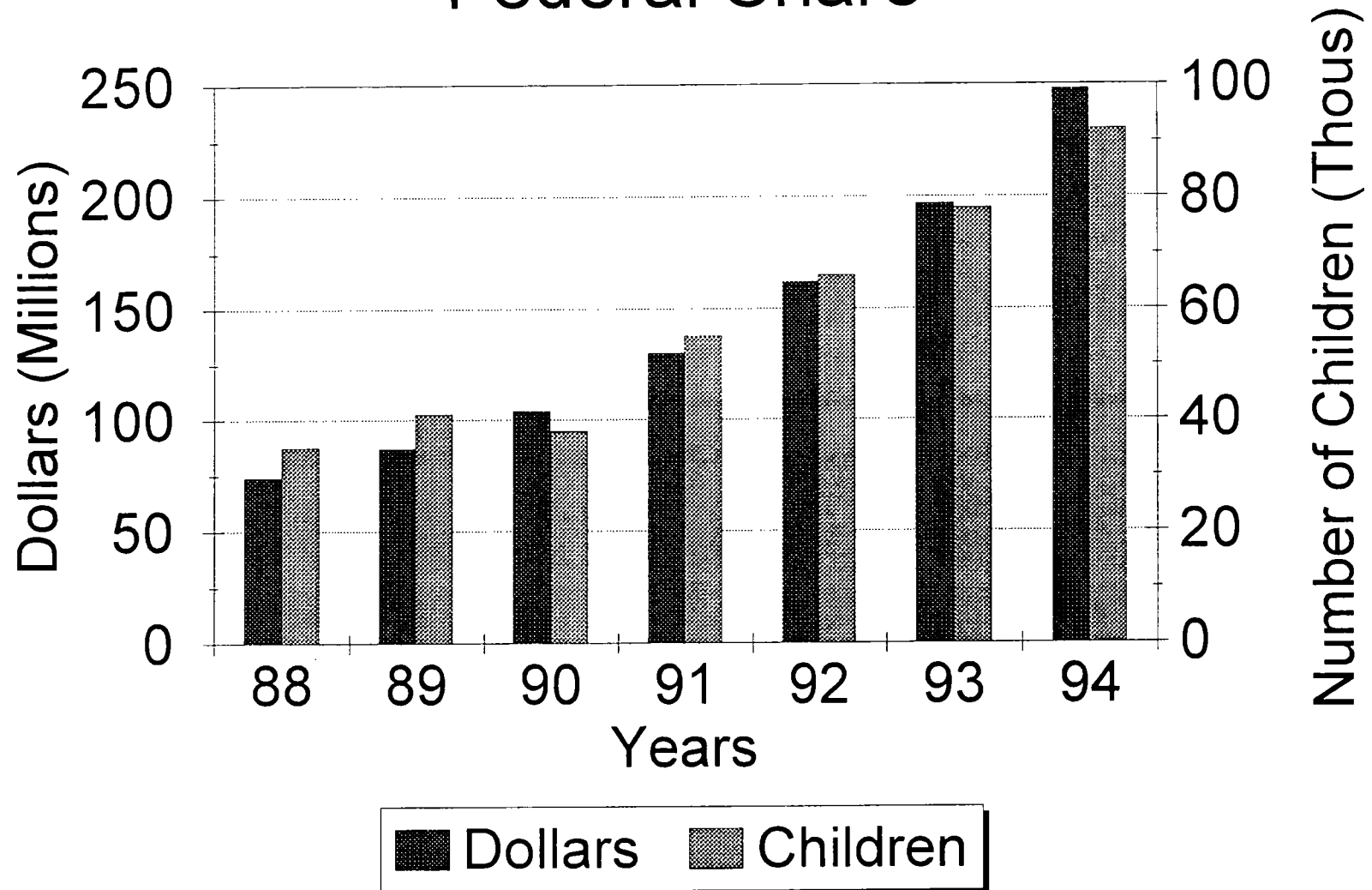
IV-E Foster Care Payments

Federal Share



VI-E AA Payments

Federal Share



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PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Divider Title: _____

ADOPTION OPPORTUNITIES PROGRAM

The Adoption Opportunities Program was authorized by the Congress in section 205 of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act of 1978. The appropriation for the program in Fiscal Year 1994 was \$12,163,000.

PROGRAM PURPOSES: The purposes of the Act are to eliminate barriers to adoption and to find permanent families for children who would benefit from adoption, particularly children in the child welfare system. The legislation mandates:

- The operation of a national adoption and foster care data gathering and analysis system, and the development of a national adoption information exchange system, which helps to match children waiting to be adopted with families waiting to adopt.
- The development and implementation of an adoption training and technical assistance program.
- Increasing the placement of minority children waiting in the foster care system, with an emphasis on the recruitment of minority families.
- Providing post legal adoption services for families who have adopted children with special needs.

CURRENT NEED: As of 1990, there were 69,000 children in the foster care system with a goal of adoption. Of these, approximately 20,000 were legally free and waiting for families. That same year, 17,000 children had their adoptions finalized. Given the dramatic need reflected in these figures, the effort to find families for these children must be escalated.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS: This program has allowed the Federal Government to exercise a leadership role with the States in facilitating the adoption of children with special needs. Among the initiatives supported by the program are:

- Grants to public and private agencies focusing on the development of successful models for the recruitment of families, especially for minority children, the provision of post legal adoption services, support for parent groups, and the development of training curricula.
- The development of the first national database on children in out-of-home care.
- National and regional leadership conferences that build the capacity of public and private agencies to facilitate the adoption of minority and special needs children.
- Funding of the National Adoption Exchange, the Adoption Clearinghouse, the National Resource Center for Special Needs Adoption and support for the Interstate Compact on Adoption and Medical Assistance.

Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act
(P.L. 93-247, as amended)

The Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) provides national leadership to the field in the development of knowledge, data and best practices related to child abuse and neglect prevention, identification, intervention and treatment. Activities authorized by CAPTA include:

- **Generating knowledge by funding research, evaluation, demonstration and service improvement projects.** Grants are awarded on a competitive basis to State and local organizations nationwide.
- **Collecting national data about the scope and nature of child maltreatment.**
- **Facilitating information dissemination and exchange, and supporting the education of professionals in the field through the funding of the National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information and two national resource centers.**
- **Assisting States to meet their responsibilities for the prevention of and intervention in cases of child abuse and neglect.**

The *Basic State Grant* provides assistance in developing, strengthening, and implementing child abuse and neglect prevention and treatment programs, with special emphasis on State child protective service agency improvements.

The *Medical Neglect/Disabled Infants State Grant* helps states respond to reports of medical neglect, including the withholding of medically indicated treatment from disabled infants with life-threatening conditions.

The *Children's Justice Act Grant* helps States to improve the handling, investigation and prosecution of child abuse and neglect cases, particularly cases of child sexual abuse and exploitation, and suspected child abuse or neglect-related fatalities. Funds for this program are allocated from the Department of Justice's Victims of Crime Fund.

The *Community-Based Family Resource Programs Grant* supports statewide networks of local child abuse and neglect prevention and family resource programs. To receive these funds, States must have established or maintained, in the year prior to the funding request, a trust fund or other funding mechanism that pools Federal, State, and private funds and makes them available for child abuse and neglect prevention and family resource programs.

FY 1995 Funding:

Research, Demonstrations and other Discretionary Activities:	\$15.4 million
Basic State Grant:	\$19.8 million
Medical Neglect Grant:	\$ 3.0 million
Community-Based Family Resource Program:	\$31.4 million
Children's Justice Act Grant:	\$ 8.5 million (Victims of Crime Fund)

ABANDONED INFANTS PROJECTS

90-CB-0003 (Drugs/HIV)

Georgia Department of
Human Resources
Division of Family and
Children Services
878 Peachtree Street
Suite 417
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

Service Demonstration (60 mos.)

\$450,000	FY 90
450,000	FY 91
450,000	FY 92
450,000	FY 93
450,000	FY 94

Gerald Gouge, MSW, Principal Investigator
(404) 894-5672
Donna P. Carson, MSW, Project Director
(404) 616-7732 or 616-4924
(404) 525-2208 (FAX)

90-CB-0004 (Drugs/HIV)

Hahnemann University
Broad and Vine Streets
Mail Stop 404
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102

Service Demonstration (60 mos.)

\$450,000	FY 90
450,000	FY 91
450,000	FY 92
450,000	FY 93
450,000	FY 94
69,997	FY 94 Supp.

Michael Spence, MD, Principal Investigator
(215) 246-5420
Penny Ettinger, Program Coordinator
(215) 246-5426
Maria Frontera, Project Director
(215) 557-2110
557-2100 (FAX)

SPARK Program
201 No. Broad Street
MS 976
Philadelphia, PA (215)
19107

90-CB-0005 (Drugs/HIV)

Children's Mercy Hospital
24th at Gillham Road
Kansas City, Missouri 64108

Service Demonstration (60 mos.)

\$449,395	FY 90
499,645	FY 91
449,869	FY 92
450,000	FY 93
69,279	FY 94 Supp.
69,279	FY 94 Supp.

Alice Kitchen, LMSW, Prin. Investigator
(816) 234-3670
Oneta Templeton McMann, ACSW, Project Director
(816) 234-3113
(816) 842- 7420 (FAX)

90-CB-0007	(Technology-dependent drug-exposed Infants)	Service Demonstration (60 mos.)
Ken-Crest Centers		\$449,732 FY 90
Children and Family Services		449,976 FY 91
3132 Midvale Avenue		450,000 FY 92
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19129		450,000 FY 93
		450,000 FY 94
Mary Ellen Caffrey, PhD, Principal Investigator		
(215) 844-4620		
(215) 844-4610 (FAX)		

90-CB-0012	(Drugs/HIV)	Service Demonstration (60 mos.)
New York State Department		\$450,000 FY 90
of Social Services		450,000 FY 91
Division of Family and		450,000 FY 92
Children Services		Offset FY 93
40 N. Pearl Street		(450,000)
Albany, New York 12243		450,000 FY 94
Patricia Perfetto, Project Director		
(518) 474-3963		
(Project site:		
Brooklyn, NY 11203		

90-CB-0013	(Drugs/HIV)	Service Demonstration (60 mos.)
Leake & Watts Children's Home		\$399,900 FY 90
Specialized Foster Home Program		399,900 FY 91
487 S. Broadway, 2nd Floor		20,000 FY 91 Supp.
Yonkers, New York 10705		47,475 FY 91 Supp.
		450,000 FY 92
Phyllis Gurdin, MSW, Principal Inves.		25,123 FY 92 Supp.
(914) 963-5220 Ext. 123		450,000 FY 93
Pickens Moore, MSW, Project Director		449,982 FY 94
(914) 376-0106		

90-CB-0016	(Drugs/HIV)	Service Demonstration (60 mos.)
Yale University		\$440,147 FY 90
School of Medicine		440,147 FY 91
Child Study Center		57,702 FY 91 Supp.
333 Cedar Street		447,797 FY 92
New Haven, Connecticut 06510		41,963 FY 92 Supp.
		450,000 FY 93
Jean Adnopo, MPH, Project Director		77,720 FY 94 Supp.
(203) 785-2513		450,000 FY 94

90-CB-0017	(Primairly drugs/some HIV)	Service Demonstration (60 mos.)
University of New Mexico		\$448,835 FY 90
School of Medicine		448,835 FY 91
915 Camino de Salud, N.E.		449,875 FY 92
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131		449,875 FY 93
		449,875 FY 94
Andrew Hsi, MD, Principal Investigator		
(505) 272-6843		
Bebeann Bouchard, Project Director		
(505) 272-6843		
(505) 272-6847 (FAX)		

90-CB-0021	(Primarily drugs/some HIV)	Service Demonstration (60 mos.)
Operation PAR, Inc.		\$448,189 FY 90
McCormick Center		448,189 FY 91
10901-C Roosevelt Blvd., #1000		449,928 FY 92
St. Petersburg, Florida 33716		449,960 FY 93
		450,000 FY 94
Randolph Ratliff, MA, Principal Investigator		
(813) 570-5080 Ext. 109		
Lori Evans, Project Director		
(813) 572-6660		
(813) 573-2728 (FAX)		

90-CB-0022	(Drugs/HIV)	Service Demonstration (60 mos.)
San Joaquin County		\$446,191 FY 90
Department of Health Care Services		446,191 FY 91
500 West Hospital Road		450,000 FY 92
French Camp, California 95231		450,000 FY 93
		450,000 FY 94
Frances Hutchins, Project Director		65,305 FY 94 Supp.
(209) 468-3698		
(209) 468-6826 (FAX)		

90-CB-0024	(Drugs/HIV)	Service Demonstration (60 mos.)
Protestant Community Centers, Inc.		\$450,000 FY 90
19 James Street		(14 mos.)
Newark, New Jersey 07102		800,000 FY 92
		450,000 FY 93
Dorothy Knauer, Principal Investigator		450,000 FY 94
(201) 621-2273		
Regina Marshall, Project Director		
(201) 481-2855		
(201) 481-1010 (FAX)		

90-CB-0037 **(HIV only)**

Children's AIDS Network Designed
for Interfaith Involvement (CANDII)
Suite F-116
222 West 21st Street
Norfolk, Virginia 23517

Judy Cash, MEd, Project Director
(804) 640-0929

Service Demonstration
(36 mos.)

\$ 98,191	FY 92
103,084	FY 93
108,255	FY 94

90-CB-0038 **(Primarily drugs/some HIV)**

Kansas Children's Service League
P.O. Box 517
Wichita, Kansas 67201

Larry Brown, MSW, Project Director
(316) 942-4261

Service Demonstration
(36 mos.)

\$222,660	FY 92
231,557	FY 93
240,829	FY 94

90-CB-0039 **(Drugs/HIV)**

Bienvenidos Children's Center
421 South Glendora Avenue
West Covina, California 91790

Jerome Sigler, PhD, Principal Investigator
(818) 919-3364
Lorraine Lima, MS, Project Director
(818) 919-3364

Service Demonstration
(36 mos.)

\$420,623	FY 92
437,447	FY 93
432,944	FY 94

90-CB-0040 **(HIV only)**

Casa de Esperanza, Inc.
P. O. Box 66581
Houston, Texas 77006

Sister Kathleen Foster
(713) 529-0639
(713) 529-9179 (FAX)

Service Demonstration
(36 mos.)

\$102,452	FY 92
102,452	FY 93
102,452	FY 94

90-CB-0041 (Drugs/HIV)

Society for Seamen's Children
25 Hyatt Street, 5th Floor
Staten Island, New York 10301

Service Demonstration
(36 mos.)

\$257,730	FY 92
283,500	FY 93
311,818	FY 94

Michael Marks
(718) 447-7740
(718) 720-2321 (FAX)

90-CB-0042 (Drugs/HIV)

Texas Department of Protective
and Regulatory Services
Protective Services for Children
P.O. Box 149030
Austin, Texas 78714-9030

Service Demonstration
(60 mos.)

\$450,000	FY 90
450,000	FY 91
450,000	FY 92
450,000	FY 93
70,000	FY 94 Supp.
450,000	FY 94

Judith S. Evans, PhD, Principal Investigator
(512) 450-3746
Miriam von Born, Project Director
(512) 834-3752
(Project site:
Project MPPACT
6434 Maple Ave
Dallas, Texas 75235
Carol Gardner, MSSW, Project Director
(214) 350-9711 Ext. 2057

90-CB-0043 (Drugs/HIV)

Florida International University
Institute for Children and
Families at Risk
Department of Social Work
North Miami Campus
Miami, Florida 33181

Service Demonstration
(60 mos.)

\$449,999	FY 90
449,999	FY 91
449,766	FY 92
449,766	FY 93
449,766	FY 94

Scott Briar, PhD, Principal Investigator
(305) 940-5885
Shirley Cook, Project Director
(305) 948-4584

90-CB-0044	(Drugs/HIV)	Service Demonstration (60 mos.)
Foundation for Children with AIDS, Inc.		\$379,983 FY 90
1800 Columbus Avenue		398,628 FY 91
Roxbury, Massachusetts 02119		450,000 FY 92
		450,000 FY 93
		90,000 FY 94 Supp.
Geneva Woodruff, PhD, Princ. Investigator		450,000 FY 94
(617) 442-7442		
(617) 442-1705 (FAX)		

90-CB-0045	(Primarily drugs/some HIV)	Service Demonstration (60 mos.)
Mount St. Joseph-St. Elizabeth		\$379,896 FY 90
100 Masonic Avenue		379,896 FY 91
San Francisco, California 94118-4494		59,009 FY 91 Supp.
		450,000 FY 92
Sister Estala Morales, MSW, Proj. Dir.		246,877 FY 93
Joanna Chestnut, Admin. Ass't.		(offset \$172,542)
(415) 567-9121 Ext. 213		450,000 FY 94
(415) 567-8370		

90-CB-0046	(Drugs/HIV)	Service Demonstration (72 mos.)
Maryland State Department of		\$325,677 FY 91
Human Resources		325,677 FY 92
311 West Saratoga Street		449,970 FY 93
Room 931		450,000 FY 94
Baltimore, Maryland 21201		
Victor Groze, PhD, Principal Investigator		
(319) 335-1250		
Calvin Street, Project Director		
(410) 333-0212		
Angela Rave, Project Coordinator		
(410) 333-0206		

90-CB-0047 (Drugs/HIV)

Illinois State Department of
Children and Family Services
406 East Monroe Street
Springfield, Illinois 62701

Service Demonstration
(72 mos.)
\$449,383 FY 91
449,383 FY 92
450,000 FY 93
(450,000 offset FY 94)

Glenanne Farrington, Principal Investigator
(217) 524-2404
Debra Bridgeforth, MA, Project Director
(312) 814-4111
(312) 814-5486 (FAX)
[100 W. Randolph, Suite 6-200
Chicago, IL 60601]

90-CB-0048 (Drugs/HIV)

Children's Hospital
219 Bryant Street
Buffalo, New York 14222

Service Demonstration
(72 mos.)
\$450,000 FY 91
450,000 FY 92
450,000 FY 93
450,000 FY 94

Carl Cook, Project Administrator
(716) 878-7624
Karen Blount, RN, Principal Investigator
(716) 878-7908
Kytia Balcarek, MD, Project Director
(716) 878-7908

90-CB-0049 (Drugs/HIV)

New Jersey State Department
of Human Services
50 East State Street
CN 717
Trenton, New Jersey 08625

Service Demonstration
(72 mos.)
\$450,000 FY 91
450,000 FY 92
450,000 FY 93
450,000 FY 94

Michael C. Tomaszewicz, Program Development
(609) 292-5767
Juliet Borgensen, Project Director
(201) 977-4000
(201) 977-8942 (FAX)
(NJ Dept. of Family and
Youth Services
Northern Regional Offices
100 Hamilton Plaza, 7th Floor
Patterson, NJ 07050)

90-CB-0050 (Primarily drugs/some HIV)	Service Demonstration
	(72 mos.)
Delaware Department of Health	\$304,623 FY 91
and Social Services	304,623 FY 92
Division of Alcoholism, Drug Abuse	337,220 FY 93
and Mental Health	100,000 FY 94
1901 No. DuPont Highway	450,000 FY 94
New Castle, Delaware 19720	

Neil Meisler, Principal Investigator
(302) 577-4461
Bob Klein, Project Director
(302) 577-4468
(302) 577-4468 (FAX)

90-CB-0051 (Drugs/HIV)	Service Demonstration
	(72 mos.)
Massachusetts State Department of	\$328,492 FY 91
Public Health	437,989 FY 92
Division of Perinatal and	446,955 FY 93
Child Health	450,000 FY 94
150 Tremont Street, 4th Floor	
Boston, Massachusetts 02111	

Deborah Klein Walker, EdD, Principal Investigator
(617) 727-3372
Beth Shearer, Project Director
(617) 727-2662
(617) 727-0880 (FAX)

90-CB-0052 (Primarily drugs/some HIV)	Service Demonstration
	(72 mos.)
Child & Family Services of	\$397,000 FY 91
Knox County	397,000 FY 92
114 Dameron Avenue	440,000 FY 93
Knoxville, Tennessee 37917	75,000 FY Supp.
	450,000 FY 94
Judy Pack, MSSW, Project Director	
(615) 525-4794	
(615) 524-4790 (FAX)	

90-CB-0053 **(Drugs/HIV)**

Orange County Social Services
Agency
1055 N. Main Street
Suite 600
Santa Ana, California 927021

Service Demonstration
(72 mos.)

\$358,638 FY 91
358,638 FY 92
450,000 FY 93
68,916 FY 94 Supp.
450,000 FY 94

Sharon Zepel, MSW, Project Director
(714) 704-8500
(714) 937-4861 (FAX)

90-CB-0054 **(Drugs/HIV)**

Tarzana Treatment Center
18646 Oxnard Street
Tarzana, California 91356-1486

Service Demonstration
(36 mos.)

\$449,413 FY 93
449,413

Albert M. Senella, Principal Admin.
(818) 996-1051

90-CB-0055 **(Drugs/HIV)**

Children's Institute International
711 S. New Hampshire Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90005

Service Demonstration
(36 mos.)

\$450,000 FY 93
450,000 FY 94

Tony Walker, Principal Investigator
(213) 385-5100
Denise Godfrey-Pinn, Project Director
(213) 385-5100

90-CB-0056 **(Primarily HIV/some drugs)**

Children's Hospital of New Orleans
200 Henry Clay Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana 70118

Service Demonstration
(36 mos.)

\$346,769 FY 93
392,092 FY 94

Michael Kaiser, MD, Principal Investigator
(504) 524-4611
Beth Scalco, Project Director
(504) 524-4611

90-CB-0057	(Primarily drugs/some HIV)	Service Demonstration (36 mos.)
The Center for Drug-Free Living, Inc.		\$391,356 FY 93
100 W. Columbia Street		85,000 FY 94 Supp.
Orlando, Florida 32806		446,000 FY 94

Donald J. Feulner, DPA, Principal Investigator
(407) 423-6606
Barbara McConnell, Project Director
(407) 423-6606

90-CB-0058	Resource Center (36 mos.)
University of California	\$481,651 FY 91
School of Social Welfare	149,978 FY 92 Supp.
Family Welfare Research Group	497,736 FY 92
Berkeley, California 94704	482,192 FY 93
	600,000 FY 94

Richard Barth, PhD, Principal Investigator
(510) 642-8535
Jeanne Pietrzak, MSW, Project Director
(510) 643-8390
(510) 643-7019 (FAX)

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STATE FACTS

Divider Title: _____

ALABAMA

EFFECTS OF SHAW CHILD PROTECTION BLOCK GRANT

<u>FUNDING FYs 1996-2000:</u> (\$ in millions)	<u>Current</u> <u>Law¹</u>	<u>Shaw</u> <u>Block Grant¹</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Difference</u>	<u>Loss</u>
Alabama	\$169	\$86	-49%	-\$83
U.S. Total	\$27,905	\$22,344	-20%	-\$5,561

¹ Current law levels for state formula grant programs are estimated based on the most recent expenditure data (FY 1994); for other activities, estimates are based on the state's percent share of Title IV-B grants. The Shaw level is based on the state's percent share of FY 1993 expenditures.

BASIC FACTS:

	<u>1993</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>Since 1990</u>	<u>U.S. Total</u>
Children:			
Reported as abused/neglected	40,388	+2.4%	2,936,554
In foster care	3,938	-10.9%	444,110
In Federally subsidized foster care	810	-16.1%	231,048
Receiving Federal Adoptive Subsidies	225	+22.0%	78,112
Died from maltreatment	25		1,028

OTHER ISSUES:

Court Intervention in Child Welfare: The State is operating under a consent decree in the case of *R.C. v. Hornsby*, in which the State has agreed to major improvements with respect to placement prevention, family reunification, and provision of home-based and community-based services for children with disabilities.

State Computer Systems: In 1993, Congress provided that through FY 1996, for every dollar states spend to computerize their child welfare systems, the Federal government will reimburse 75 cents. This essential investment enables states to know where children are placed while in foster care, to know what services these children receive, and to track both the costs and results of these services. In addition, this investment frees workers from processing paper and allows them to work with families. The block grant would force a state to: a) terminate its project, b) scale it back, or c) make up the lost federal funds with state dollars. Currently, 41 states including Alabama have received approval to plan and/or implement an automated system.

Discretionary Grants:

<u>Program</u>	<u>Number of Grants</u>	<u>Total 1994 Funding</u>
CAPTA	1	\$400,000

ALASKA

EFFECTS OF SHAW CHILD PROTECTION BLOCK GRANT

<u>FUNDING FYs 1996-2000:</u> (\$ in millions)	<u>Current Law¹</u>	<u>Shaw Block Grant¹</u>	<u>Percent Difference</u>	<u>Loss</u>
Alaska	\$82	\$55	-33%	-\$27
U.S. Total	\$27,905	\$22,344	-20%	-\$5,561

¹ Current law levels for state formula grant programs are estimated based on the most recent expenditure data (FY 1994); for other activities, estimates are based on the state's percent share of Title IV-B grants. The Shaw level is based on the state's percent share of FY 1993 expenditures.

BASIC FACTS:

	<u>1993</u>	<u>Change Since 1990</u>	<u>U.S. Total</u>
Children:			
Reported as abused/neglected	9,920	+16.6%	2,936,554
In foster care	2,029	-47.3%	444,110
In Federally subsidized foster care	303	-12.8%	231,048
Receiving Federal Adoptive Subsidies	207	+522.6%	78,112
Died from maltreatment	N/A		1,028

OTHER ISSUES:

State Computer Systems: In 1993, Congress provided that through FY 1996, for every dollar states spend to computerize their child welfare systems, the Federal government will reimburse 75 cents. This essential investment enables states to know where children are placed while in foster care, to know what services these children receive and to track both the cost and the results of these services. In addition this investment frees workers from processing paper and allows them to work with families. The block grant would force a state to: a) terminate its project, b) scale it back, or c) make up the lost federal funds with state dollars. Currently, 41 states including Alaska have received approval to plan or implement an automated system.

ARKANSAS

EFFECTS OF SHAW CHILD PROTECTION BLOCK GRANT

<u>FUNDING FYs 1996-2000:</u> (\$ in millions)	<u>Current</u> <u>Law¹</u>	<u>Shaw</u> <u>Block Grant¹</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Difference</u>	<u>Loss</u>
Arkansas	\$194	\$93	-52%	-\$101
U.S. Total	\$27,905	\$22,344	-20%	-\$5,561

¹ Current law levels for state formula grant programs are estimated based on the most recent expenditure data (FY 1994); for other activities, estimates are based on the state's percent share of Title IV-B grants. The Shaw level is based on the state's percent share of FY 1993 expenditures.

BASIC FACTS:

	<u>1993</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>Since 1990</u>	<u>U.S. Total</u>
Children:			
Reported as abused/neglected	25,624	+19.6%	2,936,554
In foster care	2,296	+69.9%	444,110
In Federally subsidized foster care	715	+121.4%	231,048
Receiving Federal Adoptive Subsidies	244	+32.4%	78,112
Died from maltreatment	11		1,028

OTHER ISSUES:

Court Intervention in Child Welfare: The State is operating under two consent decrees: *R.T. v. Patterson* and *Angela R. v. Clinton*, in which the State has agreed to comprehensive child welfare reform. The legislature appropriated funds for implementation which began in 1992.

State Computer Systems: In 1993, Congress provided that through FY 1996, for every dollar states spend to computerize their child welfare systems, the Federal government will reimburse 75 cents. This essential investment enables states to know where children are placed while in foster care, to know what services these children receive, and to track both costs and results of these services. In addition, this investment frees workers from processing paper and allows them to work with families. The block grant would force a state to: a) terminate its project, b) scale it back, or c) make up the lost federal funds with state dollars. Currently, 41 states including Arkansas have received approval to plan and/or implement an automated system.

Discretionary Grants:

<u>Program</u>	<u>Number of Grants</u>	<u>Total 1994 Funding</u>
CAPTA	1	\$138,823
Adoption Opportunities	1	\$98,029

ARIZONA

EFFECTS OF SHAW CHILD PROTECTION BLOCK GRANT

<u>FUNDING FYs 1996-2000:</u> (\$ in millions)	<u>Current</u> <u>Law¹</u>	<u>Shaw</u> <u>Block Grant¹</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Difference</u>	<u>Loss</u>
Arizona	\$323	\$176	-45%	-\$147
U.S. Total	\$27,905	\$22,344	-20%	-\$5,561

¹ Current law levels for state formula grant programs are estimated based on the most recent expenditure data (FY 1994); for other activities, estimates are based on the state's percent share of Title IV-B grants. The Shaw level is based on the state's percent share of FY 1993 expenditures.

BASIC FACTS:

	<u>1993</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>Since 1990</u>	<u>U.S. Total</u>
Children:			
Reported as abused/neglected	51,068	+30.3%	2,936,554
In foster care	4,107	+21.5%	444,110
In Federally subsidized foster care	1,774	+105.0%	231,048
Receiving Federal Adoptive Subsidies	559	+60.3%	78,112
Died from maltreatment	23		1,028

OTHER ISSUES:

State Computer Systems: In 1993, Congress provided that through FY 1996, for every dollar states spend to computerize their child welfare systems, the Federal government will reimburse 75 cents. This essential investment enables states to know where children are placed while in foster care, to know what services these children receive, and to track both the costs and results of these services. In addition, this investment frees workers from processing paper and allows them to work with families. The block grant would force a state to: a) terminate its project, b) scale it back, or c) make up the lost federal funds with state dollars. Currently, 41 states including Arizona have received approval to plan and/or implement an automated system.

Discretionary Grants:

<u>Program</u>	<u>Number of Grants</u>	<u>Total 1994 Funding</u>
CAPTA	2	\$629,171
Adoption Opportunities	3	\$270,060

CALIFORNIA

EFFECTS OF SHAW CHILD PROTECTION BLOCK GRANT

<u>FUNDING FYs 1996-2000:</u> (\$ in millions)	<u>Current</u> <u>Law¹</u>	<u>Shaw</u> <u>Block Grant¹</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Difference</u>	<u>Loss</u>
California	\$5,365	\$4,302	-20%	-\$1,063
U.S. Total	\$27,905	\$22,344	-20%	-\$5,561

¹ Current law levels for state formula grant programs are estimated based on the most recent expenditure data (FY 1994); for other activities, estimates are based on the state's percent share of Title IV-B grants. The Shaw level is based on the state's percent share of FY 1993 expenditures.

BASIC FACTS:

	<u>1993</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>Since 1990</u>	<u>U.S. Total</u>
Children:			
Reported as abused/neglected	455,526	+8.1%	2,936,544
In foster care	88,262	+11.0%	444,110
In Federally subsidized foster care	48,928	+21.5%	231,048
Receiving Federal Adoptive Subsidies	10,638	+93.0%	78,112
Died from maltreatment	49		1,028

OTHER ISSUES:

Court Intervention in Child Welfare: The County of Los Angeles is negotiating settlement of *Timothy J. v. Chaffee*, which will result in better supervision of children while in foster care.

State Computer Systems: In 1993, Congress provided that through FY 1996, for every dollar states spend to computerize their child welfare systems, the Federal government will reimburse 75 cents. This essential investment enables states to know where children are placed while in foster care, to know what services these children receive, and to track both costs and results of these services. In addition, this investment frees workers from processing paper and allows them to work with families. The block grant would force a state to: a) terminate its project, b) scale it back, or c) make up the lost federal funds with state dollars. Currently, 41 states including California have received approval to plan and/or implement an automated system. California has issued contract for \$49.7 million to implement its system.

Discretionary Grants:

<u>Program</u>	<u>Number of Grants</u>	<u>Total 1994 Funding</u>
CAPTA	10	\$2,297,334
Adoption Opportunities	8	\$805,000
Abandoned Infants	7	\$3,416,578

COLORADO

EFFECTS OF SHAW CHILD PROTECTION BLOCK GRANT

<u>FUNDING FYs 1996-2000:</u> (\$ in millions)	<u>Current</u> <u>Law¹</u>	<u>Shaw</u> <u>Block Grant¹</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Difference</u>	<u>Loss</u>
Colorado	\$277	\$249	-10%	-\$28
U.S. Total	\$27,905	\$22,344	-20%	-\$5,561

¹ Current law levels for state formula grant programs are estimated based on the most recent expenditure data (FY 1994); for other activities, estimates are based on the state's percent share of Title IV-B grants. The Shaw level is based on the state's percent share of FY 1993 expenditures.

BASIC FACTS:

	<u>1993</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>Since 1990</u>	<u>U.S. Total</u>
Children:			
Reported as abused/neglected	52,257	-14.5%	2,936,554
In foster care	5,700	+46.5%	444,110
In Federally subsidized foster care	2,529	+25.7%	231,048
Receiving Federal Adoptive Subsidies	622	+136.7	78,112
Died from maltreatment	29		1,028

OTHER ISSUES:

State Computer Systems: In 1993, Congress provided that through FY 1996, for every dollar states spend to computerize their child welfare systems, the Federal government will reimburse 75 cents. This essential investment enables states to know where children are placed while in foster care, to know what services these children receive, and to track both costs and results of these services. In addition, this investment frees workers from processing paper and allows them to work with families. The block grant would force a state to: a) terminate its project, b) scale it back, or c) make up the lost federal funds with state dollars. Currently, 41 states including Colorado have received approval to plan and/or implement an automated system.

Discretionary Grants:

<u>Program</u>	<u>Number of Grants</u>	<u>Total 1994 Funding</u>
CAPTA	5	\$1,099,870
Adoption Opportunities	4	\$364,961

CONNECTICUT

EFFECTS OF SHAW CHILD PROTECTION BLOCK GRANT

<u>FUNDING FYs 1996-2000:</u> (\$ in millions)	<u>Current</u> <u>Law¹</u>	<u>Shaw</u> <u>Block Grant¹</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Difference</u>	<u>Loss</u>
Connecticut	\$364	\$132	-64%	-\$232
U.S. Total	\$27,905	\$22,344	-20%	-\$5,561

¹ Current law levels for state formula grant programs are estimated based on the most recent expenditure data (FY 1994); for other activities, estimates are based on the state's percent share of Title IV-B grants. The Shaw level is based on the state's percent share of FY 1993 expenditures.

BASIC FACTS:

	<u>1993</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>Since 1990</u>	<u>U.S. Total</u>
Children:			
Reported as abused/neglected	27,710	+39.7%	2,936,554
In foster care	4,557	+10.6%	444,110
In Federally subsidized foster care	1,482	-26.1%	231,048
Receiving Federal Adoptive Subsidies	899	+267.7%	78,112
Died from maltreatment	6		1,028

OTHER ISSUES:

Court Intervention in Child Welfare: The Connecticut Dept. of Children and Families (DCF) is operating under a consent decree in the case of **Juan F. vs. O'Neill**, requiring major improvements in the child welfare system.

State Computer Systems: Congress provided that through FY 1996, for every dollar states spend to computerize their child welfare systems, the Federal government will reimburse 75 cents. This essential investment enables states to know where children are placed while in foster care, to know what services these children receive, and to track both costs and results of these services. In addition, this investment frees workers from processing paper and allows them to work with families. The block grant would force a state to: a) terminate its project, b) scale it back, or c) make up the lost federal funds with state dollars. Currently, 41 states including Connecticut have received approval to plan and/or implement an automated system. Connecticut has in place a contract for \$17.3 million to implement its system.

Discretionary Grants:

<u>Program</u>	<u>Number of Grants</u>	<u>Total 1994 Funding</u>
CAPTA	1	\$10,000
Adoption Opportunities	1	\$100,000
Abandoned Infants	1	\$527,720

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

EFFECTS OF SHAW CHILD PROTECTION BLOCK GRANT

<u>FUNDING FYs 1996-2000:</u> (\$ in millions)	<u>Current</u> <u>Law¹</u>	<u>Shaw</u> <u>Block Grant¹</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Difference</u>	<u>Loss</u>
District of Columbia	\$ 154	\$ 85	-45%	-\$ 69
U.S. Total	\$27,905	\$22,344	-20%	-\$5,561

¹ Current law levels for state formula grant programs are estimated based on the most recent expenditure data (FY 1994); for other activities, estimates are based on the state's percent share of Title IV-B grants. The Shaw level is based on the state's percent share of FY 1993 expenditures.

BASIC FACTS:

	<u>1993</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>Since 1990</u>	<u>U.S. Total</u>
Children:			
Reported as abused/neglected	12,773	N/A	2,936,554
In foster care	2,145	- 7.3%	444,110
In Federally subsidized foster care	748	+26.1%	231,048
Receiving Federal Adoptive Subsidies	280	+27.9%	78,112
Died from maltreatment	N/A		1,028

OTHER ISSUES:

Court Intervention in Child Welfare: In *LaShawn A. v. Kelly*, the District Government was found to be in violation of local law, federal law and the Constitution. Children were placed in care without court orders, lacked case plans, administrative reviews and permanency determinations. The Child Welfare program is in partial receivership as a result of the agency's failure to comply with the court order.

State Computer Systems: In 1993, Congress provided that through FY 1996, for every dollar states spend to computerize their child welfare systems, the Federal government will reimburse 75 cents. This essential investment enables states to know where children are placed while in foster care, to know what services these children receive and to track both the cost and the results of these services. In addition this investment frees workers from processing paper and allows them to work with families. The block grant would force a state to: a) terminate its project, b) scale it back, or c) make up the lost federal funds with state dollars. Currently, 41 states including the District of Columbia have received approval to plan or implement an automated system.

Discretionary Grants:

<u>Program</u>	<u>Number of Grants</u>	<u>Total 1994 Funding</u>
CAPTA	2	\$397,586
Adoption Opportunities	1	\$100,000

DELAWARE

EFFECTS OF SHAW CHILD PROTECTION BLOCK GRANT

<u>FUNDING FYs 1996-2000:</u> (\$ in millions)	<u>Current</u> <u>Law¹</u>	<u>Shaw</u> <u>Block Grant¹</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Difference</u>	<u>Loss</u>
Delaware	\$34	\$20	-42%	-\$14
U.S. Total	\$27,905	\$22,344	-20%	-\$5,561

¹ Current law levels for state formula grant programs are estimated based on the most recent expenditure data (FY 1994); for other activities, estimates are based on the state's percent share of Title IV-B grants. The Shaw level is based on the state's percent share of FY 1993 expenditures.

BASIC FACTS:

	<u>1993</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>Since 1990</u>	<u>U.S. Total</u>
Children:			
Reported as abused/neglected	9,635	+30.3%	2,936,554
In foster care	707	N/A	444,110
In Federally subsidized foster care	183	+46.8%	231,048
Receiving Federal Adoptive Subsidies	173	+45.7%	78,112
Died from maltreatment	1		1,028

OTHER ISSUES:

State Computer Systems: In 1993, Congress provided that through FY 1996, for every dollar states spend to computerize their child welfare systems, the Federal government will reimburse 75 cents. This essential investment enables states to know where children are placed while in foster care, to know what services these children receive, and to track both costs and results of these services. In addition, this investment frees workers from processing paper and allows them to work with families. The block grant would force a state to: a) terminate its project, b) scale it back, or c) make up the lost federal funds with state dollars. Currently, 41 states including Delaware have received approval to plan and/or implement an automated system.

Discretionary Grants:

<u>Program</u>	<u>Number of Grants</u>	<u>Total 1994 Funding</u>
CAPTA	1	\$337,785
Abandoned Infants	1	\$550,000

FLORIDA

EFFECTS OF SHAW CHILD PROTECTION BLOCK GRANT

<u>FUNDING FYs 1996-2000:</u> (\$ in millions)	<u>Current</u> <u>Law¹</u>	<u>Shaw</u> <u>Block Grant¹</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Difference</u>	<u>Loss</u>
Florida	\$791	\$454	-43%	-\$337
U.S. Total	\$27,905	\$22,344	-20%	-\$5,561

¹ Current law levels for state formula grant programs are estimated based on the most recent expenditure data (FY 1994); for other activities, estimates are based on the state's percent share of Title IV-B grants. The Shaw level is based on the state's percent share of FY 1993 expenditures.

BASIC FACTS:

	<u>1993</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>Since 1990</u>	<u>U.S. Total</u>
Children:			
Reported as abused/neglected	161,686	-11.5%	2,936,554
In foster care	9,568	-10.3%	444,110
In Federally subsidized foster care	4,191	+21.3%	231,048
Receiving Federal Adoptive Subsidies	2,507	+62.1%	78,112
Died from maltreatment	63		1,028

OTHER ISSUES:

Court Intervention in Child Welfare: In response to *M.E. v. Chiles* (alleging failure to provide therapeutic services to children in State custody) and *Children A - F v. Chiles* (alleging failure to provide reunification or permanency efforts) the State has by developed "Building Futures for Florida's Children," a comprehensive plan for child welfare reform. The adequacy of this plan is before the court.

State Computer Systems: In 1993, Congress provided that through FY 1996, for every dollar states spend to computerize their child welfare systems, the Federal government will reimburse 75 cents. This essential investment enables states to know where children are placed while in foster care, to know what services these children receive, and to track both costs and results of these services. In addition, this investment frees workers from processing paper and allows them to work with families. The block grant would force a state to: a) terminate its project, b) scale it back, or c) make up the lost federal funds with state dollars. Currently, 41 states including Florida have received approval to plan and/or implement an automated system.

Discretionary Grants:

<u>Program</u>	<u>Number of Grants</u>	<u>Total 1994 Funding</u>
CAPTA	2	\$209,988
Abandoned Infants	3	\$1,430,766

GEORGIA

EFFECTS OF SHAW CHILD PROTECTION BLOCK GRANT

<u>FUNDING FYs 1996-2000:</u> (\$ in millions)	<u>Current</u> <u>Law¹</u>	<u>Shaw</u> <u>Block Grant¹</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Difference</u>	<u>Loss</u>
Georgia	\$320	\$271	-15%	-\$49
U.S. Total	\$27,905	\$22,344	-20%	-\$5,561

¹ Current law levels for state formula grant programs are estimated based on the most recent expenditure data (FY 1994); for other activities, estimates are based on the state's percent share of Title IV-B grants. The Shaw level is based on the state's percent share of FY 1993 expenditures.

BASIC FACTS:

	<u>1993</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>Since 1990</u>	<u>U.S. Total</u>
Children:			
Reported as abused/neglected	85,118	-1.7%	2,936,554
In foster care	17,277	+13.8%	444,110
In Federally subsidized foster care	3,254	+22.9%	231,048
Receiving Federal Adoptive Subsidies	864	+40.6%	78,112
Died from maltreatment	28		1,028

OTHER ISSUES:

Court Intervention in Child Welfare: The state is implementing reforms related to visitation and provision of services ordered by the court in **J.J. v. Ledbetter**.

State Computer Systems: In 1993, Congress provided that through FY 1996, for every dollar states spend to computerize their child welfare systems, the Federal government will reimburse 75 cents. This essential investment enables states to know where children are placed while in foster care, to know what services these children receive, and to track both costs and results of these services. In addition, this investment frees workers from processing paper and allows them to work with families. The block grant would force a state to: a) terminate its project, b) scale it back, or c) make up the lost federal funds with state dollars. Currently, 41 states including Georgia have received approval to plan and/or implement an automated system.

Discretionary Grants:

<u>Program</u>	<u>Number of Grants</u>	<u>Total 1994 Funding</u>
CAPTA	1	\$37,500
Adoption Opportunities	3	\$334,970
Abandoned Infants	1	\$450,000

HAWAII

EFFECTS OF SHAW CHILD PROTECTION BLOCK GRANT

<u>FUNDING FYs 1996-2000:</u> (\$ in millions)	<u>Current</u> <u>Law¹</u>	<u>Shaw</u> <u>Block Grant¹</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Difference</u>	<u>Loss</u>
Hawaii	\$74	\$24	-68%	-\$50
U.S. Total	\$27,905	\$22,344	-20%	-\$5,561

¹ Current law levels for state formula grant programs are estimated based on the most recent expenditure data (FY 1994); for other activities, estimates are based on the state's percent share of Title IV-B grants. The Shaw level is based on the state's percent share of FY 1993 expenditures.

BASIC FACTS:

	<u>1993</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>Since 1990</u>	<u>U.S. Total</u>
Children:			
Reported as abused/neglected	4,862	+42.1%	2,936,554
In foster care	1,574	-5.1%	444,110
In Federally subsidized foster care	326	+690.9%	231,048
Receiving Federal Adoptive Subsidies	74	+126.0%	78,112
Died from maltreatment	1		1,028

OTHER ISSUES:

State Computer Systems: In 1993, Congress provided that through FY 1996, for every dollar states spend to computerize their child welfare systems, the Federal government will reimburse 75 cents. This essential investment enables states to know where children are placed while in foster care, to know what services these children receive, and to track both costs and results of these services. In addition, this investment frees workers from processing paper and allows them to work with families. The block grant would force a state to: a) terminate its project, b) scale it back, or c) make up the lost federal funds with state dollars. Currently, 41 states have received approval to plan and/or implement an automated system.

Discretionary Grants:

<u>Program</u>	<u>Number of Grants</u>	<u>Total 1994 Funding</u>
CAPTA	1	\$500,000

IOWA

EFFECTS OF SHAW CHILD PROTECTION BLOCK GRANT

<u>FUNDING FYs 1996-2000:</u> (\$ in millions)	<u>Current</u> <u>Law¹</u>	<u>Shaw</u> <u>Block Grant¹</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Difference</u>	<u>Loss</u>
Iowa	\$196	\$151	-23%	-\$45
U.S. Total	\$27,905	\$22,344	-20%	-\$5,561

¹ Current law levels for state formula grant programs are estimated based on the most recent expenditure data (FY 1994); for other activities, estimates are based on the state's percent share of Title IV-B grants. The Shaw level is based on the state's percent share of FY 1993 expenditures.

BASIC FACTS:

	<u>1993</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>Since 1990</u>	<u>U.S. Total</u>
Children:			
Reported as abused/neglected	30,776	+9.8%	2,936,554
In foster care	3,411	-0.4%	444,110
In Federally subsidized foster care	1,502	+26.3%	231,048
Receiving Federal Adoptive Subsidies	1,122	+119.1%	78,112
Died from maltreatment	12		1,028

OTHER ISSUES:

State Computer Systems: In 1993, Congress provided that through FY 1996, for every dollar states spend to computerize their child welfare systems, the Federal government will reimburse 75 cents. This essential investment enables states to know where children are placed while in foster care, to know what services these children receive, and to track both costs and results of these services. In addition, this investment frees workers from processing paper and allows them to work with families. The block grant would force a state to: a) terminate its project, b) scale it back, or c) make up the lost federal funds with state dollars. Currently, 41 states including Iowa have received approval to plan and/or implement an automated system. Iowa has in place a contract for \$5.6 million to implement its system.

IDAHO

EFFECTS OF SHAW CHILD PROTECTION BLOCK GRANT

<u>FUNDING FYs 1996-2000:</u> (\$ in millions)	<u>Current</u> <u>Law¹</u>	<u>Shaw</u> <u>Block Grant¹</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Difference</u>	<u>Loss</u>
Idaho	\$46	\$28	-39%	-\$18
U.S. Total	\$27,905	\$22,344	-20%	-\$5,561

¹ Current law levels for state formula grant programs are estimated based on the most recent expenditure data (FY 1994); for other activities, estimates are based on the state's percent share of Title IV-B grants. The Shaw level is based on the state's percent share of FY 1993 expenditures.

BASIC FACTS:

	<u>1993</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>Since 1990</u>	<u>U.S. Total</u>
Children:			
Reported as abused/neglected	24,759	N/A	2,936,554
In foster care	1,342	+144.9%	444,110
In Federally subsidized foster care	225	+62.9%	231,048
Receiving Federal Adoptive Subsidies	148	+44.7%	78,112
Died from maltreatment	1		1,028

OTHER ISSUES:

State Computer Systems: In 1993, Congress provided that through FY 1996, for every dollar states spend to computerize their child welfare systems, the Federal government will reimburse 75 cents. This essential investment enables states to know where children are placed while in foster care, to know what services these children receive, and to track both costs and results of these services. In addition, this investment frees workers from processing paper and allows them to work with families. The block grant would force a state to: a) terminate its project, b) scale it back, or c) make up the lost federal funds with state dollars. Currently, 41 states including Idaho have received approval to plan and/or implement an automated system.

ILLINOIS

EFFECTS OF SHAW CHILD PROTECTION BLOCK GRANT

<u>FUNDING FYs 1996-2000:</u> (\$ in millions)	<u>Current</u> <u>Law¹</u>	<u>Shaw</u> <u>Block Grant¹</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Difference</u>	<u>Loss</u>
Illinois	\$1,541	\$1,029	-33%	-\$512
U.S. Total	\$27,905	\$22,344	-20%	-\$5,561

¹ Current law levels for state formula grant programs are estimated based on the most recent expenditure data (FY 1994); for other activities, estimates are based on the state's percent share of Title IV-B grants. The Shaw level is based on the state's percent share of FY 1993 expenditures.

BASIC FACTS:

	<u>1993</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>Since 1990</u>	<u>U.S. Total</u>
Children:			
Reported as abused/neglected	126,960	+21.6%	2,936,554
In foster care	33,815	+62.9%	444,110
In Federally subsidized foster care	11,514	+23.3%	231,048
Receiving Federal Adoptive Subsidies	3,274	+41.6%	78,112
Died from maltreatment	70		1,028

OTHER ISSUES:

Court Intervention in Child Welfare: The state is operating under seven consent decrees relating to failures to (1) provide adequate food, clothing, shelter, medical care and other treatment to foster children (**B.H.**); (2) provide necessities to obviate the inappropriate use of substitute care (**Norman**); (3) promote reunification through weekly visits (**Bates**); (4) place sibling groups together (**Aristotle P.**); (5) provide timely 18 month foster care review hearings in Cook County (**Dana W.**); (6) serve Spanish-speaking clients adequately (**Burgos**); and (7) provide programs and placements for pregnant and parenting teens (**Hill**)

State Computer Systems: In 1993, Congress provided that through FY 1996, for every dollar states spend to computerize their child welfare systems, the Federal government will reimburse 75 cents. This essential investment enables states to know where children are placed while in foster care, to know what services these children receive, and to track both costs and results of these services. In addition, this investment frees workers from processing paper and allows them to work with families. The block grant would force a state to: a) terminate its project, b) scale it back, or c) make up the lost federal funds with state dollars. Currently, 41 states including Illinois have received approval to plan and/or implement an automated system.

Discretionary Grants:

<u>Program</u>	<u>Number of Grants</u>	<u>Total 1994 Funding</u>
CAPTA	7	\$1,329,227
Adoption Opportunities	5	\$580,000
Abandoned Infants	1	\$450,000

INDIANA

EFFECTS OF SHAW CHILD PROTECTION BLOCK GRANT

<u>FUNDING FYs 1996-2000:</u> (\$ in millions)	<u>Current Law¹</u>	<u>Shaw Block Grant¹</u>	<u>Percent Difference</u>	<u>Loss</u>
Indiana	\$680	\$283	-58%	-\$397
U.S. Total	\$27,905	\$22,344	-20%	-\$5,561

¹ Current law levels for state formula grant programs are estimated based on the most recent expenditure data (FY 1994); for other activities, estimates are based on the state's percent share of Title IV-B grants. The Shaw level is based on the state's percent share of FY 1993 expenditures.

BASIC FACTS:

	<u>1993</u>	<u>Change Since 1990</u>	<u>U.S. Total</u>
Children:			
Reported as abused/neglected	59,481	+17.1%	2,936,554
In foster care	8,669	+15.7%	444,110
In Federally subsidized foster care	2,541	+39.5%	231,048
Receiving Federal Adoptive Subsidies	1,364	+116.7%	78,112
Died from maltreatment	43		1,028

OTHER ISSUES:

Court Intervention in Child Welfare: A class action suit, **B.M. v. Richardson**, involving failure to provide family preservation services, to protect the safety of children in foster care, and inadequate reunification planning, was settled in 1992.

State Computer Systems: In 1993, Congress provided that through FY 1996, for every dollar states spend to computerize their child welfare systems, the Federal government will reimburse 75 cents. This essential investment enables states to know where children are placed while in foster care, to know what services these children receive, and to track both costs and results of these services. In addition, this investment frees workers from processing paper and allows them to work with families. The block grant would force a state to: a) terminate its project, b) scale it back, or c) make up the lost federal funds with state dollars. Currently, 41 states including Indiana have received approval to plan and/or implement an automated system.

Discretionary Grants:

<u>Program</u>	<u>Number of Grants</u>	<u>Total 1994 Funding</u>
Adoption Opportunities	1	\$100,000

KANSAS

EFFECTS OF SHAW CHILD PROTECTION BLOCK GRANT

<u>FUNDING FYs 1996-2000:</u> (\$ in millions)	<u>Current</u> <u>Law¹</u>	<u>Shaw</u> <u>Block Grant¹</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Difference</u>	<u>Loss</u>
Kansas	\$230	\$170	-26%	-\$60
U.S. Total	\$27,905	\$22,344	-20%	-\$5,561

¹ Current law levels for state formula grant programs are estimated based on the most recent expenditure data (FY 1994); for other activities, estimates are based on the state's percent share of Title IV-B grants. The Shaw level is based on the state's percent share of FY 1993 expenditures.

BASIC FACTS:

	<u>1993</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>Since 1990</u>	<u>U.S. Total</u>
Children:			
Reported as abused/neglected	24,797	+29.1%	2,936,554
In foster care	4,593	+15.5%	444,110
In Federally subsidized foster care	1,371	+23.3%	231,048
Receiving Federal Adoptive Subsidies	971	+60.7%	78,112
Died from maltreatment	9		1,028

OTHER ISSUES:

Court Intervention in Child Welfare: The state is operating under a settlement agreement in *Sheila A. v. Finney* which requires major changes in the child welfare system.

State Computer Systems: In 1993, Congress provided that through FY 1996, for every dollar states spend to computerize their child welfare systems, the Federal government will reimburse 75 cents. This essential investment enables states to know where children are placed while in foster care, to know what services these children receive, and to track both costs and results of these services. In addition, this investment frees workers from processing paper and allows them to work with families. The block grant would force a state to: a) terminate its project, b) scale it back, or c) make up the lost federal funds with state dollars. Currently, 41 states including Kansas have received approval to plan and/or implement an automated system. Kansas has issued a contract for \$1.9 million to implement its system.

Discretionary Grants:

<u>Program</u>	<u>Number of Grants</u>	<u>Total 1994 Funding</u>
Abandoned Infants	1	\$240,829

KENTUCKY

EFFECTS OF SHAW CHILD PROTECTION BLOCK GRANT

<u>FUNDING FYs 1996-2000:</u> (\$ in millions)	<u>Current</u> <u>Law¹</u>	<u>Shaw</u> <u>Block Grant¹</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Difference</u>	<u>Loss</u>
Kentucky	\$394	\$296	-25%	-\$98
U.S. Total	\$27,905	\$22,344	-20%	-\$5,561

¹ Current law levels for state formula grant programs are estimated based on the most recent expenditure data (FY 1994); for other activities, estimates are based on the state's percent share of Title IV-B grants. The Shaw level is based on the state's percent share of FY 1993 expenditures.

BASIC FACTS:

	<u>1993</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>Since 1990</u>	<u>U.S. Total</u>
Children:			
Reported as abused/neglected	57,706	+18.6%	2,936,554
In foster care	3,363	-11.7%	444,110
In Federally subsidized foster care	1,797	+17.0%	231,048
Receiving Federal Adoptive Subsidies	693	+37.8%	78,112
Died from maltreatment	20		1,028

OTHER ISSUES:

Court Intervention in Child Welfare: The state and the City of Louisville are operating pursuant to court orders in three law suits: **Meador v. Kentucky Cabinet of Human Resources**, **Timmy S. v. Stumbo**, and **In Re P.**

State Computer Systems: In 1993, Congress provided that through FY 1996, for every dollar states spend to computerize their child welfare systems, the Federal government will reimburse 75 cents. This essential investment enables states to know where children are placed while in foster care, to know what services these children receive, and to track both costs and results of these services. In addition, this investment frees workers from processing paper and allows them to work with families. The block grant would force a state to: a) terminate its project, b) scale it back, or c) make up the lost federal funds with state dollars. Currently, 41 states including Kentucky have received approval to plan and/or implement an automated system.

LOUISIANA

EFFECTS OF SHAW CHILD PROTECTION BLOCK GRANT

<u>FUNDING FYs 1996-2000:</u> (\$ in millions)	<u>Current</u> <u>Law¹</u>	<u>Shaw</u> <u>Block Grant¹</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Difference</u>	<u>Loss</u>
Louisiana	\$434	\$317	-27%	-\$117
U.S. Total	\$27,905	\$22,344	-20%	-\$5,561

¹ Current law levels for state formula grant programs are estimated based on the most recent expenditure data (FY 1994); for other activities, estimates are based on the state's percent share of Title IV-B grants. The Shaw level is based on the state's percent share of FY 1993 expenditures.

BASIC FACTS:

	<u>1993</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>Since 1990</u>	<u>U.S. Total</u>
Children:			
Reported as abused/neglected	46,170	+7.6%	2,936,554
In foster care	5,607	+4.2%	444,110
In Federally subsidized foster care	2,824	+7.9%	231,048
Receiving Federal Adoptive Subsidies	1,401	+178.4%	78,112
Died from maltreatment	27		1,028

OTHER ISSUES:

State Computer Systems: In 1993, Congress provided that through FY 1996, for every dollar states spend to computerize their child welfare systems, the Federal government will reimburse 75 cents. This essential investment enables states to know where children are placed while in foster care, to know what services these children receive, and to track both costs and results of these services. In addition, this investment frees workers from processing paper and allows them to work with families. The block grant would force a state to: a) terminate its project, b) scale it back, or c) make up the lost federal funds with state dollars. Currently, 41 states have received approval to plan and/or implement an automated system.

Discretionary Grants:

<u>Program</u>	<u>Number of Grants</u>	<u>Total 1994 Funding</u>
Abandoned Infants	1	\$392,092

MASSACHUSETTS

EFFECTS OF SHAW CHILD PROTECTION BLOCK GRANT

<u>FUNDING FYs 1996-2000:</u> (\$ in millions)	<u>Current</u> <u>Law¹</u>	<u>Shaw</u> <u>Block Grant¹</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Difference</u>	<u>Loss</u>
Massachusetts	\$821	400	-51%	-\$421
U.S. Total	\$27,905	\$22,344	-20%	-\$5,561

¹ Current law levels for state formula grant programs are estimated based on the most recent expenditure data (FY 1994); for other activities, estimates are based on the state's percent share of Title IV-B grants. The Shaw level is based on the state's percent share of FY 1993 expenditures.

BASIC FACTS:

	<u>1993</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>Since 1990</u>	<u>U.S. Total</u>
Children:			
Reported as abused/neglected	51,941	-10.4%	2,936,554
In foster care	13,382	+12.9%	444,110
In Federally subsidized foster care	7,839	+112.1%	231,048
Receiving Federal Adoptive Subsidies	1,513	+135.5%	78,112
Died from maltreatment	10		1,028

OTHER ISSUES:

Court Intervention in Child Welfare: The State is operating pursuant to the in Lynch v. King regarding size of caseloads and delivery of services to children in the child protection system.

State Computer Systems: In 1993, Congress provided that through FY 1996, for every dollar states spend to computerize their child welfare systems, the Federal government will reimburse 75 cents. This essential investment enables states to know where children are placed while in foster care, to know what services these children receive, and to track both costs and results of these services. In addition, this investment frees workers from processing paper and allows them to work with families. The block grant would force a state to: a) terminate its project, b) scale it back, or c) make up the lost federal funds with state dollars. Currently, 41 states including Massachusetts have received approval to plan and implement an automated system.

Discretionary Grants:

<u>Program</u>	<u>Number of Grants</u>	<u>Total 1994 Funding</u>
CAPTA	3	\$687,500
Adoption Opportunities	7	\$750,000
Abandoned Infants	2	\$990,000

MARYLAND

EFFECTS OF SHAW CHILD PROTECTION BLOCK GRANT

<u>FUNDING FYs 1996-2000:</u> (\$ in millions)	<u>Current</u> <u>Law¹</u>	<u>Shaw</u> <u>Block Grant¹</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Difference</u>	<u>Loss</u>
Maryland	\$550	\$361	-34%	-\$189
U.S. Total	\$27,905	\$22,344	-20%	-\$5,561

¹ Current law levels for state formula grant programs are estimated based on the most recent expenditure data (FY 1994); for other activities, estimates are based on the state's percent share of Title IV-B grants. The Shaw level is based on the state's percent share of FY 1993 expenditures.

BASIC FACTS:

	<u>1993</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>Since 1990</u>	<u>U.S. Total</u>
Children:			
Reported as abused/neglected	46,174	-2.1%	2,936,554
In foster care	6,107	-5.7%	444,110
In Federally subsidized foster care	3,073	+282.8%	231,048
Receiving Federal Adoptive Subsidies	522	+49.0%	78,112
Died from maltreatment	30		1,028

OTHER ISSUES:

Court Intervention in Child Welfare: The State is operating under a consent decree in *L.J. v. Massinga* requiring widespread reform of the State foster care system.

State Computer Systems: In 1993, Congress provided that through FY 1996, for every dollar states spend to computerize their child welfare systems, the Federal government will reimburse 75 cents. This essential investment enables states to know where children are placed while in foster care, to know what services these children receive, and to track both costs and results of these services. In addition, this investment frees workers from processing paper and allows them to work with families. The block grant would force a state to: a) terminate its project, b) scale it back, or c) make up the lost federal funds with state dollars. Currently, 41 states have received approval to plan and/or implement an automated system.

Discretionary Grants:

<u>Program</u>	<u>Number of Grants</u>	<u>Total 1994 Funding</u>
CAPTA	1	\$167,844
Adoption Opportunities	4	\$447,536
Abandoned Infants	1	\$450,000

MAINE

EFFECTS OF SHAW CHILD PROTECTION BLOCK GRANT

<u>FUNDING FYs 1996-2000:</u> (\$ in millions)	<u>Current</u> <u>Law¹</u>	<u>Shaw</u> <u>Block Grant¹</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Difference</u>	<u>Loss</u>
Maine	\$135	\$101	-25%	-\$34
U.S. Total	\$27,905	\$22,344	-20%	-\$5,561

¹ Current law levels for state formula grant programs are estimated based on the most recent expenditure data (FY 1994); for other activities, estimates are based on the state's percent share of Title IV-B grants. The Shaw level is based on the state's percent share of FY 1993 expenditures.

BASIC FACTS:

	<u>1993</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>Since 1990</u>	<u>U.S. Total</u>
Children:			
Reported as abused/neglected	9,567	+3.2%	2,936,554
In foster care	2,150	+23.2%	444,110
In Federally subsidized foster care	1,000	+29.1%	231,048
Receiving Federal Adoptive Subsidies	430	+34.8%	78,112
Died from maltreatment	7		1,028

OTHER ISSUES:

State Computer Systems: In 1993, Congress provided that through FY 1996, for every dollar states spend to computerize their child welfare systems, the Federal government will reimburse 75 cents. This essential investment enables states to know where children are placed while in foster care, to know what services these children receive, and to track both costs and results of these services. In addition, this investment frees workers from processing paper and allows them to work with families. The block grant would force a state to: a) terminate its project, b) scale it back, or c) make up the lost federal funds with state dollars. Currently, 41 states including Maine have received approval to plan and/or implement an automated system.

Discretionary Grants:

<u>Program</u>	<u>Number of Grants</u>	<u>Total 1994 Funding</u>
CAPTA	2	\$350,000

MICHIGAN

EFFECTS OF SHAW CHILD PROTECTION BLOCK GRANT

<u>FUNDING FYs 1996-2000:</u> (\$ in millions)	<u>Current</u> <u>Law¹</u>	<u>Shaw</u> <u>Block Grant¹</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Difference</u>	<u>Loss</u>
Michigan	\$1,285	\$1,001	-22%	-\$284
U.S. Total	\$27,905	\$22,344	-20%	-\$5,561

¹ Current law levels for state formula grant programs are estimated based on the most recent expenditure data (FY 1994); for other activities, estimates are based on the state's percent share of Title IV-B grants. The Shaw level is based on the state's percent share of FY 1993 expenditures.

BASIC FACTS:

	<u>1993</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>Since 1990</u>	<u>U.S. Total</u>
Children:			
Reported as abused/neglected	126,601	+9.4%	2,936,554
In foster care	10,382	+15.4%	444,110
In Federally subsidized foster care	8,672	+5.5%	231,048
Receiving Federal Adoptive Subsidies	6,528	+57.2%	78,112
Died from maltreatment	N/A		1,028

OTHER ISSUES:

State Computer Systems: In 1993, Congress provided that through FY 1996, for every dollar states spend to computerize their child welfare systems, the Federal government will reimburse 75 cents. This essential investment enables states to know where children are placed while in foster care, to know what services these children receive, and to track both costs and results of these services. In addition, this investment frees workers from processing paper and allows them to work with families. The block grant would force a state to: a) terminate its project, b) scale it back, or c) make up the lost federal funds with state dollars. Currently, 41 states have received approval to plan and/or implement an automated system.

Discretionary Grants:

<u>Program</u>	<u>Number of Grants</u>	<u>Total 1994 Funding</u>
CAPTA	4	\$967,908
Adoption Opportunities	8	\$963,124

MINNESOTA

EFFECTS OF SHAW CHILD PROTECTION BLOCK GRANT

<u>FUNDING FYs 1996-2000:</u> (\$ in millions)	<u>Current Law¹</u>	<u>Shaw Block Grant¹</u>	<u>Percent Difference</u>	<u>Loss</u>
Minnesota	\$387	\$292	-24%	-\$95
U.S. Total	\$27,905	\$22,344	-20%	-\$5,561

¹ Current law levels for state formula grant programs are estimated based on the most recent expenditure data (FY 1994); for other activities, estimates are based on the state's percent share of Title IV-B grants. The Shaw level is based on the state's percent share of FY 1993 expenditures.

BASIC FACTS:

	<u>1993</u>	<u>Change Since 1990</u>	<u>U.S. Total</u>
Children:			
Reported as abused/neglected	26,778	+13.3%	2,936,554
In foster care	9,700	+32.7%	444,110
In Federally subsidized foster care	2,984	+42.1%	231,048
Receiving Federal Adoptive Subsidies	801	+77.6%	78,112
Died from maltreatment	7		1,028

OTHER ISSUES:

State Computer Systems: In 1993, Congress provided that through FY 1996, for every dollar states spend to computerize their child welfare systems, the Federal government will reimburse 75 cents. This essential investment enables states to know where children are placed while in foster care, to know what services these children receive, and to track both costs and results of these services. In addition, this investment frees workers from processing paper and allows them to work with families. The block grant would force a state to: a) terminate its project, b) scale it back, or c) make up the lost federal funds with state dollars. Currently, 41 states including Minnesota have received approval to plan and/or implement an automated system.

Discretionary Grants:

<u>Program</u>	<u>Number of Grants</u>	<u>Total 1994 Funding</u>
Adoption Opportunities	6	\$726,713

MISSOURI

EFFECTS OF SHAW CHILD PROTECTION BLOCK GRANT

<u>FUNDING FYs 1996-2000:</u> (\$ in millions)	<u>Current</u> <u>Law¹</u>	<u>Shaw</u> <u>Block Grant¹</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Difference</u>	<u>Loss</u>
Missouri	\$391	\$263	-33%	-\$128
U.S. Total	\$27,905	\$22,344	-20%	-\$5,561

¹ Current law levels for state formula grant programs are estimated based on the most recent expenditure data (FY 1994); for other activities, estimates are based on the state's percent share of Title IV-B grants. The Shaw level is based on the state's percent share of FY 1993 expenditures.

BASIC FACTS:

	<u>1993</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>Since 1990</u>	<u>U.S. Total</u>
Children:			
Reported as abused/neglected	85,323	+16.2%	2,936,554
In foster care	8,625	+4.7%	444,110
In Federally subsidized foster care	4,570	+89.7%	231,048
Receiving Federal Adoptive Subsidies	2,124	+101.7%	78,112
Died from maltreatment	45		1,028

OTHER ISSUES:

Court Intervention in Child Welfare: Jackson County, which includes Kansas City, has been under a consent decree in *G.L. v. Zumwalt* for 11 years regarding placement practices and abuse of children in the foster care system.

State Computer Systems: In 1993, Congress provided that through FY 1996, for every dollar states spend to computerize their child welfare systems, the Federal government will reimburse 75 cents. This essential investment enables states to know where children are placed while in foster care, to know what services these children receive, and to track both costs and results of these services. In addition, this investment frees workers from processing paper and allows them to work with families. The block grant would force a state to: a) terminate its project, b) scale it back, or c) make up the lost federal funds with state dollars. Currently, 41 states including Missouri have received approval to plan and/or implement an automated system.

Discretionary Grants:

<u>Program</u>	<u>Number of Grants</u>	<u>Total 1994 Funding</u>
CAPTA	2	\$649,927
Adoption Opportunities	1	\$100,000
Abandoned Infants	1	\$69,279

MISSISSIPPI

EFFECTS OF SHAW CHILD PROTECTION BLOCK GRANT

<u>FUNDING FYs 1996-2000:</u> (\$ in millions)	<u>Current</u> <u>Law¹</u>	<u>Shaw</u> <u>Block Grant¹</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Difference</u>	<u>Loss</u>
Mississippi	\$112	\$67	-40%	-\$45
U.S. Total	\$27,905	\$22,344	-20%	-\$5,561

¹ Current law levels for state formula grant programs are estimated based on the most recent expenditure data (FY 1994); for other activities, estimates are based on the state's percent share of Title IV-B grants. The Shaw level is based on the state's percent share of FY 1993 expenditures.

BASIC FACTS:

	<u>1993</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>Since 1990</u>	<u>U.S. Total</u>
Children:			
Reported as abused/neglected	27,568	+69.3%	2,936,554
In foster care	3,293	+16.3%	444,110
In Federally subsidized foster care	868	+20.1%	231,048
Receiving Federal Adoptive Subsidies	236	+1.9%	78,112
Died from maltreatment	16		1,028

OTHER ISSUES:

State Computer Systems: In 1993, Congress provided that through FY 1996, for every dollar states spend to computerize their child welfare systems, the Federal government will reimburse 75 cents. This essential investment enables states to know where children are placed while in foster care, to know what services these children receive, and to track both costs and results of these services. In addition, this investment frees workers from processing paper and allows them to work with families. The block grant would force a state to: a) terminate its project, b) scale it back, or c) make up the lost federal funds with state dollars. Currently, 41 states have received approval to plan and/or implement an automated system.

Discretionary Grants:

<u>Program</u>	<u>Number of Grants</u>	<u>Total 1994 Funding</u>
Adoption Opportunities	1	\$100,000

MONTANA

EFFECTS OF SHAW CHILD PROTECTION BLOCK GRANT

<u>FUNDING FYs 1996-2000:</u> (\$ in millions)	<u>Current</u> <u>Law¹</u>	<u>Shaw</u> <u>Block Grant¹</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Difference</u>	<u>Loss</u>
Montana	\$70	\$48	-31%	-\$22
U.S. Total	\$27,905	\$22,344	-20%	-\$5,561

¹ Current law levels for state formula grant programs are estimated based on the most recent expenditure data (FY 1994); for other activities, estimates are based on the state's percent share of Title IV-B grants. The Shaw level is based on the state's percent share of FY 1993 expenditures.

BASIC FACTS:

	<u>1993</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>Since 1990</u>	<u>U.S. Total</u>
Children:			
Reported as abused/neglected	13,713	+24.3%	2,936,554
In foster care	1,447	+18.2%	444,110
In Federally subsidized foster care	557	+53.2%	231,048
Receiving Federal Adoptive Subsidies	175	+127.3%	78,112
Died from maltreatment	4		1,028

OTHER ISSUES:

State Computer Systems: In 1993, Congress provided that through FY 1996, for every dollar states spend to computerize their child welfare systems, the Federal government will reimburse 75 cents. This essential investment enables states to know where children are placed while in foster care, to know what services these children receive, and to track both costs and results of these services. In addition, this investment frees workers from processing paper and allows them to work with families. The block grant would force a state to: a) terminate its project, b) scale it back, or c) make up the lost federal funds with state dollars. Currently, 41 states including Montana have received approval to plan and/or implement an automated system. Montana has issued a contract for \$5.6 million to implement its system.

NORTH CAROLINA

EFFECTS OF SHAW CHILD PROTECTION BLOCK GRANT

<u>FUNDING FYs 1996-2000:</u> (\$ in millions)	<u>Current</u> <u>Law¹</u>	<u>Shaw</u> <u>Block Grant¹</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Difference</u>	<u>Loss</u>
North Carolina	\$311	\$208	-33%	-\$103
U.S. Total	\$27,905	\$22,344	-20%	-\$5,561

¹ Current law levels for state formula grant programs are estimated based on the most recent expenditure data (FY 1994); for other activities, estimates are based on the state's percent share of Title IV-B grants. The Shaw level is based on the state's percent share of FY 1993 expenditures.

BASIC FACTS:

	<u>1993</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>Since 1990</u>	<u>U.S. Total</u>
Children:			
Reported as abused/neglected	92,739	+24.9%	9,326,554
In foster care	11,024	+53.8%	444,110
In Federally subsidized foster care	2,983	-16.2%	231,048
Receiving Federal Adoptive Subsidies	979	+5.3%	78,112
Died from maltreatment	40		1,028

OTHER ISSUES:

State Computer Systems: In 1993, Congress provided that through FY 1996, for every dollar states spend to computerize their child welfare systems, the Federal government will reimburse 75 cents. This essential investment enables states to know where children are placed while in foster care, to know what services these children receive, and to track both costs and results of these services. In addition, this investment frees workers from processing paper and allows them to work with families. The block grant would force a state to: a) terminate its project, b) scale it back, or c) make up the lost federal funds with state dollars. Currently, 41 states have received approval to plan and/or implement an automated system.

Discretionary Grants:

<u>Program</u>	<u>Number of Grants</u>	<u>Total 1994 Funding</u>
CAPTA	1	\$617,993
Adoption Opportunities	1	\$100,000

NORTH DAKOTA

EFFECTS OF SHAW CHILD PROTECTION BLOCK GRANT

<u>FUNDING FYs 1996-2000:</u> (\$ in millions)	<u>Current</u> <u>Law¹</u>	<u>Shaw</u> <u>Block Grant¹</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Difference</u>	<u>Loss</u>
North Dakota	\$65	\$43	-34 %	-\$22
U.S. Total	\$27,905	\$22,344	-20 %	-\$5,561

¹ Current law levels for state formula grant programs are estimated based on the most recent expenditure data (FY 1994); for other activities, estimates are based on the state's percent share of Title IV-B grants. The Shaw level is based on the state's percent share of FY 1993 expenditures.

BASIC FACTS:

	<u>1993</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>Since 1990</u>	<u>U.S. Total</u>
Children:			
Reported as abused/neglected	8,252	+37.0%	2,936,554
In foster care	805	+104.8%	444,110
In Federally subsidized foster care	402	+30.6%	231,048
Receiving Federal Adoptive Subsidies	95	+23.8%	78,112
Died from maltreatment	1		1,028

OTHER ISSUES:

State Computer Systems: In 1993, Congress provided that through FY 1996, for every dollar states spend to computerize their child welfare systems, the Federal government will reimburse 75 cents. This essential investment enables states to know where children are placed while in foster care, to know what services these children receive, and to track both costs and results of these services. In addition, this investment frees workers from processing paper and allows them to work with families. The block grant would force a state to: a) terminate its project, b) scale it back, or c) make up the lost federal funds with state dollars. Currently, 41 states including North Dakota have received approval to plan and or implement an automated system.

NEBRASKA

EFFECTS OF SHAW CHILD PROTECTION BLOCK GRANT

<u>FUNDING FYs 1996-2000:</u> (\$ in millions)	<u>Current</u> <u>Law¹</u>	<u>Shaw</u> <u>Block Grant¹</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Difference</u>	<u>Loss</u>
Nebraska	\$130	\$103	-21%	-\$27
U.S. Total	\$27,905	\$22,344	-20%	-\$5,561

¹ Current law levels for state formula grant programs are estimated based on the most recent expenditure data (FY 1994); for other activities, estimates are based on the state's percent share of Title IV-B grants. The Shaw level is based on the state's percent share of FY 1993 expenditures.

BASIC FACTS:

	<u>1993</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>Since 1990</u>	<u>U.S. Total</u>
Children:			
Reported as abused/neglected	17,481	+12.0%	2,936,554
In foster care	3,222	+108.8%	444,110
In Federally subsidized foster care	1,291	+24.6%	231,048
Receiving Federal Adoptive Subsidies	483	+45.5%	78,112
Died from maltreatment	4		1,028

OTHER ISSUES:

State Computer Systems: In 1993, Congress provided that through FY 1996, for every dollar states spend to computerize their child welfare systems, the Federal government will reimburse 75 cents. This essential investment enables states to know where children are placed while in foster care, to know what services these children receive, and to track both costs and results of these services. In addition, this investment frees workers from processing paper and allows them to work with families. The block grant would force a state to: a) terminate its project, b) scale it back, or c) make up the lost federal funds with state dollars. Currently, 41 states including Nebraska have received approval to plan and/or implement an automated system.

Discretionary Grants:

<u>Program</u>	<u>Number of Grants</u>	<u>Total 1994 Funding</u>
CAPTA	1	\$600,000

NEW HAMPSHIRE

EFFECTS OF SHAW CHILD PROTECTION BLOCK GRANT

<u>FUNDING FYs 1996-2000:</u> (\$ in millions)	<u>Current</u> <u>Law¹</u>	<u>Shaw</u> <u>Block Grant¹</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Difference</u>	<u>Loss</u>
New Hampshire	\$88	\$73	-17%	-\$15
U.S. Total	\$27,905	\$22,344	-20%	-\$5,561

¹ Current law levels for state formula grant programs are estimated based on the most recent expenditure data (FY 1994); for other activities, estimates are based on the state's percent share of Title IV-B grants. The Shaw level is based on the state's percent share of FY 1993 expenditures.

BASIC FACTS:

	<u>1993</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>Since 1990</u>	<u>U.S. Total</u>
Children:			
Reported as abused/neglected	7,234	-23.9%	2,936,554
In foster care	2,509	+66.7%	444,110
In Federally subsidized foster care	526	+27.0%	231,048
Receiving Federal Adoptive Subsidies	328	+39.3%	78,112
Died from maltreatment	N/A		1,028

OTHER ISSUES:

State Computer Systems: In 1993, Congress provided that through FY 1996, for every dollar states spend to computerize their child welfare systems, the Federal government will reimburse 75 cents. This essential investment enables states to know where children are placed while in foster care, to know what services these children receive, and to track both costs and results of these services. In addition, this investment frees workers from processing paper and allows them to work with families. The block grant would force a state to: a) terminate its project, b) scale it back, or c) make up the lost federal funds with state dollars. Currently, 41 states including New Hampshire have received approval to plan and/or implement an automated system.

Discretionary Grants:

<u>Program</u>	<u>Number of Grants</u>	<u>Total 1994 Funding</u>
CAPTA	1	\$200,000

NEW JERSEY

EFFECTS OF SHAW CHILD PROTECTION BLOCK GRANT

<u>FUNDING FYs 1996-2000:</u> (\$ in millions)	<u>Current</u> <u>Law¹</u>	<u>Shaw</u> <u>Block Grant¹</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Difference</u>	<u>Loss</u>
New Jersey	\$346	\$286	-17%	-\$60
U.S. Total	\$27,905	\$22,344	-20%	-\$5,561

¹ Current law levels for state formula grant programs are estimated based on the most recent expenditure data (FY 1994); for other activities, estimates are based on the state's percent share of Title IV-B grants. The Shaw level is based on the state's percent share of FY 1993 expenditures.

BASIC FACTS:

	<u>1993</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>Since 1990</u>	<u>U.S. Total</u>
Children:			
Reported as abused/neglected	65,102	+19.7%	2,936,554
In foster care	7,673	-13.6%	444,110
In Federally subsidized foster care	3,873	+37.5%	231,048
Receiving Federal Adoptive Subsidies	1,940	+152.9%	78,112
Died from maltreatment	28		1,028

OTHER ISSUES:

State Computer Systems: In 1993, Congress provided that through FY 1996, for every dollar states spend to computerize their child welfare systems, the Federal government will reimburse 75 cents. This essential investment enables states to know where children are placed while in foster care, to know what services these children receive, and to track both costs and results of these services. In addition, this investment frees workers from processing paper and allows them to work with families. The block grant would force a state to: a) terminate its project, b) scale it back, or c) make up the lost federal funds with state dollars. Currently, 41 states have received approval to plan and/or implement an automated system.

Discretionary Grants:

<u>Program</u>	<u>Number of Grants</u>	<u>Total 1994 Funding</u>
CAPTA	1	\$10,000
Adoption Opportunities	4	\$450,000
Abandoned Infants	2	\$900,000

NEW MEXICO

EFFECTS OF SHAW CHILD PROTECTION BLOCK GRANT

<u>FUNDING FYs 1996-2000:</u> (\$ in millions)	<u>Current</u> <u>Law¹</u>	<u>Shaw</u> <u>Block Grant¹</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Difference</u>	<u>Loss</u>
New Mexico	\$103	\$67	-35%	-\$36
U.S. Total	\$27,905	\$22,344	-20%	-\$5,561

¹ Current law levels for state formula grant programs are estimated based on the most recent expenditure data (FY 1994); for other activities, estimates are based on the state's percent share of Title IV-B grants. The Shaw level is based on the state's percent share of FY 1993 expenditures.

BASIC FACTS:

	<u>1993</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>Since 1990</u>	<u>U.S. Total</u>
Children:			
Reported as abused/neglected	24,984	N/A	2,936,554
In foster care	2,097	+2.7%	444,110
In Federally subsidized foster care	875	+20.0%	231,048
Receiving Federal Adoptive Subsidies	594	+70.8%	78,112
Died from maltreatment	15		1,028

OTHER ISSUES:

Court Intervention in Child Welfare: The state is operating under a consent decree in **Joseph A. v. N.M. Dept. of Human Services** requiring improvements in all aspects of the child protection system. Issues of non-compliance were still in litigation in 1994.

State Computer Systems: In 1993, Congress provided that through FY 1996, for every dollar states spend to computerize their child welfare systems, the Federal government will reimburse 75 cents. This essential investment enables states to know where children are placed while in foster care, to know what services these children receive, and to track both costs and results of these services. In addition, this investment frees workers from processing paper and allows them to work with families. The block grant would force a state to: a) terminate its project, b) scale it back, or c) make up the lost federal funds with state dollars. Currently, 41 states including New Mexico have received approval to plan and/or implement an automated system.

Discretionary Grants:

<u>Program</u>	<u>Number of Grants</u>	<u>Total 1994 Funding</u>
Abandoned Infants	1	\$449,875

NEVADA

EFFECTS OF SHAW CHILD PROTECTION BLOCK GRANT

<u>FUNDING FYs 1996-2000:</u> (\$ in millions)	<u>Current</u> <u>Law¹</u>	<u>Shaw</u> <u>Block Grant¹</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Difference</u>	<u>Loss</u>
Nevada	\$46	\$31	-31%	-\$15
U.S. Total	\$27,905	\$22,344	-20%	-\$5,561

¹ Current law levels for state formula grant programs are estimated based on the most recent expenditure data (FY 1994); for other activities, estimates are based on the state's percent share of Title IV-B grants. The Shaw level is based on the state's percent share of FY 1993 expenditures.

BASIC FACTS:

	<u>1993</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>Since 1990</u>	<u>U.S. Total</u>
Children:			
Reported as abused/neglected	19,730	-15.0%	2,936,554
In foster care	2,831	+10.3%	444,110
In Federally subsidized foster care	620	+34.2%	231,048
Receiving Federal Adoptive Subsidies	82	+146.6%	78,112
Died from maltreatment	8		1,028

OTHER ISSUES:

State Computer Systems: In 1993, Congress provided that through FY 1996, for every dollar states spend to computerize their child welfare systems, the Federal government will reimburse 75 cents. This essential investment enables states to know where children are placed while in foster care, to know what services these children receive, and to track both costs and results of these services. In addition, this investment frees workers from processing paper and allows them to work with families. The block grant would force a state to: a) terminate its project, b) scale it back, or c) make up the lost federal funds with state dollars. Currently, 41 states including Nevada have received approval to plan and/or implement an automated system.

Discretionary Grants:

<u>Program</u>	<u>Number of Grants</u>	<u>Total 1994 Funding</u>
CAPTA	1	\$500,000
Adoption Opportunities	1	\$147,311

NEW YORK

EFFECTS OF SHAW CHILD PROTECTION BLOCK GRANT

<u>FUNDING FYs 1996-2000:</u> (\$ in millions)	<u>Current</u> <u>Law¹</u>	<u>Shaw</u> <u>Block Grant¹</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Difference</u>	<u>Gain</u>
New York	\$5,112	\$5,848	+17%	+\$736
U.S. Total	\$27,905	\$22,344	-20%	-\$5,561

¹ Current law levels for state formula grant programs are estimated based on the most recent expenditure data (FY 1994); for other activities, estimates are based on the state's percent share of Title IV-B grants. The Shaw level is based on the state's percent share of FY 1993 expenditures.

BASIC FACTS:

	<u>1993</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>Since 1990</u>	<u>U.S. Total</u>
Children:			
Reported as abused/neglected	230,916	+8.0%	2,936,554
In foster care	59,658	-5.9%	444,110
In Federally subsidized foster care	53,475	+72.3%	231,048
Receiving Federal Adoptive Subsidies	15,279	+494.9%	78,112
Died from maltreatment	56		1,028

OTHER ISSUES:

Court Intervention in Child Welfare: The state is operating under a consent decree in **Baby Angel** requiring placement of boarder babies with special needs in family settings. New York City is operating under six consent decrees: **Ana R.** (removal of children from their parents solely because of a toxicology result at birth); **Cosentino and Martin A.** (failure to provide housing to families to prevent placement of the children); **Doe** (insufficient foster care placements for children with special needs); **Eugene F.** (improvement in kinship care placements); and **Grant** (failure to investigate child abuse reports within 24 hours)

State Computer Systems: In 1993, Congress provided that through FY 1996, for every dollar states spend to computerize their child welfare systems, the Federal government will reimburse 75 cents. This essential investment enables states to know where children are placed while in foster care, to know what services these children receive, and to track costs and results of these services. In addition, this investment frees workers from processing paper and allows them to work with families. The block grant would force a state to: a) terminate its project, b) scale it back, or c) make up the lost federal funds with state dollars. Currently, 41 states including New York have received approval to plan and implement an automated system.

Discretionary Grants:

<u>Program</u>	<u>Number of Grants</u>	<u>Total 1994 Funding</u>
CAPTA	3	\$658,347
Adoption Opportunities	10	\$964,603
Abandoned Infants	4	\$1,661,800

OHIO

EFFECTS OF SHAW CHILD PROTECTION BLOCK GRANT

<u>FUNDING FYs 1996-2000:</u> (\$ in millions)	<u>Current</u> <u>Law¹</u>	<u>Shaw</u> <u>Block Grant¹</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Difference</u>	<u>Loss</u>
Ohio	\$1,302	\$987	-24%	-\$315
U.S. Total	\$27,905	\$22,344	-20%	-\$5,561

¹ Current law levels for state formula grant programs are estimated based on the most recent expenditure data (FY 1994); for other activities, estimates are based on the state's percent share of Title IV-B grants. The Shaw level is based on the state's percent share of FY 1993 expenditures.

BASIC FACTS:

	<u>1993</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>Since 1990</u>	<u>U.S. Total</u>
Children:			
Reported as abused/neglected	122,855	+14.5%	2,936,554
In foster care	15,922	-11.8%	444,110
In Federally subsidized foster care	6,546	+26.8%	231,048
Receiving Federal Adoptive Subsidies	5,883	+78.1%	78,112
Died from maltreatment	46		1,028

OTHER ISSUES:

Court Intervention in Child Welfare: Hamilton County is operating under a consent decree in *Roe v. Staples*, requiring extensive monitoring of the county child welfare services by the State Dept. of Human Services.

State Computer Systems: In 1993, Congress provided that through FY 1996, for every dollar states spend to computerize their child welfare systems, the Federal government will reimburse 75 cents. This essential investment enables states to know where children are placed while in foster care, to know what services these children receive, and to track both costs and results of these services. In addition, this investment frees workers from processing paper and allows them to work with families. The block grant would force a state to: a) terminate its project, b) scale it back, or c) make up the lost federal funds with state dollars. Currently, 41 states including Ohio have received approval to plan and/or implement an automated system.

Discretionary Grants:

<u>Program</u>	<u>Number of Grants</u>	<u>Total 1994 Funding</u>
CAPTA	1	\$199,507
Adoption Opportunities	6	\$695,911

OKLAHOMA

EFFECTS OF SHAW CHILD PROTECTION BLOCK GRANT

<u>FUNDING FYs 1996-2000:</u> (\$ in millions)	<u>Current</u> <u>Law¹</u>	<u>Shaw</u> <u>Block Grant¹</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Difference</u>	<u>Loss</u>
Oklahoma	\$169	\$86	-49%	-\$83
U.S. Total	\$27,905	\$22,344	-20%	-\$5,561

¹ Current law levels for state formula grant programs are estimated based on the most recent expenditure data (FY 1994); for other activities, estimates are based on the state's percent share of Title IV-B grants. The Shaw level is based on the state's percent share of FY 1993 expenditures.

BASIC FACTS:

	<u>1993</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>Since 1990</u>	<u>U.S. Total</u>
Children:			
Reported as abused/neglected	26,349	+5.1%	2,936,554
In foster care	2,953	-14.0%	444,110
In Federally subsidized foster care	1,379	+54.3%	231,048
Receiving Federal Adoptive Subsidies	422	+87.6%	78,112
Died from maltreatment	23		1,028

OTHER ISSUES:

State Computer Systems: In 1993, Congress provided that through FY 1996, for every dollar states spend to computerize their child welfare systems, the Federal government will reimburse 75 cents. This essential investment enables states to know where children are placed while in foster care, to know what services these children receive, and to track both costs and results of these services. In addition, this investment frees workers from processing paper and allows them to work with families. The block grant would force a state to: a) terminate its project, b) scale it back, or c) make up the lost federal funds with state dollars. Currently, 41 states including Oklahoma have received approval to plan and/or implement an automated system. Oklahoma has in place a contract for \$13.7 million to implement its system.

Discretionary Grants:

<u>Program</u>	<u>Number of Grants</u>	<u>Total 1994 Funding</u>
CAPTA	1	\$200,000
Adoption Opportunities	4	\$340,000

OREGON

EFFECTS OF SHAW CHILD PROTECTION BLOCK GRANT

<u>FUNDING FYs 1996-2000:</u> (\$ in millions)	<u>Current</u> <u>Law¹</u>	<u>Shaw</u> <u>Block Grant¹</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Difference</u>	<u>Loss</u>
Oregon	\$261	\$144	-45%	-\$117
U.S. Total	\$27,905	\$22,344	-20%	-\$5,561

¹ Current law levels for state formula grant programs are estimated based on the most recent expenditure data (FY 1994); for other activities, estimates are based on the state's percent share of Title IV-B grants. The Shaw level is based on the state's percent share of FY 1993 expenditures.

BASIC FACTS:

	<u>1993</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>Since 1990</u>	<u>U.S. Total</u>
Children:			
Reported as abused/neglected	39,604	-5.0%	2,936,554
In foster care	4,119	-3.3%	444,110
In Federally subsidized foster care	1,882	-15.1%	231,048
Receiving Federal Adoptive Subsidies	1,492	+171.4%	78,112
Died from maltreatment	11		1,028

OTHER ISSUES:

State Computer Systems: In 1993, Congress provided that through FY 1996, for every dollar states spend to computerize their child welfare systems, the Federal government will reimburse 75 cents. This essential investment enables states to know where children are placed while in foster care, to know what services these children receive, and to track both costs and results of these services. In addition, this investment frees workers from processing paper and allows them to work with families. The block grant would force a state to: a) terminate its project, b) scale it back, or c) make up the lost federal funds with state dollars. Currently, 41 states including Oregon have received approval to plan and/or implement an automated system. **Oregon has in place a contract for \$776 million to implement its system.**

Discretionary Grants:

<u>Program</u>	<u>Number of Grants</u>	<u>Total 1994 Funding</u>
CAPTA	4	\$1,354,651
Adoption Opportunities	3	\$261,014

PENNSYLVANIA

EFFECTS OF SHAW CHILD PROTECTION BLOCK GRANT

<u>FUNDING FYs 1996-2000:</u> (\$ in millions)	<u>Current</u> <u>Law¹</u>	<u>Shaw</u> <u>Block Grant¹</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Difference</u>	<u>Loss</u>
Pennsylvania	\$1,649	\$1,549	-6%	-\$100
U.S. Total	\$27,905	\$22,344	-20%	-\$5,561

¹ Current law levels for state formula grant programs are estimated based on the most recent expenditure data (FY 1994); for other activities, estimates are based on the state's percent share of Title IV-B grants. The Shaw level is based on the state's percent share of FY 1993 expenditures.

BASIC FACTS:

	<u>1993</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>Since 1990</u>	<u>U.S. Total</u>
Children:			
Reported as abused/neglected	24,909	+2.3%	2,936,554
In foster care	18,976	+13.9%	444,110
In Federally subsidized foster care	14,760	+67.3%	231,048
Receiving Federal Adoptive Subsidies	2,405	+108.7%	78,112
Died from maltreatment	54		1,028

OTHER ISSUES:

Court Intervention in Child Welfare: The State is currently operating pursuant to consent decrees: **In Re City of Philadelphia**, requiring the Commonwealth to provide needs-based budgets for child welfare services; **In Re T.M.**, requiring provision of legal counsel for children in dependency proceedings; and **In Re Maher**, requiring notice to parents when changing or terminating medical benefits of their children in foster care.

State Computer Systems: In 1993, Congress provided that through FY 1996, for every dollar states spend to computerize their child welfare systems, the Federal government will reimburse 75 cents. This essential investment enables states to know where children are placed while in foster care, to know what services these children receive, and to track both costs and results of these services. In addition, this investment frees workers from processing paper and allows them to work with families. The block grant would force a state to: a) terminate its project, b) scale it back, or c) make up the lost federal funds with state dollars. Currently, 41 states have received approval to plan and/or implement an automated system.

Discretionary Grants:

<u>Program</u>	<u>Number of Grants</u>	<u>Total 1994 Funding</u>
CAPTA	12	\$2,983,356
Adoption Opportunities	5	\$739,909
Abandoned Infants	2	\$969,997

RHODE ISLAND

EFFECTS OF SHAW CHILD PROTECTION BLOCK GRANT

<u>FUNDING FYs 1996-2000:</u> (\$ in millions)	<u>Current</u> <u>Law¹</u>	<u>Shaw</u> <u>Block Grant¹</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Difference</u>	<u>Loss</u>
Rhode Island	\$113	\$93	-18%	-\$20
U.S. Total	\$27,905	\$22,344	-20%	-\$5,561

¹ Current law levels for state formula grant programs are estimated based on the most recent expenditure data (FY 1994); for other activities, estimates are based on the state's percent share of Title IV-B grants. The Shaw level is based on the state's percent share of FY 1993 expenditures.

BASIC FACTS:

	<u>1993</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>Since 1990</u>	<u>U.S. Total</u>
Children:			
Reported as abused/neglected	13,065	+0.6%	2,936,554
In foster care	2,830	+5.6%	444,110
In Federally subsidized foster care	673	+55.4%	231,048
Receiving Federal Adoptive Subsidies	524	+35.9%	78,112
Died from maltreatment	3		1,028

OTHER ISSUES:

Court Intervention in Child Welfare: The state is operating under a consent decree in **Office of the Child Advocate v. Rossi** requiring the state to make reasonable efforts to avoid placement of children.

State Computer Systems: In 1993, Congress provided that through FY 1996, for every dollar states spend to computerize their child welfare systems, the Federal government will reimburse 75 cents. This essential investment enables states to know where children are placed while in foster care, to know what services these children receive, and to track both costs and results of these services. In addition, this investment frees workers from processing paper and allows them to work with families. The block grant would force a state to: a) terminate its project, b) scale it back, or c) make up the lost federal funds with state dollars. Currently, 41 states including Rhode Island have received approval to plan and implement an automated system.

Discretionary Grants:

<u>Program</u>	<u>Number of Grants</u>	<u>Total 1994 Funding</u>
CAPTA	1	\$500,000
Adoption Opportunities	2	\$150,000

SOUTH CAROLINA

EFFECTS OF SHAW CHILD PROTECTION BLOCK GRANT

<u>FUNDING FYs 1996-2000:</u> (\$ in millions)	<u>Current</u> <u>Law¹</u>	<u>Shaw</u> <u>Block Grant¹</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Difference</u>	<u>Loss</u>
South Carolina	\$163	\$117	-28%	-\$46
U.S. Total	\$27,905	\$22,344	-20%	-\$5,561

¹ Current law levels for state formula grant programs are estimated based on the most recent expenditure data (FY 1994); for other activities, estimates are based on the state's percent share of Title IV-B grants. The Shaw level is based on the state's percent share of FY 1993 expenditures.

BASIC FACTS:

	<u>1993</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>Since 1990</u>	<u>U.S. Total</u>
Children:			
Reported as abused/neglected	40,147	+40.3%	2,936,554
In foster care	4,656	+41.7%	444,110
In Federally subsidized foster care	1,652	+36.6%	231,048
Receiving Federal Adoptive Subsidies	570	+61.6%	78,112
Died from maltreatment	16		1,028

OTHER ISSUES:

State Computer Systems: In 1993, Congress provided that through FY 1996, for every dollar states spend to computerize their child welfare systems, the Federal government will reimburse 75 cents. This essential investment enables states to know where children are placed while in foster care, to know what services these children receive, and to track both costs and results of these services. In addition, this investment frees workers from processing paper and allows them to work with families. The block grant would force a state to: a) terminate its project, b) scale it back, or c) make up the lost federal funds with state dollars. Currently, 41 states including South Carolina have received approval to plan and/or implement an automated system.

Discretionary Grants:

<u>Program</u>	<u>Number of Grants</u>	<u>Total 1994 Funding</u>
CAPTA	3	\$548,628
Adoption Opportunities	2	\$199,993

SOUTH DAKOTA

EFFECTS OF SHAW CHILD PROTECTION BLOCK GRANT

<u>FUNDING FYs 1996-2000:</u> (\$ in millions)	<u>Current</u> <u>Law¹</u>	<u>Shaw</u> <u>Block Grant¹</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Difference</u>	<u>Loss</u>
South Dakota	\$44	\$28	-35%	-\$16
U.S. Total	\$27,905	\$22,344	-20%	-\$5,561

¹ Current law levels for state formula grant programs are estimated based on the most recent expenditure data (FY 1994); for other activities, estimates are based on the state's percent share of Title IV-B grants. The Shaw level is based on the state's percent share of FY 1993 expenditures.

BASIC FACTS:

	<u>1993</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>Since 1990</u>	<u>U.S. Total</u>
Children:			
Reported as abused/neglected	10,284	-8.7%	2,936,554
In foster care	710	+25.2%	444,110
In Federally subsidized foster care	225	+2.6%	231,048
Receiving Federal Adoptive Subsidies	230	+32.6%	78,112
Died from maltreatment	5		1,028

OTHER ISSUES:

State Computer Systems: In 1993, Congress provided that through FY 1996, for every dollar states spend to computerize their child welfare systems, the Federal government will reimburse 75 cents. This essential investment enables states to know where children are placed while in foster care, to know what services these children receive, and to track both costs and results of these services. In addition, this investment frees workers from processing paper and allows them to work with families. The block grant would force a state to: a) terminate its project, b) scale it back, or c) make up the lost federal funds with state dollars. Currently, 41 states including South Dakota have received approval to plan and/or implement an automated system.

Discretionary Grants:

<u>Program</u>	<u>Number of Grants</u>	<u>Total 1994 Funding</u>
Adoption Opportunities	1	\$90,000

TENNESSEE

EFFECTS OF SHAW CHILD PROTECTION BLOCK GRANT

<u>FUNDING FYs 1996-2000:</u> (\$ in millions)	<u>Current</u> <u>Law¹</u>	<u>Shaw</u> <u>Block Grant¹</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Difference</u>	<u>Loss</u>
Tennessee	\$248	\$166	-33 %	-\$82
U.S. Total	\$27,905	\$22,344	-20 %	-\$5,561

¹ Current law levels for state formula grant programs are estimated based on the most recent expenditure data (FY 1994); for other activities, estimates are based on the state's percent share of Title IV-B grants. The Shaw level is based on the state's percent share of FY 1993 expenditures.

BASIC FACTS:

	<u>1993</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>Since 1990</u>	<u>U.S. Total</u>
Children:			
Reported as abused/neglected	32,739	-1.9 %	2,936,554
In foster care	N/A	N/A	444,110
In Federally subsidized foster care	N/A	N/A	231,048
Receiving Federal Adoptive Subsidies	751	+53.7 %	78,112
Died from maltreatment	8		1,028

OTHER ISSUES:

State Computer Systems: In 1993, Congress provided that through FY 1996, for every dollar states spend to computerize their child welfare systems, the Federal government will reimburse 75 cents. This essential investment enables states to know where children are placed while in foster care, to know what services these children receive, and to track both costs and results of these services. In addition, this investment frees workers from processing paper and allows them to work with families. The block grant would force a state to: a) terminate its project, b) scale it back, or c) make up the lost federal funds with state dollars. Currently, 41 states including Tennessee have received approval to plan and/or implement an automated system.

Discretionary Grants:

<u>Program</u>	<u>Number of Grants</u>	<u>Total 1994 Funding</u>
Abandoned Infants	1	\$525,000

TEXAS

EFFECTS OF SHAW CHILD PROTECTION BLOCK GRANT

<u>FUNDING FYs 1996-2000:</u> (\$ in millions)	<u>Current</u> <u>Law¹</u>	<u>Shaw</u> <u>Block Grant¹</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Difference</u>	<u>Loss</u>
Texas	\$1,069	\$745	-30%	-\$324
U.S. Total	\$27,905	\$22,344	-20%	-\$5,561

¹ Current law levels for state formula grant programs are estimated based on the most recent expenditure data (FY 1994); for other activities, estimates are based on the state's percent share of Title IV-B grants. The Shaw level is based on the state's percent share of FY 1993 expenditures.

BASIC FACTS:

	<u>1993</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>Since 1990</u>	<u>U.S. Total</u>
Children:			
Reported as abused/neglected	177,328	+32.0%	2,936,554
In foster care	10,880	+62.4%	444,110
In Federally subsidized foster care	4,920	+36.8%	231,048
Receiving Federal Adoptive Subsidies	2,698	+70.9%	78,112
Died from maltreatment	108		1,028

OTHER ISSUES:

State Computer Systems: In 1993, Congress provided that through FY 1996, for every dollar states spend to computerize their child welfare systems, the Federal government will reimburse 75 cents. This essential investment enables states to know where children are placed while in foster care, to know what services these children receive, and to track both costs and results of these services. In addition, this investment frees workers from processing paper and allows them to work with families. The block grant would force a state to: a) terminate its project, b) scale it back, or c) make up the lost federal funds with state dollars. Currently, 41 states including Texas have received approval to plan and/or implement an automated system. Texas has in place a contract for \$102 million to implement its system.

Discretionary Grants:

<u>Program</u>	<u>Number of Grants</u>	<u>Total 1994 Funding</u>
CAPTA	3	\$638,092
Adoption Opportunities	3	\$272,637
Abandoned Infants	2	\$622,452

UTAH

EFFECTS OF SHAW CHILD PROTECTION BLOCK GRANT

<u>FUNDING FYs 1996-2000:</u> (\$ in millions)	<u>Current Law¹</u>	<u>Shaw Block Grant¹</u>	<u>Percent Difference</u>	<u>Loss</u>
Utah	\$99	\$75	-24 %	-\$24
U.S. Total	\$27,905	\$22,344	-20 %	-\$5,561

¹ Current law levels for state formula grant programs are estimated based on the most recent expenditure data (FY 1994); for other activities, estimates are based on the state's percent share of Title IV-B grants. The Shaw level is based on the state's percent share of FY 1993 expenditures.

BASIC FACTS:

	<u>1993</u>	<u>Change Since 1990</u>	<u>U.S. Total</u>
Children:			
Reported as abused/neglected	27,485	+13.5 %	2,936,554
In foster care	1,465	+24.8 %	444,110
In Federally subsidized foster care	454	+17.9 %	231,048
Receiving Federal Adoptive Subsidies	230	+99.6 %	78,112
Died from maltreatment	N/A		1,028

OTHER ISSUES:

Court Intervention in Child Welfare: The state is operating under a consent decree in *David C. v. Leavitt* requiring the state to make extensive changes in all aspects of its child welfare system.

State Computer Systems: In 1993, Congress provided that through FY 1996, for every dollar states spend to computerize their child welfare systems, the Federal government will reimburse 75 cents. This essential investment enables states to know where children are placed while in foster care, to know what services these children receive, and to track both costs and results of these services. In addition, this investment frees workers from processing paper and allows them to work with families. The block grant would force a state to: a) terminate its project, b) scale it back, or c) make up the lost federal funds with state dollars. Currently, 41 states including Utah have received approval to plan and/or implement an automated system.

Discretionary Grants:

<u>Program</u>	<u>Number of Grants</u>	<u>Total 1994 Funding</u>
Adoption Opportunities	1	\$75,000

VIRGINIA

EFFECTS OF SHAW CHILD PROTECTION BLOCK GRANT

<u>FUNDING FYs 1996-2000:</u> (\$ in millions)	<u>Current</u> <u>Law¹</u>	<u>Shaw</u> <u>Block Grant¹</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Difference</u>	<u>Loss</u>
Virginia	\$223	\$161	-28%	-\$62
U.S. Total	\$27,905	\$22,344	-20%	-\$5,561

¹ Current law levels for state formula grant programs are estimated based on the most recent expenditure data (FY 1994); for other activities, estimates are based on the state's percent share of Title IV-B grants. The Shaw level is based on the state's percent share of FY 1993 expenditures.

BASIC FACTS:

	<u>1993</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>Since 1990</u>	<u>U.S. Total</u>
Children:			
Reported as abused/neglected	55,937	+8.5%	2,936,554
In foster care	6,229	+0.2%	444,110
In Federally subsidized foster care	2,100	+11.8%	231,048
Receiving Federal Adoptive Subsidies	1,089	+96.3%	78,112
Died from maltreatment	30		1,028

OTHER ISSUES:

State Computer Systems: In 1993, Congress provided that through FY 1996, for every dollar states spend to computerize their child welfare systems, the Federal government will reimburse 75 cents. This essential investment enables states to know where children are placed while in foster care, to know what services these children receive, and to track both costs and results of these services. In addition, this investment frees workers from processing paper and allows them to work with families. The block grant would force a state to: a) terminate its project, b) scale it back, or c) make up the lost federal funds with state dollars. Currently, 41 states including Virginia have received approval to plan and/or implement an automated system.

Discretionary Grants:

<u>Program</u>	<u>Number of Grants</u>	<u>Total 1994 Funding</u>
CAPTA	2	\$143,333
Adoption Opportunities	3	\$324,950
Abandoned Infants	1	\$108,255

VERMONT

EFFECTS OF SHAW CHILD PROTECTION BLOCK GRANT

<u>FUNDING FYs 1996-2000:</u> (\$ in millions)	<u>Current</u> <u>Law¹</u>	<u>Shaw</u> <u>Block Grant¹</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Difference</u>	<u>Loss</u>
Vermont	\$93	\$69	-26%	-\$24
U.S. Total	\$27,905	\$22,344	-20%	-\$5,561

¹ Current law levels for state formula grant programs are estimated based on the most recent expenditure data (FY 1994); for other activities, estimates are based on the state's percent share of Title IV-B grants. The Shaw level is based on the state's percent share of FY 1993 expenditures.

BASIC FACTS:

	<u>1993</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>Since 1990</u>	<u>U.S. Total</u>
Children:			
Reported as abused/neglected	3,190	+18.3%	2,936,554
In foster care	1,236	+16.3%	444,110
In Federally subsidized foster care	874	+1.6%	231,048
Receiving Federal Adoptive Subsidies	322	+63.0%	78,112
Died from maltreatment	2		1,028

OTHER ISSUES:

State Computer Systems: In 1993, Congress provided that through FY 1996, for every dollar states spend to computerize their child welfare systems, the Federal government will reimburse 75 cents. This essential investment enables states to know where children are placed while in foster care, to know what services these children receive, and to track both costs and results of these services. In addition, this investment frees workers from processing paper and allows them to work with families. The block grant would force a state to: a) terminate its project, b) scale it back, or c) make up the lost federal funds with state dollars. Currently, 41 states including Vermont have received approval to plan and/or implement an automated system.

Discretionary Grants:

<u>Program</u>	<u>Number of Grants</u>	<u>Total 1994 Funding</u>
CAPTA	2	\$627,221
Adoption Opportunities	2	\$250,000

WASHINGTON

EFFECTS OF SHAW CHILD PROTECTION BLOCK GRANT

<u>FUNDING FYs 1996-2000:</u> (\$ in millions)	<u>Current</u> <u>Law¹</u>	<u>Shaw</u> <u>Block Grant¹</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Difference</u>	<u>Loss</u>
Washington	\$258	\$233	-10%	-\$25
U.S. Total	\$27,905	\$22,344	-20%	-\$5,561

¹ Current law levels for state formula grant programs are estimated based on the most recent expenditure data (FY 1994); for other activities, estimates are based on the state's percent share of Title IV-B grants. The Shaw level is based on the state's percent share of FY 1993 expenditures.

BASIC FACTS:

	<u>1993</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>Since 1990</u>	<u>U.S. Total</u>
Children:			
Reported as abused/neglected	55,689	N/A	2,936,554
In foster care	8,394	-36.9%	444,110
In Federally subsidized foster care	2,484	-9.7%	231,048
Receiving Federal Adoptive Subsidies	1,671	+101.9%	78,112
Died from maltreatment	4		1,028

OTHER ISSUES:

Court Intervention in Child Welfare: The State is operating under a court order in Washington Coalition for the Homeless v. Dep't of Social and Health Services requiring services to families and children to prevent placement of homeless children into foster care.

State Computer Systems: In 1993, Congress provided that through FY 1996, for every dollar states spend to computerize their child welfare systems, the Federal government will reimburse 75 cents. This essential investment enables states to know where children are placed while in foster care, to know what services these children receive, and to track both costs and results of these services. In addition, this investment frees workers from processing paper and allows them to work with families. The block grant would force a state to: a) terminate its project, b) scale it back, or c) make up the lost federal funds with state dollars. Currently, 41 states have received approval to plan and/or implement an automated system.

Discretionary Grants:

<u>Program</u>	<u>Number of Grants</u>	<u>Total 1994 Funding</u>
CAPTA	8	\$3,207,020
Adoption Opportunities	3	\$238,890

WEST VIRGINIA

EFFECTS OF SHAW CHILD PROTECTION BLOCK GRANT

<u>FUNDING FYs 1996-2000:</u> (\$ in millions)	<u>Current</u> <u>Law¹</u>	<u>Shaw</u> <u>Block Grant¹</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Difference</u>	<u>Loss</u>
West Virginia	\$88	\$49	-44%	-\$39
U.S. Total	\$27,905	\$22,344	-20%	-\$5,561

¹ Current law levels for state formula grant programs are estimated based on the most recent expenditure data (FY 1994); for other activities, estimates are based on the state's percent share of Title IV-B grants. The Shaw level is based on the state's percent share of FY 1993 expenditures.

BASIC FACTS:

	<u>1993</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>Since 1990</u>	<u>U.S. Total</u>
Children:			
Reported as abused/neglected	20,302	-18.4%	2,936,554
In foster care	2,483	+24.3%	444,110
In Federally subsidized foster care	1,017	-12.7%	231,048
Receiving Federal Adoptive Subsidies	62	+29.2%	78,112
Died from maltreatment	5		1,028

OTHER ISSUES:

Court Intervention in Child Welfare: The State is operating under a plan established by the State Supreme Court for improving the child welfare system in *State of West Virginia ex rel S.C. v Chafin*.

State Computer Systems: In 1993, Congress provided that through FY 1996, for every dollar states spend to computerize their child welfare systems, the Federal government will reimburse 75 cents. This essential investment enables states to know where children are placed while in foster care, to know what services these children receive, and to track both costs and results of these services. In addition, this investment frees workers from processing paper and allows them to work with families. The block grant would force a state to: a) terminate its project, b) scale it back, or c) make up the lost federal funds with state dollars. Currently, 41 states including West Virginia have received approval to plan and/or implement an automated system.

WISCONSIN

EFFECTS OF SHAW CHILD PROTECTION BLOCK GRANT

<u>FUNDING FYs 1996-2000:</u> (\$ in millions)	<u>Current</u> <u>Law¹</u>	<u>Shaw</u> <u>Block Grant¹</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Difference</u>	<u>Loss</u>
Wisconsin	\$487	\$412	-15%	-\$75
U.S. Total	\$27,905	\$22,344	-20%	-\$5,561

¹ Current law levels for state formula grant programs are estimated based on the most recent expenditure data (FY 1994); for other activities, estimates are based on the state's percent share of Title IV-B grants. The Shaw level is based on the state's percent share of FY 1993 expenditures.

BASIC FACTS:

	<u>1993</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>Since 1990</u>	<u>U.S. Total</u>
Children:			
Reported as abused/neglected	49,152	+26.5%	2,936,554
In foster care	7,045	+16.7%	444,110
In Federally subsidized foster care	4,834	-13.1%	231,048
Receiving Federal Adoptive Subsidies	1,363	+35.0%	78,112
Died from maltreatment	20		1,028

OTHER ISSUES:

State Computer Systems: In 1993, Congress provided that through FY 1996, for every dollar states spend to computerize their child welfare systems, the Federal government will reimburse 75 cents. This essential investment enables states to know where children are placed while in foster care, to know what services these children receive, and to track both costs and results of these services. In addition, this investment frees workers from processing paper and allows them to work with families. The block grant would force a state to: a) terminate its project, b) scale it back, or c) make up the lost federal funds with state dollars. Currently, 41 states have received approval to plan and/or implement an automated system.

Discretionary Grants:

<u>Program</u>	<u>Number of Grants</u>	<u>Total 1994 Funding</u>
CAPTA	4	\$1,329,535
Adoption Opportunities	2	\$149,982

WYOMING

EFFECTS OF SHAW CHILD PROTECTION BLOCK GRANT

<u>FUNDING FYs 1996-2000:</u> (\$ in millions)	<u>Current</u> <u>Law¹</u>	<u>Shaw</u> <u>Block Grant¹</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Difference</u>	<u>Loss</u>
Wyoming	\$18	\$13	-27%	-\$5
U.S. Total	\$27,905	\$22,344	-20%	-\$5,561

¹ Current law levels for state formula grant programs are estimated based on the most recent expenditure data (FY 1994); for other activities, estimates are based on the state's percent share of Title IV-B grants. The Shaw level is based on the state's percent share of FY 1993 expenditures.

BASIC FACTS:

	<u>1993</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>Since 1990</u>	<u>U.S. Total</u>
Children:			
Reported as abused/neglected	5,080	+5.5%	2,936,554
In foster care	620	+28.1%	444,110
In Federally subsidized foster care	97	+13.8%	231,048
Receiving Federal Adoptive Subsidies	26	+18.2%	78,112
Died from maltreatment	3		1,028

OTHER ISSUES:

State Computer Systems: In 1993, Congress provided that through FY 1996, for every dollar states spend to computerize their child welfare systems, the Federal government will reimburse 75 cents. This essential investment enables states to know where children are placed while in foster care, to know what services these children receive, and to track both costs and results of these services. In addition, this investment frees workers from processing paper and allows them to work with families. The block grant would force a state to: a) terminate its project, b) scale it back, or c) make up the lost federal funds with state dollars. Currently, 41 states including Wyoming have received approval to plan and/or implement an automated system.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

- Waiting list for child care all over the country.
- "Don't make welfare the gateway for child care"

- Title II

* In the markup they are still going to have to deal with child care.

- The main loss is going to happen

- Put it all together cut it / cap it

- Taking out all health and safety standards.

- They are also taking out any "set asides" for quality

- Children

- Kennedy will introduce a bill

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

- Mary Jo will testify again next week
 - If the ~~is~~ bill emerges we need to have a position
 - The anxiousness is that none gives away the guarantee too soon.
 - * You can't require people to work without childcare.
- "We are due to respond to the wreckage of the Great Society."
- Everytime a father
- Working families pay 27% of their income on childcare
-

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Child Welfare

4-E Administrative Cost

Complexity of Federal Regulations
has been a issue.

- Adoption Opportunities 4-E

- Federal laws

- Child Abuse and Prevention Act -

- S.S. Act 4B - provides grants
to the states for ^{child} welfare services

- New Family Preservation and
Support Act 1993

- TRIBAL Communities

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WASHINGTON

* No language exist for child
care or child welfare for the
tribes

- 4-E Foster Care Maintenance
Children who are AFDC
eligible - generally $\frac{1}{2}$ the
kids are eligible and we
pay about 50% $\rightarrow$

Adoption Assistance Program
Adoption Subsidies for
- kids with special needs for
whom family
* 60% of the kids in care have
some special needs

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WASHINGTON

Independent Living Program -
Welfare Avoidance Program

15-18 Preparation for leaving
the Foster Care System

Service Delivery System -

* Abandoned Infants Program is part of
this.

- 50,000 kids but 19,000 were placed

- Comprehensive Planning process*

*states are due to submit their
plan in June

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WASHINGTON

- Block Grant Proposal

- Consolidated CAPTA
4A-4B-4E

- Cost of Foster Care is NOT predictable

⊙ When you make it an entitlement to the state, you lose the protections and cost-sharing if the demands on the system are increased

- This puts the adoption system into jeopardy
- Significant reduction in the number of protections for kids

→ Review Boards

- PATTERN OF DISTRIBUTION IN A BLOCK GRANT IS A MAJOR ISSUE

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WASHINGTON

- Depending on what the distributive formula is, there are major winners and losers.
- Entitlement
- Protection
- Distribution
-

Ways and means Questions

Three provisions in the child care:

- guaranteed
- capped entitlement

FAMILY PRESERVATION ATTEMPTS TO
Give states lots of flexibility

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Two or three most outrageous:

- no guarantee~~ed~~ and potentially require people to work
- 10% reduction which will throw hundreds of thousands of kids out on the street

* PRA

CHILD WELFARE

- NO WORK TO MOVE KIDS TO ADOPTION
 - NO INTERVENTION
 - * Adoption subsidy and moving kids into permanent situation
- * Investigate and put kids in care but there is no dealing with it

Hypothetical situation of a
Family

* They are attempting to divide

In a week and $\frac{1}{2}$ 600 people
are coming in -

~~Feb.~~ Feb. 23 1995

6:30

Child Welfare (over 1,000-1,500
people will come here at
the end of February

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. paper	Paper on Section 427 (partial) (1 page)	n.d.	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

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FOLDER TITLE:

[Child Welfare]

2011-0255-S

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RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Section 427

Section 427 of title IV-B of the Social Security Act requires that States must meet specific requirements to be eligible to receive title IV-B incentive funds (funds in excess of the base amount of \$141 million; in FY 1994 this excess totalled \$153,624,000). These funds are awarded to States as an incentive to provide specific protections to children in foster care under their responsibility. In addition, if States wish to transfer unused funds from their title IV-E foster care programs to their title IV-B programs or to claim Federal matching under title IV-E for the foster care costs of children removed from their homes pursuant to voluntary placement agreements, States must meet the section 427 requirements. Specifically, in order to be eligible for incentive funds, States must:

- o have conducted an inventory of all children who have been in foster care under the responsibility of the State...and [determined] the services necessary to facilitate either the return of the child or the placement of the child for adoption or legal guardianship; and
- o have implemented and be operating to the satisfaction of the Secretary -
 - a statewide information system...;
 - a case review system...for each child receiving foster care under the supervision of the State; and
 - a service program designed to help children...return to families from which they have been removed or be placed for adoption or legal guardianship; and...a preplacement preventive service program...to help children remain with their families.

Since 1982, ACYF has been conducting eligibility reviews in order to confirm State compliance with the section 427 statutory requirements. The criteria for such reviews have been promulgated through the policy issuance system, not through regulation. The purpose of these reviews is to verify compliance with the law and regulations. Based on reviews of State policy and the case records of children in foster care, a determination is made whether a State is, in fact, meeting the established section 427 requirements. If it is determined that a State does not meet the criteria, the funds that were given to the State on the basis of its certification that it is meeting the criteria must be recovered. Accordingly, a disallowance is assessed against the State and the title IV-B funds are recovered. States have the right to appeal any such disallowance.

Section 427 Changed by HR 5252

HR 5252, now PL 103-432, eliminated section 427 of the Social Security Act and moved the protections required under it to section 422(b)(9).

The effect of this move is to drop the incentive funding characteristics from the protections and make them state plan requirements, subject to state plan compliance reviews.

Under section 427, when the requirements were not met, the entire amount of incentive funds had to be disallowed. Under section 422 requirements, a disallowance is the last resort. Prior to that there are corrective action plans and hearings and, if a disallowance is necessary, it can be made proportional to the degree of the non-compliance.

This change is effective with respect to fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 1995.

ddh\sec427-2.427