On December 21, 2018, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services’ Children’s Bureau announced a revision to the Child Welfare Policy Manual permitting states to receive up to 50% federal Title IV-E funding reimbursement for the costs of providing “independent legal representation by an attorney for a child who is a candidate for title IV-E foster care or in foster care and his/her parent.” The policy was recently updated to apply to tribal representation as well. This policy change presents a landmark opportunity for states to expand and improve the delivery of legal services to ensure every child and parent receives high-quality legal representation.

Why Does Legal Representation Matter?
High-quality legal representation has been shown to:
• Prevent the need for removal
• Expedite timelines to permanency
• Promote engagement in case planning, services, and court hearings
• Increase rates of kinship placement
• Yield cost savings for government agencies.

What About Attorney Training?
The Child Welfare Policy Manual also provides funding under Title IV-E permitting states to receive 75% federal funding reimbursement for training costs. These trainings may include child welfare staff and court partners, including attorneys, judges and CASAs. Specialized child welfare law training has been shown to improve the quality and efficacy of legal representation and judicial decision-making. Excellent training is critical to ensure new funding for legal representation enhances and elevates current child welfare practice. Training reimbursement under Title IV-E is accessible independently from reimbursement for legal representation but should be paired to ensure all attorneys are well-qualified for child welfare law practice.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:
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Getting Started

• Title IV-E funding for legal representation and attorney training is only accessible through the state Title IV-E agency. Judges, attorneys, social workers, and finance experts must partner together to develop proposals that leverage these opportunities.

• Law office and agency leaders should reach out to Title IV-E agencies, Court Improvement Programs and court administrators to begin partnership discussions (or vice-versa).

• States should consider approaches tying training requirements and Child Welfare Law Specialist (CWLS) certification to their plans to ensure that Title IV-E funding is funneled toward high-quality legal representation.

• Technical assistance is available through multiple organizations, including NACC, the ABA Center on Children and the Law, and the Family Justice Initiative.

Endnotes

1 Children’s Bureau Child Welfare Policy Manual, Section 8.1B, Question #30
2 Children’s Bureau Child Welfare Policy Manual, Section 8.1B, Question #31
7 Id.
8 Children’s Bureau Child Welfare Policy Manual, Section 8.1H, Questions #8, #18
10 “The Children’s Bureau strongly encourages all attorneys and judges practicing child welfare law to obtain CWLS certification... Providing high-quality legal representation to all parties at all stages of dependency proceedings is crucial to realizing [the] basic tenets of fairness and due process under the law.” U.S. Department of Health and Human Services’ Administration for Children and Families IM-17-02

For More Information On

Leveraging Title IV-E:
contact Allison Green
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NACC Attorney Training
(Red Book Training):
email Training@NACCchildlaw.org
or visit www.NACCchildlaw.org/Training

NACC Child Welfare Law Specialist Certification:
email Certification@NACCchildlaw.org
or visit www.NACCchildlaw.org/Certification