



*100 years of serving our nation's children and families*

# **The Story of the Children's Bureau, Changing Times, Reshaping Priorities: 1961-1986**

Centennial Historical Webinar Series

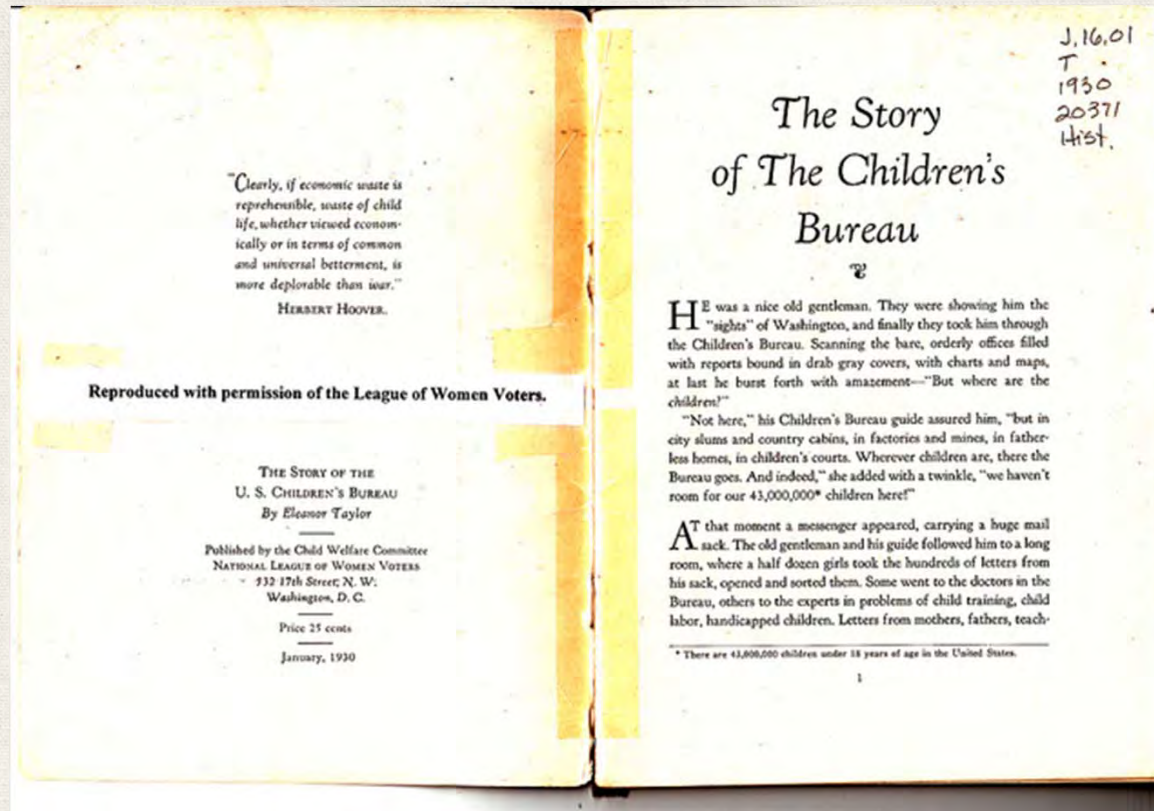
December 11, 2012

For audio, please dial 877.918.3034, access code 1244807  
All lines will be muted until the end of the presentation.



# Agenda

- CB in the late 50s, strengthening family life, Social Security amendments, staff training, and health programs
- 1960s – the Kennedy administration and CB's 50th birthday
- 1970s – focus on foster care and adoption and the passage of CAPTA
- 1980s – critical changes and additional legislation



## The Story of the Children's Bureau, Changing Times, Reshaping Priorities: 1961–1986

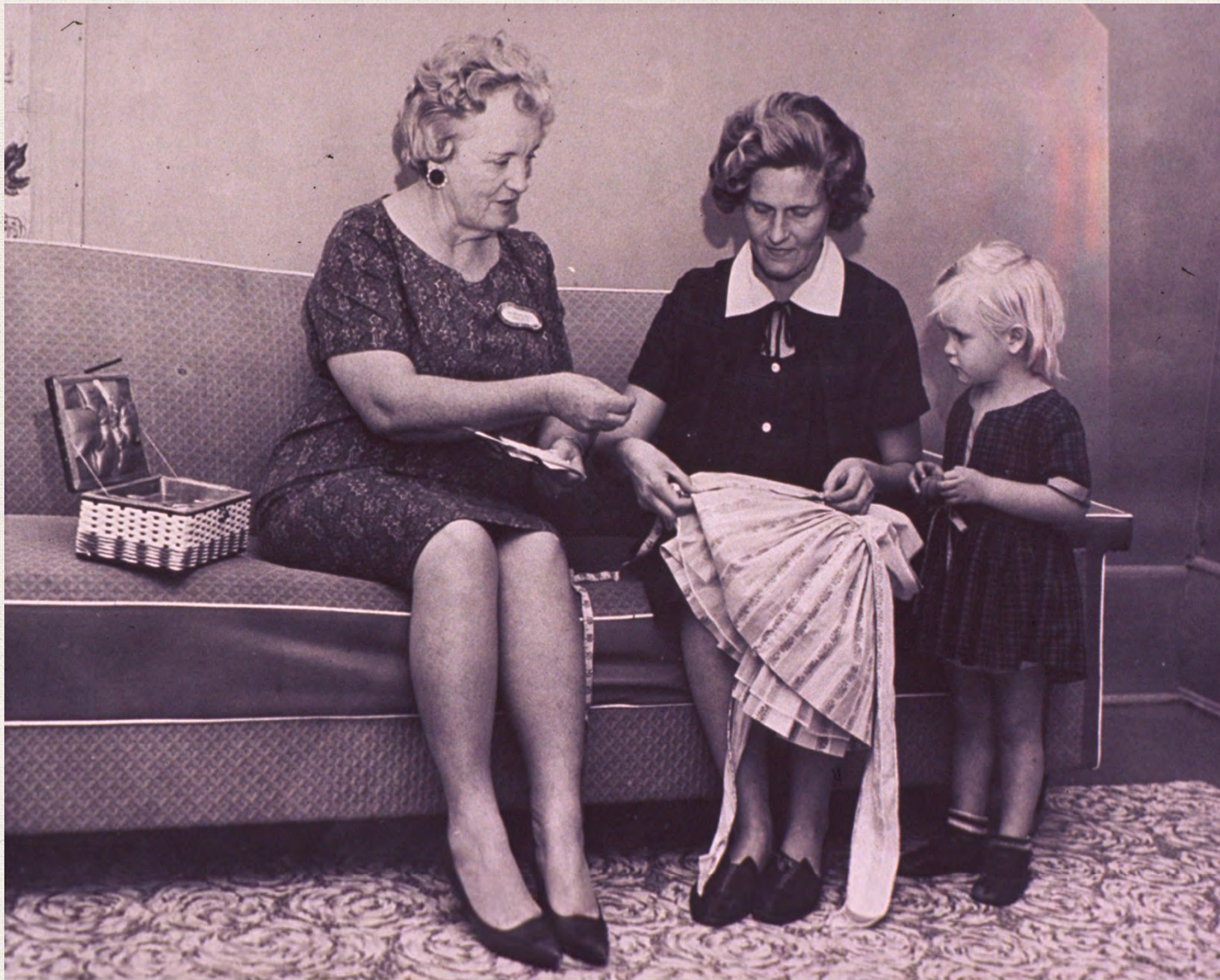


Katherine Oettinger with  
President John F. Kennedy, at  
the 50th Anniversary Celebration  
of the Children's Bureau

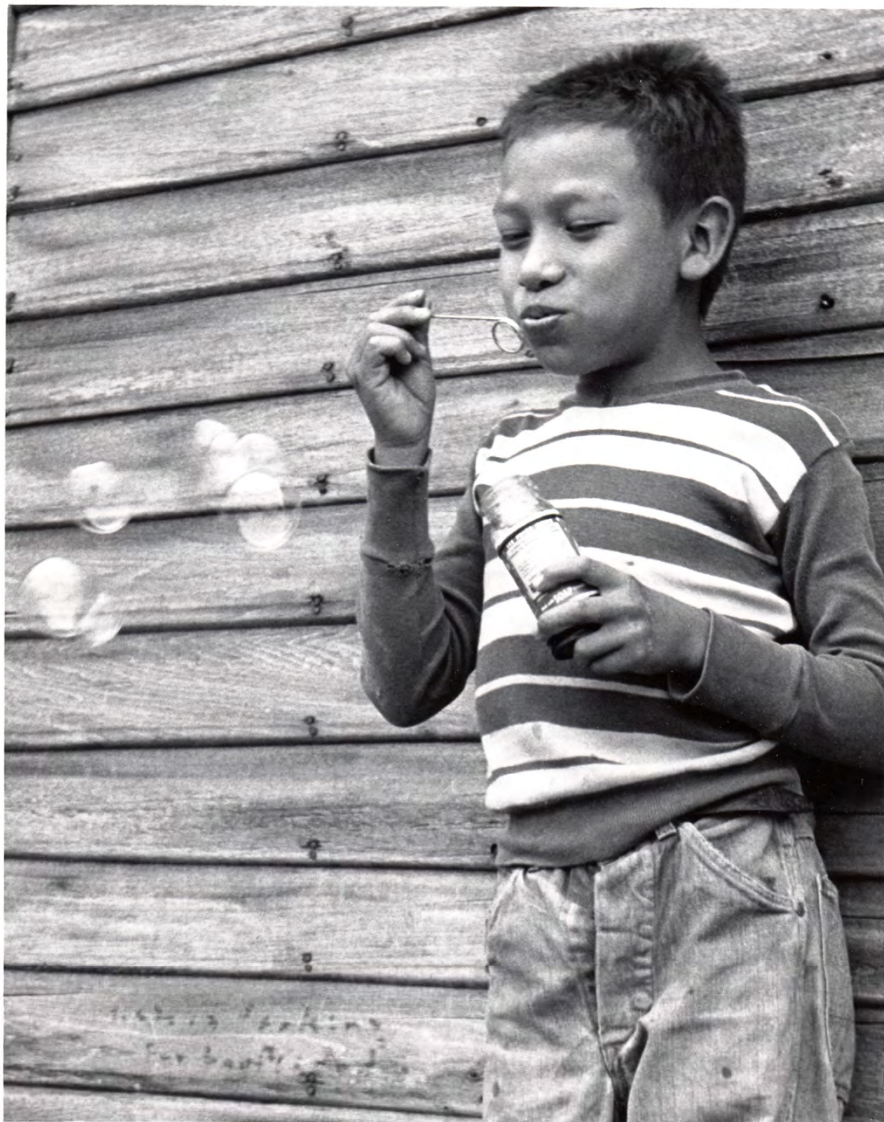
“The kind of vision we have in regard to children will largely determine the future of the world.”

— *Katherine Oettinger, Fifth Chief of the Children's Bureau*





North Carolina Welfare Homemaker program, ca. 1960s



Child at play, ca. 1950s



Adoptive parents and their son, ca.  
1960s



Goal: "To promote opportunities for children and youth to realize their full potential for a creative life in freedom and dignity."



NOVEMBER • DECEMBER 1962

# children

AN INTERDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL FOR THE PROFESSIONS SERVING CHILDREN

MAGAZINES MUST NOT BE TAKEN FROM THE LIBRARY

Programs for Juvenile Offenders  
Care of Disturbed Children  
Understanding Foster Parents  
Use of Case Conferences

In the early 1960s, attention focused on juvenile delinquency, among other topics.

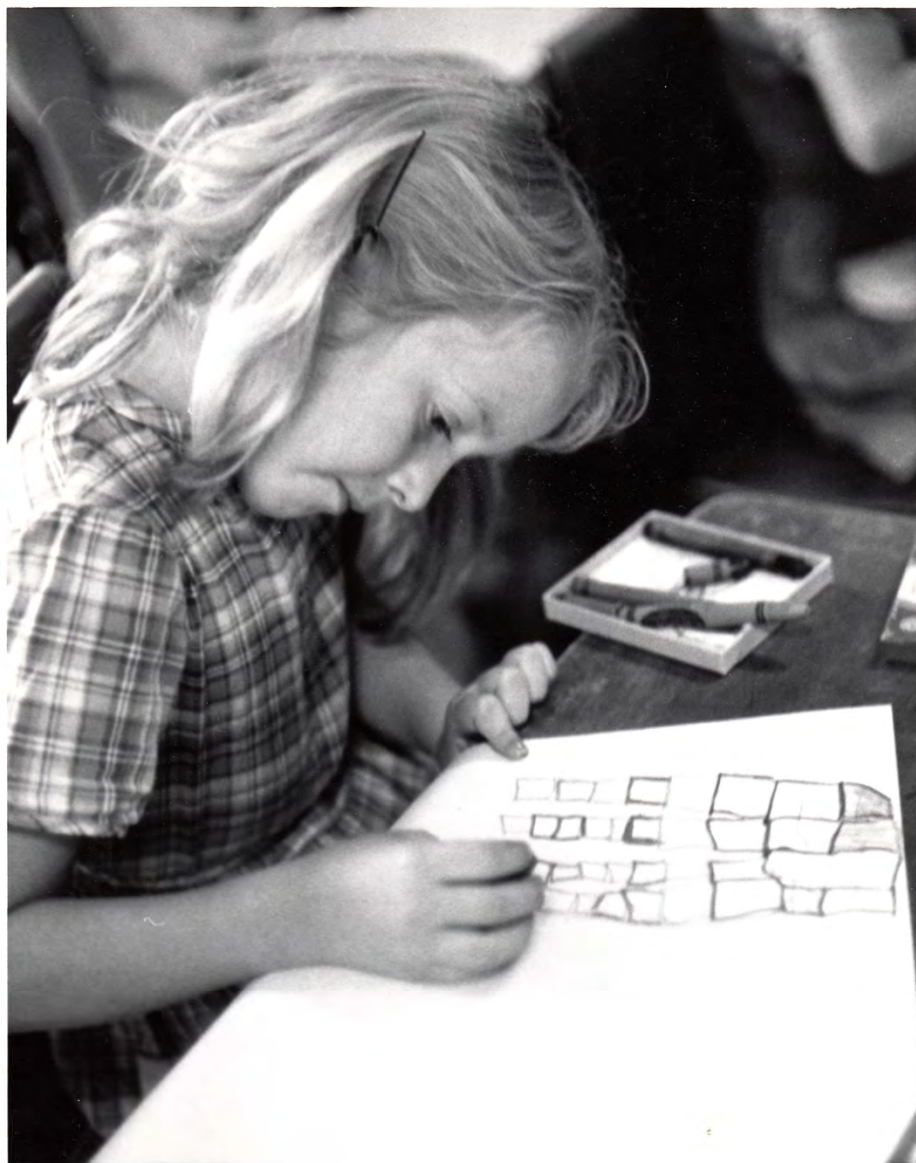




## The Kennedy Administration



President Kennedy addressing an audience, ca. 1960s.



A little girl in art class, ca.  
early 1960s



Children at play in Washington, DC, ca. early 1960s



Teenage gang members arrested in Brooklyn, 1959

Eighty-eighth Congress of the United States of America

AT THE FIRST SESSION

Began and held at the City of Washington on Wednesday, the ninth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-three

An Act

To amend the Social Security Act to assist States and communities in preventing and combating mental retardation through expansion and improvement of the maternal and child health and crippled children's programs, through provision of prenatal, maternity, and infant care for individuals with conditions associated with obstetrical which may lead to mental retardation, and through planning for comprehensive action to combat mental retardation, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Maternal and Child Health and Mental Retardation Planning Amendments of 1963".

INCREASE IN MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES

SEC. 2. (a) The first sentence of section 501 of the Social Security Act is amended by striking out "there is hereby authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year beginning after June 30, 1960, the sum of \$25,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "the following sums are hereby authorized to be appropriated: \$20,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, \$30,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, \$35,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, \$40,000,000 each for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and the succeeding fiscal year, \$45,000,000 each for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and the succeeding fiscal year, and \$50,000,000 each for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and succeeding fiscal years".

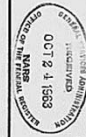
(b) Subsection (a) of section 502 of such Act is amended to read as follows: "(a) The Secretary shall allot one-half of the sum appropriated pursuant to section 501 for each fiscal year as follows: He shall allot to each State \$70,000 and such part of the remainder of such one-half as he finds that the number of live births in such State bore to the total number of live births in the United States in the latest calendar year for which he has statistics."

(c) (1) The first sentence of subsection (b) of section 502 of such Act is amended to read as follows: "The Secretary shall also allot to the States (in addition to the allotments made under subsection (a)) the remaining one-half of the sum appropriated for each fiscal year pursuant to section 501."

(2) The second sentence of such subsection (b) is amended by striking out "Such sums" and "such sums" and inserting in lieu thereof "Such one-half" and "such one-half", respectively.

INCREASE IN CRIPPLED CHILDREN'S SERVICES

SEC. 3. (a) The first sentence of section 511 of the Social Security Act is amended by striking out "there is hereby authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year beginning after June 30, 1960, the sum of \$25,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "the following sums are hereby authorized to be appropriated: \$32,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, \$30,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, \$35,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, \$40,000,000 each for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and the succeeding fiscal year, \$45,000,000 each for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and the succeeding fiscal year, and \$50,000,000 each for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and succeeding fiscal years".



Eighty-eighth Congress of the United States of America

AT THE FIRST SESSION

Began and held at the City of Washington on Wednesday, the ninth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-three

An Act

To provide assistance in combating mental retardation through grants for construction of research centers and grants for facilities for the mentally retarded and assistance in improving mental health through grants for construction of community mental health centers, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963".

TITLE I—CONSTRUCTION OF RESEARCH CENTERS AND FACILITIES FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED

SHORT TITLE

SEC. 100. This title may be cited as the "Mental Retardation Facilities Construction Act".

PART A—GRANTS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF CENTERS FOR RESEARCH ON MENTAL RETARDATION AND RELATED ASPECTS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

SEC. 101. Title VII of the Public Health Service Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new part:

"PART D—CENTERS FOR RESEARCH ON MENTAL RETARDATION AND RELATED ASPECTS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

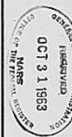
"AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

"SEC. 701. There are authorized to be appropriated \$6,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, \$8,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and \$8,000,000 each for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, for project grants to assist in meeting the costs of construction of facilities for research, or research and related purposes, relating to human development, whether biological, medical, social, or behavioral, which may assist in finding the causes, and means of prevention, of mental retardation, or in finding means of ameliorating the effects of mental retardation. Sums so appropriated shall remain available until expended for payments with respect to projects or which applications have been filed under this part before July 1, 1968, and approved by the Surgeon General thereunder before July 1, 1968.

"APPLICATIONS

"SEC. 702. (a) Applications for grants under this part with respect to any facility may be approved by the Surgeon General only if—

- (1) the applicant is a public or nonprofit institution which the Surgeon General determines is competent to engage in the type of research for which the facility is to be constructed; and
- (2) the application contains or is supported by reasonable assurances that (A) for not less than twenty years after completion of construction, the facility will be used for the research, or research and related purposes, for which it was constructed; (B) sufficient funds will be available for meeting the non-Federal share of the cost of constructing the facility; (C) sufficient funds



# MENTAL RETARDATION



Classification *50th Birthday Party* Negative No. *CB5551-26*  
Title *Opening Session - Mrs. Ostler's greeting* Photographer \_\_\_\_\_  
*President Kennedy upon his arrival*

16-63225-2 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE



## Children's Bureau's Golden Anniversary



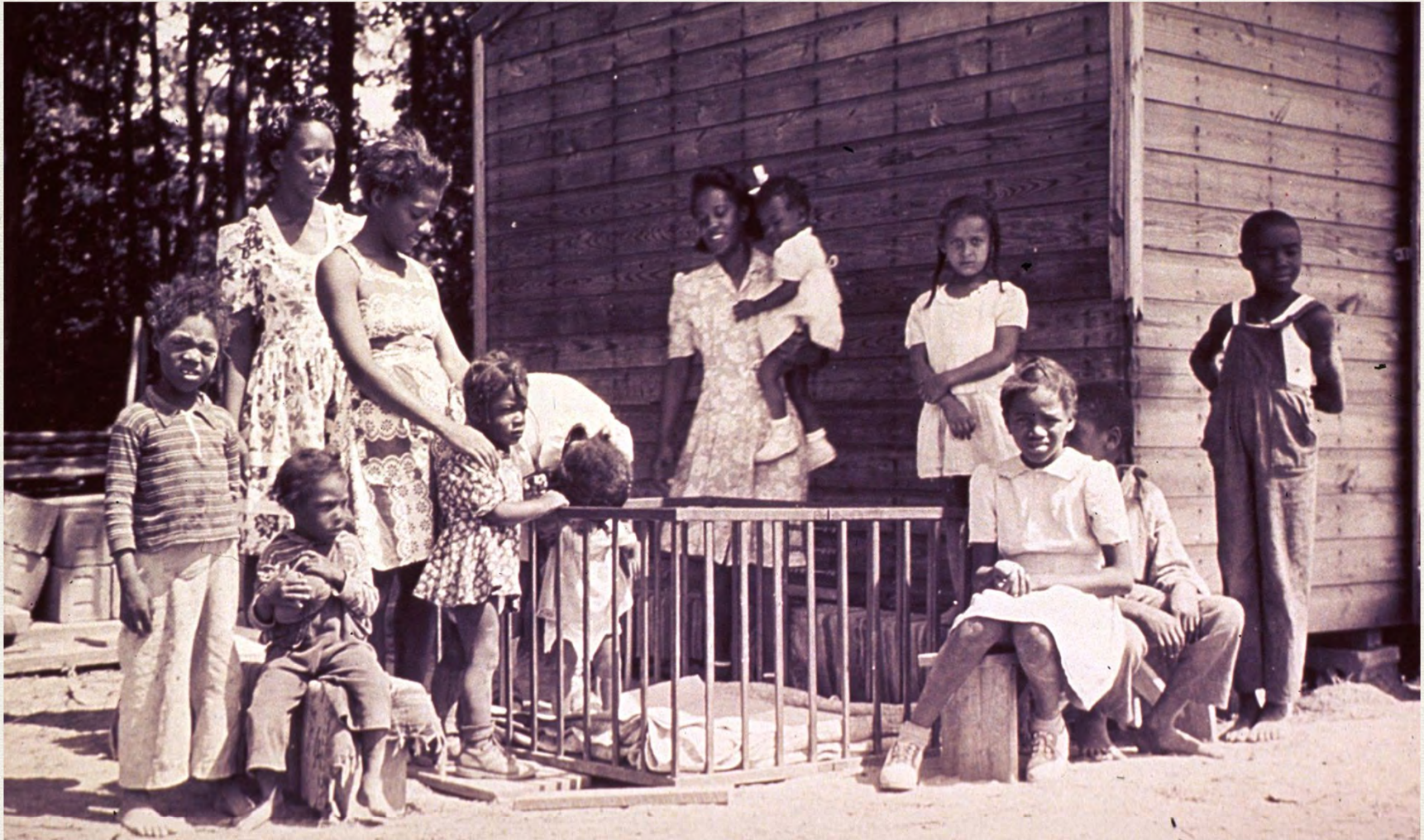


FIVE  
DECADES  
OF  
ACTION  
FOR  
CHILDREN



“Society moves forward in terms of what its care, hopes, and aspirations are for its children. With pride and dedication, the Children’s Bureau begins a new half century.”

— Katherine Oettinger



Nursery school, date unknown



A young Cuban refugee, ca. 1961



President Lyndon B. Johnson surrounded by elementary schoolchildren during their visit to the White House, ca. 1967

## Great Society/Focus on youth

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

JAMES J. DAVIS, Secretary

CHILDREN'S BUREAU

GRACE ABBOTT, Chief

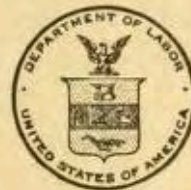
## JUVENILE-COURT STANDARDS

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY  
THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU, AUGUST, 1921, TO  
FORMULATE JUVENILE-COURT STANDARDS

ADOPTED BY A CONFERENCE HELD UNDER  
THE AUSPICES OF THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU  
AND THE NATIONAL PROBATION ASSOCIATION

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 18, 1923

Bureau Publication No. 121



WASHINGTON:  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
1923



A ceremony for National Head Start Day (*front row from left to right*) Timothy Shriver, Robert Shriver, Danny Kaye, Lady Bird Johnson, Mrs. Lou Maginn—Director of a Head Start project in East Fairfield, VT—and Sargent Shriver, June 30, 1965



A nurse cares for a newborn in a hospital maternity ward, ca. 1960s



A child receives preventive dental care at the Children's Clinic of Meharry Hospital in Nashville, TN (National Library of Medicine)





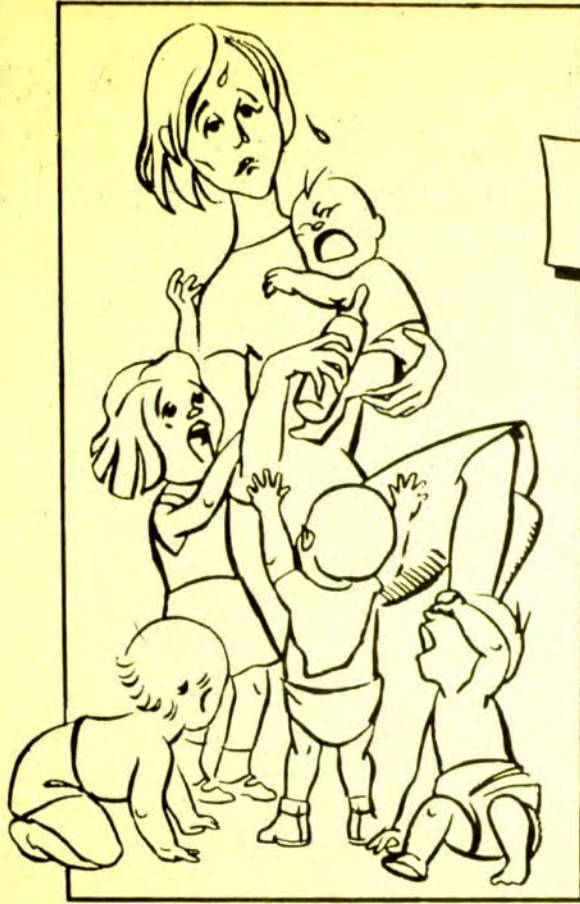
A premature infant is placed in an incubator, ca. 1960s



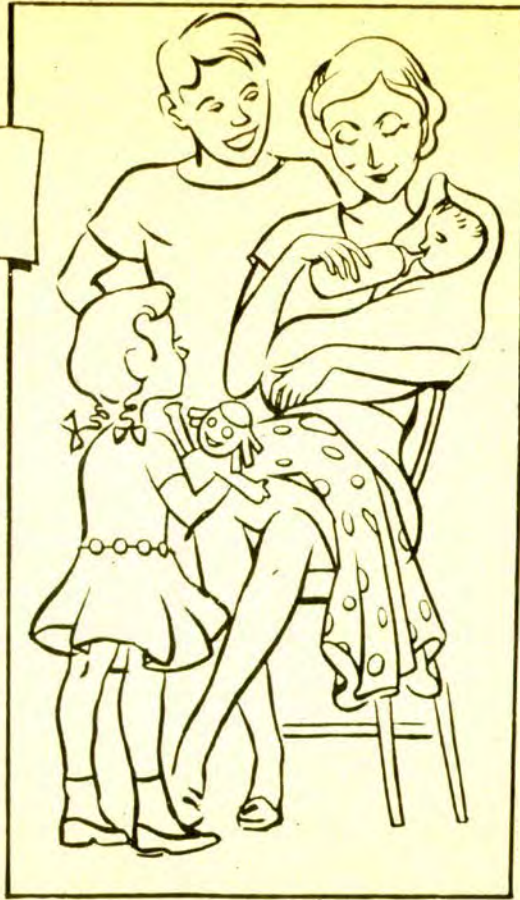
A visiting nurse  
assesses family well-  
being, ca. late 1950s



The International Health Research Act of 1960 expanded CB's ability to conduct research and training in other countries.



...OR



*How Many Children Do You Want?*

**FOR FAMILY PLANNING HELP:**



Pardo Frederick DelliQuadri,  
Chief of the Children's  
Bureau, 1968-1969



Logo for the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW)



Dr. Edward Zigler was appointed Children's Bureau Chief in 1970.

In an article published in *Children*, he reassured readers, "The Children's Bureau, in its advocacy function, will be even more important and influential under the present organization than it has been in the past."



Young people gather  
at a local YMCA, ca.  
1970s





Young people  
bundle up to  
attend the 1971  
White House  
conference

# CHILDREN

AN INTERDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL FOR THE PROFESSIONS SERVING CHILDREN

july • august 1971

White House Conference on Youth  
the hospitalized adolescent  
improving care for the mentally retarded  
foster parents' conference

The journal, *Children*,  
reported on discussions  
during the White House  
Conference on Youth in  
1971.



# 3621

R-63

An adoptive family, ca.  
1960s



Dr. Frederick Green,  
Associate Chief of the  
Children's Bureau, signs  
the Foster Children's Bill  
of Rights



President Richard Nixon proclaimed the first National Action for Foster Children Week in 1972.

## BILL OF RIGHTS FOR FOSTER CHILDREN

Even more than for other children, society has a responsibility along with parents for the well-being of foster children. Citizens are responsible for acting to insure their welfare.

Every foster child is endowed with the rights in-

herently belonging to all children. In addition, because of the temporary or permanent separation from and loss of parents and other family members, the foster child requires special safeguards, resources, and

care.

### Every Foster Child has the Inherent Right:

Article I—To be cherished by a family of his own, either his family helped by readily available services and supports to reassume his care, or an adoptive family or by plan, a continuing foster family.

Article II—To be nurtured by foster parents who have been selected to meet his individual needs and who are provided services and supports, including specialized education, so that they can grow in their ability to enable the child to reach his potential.

Article III—To receive sensitive, continuing help in understanding and accepting the reasons for his own family's inability to take care of him, and in developing confidence in his own self-worth.

Article IV—To receive continuing loving care and respect as a unique human being—a child growing in trust in himself and others.

Article V—To grow up in freedom and dignity in a neighborhood of people who accept him with understanding, respect and friendship.

Article VI—To receive help in overcoming deprivation or whatever distortion in his emotional, physical, intellectual, social and spiritual growth may have resulted from his early experiences.

Article VII—To receive education, training, and career guidance to prepare him for a useful and satisfying life.

Article VIII—To receive preparation for citizenship and parenthood through interaction with foster parents and other adults who are consistent role models.

Article IX—To be represented by an attorney at law in administrative or judicial proceedings with access to fair hearings and court review of decisions, so that his best interests are safeguarded.

Article X—To receive a high quality of child welfare services, including involvement of the natural parents and his own involvement in major decisions that affect his life.

The Bill of Rights for  
Foster Children,  
developed after the  
National Action for  
Foster Children week in  
1973



Six-year-olds enjoy a school snack, ca. early 1970s



Nurse and children at Junior Village in Washington, DC, ca. late 1950s





Pediatrician Henry Kempe and colleagues authored “The Battered Child Syndrome” in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*



Thanks to CB's efforts,  
all States enacted child  
abuse reporting laws by  
the end of 1967.



Richard Nixon signed  
CAPTA on January 31,  
1974.



“All citizens must recognize the critical need to strengthen the family so that it can better cope with periods of stress.”

— Douglas J. Besharov, J.D., (*right*) at an NCCAN meeting, ca. 1978



Douglas J. Besharov, speaking at a meeting at Boston University, ca. 1970s

In providing training and technical assistance to States and communities, early NCCAN efforts focused on the following seven elements of effective child protection systems, all of which are still emphasized today:

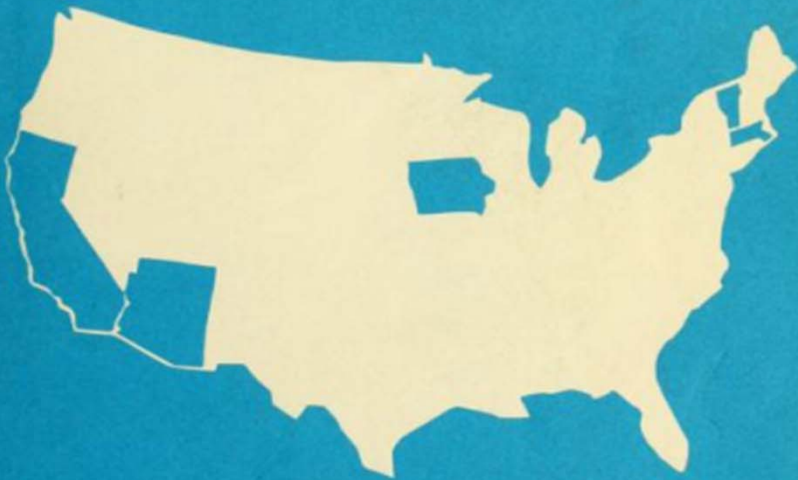
- Accurate knowledge of the true incidence of child maltreatment
- Strong and well-publicized reporting laws
- Well-maintained central registers of child maltreatment reports
- An adequate supply of specially trained child protective workers
- Treatment programs for parents and children
- Effective court systems
- Interdisciplinary cooperation



During the mid-1970s, there was wider public concern for the plight of children left adrift in foster care.

# Foster Care in Five States:

A Synthesis and Analysis of Studies from Arizona, California, Iowa, Massachusetts, and Vermont

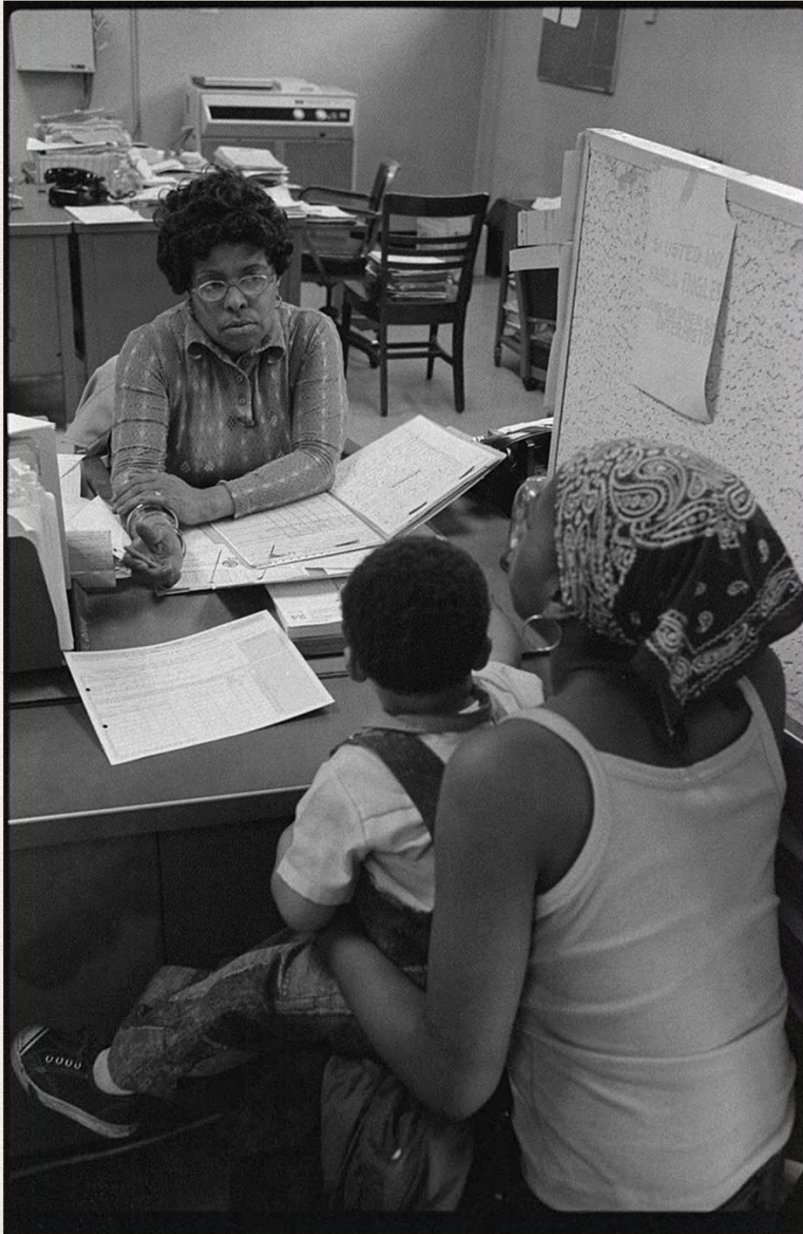


Cover of the 1977  
Bureau publication  
*Foster Care in Five  
States*





The Henry S. Frieze Building housed the University of Michigan's School of Social Work in the 1970s. It was torn down in 2007, and the school moved to a new location.



Woman and her child  
at the New York City  
welfare office, ca.  
1976

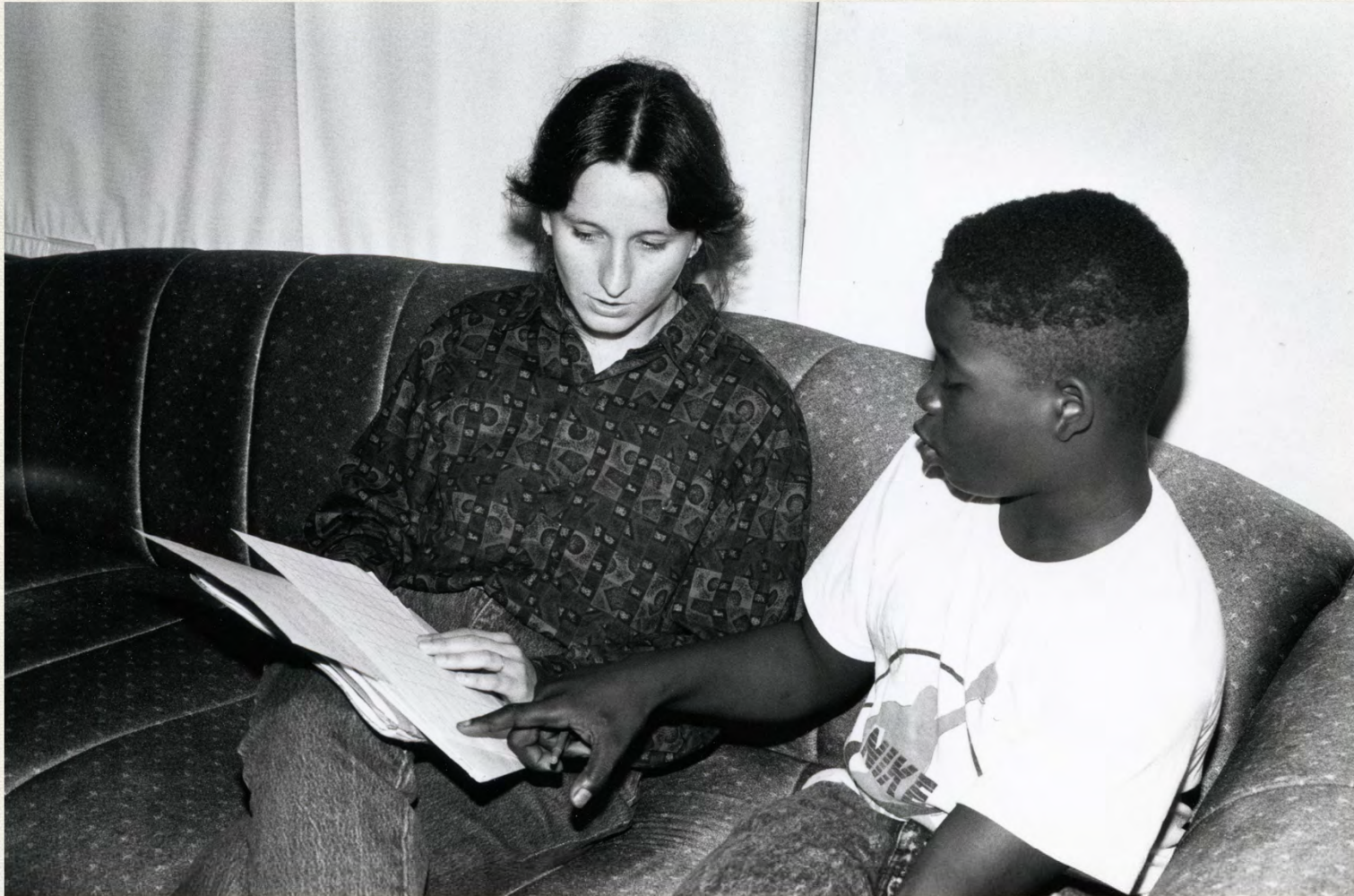


“The whole field of services to children and youth has become energized, in the last few years, by family awareness.”

— Blandina Cardenas,  
Commissioner of ACYF and  
Chief of the Children’s Bureau,  
in *Children Today*, 1978



Street view of Old Capitol, University of Iowa, ca. 1970s



Homebuilders therapist and a boy read together

0174



## REPORT TO THE CONGRESS

BY THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL  
OF THE UNITED STATES

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### Children In Foster Care Institutions--Steps Government Can Take To Improve Their Care

Social and Rehabilitation Service  
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

State and local agencies responsible for the  
placing and care of foster children in child-  
care institutions

- did not always provide required social services to the children and their families,
- sometimes paid rates to institutions which were based on unallowable and/or unreasonable costs, and
- did not make sure that physical conditions and services provided at the institutions were satisfactory.

Lack of specific Federal guidelines and criteria to which placing agencies can be held accountable primarily caused these problems.

The Congress should look at the expansion of federally funded foster care services under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program. This expansion may go beyond the scope of the program originally contemplated by the Congress.

HRD-77-40

FEB. 22, 1977

A 1977 report to Congress outlined steps for improving the care of United States foster children.

# The Model State Subsidized Adoption Act

by Ursula M. Gallagher and Sanford N. Katz

**A**t a time when many people are clamoring to adopt children, some children for whom adoption would be the best plan remain in institutions or foster care. Since the majority of families seeking to adopt are interested in infants, and the number of infants available for adoption has been decreasing, the gap between supply and demand has been widening.

The children who are waiting are those with physical, emotional or mental handicaps, children of minority backgrounds, older children and family groups. While there is no central reporting system through which to obtain statistics, the number of these children is generally estimated to be about 100,000. Some children have not been legally freed for adoption because of complicated laws or various social and emotional attitudes toward termination of parental rights on the part of judges and social workers, but the most effective barrier to their adoption has probably been the fact that few adoptive families have been available for children like these in the past. Consequently, many of these children live in precarious situations with their parents or are placed in detention homes, institutions or temporary foster family homes. There they grow up without the stable family life they need. Many of them drift to adulthood without establishing firm ties to parental figures or identifying with other role models. Many lack opportunity to develop their talents to capacity; others, moved from one foster home to another, grow up with the feeling that they are outcasts.

For these reasons, the Children's Bureau, in 1974, awarded a grant to the Child Welfare League of America, with Sanford N. Katz as project director, to develop a Model State Subsidized Adoption Act. The purpose of the Act is to make appropriate adoptions possible, through public subsidy, of each child (under public or private agency guardianship or care) who is legally free for adoption, and who otherwise, because of special circumstances, might not be adopted.

The resulting model act was approved for dissemination by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare last July and over 6,000 copies of the *Model State Subsidized Adoption Act*

*Ursula M. Gallagher was Specialist on Adoptions and Services to Unmarried Parents, Children's Bureau, OCD, until her recent retirement. Sanford N. Katz, Professor of Law at Boston College Law School, drafted the Model State Subsidized Adoption Act.*

*and Regulations*, developed for voluntary use by the states, have now been sent to State Directors of Public Welfare, State Committees on Children and Youth, voluntary organizations, schools of social work and law and other organizations.<sup>1</sup>

Before we discuss the provisions of the Act we would like to discuss its background and philosophy.

More than 25 years ago, when the seriousness of so many children's situations became apparent, a few professional social workers suggested a partial solution: to provide a subsidy for a child when prospective parents for him or her are in circumstances which make it impossible for them to assume full financial responsibility for the care of a child during his minority. A subsidy would help with: the cost of special medical care that is beyond the ability of many families; the additional expenses incurred because of a child's developmental disability; the limited assets of many minority group families; the special economic drain of supporting three or more children in the same family who should not be separated.

Acceptance of the subsidy concept came slowly. There were many and strong objections to it. First, it was difficult to overturn the traditional idea that an adoptive family must assume responsibility for the total needs of the child. Any form of financial dependence by the adoptive parents, it was said, would diminish their ability to be parents. Some prospective adoptors felt such a program had a welfare connotation and would interfere with their independence as parents; others worried about what a child might think of their receiving money for his or her support.

At first little was done to consider the various questions and to weigh the criticisms of the concept. During the 1950s, a few private agencies provided subsidies in special or unusual situations. These subsidies were paid, for example, for rewiring an adoptive family's house when inspection proved it unsafe, for paying for an additional room to be built because of the family's cramped quarters, for assisting with expenses when a family moved to obtain better employment, or for paying for an adopted child's orthodontic treatment. Most of these subsidies were isolated cases, made in response to a particular need to insure adoption for a particular child. All, however, included financial involvement of the social agency beyond the point of the legal decree of adoption.

It was not until the late 1950s and 1960s that a more formalized concept of subsidized adoption aroused serious attention.

The Model State  
Subsidized Adoption Act  
was designed to increase  
adoptions of children with  
special needs.



ICPC was drafted in the 1950s in response to hearings led by Senator Estes Kefauver, but, by the 1960s, only a few States had joined.





Senator Walter Mondale speaks at a Senate Subcommittee on Children and Youth





In 1980, CB awarded grants totaling \$4.8 million to facilitate the adoption of children in foster care.





Recruitment of adoptive families centered on the theme  
“You can make a difference.”



A Vietnam orphanage in the 1970s



President Gerald R. Ford carries a Vietnamese baby from "Clipper 1742," one of the many planes that transported South Vietnamese children from Saigon

R-151

FAR

FROM

THE

RESERVATION

THE TRANSRACIAL ADOPTION  
OF AMERICAN INDIAN CHILDREN

DAVID FANSHEL

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA  
67 IRVING PLACE  
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10003

The report *Far From the Reservation* outlined outcomes of Native American children adopted by non-Native families through the Indian Adoption Project.

# INDIAN CHILD WELFARE:

A State-of-the-Field Study



A 1976 study showed that 25–35 percent of Indian children were being removed from their homes by State courts and welfare agencies.



Native American mother and child, date unknown





John Calhoun (*right*) is sworn in as the new Commissioner of the ACYF and Chief of the Children's Bureau by Patricia Roberts Harris (*left*), Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare



While Governor, Ronald Reagan requested a GAO Report on the national foster care system.



On June 17, 1980,  
President Carter  
signed the Adoption  
Assistance and Child  
Welfare Act, P.L. 96-  
272.

94 STAT. 500

PUBLIC LAW 96-272—JUNE 17, 1980

Public Law 96-272  
96th Congress

An Act

June 17, 1980  
[H.R. 3434]

To establish a program of adoption assistance, to strengthen the program of foster care assistance for needy and dependent children, to improve the child welfare, social services, and aid to families with dependent children programs, and for other purposes.

Adoption  
Assistance and  
Child Welfare  
Act of 1980.

42 USC 1305  
note.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act, with the following table of contents, may be cited as the "Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980".

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Sec. 1. Short title.

TITLE I—FOSTER CARE AND ADOPTION ASSISTANCE

Sec. 101. Federal payments for foster care and adoption assistance.  
Sec. 102. Federal payments for dependent children voluntarily placed in foster care.  
Sec. 103. Child-welfare services.

TITLE II—SOCIAL SERVICES

Sec. 201. Determination of amount allocated to States.  
Sec. 202. Extension of 100-per centum Federal matching for child day care expenditures.  
Sec. 203. Limitation on funds for training.  
Sec. 204. Use of restricted private funds for training programs.  
Sec. 205. Emergency shelter.  
Sec. 206. Multiyear plan; choice of fiscal year.  
Sec. 207. Social services funding for territories.  
Sec. 208. Permanent extension of provisions relating to child day care services and WIN tax credit.  
Sec. 209. Permanent extension of provisions relating to services for alcoholics and drug addicts.

TITLE III—OTHER SOCIAL SECURITY ACT PROVISIONS

Sec. 301. Permanent extension of provisions relating to child support enforcement.  
Sec. 302. Incentives to report earnings under AFDC programs.  
Sec. 303. Prorating of shelter allowance.  
Sec. 304. Services for disabled children.  
Sec. 305. Public assistance payments to territorial jurisdictions.  
Sec. 306. Period within which certain claims must be filed.  
Sec. 307. Incentives for States to collect child support obligations.  
Sec. 308. Exchange of information on terminated or suspended providers.  
Sec. 309. Postponement of imposition of certain penalties relating to child support requirements.  
Sec. 310. Continuing medicaid eligibility for certain recipients of Veterans' Administration pensions.

P.L. 96-272 provided further incentive for States to move children toward permanency.

The law's groundbreaking requirements include:

- First Federal assistance to support the adoption of children with special needs
- A requirement that *all States* establish an adoption assistance program
- Mandated preplacement preventive services to help keep children with their families whenever possible

- Mandated permanency planning services and procedures
- Financial incentives for States to refocus child welfare programs on *servicing families*, rather than on *placing children* in foster care
- A requirement for States to conduct an inventory of all children remaining in foster care for 6 months or longer

<b>ACF</b>  Administration  for Children  and Families	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES Office of the Assistant Secretary	
	1. Log No: ACYF-PR-82-01	2. Issuance Date: August 2, 1982
	3. Originating Office: Children's Bureau	
	4. Key Words: Foster Care; Adoption Assistance; Child Welfare Services	

P.L. 96-272

**PROPOSED PROGRAM REGULATION**

**TO:** STATE ADMINISTRATORS OF STATE PUBLIC WELFARE AGENCIES; FOSTER CARE PROGRAMS AND ADOPTION ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS UNDER TITLE IV-E OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT; CHILD WELFARE SERVICES PROGRAMS UNDER TITLE IV-B OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

**SUBJECT:** SECOND NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING (NPRM) - P.L. 96-272, Program Regulations

**LEGAL AND RELATED REFERENCES:** 45 CFR Parts 1355, 1356 and 1357; P.L. 96-272, the Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980; Sections 470-475 and 420-428 of the Social Security Act, as amended.

**ATTACHMENT:** Attached is a copy of the Second Notice of Proposed Rulemaking published in the Federal Register July 15, 1982. (Part III)

**DISCUSSION:** The attached Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) is the second proposal to implement the programmatic provisions of P.L. 96-272, the Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980. This second NPRM on the programmatic provisions replaces the previous version published in the Federal Register December 31, 1980.

Written public comments from State agencies and other interested persons will be accepted through September 13, 1982. Any questions or comments should be addressed to Frank Ferro, Associate Chief, Children's Bureau, ACYF. Fiscal regulations implementing the fiscal provisions of P.L. 96-272, originally published on December 31, 1980 as interim final rules, have been published in the Federal Register on July 15, 1982 as final rules effective August 16, 1982. These rules will be sent under separate cover.

A Notice of Proposed Rulemaking related to P.L. 96-272 was published in the Federal Register on August 2, 1982.



President Ronald Reagan at his inauguration on January 20, 1981





President Reagan with Clarence Hodges, ca. 1981



President Reagan with Dodie Truman Livingston, ca. 1984



ONE CHURCH  
ONE CHILD

Father George Clements founded One Church, One Child in Illinois in 1980.



The National Adoption Information Clearinghouse was established in 1986.

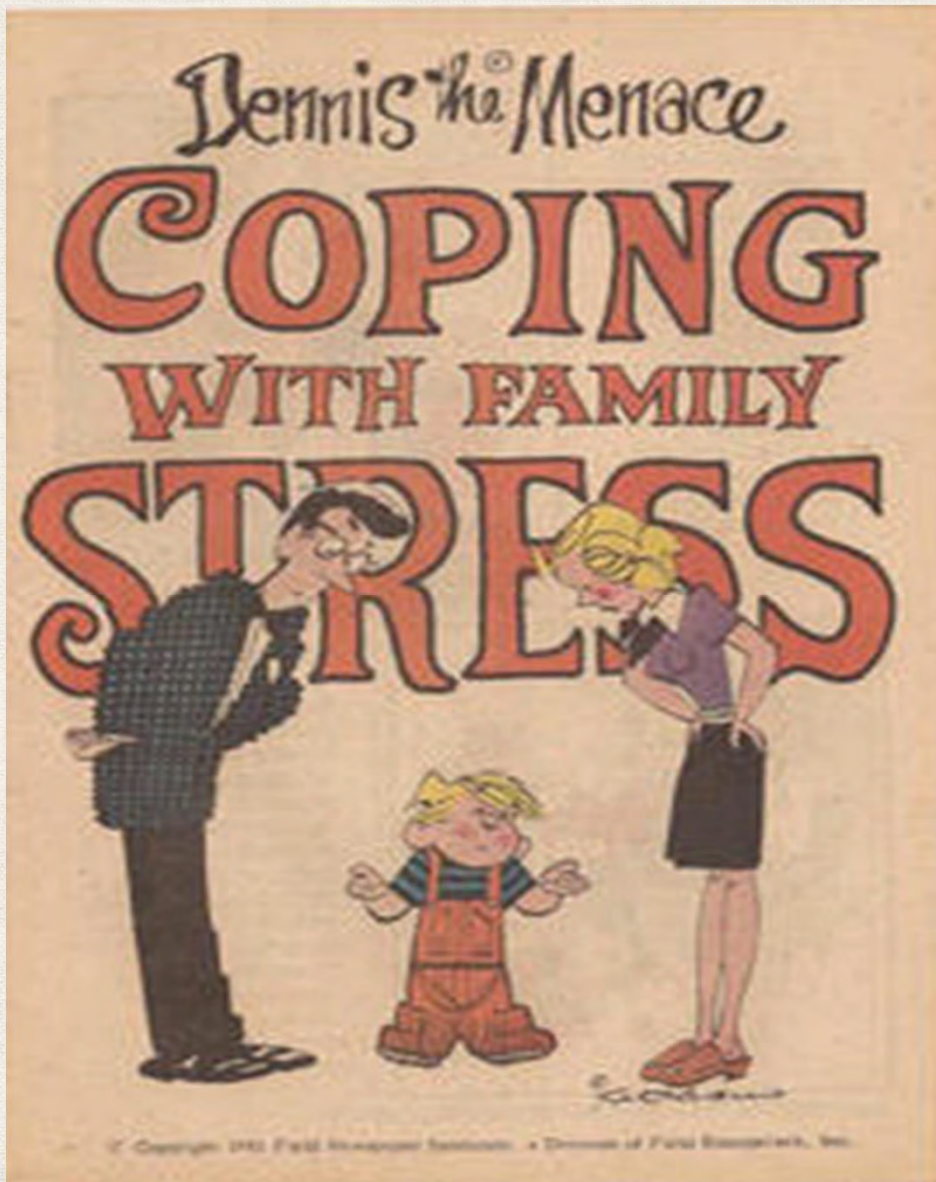
P.L. 98-272 required States to make “reasonable efforts” to prevent the removal of a child from the home and to return those children who had been removed.



The National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect funded regional institutes to train CPS workers in the treatment of child sexual abuse within families.



Douglas Besharov, the first director of NCCAN, speaks at a meeting, ca. 1979



Cover of a 1981  
NCCAN-sponsored  
comic book for youth



68-6134  
CD-4993  
hds  
human development services

## STUDY FINDINGS

National Study of the Incidence and Severity of Child Abuse and Neglect



## STUDY FINDINGS

Study of National Incidence and Prevalence of Child Abuse and Neglect:

1988

The research described in this report was sponsored by the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, Administration for Children, Youth and Families, Office of Human Development Services, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, under Contract 105-85-1702.

CD-40030 (rev)

THIRD NATIONAL  
OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

FINAL REPORT

Andrea J. S.

Irene Han

& Dana S.

NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE  
ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT INFORMATION

National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect  
Administration for Children and Families  
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services  
Washington, D.C.

May

Fourth National Incidence Study  
of Child Abuse and Neglect (NIS-4)

Report to Congress



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)  
Administration for Children and Families (ACF)  
Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation (OPRE)  
and the Children's Bureau



ACF Home » Children's Bureau » Technical Assistance » National Resource Centers

## National Resource Centers

CB's 11 National Resource Centers (NRCs) provide T&TA in specific focus areas with the goal of helping agencies, managers, family and juvenile courts and other child welfare professionals better serve children and families.

- [National Child Welfare Resource Center for Organizational Improvement](#) - Offers technical assistance, training, teleconferences and publications to assist states with CFSRs, including strategic planning, quality improvement, evaluating outcomes, facilitating stakeholder involvement and improving training and workforce development.
- [National Resource Center for Child Protective Services](#) - Focuses on building state, local and tribal capacity through T&TA in CPS, including meeting federal requirements, strengthening programs, eligibility for the CAPTA grant, support to State Liaison Officers and collaboration with other NRCs.
- [National Resource Center on Legal and Judicial Issues](#) - Provides expertise to courts, attorneys, Court Improvement Projects and state and tribal agencies on legal and judicial aspects of child welfare.
- [National Resource Center for In-Home Services](#) - Serves as a national center of expertise in child welfare practice for ensuring the safety of children and youth in their homes and making reasonable efforts to preserve families in which maltreatment has occurred.
- [National Resource Center for Permanency and Family Connections](#) - Provides T&TA and information services to help states through all stages of the CFSRs, emphasizing family-

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CB's T&TA Network, as it is known today, has its roots in FY 1986 grant awards.





NCCAN launched a series of User Manuals for child welfare professionals in the late 1970s.

COLLECTION OF DATA RELATING TO ADOPTION AND FOSTER CARE<sup>[309]</sup>

SEC. 479. [42 U.S.C. 679] (a)(1) Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this subsection<sup>[310]</sup>, the Secretary shall establish an Advisory Committee on Adoption and Foster Care Information (in this section referred to as the "Advisory Committee") to study the various methods of establishing, administering, and financing a system for the collection of data with respect to adoption and foster care in the United States.

(2) The study required by paragraph (1) shall—

(A) identify the types of data necessary to—

(i) assess (on a continuing basis) the incidence, characteristics, and status of adoption and foster care in the United States, and

(ii) develop appropriate national policies with respect to adoption and foster care;

(B) evaluate the feasibility and appropriateness of collecting data with respect to privately arranged adoptions and adoptions arranged through private agencies without assistance from public child welfare agencies;

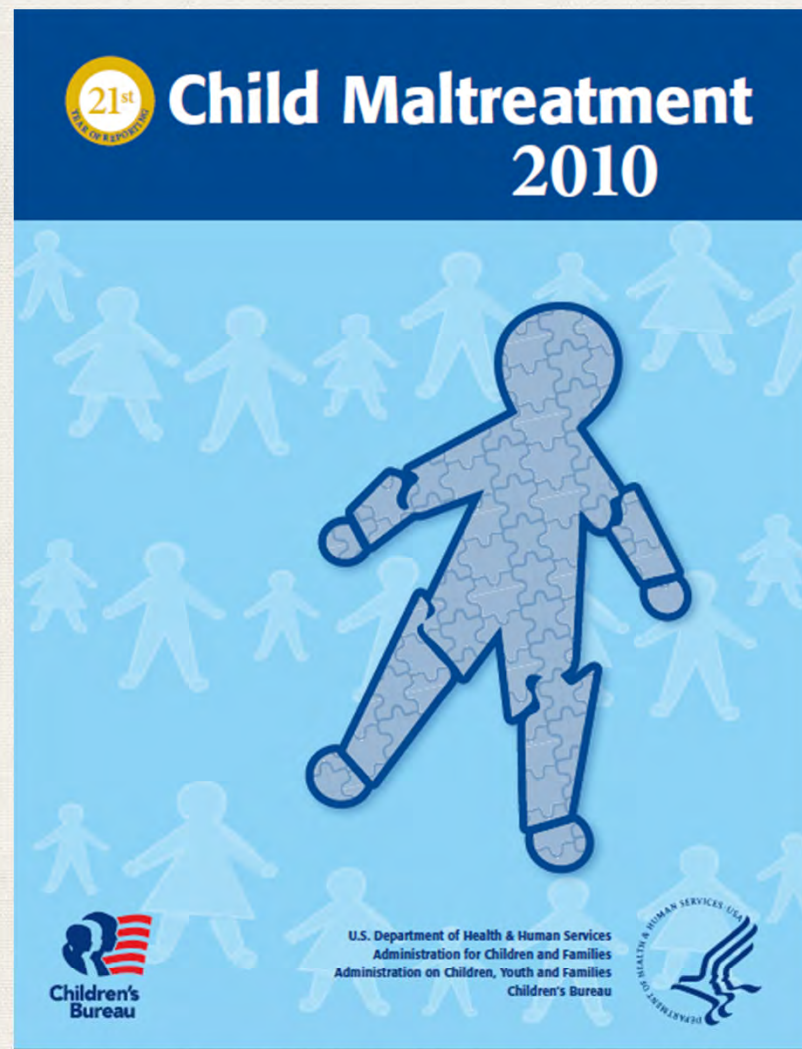
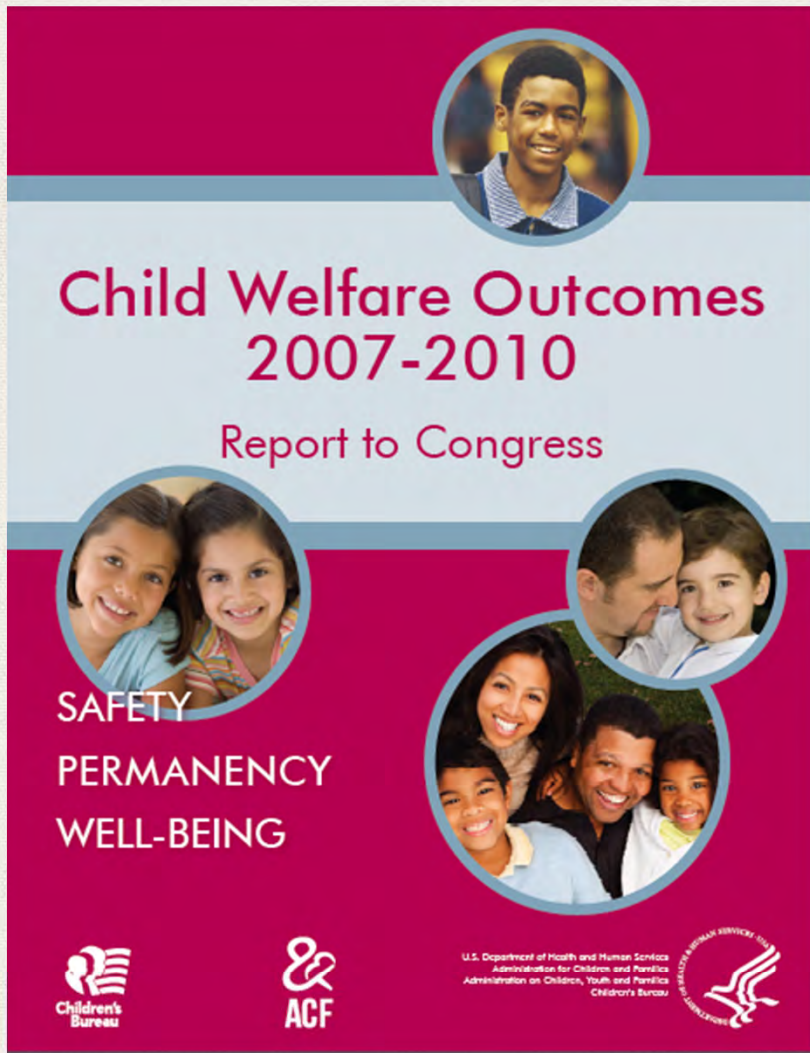
(C) assess the validity of various methods of collecting data with respect to adoption and foster care; and

(D) evaluate the financial and administrative impact of implementing each such method.

(3) Not later than October 1, 1987, the Advisory Committee shall submit to the Secretary and the Congress a report setting forth the results of the study required by paragraph (1) and evaluating and making recommendations with respect to the various methods of establishing, administering, and financing a system for the collection of data with respect to adoption and foster care in the United States.

(4)(A) Subject to subparagraph (B), the membership and organization of the Advisory Committee shall be determined by the Secretary.

AFCARS was required by P.L. 99-509, passed in 1986.



CB uses NCANDS data to inform the child welfare field.



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