

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. paper	Gilda Cobb-Hunter; RE: address/phone number [partial] (1 page)	n.d.	P6/b(6)
002. list	Caring For Children Who Need Out of Home Placement; RE: personal info/address [partial] (3 pages)	04/18/1995	P6/b(6)
003. resume	Resume; RE: address/phone number/date of birth [partial] (1 page)	n.d.	P6/b(6)
004. resume	Janet Kay Motz MSW; RE: address [partial] (1 page)	n.d.	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Policy Development
Lyn Hogan
OA/Box Number: 10043

FOLDER TITLE:

Child Wel [Welfare] Chats Current [2]

2011-1010-S

ms194

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]
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- 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]

THE WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF DOMESTIC POLICY

Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy

To: CHR Lyn - fyi

Draft response for POTUS
and forward to CHR by: _____

Draft response for CHR by: _____

Please reply directly to the writer
(copy to CHR) by: _____

Please advise by: _____

Let's discuss: _____

For your information: _____

Reply using form code: _____

File: _____

Send copy to (original to CHR): _____

Schedule ? : ☐ Accept ☐ Pending ☐ Regret

Designee to attend: _____

Remarks: _____



Ricardo M. Urbina
United States District Judge
(202) 273-0570

United States District Court
for the District of Columbia
Washington, D.C. 20001

September 26, 1996

Dear Ms. Rasco:

I was pleased to join you and the other distinguished company who convened on September 19 to discuss issues related to child welfare reform. Among the matters discussed was the need to enlarge and enhance judicial education in a fashion more specific to a better understanding of the social/psychological dynamics of children and families in need. I believe you expressed an interest in knowing more about organizations which go about the business of training judges.

In the hope of providing an overview of those who deliver such training on the state level, I am compiling information which will be forwarded to your office. If this data is relevant to your interests, I will be available to work on it further.

Please feel free to contact me whenever you think I can be of assistance.

Sincerely,

Ricardo M. Urbina

Ms. Carol H. Rasco
Assistant to the President
for Domestic Policy
The White House
West Wing, Second Floor
Washington, D.C. 20502

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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GILDA COBB-HUNTER

MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

DISTRICT NO. 66 - ORANGEBURG-DORCHESTER COUNTIES

304-A BLATT BUILDING
COLUMBIA, SC 29211
BUS (803) 734-2933

P6/(b)(6)

BUS (803) 534-2448

P6/(b)(6)

[001]

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Caring for Children Who Need Out-of-Home Placement

A Meeting Sponsored by the Foundation for Child Development
and the Milbank Memorial Fund

Westfields International Conference Center
Chantilly, Virginia
April 17-18, 1995

[002]

*Pers. note: totally
handwritten note*

PARTICIPANTS

MaryLee Allen, Director
Child Welfare
Children's Defense Fund
Washington, District of Columbia

25 E St. N.W.

Kent Amos, President
Urban Family Institute
Washington, District of Columbia

Pers. note

Marilyn B. Benoit, Medical/Executive Director
Devereux Children's Center
Washington, District of Columbia

Jill Duerr Berrick, Director
Child Welfare Research Center
University of California, Berkeley
Berkeley, California

*I look forward to
visiting with you
at your facility in the coming months.*

*School of Social
Work
1950 University St
Berkeley*

Barbara B. Blum, President
Foundation for Child Development
New York, New York

ext. 213

*248 E. 46th
Suite 900*

10014

Paula Byrd
Youth Communication
New York, New York

P6/(b)(6)

parental needs

Gilda Cobb-Hunter, Member
Ways and Means Committee
South Carolina House of Representatives
Columbia, South Carolina

P6/(b)(6)

** see back
of page for her
inserted #*

*Keep up your
dedicated work
for children
& families in my
birth state and do
please continue to
speak out loudly.*

*I am and
in the social work
(see back above)*

CLINTON LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY

(Paula)

I know it was not easy for you to speak out with such candor. I applaud your courage and hope you will continue to help all of us learn more about what you have experienced and changes you recommend. I consider myself fortunate to have met you!

[002]

Station 11
001 0101-01
09333
Kevin Concannon, Commissioner
Maine Department of Human Services
Augusta, Maine 207-257-3000

Nan Dale, Executive Director
The Children's Village
Dobbs Ferry, New York 914-293-0600 ext 1201

Richard J. Fitzgerald, Judge
Kentucky Family Court
Louisville, Kentucky 502-295-4427

P6(b)(6)

P6(b)(6)

Daniel M. Fox, President
Milbank Memorial Fund
New York, New York

Pers. note

Ernestine S. Gray, Judge
Orleans Parish Juvenile Court
New Orleans, Louisiana 504-565-1300

Ron Haskins, Staff Director
Human Resources Subcommittee
Committee on Ways and Means
United States House of Representatives
Washington, District of Columbia

Sister Mary Paul Janchill, Director
Clinical Services
Center for Family Life in Sunset Park
Brooklyn, New York 718-298-3500

David S. Liederman, Executive Director
Child Welfare League of America
Washington, District of Columbia

Lorraine Lima, Development Director
Bienvenidos Children's Center, Inc.
Altadena, California 818-298-7222

Margaret Malone, Professional Staff
Senate Finance Committee
United States Senate
Washington, District of Columbia

Replace last of w/:
Hello to Jim & I'll
hope to see you all in the near future!

Ruth Massinga, President
The Casey Family Program
Seattle, Washington

206-282-7300
✓ (This name must be included)
1300 Dexter Ave North
98109-3547

It was good to sit
by you & I'll
~~hope to look forward~~

Elba Montalvo, Executive Director
Committee for Hispanic Children and Families, Inc.
New York, New York

✓ 212-206-1690
140 W. 33rd
Suite 301
10011

Harry Nelson, Writer
Milbank Memorial Fund
Pine Mountain Club, California

1360 Broadway
Suite 900
80202

William Pound, Executive Director
National Conference of State Legislatures
Denver, Colorado

Bill 303-820-2300
✓

Carol H. Rasco, Assistant to the President
Domestic Policy Council
The White House
Washington, District of Columbia

Nevada State
Legislative Bldg
401 S. Carson St
Carson City, NV
89710

Ray Rawson, Assistant Majority Leader
and Chair, Human Resources Committee
Nevada Senate
Las Vegas, Nevada

✓

Julius B. Richmond, Professor of Health Policy, Emeritus
Division of Health Policy Research and Education
Harvard Medical School
Boston, Massachusetts

Nelson Rockefeller, Jr., Assistant to the Majority Leader
United States Senate
Washington, District of Columbia

Gloria G. Rodriguez, President/CEO
Avance Family Support and Education Program
San Antonio, Texas

✓ 210-
no listing

Pers. note

Charlene Rydell, Program Officer
Milbank Memorial Fund
Brunswick, Maine

207- no listing

State Capital
Bismarck Building
600 East Blvd.
Bismarck, ND 58505

Donald L. Schmid, Director
Children and Family Services Division
North Dakota Department of Human Services
Bismarck, North Dakota

701-328-2316

[002]

Pers. note

Ann Segal, Deputy to the Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Human Services Policy
United States Department of Health and Human Services
Washington, District of Columbia

619-0257 per info

Pers. note

Kay E. Sherwood, Consultant
Foundation for Child Development
Montclair, New Jersey

201-808-1166 Sherw.
no listing
277 Fairfield Rd.
Suite 336
Fairfield, N.J.
07004

P6(b)(6)

Donna Singletary
Youth Communication
New York, New York

P6(b)(6)

I am so encouraged
to know you are
there fighting for
children and families in a legislative body.

Children and Youth Committee
Georgia House of Representatives
Atlanta, Georgia

Richard B. Stolley, Senior Editorial Advisor
Time, Inc.
New York, New York

Barry Van Lare, Deputy Executive Director
National Governors' Association
Washington, District of Columbia

Clarice D. Walker, President
National Black Child Development Institute, Inc.
Washington, District of Columbia

see back at
bottom of page

Pers. note

Pers. note

Clarice D. Walker
President
National Black Child Development Institute, Inc.
Washington, D.C.
I would like to
get with her in
June or July to
discuss doing
something in the
with students.

(A) Dear :

4) I am delighted I had the opportunity to join with you ^{at the children's conference} ~~at the~~ Foundation for Child Development & the Milbank Memorial Fund. I found the discussion quite helpful as a part of the current debate and hope we will continue the dialogue.

4 I invite you to share with me your further thoughts on ~~these~~ placement and other issues concerning ~~the~~ children ~~and~~ families.

Sincerely,

CH

Stolley - 412

Thank you for sharing your article - I savor each word but particularly the last two sentences of the first full paragraph of column 2. The lack of value and honor given children is what petrifies me should the current Congressional scenarios become law.

1. Treatment-oriented rather than prevention-oriented. Too much emphasis on the rights and welfare of adults, yet this is a child welfare system. A so-called "system" without a current baseline of data to inform the debate. Essentially, anti-adoption and anti-transracial adoption orientation among many of the leaders, reflects a continuing societal focus on the importance of "blood." Unevenness of the system because of variances in state laws, broad and arbitrary discretion exercised by judges.
2. Focus on prevention first, then treatment. Federal financial participation is already massive and is needed. With federal money should come federal standards and accountability so that taxpayers are reasonably sure their tax dollars are not being wasted. Federal government should prescribe child welfare policy to the states in at least these two instances -- if the results of failed or ineffective state policies have been that federal money is wasted or if it is reasonable to project that a future claim will be generated against the federal budget as a result of state financial and programmatic policies. States can do what they want with their tax revenues. Federal role should be financial and programmatic. Biggest contribution by the Federal government could be to redefine "family preservation" as "family building and preservation" combining prevention and treatment. Take steps to ensure that functional families are created and maintained and preserve families only if there is a family to preserve. Revise or repeal the Indian Child Welfare Act, the sole remaining federal law that clearly promotes discrimination based on race or ethnicity. Ensure that the Hague Convention on Intercountry Adoption is ratified and implemented no later than 1998 in order to ensure, among other things, that the role of the U.S. as a country which allows some of its children to be adopted by persons other than U.S. citizens is sound.
3. The end product is how well are children doing, based on a number of very specific variables tied to the child's age and development. Results of a prevention strategy would be measured differently than a treatment strategy. Prevention results might be measured in terms of decreased incidence of reports to child protective service, making sure that the decrease is not linked to other actions, such as reduced staffing, changes in definitions, etc. Treatment and intervention results might be measured in any of a number of ways such as: 1) number of adoptions; 2) children in permanent placements judged to be likely to provide them with consistency, quality, etc.; 3) decrease in the number of moves experienced by a child; 4) length of time in placement. Several standardized instruments could be used in the assessment, including some of those cited in the Technical Appendix to the Search Institute study, Growing Up Adopted. We need to take a look at the success or failure of 96-272, which I helped lobby through when I headed the CWLA Washington Office, by having a careful review and oversight process to see what has been accomplished and then overhaul it as necessary.

4. My first action would be to ensure that in the design of child welfare policy I heard from a very broad spectrum of experts rather than listening to and funding the same voices that have been dominant for the last 30-some years. Merely listening to a different mix of people would not necessarily require one to change policies and practices, but at least there would be some chance that fresh ideas would be put on the table. For instance, consider implementing in federal regulations the recommendation of CA pertaining to adoptive placements being in the best interest of the child and therefore preferring adoptive families composed of a husband and wife.
5. Here are ten things that have worked, seem to work or have great promise for working. In terms of primary prevention, it would be: 1) following up on the observations published in Family Planning Perspectives and widely reported on elsewhere concerning statutory rape, by using the bully pulpit and all other means at one's disposal, to ensure that such perpetrators are punished and that they are not rewarded by having a role in planning for any child that results; 2) working with clergy of all denominations and faith groups on a "marriage preparation policy"; 3) working with clergy, etc., on marriage preservation policies, including changes in laws allowing for no-fault divorce, cooling-off periods, etc.; 4) working to ensure that the orientation of pregnancy counselors in terms of adoption is positive; 5) reviving residential programs for pregnant women as a means of promoting adoption and preparing those who try to parent to be more competent. In terms of treatment and programmatic interventions it would be: 1) stop routinely sending abused children back to families (we wouldn't send abused spouses, who have more ability to advocate on their own behalf, back to abusers); 2) establishing separate TPR (termination of parental rights) units at local child welfare offices (once these existed in Annapolis and Oregon but I understand they no longer do); 3) ensure that the staff working in child welfare services are appropriately trained, that turnover is reduced and that necessary support services and personnel are put in place so they can do their jobs; 4) consider privatizing all of the child welfare system except child protection services; 5) work to increase public-private cooperation in the delivery of services.

In summary, prevention strategies must be the first priority to ensure that we do not keep doing the things that feed children into the child welfare system. Treatment and other programmatic strategies must simultaneously be pursued because we cannot give up on the millions of children at risk. For most of those children at risk, the only real alternatives are adoption or high-quality, closely-supervised foster family arrangements which are the responsibility of the private, voluntary sector.

WP/ms

[This is not on letterhead because it has not been vetted with my Board and therefore does not necessarily reflect the views of NCFA, its Board, its Member Agencies, or its supporters. It is my private opinion, offered with the understanding that the series of meetings is informal and off-the-record, that is reflected above.] cr103096.doc

THE WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF DOMESTIC POLICY

Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy

To: Chris Hogan

Draft response for POTUS
and forward to CHR by: _____

Draft response for CHR by: _____

Please reply directly to the writer
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Please advise by: _____

Let's discuss: _____

For your information: ☒ _____

Reply using form code: _____

File: _____

Send copy to (original to CHR): _____

Schedule ? : ☐ Accept ☐ Pending ☐ Regret

Designee to attend: _____

Remarks: _____



October 7, 1996

NATIONAL
INDIAN
CHILD
WELFARE
ASSOCIATION

3611 SW Hood St
Suite 201
Portland, OR 97201
Phone:
503.222.4044
Fax:
503.222.4007

Gary Peterson
President
Andy Pascua
Vice-President
Eloise King
Secretary
Dan Gargan
Treasurer

Board
Velma Bahe
Lorraine Brave
William Clark
Debra Foxcroft

Donalene Harris-Fleagle
Judy Houck
Willie Jones
Margaret Jose
Tracy King
Gabriel Landry
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Art Martinez
Robert Miller
Don Milligan
Phil Quinn
Elizabeth Red Bear
Muriel Sharlow
Lola Schappy
Ernie Stevens, Jr.
Dolores Subia Big Foot
Macy Tenorio

Terry L. Cross
Director

Ms. Carol H. Rasco
Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy
The White House
West Wing, Second Floor
Washington, D.C. 20502

Dear Ms. Rasco:

I want to thank you for a miracle! The Indian children's mental health initiative that I mentioned in my closing remarks at the September 20th meeting was funded in the FY97 budget at \$3.2 million. I had learned from the Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS) only two days before our meeting that the initiative had been taken out of the budget. That means that the President put it back in during the last minute negotiations. I can only believe you had something to do with that. I have spoken to Gary DeCarolis of CMHS who is delighted that the initiative can go forward. He is the person I mentioned that has had the vision that has made the initiative a truly collaborative effort. Already the work on the initiative has begun.

The President has done a wonderful thing for American Indian children and I thank you for listening and carrying our message forward with such immediate and positive results.

Thank you for the unique opportunity to spend two hours with you and to share my thoughts and concerns about child welfare issues and American Indian children. It felt so good to express so many of our needs and to feel heard. You can imagine the frustration our Association feels over the issues I shared with you. I look forward to more dialogue and would be pleased to be of assistance to the administration in any way that I can. Again, thank you to you and to the President.

Sincerely,

Terry L. Cross
Executive Director

TI0000-5





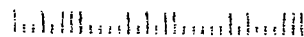
NATIONAL
INDIAN
CHILD
WELFARE
ASSOCIATION

3611 SW Hood St.
Suite 201
Portland, OR 97201

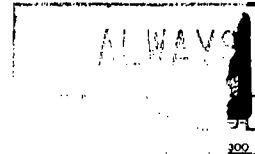
Ms. Carol H. Rasco
Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy
The White House
West Wing, Second Floor
Washington, DC 20502

=W

PORTLAND, OR 97201 PS 88148610/96
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0837 MAILED FROM PORTLAND OR 97201



United States District Court
for the District of Columbia
Chambers of Judge Ricardo M. Urbina
333 Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20001



16:54 09/30/96 ISS#2 WGMF,DC 200

*Ms. Carol H. Rusco
Assistant to the President
for Domestic Policy
The White House
West Wing, Second Floor
Washington, D.C. 20502*



MEMORANDUM

TO: Lyn Hogan
FROM: Linda M. Shannon *L.M.S.*
SUBJECT: Chat Sessions
DATE: October 9, 1996

I guess you are beginning to see by now that I am passionate about child welfare work. Like anyone who has worked in one profession a long time, I have accumulated some strong feelings over the years. Please bear with me, working at the White House has given me hope that I may be able to convey some of the demanding child and family issues my coworkers and I struggle with daily.

While I was collecting and typing the information for the attendees at your next chat session, I thought of other experts (individuals and agencies) you may want to include in future chats. These organizations play an integral part in child welfare and since the pieces of the system frequently overlap in very subtle ways you may obtain a broader perspective on the specific issues the White House wants to address.

For example, I believe the National Runaway and Homeless Youth agency has a national advisory board as well as the National Court Appointed Special Advocate program. I knew local Delaware people who were on these. The CASAs could especially shed light on placement and adoption issues. I think David Liederman chaired the advisory group so he might be able to tell you more about it.

I recommend soliciting professionals from the major children's hospitals in the United States. As you know, being born drug-exposed is an easy entree to out-of-home care. Medical doctors like Ira Chasnoff and Loretta Finnegan (was recruited from Jefferson Hospital in Philadelphia to be a Fed in D.C.) are experts regarding drug-exposed infants and related child welfare issues. These infants and children look perfect outside, but often present enormous behavioral problems that prevent adoption. Michael Durfee, M.D. and his wife, Deanna Durfee, from Los Angeles have led the fight to establish child death review teams in the nation and world. She chaired an NCCAN committee that published a major child abuse fatality report last year. Additionally, some children cannot be adopted because they have bizarre medical problems (e.g., born with their bladder outside their body). Other children due not get adopted because of special needs like autism, AIDS, or Cystic Fibrosis.

I recommend inviting educators and also professionals from DHHS Maternal and Child Health, as well as the mental health

profession. At the school where I did my placement last year, the children (third to fifth graders) active with my agency were sent home all the time because the school could not handle their behavior even with medication. The child mental health system does not want to deal with children who are conduct disordered or oppositional defiant. Many children are clinically depressed. These children are logjammed in foster care because they have serious mental health problems and/or behavioral problems due to abuse and neglect. For instance, families just are not attracted to children who routinely smear feces on their bedroom walls. A monetary incentive to adopt this child is not enticing.

I recommend soliciting input from Native Americans because there are different issues for that population and also soliciting input from the various Armed Services Family Advocacy Programs. Finally, I can also give you individual names of experts (consultants) in managed care for child welfare.

The bottom line is, if you look at the reasons these children do not get adopted you will find a multitude of very damaged children. Again, I do not think the back end of the system can be healed without looking at the whole system.

Thanks for letting me stand on my soapbox!



THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
AT
CHAPEL HILL

Department of Social Medicine
School of Medicine

(919) 962-1136
FAX: (919) 966-7499

CB# 7240, Wing D
The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
Chapel Hill, N.C. 27599-7240

September 25, 1996

Carol Hampton Rasco
Assistant to the President
for Domestic Policy
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

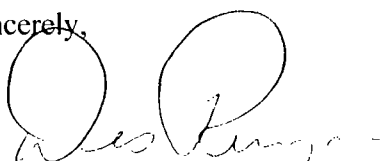
Dear Carol,

I very much enjoyed the opportunity to meet with you, Jeremy, Lester, and Lyn. I thought the discussion was interesting and highlighted some of the major dilemmas faced in the field. The bottom line that I think would find support from both the advocates for children working through some of the more liberal organization and even Doug Besharov at the Enterprise Institute is that we need to have better trained people working in the field. I think you heard that for every level people that work in this field there are concerns about the level of their education and training. Organizations such as the American Association of Medical Colleges, the Association of Schools of Public Health, the Council on Social Work Education, and the American Bar Associations Young Lawyers Division should be challenged to reexamine training in the area of family violence and child abuse within the professional schools. The biggest hook that you may have is the ability to ask states about their training plans at the time they request waivers for issues related to child welfare. I think even if you didn't put any requirements in what they need to do, but merely ask them to present their education plan as part of the waiver request, you would find a dramatically increased attention to the issues of training. I also wonder if there wouldn't be a role for having a National Institute of Child Welfare or having NCCAN move over into an entity such as the National Science Foundation or the National Institutes of Health where it can act both nurture training and development and in the area of child welfare as well as fund research grants. The behavioral sciences are receiving a great deal of enthusiasm and support in Congress and NIH appears to be doing very well in this area. It would be nice if some of that behavioral science energy and enthusiasm at NIH could be directed to deal with these central issue.

I think you heard me express my concern that everyone who works in the area of child welfare alters what they do, not for the benefit of the children, but because of the potential threat of being involved in legal proceedings. I was pleased to hear Judge Urbina suggest the utilization of magistrates in this area and would strongly encourage this. I am enclosing a brief description of the enterprise that we are engaged here between Duke University, The University of North Carolina, and North Carolina Central University. One of our goals is to reform the legal system and reduce the footprint of the law on the protection of children. Our mission will be to make sure that there are coordinated and well trained professionals who can respond to the needs of children.

I am happy to respond to any further inquiries or requests that you might have about my perspective on the needs of abuse and neglected children. Thank you for taking the time to discuss these important issues.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Des Runyan', with a large, stylized initial 'D'.

Desmond K. Runyan, MD, DrPH
Professor of Social Medicine & Pediatrics

DKR:ss

Enclosure: CCP-NC brief description

Center for Child Protection - North Carolina

A collaborative endeavor of:

Duke University ♦ North Carolina Central University ♦ The University of North Carolina

The University of North Carolina, Duke University, and North Carolina Central University have joined together to improve the lives of abused and neglected children in North Carolina. The three universities operate six programs that serve children suspected or shown to have been abused or neglected. We propose to combine these programs to create a Center that will offer medical, mental health, family support, and family law services. The Center will offer to share space with county departments of social services, rape crisis and other private agencies, guardian ad litem, and law enforcement agencies who are involved in the investigation and shared management of child abuse and neglect cases. This collaboration will encourage a consistent, careful, competent, and coordinated response to children's cases, reducing the additional trauma to the child imposed by the criminal justice system.

Last year, over 95,000 North Carolina children were reported as abused or neglected to state and local authorities. Over 30,000 children's cases were substantiated upon investigation. Thirty-four North Carolina children died in the last year from abuse and neglect.

Child abuse and neglect affects our children more than any other source of ill health. Children who have been maltreated are over-represented in the adult populations in prisons, mental health institutions, substance abuse programs, and special education programs. Society pays the costs of abuse and neglect over and over again in overburdened court systems, prisons, and hospitals. Abused and neglected children are at high risk of becoming hostile, dysfunctional adults who have little capacity to care for their own children and who perpetuate the cycle of violence.

North Carolina already devotes substantial state resources to child protection and the consequences of child maltreatment. These resources include the state social service programs, county mental health programs, local law enforcement agencies, county agencies, the North Carolina Child Medical Evaluation Program, the foster care system, juvenile and criminal courts, residential and treatment programs. Still, the child, his caretaker, and the professionals responding to the child have to navigate a service system that often fails to provide timely, integrated, and comprehensive responses to the crisis. The result is all too often a failure to protect the child or support the family in preventing further maltreatment.

The medical centers at Duke University and the University of North Carolina perform over 800 diagnostic medical evaluations and more than 300 mental health evaluations of abused and neglected children each year. The two medical centers each have a core of dedicated professionals who diagnose and treat children from around the state. Child abuse and neglect cases involve a high level of training to correctly detect sexual and physical abuse, partly due to the fact that very young children often present difficulty in examination and interviewing. Each case involves extensive time, not only for diagnosis, but for managing the care of the child and involvement throughout the court process.

The teams at the two medical centers are struggling to meet the need. There is a five week to three month wait for medical exams, and too many children are not being seen

until their wounds have healed and evidence has been lost. Other children are going unexamined or are going to inexperienced examiners because they cannot be seen promptly. The teams operate services for these children in cooperation with county child protection agencies. They donate time to provide continuing education for law enforcement, judicial, and medical personnel around the state.

The universities propose to merge their two medical evaluation teams, two mental health evaluation programs, a family law clinic under development at North Carolina Central University, and the North Carolina Child Medical Evaluation Program, a statewide referral and reimbursement program based at UNC. The Center is poised to become a model of regional and national significance in serving our most vulnerable children as our society contends with an epidemic of family violence and child abuse.

Joint expert interviewing will reduce the trauma to children. Timely, expert medical examinations will allow accurate determination as to whether there are physical findings that support the disclosures. The Center will expand mental health services to provide treatment as well as evaluation to children, their caretakers or family, and siblings. Early involvement of the family law program at North Carolina Central University will offer alternative dispute resolution (mediation), where appropriate, and family law services so that costly and traumatic court time can be reduced while continuing to protect and support children. North Carolina Central University's health education and social work programs will bring family support services to the children at home and in the Center.

The Center for Child Protection provides a unique opportunity to combine the expertise of nationally recognized child abuse teams from the state's leading universities in collaboration with state and local services to address the problems of abuse and violence against children. Our goal is to salvage children from a future of self-destructive and anti-social behavior and increase the likelihood that we will end this epidemic of violence and abuse.

You should add Sheryl Dicker to the list for this meeting. My office has her home and office numbers. Give me a call on Monday or discuss with me in staff meeting and I will fill you in on her.

Also,, as you make calls to folks I don't think we should characterize these meetings as a series but do what we can to portray each as an independent meeting. I also think you need to be able to tell them that Carol is wanting to visit about child welfare and getting their input as to how we should be moving on this issue in the future.

We failed to discuss the other day what the response should be on the part of all of us when the inevitable calls start coming in from people who get wind of these meetings and want to be included. For you and Jeremy, you can say that Carol had asked you to bring together a small group on a certain day and the list is final for that particular meeting(s) and that you will be happy to let Carol know of their interest should additional meetings be scheduled and that as always, they are welcome to submit any comments/ideas they have on any topic to us. We can all be assured such calls will come.

Thanks.

9/8/96

Jeremy has indicated that we might want to think about finishing up the child welfare chat discussions and moving forward. Before we wrap up however, there are several people we should speak with, if not for information, at least for political reasons.

As you know, the child welfare community is actually pretty small -- word of the chats spread quickly. There are several senior experts we have yet to talk with whom I am sure we will want on our side when we move forward on this project. The following is a list of those experts I think we should meet with. To save time, we could meet in larger groups--but I think if we skip any of these folks, it could cause problems down the line.

Please let me know how I should proceed.

Thanks.

Rick Barth
J.C. Berkley

Marilyn Benoit
Devereux Children's Center of Washington

Angela Blackwell
Vice President
Rockefeller Foundation

(She had to regret an earlier invitation, but really wants to meet with you)

Barbara Bloom
Foundation For Child Development

Frank Farrow
Center For the Study of Social Policy

Dr. Shelia Kamerman
Columbia University School of Social Work

David Liederman
Child Welfare League

Marsha Lowry
Children's Rights Project

Ruth Massinga
The Casey Family Program

Bill Pierce
National Committee For Adoption

Harold Richmond
University of Chicago
Chapin Hall Center For Children

Betsy Rosenbaum

Someone from Kellogg (art improv project) Clark, Casey

~~Abraham~~ Harold Nardson, ABA

American Public Welfare Association

Ralph Smith
Casey Family Services

Mary Stangler
Missouri Dept. of Social Services

Paul Vincent
Previously ran Alabama's Dept. of Social Services

*Jeremy
Lyn H.
Burke* > *fji*

**PAUL MONES
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FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

DATE: September 27, 1996

TO: Ms. Carol Rasco, Senior Policy Analyst

FROM: Paul Mones

RE:

FAX: 202-456-2878

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**PAUL MONES
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BY FAX

September 27, 1996

Ms. Carol Rasco
Assistant to the President
for Domestic Policy
The White House
West Wing, Second Floor
Washington, D.C. 20502


Dear Ms. Rasco:

Thank you for inviting me to the White House and giving me the opportunity to discuss my thoughts on the direction of child welfare policy. It was a thoroughly invigorating meeting.

I am preparing a follow up packet of documents and other information which I will be forwarding sometime next week. In the meantime I would like to share with you several ideas that I did not express at the meeting.

I am very mindful that these very important issues of child abuse and family violence are of bi-partisan interest, yet I am also keenly aware that significant change in these areas is inextricably bound to President Clinton's re-election. The reality is most, if not all the ideas we discussed will die on the vine if Mr. Dole is elected.

Mr. Dole has never been a champion for women's or children's rights nor was family violence one of his priorities during his tenure in the Senate. In fact his legislative record is devoid of taking any leadership on these critical matters.

In light of the critical importance of the President's re-election, please allow me to take this opportunity to offer a couple of insights and observations which might assist him in both the upcoming debates and the campaign as a whole.

In my work around the nation over the last few years I have observed that while Americans are very concerned about street crime, they are particularly distressed about child abuse and domestic violence. Women are especially disturbed and angry about these problems.

Now that Mr. Dole's tax plan is coming under increasing criticism, he is obviously (as recent speeches suggest) shifting more of his focus to criminal justice. His platform on this issue seems to be centered on drugs and street crime. As he was in the Senate, Dole is silent on child abuse and domestic violence.

The President's record in support of programs to protect victims of family violence is clear and unequivocal and he should capitalize on this record during the campaign. To that end, I would respectfully urge him to more definitively place the issue toward the front burner. In

terms of electorate, the immense appeal of these issues to women voters cannot be underestimated.

One strategy to increase the visibility of these issues is to fold them into the violent crime debate. Traditionally this debate has focused on stranger-perpetrated crimes and has virtually ignored child abuse (except the issue of stranger-pedophiles) and domestic violence. During the debates Mr. Dole will undoubtedly tailor his comments in this area to teenage predators, drugs and repeat offenders. He will not likely be prepared to discuss family violence as being the public safety issue it is, a circumstance of which the President could take clear advantage.

The need for realigning the criminal justice discussion is warranted by the plain facts of violence in America. According to the FBI's Uniform Crime Report the primary threat to Americans, especially women and children, does not come from the street but rather from those who love and live with them. Over three-fourths of the homicides in America are perpetrated by family, friends and acquaintances.

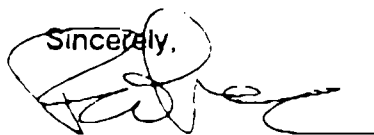
Other support for increasing the visibility of family violence in the crime debate includes a March, 1996 U.S. Department of Justice report which "child molesting remains a crime most often perpetrated by relatives and acquaintances rather than strangers." The study also found only one in seven offenders molested a child who was a stranger and three out of four child molesters committed their crimes in their own homes or the children's homes. And the same report found that, "in most murders of young child, a family member killed the child." The most vulnerable group, children under five were killed by a parent.

In California, domestic violence represents the largest single category of weapons-related crime and nationwide female homicide is mostly perpetrated not by strangers lurking in poorly-lit parking lots but by husbands, boy-friends and co-workers.

Safe streets are critically important but what comfort is there to a woman to have safe streets if she's forced to return to a violent home? Similarly, safe schools are critically important to education but what comfort does a safe school afford a child who is forced to return to a home where either he or his mother is battered?

Let me close with saying that I am very mindful that the discussion of these issues might be interpreted by some as attacking the family unit. However it seems that a balanced message could be reached which would allow the President to effectively integrate such critical issues into the campaign.

I know this is a very hectic time for you and your staff and therefore I sincerely appreciate this opportunity to convey my thoughts to you. Please feel free to call on me for a further discussion of this issue or any other matter with which I may be able to assist you.

Sincerely,


Paul Mones

Federal Child Welfare Programs and Current Program Authorizations and Appropriations

Summary

Background

Title IV-B authorizes funds to states for a broad range of child welfare services, including family preservation and family support services. Title IV-E authorizes foster care, independent living, and adoption assistance programs. Titles IV-B and IV-E are intended to operate together to prevent the need for out-of-home placements, and, when that is not possible, to offer support services and permanent placements. Funds for these programs include both non-entitlement authorizations and authorized entitlements.

Additionally, funding is provided under foster care to assist states with the maintenance costs of AFDC children in foster care. Child welfare program funding is also available to states through the title XX social services block grant program, which allows states to provide services relating to child welfare at their discretion.

The federal government spends approximately \$4 billion annually in FY 1995 to subsidize foster care, some adoptions, and, to a smaller extent, child protection programs. CBO breaks down FY 1995 spending to \$3.28 billion for foster care and adoption assistance (state claims for IV-E Foster Care represent the bulk at around \$2.9 billion while title IV-E Adoption Assistance state claims were only around \$378 million); \$295 million for child welfare, and \$150 million for Family Preservation.

There are about half-a-million children in foster care on any given day. As of 1993, reports of possible child abuses had risen to almost 3 million a year, of which roughly 1 million abuse and neglect cases were confirmed. About 1,300 of those cases ended in a child's death. (National Committee to Prevent Child Abuse; HHS.) The number of reported cases of child abuse and neglect have more than quadrupled since 1976 (Ways and Means Greenbook, 1994).

Child welfare encompasses a variety of services including child protection, care of the homeless and neglected, child social and nutritional development, and children in out-of-home care. Services provided may be supportive, supplementary, or substitutive.

The current school of thought in the child welfare world says that it is in the best interests of children to live with their families. Most child welfare programs are designed around family preservation and family reunification. PL 96-272 requires that reasonable efforts be taken to prevent placement of a child in foster care, prevent the need for foster care, and make it possible for that child to eventually return home. Determining reasonable efforts is left up to the states and varies substantially from state to state. To receive title IV-E funding, a State plan must include these provisions.

Child Welfare Programs Under the Social Security Act

Child Welfare Services (Title IV-B, Subpart 1): Permanently authorizes grants to states for child welfare services. States have wide discretion in designing programs, but must provide certain protection for all foster children as a condition of funding. The federal matching rate is 75 percent and state allocations are based on per capita income and population age 21 and under. This program is not an entitlement, but is subject to the discretionary appropriations process. FY 1996 funding: \$277

million. FY 1997 Administration request: \$292 million.

Family Preservation and Family Support (Title IV-B, Subpart 2): Authorizes grants to states for family preservation and family support services through FY 1998. The program is a capped entitlement to states. The ceiling began at \$60 million in FY 1994 and is scheduled to increase to \$255 million in FY 1998. (Beginning in FY 1995, a certain percentage of funds are reserved for grants to state courts to assess and improve their child welfare proceedings.) The federal matching rate is 75 percent, and state allocations are based on the number of children receiving food stamps. FY 1996 funding: \$225 million. FY 1997 Administrative request: \$240 million.

Foster Care (Title IV-E): Federal matching funds are permanently authorized and provided to states on an open-ended entitlement basis for costs of maintaining children in foster care, whose biological families are eligible for AFDC, and for related administrative, child placement, and training costs. States are required to provide foster care maintenance payments to AFDC-eligible children removed from the home if a child received, or would have been eligible for AFDC prior to removal from the home. (Children in the foster care AFDC program are eligible for Medicaid.) The federal matching rate for title IV-E foster care is the state's Medicaid matching rate, which varies according to state per capita income. Foster care may be provided in homes or institutions and must meet certain requirements. Eligible administrative and child placement costs are matched at 50 percent, and the federal match rate for training is 75 percent. FY 1996 funding: \$3.7 billion; FY 1997 Administration request: \$3.8 billion.

Adoption Assistance (Title IV-E): Authorizes federal matching funds on a permanent basis to states to provide adoption assistance to parents who adopt children with special needs and are eligible for SSI or AFDC. Federal matching is available on an open-ended entitlement basis for adoption assistance and for related administrative, child placement, and training costs. Matching rates are the same as under foster care. FY 1996 funding: \$510 million; FY 1997 Administration request: \$568 million.

Independent Living (Title IV-E): Authorizes grants to states for services to older foster children to help them make the transition to life on their own. The program is permanently authorized as a capped entitlement to states. State allocations are based on each state's share of title IV-E foster children in FY 1994, and states must provide a 50 percent match for their share of the first \$45 million in federal appropriations. FY 1996 funding: \$70 million; 1997 Administration request, \$70 million.

Title XX: This is an authorized entitlement of which 100 percent is federally funded, with a ceiling. At their discretion, States may provide services relating to child welfare using title XX funds. Detailed data on child welfare services spending by states is not available. Funds available to states from title XX may be used for services to families and children without regard to their eligibility for AFDC.

Non-Social Security Act Child Welfare Programs

Abandoned Infants Assistance Act: Authorizes discretionary grants to states for activities related to babies who have been abandoned by their biological families, particularly infants with AIDS. FY 1996 funding: \$12 million; FY 1997 Administration request: \$14 million.

Adoption Opportunities Act: Authorizes discretionary funding for a range of adoption activities facilitating the adoption of special needs children and providing post-legal adoption services. FY 1996 funding \$12 million; FY 1997 Administration request: to consolidate this program with child welfare research and training, and CAPTA discretionary activities to form a new Child Welfare Innovation Program to be funded at the programs' combined FY 1995 funding level: \$39 million.

Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) state grants: Authorizes grants to help states improve their child protective service systems. As a condition of funding, requires states to establish mandatory child abuse and neglect reporting systems, FY 1996 funding: \$21 million; FY 1997 Administration request: \$23 million

Community-Based Family Resource Centers: Grants for community-based family resource centers are authorized under CAPTA. FY 1996 funding: \$23 million; FY 1997 Administration request: \$50 million for consolidation of community-based family resource center grants, temporary child care and crisis nurseries, and family support centers authorized under the Stewart McKinney Homeless Assistance Act.

Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act discretionary grants:

Authorizes research and demonstration activities. FY 1996 funding: \$14 million; FY 1997 Administration request, that this program be consolidated with adoption opportunities and child welfare research and training to form a new Child Welfare Innovative Program to funded at the programs' combined funding levels in FY 1995 (\$39 million).

Temporary Child Care for Children with Disabilities and Crisis Nurseries Act: Authorizes state demonstration grants for temporary nonmedical child care for children with special needs to alleviate stress among children and their families; and crisis nurseries to provide short-term care for abused and neglected children or those at risk of abuse. FY 1996 funding: \$10 million; FY 1997 Administration request, included in funding requested for consolidation of community-based family resource center grants, temporary child care and crisis nurseries, and family support centers, discussed above.

Title V of the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act: Sends money to states, with few restrictions, for use in juvenile delinquency prevention. The money may be used for Family Preservation. The money is subgranted out at the local level. Most of the dollars are currently used for traditional prevention programs such as after school programs. FY 1996 funding: \$20 million, of which \$19 million goes out to the states; FY 1997 Administration Request: \$20 million. DOJ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the HHS Administration on Children, Youth and Families have been exploring ways to coordinate their own programs and help states and local communities build a continuum of services aimed at prevention and early intervention.

Non-Welfare Reform Pending Child Welfare Legislation, 104th Congress

H.R. 3286 (Molinari): The Adoption Promotion and Stability Act of 1996. Offers up to a \$5,000 tax credit for adoption expenses incurred during the year that the adoption is formalized. Only families who make less than \$75,000 annually are eligible for the full \$5,000 tax credit. Also removes barriers to inter-ethnic adoption. The Administration issued a SAP on May 9, 1996 strongly supporting HR 3286, without the inclusion of Title III (Title III--would allow state courts to pre-empt tribal governments in decisions regarding the custody of Indian children.) Introduced May 1996, referred to Finance Committee.

H.R. 586 (Maloney): Omnibus Foster Care Improvement Act. Amends Title IV-E, introduced January 19, 1995, referred to Ways and Means.

H.R. 709 (Maloney): Standby Guardianship Act. Amends Title IV-E to allow chronically ill or dying parents to name a standby guardian for minor children without relinquishing parental rights. Introduced January 26, 1995, referred to Ways and Means.

H.R. 1044 (Fawell): At-Birth Abandoned Baby Act, amends title IV-E to prevent abandoned infants from experiencing prolonged foster care. Introduced February 24, 1995, referred to House Ways and Means.

H.R. 1263 (Payne): Abandoned and Medically Fragile Infants Assistance Act, introduced March 16, 1995, referred to House Economics and Educational Opportunities Committee.

S. 1201(Coats), similar bill introduced in House, H.R. 2387 (Wyden): Kinship Care Act of 1995. Amends Title IV-E to promote kinship care, and to authorize kinship care demonstrations. Introduced September 21, referred to House Ways and Means Committee.

S 919, (Coats): Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act Amendments (CAPTA): Reauthorizes CAPTA and related programs through FY 2000, included in HR 4 on August 11, 1995, passed Senate September 19, 1995, vetoed by President.

S. 637 (McCain): Adoption Anti-Discrimination Act, introduced march 28, 1995, referred to Senate Finance Committee.

Legislative History of Child Welfare Programs

Federal assistance for foster care first became available in 1961 under what was then called ADC (later renamed AFDC) under title IV-A of the Social Security Act.

The Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980 and Amendments to It (Public Law 96-272)

In 1980, title IV-A of the Social Security Act was amended by Public Law 96-272. This legislation continued foster care funding but transferred it to title IV-E. This law also changed child welfare services under IV-B by creating linkages between the two programs. AFDC foster care remained an entitlement, but funding was made contingent on title IV-B.

Also, under title IV-E, a new Federal matching grant program for payments to parents who adopt special needs children was established and permanently authorized. Funding for adoption assistance is on an open-ended entitlement basis.

Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (COBRA) of 1985, Amendments to Child Welfare Programs (PL 99-272)

In the 99th Congress, COBRA established a new entitlement program--the independent living program--under title IV-E to help states facilitate the transition of children age 16 and older from AFDC foster care to independent living.

PL 100-647, Extension of COBRA Changes

In the 100th Congress, legislation was enacted to expand the independent living program for children 16 and older who are in any foster care situation, and to provide services for such

children for six months after foster care or foster care payments end.

Tax Reform Act of 1986 (PL 99-514)

Also in the 99th Congress under the Tax Reform Act, the adoption assistance program under title IV-E was amended to provide Federal matching funds for the one-time adoption expenses of children with special needs, whether or not the children are eligible for AFDC or SSI.

Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1989 (PL 101-239), 1990 (PL 101-508) and 1993 (PL 103-66)

During the first session of the 101st Congress authorization levels for title IV-B were increased from \$266 million to \$325 million; and extended the independent living program through 1992, increasing the entitlement ceiling from \$45 to \$50 million in FY 90 to \$60 for FY '91 and \$70 million for '92, and establish a state match beginning FY '91.

During the second session of the 101st Congress states were required to distinguish between administrative costs and child placement costs (which previously had been counted as administrative costs).

During the 103rd Congress new legislation created a capped entitlement under IV-B for a broad range of services to families (including foster, adoptive and extended families). Termed family preservation and family support services, the legislation was designed to buttress the goals of Federal child welfare programs of strengthening family life for children, and ensuring more children in the child welfare system have a stable, permanent home on a timely basis. The legislation also includes a set-aside for grants to State courts for assessments and improvements of judicial child welfare proceedings. This new law also authorized a three-year enhanced match to States for planning, designing, developing or installing child welfare data collection systems. The legislation permanently authorizes the independent living program and authorizes a 75 percent matching rate for certain State training expenses.

PROCESSES OF CHANGE

Researchers have analyzed 29 leading types of therapy in order to determine what are the components which, regardless of the treatment philosophy used, lead to change. They identified ten processes which, in various combinations, relate to positive change. These processes ~~and~~ ^{are} brief explanations of each of them:

1. **Consciousness raising:** This means bringing to the client's awareness a problem, or aspects of a problem, or consequences of a problem which they were previously not fully aware of. This is sometimes called "insight."
2. **Self-liberation:** This is empowerment of the client through their recognition that they have choices, and by exercising those choices, they can gain control over their lives.
3. **Social liberation:** Refers to environmental changes which facilitate the client's change, such as lessening discrimination against oppressed populations, providing transportation for physically challenged persons, or offering non-alcohol beverages at social gatherings.
4. **Stimulus control:** Avoiding the situations which trigger the problematic behavior.
5. **Counterconditioning:** Learning new behavioral patterns to replace the problematic behavior.
6. **Self-reevaluation:** "Is this who I want to be?" As clients contemplate their problem, they often realize that certain of their values contribute to their problem, and that they need to re-evaluate who they want to be. E.g., valuing his reputation as a "party animal" may be contributing to a young man's substance abuse problem.
7. **Environmental reevaluation:** This refers to looking at the impact of one's behavior on others around them - seeing how your problem hurts others.
8. **Contingency management:** Stopping the pay-offs (secondary gain). Changing the consequences of the symptomatic behavior.
9. **Dramatic relief:** Emotional unloading, "catharsis."
10. **Helping relationship:** Feeling like part of a team instead of feeling like you are going it alone.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

M E M O R A N D U M

To: Child Welfare Discussion Participants

From: Lyn Hogan
Senior Policy Analyst
Domestic Policy Council

Date: September 16, 1996

Re: Questions To Consider for The White House
Child Welfare Discussion

We are delighted that you are able to join us on Friday, September 20 from 1:00 p.m.-3:00 p.m. in Carol Rasco's office at the White House to discuss the child welfare system.

This meeting is an informal opportunity for Carol Rasco to discuss with you your views about the state of the child welfare system and your recommendations to improve the system.

We want to keep the conversation open and creative so have tried to keep it unstructured. However, we have put together a list of questions for you to consider to help guide your thinking and drive the discussion.

- 1) What is your area of expertise and from your work, what have you found to be the most troubling aspect(s) of the child welfare system?
- 2) In your opinion, what role should the federal government play in addressing the problems in the child welfare system? Should it be simply financial? Should it be financial and programmatic?
- 3) What should be the goal of the child welfare system? Should it be family preservation, permanency, or a combination of those or other goals?
- 4) What positive and/or negative role do you think the court systems play in the child welfare system?
- 5) Do you believe there are enough placement and permanency options for children and their families? Have you, or has your state, been involved in alternative guardianship options such as joint guardianship or shared custody?
- 6) What interesting solutions or approaches to the child welfare system problems have you come across in your work?

Please arrive at the Northwest Corner Gate of The White House, closest to 17th Street, N.W. Remember, you must bring a photo I.D. with your birthdate to be admitted to The White House.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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- 1) What is your area of expertise and from your work, what have you found to be the most troubling aspect(s) of the child welfare system?
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- 3) What should be the goal of the child welfare system? Should it be family preservation, permanency, or a combination of those or other goals?
- 4) What positive and/or negative role do you think the court systems play in the child welfare system?
- 5) Do you believe there are enough placement and permanency options for children and their families? Have you, or has your state, been involved in alternative guardianship options such as joint guardianship or shared custody?
- 6) What interesting solutions or approaches to the child welfare system problems have you come across in your work?

Please arrive at the Northwest Corner Gate of The White House, closest to 17th Street, N.W. Remember, you must bring a photo I.D. with your birthdate to be admitted to The White House.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

M E M O R A N D U M

To: Child Welfare Discussion Participants

From: Lyn Hogan
Senior Policy Analyst
Domestic Policy Council

Date: September 16, 1996

Re: Questions To Consider for The White House
Child Welfare Discussion

We are delighted that you are able to join us on Friday, September 20 from 1:00 p.m.-3:00 p.m. in Carol Rasco's office at the White House to discuss the child welfare system.

This meeting is an informal opportunity for Carol Rasco to discuss with you your views about the state of the child welfare system and your recommendations to improve the system.

We want to keep the conversation open and creative so have tried to keep it unstructured. However, we have put together a list of questions for you to consider to help guide your thinking and drive the discussion.

- 1) What is your area of expertise and from your work, what have you found to be the most troubling aspect(s) of the child welfare system?
- 2) In your opinion, what role should the federal government play in addressing the problems in the child welfare system? Should it be simply financial? Should it be financial and programmatic?
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Biographical Statement
September 1996

Susan Notkin
Director, Program for Children
The Edna McConnell Clark Foundation

Susan Notkin has been the Director of the Children's Program of the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation since 1992. She started with the Foundation in 1985 as the Associate in the Children's Program, and she was appointed Director of the Program for Homeless Families in 1989.

Prior to joining the Clark Foundation, Ms. Notkin served as a consultant for the New York City Human Resources Administration, creating the Child Protective Services Training Academy. Before that she worked for seven years with the Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services, directing Wisconsin's internal advocacy program for clients of mental health and developmental disability institutions, then serving as Section Chief in the Office of Children, Youth and Families, directing Wisconsin's programs in day care, child protective services, and domestic violence.

Ms. Notkin has served on several prominent committees and boards in the human services field. She is currently on the board of directors of the National Violence Prevention Funding Collaborative and is a member of the National Advisory Committee for the Evaluation of the Family Preservation and Support Services Program.

Ms. Notkin earned her Masters in Social Work from the University of Wisconsin, Madison.

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BY FEDERAL EXPRESS

September 10, 1996

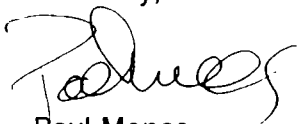
Ms. Lyn Hogan
Senior Policy Analyst
White House Domestic Policy Council
217 Old Executive Office Building
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ms. Hogan:

Pursuant to your request, in order to familiarize you and the Council with my work attached please find several articles on my work and three op-ed pieces.

Thank you again for your invitation and please contact me if you need further information prior to my visit.

Sincerely,


Paul Mones

DEVELOPMENTS

New Gains for Battered-Child Defense

Executive clemency granted in two cases where parent killers claimed abuse

As advocates know too well, acceptance of the battered-child defense has lagged in comparison to the better-known battered-spouse defense. But the abuse excuse for kids recently received increased recognition with its successful move into what might be the toughest arena of all—the intensely political realm of executive clemency.

In Florida and Maryland, state executives relied on abuse allegations to grant relief to two convicted parent killers, Elec Trubilla and Linda Sue Glazier. Trubilla was just 14 when he was charged by Florida authorities with participating in his father's murder. Glazier was 18 when she was accused along with her boyfriend of killing her parents in the isolated Eastern Shore town of Cambridge.

The two grants of clemency are among the first in the nation based on battered-child claims. The highly publicized decisions haven't come without controversy, however. In both cases, opponents doubt the truth of the abuse allegations, developed after the convictions.

But advocates insist the releases are appropriate. They say evidence of abuse wasn't developed at trial because of the failure of lawyers or judges to recognize the defense's importance.

Trubilla's New Claims

In Trubilla's case, prosecutors charged that Elec and his father's ex-lover, Bill Strausser, murdered Allen Trubilla together in August 1992 by stabbing and beating him at his Deerfield Beach, Fla., home. Elec's lawyers now contend that Allen Trubilla had physically and emotionally abused the boy; they also believe Strausser had taken advantage of Elec's problems by luring him into a sexual relationship.

But at Trubilla's trial, his lawyers reportedly weren't interested in his abuse allegations. Instead, they argued that the evidence against him was ambiguous. Significantly, however, they put on no witnesses of

their own. Jurors, apparently won over by crime-scene evidence, convicted Trubilla of first-degree murder. He received a life sentence with a required minimum 25-year term.

Fortunately for Trubilla, a CBS "48 Hours" crew was taping his

lated the people who supported him."

In contrast to Trubilla, Linda Sue Glazier had been in custody for about 20 years when outgoing Gov. William Donald Schaefer decided in December to commute her life sentences for the shotgun murders of her adoptive father and mother, William and Dorothy Glazier.

Sexual Abuse Alleged

Linda Sue Glazier says she was raped by her father since she was 12. But instead of investigating her claims, she says, authorities in Cambridge sent her to reform school. The assaults reportedly continued up until the time of the killings.

Many who are familiar with the case believe Glazier's boyfriend at the time, James Otis "Dickie" Greenwell, actually fired the fatal shots. While the couple had discussed the murders for months, Glazier says, she didn't realize Greenwell was going to commit the killings that night. After the slayings, Glazier helped Greenwell try to disguise the crimes as a robbery.

Glazier's first lawyer, Phillip M. Sutley of Baltimore, said his client told him she had been abused, "but they wouldn't hear it in the trial." At the time, the only defense allowed was self-defense with fear of imminent death. Glazier was later represented by Paul Mones.

Schaefer's decision is criticized by the now-retired judge who

tried the case. Like opponents of the Trubilla decision, Lloyd Simpkins doubts the truth of Glazier's abuse allegations and criticizes the movement for wider recognition of battered-child victims. "It seems that if you were beaten when you were a child or mistreated when you were a child, then it's OK to commit murder now," he complained.

—John D. McKinnon



Linda Sue Glazier (left) savors freedom upon release from prison.

trial for a program about public defenders. The response to the segment on Trubilla was enormous. In South Florida, a "Friends of Elec Trubilla" organization sprang up. Supporters contacted Paul Mones, a Southern California lawyer who is the nation's best-known expert on the battered-child defense.

Based on Mones' petition, the state's clemency board, made up of the governor and the six-member elected cabinet, announced in December that it would commute the mandatory 25-year portion of Trubilla's life sentence, making him immediately eligible for parole. The decision was remarkable because Trubilla had not yet exhausted his appeals, said Mones.

Charles B. Morton, the Broward County assistant state attorney who prosecuted the case, calls the clemency board's decision "a travesty." He notes that Trubilla repeatedly had denied being abused and argues that the youth has "manipulated



Elec Trubilla

When Kids Kill Abusive Parents

Once seen as evil or ill, these desperate youngsters are gaining new sympathy

By ANASTASIA TOUFEXIS

IN THE TINY COMMUNITY OF Cement, Oklahoma, trees and telephone poles are festooned with pink ribbons. People work tirelessly to collect signatures on petitions. The activity is in support of Billie Joe Powell, a 16-year-old girl charged with fatally shooting her father, who had allegedly abused her. Townspeople hope their efforts will help persuade the court to try the high school sophomore not as an adult but as a juvenile, so that she will receive more lenient treatment.

A few years ago, such sympathy would have been unheard of. Children who killed their parents were the ultimate pariahs. Regarded as evil or mentally ill "bad seeds," they virtually always earned the harshest judgment of the public and the courts. Says psychologist and attorney Charles Patrick Ewing of the State University of New York at Buffalo: "We take the commandment to 'honor thy father and thy mother' very seriously. The implication is that you're supposed to honor your parents even if they abuse you."

That attitude is slowly starting to change. Today youngsters who slay abusive parents are drawing more understanding from a public that has awakened to the national nightmare of child abuse. Last year an estimated 2.7 million youngsters were physically, mentally and sexually assaulted by their parents, according to the National Center for Prevention of Child Abuse. Despite the prevalence of abuse, parricide remains rare. It accounts for about 2% of all homicides, around 300 cases a year. Most of those involve teenagers



ed, without many friends. They commonly have had no prior run-in with the law.

• Their target is most often the father—usually a biological or stepparent rather than an adoptive or foster parent—and the typical weapon is a gun kept in the home. These young people generally do not show any obvious sign of the mental disorders and self-destructive tendencies shared by children who strike out at strangers on the street or at nonabusive parents. In fact, dispatching their tormentor can be seen as an act of sanity, a last-resort effort at self-preservation. "They know what they're doing is wrong," says Dewey Cornell, a forensic psychologist at the University of Virginia. "But they are desperate and helpless, and they don't see alternatives."

who kill abusive parents. Though the numbers are small, these youngsters "open a window on our understanding of child abuse in a way that no one else can," says Los Angeles lawyer Paul Mones, whose practice is devoted to defending children accused of parricide. "They allow us to understand how abuse is incubated."

Sons are more likely than daughters to strike back violently. "Men by and large tend to act outwards and be more aggressive," says Ronald Ebert, senior forensic psychologist at McLean's Hospital in Belmont, Massachusetts. "Girls tend to internalize pain and blame themselves more." Abused girls often become bulimic or suicidal.

Typically, the child who kills a parent is from 16 to 18 years old, from a white middle-class family. Most have above-average intelligence, although their schoolwork may be below average. They generally are well-adjusted in school and the community, though they tend to be isolat-

"THESE KIDS ACT OUT OF TERROR FOR THEIR LIVES."

ATTORNEY PAUL MONES, right, used that argument in defending Israel Marquez, who killed his stepfather

Abuse is a mild term for the torture that parents inflict. When he went on trial for murder last August in Olympia, Washington, Israel Marquez, 17, recited a litany of abuse that began when he was seven years old. His stepfather, a deputy sheriff and martial-arts expert, liked to punch him in the chest and slap him on the head. When he went through a bed-wetting period between the ages of seven and 12, the stepfather beat him with a 2-in.-wide belt. After hearing the boy's tale, the jury found Marquez guilty of the reduced charge of voluntary manslaughter. He is expected to be released from prison in April.

Donna Marie Wisener's suffering at her father's hand started at age two and continued into her teens. To mark his displea-

sure, he threw oak logs at her; for amusement, he handcuffed her to a chair. Just as bad for the Tyler, Texas, girl was the sexual abuse. Her father would send her lewd Valentines—"I would like your heart and I assume the rest of you will follow" read one message—and give her "rubdowns." The agony culminated one evening when her father threw her against the wall, hitting her on the head over and over. He also beat her mother until she fell unconscious to the floor, then he threw Donna Marie out of the house. In despair, she returned and took a loaded revolver from her parents' nightstand. When her father came at her again, she shot him dead. Last February she was found not guilty of first-degree murder by reason of self-defense.

Mark Martone of Haverhill, Massachusetts, who killed his father, remembers abuse back to age five, when he told his dad he was scared of the dark. "Oh, Jesus Christ," said the parent in disgust. Then he led the terrified boy down to the cellar, handcuffed his arms over a rafter, turned off the light and shut the door. Mark dangled in silence for hours. "God forbid if I cried," he recalls. "I was just like a hanging Everlast bag, you know? Punch me, punch me." When Mark was nine, his father held the boy's hand over a red-hot burner as punishment for moving a book of matches on a bureau. And when he was 15, his dad, angered by a long-distance phone bill, stuck a gun in his son's mouth and "told me he was going to blow my brains out."

Most abused children suffer quietly. The lucky ones find other supportive adults who nurture them, typically a nonabusive parent, grandparent, teacher or coach. Some manage to cope by emotionally numbing themselves or by taking out their repressed anger on someone other than the abuser. Others find the torment intolerable. They may run away or try to commit suicide. Donna Marie Wisener once had a gun in her mouth when she was discovered by her father, who told her, "Next time do it right."

Some seek outside help, but often to no avail. "I spent my whole childhood trying to get help, and none ever came," says Roy Rowe, 19, who last year was sentenced to four to 12 years for killing his stepfather. Neighbors in Vestal, New York, sometimes called the police when the screams grew too loud from the beatings—with a paddle, a belt and a two-by-four—that Roy's stepfather gave him, his younger sister and brother, and his mother. Teachers reported their suspicions of abuse; relatives tried to intervene. But each time, police officers and social workers left the children in the home. On his 17th birthday, Roy shot and killed his

stepfather on their front porch as he came home from work.

What makes some children finally snap? "They don't pay as you go with regard to aggression," observes Detroit psychiatrist Emanuel Tanay. "You might think they're passive, but they're also explosive." Many parricides occur when the child is on the cusp of independence, about to break away from a parent's domination. Sometimes the killing is triggered by a desire to protect the other parent or siblings.

Often an escalation in the level of violence precedes the slaying. Mark Martone was 16 when he shot his father to death. "This was not a routine beating," he re-



calls. His father had slammed his head against a radiator, kicked him in the ribs and struck him on the skull with a hammer. As he sat in jail the night of the murder, Mark was still terrified. "Oh, God," he said to himself, "what am I doing here! Dad's going to kill me!" Mark was convicted of homicide as a juvenile but was sentenced to six months probation. Like others who have suffered the same ordeal, he remains torn by his immense relief, guilt, grief, even love. "It may sound sick, but I did love him," says Mark. "I still love him. I mean, he was my father."

ALTHOUGH A "BATTERED-CHILD-syndrome" defense is beginning to be recognized, mounting a legal case for these kids is difficult because the law does not, for the most part, recognize such killings as self-defense. Though some occur during an episode of brutal abuse, most happen when parents are in a vulnerable position: coming in the door, watching television, cooking dinner with their back turned, or sleeping. That may be the only time youngsters can

"I SAW HIM TRYING TO KILL ME. IT WAS A LIVING HELL THAT NIGHT, AND I WANTED OUT."

DONNA MARIE WISENER'S years of physical and sexual torment reached a peak on the evening she shot her father

overpower their abusers, but it makes the killing appear to be cold-blooded murder.

Advocates for abused youngsters contend that such seemingly premeditated acts can be self-defense. People who suffer abuse for a long time can become adept at sensing impending violence. "They are hypervigilant, sensitive to aggressive cues," explains Mones. "They know when someone is going to hurt them even though it may not be apparent to the outside observer." He calls for prosecutors to assign parricide cases to trained child-abuse investigators rather than to regular homicide detectives.

Many mental-health experts now favor treatment rather than punishment for battered kids, who rarely are violent again. "These kids

don't need to be locked up for our protection," observes Buffalo's Ewing. "Some may benefit in the sense that they've been able to atone and overcome some guilt. But beyond that, it's really Draconian."

The larger issue is how to prevent the abuse that leads to the killing. In addition to strengthening social-service agencies and enforcing laws that require reporting of suspected abuse, experts recommend school-based programs that teach parenting skills to would-be mothers and fathers. Schools could also educate children about the difference between acceptable and abusive punishment and tell them where to find help when parents get out of control. Many abused youngsters think that hitting and kicking are normal, and most cannot conceive of turning in their mothers and fathers. Besides saving desperate youngsters and their parents, educational programs could go a long way toward ensuring that the violence is not visited on the next generation. No one should forget that the majority of child batterers were once battered children themselves. —*Reported by Hannah Bloch/*

New York and Jeanne McDowell/Los Angeles

Life and Death and Susan Smith

By Paul Mones

IF SUSAN SMITH had abducted two adult strangers, lashed them to the back seat of her car and pushed it into John D. Long lake, pleas to save her life would likely fall on deaf ears. If she had kidnapped two children she did not know from a mall and drowned them the same way, such pleas would also go unheeded.

But because she killed her own flesh and blood, her life may be spared — if the outcome of similar cases is any guide.

The defense rested yesterday, clearing the way for the jury to begin deliberations today on her fate. There were conflicting sentiments in Union, S.C.

Some people thought they saw growing sympathy on the jurors' faces for a young, lost woman whose father committed suicide and whose stepfather molested her.

Others detected a stony coldness toward her tears, reflecting a small town's lingering outrage over her

Paul Mones, author of "Stalking Justice," is a writer and children's rights lawyer.

initial lies and the deaths of two children everyone knew.

Yet the issue is not small-town justice but how the nation's judicial system treats other Susan Smiths. Americans kill their children in horrifying numbers.

A recent Justice Department study showed that courts treat this class of murderers more leniently than any other class. At least five children are killed by parents or their caretakers every day. Some estimates put the number of deaths a year at 5,000.

The most vulnerable population, according to a 1995 report by the United States Advisory Board on Child Abuse and Neglect, are children under 4 — the age of the Smith children (Michael, 3, and Alex, 14 months). More of these children die at the hands of their parents than from accidental drownings and poisoning or automobile crashes.

There is comfort in imagining that the parents' emotional problems and stress lie at the heart of all these tragedies. We want to believe that no one in his or her right mind would kill the children he or she brought into the world. But too many children die yearly to permit us to see these deaths as isolated.

In my view, one reason parents kill and maim their children is that, con-

trary to what we intuitively believe, our society does not place a big enough priority on the life of a child. There is a medieval strain of thinking still present: children are the appendages of parents, and these omnipotent parents can do what they want with them.

Advocates for children know that

Parents who kill rarely get the death penalty.

jurors are usually reluctant to sentence parents to death. Juries often even find it hard to convict them of first-degree murder.

In New York City, for example, Joel Steinberg, indicted for second-degree murder, was convicted of manslaughter in the homicide of his 6-year-old daughter, Lisa.

Despite countless news stories recounting parents' inhumanity, there is woven into our national consciousness a disinclination to believe that parents can do evil to their children.

Susan Smith was probably found guilty of two counts of first-degree murder because she turned her tragedy into a national event. Had she not gone on TV pleading for the return of her babies, the death penalty might not have been an issue.

Some of the anger heard on the streets of Union has arisen as much from Mrs. Smith's betrayal of the community as from the murders of her children. The townspeople wanted to believe that a stranger abducted the children.

Judy Clarke, one of her defense lawyers, termed the ruse a "child-like lie." But in the fall of 1994, many Americans were tricked into believing that story. We wanted to believe that a lurking, nameless stranger had kidnapped the children, even though the story was statistically improbable.

Individuals facing capital punishment often try to use their own history of mistreatment as children in the penalty phase of the legal proceedings, typically with little success. Such arguments have been particularly difficult to sustain at a time when "personal responsibility" has become the order of the day.

Nonetheless, if Susan Smith's life is spared, it will be because the human beings she chose to kill were her own children. □

USA TODAY

NO. 1 IN THE USA ... FIRST IN DAILY READERS

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OPINION USA



By Bill Kalks, AP

SONS KILLED: Susan Smith will not have to undergo a mental evaluation anytime soon, a judge ruled.

Parents killing kids shocking, not rare

Between three and five children are killed each day.

By Paul Mones

The death this weekend of a Florida girl, 4, whose mother's boyfriend was charged with wedging her under a water bed mattress as punishment, and the arrest last week of a mother in Maryland on charges she killed her daughters, ages 4 and 2, by setting fire to their row house, reminds us of the recent tragedy in Union, S.C.

The shock of the death of the two young Smith boys still reverberates through communities today, but it would be a grave mistake for Americans to believe this case or the others are somehow unique. The Smith boys' deaths are part of a serious nationwide problem that claims the lives of between three and five children each day. In South Carolina alone, 95 children were killed by parents or caretakers between 1988 and 1992. That's the equivalent of four elementary school classrooms.

If we are persuaded to believe that case was an isolated event, we'll lose a critical opportunity to educate ourselves and prevent the recurrence of such tragedies.

What is perhaps equally shocking is how leniently the legal system treats parents or caretakers who kill their children. A July 1994 U.S. Department of Justice study found that these parents "were the most likely to have had voluntary or non-negligent manslaughter as the most serious arrest charge."

One example is the case of 4-year-old Samantha Jo Haight of Aurora, Ill., who in 1993 was beaten to death by her mother's boyfriend. According to the police, Samantha was hit about the head, chin, abdomen and back. The prosecution sought a murder verdict, but the boyfriend was convicted of involuntary manslaughter. The differences in the penalties are dramatic. A murder conviction carries a 20- to 60-year prison term; the penalty for involuntary manslaughter is only two to 10 years.

A primary reason for these seemingly anomalous outcomes is that parents sitting as jurors have a very difficult time believing that any parent would harm his or her child, let alone kill that child.

The deaths of the Smith children should serve as a warning that contrary to popular belief, the greatest threat to children does not come from strangers but from family members and close friends of the family.

In Los Angeles County in 1993, there were 50 homicide victims under age 10. Of these, 41 were killed by a parent or caretaker. This is in a county where there has not been a month in the last five years when a child was not killed by a parent or caretaker. There are a number of factors that can help identify children who are at risk of being seriously abused or killed by their parents.

The average child who is killed by a parent is invisible to his or her immediate community — the toddler (50% are under 1 year old) is not in day care or preschool, doesn't play with other children and is rarely seen outside his or her house. Research studies also show that domestic violence puts children at even a higher risk for being severely physically abused. And the risk is also very great where a dysfunctional relationship exists between a young single mother and her boyfriend.

To help the children, the isolation needs to be broken. We cannot rely on child protective services to protect children, for they find out about the problem only after it has turned very harmful. Relatives, intimate friends and neighbors are best qualified to oversee a child's welfare — things as simple as visiting the family, inviting the mother and child over to your house for dinner, or offering to baby-sit. These efforts may prevent serious or lethal abuse. They also may tell you whether the child is in actual danger — are there strange bruises on the child? Does the parent seem especially stressed in the child's presence? If you see these warning signs, you should immediately report that family to the child-abuse authorities. Doctors also can play a significant role.

Finally, the safety of our children requires that we pay the utmost attention to the fact that parenting is the most important job in society yet one which the average person is least prepared to undertake. Studies have shown, for example, that parents who kill their children are typically unprepared for the incessant demands made by very young children. We must begin formal training in our schools and communities to prepare our citizens for undertaking this awesome responsibility.

Infanticide cases not only highlight in the starkest terms the insidious nature of child abuse, but they also are chilling reminders of a child's vulnerability. Each of us must bear witness to the daily brutality visited upon children. We must be the voice of those too small, too weak and too afraid to cry out and ask for help.

Paul Mones is a Los Angeles attorney specializing in children's rights issues and author of When A Child Kills: Abused Children Who Kill Their Parents.

Commentary

Domestic Violence Is Child Abuse, Too

■ **Law enforcement:** Children, especially those who witness an assault, should be treated as victims.

By PAUL MONES

Minnesota Vikings quarterback Warren Moon was found not guilty last week of assaulting his wife, yet the verdict is unlikely to quell the passionate debate that the case aroused over whether a woman should be forced to testify against her husband in a domestic violence case. Lost and ignored in this controversy are the children

who witness the domestic violence.

The Moons, in newspaper accounts, now characterize the incident as a "private, marital event in which neither spouse feels aggrieved by the other." Should it be assumed that their 7-year-old son, Jeffrey, who witnessed this "private marital event" has not been "aggrieved"? Moon's attorney has criticized the prosecutor for turning "a private matter into a nightmare for the Moon family," including the couple's four children. Unfortunately for Jeffrey, the real and everlasting nightmare occurred when circumstances forced him to tell a 911 operator, "Daddy's going to hit my mommy. Please hurry."

Witnessing domestic violence is one of the most insidious forms of child abuse

because frequently there are no outward signs of injury—no bruises, cuts or broken bones. But the injury is there and it is serious.

The harm to children takes various forms. The most direct is of a psychological nature. Witnessing violence often induces in children, regardless of age, a chronic post-traumatic disorder. Interviews with children who have witnessed their father physically and psychologically batter their mother also reveal a variety of reactions, including extreme fear, disassociation and numbing. Male children, particularly older ones, also experience intense anger at their father during and after domestic assaults and typically harbor revenge fantasies for

years. In fact, a 1991 Texas (the state where Moon was prosecuted) legislative study found that among males 11 to 20 who committed homicide, 63% killed a man who was abusing their mother.

Children often are physically harmed during incidents of domestic violence. This includes being accidentally hurt or being intentionally struck while attempting to protect their mother.

Researchers now know that violence directed against a child's mother is a primary risk factor in determining whether that child will be directly abused by the mother or father. And children who have witnessed their mother's brutalization typically model their reaction to mistreatment on their mother's reaction: They do not seek assistance; they blame themselves for the abuse and experience feelings of shame and low self-esteem.

Given these disastrous effects of witnessing domestic violence, there are some important preventive intervention steps that the criminal justice system can undertake. Every time a domestic violence arrest is made, the investigating agency must ensure that the children are independently interviewed to determine whether they have suffered any mental and physical injuries. Prosecutors and child welfare officials should use this information to determine what steps are needed to protect the child.

If for no other reason than to protect the safety and welfare of children, domestic violence should never be considered a private matter.

Paul Mones of Santa Monica is a children's rights attorney and author of "When a Child Kills" and "Stalking Justice."



NATIONAL
INDIAN
CHILD
WELFARE
ASSOCIATION

FAX COVER SHEET

DATE: 9-10-96TO: Lyn Hogan

ORGANIZATION: _____

FAX TELEPHONE #: 202-456-7028

VOICE TELEPHONE #: _____

FROM: Terry Cass

COMMENTS: _____

RESUME & BIO

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Policy Development
Lyn Hogan
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Child Wel [Welfare] Chats Current [2]

2011-1010-S
ms194

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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]
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[003]

RESUME

TERRY L. CROSS, MSW, RCSW, ACSW

P6/(b)(6)

P6/(b)(6)

American Indian - Seneca Tribe

EDUCATION:

Master of Social Work, Portland State University School of
Social Work, Indian Social Work Project, Portland, OR (1977)

B.A. in Sociology and Political Science, Grove City College,
Grove City, Pennsylvania (1974)

HONORS:

Grove City College, graduated Cum Laude with high honors in both
majors

Outstanding Young Men in America, 1986

Award for Excellence, National American Indian Conference
on Child Abuse & Neglect, 1989

EXPERIENCE:

- 07/87 - Present Executive Director, Northwest Indian Child Welfare Association, Inc.,
Duties include administration of projects, supervision of project staff,
planning curriculum development, training, consultation, fund raising
and public relations.
- 09/87 - Present Research and Training Center to Improve Services to Emotionally
Handicapped Children and their Families, Regional Research Institute,
Graduate School of Social Work, Portland, State University, Minority
Initiative Committee Member. Duties include conceptualizing a cultural
competence model and assisting in the development and writing of
related material.
- 10/83 - 07/87 Northwest Indian Child Welfare Institute, a project of the Parry Center
for Children. Position and duties are described above.
- 06/78 - 09/83 Parry Center for Children, Portland, Oregon, Clinical Social Worker for
residential treatment center serving emotionally disturbed children 6
years and older. Duties included treatment coordination, casework,
family therapy, play therapy, individual psychotherapy for residential
and outpatient clients.

RESUME - Terry L. Cross

03/79 - Present Portland State University, School of Social Work: Adjunct Assistant Professor.

09/80 - 12/80 American Indian/Alaskan Native Social Work Education Project. Portland State University; Acting Director.

08/77 - 05/78 Title IV, A HEW Indian Education Program. Salamanca Cent. School, Salamanca, New York; Home-School Coordinator, Family Therapy, Group Work, Individual Counseling, Student Advocacy, Home-School Liaison.

06/76 - 09/76 Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education (WICHE); Social Research Intern.

09/75 - 06/76 Chemawa Indian School, Salem, Oregon; graduate field placement in BIA boarding school.

06/73 - 09/75 Mercer County Child Welfare Services, Mercer, Pennsylvania; caseworker (07/74-09/75).

PROFESSIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE:

- Member, Child Welfare League of America, National Task Force on Cultural Responsiveness, 1989-present.
- Member, National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, National Committee on Minority Leadership Development, 1989-present.
- Member, Minority Resource Committee, CASSP Technical Assistance Center, Georgetown University, Chairman of Monograph Sub-Committee, 1988-present.
- Board Member, American Indian Association of Portland, 1989 to present, Portland Oregon.
- Member, Minority Resource Council, School of Social Work, Portland State University, 1987 to 1989.
- Faculty Advisor, United Indian Students for Higher Education, Portland State University. 1987 to present.
- Member, Editorial Committee, Social Casework, 1986-87.
- Board Member, National Committee for Prevention of Child Abuse, 1985-88, Chicago, Illinois.

RESUME - Terry L. Cross

- Treasurer, Oregon Chapter National Committee for Prevention of Child Abuse, 1984 to 1987; board member 1983 to 1986.
- Member, Inclusiveness Project Policy Committee, United Way Columbia-Willamette, 1987.
- Vice-President, Association of American Indian and Alaskan Native Social Workers, 1981-83.
- Advisory Board, National Study of the Implementation of the Indian Child Welfare Act, CSR, Inc., Washington, D.C., 1985.
- Advisory Committee, National Resource Center for Family Based Services, University of Iowa, 1985-87.
- Consultant Team, Reasonable Efforts Project, Northwest Associates, 1985.
- Consultant, The Casey Family Program, 1982 to present.
- Member, Indian Child Welfare Task Force, Native American Rights Fund, 1982.
- Member, National Technical Advisory Committee for the Development of Child Welfare League of America, standards for services for children in their own homes, 1980.
- Member, Advisory Board for Indian Social Work Project, Portland State University, 1978-80.
- Chairman, Budget Committee, Association of American Indian Social Workers National Conference, 1977.
- Member, National Association of Social Workers, 1980 to present.
- Member, National American Indian Social Workers Association 1976 to present..
- Member, International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse. 1986-present.

PUBLICATIONS AND PROFESSIONAL PAPERS:

"Developing Culturally Appropriate Mental Health Services in Oregon: A Preliminary Analysis Focusing on Hispanic, Asian, Black and Native American Populations", Office of Mental Health Services, Mental Health and Developmental Disability Services Division, with Char Tong, January, 1990.

"Towards a Culturally Competent System of Care: A Monograph on Effective Services for Minority Children Who are Severely Emotionally Handicapped," CASSP Technical Assistance Center, Georgetown University, with Bazron, Dennis, Isaacs and Mason, in press. 1989.

"Positive Indian Parenting: Honoring our Children by Honoring our Traditions". Northwest Indian Child Welfare Institute, Parry Center for Children 1987.

RESUME - Terry L. Cross

"Cross-Cultural Skills in Indian Child Welfare: A Guide for the Non-Indian". NWICWI, Parry Center for Children 1987.

"Northwest Indian Child Welfare Institute: A Project Review." presented at the Sixth International Congress on Child Abuse and Neglect, Sydney, Australia 1986.

"Indian Child Welfare Practice: Drawing on Cultural Traditions", Social Casework: May, 1986.

"Gathering and Sharing: An Exploratory Study of Service Delivery to Emotionally Handicapped Indian Children," Research and Training Center to Improve Services for Seriously Emotionally Handicapped Children and their Families, Regional Research Institute for Human Services, Portland State University, 1986.

"Heritage & Helping: A Model Curriculum for Indian Child Welfare Practice", Northwest Indian Child Welfare Institute, Parry Center for Children, 1985.

Directory of Northwest Indian Child Welfare Programs, Northwest Indian Child Welfare Institute, Parry Center for Children, 1984 and 1987.

"Interagency Cotreatment: A Process for Providing Dual Agency Treatment of Aggressive Acting-out Young People", Presented at the American Orthopsychiatric Association Annual Conference, with Raymond Peterson, 1982.

"Social Work Practice issues and Problems in Implementing the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978", ICW Task Force, Oregon Legal Services and Native American Rights Fund, 1982.

"Play Group Therapy with Severely Emotionally Disturbed Boys", Child Welfare, 1979.

"A Social Profile of the Portland-Vancouver Metropolitan Area", Western Commission on Higher Education, Published report, 1977.

**TEACHING
EXPERIENCE:**

Portland State University:

Spring, 1979 and Fall, 1980
"Social Work in the Native American Community"

Fall, 1979 and Winter, 1981
"Child Welfare Practice in the Native American Community"

Fall, 1988
"Theory of Small Group Behavior"

Fall, 1985; Winter, 1986; Winter, 1987; Winter, 1988; Spring, 1988; Winter, 1989; Winter, 1990.
"Ethnic Competence in Social Work Practice"

Eastern Washington University:

Winter, 1985; Fall, 1989
"Skills and Knowledge in Working Cross-culturally with Children"

RESUME - Terry L. Cross

Fall, 1984 and Winter, 1985 (DCE)
"Training Indian Child Welfare Workers"

Lummi Community College:

1986, "Positive Indian Parenting: A Class for Trainers"

Lewis & Clark State College (Idaho):

Winter, 1987, "Positive Indian Parenting: A Class for Trainers"

Terry L. Cross, an enrolled member of the Seneca Nation of Indians, is the Executive Director and developer of the National Indian Child Welfare Association. He holds a Masters in Social Work (MSW) Degree, is an ACSW and is licensed in Oregon as a clinical social worker. Mr. Cross is author of several Indian child welfare curricula and publications on cultural competence in social services. His life and twenty-two years of social work in both Indian and non-Indian settings and his academic background give him unique skills and expertise in the field of Indian child welfare, cultural competence and training. Terry has made presentations internationally on children's issues, and is in high demand to conduct workshops and trainings in this field.

OI1300-3

The Edna McConnell Clark Foundation

250 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10177-0028

Tel 212 551-9100

Fax #: 212 986-4558

FAX #: 212 986-4558

DATE: 9/11

Please deliver the following pages to:

Name: Lyn Hogan
Organization: Domestic Policy Council
Fax #: 202 - 456 - 7028
From: Susan Notkin

We are transmitting a total of 2 pages including this cover page.

Comments:

Following is Susan Notkin's bio
I am also forwarding a copy
of the Children's Program
Strategy Statement in the mail.

Thanks.

IF YOU DO NOT RECEIVE ALL THE PAGES, PLEASE NOTIFY US PROMPTLY.

Biographical Statement
September 1996

Susan Notkin
Director, Program for Children
The Edna McConnell Clark Foundation

Susan Notkin has been the Director of the Children's Program of the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation since 1992. She started with the Foundation in 1985 as the Associate in the Children's Program, and she was appointed Director of the Program for Homeless Families in 1989.

Prior to joining the Clark Foundation, Ms. Notkin served as a consultant for the New York City Human Resources Administration, creating the Child Protective Services Training Academy. Before that she worked for seven years with the Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services, directing Wisconsin's internal advocacy program for clients of mental health and developmental disability institutions, then serving as Section Chief in the Office of Children, Youth and Families, directing Wisconsin's programs in day care, child protective services, and domestic violence.

Ms. Notkin has served on several prominent committees and boards in the human services field. She is currently on the board of directors of the National Violence Prevention Funding Collaborative and is a member of the National Advisory Committee for the Evaluation of the Family Preservation and Support Services Program.

Ms. Notkin earned her Masters in Social Work from the University of Wisconsin, Madison.

MEMORANDUM

To: Jeremy Ben-Ami
 Jen Klein

From: Lyn Hogan

Date: September 9, 1996

Re: Draft Summary, Child Welfare System Reform

The following **draft** document describes the need for reform, outlines critical problem areas in the child welfare system, and offers starting points for reform.

The attached analysis is drawn from our child welfare discussion sessions, the First Lady's foundation meeting, telephone conversations, and reading.

I look forward to your comments.

The State of the Child Welfare System

Since 1976, reports of child abuse have risen fourfold. Now, over 3 million child abuse cases are reported annually, with roughly one million cases confirmed. About 1,300 of those cases end with a child's death. Further, about half-a-million children are in foster care on any given day, a number that is also growing rapidly. And of those children free for adoption, XXX remain in limbo, hoping for adoptive parents.

This country's child welfare system is failing the children it is designed to serve. The system has been in a downward spiral for more than a decade and there are few indications it will improve.

To date, there have been two major responses to the system's failure: the family preservation movement and the court takeover of state systems.

First, in the 1980s, academics and practitioners alike forced a paradigm shift, stressing family preservation and reunification as a cure. However, family preservation offers only a treatment model when more than a treatment model is needed. Family preservation does not work for those whom no amount of family preservation will help.

To date, there is no definitive study on the success of family preservation, though an evaluation is underway. However, increasing abuse and neglect reports and rising foster care rolls indicate growing problems.

Second, in response to the continually worsening system, the courts began to intervene. Currently, there are pending class action suits or judicial consent decrees in XXX states.

Family preservation and litigation have forced states to think about aggressive and creative system reforms and to act on those ideas. But the approach and results have been unsystematic. Consent decrees are structured to satisfy the judge. A state must meet *the letter of the law* for every provision in a consent decree. Instead of promoting system change, consent decrees are creating compliance mechanisms that stifle meaningful change. There is no collective definition of problems and solutions for states to follow, so there has been only a piecemeal approach to reform to date.

Some small states are making some progress: Vermont, North Dakota, Delaware, and Idaho. Michigan is also progressing with its Families First program. However, most states are struggling to address the problems but don't know where to begin.

To truly reform the country's child welfare system, we need a vision, a broad framework for change, and a roadmap for getting there. But to be successful, we need to target all areas for reform and move ahead on several paths at the same time.

The following document outlines critical problem areas in the child welfare system and starting points for reform.

- **Issue 1:** *No consensus on goals of the child welfare system.* There is no accepted definition of what a good child welfare system should look like or what its end goals should be.

Solution: We need to create a tight national definition of the mission of the child welfare system. Once that mission is drawn up, we must require states to adhere to it.

- **Issue 2:** *An inadequate definition of "reasonable efforts."* P.L. 96-272 requires that reasonable efforts be taken to prevent placement of a child in foster care and make it possible for that child to eventually return home. Determining reasonable efforts is left up to the states and varies substantially from state to state. The result is an exaggerated focus on family preservation/reunification in cases where it is not appropriate or possible, extended lengths of stay in foster care.

Solution: Make permanency planning, not family preservation, the goal of reasonable efforts. This distinction puts the child first, not the parent. Within permanency are three options: family reunification; alternative guardianship with a focus on kinship care; termination of parental rights and adoption.

*Flanery
#1*

- **Issue 3:** *No nationally accepted measures of success.* Despite a decades-old child welfare system, there exist no defined, agreed upon measures of success. Measures of success should be driven by the system goal(s).

Solution: We need a federal definition of the broad goals of the child welfare system and a consensus on definitive measures of those goals.

- **Issue 4:** *A judicial system not adequately equipped or organized to deal with flow of foster care and adoption cases.*

Solution: We need a systematic look at court practices around the country, a consensus on court improvements, and court evaluation. Court reform might include reduced caseloads for judges, community-based caseloads so the same judge sees a case through, child welfare-specific training for judges, and a reorganization of court operations. Good working models include Grand Rapids, MI court and the Cincinnati court. The federal government has made grants for court improvement. Feds could increase the number of federal grants for court improvement.

- **Issue 5:** *Rising caseloads and an increasing population of special needs children, especially "crack babies," at the same time dollars are shrinking.*

Solution: In a political climate where new funds are difficult if not impossible to come by, we need to seriously review the feasibility of applying managed care to the child welfare system. Forty-one states are currently considering forms of managed care for child welfare, but few have moved forward and there are no federal guidelines or suggestions for doing so. Instead of comprehensive managed care, we might consider independent management changes such as encouraging public/private partnerships; introducing performance-based contracts for the private sector; or pinpointing creative ways to use title IV-E funds.

- **Issue 6:** *Incongruent system goals and misdirected funds driven by the structure of titles IV-E and IV-B. For example, there is a reverse incentive funding structure that rewards foster care over adoption. Also, dollars often flow to populations and programs that don't need them while other populations and programs remain underfunded.*

Solution: Once an overall vision, goals, and outcome measures are set, we need to review and reshape the funding structures of title IV-E and IV-B. We might shift financial incentives so adoption is rewarded over foster care. We might also target funds to localities with the highest rates of poverty and largest foster care rolls.

- **Issue 7:** *Not enough good data to accurately evaluate the system. We have point in time data (a snapshot of a typical day), but no full year data to let us know what the problems are and how to fix the system*

Solution: We need more and better data collection and evaluation; we need demonstration programs with evaluations, starting with the HHS child welfare waivers; we need to escalate/encourage creative waivers; and we need a clearinghouse for child welfare information.

- **Issue 8:** *Inflexible guardianship laws offer few options outside of foster care or adoption.*

Solution: We need new guardianship laws that provide alternatives to foster care and adoption; e.g. temporary adoption, kinship care, joint guardianship; standby guardianship; subsidized guardianship; shared custody.

*SO State Recd
Impact on Foster Care law
date good - when state added -*

- **Issue 9:** *Barriers to adoption that frequently leave adoptable children in foster care, and drive parents overseas to adopt.*

Solution: Jen--please add info. here if you have it.
Foster parenting should be viewed as a pre-adoption phase, rather than an end in itself.

- **Issue 10:** *No supports for families once they adopt.*

Solution: For a period of time after a family adopts, the child welfare system should continue to offer supports to that family and the adopted child or children. This is a particularly poignant problem for grandparents who adopt their grandchildren.

- **Issue 11:** *Failure to address prevention of abuse and neglect well before the abuse occurs. Right now the system addresses it too little and too late.*

Solution: Community-based efforts can best address stressors in a family that might cause abuse or neglect. A coordinated, community-based effort can target problems and help families before they are overcome by a crisis. This might mean re-evaluating where family preservation funds flow and reallocating them to early intervention.

- **Issue 12:** *Lack of professionalism in the child welfare field.*

Solution: We need to institute national standards for social workers; need to create incentives for training and professionalism; and need an accreditation and certification process for the profession.

- **Issue 13:** *Insufficient public education on child welfare issues.* Public attention is drawn to child welfare issues primarily when a child dies. Communities need to become more knowledgeable about child welfare issues so they can help solve the problems.

Solution: We can pursue an aggressive campaign to educate the public about child welfare issues.

- **Issue 14:** *Failure of transition to independence programs for children who age out of the foster care system.* Once foster children turn 18 they "age-out" of the system and are transitioned into independent or adult living. Federal funds for independent living are available, but funds are insufficient and programs inadequate. Often foster kids transitioning into independent living end up on welfare and/or homeless.

Solution: A system shift to permanency planning should reduce the number of children who age-out of the system. However, for those who do age-out, new and better support for independent living must be available.

Adoption Actions
8/22/96 -- DRAFT

GOAL #1: Increase the number of children who are adopted. In 1999, 40,000 special needs children from the public child welfare system will be adopted -- about twice as many children as were adopted in 1994 (most recent year for which data are available). By the end of 1997, 25,000 children will be adopted, an increase of 25%; by the end of 1998, 30,000 children will be adopted, an increase of 50% and by the end of 1999, 40,000 children will be adopted, an increase of 100% over the three years.

ACTIONS. Direct HHS to: 1) work with states through intensive planning and technical assistance to help them meet specified targets; 2) create non-financial incentives for improved performance by states; and 3) develop legislation to provide financial incentives to states to meet established targets.

1) Planning and technical assistance

- Move to an outcome orientation. Engage in planning with states that commit to meeting specific numerical targets, and provide technical assistance on the development and utilization of outcome measures, and on the use of automated data systems and programmatic strategies to achieve these goals.

Propose legislation which would make 0.25% of the Title IV-E foster care and adoption budget available to provide significantly enhanced technical assistance to the states in the areas of foster care and adoption assistance. ESTIMATED COST: \$10 million/year.

2) Non-financial incentives for improved performance

- Provide for recognition. Recognize successful states through special certificates or White House events.
- Foster positive competition. Issue an annual state-by-state report card, which may encourage states to improve their status.

3) Financial incentives (would require legislative action)

- Increase reimbursement for adoption subsidies. Currently, the Federal government reimburses states for a portion of the cost of providing adoption subsidies to families that adopt special needs children. As states achieve, or come within 5% of the annual target for special needs adoptions, they would receive an extra \$1000 per child (where there's been a longstanding goal of adoption), for every special needs child adopted that year. These funds should be used for increased subsidies for adoptive families or other

adoption-related activities.

ESTIMATED COST: Between \$50 million and \$100 million over three years, depending on how many states reach the annual targets.

- Provide an enhanced match for recruiting of adoptive families. To more substantially reimburse states for their efforts to recruit adoptive families, the federal match rate could be raised from 50 percent to 75 percent. **ESTIMATED COST:** \$375 million over 5 years, assuming states continue to spend what they currently spend on recruitment.

GOAL #2: Expedite permanency for waiting children. Make "establishing permanency for children within a year" a reality.

ACTIONS. Through a series of statutory and regulatory changes, as well as financial assistance, help states focus effectively on establishing permanency for children.

1) Statutory change

- Expedite hearings. Under current law, states are required to ensure a dispositional hearing 18 months after a child has been placed in foster care, and every 12 months thereafter. Develop legislation to shorten the time frame for the initial dispositional hearing to 12 months.

2) Regulatory changes to articulate safety permanency and well being as the essential goals of the child welfare system

- Expand "Reasonable Efforts". The federal government currently requires that "reasonable efforts" be made to prevent placement and to reunify families before a parent's rights can be legally terminated. Amend current "reasonable efforts" policy so that it also applies to arranging for a permanent home for a child in a timely manner.

Clarify the fact that current law does not require "infinite" efforts to reunify families, or presume that reunification must be the initial goal in every case. Provide states with guidance and information on state statutes that specify time limits or contain "not at all" provisions for reunification for certain children/family situations.

- Reorient "Dispositional Hearings". Make permanency planning the central focus of these hearings by changing "dispositional hearings" to "permanency planning" hearings. Currently these hearings seek to determine the future status of the child through three options: a) return to parent; b) place for adoption; or c) due to special circumstances, continue in foster care on a permanent basis. Clarify these options such that b) includes referring for termination of

parental rights, and c) includes referral to legal guardianship or other permanent placement.

3) Financial assistance

- Make funds available to states to undertake a "Removing Barriers to Permanency Project" through which they would assess the average delays, identify barriers and propose and implement solutions. This would be the agency-related counterpart to the court-improvement project, through which the Administration is working with state courts in 49 states to improve the timeliness and quality of decision-making that leads to adoption. ESTIMATED COST: \$10 million.
- Based on assessments completed through the "Removing Barriers to Permanency Project," make funds available to states to focus on placing those children who have been waiting a particularly long time -- provide funds to do additional recruitment, homestudies or whatever is needed. ESTIMATED COST: \$20 million.
- Make funds available to help states carry out the recruitment provisions specified in the Multiethnic Placement Act. ESTIMATED COST: This activity could be undertaken as part of the recruiting incentives identified in the second bullet under Goal #1 (3) above.

FAX

Colorado Department of Human Services

Date 09/10/96

Number of pages including cover sheet 7

To:

Lyn Hogan

Domestic Policy Council

The White House

Phone (202) 456-5567

Fax Phone (202) 456-7028

CC:

From:

Janet Motz

Child Welfare Division

Colorado Department
of Human Services

Phone (303) 866-5137

Fax Phone (303) 866-2214

REMARKS:

☐ Urgent

☒ For your review

☐ Reply ASAP

☐ Please comment

My resume as requested for the child welfare discussion on September 20, 1996.

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004. resume	Janet Kay Motz MSW; RE: address [partial] (1 page)	n.d.	P6/b(6)

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- 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]

Janet Kay Motz, MSW

P6/(b)(6)

[004]

EDUCATION

MSW, University of Kansas
Lawrence, Kansas 1974

BA, University of Colorado
Boulder, Colorado 1968

EMPLOYMENT

March 1979 - Present

*Division of Child Welfare Services, Child Protection
Colorado Department of Social Services Denver, Colorado*

Began as a Social Worker and the job has been upgraded. Current title is Program Administrator; developing funding and managing grant funded special projects as well as training, consultation, program reviews in county departments and corrective action recommendations; formulation and development of state policy, rules, and procedures to be implemented by county departments of social services, design. Serve as NCCAN State Liaison. Have program responsibility for Teen Parents, Child Protection Teams, Institutional abuse, community based child protection programs and am the lead in Child Protection Reform for Colo., Staff person for legislated Foster Parent Task Force - Rights and Responsibilities. Have written and managed these federal grant funded projects Crisis Nursery; Respite Care; JOBS/CPS Paraprofessionals; Interagency Project on Abuses of Children in Out-of-Home Care Settings, multi-projects in Basic, Disabled Infants & Children's Justice State grants. Evaluating the Teen Parent/JOBS grant project. Developed and chair State Institutional Child Abuse Review Team and Children's Justice Task Force. Maintain Colorado's eligibility for the grant award.

October 1981 - April 1, 1982

*Human Services Coordinator, Growth Management
Services, Wirth Associates, Inc.*

Was hired by this private multidisciplinary consulting firm which specialized in planning and design, environmental studies and cultural resource inventories to serve as the corporate expert in all human services projects with responsibility for mitigation planning, program design, staffing and evaluation of projects in energy new towns and boom towns. The firm had to drastically cut staff when the energy boom ended in 1982 and I was reinstated into my position and the State Department of Social Services.

November, 1976 - March 1979

*Social Worker (1976 - 1977) & Supervisor (1977-1979)
Adams County Department of Social Services Commerce City, CO
(Denver Metro)*

Lead social worker in on-going child protective services unit. Supervised intake for child neglect and adolescent abuse and at the same time supervised a new adolescent crisis team which worked during the evening hours and on weekends. Was also the administrative liaison with Parents Anonymous which received pass through funds from the Department.

August, 1975 - November 1976

*Supervisor
Jefferson County Department of Social Services Lakewood, CO
(Denver Metro)*

Provided supervision to a unit of 8 social workers and a nurse who provided intake and ongoing services to abused and neglected children and their families. Formed and trained the Jefferson County Child Protection Team.

April, 1968 - August, 1975

*Social Worker
Mesa County Department of Social Services Grand Junction, CO
(Western Slope)*

Child Welfare Worker, Crisis Intervention Worker, Generic Intake Worker, Child Protective Services Worker.

1972- 1974 (MSW)

Paid Educational Leave - Field placements in Kansas City, MO Human

Relations and Therapeutic Community for Drug Abusers, special studies on substance abuse in Kansas City and Alcoholism in Women.

CONSULTING

Worked with Action for Child Protection to conduct a needs assessment of clients in Milwaukee County Department of Social Services, 9/1995

Worked with National Child Welfare Leadership Training Center to conduct and evaluation of the Washoe County, Nevada CPS System, 8/96 to present.

INTERNATIONAL PRESENTATIONS

"State Level Review Teams for Abuses of Children in Residential Care; An Approach to Prevention, Treatment and System Change," Seventh International Congress on Child Abuse and Neglect, September 25 - 28, 1988, Rio De Janeiro, Brazil.

"Beneficial Impact of Rural Child Protection Teams," Sixth International Congress on Child Abuse and Neglect, August 11 - 14, 1986, Sydney, Australia.

"Impact of State Level Multidisciplinary Multiagency Residential Child Maltreatment Team," Fifth International Congress on Child Abuse and Neglect, September 16 - 19, 1984, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

NATIONAL PRESENTATIONS

Training IOBS participants to be Paraprofessional in Child Protection, National Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect, Pittsburgh, PA., 1993

"Investigation of Child Abuse in Residential Care", National Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect, Denver, CO 1991

"Prevention of Maltreatment in Residential Care Facilities," National Child Welfare Party Line Teleconference, November, 15, 1988.

"State Level Review Teams for Abuses of Children in Residential Care; An Approach to Prevention, Treatment and System Change," National Symposium on Child Victimization, Anaheim, California, April 27-30, 1988.

"Developing an Effective Response to the Abuse of Children in Out-of-Home Care," NASW 1988 National Conference, November 9-12, 1988.

"Investigation of Child Abuse and Neglect in Out-of-Home Care," 17th Annual Virginia Commonwealth University Licensing Institute, November 6-9, 1988, Williamsburg, Virginia.

"Using Multidisciplinary Child Protection Teams," National Child Welfare Party Line Teleconference, February 9, 1988

"Developing Effective Procedures for Investigation of Child Abuse in Residential Care," Sixteenth Annual Child Abuse and Neglect Symposium, (Kempe National Center for the Prevention and Treatment of Child Abuse and Neglect), May 21, 1987, Keystone, Colorado.

"Roles and Responsibilities in the Investigation of Out-of-Home Abuse Cases from the Perspective of Child Protective Services," NCCAN meeting for out-of-home care projects, January 15, 1987, Washington D.C.

"Coordinating Court and Social Services," American Association for Protecting Children (a Division of American Humane Association) National Conference, October 5-8, 1986, Denver, Colorado.

"Child Protection Teams," Fourteenth Annual Symposium on Child Abuse and Neglect, Kempe National Center, May, 1984, Keystone, Colorado.

"Rural Child Protection Teams," National Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect, April, 1981, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

OTHER STATE AND REGIONAL CONFERENCES AND TRAINING SESSIONS

"The Development and Maintenance of Child Protection Teams," January 9, 10, 16 & 17, 1989, Glendive, Billings, Missoula and Great Falls, Montana. Statewide training for multidisciplinary professionals sponsored by the Montana Board of Crime Control.

"Establishment of Child Protection Teams and Management of Organizational Issues." Conference on Protecting Children in Indian Country, for tribes in the Albuquerque catchment area sponsored by the Albuquerque Area Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Ute Mountain Ute Tribal Social Services, December 3-4, 1987, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

"Investigation of Abuse in Out-of-Home Care," North Dakota State Conference, August 4-6, 1987, Bismarck, North Dakota.

"A Model for Investigation of Child Abuse and Neglect in Out-of-Home Care Western States Child Care Regulatory Conference, April 16-18, 1986, Denver, Colorado.

"Team Building in Child Protective Services." Statewide training for multidisciplinary professionals held March 18 & 19, 1985 in Spokane, Washington and March 21 & 22, 1985 in Seattle Washington. Sponsored by Western Washington University.

"Problem Solving for Child Protection Teams," North Dakota State Conference, May, 1981, Bismarck, North Dakota.

"Child Abuse and Neglect", regional training session sponsored by University of Montana, May, 1981, Lewiston, Montana.

"Institutional Abuse" on-site consultation and training, Delaware Child Welfare, 1991.

Have made numerous presentations at statewide, regional and local conferences and workshops in Colorado and have conducted numerous training sessions throughout the state for Colorado's 57 child protection teams, social services workers, out-of-home care providers and others. Most frequently provide training and technical assistance on the development and maintenance of child protection teams and investigation of abuse in out-of-home care.

NATIONAL POLICY CONFERENCES

INVITED PARTICIPANT at the National Policy Conference on roles of law enforcement and child protective services sponsored by the American Enterprise Institute, the American Bar Association and American Public Welfare Association. Approximately 35 invited experts from around the country worked on the development of a national consensus document on the roles of child protective services and law enforcement in child abuse and neglect which will be published and disseminated. October 21-23, 1988 and December 19-21, 1988, Washington D.C.

INVITED PARTICIPANT at the "Child Protection for the twenty first Century" Symposium sponsored by the C. Henry Kempe National Center for the Prevention and Treatment of Child Abuse and Neglect. International multidisciplinary participation in this symposium in which recommendations for future direction and changes in local, state, national and international policy from five discipline areas (nursing/medicine, social work, mental health, law/law enforcement and education/community advocacy) were drafted. October 21-23, 1988, Denver, Colorado.

INVITED PARTICIPANT at the "National Child Abuse Policy Conference" on definitional issues sponsored by the American Bar Association, American Public Welfare Association and American Enterprise Institute. Approximately 35 experts worked on the development of a National Consensus Document which was published and disseminated in 1987. May 29-31, 1987. Airlie House, Warrenton Virginia.

OTHER

Colorado's 1991 recipient of the Commissioner's (Administration on Children, Youth and Families, HHS) Award for efforts in the prevention and treatment of child abuse and neglect, Ninth National Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect, September, 1991, Denver, Colorado.

PUBLICATIONS

- Motz, Janet K., "MOBS Participants as Paraprofessionals in Child Protective Services," Home Visitors, Douglas J. Besharov, In Press CWLA.
- Rosenthal, James A., and Motz, Janet K. et al, "A Descriptive Study of Abuse and Neglect in Out-of-Home Placement," Child Abuse and Neglect, the International Journal, Vol. 15, 1991.
- Nunno, Michael A., and Motz, Janet K., "Developing an Effective Response to the Abuse of Children in Out-of-Home Care," Child Abuse and Neglect, the International Journal, Volume 12, #4, 1988.
- Motz, Janet K.; and Nunno, Michael A., "Institutional Abuse Review Teams," The New Child Protection Team Handbook, Donald C. Bross, Richard D. Krugman, Marilyn R. Lenherr, Donna A. Rosenberg, and Barton D. Schmitt, 1987.
- Motz, Janet K.; and Schultz, Michael W., "Rural Child Protection Teams," The New Child Protection Team Handbook, 1987.
- Lenherr, Marilyn, Hease, Carol C.; Motz, Janet K., "Program and Case Coordination," The New Child Protection Team Handbook, 1987.
- Motz, Janet K., Colorado's Guide for Investigating Abuse and Neglect in Out-of-Home Care Settings, Colorado Department of Social Services, Denver, Colorado, 1987.
- Motz, Janet, "Child Protection Teams in Colorado," Protecting Children Vol. 2:2:14, American Humane Association.
- Motz, Janet, "Colorado's Community-Based Child Protection Teams," Multidisciplinary Advocacy for Mistreated Children, Donald C. Bross, National Association of Counsel for Children, Denver, Colorado, 1984.
- Motz, Janet, Colorado's Community-Based Child Protection Teams, Colorado Department of Social Services, Denver, Colorado, 1984.
- Motz, Janet, "Child Protection Teams Become Local Advocates," The Western Planner, Vol. 3, #4, May, 1982.