



For Immediate Release
Monday, September 22, 2008

Contact: Erin Shields (Baucus)
Jill Gerber (Grassley)
202-224-4515

BAUCUS, GRASSLEY APPLAUD SENATE PASSAGE OF BILL TO SUPPORT FOSTER CHILDREN, BOOST ADOPTIONS

Bill championed by Finance leaders now heads to the President's desk

Washington, DC – Senate Finance Committee Chairman Max Baucus (D-Mont.) and Ranking Member Chuck Grassley (R-Iowa) today hailed Senate passage of the Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act, which will move children from foster care to adoptive homes, allow more children to be cared for by their own relatives and in their own communities, and create opportunities for older children aging out of the foster care system. Baucus and Grassley championed the adoption provisions in the Finance Committee, and worked with House Members to create the bipartisan, bicameral bill passed in the Senate today. The legislation, which was passed by the House of Representatives on Tuesday, now heads to the President's desk. Baucus and Grassley said today that they hope the Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act can become law before current adoption incentives expire on September 30.

“Thousands of children – especially children with special needs and older children – will be able to move from foster care to adoptive homes under this bill,” said Baucus.

“Grandparents and other relatives will receive the support and resources they need to foster a child in their own family. And, Indian Tribes will finally have the same access to federal foster care and adoption dollars that states currently receive. This legislation will pave a path to success for countless children in foster care who only dream of these opportunities today. I look forward to seeing this very important bill become law.”

“Children in foster care are some of the most vulnerable members of our society. Improving their options for a permanent home has long been a priority of mine,” Grassley said. **“I’m glad my colleagues and I were able to work together on this bipartisan, bicameral compromise. This package includes a number of provisions from my bill, the Improved Adoption Incentives and Relative Guardianship Support Act of 2008, which the Senate Finance Committee marked up earlier this month. The bill that passed tonight represents the most significant and far-reaching child welfare reform measure to pass the Congress in a decade. The sooner we get these changes into law, the faster children and families will experience a better foster care and adoption system.”**

--more--

The lawmakers' proposal makes changes to adoption and foster care policies that will benefit children and families throughout the system. The Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 will

- provide support to relatives – generally grandparents, aunts and uncles – so they are more able to provide care for children in their own families,
- create opportunities for children aging out of foster care so they are able to pursue education or vocational training after the age of 18,
- allow more Native American children to receive foster care in their own communities by providing Tribes with the same direct access to federal funding for foster care and adoption services that states currently receive, and
- reauthorize and improve the Adoption Incentives program and allow more families to receive adoption assistance, particularly for adoption of older children and children with special needs.

The Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 is fully offset by granting the Treasury Department authority to invest excess operating cash in repurchase agreements, and clarifying the definition of a child for tax purposes, among other provisions. A summary of the legislation follows here.

The Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008

Assisting and Connecting Relative Caregivers –The legislation encourages states to provide financial assistance to grandparents and other relatives who become legal guardians of children for whom they have cared as foster parents. Federal assistance to relative guardians is not available under current law, but could give families the resources needed to create a permanent home for many children and take 15,000 children out of the foster care system for good. To support these families, the bill provides for Family Connection Grants, which support programs that help relatives caring for foster children, help these families navigate the system, and connect caregivers and families. The legislation also requires extended family members to be notified within 30 days of a child's removal from a home. To help states to find relatives who may be able to care for a child, child welfare agencies will be granted access to the Parent Locator Service, which has current information on nearly 800,000 adults.

Supporting Relative Caregivers –The legislation takes steps to make it easier for relatives who many times cannot meet a state's requirement for licensing for foster care, to care for children in their family. Because standards that may be inappropriate in a stranger's foster care home may be perfectly fine in a relative's home, such as a situation where two cousins share a bedroom, the legislation also codifies existing HHS guidance that states on a case-by-case basis, can waive non-safety standards to allow foster care placement in a relatives' home.

--more--

Creating Opportunities for Older Children in Foster Care – The legislation allows states to continue providing financial support for children in foster care who are pursuing education, training, or work up to the age of 21. And the bill continues to provide assistance to children aging out of the system who have a medical disability that prevents their participation in education or work. States are also allowed to extend services to children who enter guardianship arrangements or begin receiving adoption assistance after the age of 16. The bill requires states to work with youth in foster care to create a transition plan that will cover housing, education, health insurance, mentoring programs and other available supports within 90 days of removal from foster care.

Improving Oversight Within the Foster Care System – The bill requires that states have a plan for the educational stability of every foster child and takes steps to assure their school attendance. It also requires states to improve oversight of the health care needs of every foster child, covering their assessment, treatment, medical records, and medication. It requires reasonable efforts to place siblings together, and if that is not possible, to provide for frequent visitation or other ongoing interaction between siblings. And, it establishes parity and enhances collaboration of adults working in the foster care system by allowing federal funding to be used to cover training for private child welfare workers and court personnel.

Increasing Tribal Foster Care and Adoption Access – The legislation would allow Tribes to serve the children in their communities directly with culturally appropriate care and understanding by providing Indian Tribes with the same direct access to federal funding for foster care and adoption services that states currently receive. The bill would allow Native American tribes to claim direct federal funding for foster care, adoption assistance, and relative guardianship, putting tribal access to federal resources on par with states' access. The Department of Health and Human Services would be provided \$3 million per year to help tribes with start-up costs and to provide technical assistance to tribes and states in order to improve permanency outcomes for Native American children.

Improving Incentives for Adoption – The legislation would reauthorize and improve current incentives that provide financial bonuses to states increasing the number of children adopted out of foster care. It includes a special incentive for the adoption of older children and increases the incentive for adoption of children with special needs. And, it de-links assistance for special needs children from the outdated Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) qualification standards and expands that assistance to cover all children with special needs. The legislation requires states to inform parents who are adopting or considering adopting a child from foster care of the benefits of the adoption tax credit.

###