

All Programs Funded by the Children's Bureau

Title IV-B

Title IV-B of the Social Security Act authorizes two formula grant programs provided to states and tribes: the Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program (Title IV-B, Subpart 1) and the MaryLee Allen Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program (Title IV-B, Subpart 2). Funds under these programs can be used flexibly for a range of child welfare purposes, including protecting children, training the child welfare workforce, and providing services to support and preserve families. Examples of services or activities that may be covered include follow-up care for reunification of families, recruiting potential foster or resource parents, and day care or homemaker or caretaker services needed for reunification.

Title IV-E

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act provides funds for states and participating tribes to provide foster care maintenance payments, adoption assistance, optional guardianship assistance programs, optional prevention services, and related administration and training costs.

The Federal Foster Care Program helps to provide safe and stable out-of-home care for children until the children are safely returned home, placed permanently with adoptive families, or placed in other planned arrangements for permanency. It is an annually appropriated program with specific eligibility requirements and fixed allowable uses of funds. Funding is awarded by formula as an open-ended entitlement grant and is contingent upon an approved Title IV-E plan to administer or supervise the administration of the program. Funds are available for monthly maintenance payments for the daily care and supervision of eligible children; administrative costs to manage the program; training of staff and foster care providers; recruitment of foster parents; and costs related to the design, implementation, and operation of a state-wide data collection system.

The Tribal Title IV-E Plan Development Grant (a discretionary/competitive grant) is a one-time, 24-month grant to tribes, tribal organizations, or tribal consortia to develop and submit to the CB a plan to implement a Title IV-E foster care, adoption assistance, and, at tribal option, guardianship assistance program. The grant may be used for costs to develop data-collection systems, a cost-allocation methodology, agency and tribal court procedures necessary to meet the case-review system requirements under Section 475(5) of the Social Security Act, or any other costs related to meeting any other requirement necessary for approval of a Title IV-E plan.

To be a direct Title IV-E grantee, tribes must meet the requirements in Section 479(B) of the act and be an approved Title IV-B, Subpart 1, grant recipient, but they do not have to qualify for Title IV-B, Subpart 2. Tribes can also receive Title IV-E funding through a tribal-state agreement or contract and do not need to be a direct federal Title IV-E grantee.

The John H. Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood (Chafee)

[The John H. Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood \(Chafee\)](#) funds assist current and former foster care youth to achieve self-sufficiency by providing training, independent living skills, support, and financial assistance. Tribes participating in a tribe-state agreement for receipt of Title IV-E funding and tribes approved to directly operate the Title IV-E program are eligible to apply to directly receive a portion of the Chafee funds allotted to the state(s) in which the tribe is located. Activities and programs to assist youth include, but are not limited to, help with education, employment, financial management, housing, emotional support, and connections to caring adults for older youth in foster care.

The Education and Training Voucher (ETV)

[The Education and Training Voucher \(ETV\)](#) program provides funding to assist young adults formerly in foster care to pay for postsecondary education and training to meet the needs of youth aging out of foster care or who were in foster care. Funding is available to tribes that have an approved Title IV-E plan or that submit to the CB a direct application for ETV funding. Tribes may also access funding through an agreement with the state or tribal Title IV-E agency.

Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) State Grants

[Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act \(CAPTA\)](#) provides funding to states to improve their child protective services systems. With this funding, states perform a range of prevention activities, including addressing the needs of infants born with prenatal drug exposure, referring children not at risk of imminent harm to community services, implementing criminal record checks for prospective foster and adoptive parents and other adults in their homes, training child protective services workers, protecting the legal rights of families and alleged perpetrators, and supporting citizen review panels. CAPTA requires states to convene multidisciplinary teams to review the circumstances of child fatalities in the state and make recommendations.

Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP)

[CBCAP Grants to Tribes, Tribal Organizations, and Migrant Programs](#) - There are two ways that tribal governments and tribal organizations can access these funds: 1) through the CBCAP Grants to Tribes, Tribal Organizations, and Migrant Programs and 2) through the CBCAP Community-Based Grants Program (FRIENDS, 2016, <https://friendsnrc.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Partnering-with-CBCAP-Programs-to-Support-Tribal-Governments-and-Tribal-Organizations-Prevention-Efforts.pdf>).

- a) CBCAP Grants to Tribes, Tribal Organizations, and Migrant Programs – The primary purpose of this funding is to support community-based efforts to develop, operate, expand, enhance, and coordinate initiatives, programs, and activities in tribal and migrant communities to prevent child abuse and to strengthen and support families to reduce the likelihood of child abuse and neglect. Some examples of programs that may be funded include, but are not

limited to, voluntary home visiting, respite care, parenting education, mutual support, family resource centers, domestic violence services, and other family support services. While there is flexibility in what applicants can propose, there are a number of key expectations, including implementing evidence-based and evidence-informed programs and practices that reflect the unique cultural characteristics and needs of their communities; supporting an evaluation of the programs and services funded by the grant; and developing stronger linkages with the CBCAP State Lead Agencies (SLA) funded under Title II of CAPTA.

- b) CBCAP Community-Based Grants – Each SLA determines how CBCAP funds are used in their state based on a statewide needs-assessment process. Because funding is limited, findings from the needs assessment helps the SLA determine how funding can be used to make the biggest impact. While all CBCAP funding flows through the SLA, the disbursement of funds varies from state to state. Some SLAs award grants or contracts to eligible providers through a competitive grant process, while others have agreements with providers or local jurisdictions to oversee dispersal of the funds. Tribal governments and tribal organizations interested in providing services to address primary and secondary prevention of child abuse and neglect in tribal communities should contact their SLA to learn more about the criteria for accessing CBCAP funds in their states. To locate an SLA, visit <http://friendsnrc.org/state>.

Caseworker Visits Funds

Caseworker Visits is a funding stream available to states that covers costs related to supporting monthly caseworker visits with children who are in foster care under the state's responsibility, with a primary emphasis on activities designed to improve caseworker retention, recruitment, and ability to access beneficial technology. Although this field is on the CFSP/APSR template that tribes use, the funding is only available for states.

Court Improvement Program (CIP)

The [Court Improvement Program \(CIP\)](#) provides formula grants to state courts and competitive discretionary grants to tribes to support assessment and implementation of improvements to the legal aspects of child welfare, including attorney, court, and judicial practice. The grants also support court collaboration with Titles IV-B/IV-E programs and agencies.

Children's Justice Act (CJA)

The CB administers [Children's Justice Act \(CJA\)](#) grants funded by the Crime Victims Fund. These grants can be used to assist states and tribes to develop, establish, and operate programs to improve the investigation and prosecution of child abuse and neglect cases, particularly cases of child sexual abuse and exploitation, and to improve the handling of cases of suspected child abuse or neglect fatalities.

Tribes interested in learning more information about CJA grants are encouraged to contact the [Office for Victims of Crime](#).