

Know Your Federal Law

Directions: work with your small group to determine if each of the statements are true or false and name the Federal law that supports each response.

1. A child can be protected from harm through increased reporting of child abuse to professionals who can intervene with troubled families.
2. A family that wishes to adopt a child should be able to support the child without the help of additional funds.
3. Children should be placed in homes that are in different geographical areas than their parents so that the parents do not interfere with the placements.
4. Child welfare agencies should emphasize returning a child in placement to his or her home as soon as possible.
5. All children in placement should begin with a goal of return home.
6. Assuring the safety of a child is the responsibility of intake workers during an initial contact with a child.
7. Most parents have a limited amount of time to reunify with their children.
8. Reasonable efforts must be made to move a child toward a permanent placement.
9. Child welfare professionals should approach Native American children in a culturally competent manner and make placements of these children, when necessary, as they would with any other child.
10. A child's best interests are better served when the time is taken to find him or her a racially matched family.
11. If an agency does not believe that it will ever have a need for an adoptive family that speaks Russian as its first language, it is better to let the family know up front that their services will not be needed and spend the agency's time studying other prospective families.
12. Older teens in placement should have a goal of independent living.
13. Child welfare agencies can assist young persons between 18 and 21 years of age who have left placement.