



**Children's
Bureau**
1912–2012

100 years of serving our nation's children and families

The Story of the Children's Bureau, 21st Century Child Welfare: 1987–2012

Centennial Historical Webinar Series

March 27, 2013

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All lines will be muted until the end of the presentation.



Agenda

- Changes in Federal legislation
- The increasing role of data and research
- New programs and initiatives
- Comments from Federal leadership
- Discussion and conclusion

"Clearly, if economic waste is reprehensible, waste of child life, whether viewed economically or in terms of common and universal betterment, is more deplorable than war."

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE STORY OF THE
U. S. CHILDREN'S BUREAU
By *Eleanor Taylor*

Published by the Child Welfare Committee
NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
532 17th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Price 25 cents

January, 1930

The Story of The Children's Bureau



HE was a nice old gentleman. They were showing him the "sights" of Washington, and finally they took him through the Children's Bureau. Scanning the bare, orderly offices filled with reports bound in drab gray covers, with charts and maps, at last he burst forth with amazement—"But where are the children?"

"Not here," his Children's Bureau guide assured him, "but in city slums and country cabins, in factories and mines, in fatherless homes, in children's courts. Wherever children are, there the Bureau goes. And indeed," she added with a twinkle, "we haven't room for our 43,000,000* children here!"

AT that moment a messenger appeared, carrying a huge mail sack. The old gentleman and his guide followed him to a long room, where a half dozen girls took the hundreds of letters from his sack, opened and sorted them. Some went to the doctors in the Bureau, others to the experts in problems of child training, child labor, handicapped children. Letters from mothers, fathers, teach-

* There are 43,000,000 children under 18 years of age in the United States.

children today

May-June 1989



Whose Rights Are We Protecting? *(See Special Report)*

Improved data systems led to a deeper understanding of the families and children affected by child abuse and neglect, foster care, and adoption.



National data revealed that a growing number of older youth in foster care were remaining wards of the State until they reached legal age.

JOHN H. CHAFEE FOSTER CARE INDEPENDENCE PROGRAM

Sec. 477. [42 U.S.C. 677] (a) Purpose.—The purpose of this section is to provide States with flexible funding that will enable programs to be designed and conducted—

(1) to identify children who are likely to remain in foster care until 18 years of age and to help these children make the transition to self-sufficiency by providing services such as assistance in obtaining a high school diploma, career exploration, vocational training, job placement and retention, training in daily living skills, training in budgeting and financial management skills, substance abuse prevention, and preventive health activities (including smoking avoidance, nutrition education, and pregnancy prevention);

(2) to help children who are likely to remain in foster care until 18 years of age receive the education, training, and services necessary to obtain employment;

(3) to help children who are likely to remain in foster care until 18 years of age prepare for and enter postsecondary training and education institutions;

(4) to provide personal and emotional support to children aging out of foster care, through mentors and the promotion of interactions with dedicated adults;

(5) to provide financial, housing, counseling, employment, education, and other appropriate support and services to former foster care recipients between 18 and 21 years of age to complement their own efforts to achieve self-sufficiency and to assure that program participants recognize and accept their personal responsibility for preparing for and then making the transition from adolescence to adulthood;

(6) to make available vouchers for education and training, including postsecondary training and education, to youths who have aged out of foster care; and

(7) to provide the services referred to in this subsection to children who, after attaining 16 years of age, have left foster care for kinship guardianship or adoption.

(b) Applications.—

(1) In General.—A State may apply for funds from its allotment under subsection (c) for a period of five consecutive fiscal years by submitting to the Secretary, in writing,

Title IV-E, P.L. 99-272 required the Children's Bureau to help States establish initiatives to prepare foster children, ages 16 and older, for a more successful adulthood.

D-21853



Department of Health and Human Services
Administration for Children and Families
Administration on Children, Youth and Families
Children's Bureau

Report of Congress:
National Estimates on the
Number of Border Babies,
the Cost of Their Care,
and the Number of
Abandoned Infants

August, 1993

“Boarder babies” were those infants who stayed in hospitals, even after they were well enough to go home, while child welfare agencies looked for appropriate kin or foster family caregivers.



Abandoned Infants Assistance
RESOURCE CENTER



ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN & FAMILIES

On April 15, 1991, as a result of a DHHS reorganization, the Administration for Children and Families was created, including child-oriented programs from the Family Support Administration, the Maternal and Child Health Block grant, and the Office of Human Development Services.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Office of Human Development Services
U.S. Advisory Board on Child Abuse and Neglect



Child Abuse and Neglect: Critical First Steps in Response to a National Emergency

The U.S. Advisory Board on Child Abuse and Neglect, established under the 1988 amendments to CAPTA, released its first report in 1990.

U.S. Department of Health & Human Services www.hhs.gov

Administration for Children & Families

 **Child Welfare Information Gateway**
PROTECTING CHILDREN ■ STRENGTHENING FAMILIES

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 - Evaluating Prevention Programs
 - National Child Abuse Prevention Month
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 - Supporting & Preserving Families

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National Child Abuse Prevention Month

Preventing Child Maltreatment and Promoting Well-Being: A Network for Action 2013 Resource Guide | [The Six Protective Factors](#) | [Tip Sheets for Parents and Caregivers](#) | [Video Gallery](#)

History of National Child Abuse Prevention Month



Increasing public awareness of the need to ensure the safety and welfare of children led to the passage of the first Federal child protection legislation, the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA), in 1974. While CAPTA has been amended many times over the years, most recently with the CAPTA Reauthorization Act of 2010, the purpose of the original legislation remains intact. Today, the Children's Bureau, within the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) at the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, is the Federal agency charged with supporting States, Tribes, and communities in providing programs and services to protect children and strengthen families.

[Archived Community Resource Packets](#)

In the early 1980s, Congress made a further commitment to identifying and implementing solutions to end child abuse. Recognizing the alarming rate at which children continued to be abused and neglected and the need for innovative programs to prevent child abuse and assist parents and families affected by maltreatment, the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives resolved that the week of June 6-12, 1982, should be designated as the first National Child Abuse Prevention Week. Members of Congress requested the President issue a proclamation calling upon Government agencies and the public to observe the week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities promoting the prevention of child abuse and neglect.

April is National Child Abuse Prevention Month, a time to recognize that we can all play a part in promoting the social and emotional well-being of children and families in communities.

Longitudinal Studies of Child Abuse And Neglect

LONGSCAN:

The First Five Years at the Coordinating Center,
North Carolina Site & Seattle Site
1991-1996

Final report to the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect
for Grant # 90-CA-1467

August 20, 1996

Coordinating Center

Desmond K. Runyan, MD, DrPH, *Principal Investigator*
Wanda M. Hunter, MPH, *Co-Principal Investigator*
Mark D. Everson, PhD, *Co-Investigator*
Shrikant Bangdiwala, PhD, *Co-Investigator*
Elizabeth D. Knight, MSW, *Project Coordinator*

North Carolina Site

Jonathan B. Kotch, MD, MPH, *Principal Investigator*
Dorothea H. Browne, DrH, *Co-Principal Investigator*

Seattle Site

Diana English, PhD, *Principal Investigator*

LONGSCANs large data set allows in-depth exploration of critical issues related to child maltreatment.



Due to a variety of factors, the number of children in foster care nearly doubled between 1986 and 1995.



President Clinton signed the Family Preservation and Support Services Act on August 10, 1993.



For the first time, States were formally urged to plan for services across programs and funding streams.



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Court Improvement Program

May 17, 2012

Categories: [Funding](#)

Topics: [Child Abuse & Neglect](#), [Program Funding](#)

Types: [Program](#)

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The State Court Improvement Program (CIP) was created as part of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1993, Public Law 103-66, which among other things, provided Federal funds to State child welfare agencies and Tribes for preventive services and services to families at risk or in crisis. OBRA designated a portion of these funds (\$5 million in fiscal year 1995 and \$10 million in each of FYs 1996 through 1998) for grants to State court systems to conduct assessments of their foster care and adoption laws and judicial processes, and to develop and implement a plan for system improvement. Awards are made to the highest State courts in States participating in the IV-E program. The Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997 (ASFA), Public Law 105-89, reauthorized the CIP through 2001, which Congress funded at \$10 million annually. There were no substantive changes made to the CIP in the 1997 reauthorization.

The Family Preservation and Support Services Act established the Court Improvement Program (CIP).



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Child Welfare Waivers

The Child Welfare Waiver Demonstration authority provides states with an opportunity to use federal funds more flexibly in order to test innovative approaches to child welfare service delivery and financing. Using this option, states can design and demonstrate a wide range of approaches to reforming child welfare and improving outcomes in the areas of safety, permanency, and well-being.

[Child Welfare Waiver Demonstration Projects for Fiscal Years 2012-2014 ACYF-CB-IM-12-05](#) - This Information Memorandum invites title IV-E agencies to submit proposals for new Child Welfare Waiver Demonstration projects for consideration in fiscal years 2012 to 2014.

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Congress authorized Child Welfare Demonstration Programs in 1994.



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ACF Home » Children's Bureau » Monitoring



Monitoring

To help states achieve positive outcomes for children and families, the Children's Bureau monitors state child welfare services through the Child and Family Services Reviews (CFSRs), title IV-E foster care eligibility reviews, the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS) assessment reviews, and the Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) assessment reviews.

AFCARS Assessment Reviews

The Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS) collects case-level information from state and tribal title IV-E agencies on all children in foster care and those who have been adopted with title IV-E agency involvement. The purpose of the AFCARS assessment reviews is to more fully assess and evaluate how an agency gathers, records, extracts, and submits its AFCARS data. The AFCARS review process is a rigorous evaluation of the agency's information system and allows the review team to identify problems, investigate the causes, and suggest solutions during the review.

Child and Family Services Reviews (CFSRs)

The CFSRs, which are periodic reviews of state child welfare systems, enable the Children's Bureau to:

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- [State & Tribal Information Systems](#)
- [AFCARS](#)

The 1994 Social Security Amendments also reauthorized HHS to review the conformity of State child and family service programs with requirements in titles IV-B and IV-E.



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Administration for Children and Families
Administration on Children, Youth and Families
Children's Bureau



**Understanding and Complying with
Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964
and the
Multiethnic Placement Act of 1994,
as amended by the Interethnic Adoption
Provisions of 1996**



**NATIONAL RESOURCE CENTER
for Adoption**

— A Service of the Children's Bureau
& Member of the TTA Network —

at Spaulding for Children



In 1994, Senator Howard Metzenbaum successfully attached MEPA to a law that was already moving through the Senate.

About CAPTA: A Legislative History

The key Federal legislation addressing child abuse and neglect is the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA), originally enacted on January 31, 1974 (P.L. 93-247). This Act was amended several times and was most recently amended and reauthorized on December 20, 2010, by the CAPTA Reauthorization Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-320).

CAPTA provides Federal funding to States in support of prevention, assessment, investigation, prosecution, and treatment activities and also provides grants to public agencies and nonprofit organizations, including Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations, for demonstration programs and projects. Additionally, CAPTA identifies the Federal

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Order a copy of the PDF by calling 800.394.3366 or download it at www.childwelfare.gov/pubstxt/factsheets/about.pdf

In the 1992 reauthorization of CAPTA, Congress required the U.S. Advisory Board on Child Abuse and Neglect to develop a report on the nature and extent of child abuse and neglect fatalities.

U.S. DEPARTMENT
OF HEALTH
AND HUMAN
SERVICES
Administration for
Children and
Families

A Nation's Shame: Fatal Child Abuse and Neglect in the United States



A Report of the U.S.
Advisory Board on Child
Abuse and Neglect

In 1995, the U.S. Advisory Board on Child Abuse and Neglect released “A Nation’s Shame: Fatal Child Abuse and Neglect in the United States,” which offered 26 recommendations, including the establishment of Child Death Review teams.



One Hundred Fourth Congress
of the
United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

*Begun and held at the City of Washington on Wednesday,
the third day of January, one thousand nine hundred and ninety-six*

An Act

To modify and reauthorize the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, and
for other purposes.

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the “Child Abuse
Prevention and Treatment Act Amendments of 1996”.

(b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents of this Act
is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

**TITLE I—AMENDMENTS TO THE CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND
TREATMENT ACT**

The 1996 CAPTA
reauthorization
reflected many of the
concerns of the time.



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Community-Based Grants for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (CBCAP)

May 17, 2012

Categories: Funding

Topics: Child Abuse & Neglect, Grants

Types: Program

Tags: CBCAP

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Program Description

This program provides funding to States to develop, operate, expand, and enhance community-based, prevention-focused programs and activities designed to strengthen and support families to prevent child abuse and neglect. The program was reauthorized, amended and renamed as part of the CAPTA amendments in 2003. To receive these funds, the Governor must designate a lead agency to receive the funds and implement the program. Some of the core features of the program include:

- Federal, State, and private funds are blended and made available to community agencies for child abuse and neglect prevention activities and family support programs.
- An emphasis on promoting parent leadership and participation in the planning, implementation and evaluation of prevention programs.
- Interagency collaborations with public and private agencies in the States to form a child abuse prevention network to promote greater coordination of resources.
- Funds are used to support programs such as voluntary home visiting programs, parenting programs, family resource centers, respite and crisis care, parent mutual support, and other family support programs.
- An emphasis on promoting the increased use and high quality implementation of evidence-based and evidence-informed programs and practices.
- A focus on the continuum of evaluation approaches which use both qualitative and quantitative methods to assess the effectiveness of the funded programs and activities.

The Community-Based Family Resource and Support (CBFRS) grants (now the Community-Based Grants for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect [CBCAP]) were established in 1996.



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Children's Justice Act

May 17, 2012

Categories: Funding

Topics: Child Abuse & Neglect

Types: Program

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Fact Sheet

The Children's Justice Act (CJA) provides grants to States to improve the investigation, prosecution and judicial handling of cases of child abuse and neglect, particularly child sexual abuse and exploitation, in a manner that limits additional trauma to the child victim. This also includes the handling of child fatality cases in which child abuse or neglect is suspected and some cases of children with disabilities and serious health problems who also are victims of abuse and neglect.

The Office on Child Abuse and Neglect provides leadership and direction on CAPTA and Children's Justice Act (CJA) programs.





FEDIAWG Work Group Members

August 30, 2012

Categories: Monitoring, Research

Topics: Child Abuse & Neglect, Federal

Types: Resource

Tags: FEDIAWG, Work Group

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U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Office on Child Abuse and Neglect

Children's Bureau

Administration on Children, Youth and Families

Administration for Children and Families

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

1250 Maryland Ave., SW, 8th Floor

Washington, DC 20024

<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/index.htm>

The Children's Bureau seeks to provide for the safety, permanency and well being of children through leadership, support for necessary services, and productive partnerships with States, Tribes, and communities.

In 1996, the Inter-Agency Task Force on Child Abuse and Neglect became the Federal Interagency Work Group on Child Abuse and Neglect.





Finding ways to increase adoption was one of the concerns of the revitalized Children's Bureau.



1996 Adoption Opportunities demonstration grants focused on strategies for increasing adoptive placements for minority children and those with developmental disabilities.

CD-33903

ADOPTION 2002:

THE PRESIDENT'S INITIATIVE ON ADOPTION AND FOSTER CARE

GUIDELINES FOR PUBLIC POLICY AND
STATE LEGISLATION GOVERNING
PERMANENCE FOR CHILDREN



Department of Health and Human Services
Administration for Children and Families
Administration on Children, Youth and Families
Children's Bureau

June, 1999

“Adoption 2002” outlined a series of policy and practice-related steps toward achieving the President’s goal of increasing the number of adoptions and permanent placements between 1996 and 2002.

LEXSEE 105 PL 89

UNITED STATES PUBLIC LAWS
105th Congress -- 1st Session
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PUBLIC LAW 105-89 [H.R. 867]
NOVEMBER 19, 1997
ADOPTION AND SAFE FAMILIES ACT OF 1997

105 P.L. 89; 111 Stat. 2115; 1997 Enacted H.R. 867; 105 Enacted H.R. 867

BILL TRACKING REPORT: 105 Bill Tracking H.R. 867
FULL TEXT VERSION(S) OF BILL: 105 H.R. 867
CIS LEGIS. HISTORY DOCUMENT: 105 CIS Legis. Hist. P.L. 89

An Act

To promote the adoption of children in foster care.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
[*1] SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) --42 USC 1305 note-- Short Title.--This Act may be cited as the "Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997".

(b) Table of Contents.--The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I--REASONABLE EFFORTS AND SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR FOSTER CARE AND ADOPTION PLACEMENTS

- Sec. 101. Clarification of the reasonable efforts requirement.
- Sec. 102. Including safety in case plan and case review system requirements.
- Sec. 103. States required to initiate or join proceedings to terminate parental rights for certain children in foster care.
- Sec. 104. Notice of reviews and hearings; opportunity to be heard.
- Sec. 105. Use of the Federal Parent Locator Service for child welfare services.
- Sec. 106. Criminal records checks for prospective foster and adoptive parents.
- Sec. 107. Documentation of efforts for adoption or location of a permanent home.

TITLE II--INCENTIVES FOR PROVIDING PERMANENT FAMILIES FOR CHILDREN

- Sec. 201. Adoption incentive payments.
- Sec. 202. Adoptions across State and county jurisdictions.
- Sec. 203. Performance of States in protecting children.

TITLE III--ADDITIONAL IMPROVEMENTS AND REFORMS

- Sec. 301. Authority to approve more child protection demonstration projects.
- Sec. 302. Permanency hearings.
- Sec. 303. Kinship care.
- Sec. 304. Clarification of eligible population for independent living services.
- Sec. 305. Reauthorization and expansion of family preservation and support services.
- Sec. 306. Health insurance coverage for children with special needs.
- Sec. 307. Continuation of eligibility for adoption assistance payments on behalf of children with special needs whose initial adoption has been dissolved.

The recommendations from the Adoption 2002 report became the framework for the Adoption and Safe Families Act, signed into law on November 19, 1997.



Acting Associate Commissioner Joe Bock (far left) presents an Adoption Excellence Award.

National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being (NSCAW)

One Year in Foster Care
Wave 1 Data Analysis Report



November 2003

The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunities Reconciliation Act of 1996 required the longitudinal study that would become known as the National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being (NSCAW).

albopictus is present, there is potential for their movement into other areas having a climate that can support them.

Other commenters asked for continuance of the certification requirement while observing that certification efforts came too late to be effective. While *Aedes albopictus* was well established in many areas long before it was first detected, control efforts were rapidly initiated and energetically pursued once the presence of the species was recognized. Since these measures were not effective in slowing *Aedes albopictus*' establishment, it is not logical to argue for them to be continued.

Other commenters suggested that continued certification could prevent future importation of other species. We find no evidence in support of this position.

Determination: The requirement for certification of used tire casings from Asia prior to entry into the United States is canceled.

Dated: August 16, 1999.

Joseph R. Carter,

Associate Director for Management and Operations, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

[FR Doc. 99-21639 Filed 8-19-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4165-18-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Ethics Subcommittee of the Advisory Committee to the Director, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: Meeting

In accordance with section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Pub. L. 92-463), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) announces the following subcommittee meeting.

Name: Ethics Subcommittee of the Advisory Committee to the Director, CDC.

Time and Date: 8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m., September 23, 1999.

Place: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road, NE, Building 16, Room 5126, Atlanta, Georgia 30333.

Status: Open to the public, limited only by the space available. This meeting room accommodates approximately 25 people.

Purpose: This subcommittee will anticipate, identify, and propose solutions to strategic and broad ethical issues facing CDC.

Matters to be Discussed: Agenda items will include updates from the Associate Director for Science, Dixie E. Snider, M.D., M.P.H.; a discussion on recommendations for preventing transmission of Hepatitis B virus, Hepatitis C virus, and Human

Immunodeficiency Virus to patients in healthcare settings; and anticipating issues involved in future decisions regarding the rotavirus vaccine.

Agenda items are subject to change as priorities dictate.

Contact Person for More Information:

Kathy Cahill, Executive Secretary, Advisory Committee to the Director, CDC, 1600 Clifton Road, NE, M/S D-24, Atlanta, Georgia 30333. Telephone 404/639-7060.

The Director, Management Analysis and Services Office, has been delegated the authority to sign Federal Register notices pertaining to announcements of meetings and other committee management activities, for both the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.

Dated: August 12, 1999.

Carolyn J. Russell,

Director, Management Analysis and Services Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[FR Doc. 99-21639 Filed 8-19-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4165-18-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Administration for Children and Families

Notice of Final List of Child Welfare Outcomes and Measures

SUMMARY: Section 203 of the Adoption and Safe Families Act (ASFA), signed into law in November 1997, requires that the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), in consultation with Governors, State legislatures, State and local public officials responsible for administering child welfare programs, and child welfare advocates, develop a set of outcome measures (including length of stay in foster care, number of foster care placements, and number of adoptions) that can be used to assess the performance of States in operating child protection and child welfare programs. In addition, the law requires that to the maximum extent possible, the outcome measures should be developed from data available from the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS). Section 203 of ASFA also directs the Secretary to prepare and submit to the Congress an Annual Report on the performance of each State on each outcome measure.

To meet these requirements, the Children's Bureau, the Federal agency charged with the task of implementing ASFA, engaged in a consultation process with State officials, advocates and other experts in the field. As a result of this process, the Children's Bureau published a preliminary list of

child welfare outcomes and measures in the Federal Register for public comment on February 2, 1999. Comments were received from 31 State child welfare agencies including the District of Columbia, 14 representatives of national organizations, nine members of a congressional coalition, one local child and family services agency, one tribal organization, four child welfare researchers, four Federal staff and one unaffiliated individual. Based on an analysis of the comments, numerous changes were made to the preliminary list of outcomes and measures.

This notice announces the final list of child welfare outcomes and measures and the data elements that will be used to compute each State's performance on each measure. The notice also describes additional data about each State system's characteristics that will be used in the Annual Report to provide context for interpreting State performance on the outcome measures. Finally, the notice provides general information about the steps that will lead to publication of the first Annual Report to the Congress on the performance of each State on each outcome measure.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Marianne Ruffy, Children's Bureau, 330 C Street, SW, Washington, DC 20447.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Nation's child welfare systems are designed to protect children who have suffered maltreatment, who are at risk for maltreatment, or who are under the care and placement responsibility of the State because their families are unable to care for them. These systems also focus on securing permanent living arrangements for children who are unable to return home. The Children's Bureau is the agency within the Federal Government that is responsible for assisting State child welfare systems by promoting continuous improvement in the delivery of child welfare services.

The Adoption and Safe Families Act (ASFA) unequivocally established that our national goals for children in the child welfare system are safety, permanency, and well-being. To help achieve these goals, the ASFA requires the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), in consultation with States and experts in the field, to identify outcome measures to gauge State and national progress in reaching these goals, and to report on these outcomes in an annual report to the Congress.

The Children's Bureau formed a consultation group comprised of representatives from State, Tribal and county child welfare agencies; State

The Children's Bureau published a final list of seven outcome measures in the Federal Register on August 20, 1999.

Child Welfare Outcomes 1998:

A N N U A L R E P O R T



“Child Welfare Outcomes 1998” was the first in a series of annual reports required by ASFA and included data from NCANDS and AFCARS.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
ADMINISTRATION ON CHILDREN, YOUTH AND FAMILIES
CHILDREN'S BUREAU





Federal Register

Tuesday,
January 25, 2000

Part II

Department of
Health and Human
Services

Administration for Children and Families

45 CFR Parts 1355, 1356 and 1357
Title IV-E Foster Care Eligibility Reviews
and Child and Family Services State Plan
Reviews; Final Rule

The first Federal Child and Family Services Reviews (CFSRs) began in 2001.

**Attachment A
Children's Bureau
Child and Family Services Reviews
Program Improvement Plan
Suggested Standard Format**

States are encouraged to use this PIP standard format to submit their PIP to the Children's Bureau Regional Office. The standard format includes the following sections:

- I. PIP General Information
- II. PIP Strategy Summary and TA Plan, Matrix Instructions, and Quality Assurance Checklist
- III. PIP Agreement Form (authorizing signatures)
- IV. PIP Matrix

I. PIP General Information

CB Region:	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
State:										
Lead Children's Bureau Regional Office Contact Person:						Telephone Number:				
						E-mail Address:				
State Agency Name:						Address:				
						Telephone Number:				
Lead State Agency Contact Person for the CFSR:						Telephone Number:				
						E-mail Address:				
Lead State Agency PIP Contact Person (if different):						Telephone Number:				
						E-mail Address:				
Lead State Agency Data Contact Person:						Telephone Number:				
						E-mail Address:				
State PIP Team Members* (name, title, organization)										
1.										
2.										
3.										

Between 2004 and 2007, States implemented program improvement plans (PIPs) to improve areas not in conformity with required standards.

TITLE IV-E INDEPENDENT LIVING PROGRAMS: A DECADE IN REVIEW

*Helping Young People
Prepare for Their Future*

Executive Summary

November 1999

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Administration for Children and Families
Administration on Children, Youth and Families
Children's Bureau



Concern about outcomes for youth who “aged out” of foster care grew throughout the 1990s.

Public Law 106-169
106th Congress

An Act

Dec. 14, 1999
[H.R. 3448]

Foster Care
Independence Act
of 1999.
42 USC 1305
note.

To amend part F of title IV of the Social Security Act to provide States with more funding and greater flexibility in carrying out programs designed to help children make the transition from foster care to self-sufficiency, and for other purposes.

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the “Foster Care Independence Act of 1999”.

(b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—IMPROVED INDEPENDENT LIVING PROGRAM

Subtitle A—Improved Independent Living Program

Sec. 101. Improved independent living program.

Subtitle B—Related Foster Care Provisions

Sec. 111. Increase in amount of assets allowable for children in foster care.

Sec. 112. Preparation of foster parents to provide for the needs of children in State care.

Subtitle C—Medicaid Amendments

Sec. 121. State option of Medicaid coverage for adolescents leaving foster care.

Subtitle D—Adoption Incentive Payments

Sec. 131. Increased funding for adoption incentive payments.

TITLE II—SSI FRAUD PREVENTION

Subtitle A—Fraud Prevention and Related Provisions

Sec. 201. Liability of representative payees for overpayments to deceased recipients.

Sec. 202. Recovery of overpayments of SSI benefits from lump sum SSI benefit payments.

Sec. 203. Additional debt collection practices.

Sec. 204. Requirement to provide State prisoner information to Federal and federally assisted benefit programs.

Sec. 205. Treatment of assets held in trust under the SSI program.

Sec. 206. Disposal of resources for less than fair market value under the SSI program.

Sec. 207. Administrative procedure for imposing penalties for false or misleading statements.

Sec. 208. Exclusion of representatives and health care providers convicted of violations from participation in social security programs.

Sec. 209. State data exchanges.

Sec. 210. Study on possible measures to improve fraud prevention and administrative processing.

Sec. 211. Annual report on amounts necessary to combat fraud.



P.L. 106-169 required the Children’s Bureau to create a data collection system to track State Independent Living services and to develop outcome measures to assess States’ performance in operating their Independent Living programs.



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For Couples

My Heart Chart



Heart Chart

Watch the video and find out from relationship expert Les Parrott what the Heart Chart is all about.

[The Heart Chart 4:11](#) →

Learn about the research that went into creating the Heart Chart, and how it can help you.

[What's a Heart Chart](#) →

[Take The Quiz](#) →

Heart Chart

Health

Research

Take The Quiz →

The George W. Bush administration emphasized healthy marriage, fatherhood, and support for faith-based community agencies.

Welcome to the QIC-EC

The Quality Improvement Center on Early Childhood is a five-year project to generate and disseminate new knowledge and robust evidence about programs and strategies that contribute to child maltreatment prevention and optimal development for infants and young children (0-5) and their families, including those impacted by HIV/AIDS, substance abuse, or abandonment. A service of the **Children's Bureau**, Administration for Children and Families, USDHHS, the QIC-EC was awarded to the Center for the Study of Social Policy, partnering with ZERO TO THREE: National Center for Infants, Toddlers, and Families, and the Alliance of Children's Trust and Prevention Funds.



Quality Improvement Centers (QICs) began in 2001 to promote development of evidence-based knowledge about effective child welfare practice and systemic change.

The Children's Bureau

Training & Technical Assistance Network

2013 Directory



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Administration for Children and Families
Administration on Children, Youth and Families
Children's Bureau



In 2004, the Children's Bureau funded seven new National Resource Centers and adopted a strategy to create a more formalized, coordinated Training and Technical Assistance (T&TA) Network.





Administration for Children & Families



Child Welfare Information Gateway

PROTECTING CHILDREN ■ STRENGTHENING FAMILIES



(0 items)

Glossary

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Achieving & Maintaining Permanency

Adoption

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Systemwide

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About Us

Child Welfare Information Gateway connects child welfare and related professionals to comprehensive information and resources to help protect children and strengthen families. We feature the latest on topics from prevention to permanency, including child abuse and neglect, foster care, and adoption.

[Who we are and what we do >>](#)

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[Find help with a personal situation](#)

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What is Child Welfare Information Gateway?



Child Welfare Information Gateway launched in June 2006 as an information service spanning the full spectrum of child welfare topics.

Targeted Grants to Increase the Well-Being of, and to Improve
the Permanency Outcomes for, Children Affected by
Methamphetamine or Other Substance Abuse:
First Annual Report to Congress

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Administration for Children and Families
Administration on Children, Youth and Families
Children's Bureau



Regional Partnerships Grants
(RPGs) were first funded in FY
2007.



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ACF Home » Children's Bureau » Technical Assistance » Regional Implementation Centers



Regional Implementation Centers

To help implement the strategies, information, and evidenced-based practices made available through the T&TA Network, CB funds five Implementation Centers with regional coverage.

- [Atlantic Coast Child Welfare Implementation Center](#) - Serves Regions 3 and 4
- [Midwest Child Welfare Implementation Center](#) - Serves Regions 5 and 7
- [Mountains and Plains Child Welfare Implementation Center](#) - Serves Regions 6 and 8
- [Northeast and Caribbean Child Welfare Implementation Center](#) - Serves Regions 1 and 2
- [Western and Pacific Child Welfare Implementation Center](#) - Serves Regions 9 and 10

Highlights

[VIEW ALL](#)



[Child Welfare Outcomes Data Site](#)

CWO Data

Regional Implementation Centers (ICs) focus on strategies to achieve sustainable, systemic change and improve outcomes for children and families.



ORGANIZATIONAL | EFFECTIVENESS

A Guidebook for Building Organizational Effectiveness Capacity: A Training System Example

Updated September 2012



Private child welfare organizations played a critical role during the early years of the new century by helping sustain attention on child welfare training through their own initiatives and research.



GAO

United States General Accounting Office
Report to Congressional Requesters

March 2003

CHILD WELFARE

HHS Could Play a Greater Role in Helping Child Welfare Agencies Recruit and Retain Staff

The Children's Bureau
concurred with many of the
findings documented in the
GAO report.



GAO-03-357





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Child Welfare Training

May 17, 2012

Categories: [Funding](#)**Topics:** [Child Welfare](#), [Grants](#)**Types:** [Program](#)**Tags:** [Adoption Data 2011](#), [Discretionary Grant Program Areas](#)

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Program Description

This program upgrades the skills, knowledge and qualifications of prospective and current child welfare agency staff and supports special projects for training personnel to work in the field of child welfare. These discretionary grants are awarded to public and private non-profit institutions of higher learning and are designed to assist State child welfare agencies in developing a stable and highly skilled workforce for providing effective child welfare services. Further, the Child Welfare Discretionary Grant Projects develop and maintain a strong University- Public Agency Partnership toward the goal of identifying and developing the appropriate staff competencies.

The Children's Bureau used discretionary grant funds to support new initiatives in child welfare training.

Orientation to NCWWI Website & Resources

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NATIONAL
Child Welfare
WORKFORCE
INSTITUTE

Learning, Leading, Changing



Changing...

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Welcome to the National Child Welfare Workforce Institute

Our purpose is to build the capacity of the nation's child welfare workforce and improve outcomes for children, youth and families through activities that support the development of skilled child welfare leaders in public and tribal child welfare systems, and in private agencies that are contracted by the State to provide case management services that are traditionally provided by the public child welfare system.

Our goals are to derive promising practices in workforce development, deliver child welfare leadership training for middle managers and supervisors, facilitate BSW and MSW traineeships, engage national peer networks, support strategic dissemination of effective and promising leadership and workforce practices, and advance knowledge through collaboration and evaluation.

Traineeships & Leadership Academy	Learning Opportunities	New Products & Resources
Traineeship Syllabi Collection Traineeship Teaching Resources Traineeship Program Promising Approaches & Strategies Traineeship Student Profiles American Indian Traineeship Project	<p>REGISTER NOW - Evidence-based Practice Learning Lab, 3/11, 1-2 pm ET</p> <p>SAVE THE DATE <i>Developing a Culturally Responsive Workforce: The Texas Model for Undoing Disparity & Disproportionality in CW</i>, 5/8, 3-4:30 pm ET (Registration Opens in March)</p>	<p>Evidence-based Practices Learning Lab</p> <p>25 1-page Research Summaries</p> <p>Evidence-based Practices Webinar</p> <p>Leadership Model Webinar</p> <p>Casework Teaming Webinar</p>

The NCWWI is operated by the [University at Albany School of Social Welfare](#) and is made possible by grant number 90CT0145 from the Children's Bureau. The contents of this website are solely the responsibility of the NCWWI and do not necessarily represent the official views of the Children's Bureau, ACYF, ACF, or HHS. The Children's Bureau funds the NCWWI as part of the Training & Technical Assistance Network established by the Children's Bureau.



A Service of the Children's Bureau, a member of the T/TA Network

The National Child Welfare Workforce Institute (NCWWI) builds capacity of the child welfare workforce and cultivates leadership within child welfare agencies.



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Administration for Children and Families
Administration on Children, Youth and Families
Children's Bureau
Office on Child Abuse and Neglect

THE CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT

Including Adoption Opportunities &
The Abandoned Infants Assistance Act

As Amended by

The Keeping Children and Families Safe Act of 2003

June 25, 2003

CAPTA was among several important programs reauthorized during the Bush administration.

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APPENDIX – CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES REVIEWS, FINDINGS FROM THE FIRST ROUND OF 52 REVIEWS

The Adoption Promotion Act of 2003 required the Children's Bureau to produce a report to Congress on adoption and other permanency outcomes for older youth in foster care.

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AdoptUSKids

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OUR SERVICES FOR FAMILIES FOR PROFESSIONALS JOIN THE CONVERSATION MEET THE CHILDREN

TOGETHER
We Hold Their Future

19,840

The number of children previously photolisted on AdoptUSKids who now live with permanent families!

The AdoptUSKids website was the first national, online photolisting site to feature photographs and biographies of children in the foster care system.



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Adoption Opportunities

May 15, 2012

Categories: [Funding](#)

Topics: [Adoption](#), [Grants](#)

Types: [Program](#)

Tags: [Discretionary Grant Program Areas](#)

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Program Description

The program provides discretionary funds for projects designed to eliminate barriers to adoption and help find permanent families for children who would benefit from adoption, particularly children with special needs.

The major programs areas, as mandated by the legislation, are:

1. The development and implementation of a national adoption and foster care data gathering and analysis system;
2. The development and implementation of a national adoption information exchange system;
3. The development and implementation of an adoption training and technical assistance program;
4. Increasing the placements in adoptive families of minority children who are in the foster care and have the goal of adoption with a special emphasis on recruitment of minority families;
5. Post-legal adoption services for families who have adopted children with special needs including day treatment and respite care;
6. Support the placement of children in kinship care arrangements, pre-adoptive, or adoptive homes;
7. Study the efficacy of state contracting with public and private agencies (including community-based and other organizations);
8. Increase the number of older children adopted from foster care, emphasizing several child specific recruitment strategies (media campaigns to inform the public of the needs of older children available for adoption; training personnel in older children's needs and recruiting families to adopt older children);
9. To improve efforts to eliminate interjurisdictional adoption barriers;
10. Study manner in which interstate placements are financed; best practice recommendations for inter and intra state adoptions and how State definitions of special needs differentiate and/or group similar categories of children;
11. Research adoption outcomes and factors that affect these outcomes;

In 2008, the Children's Bureau Adoption Opportunities program provided discretionary funds to eight grantees to address the diligent recruitment of families for children in the foster care system.

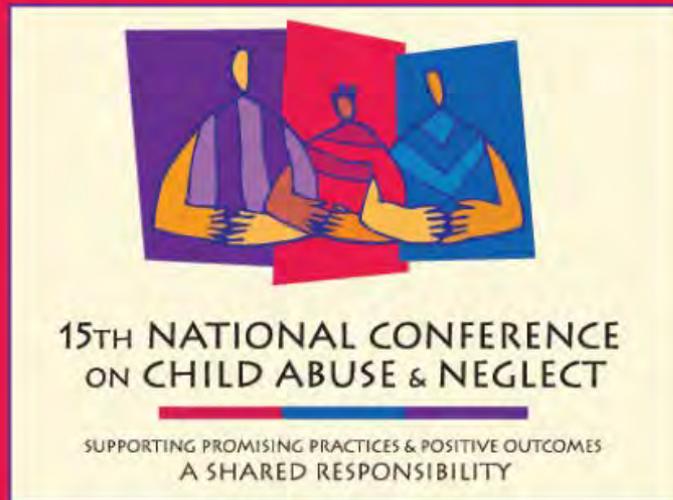
EMERGING PRACTICES

In the Prevention of
Child Abuse and Neglect



“Emerging Practices in the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect” was the culmination of a 2-year effort to generate new information about effective and innovative prevention programs.

CONFERENCE PROGRAM



April 18-23, 2005
Sheraton Boston Hotel
Boston, Massachusetts

OACAN focused on making safe children and healthy families a shared responsibility. This was part of the theme of the 15th National Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect.

What We Do

The **Family Connections** program provides community-based social work services free of charge to families with children who live in Baltimore's West Side.

We provide a combination of individual and family services, case management, and advocacy.

We help you access community resources that will help your children grow to be healthy and successful at home, at school, and in the community.



How We Do It

Work with you and with other people in your family and neighborhood who are important to you.

Work with you to identify and build on your family's strengths to help you meet your needs and the needs of your children.

Meet with you in your home, your child's school or anywhere in the community... whatever works best for you and as often as needed.

Why We Do It

We know that raising children isn't easy. It can bring enormous joy and sometimes it can feel like an incredible challenge.

Sometimes, families with children need some extra help.

Family Connections provides help to families when they need it, in ways that work for everyone.



Free services for eligible families
in West Baltimore City

Call to talk about how we can work together
410-706-3672

In 2003, the Children's Bureau awarded funds for eight sites nationwide to replicate and evaluate the University of Maryland's Family Connections program.



Connect With Us



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Recovery.gov is the U.S. government's official website that provides easy access to data related to Recovery Act spending and allows for the reporting of potential fraud, waste, and abuse.

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See Where the Money Is Going



Go to the Recipient Reported Data Map

THE RECOVERY ACT

On February 13, 2009, in direct response to the economic crisis and at the urging of President Obama, Congress passed the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009...

- Create new jobs and save existing ones
Spur economic activity and invest in long-term growth
Foster unprecedented levels of accountability and transparency in government spending

The Recovery Act intended to achieve those goals by providing \$787 billion in:

- Tax cuts and benefits for millions of working families and businesses
Funding for entitlement programs, such as unemployment benefits
Funding for federal contracts, grants and loans

In 2011, the original expenditure estimate of \$787 billion was increased to \$840 billion to be in line with the President's 2012 budget and with scoring changes made by the Congressional Budget Office since the enactment of the Recovery Act.

To achieve the goal of transparency, the Act requires recipients of Recovery funds to report every January, April, July, and October on how they are using the money. All the data is posted on Recovery.gov so the public can track the Recovery funds.

In addition to offering financial aid directly to local school districts, expanding the Child Tax Credit, and underwriting the computerization of health records, the Recovery Act is targeted at infrastructure development and enhancement. For instance, the Act provides for the weatherizing of 75 percent of federal buildings and more than one million private homes.

Construction and repair of roads and bridges as well as scientific research and the expansion of broadband and wireless service are being funded.

There is no end date written into the Recovery Act because, while many of Recovery Act projects are focused on jumpstarting the economy, others are expected to contribute to economic growth for many years.

To view the full bill, click here

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Recovery.gov - Overview

TRACK THE MONEY

EXPLORE MORE

- How the Money Moves
Recipient Job Numbers
Who Watches the Money?
Recipient Profile Search
Recipient Projects Map
State & Territory Summaries
Funding by Category

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 increased funding for title IV-E adoption and foster care assistance.



President Barack Obama signs the Child and Family Services Improvement and Innovation Act with guests in the Oval Office, Sept. 30, 2011.

WELCOME

The National Resource Center for In-Home Services is a new service of the Children's Bureau's national child welfare training and technical assistance network. NRC In-Home will be a national center of child welfare expertise on in-home services designed to ensure the safety and well-being of children and youth in their homes, prevent their initial placement or re-entry into foster care, and preserve, support and stabilize their families. The NRC In-Home provides free, on-site technical assistance and training to States and Tribes to build systemic capacity to provide effective family preservation and post-reunification services, through implementation of child welfare best practices and by strengthening systems of care.



The best place for children to grow up is in their families. Safe solutions can often be found in partnerships with families and communities so that children can remain in their homes while their families are offered supports and services that engage, involve, support and strengthen them. These in-home services should be high quality, family centered, culturally competent, and shown to be effective to reduce maltreatment, improve caretaking and coping skills, enhance family resilience, support healthy and nurturing relationships, and foster children's physical, mental, emotional and educational well-being.

[Click here for access to recorded webinars and materials.](#)

Highlights

New Resource:

- [In-Home Programs for Drug Affected Families](#)
- [Immigrant & Refugee Families Resource List](#)
- [In-Home Services for Families of LGBTQ Youth](#)
- [Tribal In-Home Practice Model Template](#)
- [Services for Pregnant & Parenting Youth](#)

Webinar: Developing and Implementing a Tribal In-Home Services System of Care Model: March 21, 2013--2:00 PM EDT

PSSF Annual Meeting, May 2--3, 2013, Washington, DC.

Upcoming NRC In-Home National Advisory Board Annual Meeting, September 20-21, 2012 Albuquerque, NM



National Resource Center for In-Home Services

University of Iowa School of Social Work
University of Iowa Research Park, 100 MTP4 Room 162, Iowa City, IA 52242-5000
Front Desk: 319-335-4965 | Fax: 319-335-4964
All rights reserved. © 2010 The University of Iowa

The National Resource Center for In-Home Services supports promising practices that help children remain safely in their homes when their families are at risk.



KNOWLEDGE BUILDING • KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER • IMPLEMENTATION

National Child Welfare Evaluation Summit

The Children's Bureau held its first Child Welfare Evaluation Summit in May 2009.



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FY 2010 Children's Bureau Discretionary Grant Awards

December 31, 2010

Categories: Funding
Topics: Grants
Types: Program
Tags: , Discretionary Grants and Cooperative Agreements

SHARE [Facebook Like 0] [Twitter Tweet] [LinkedIn Share] [Google +1]

This document provides a list of Children's Bureau discretionary grants awarded in fiscal year 2010:

Initiative to Reduce Long-term Foster Care: HHS-2010-ACF-ACYF-CT-0022

Up to \$2,500,000 (year one) per year for up to 5 years.

- University of Kansas Center for Research, Inc., Lawrence, KS
• California Department of Social Services, Sacramento, CA
• The Los Angeles Gay and Lesbian Community Services Center, Los Angeles, CA
• Arizona Department of Economic Security, Phoenix, AZ
• Illinois Department of Children and Family Services, Chicago, IL
• Washoe County Department of Social Services, Reno, NV

In 2010, the Children's Bureau awarded funding to implement the President's Initiative to Reduce Long-Term Foster Care.





Carol Wilson Spigner (Carol Williams) received the Children's Bureau Centennial Award for extraordinary vision and leadership in the field of child welfare services.



Children's Bureau

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

On April 9, 2012, the Children's Bureau kicked off a year-long celebration of its 100th anniversary.

Children's Bureau Speakers

- Jane Morgan, Director, Child Welfare Capacity Building
- Melissa Brodowski, Senior Child Welfare Program Specialist
- Randi Walters, Child Welfare Program Specialist
- John Hargrove, Office of Data, Analysis, Research and Evaluation
- Joe Bock, Acting Associate Commissioner

Jane Morgan, Director, Child Welfare Capacity Building

Melissa Brodowski, Senior Child Welfare Program Specialist

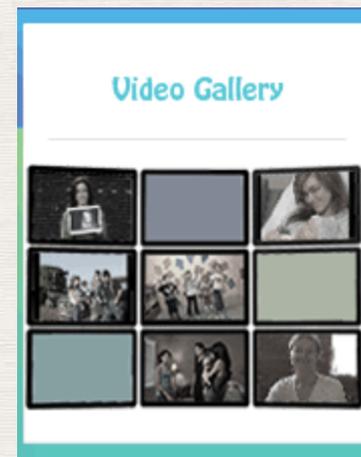
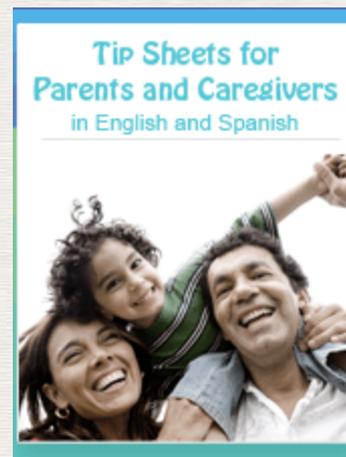
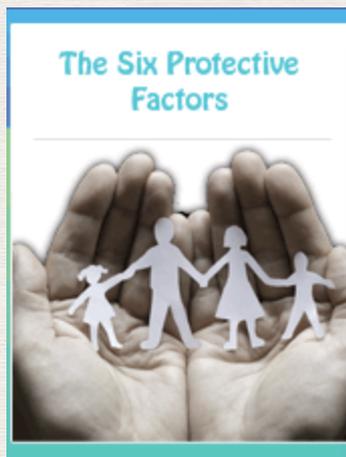


2013 RESOURCE GUIDE

Preventing
Child Maltreatment
and Promoting
Well-Being:
A Network for Action



strengthening families



<http://www.childwelfare.gov/preventing/>

Children's Bureau ~ 100 Years



CELEBRATING THE PAST~IMAGINING THE FUTURE *18th National Conference on Child Abuse & Neglect*

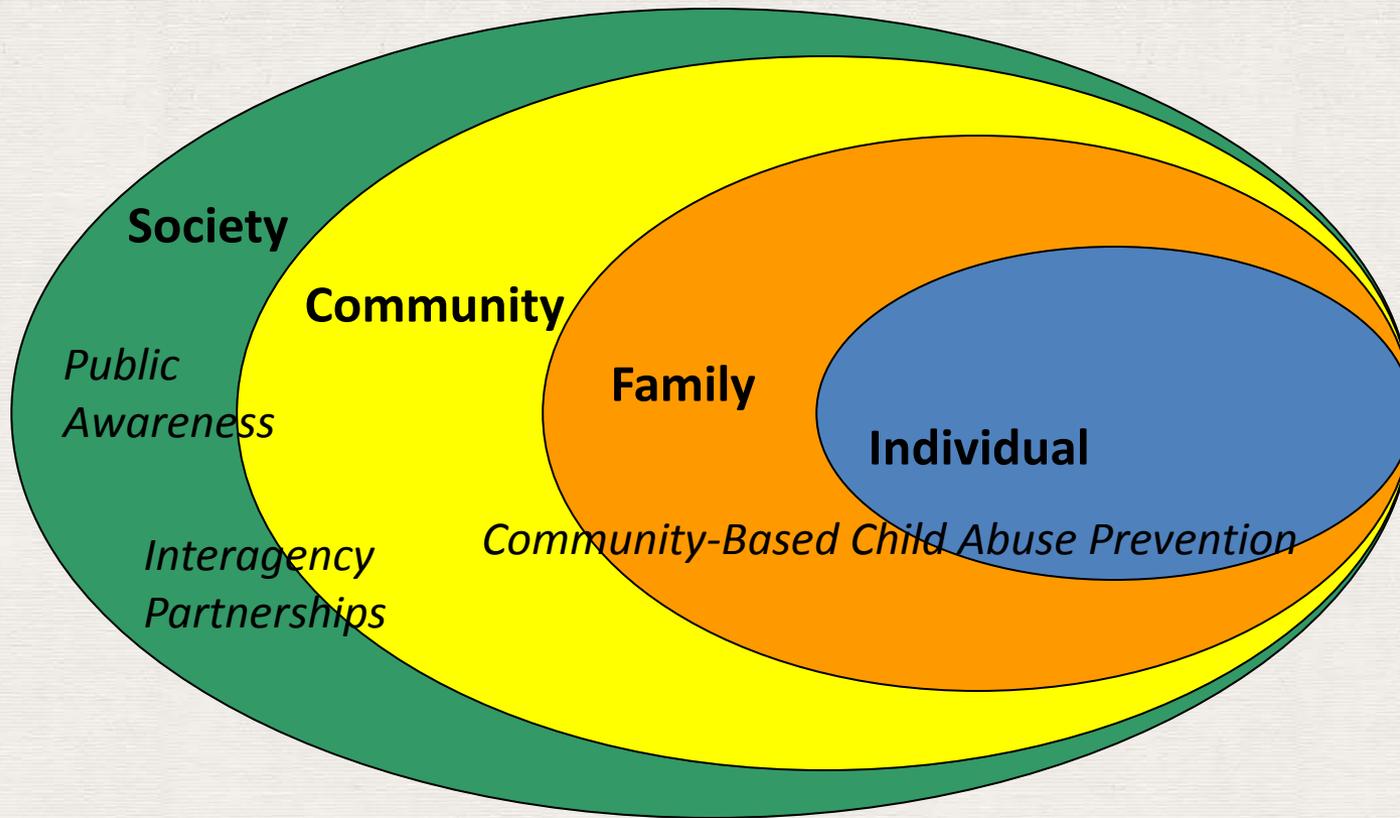
2012 Virtual participation now available, visit:

<http://www.pal-tech.com/web/OCAN/> and

2013 Webcasts at <http://www.pal-tech.com/web/NNCAN/index.cfm?p=5>

Coming soon - 19th National Conference, April 29-May 2, 2014

Office on Child Abuse and Neglect Multi-level Prevention Strategies



Key Themes in Prevention

- **Measuring** and **evaluating** the impact of prevention activities
- **Implementing** and **sustaining** evidence based and evidence-informed programs
- **Embedding** prevention within larger early childhood systems
- **Integrating** parents as partners
- Knowledge development, knowledge **dissemination**, and knowledge **integration**



<http://friendsnrc.org/vision-video> and
<http://friendsnrc.org/network-for-action>

Randi Walters, Child Welfare Program Specialist

John Hargrove, Office of Data Analysis, Research and Evaluation

Joe Bock, Acting Associate Commissioner, Children's Bureau



For a recording of today's presentation and other information about the Children's Bureau's Centennial Webinars, visit <http://cb100.acf.hhs.gov/webinars>

To join our LinkedIn Discussion group, search "Children's Bureau Centennial Webinars Discussion Group" from your LinkedIn account or email elizabeth.mertinko@icfi.com

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