Overcoming Barriers to Permanency:
An Annotated Bibliography of Resource Materials
for Attorneys, Judges, and Managers

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For more information on the Center’s services, please call Helaine Hornby, Director, at 207-780-4430.
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Preface

Many jurisdictions are finding that the time that children spend in foster care is again increasing.

The causes for the increase are varied. Societal changes such as increases in homelessness, drug abuse, and unemployment may require more complex and long-term intervention from social service agencies and the community. Other stays in foster care are less justified. Despite reforms encouraged by the Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980 and the administrative restructuring of many agencies, children remain in foster care longer than is necessary because they are not receiving timely, appropriate permanency planning. The causes for this include inadequacies in the legal/judicial system and in the management of child welfare agencies.

Many managers, attorneys, and judges who work in child welfare are familiar with the inadequacies. It is no surprise to them that caseworkers often cannot navigate the court system because they lack appropriate training in the law and legal process, while judges and attorneys do not object to continuances of court proceedings because they do not understand the effect of the continuances on a child’s healthy development. Similarly, they are aware that child welfare agencies often have difficulty developing comprehensive management structures to implement permanency planning because they lack management skills.

This annotated bibliography was developed to assist child welfare agency managers, attorneys, and judges who address these and the other barriers in their systems which impede timely and appropriate permanency planning. We define “permanency planning” broadly as the entire process of enabling a child who is in the child welfare system to be returned to or placed in a home that offers the child the hope of continuous lifetime relationships. The materials described in this bibliography will, we believe, assist professionals in identifying barriers, assessing them, and designing and implementing strategies for their correction.

Materials were identified through a three part process. First, child welfare administrators, staff, and attorneys, as well as judges, advocacy groups, and other experts, were surveyed to identify materials they would recommend to others. They were specifically asked to identify materials
that had assisted them in improving their permanency planning practices. Other legal and management experts were surveyed in telephone interviews. Staff also conducted national literature reviews and reviewed the extensive libraries of both Centers.

Because there are no easily available mechanisms for informing practitioners about the work that their counterparts in other areas are doing, we were particularly interested in identifying materials which states and localities developed. We looked especially for training materials and studies which could be duplicated by other sites or which could serve as models for more site specific work. We hope that by presenting these materials, this annotated bibliography helps lessen the need to “recreate the wheel” in permanency planning work.

The bibliography is divided into two sections, one management and the other legal/judicial. Each section is divided into subject topics. For materials which are not easily accessible through either a professional library or publisher, each entry provides ordering information including a current price.

This work has been facilitated by Cecelia Sudia, our project officer at the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. We thank her for her vision and her direction.

We also thank the many people who gave of their time to respond to our questionnaires or speak with us in interviews. They are too many to list, but we would like to give particular mention to J.B. McReynolds, Peg McCartt Hess, Arthur Emlen, Donald Duquette, and Carol Williams.

Additionally, we would like to thank Helaine Hornby and Mark Hardin, our principal investigators, and Artha Freebury for the time she spent developing and implementing our survey. Lastly, we thank Anne Bernard for design and production, and the law clerks and interns who assisted on all stages of the work: Kathleen M. Hughes, now Esq., Lisa Fabricante, Beth Case, Rebecca Trahan, and Laurie Sylvester.
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Adoption practice and theory are addressed in this topic. Materials on termination of parental rights are found below in the topic of that name.


The law of adoption has not changed substantially since it was created in the mid-1800’s. The author proposes that the legal institution of adoption be changed to reflect current family circumstances as well as social science knowledge. Among her recommendations is giving more consideration to open adoptions as a way of respecting the needs of disadvantaged or handicapped parents.


A “special needs” child is a child for whom location of an adoptive home may be difficult because of the child’s age, racial or ethnic background, physical, emotional or mental condition, or membership in a sibling group. Traditionally, special needs children were considered to be “unadoptable” and even today, there are some who doubt that there are homes available for these children. Among the legal issues discussed are periodic reviews after termination of parental rights, placement of minority children including transracial adoption and the Indian Child Welfare Act, adoption assistance, and interstate adoption. This book is intended for attorneys and others well versed in the law.


Attorneys and judges, particularly those involved in independent adoptions, are the primary audience for this lengthy and well documented legal treatise on adoption. Among the wide array of issues covered are consents, placement, procedures, the attorney’s role, case strategy in contested cases, adoption assistance for special needs children, international adoptions, the economic, legal and social aftermaths of adoption, and alternative reproduction such as artificial insemination and surrogate parenting. This book is updated annually.

Who can adopt or be adopted, consents, permissible fees, place of hearing, authority to place the child, and relative adoptions are addressed in this survey of the adoption laws in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. In addition to state by state summaries, there is a quick guide to adoption law nationwide.

**Order:** National Adoption Information Clearinghouse, 11426 Rockville Pike, Suite 410, Rockville, Maryland 20852, 301-231-6512. **Price:** $10


Those training foster or potential adoptive parents on legal issues related to adoption may find these selections, from a manual designed to assist caseworkers in working with foster parents, of use. Each addresses the relationship between law and social work. References are listed after each article. An accompanying trainer’s guide is currently being revised.

**Order:** Child Welfare Institute, 1365 Peachtree Street, Suite 700, Atlanta, Georgia 30309, 404-876-1934. **Price:** $59.95

The materials in this topic address the relationship between caseworkers and attorneys.


Legal and social work professionals alike often find strains in their relations with each other. A lack of understanding of the role and responsibilities of the other profession is one cause of the strain. This manual, one of the “Seeing Kids Through to Permanence” series, seeks to address that problem. Topics discussed include basic legal principles, social work beliefs, the different approaches of the two professions, and the expertise each profession brings to case planning. Sample court orders, contracts, and written agreements are included. The manual will be of use to lawyers and caseworkers.

**Order:** Lutheran Social Services of Washington & Idaho, 6920 220th Street S.W., Mountlake Terrace, Washington 98043, 206-672-6009. **Price:** $10, plus $3 postage and handling

Michigan Law Manual for Foster Care and Adoption, Donald N. Duquette, J.D., Michigan Department of Social Services, 1979.

While parts of this manual may be out of date, it is still valuable for its sections addressing the relationship between legal and social work practices. Professor Duquette directs the University of Michigan’s Child Advocacy Law Clinic.
Over a decade after the enactment of the Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980, serious barriers to timely, appropriate permanency planning still exist. Some barriers relate to statutes, the judicial system, or legal representation. The materials in this topic identify barriers to timely permanency planning or to particular permanency options and make recommendations for changes to address those barriers. Part A looks at the nation as a whole. Part B reports on specific jurisdictions, including projects aimed at identifying and reducing barriers in the termination of parental rights process. Those interested in this topic should also review the topic “Child Welfare Legal System.”

A. National


Barriers related to the termination of parental rights process are identified and explained in this report. Based on a review of state laws, descriptions by professionals, and reports of emerging practices, the study also makes recommendations for state and federal efforts aimed at the administrative, legal, and judicial systems. A bibliography is included. An excellent summary of a national problem, this report is recommended to anyone studying or recommending changes to a state’s termination of parental rights process.

**Order:** Public Affairs, Office of the Inspector General, 202-619-1142. **Price:** no charge


Agency staff often comment that attorneys and judges do not understand or appreciate how devastating it can be for a child to be moved from placement to placement. As a result, legal practitioners may not act urgently on child welfare cases or may sanction numerous moves. Dr. Young explains the child’s view of placement in an article which is as timely today as when it was written.
B. State/Local


While they are on the front line of permanency planning, the ideas of caseworkers are often not sought by those concerned about problems in permanency planning. Similarly, the views of citizen review board members often do not make their way from case reviews to the ears of policy makers. This study changes that practice; it identifies barriers in New Jersey’s permanency planning law, policy, and practice (covering the agency, Child Placement Review Boards, legal/judicial system and community) and makes recommendations for changes based on the combined views of the State’s child placement caseworkers and Review Boards members. Those studying changes to their jurisdiction’s permanency planning efforts may find the perspective of this report unique and useful.

**Order:** Xeroxed copies available through State Manager of Volunteer Programs, Administrative Office of the Courts, CN-983, Trenton, New Jersey 08625, 609-984-9689. **Price:** contact Manager of Volunteer Programs

*Barriers to Planning for Children in Foster Care, Regional Research Institute for Human Services of Portland State University, 1976.*

From 1973 to 1977, Oregon conducted the first project aimed at identifying and eliminating barriers to permanency planning. This report, which examines institutional, professional, and client barriers to permanent planning in the State, is one of the products of the projects. Seven major kinds of barriers are discussed: realistic client barriers based on the parent and child characteristics, pessimistic policies based on the child’s age and service history, drift as a mode of practice, lack of required procedures, “county climate of practice,” experience, and lack of permanent plan options. The report and all the work of the Freeing Children for Permanent Placement project is valuable for anyone studying barriers to timely permanent planning.

**Order:** Regional Research Institute, Portland State University, P.O. Box 751, Portland, Oregon 97207, 503-725-4040. **Price:** $3, check made out to Portland State University

*Children Can’t Wait: Reducing Delays for Children in Family Foster Care [tentative title], Katherine Cahn and Paul Johnson, Eds., Child Welfare League, pub. expected Fall, 1993.*

Five sites which received grants from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to study and try to eliminate barriers to timely termination of parental rights discuss their experiences in this book. Included is David Herring’s report on the Michigan agency attorney project.

**Order:** Child Welfare League, 440 First Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001, 202-638-2952. **Price:** contact directly

The Coleman Commission is a multidisciplinary and multiagency group of child welfare experts with divergent backgrounds and viewpoints which, in 1982, was appointed by the then Chief Justice of the Michigan Supreme Court to identify barriers in the permanency planning process and develop recommendations to overcome those barriers. The first document is the Commission’s final report, which followed two years of work and contains the Commission’s findings and recommendations, as well as a brief bibliography. The second document addresses progress towards dissolving the barriers and meeting the recommendations. Those interested in addressing barriers to permanency planning may want both to review these works and to discuss the development of the Coleman Commission with Children’s Charter staff.


Its name suggests the direction of the work of the Steering Committee to Develop Leadership Support for Permanency Planning in North Carolina. This report on the Steering Committee’s activities includes suggestions for other jurisdictions based on North Carolina’s experiences. There are specific sections on effecting legislative and judicial changes.


A 1988 grant from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services funded Kentucky’s project to improve its termination of parental rights process. Specific goals included development of an automated tracking system, implementation of policy and procedural changes, and provision of educational resources and seminars. Results of the project included an over 40% reduction in the amount of time it took to achieve termination orders in court. This report on project activities includes automated tracking system documents and forms for initiation of a termination of parental rights case and location of absent parents. It will be of interest to those addressing barriers to permanency planning in their jurisdiction. An executive summary is also available.

In 1984, New Jersey began its efforts to identify causes for delay in moving special needs children into adoptive homes, develop recommendations to address the identified causes and implement the recommendations. The multiagency and multidisciplinary committee which implemented the project began with the central area of the State. The first publication discusses the very successful work in that site. The project expanded first to the northern region (addressed in the second report) and then to the central region, including Newark. Unfortunately, central region activities corresponded with the State’s budget problems. The impact of the resulting staff reductions and hiring freezes, which coincided with increases in termination of parental rights and other cases as a result of project successes, are addressed in the last report. Anyone interested in improving their jurisdiction’s termination of parental rights process will be interested in these reports; the last report will be of particular interest to those working with urban settings.

Order: Association for Children of New Jersey, 35 Halsey Street, Newark, New Jersey 07102, 201-643-3876. Price: no charge


The second product of Oregon’s Freeing Children for Permanent Placement project, this report identifies how the project overcame the barriers identified in its first publication Barriers to Planning for Children in Foster Care [discussed above in this topic].

Order: Regional Research Institute, Portland State University, P.O. Box 751, Portland, Oregon 97207, 503-725-4040. Price: $1, check made out to Portland State University

Steps For Preserving Families, Kent County Juvenile Court Reasonable Efforts Project Staff, Kent County Juvenile Court, 2d Ed. 1989.

The subtitle of this manual, “Guidelines for Practice for Courts, for Child Welfare Professionals, for Attorneys and for Advocates,” describes its scope. The manual was developed to provide information and training on the Child Welfare and Adoption Assistance Act of 1980, Public Law 96-272, and on similar Michigan legislation, 1988 Public Act 224, the Coleman Commission Legislation. The manual addresses the juvenile court process from initial hearing through termination of parental rights and other permanency plans. Forms and checklists are included.

Termination Barriers: Speeding Adoption in New York State Through Reducing Delays in Termination of Parental Rights Cases, Debra Ratterman, J.D., American Bar Association [produced by the ABA Center on Children and the Law], 1990.

New York State’s project reduced by at least a year the termination of parental rights process in the two county project sites. The project began in 1988 with a grant from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. This final report presents the steps taken by the project. Forms, including checklists, are included. New York and the American Bar Association are continuing the project with additional counties; reports on that work will be forthcoming.


Training programs and educational materials are a must if caseworkers are to work successfully within the legal system. The materials in this topic include training materials and practice manuals. Materials specific to the termination of parental rights process are below in the topic of that name.


Training caseworkers in “effective use of the legal system to protect the best interests of the child,” creating a closer working relationship between caseworkers and their attorneys, and minimizing potential liability are the goals of this training curriculum. Topics include the legal and statutory systems, interdisciplinary collaboration, the juvenile court, termination of parental rights, testifying, and liability. Forms and checklists are included. The training curriculum is suggested as an example for those developing caseworker legal training.


This manual provides caseworker training on topics including liability, the roles of the participants in the court process, court preparation and the court hearing. The discussion of “how social workers differ from lawyers” is interesting, although it may be seen as presenting stereotypes. Generally, the sections are clear and concise and include thought-provoking exercises. There are also bibliographies for further reading. Those developing caseworker legal training may find these materials of use as examples.

Oregon’s Freeing Children for Permanent Placement project [see, topic “Barriers Identification and Elimination”] developed a handbook for Oregon caseworkers which served as the model for this nationally applicable manual. It is a well-organized, easily understood, and practical guide on permanency planning casework. Legal issues, including extensive sections on termination of parental rights and trial preparation, are discussed. The manual is recommended to caseworkers, supervisors, and attorneys who want to better understand permanency planning concepts and practices. It is also recommended to trainers who are teaching permanency planning or the termination of parental rights process.

Order: Regional Research Institute, Portland State University, P.O. Box 751, Portland, Oregon 97207, 503-725-4040. Price: $7, check made out to Portland State University

Permanent Planning in Foster Care: Resources for Training, Susan Downs and Catherine Taylor, Regional Research Institute for Human Services at Portland State University, 1978.

Oregon’s Freeing Children for Permanent Placement project developed this permanent planning curriculum [other project work is discussed above in the topic “Barrier Identification and Elimination”]. Those developing training on legal skills will find Unit 2 valuable, particularly the sections on preparing evidence, the social worker as witness, and the glossary of legal terms.

Order: Regional Research Institute, Portland State University, P.O. Box 751, Portland, Oregon 97207, 503-725-4040. Price: $6, check made out to Portland State University


These three manuals, developed for the Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, relate to a five day training program for the agency’s Children, Youth and Families caseworkers around “enhancing their abilities to survive the courtroom experience.” The curriculum addresses the legal system, evidentiary issues, drafting petitions, and being an effective witness. The trainer’s manual provides clear direction on teaching these and other topics and is a model for a trainer’s guide. To further assist trainers, participant handouts are provided in a separate manual. Lastly, to assist staff in retaining what they learn, the resource guide is an introduction to legal
practice in dependency cases. These materials are recommended to those developing training programs for caseworkers.

**Order:** Xeroxed copies available through ABA Center on Children and the Law, attn. Annotated Bibliography, 1800 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, 202-331-2250. **Price:** *Trainer’s Guide* approximate cost $15, plus $3.95 postage and handling; *Participant Materials* approximate cost $4, plus $2 postage and handling; *Resource Guide* approximate cost $6, plus $2 postage and handling.


Participants in juvenile court proceedings face an elaborate system of laws, rules, and procedures which is often confusing and intimidating. Staff of the ABA Center on Children and the Law wrote this manual to help nonlawyers through the process. Topics include the court system, recent legal developments, and practical examples and tips to enhance court performance; a selected bibliography is also included. The manual is a publication of the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect’s *User Manual Series.*

**Order:** Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information, P.O. Box 1182, Washington, D.C. 20036, 703-385-7565. **Price:** no charge

Many difficulties in permanency planning result from problems in the initial judicial action. One cause of those problems is that lawyers and judges may lack understanding of the indicators, investigation, and treatment of child abuse and neglect. An exhaustive review of child abuse and neglect literature is beyond the scope of this annotated bibliography. The materials listed below are some of the major works which will assist judges and attorneys improve their understanding of the medical, social services, investigatory, and related factors regarding child abuse and neglect.


Anyone wanting to understand child abuse and neglect, its identification, assessment, intervention, treatment, and prevention, must read this classic work which emphasizes, but is not limited to, medical and health issues related to child abuse. The writing and photographs are clear, informative and graphic.

Judges and attorneys new to issues of child abuse and neglect will find a concise (51 pages) and well-written summary of relevant issues, including the extent of the problem and its costs to individuals and society, definitions of child abuse and neglect, the court process, reporting, dynamics, and agency procedures.

Order: Publication Orders, National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, P.O. Box 8970, Reno, Nevada 89507, 702-784-6012. Price: $7.50


The roles of medical, social work, and law enforcement professionals in responding to child abuse and neglect are addressed in this manual. Agency attorneys interested in expanding their understanding of child abuse and neglect or assisting their clients in improving practices will find the model for joint law enforcement/child protective services investigations, guidelines for hospital management of child abuse and neglect cases, and medical examinations sections particularly useful. The medical examinations sections are a well written discussion of the examination process, differential diagnosis, sexually transmitted diseases, and evidence collection. The hospital management section includes an easy to use chart on physical, behavioral, and emotional indicators of child abuse and neglect. The 1992 revised edition will be available for distribution in April, 1993.

Order: State of New Jersey, Governor’s Task Force on Child Abuse and Neglect, CN 700, Trenton, New Jersey 08625, 609-292-0888. Price: no charge


Leading experts on child abuse and neglect from the medical, social work, law enforcement, mental health, and legal professions contributed to this comprehensive discussion of child protection teams. Topics addressed include team organization, diagnostic tasks of team members and consultants, case conferences, the legal system and teams, specialized teams (institutional, military and state or regional), team development, and trends and funding. The information is valuable to anyone trying to increase interagency cooperation.
The materials below address the child welfare legal system as a whole. They provide a picture of the policies, statutes, and rules which govern, or should govern, child welfare practices. Part A addresses the framework for a child welfare legal system. Part B has national studies of such systems. Part C has examples of state and local studies of child welfare legal systems.

A. Theoretical Framework


Written by a law professor and two psychoanalysts, this book is a sequel to Beyond the Best Interests of the Child. It presents a theoretical framework for the state’s intervention in the lives of children and their families. The book argues that only certain specific and narrowly defined circumstances should allow the state to intervene. Whether or not one agrees with the authors’ grounds, and notwithstanding the age of the book, the concepts expressed have guided much of the discussion around state intervention and permanency planning and thus are well worth reading.


While the authors of this landmark work focus on state intervention in child custody proceedings, the work also provides the theoretical foundation for many of the concepts behind permanency planning, including the child’s sense of time and the importance of bonding.


The author argues that permanency planning efforts are failures in part because they do not impact on the provision of preventive and supportive services. The article’s proposals for restructuring the child welfare system including shifting investigative/coercive roles to law enforcement and child removal decisions to the family court.


While law has shaped child welfare services throughout this century, its influence has been less benign since the mid-60’s. Professor Stein, who teaches professor of social policy at the University of New York at Albany, argues that the “legal framework has become increasingly prescriptive and proscriptive in its influence on substantive aspects of administration and practice.” In this work, he discusses the influence of law on the social work profession and child welfare practice. It will be of interest to attorneys and administrators alike.
Establishing A Core of Services For Families Subject to State Intervention, Mark Hardin, American Bar Association [produced by the ABA Center on Children and the Law], 1991.

Lack of services to children and families can be a critical barrier to timely permanency planning. Reunification and termination of parental rights can be delayed when parents do not receive services to address the issues which brought the child into care. One of the reasons for this lack is that state legislation often does not mandate services for abused and neglected children and their families beyond investigation of reports and removal when necessary for the child’s safety. The model legislation presented in this publication addresses services in three overlapping situations: after a determination of abuse or neglect is made, for families with children in foster care, and for families whose children are the subject of child protection proceedings. Even if the suggested statutory language is not used, agencies and attorneys preparing legislation or regulatory or policy changes to address services will find this publication useful in identifying issues to be considered in their work. The book’s appendix A contains a more concise approach to mandated services, “Abridged Legislation to Create a Core of Services.”


Attorneys, judges and agency staff will find this book a comprehensive guide to the legal response towards children in foster care or likely to be placed in foster care. The twenty-four chapters address such issues as voluntary placement, foster care review, termination of parental rights, adoption, alternatives to adoption, working with agencies, avoiding delays, the Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980, the role and rights of foster parents, the role of mental health professionals, visitation, placement (sibling, single parents, and transracial), and services to children and families. Some chapters are highly technical and useful to attorneys and judges, while others are accessible to a general audience. While most of the book remains timely, parts are obsolete; in addition, some important current issues, such as independent living and intensive family preservation services, are not addressed. The book is out of print, but should be available at social work and law libraries.


In recent years, there has been a rapid growth of intensive, short term crisis services to preserve families. A powerful factor in the growth of these services has been the enactment of legislation in a number of states. This readable and detailed explanation of the legislation includes an explanation of family preservation services, a discussion of the role of state legislatures, an outline of
key policy considerations, a comparative discussion of legislation, and a chart comparing the features of 12 state laws.


As its title suggests, this book is a guide for evaluating whether state laws are designed to combat foster care drift. It provides an overview of 14 issues (including visitation, foster care review, and termination of parental rights), a self evaluation for each issue, and a summary of helpful statutes and articles. The analysis of existing state laws is dated, recent articles are not included and independent living issues are not addressed; however, the summaries and questions remain relevant.

Order: American Bar Association Order Fulfillment, 750 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60611, 312-988-5555, order number 5490025. Price: $15, plus $3.95 postage and handling


This booklet reprints two chapters from the 1983 book _Foster Children in the Court_ [discussed above in the topic “Child Welfare Legal System]. The first chapter addresses foster parent access to case information and grievance procedures; the second chapter covers foster parent challenges to the removal of foster children and foster parent actions for adoption of their foster children. The 1989 supplement updates the second chapter.

Order: American Bar Association Order Fulfillment, 750 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60611, 312-988-5555, order number 5490089. Price: $6, plus $3.95 postage and handling


The standards discussed in this publication address general principles, statutory grounds for intervention, reporting, emergency temporary custody, court proceedings, dispositions, monitoring of children, termination of parental rights, criminal liability for parental conduct, and voluntary placements. While the standards were never endorsed by the American Bar Association and they predate the Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980, Public Law 96-272, they will nonetheless be of interest to those revising their jurisdiction’s child welfare legal system.

State legislative approaches to child welfare practices are addressed in this report. Topics include permanency planning initiatives, foster care prevention and family reunification services, the role of the court (including judicial determination of reasonable efforts), state agency practice and procedures, termination of parental rights, adoption assistance, and alternative permanent placements.

Order: National Conference of State Legislatures, 1560 Broadway, Suite 700, Denver, Colorado 80202, 303-830-2054 or Fax to 303-863-8003, reference number 6111. Price: $10, plus $3 postage and handling

B. National Studies

Comparative Study of State Case Review Systems Phase II: Dispositional Hearings, Margaret Cahalan, Ph.D., Ronna Cook, M.S.W., and Diane Dodson, J.D., U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1983.

Westat, Inc. and the ABA National Legal Resource Center for Child Advocacy and Protection [now the ABA Center on Children and the Law] produced a four volume study of state implementation of the dispositional hearing requirement of Public Law 96-272. Volume 1 covers the national telephone survey portions of the study. Volume 2 discusses the structure and operation of dispositional hearings in eight states based on case studies in those states. Volume 3 is a survey of dispositional hearing requirements in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Volume 4 presents questionnaire and case record analysis for the eight study states. While much of the work is dated, it is still useful as a study of barriers to timely permanency planning.

Order: Ronna Cook, Westat, Inc., 1650 Research Boulevard, Rockville, Maryland 20850, 301-251-4286. Price: contact Ms. Cook


Public child welfare agencies in 25 sites, covering all regions of the country and including state, county, and locally based agencies, were studied for this report. The problems of big cities were emphasized. Site visits, interviews, reviews of reports, and discussions with national organizations, Congressional staff, foundation executives, and other researchers were all included in the methodology. The result is a fascinating look at public services which will be of particular interest to those developing ways of improving their jurisdiction’s child welfare legal system.
C. State/ Locality Studies


Ohio’s House Speaker appointed the Select Committee on Child Abuse and Neglect to review the State’s services to its disadvantaged children. The Select Committee examined services regarding abuse, neglect, and dependency, as well as the problems of multi-need children. This report contains the Select Committee’s findings and recommendations, which include that the State “must provide a comprehensive and comprehensible continuum of care to children and families in need,” the ultimate goal of which “should be the preservation of families through a focus on prevention and early intervention activities.” The report will be of interest to those studying changes to their jurisdiction’s child welfare legal system.

**Order:** Available on interlibrary loan from the Ohio Legislative Services Commission, 77 South High Street, 9th floor, Columbus, Ohio 43266, 614-466-3615. **Price:** check with library


States wishing to analyze their own barriers to achieving permanency may find it helpful to review examples of studies of other states, like this study of Hawaii. The ABA Center on Children and the Law was consultant to the Hawaii Child Welfare Services Statute Review Project, a multiagency advisory committee studying the State’s child abuse and neglect laws. Issues addressed included interagency responsibilities and cooperation, adoption and permanency assistance, reasonable efforts implementation, core child welfare services, voluntary foster care, permanency placements, liability, guardians ad litem and counsel for parents, substance abuse, and foster parent participation in court. Suggestions for legislative changes are included.

**Order:** Xeroxed copies available through ABA Center on Children and the Law, attn. Annotated Bibliography, 1800 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, 202-331-2250. **Price:** approximate cost $5, plus $2 postage and handling
Going to court can be an overwhelming experience to children and parents who are not prepared for it. These works introduce children or parents to the court process.


The multicultural and multiethnic videotape introduces the child to the Maryland, particularly Baltimore City, juvenile court and is intended to be viewed by the child with a knowledgeable adult present. The discussion guide, which accompanies the videotape, includes discussion questions and exercises, elaborates on the videotape and assists the professional in preparing the child. KIDS RIGHTS is developing another videotape which will use muppets and be geared to the younger child. It can be ordered beginning with the April, 1993 catalogue.

**Order:** KIDS RIGHTS, 10100 Park Cedar Drive, Charlotte, North Carolina 28210, 1-800-892-5437. **Price:** $195 purchase or $50 rental, each plus shipping and handling


Parents will find this booklet an easily understandable description of how and why children are placed in foster care, and the rights and responsibilities of the parent of such a child. Some of the language is Indiana specific, but could be easily adapted to other jurisdictions.

**Order:** Xeroxed copies available through ABA Center on Children and the Law, attn. Annotated Bibliography, 1800 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, 202-331-2250. **Price:** no charge

Confidentiality may be the single issue which generates the most questions for agency attorneys. Many questions are state specific, but there are also common threads. The materials below address the confidentiality of child welfare agency records.


Written from the position that “it is possible to develop means of exchanging information that are effective and practical on a wide scale, while still respecting legitimate rights to privacy,” this paper addresses the philosophy behind and methods of allowing the sharing of information between agencies working with children and families. It is recommended for attorneys and administrators.
**Order:** Education Commission of the States Distribution Center, 707 17th Street, Suite 2700, Denver, Colorado 80202-3427, 303-299-3692, order number AR-92-1. **Price:** $6, plus $2.50 postage and handling


Many people, both inside and outside the child welfare system, believe that laws regarding confidentiality present major barriers to effective, client centered child welfare services. The principal finding of this manual is that “the law is not the sole or even the principal barrier to efficient and effective exchange of confidential information.” The manual identifies barriers to the exchange of information for publicly funded health, education, and social services programs in California and proposes solutions to those barriers. The recommendations are intended to be practical and include examples of forms and information exchange agreements. Updates are planned. While California specific, the manual is a useful model.

**Order:** Department of Social Services, County of San Diego, Community Relations Bureau, Room 843, 1255 Imperial Avenue, San Diego, California 92101-7439, 619-338-2860. **Price:** $6.50; Appendix A [federal/State law] $9.00 or $2.65 for diskette; Appendix B [local law] $11.50; make check payable to County of San Diego

Compliance with the Indian Child Welfare Act, 25 USC 1901, Public Law 95-608, is often seen as a challenge by attorneys, judges, and caseworkers who are not familiar with its requirements. While an exhaustive look at Act related materials is beyond the scope of this bibliography, the materials below provide an introduction to legal issues related to implementation of the Act.


Oregon has extensive experience with procedures to facilitate implementation of the Indian Child Welfare Act. This manual provides a step by step explanation of the compliance process under Oregon law and provides forms and resources, including a checklist. Much of the manual, including the checklist, is national in scope. The manual is intended for use by caseworkers; attorneys will also find it useful in insureing that the agency has followed appropriate procedures. The manual is currently being revised and is not available at this printing. Republication is expected around January, 1994.

**Order:** Oregon Children’s Services Division, 198 Commercial Street, S.E., Salem, Oregon 97310-0450, 503-378-4119. **Price:** contact program directly
Compliance with the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children may also be seen as challenging by those who are not familiar with its requirements. The following materials address legal issues related to implementation of the Interstate Compact.


Volume I of this two volume set contains the text of the Act and explanatory material, including court decisions and Secretariat opinions. Volume II is a state by state listing of information including the name, address, and telephone and fax numbers of the Compact Administrator and the state’s policy on performing custody evaluations for out of state cases. Both volumes are updated quarterly. The manual is recommended for agency personnel, attorneys, and judges who have questions about implementation of the Act.

**Order:** The Secretariat to the Association of the Administrators of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children, American Public Welfare Association, 810 First Street, N.E., Suite 500, Washington, D.C., 20002-4205, 202-682-0100. **Price:** $100, plus annual fee


For those unfamiliar with the Interstate Compact, this 15 page booklet provides a useful introduction. The text of the Interstate Compact is included.

**Order:** The Secretariat to the Association of Administrators of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children, American Public Welfare Association, 810 First Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002-4205, 202-682-0100. **Price:** no charge for one copy

Besides the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children, two other compacts, the Interstate Compact on Juveniles and the Interstate Compact on Mental Health, also address the movement of children across state boundaries. In view of the fact that a large number of cases in the child welfare system have interstate implications (children sent out of state or parents living out of state), it is remarkable how few good materials exist concerning the compacts. The article, while dated, provides a good overview and comparison of the three compacts.


A court’s active consideration of permanency planning can increase the timely development and implementation of permanency plans for children. The materials in this topic are intended for judges and others interested in improving court organization and practice around permanency planning. Part A addresses national recommendations. Part B contains local reports and recommendations. Part C contains benchbooks and related materials. Part D addresses the agency-court relationship.

A. National Reports and Recommendations

Caseflow Management in the Trial Court: Now and For the Future, Maureen Solomon and Douglas K. Somerlot, American Bar Association [produced by the Judicial Administration Division Lawyer’s Committee Task Force on the Reduction of Costs and Delays], 1987.

Court delays can be a major barrier to achieving permanency for children, and some courts are far more effective than others in combatting delay. There are a specific set of techniques for combatting court delay, collectively known as “caseflow management.” When juvenile court judges and administrators understand and apply these techniques, cases move more quickly through the courts, and caseworker time is saved because there are fewer fruitless court appearances and less waiting time. Agency administrators who understand the basics of caseflow management are in a better position to make requests of the court for the sake of agency efficiency. This monograph sets forth the essentials of judicial caseflow management in 54 pages.

Court Rules to Achieve Permanency For Foster Children: Sample Rules and Commentary, Mark Hardin and Ann Shalleck, American Bar Association [produced by the National Legal Resource Center for Child Advocacy and Protection, now the ABA Center on Children and the Law], 2d printing 1989.

Anyone examining or redesigning juvenile court practices will find these sample juvenile court rules to be invaluable. They are intended to promote permanency planning for abused, neglected, and at risk children in all stages of the court process. Thus, scheduling, discovery, counsel, emergency protective care proceedings, adjudication, disposition, review hearings, termination of parental rights, and review after termination of parental rights are each addressed. The discussion of each rule includes commentary with resources and related rules.


The Council’s Metropolitan Court Judges’s Committee, comprised of judges from the nation’s 40 largest cities, developed these recommendations to improve the functioning of the child protection system through increased judicial involvement. The central thesis of the recommendations is that judges “should have the necessary order-making, review, monitoring, and enforcement authority over the entire child protection process, from the initial report to intake and investigation, to intervention and treatment plans, through termination and permanent adoption or preferably, effective and responsible family maintenance or reunification” to be accountable for children who are subject to the system. The 73 recommendations set forth a framework for that process. Areas addressed include the role of the judiciary, court procedures, child abuse and neglect reporting and investigation, out-of-home placements, treatment and planning, and prevention. Analysis of each recommendation is included. The publication is applicable to all size court systems and is recommended to anyone evaluating or restructuring a juvenile court system.

Order: Publication Orders, National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, P.O. Box 8970, Reno, Nevada 89507, 702-784-6012. Price: $4.50


The National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, National Judicial College, American Bar Association, and National Center for State Courts jointly sponsored a May, 1989 symposium to discuss court practices related to families. This publication contains recommendations developed at the symposium as well as a discussions of issues including court roles and enforcement powers, constitutional and due process concerns, and court structure and coordination. This publication is recommended to those evaluating or restructuring their juvenile court process.
B. Local Reports and Recommendations


On the request of juvenile court judges, the National Center for State Courts and the National Center for Juvenile Justice studied case processing and administrative issues related to dependency proceedings in Santa Clara and Alameda Counties, California. This report addresses the methodology and results of the study and presents recommendations. It is an interesting picture of two different court systems and the problems encountered by each. It may be of use to those examining their jurisdiction’s dependency proceedings.

*Order:* Institute for Court Management, National Center for State Courts, 300 Newport Avenue, Williamsburg, Virginia 23187, 804-253-2500. *Price:* $7, plus $2.25 postage and handling

*Judicial Implementation of Permanency Planning Reform: One Court that Works, Mark Hardin, American Bar Association [produced by the ABA Center on Children and the Law], 1992.*

The author believes that research into the actual operation of successful courts is needed to help juvenile courts respond to the new demands being placed on them. Such research can help create an objective basis for determining what resources and practices are needed for other courts to meet these demands. This study of the Hamilton County (Ohio) Juvenile Court is intended to help meet that need. The analysis of that court’s implementation of permanency planning reforms includes examination of the conduct of court proceedings, court calendar management, court staffing and organization, and costs.

*Order:* American Bar Association Order Fulfillment, 750 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60611, 312-988-5555, order number 549-0234. *Price:* $14.95, plus $3.95 postage and handling

*Judicial Review of Children in Substitute Care, Mary Ann Hartnett, The Chapin Hall Center for Children at the University of Chicago, 1991.*

Cook County, Illinois, which includes Chicago, and St. Clair County, Illinois, which includes East St. Louis, are comparable demographically and, yet, very different in terms of juvenile court organization and children’s lengths of stay in substitute care. Among the findings of this comparative study of the two juvenile courts are that procedural differences between them influenced children’s length of stay in substitute care. Recommendations include the use of caseflow management technology such as the assignment of different tracks for cases based on the amount of court involvement that would likely be required.

*Order:* The Chapin Hall Center for Children at the University of Chicago, 1155 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637, 312-753-5900. *Price:* $6.75
C. Benchbooks and Related Materials


In big cities and small towns alike, drugs and alcohol are major problems for the families involved in the child welfare system. Judges and attorneys need to understand the issues presented by substance abuse and, as necessary, alter their practices to meet the permanency planning issues these cases present. While designed for trial court judges, this one-day curriculum of medical and psychosocial information has been used successfully by mixed groups of judges, lawyers, probation officers, and caseworkers. The curriculum focuses on identification of substance abuse problems in a family, making informed decisions about risks to children in a home where drugs or alcohol are being used, and assessing treatment and reunification prospects. The manual is also valuable as an excellent example of a well organized and produced manual.

**Order:** ABA Center on Children and the Law, 1800 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, 202-331-2250. **Price:** $15, plus $3.95 postage and handling


Prepared for the State Justice Institute, this benchbook provides guidance on addressing drug and alcohol issues. Topics include drug tests, medical assessments, mental health assessments, treatment, social services, and case management.

**Order:** ABA Center on Children and the Law, 1800 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, 202-331-2250. **Price:** $35, plus $3.95 postage and handling


This article includes a brief background on the federal reasonable efforts requirements and sets forth a series of specific questions that should be asked in a case in order to determine whether reasonable efforts have been made.

*Ohio Deskbook of Juvenile Court Procedures on Child Abuse, Neglect and Dependency,* Paula Shrive and Barbara Seibel, Ohio Association of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, 1988.

Ohio laws and procedures are the basis of this state specific benchbook, covering the juvenile court process from initiation of court involvement through post-disposition modification and review. Sample forms, pleadings, and guidelines are included. It is a good example for those developing benchbooks for their jurisdictions.

**Order:** Barbara Seibel, Director, Dependency, Neglect and Abuse, Hamilton County Juvenile Court, 800 Broadway, 8th floor, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202, 513-852-4856. **Price:** contact Ms. Seibel

Topics in this well organized and Wisconsin specific benchbook include the history of permanency planning, placement from the child’s point of view (which includes Leontine Young’s excellent article of that title), temporary custody intake decisions, dispositional hearings and orders, post-dispositional reunification decision-making, report formats, special needs adoption, independent adoption, and the Indian Child Welfare Act. Bibliographies, forms, and sample pleadings are included. It, too, is a good example for those developing deskbooks for their jurisdictions.

**Order:** Xeroxed copies available through ABA Center on Children and the Law, attn. Annotated Bibliography, 1800 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, 202-331-2250. **Price:** approximate cost $10, plus $3.95 postage and handling


Providing a multidisciplinary system for responding to the needs of drug exposed infants and their families is the goal of this protocol. After setting out the philosophical principles on which it is based, including that treatment on demand should be available without punitive consequences, the protocol goes on to discuss the roles of law enforcement, medical, and social service professionals, provide a checklist of issues to be addressed in court for an assessment of reasonable efforts (a master checklist appears in a tearout section), and describe a model services delivery system for strengthening families. There are also overviews of state statutes and caselaw and a list of model programs. The protocol is recommended to judges, agency personnel, and attorneys.

**Order:** Publication Orders, National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, P.O. Box 8970, Reno, Nevada 89507, 702-784-6012. **Price:** no charge


Juvenile court judges are the intended audience for this concise (only 34 pages in reduced size) and practical guide on reasonable efforts implementation. A bibliography is included.

**Order:** American Bar Association Order Fulfillment, 750 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60611, 312-988-5555, order number 5490062. **Price:** $10, plus $3.95 postage and handling
Reasonable Efforts to Preserve Families: Sample Hypotheticals for Discussion, Mark Hardin, American Bar Association, [produced by the ABA Center for Children and the Law], 1993.

While it is widely known that federal law requires agencies to make “reasonable efforts” to prevent foster placement and to reunify families, there is far less understanding of how to determine whether reasonable efforts have been made in individual cases. Applying the approach suggested in the article, “The Judicial Determination of Reasonable Efforts: When and Why” [above in this topic], these materials include several hypotheticals for use in a discussion of reasonable efforts. Each hypothetical is accompanied by a discussion guide.


D. Court — Agency Relationship


A key legal issue in child welfare cases is the power of the courts to make decisions concerning case planning, placement, and visitation. Professor Harris argues that juvenile courts should be empowered to make such decisions only when a decision of the agency is illegal, unsupported by the facts, or poorly reasoned. In other words, the court should have the power to deal with such issues, but ordinarily should be expected to defer to the agency decision. The article is technical and will be of most interest to the legal audience.


The author, a judge of the 13th Judicial District in Louisville, Kentucky, intends to help caseworkers and agencies understand and overcome the conflicts between the legal and social service systems. Judge Fitzgerald suggests that a lack of understanding of the format of the court system is a primary cause of conflict and traces the roots of that conflict in the history of the juvenile court system. The change from a clinical court to a rule-based system with “clinical overtones” requires an understanding of those rules as well as an understanding of the caseworker and agency’s ways of communicating systematically around generic information and individually in particular cases. Judge Fitzgerald provides guidelines for that communication, including training for staff on the judge’s role and responsibility, and development of a protocol defining agency, attorney, and court responsibilities.
Part A addresses legal representation in child welfare proceedings generally. Following that are materials national in scope which address the representation of the different parties: the child welfare agency in Part B, the child in Part C, and parents in Part D. A listing of state specific manuals and training materials concerning legal representation is included in Appendix C. Those interested in this topic should also review the materials and below in “Termination of Parental Rights (TPR).”

A. In General


Those reviewing their jurisdiction’s representation of children and parents will find this comprehensive and hard hitting report, prepared for the Massachusetts Committee for Public Counsel Services, useful. It presents a one year study of the delivery of legal services to the parents and children for whom the Committee provides representation. Among the conclusions are that many clients lack “minimally adequate representation.” Recommendations to address that conclusion include training, mentoring, and development of a resource bank.

**Order:** CPCS Training Trust, attn. Jinanne S.J. Elder, 80 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02116, 617-482-6212. **Price:** $23

*It Isn’t Going to Happen Unless Lawyers do It — A Stern Chat from the Bench about Implementing Public Law 96-272, Katherine English, Permanency Planning Department of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, 1991.*

Ms. English, a referee with the Multnomah County (Oregon) Juvenile Court, prepared this monograph to educate lawyers for children or parents about how they can get judges to apply the reasonable efforts requirement of the Child Welfare and Adoption Assistance Act of 1980, Public Law 96-272. The style is quick, breezy, and irreverent, which makes the information that much easier to remember. Agency attorneys and administrators will find this work, which has national application, useful for its presentation of what opposing attorneys may be doing in court as well as what judges may be expecting.

**Order:** Permanency Planning Department of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, P.O. Box 8970, Reno, Nevada 89507, 702-784-6012. **Price:** no charge
B. Legal Representation of Child Welfare Agencies


This booklet presents an instrument for child welfare agencies to use in assessing the quality of their legal representation. Areas addressed include administrative structure and operations, physical setting, staffing, and services performed. There may be disagreement with some of the positions taken by the publication as to what constitutes the optimal situation. However, the publication is an invaluable guide for agencies and their attorneys. A bibliography is included.

**Order:** Xeroxed copies available through ABA Center on Children and the Law, attn. Annotated Bibliography, 1800 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, 202-331-2250. **Price:** approximate cost $5, plus $2 postage and handling


Child welfare agencies have different types of legal representation; this article reports on an informal survey of agencies to identify the different types. Varying practices were found in attorney participation in hearings (e.g., whether the attorney participated in emergency shelter care proceedings or in routine reviews), training (e.g., whether the attorney had specialized knowledge about child welfare issues), response to disagreements (including the role of the attorney in deciding whether to take a case to court), and identification of the attorney (whether the attorney is in private practice or one of a variety of government offices). Despite the age of the article, it remains a useful introduction to its topic.

**Order:** Printed copies no longer available, xeroxed copies available through ABA Center on Children and the Law, attn. Annotated Bibliography, 1800 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, 202-331-2250. **Price:** no charge

C. Legal Representation of Children


The editors are the Executive Director and the Associate Director, respectively, of the National Association of Counsel for Children. They are joined in authorship by legal, medical, judicial, and casework practitioners. This book discusses some of the issues with which counsel for children, guardians ad litem, and, indeed, attorneys for other parties should be familiar, including the roles of the attorney, caseworker and pediatrician, guidelines for investigations, liability, and use of evidence and experts. Sample pleadings are included.

New York State has provided attorneys for children since 1962. This study of 20 years of representation is highly critical, finding that close to half of representation is seriously or marginally inadequate. In part, this is related to low reimbursement and limited access to support services and research information. Recommendations include stimulating exploration of more effective ways of providing representation and monitoring the program. The study will be of interest to those looking at ways of improving their jurisdiction’s provision of representation to children.

Lawyers for Children, ABA Center on Children and the Law, American Bar Association [produced by the ABA Center on Children and the Law], 1990.

An April, 1990 conference of the Harvard Law School Children and Family Rights Project, designed to facilitate the exchange of ideas among professionals interested in assuring the full legal representation of children in child abuse neglect and related proceedings, produced this book. Topics covered include the role of the legal advocate, legal advocacy programs, medical diagnosis, prenatal drug exposure, and pediatric AIDS.


Staff at San Francisco’s Youth Law Center prepared this comprehensive treatise. Topics include the legal rights of children in institutions, children’s legal status, representing children in dependency, juvenile justice, and school disciplinary proceedings, the child witness, and health care for low income children. It is updated twice yearly.

D. Legal Representation of Parents


Prepared for District of Columbia attorneys, this book addresses six issues common to juvenile court proceedings from the perspective of the parent’s attorney: circumstances related to the removal or return of the child, corporal punishment, the child’s condition as circumstantial evidence, the child’s testimony in sexual abuse cases, neglect and poverty, and when dismissal is in
the child’s best interest. While the focus is on the District of Columbia, references are made to case law nationwide.

Order: Counsel for Child Abuse and Neglect, D.C. Superior Court, Washington, D.C. 20001, 202-879-1293. Price: $15, contact for information regarding postage and handling


Attorneys new to representing parents in juvenile court are often unaware of the special requirements of such cases, including federal mandates or how to help the parent maneuver through the agency. This 21 page book introduces attorneys to both the legal process in child welfare cases and the role of counsel for parents. Issues addressed include responsibilities in the various types of child protection proceedings (from emergency removal through termination of parental rights and including appeals) and significant state and federal statutes and regulations. An annotated bibliography is included. The book can be used as a basis for a state specific manual; an example of this is Representing Parents in Vermont Child Protection Proceedings: A Basic Introduction for New Attorneys, Amy Marie Davenport, Esq., Vermont Office of the Defender General and Vermont Bar Association, 1990.

Order: American Bar Association Order Fulfillment, 750 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60611, 312-988-5555, order number 5490086. Price: $3, plus $2 postage and handling


Part III of the second volume of this two volume manual addresses representation of parents in juvenile court and termination of parental rights cases. It considers issues beginning with the first meeting with the client through TPR. Part III is concise and useful.

Order: American Law Institute — American Bar Association Committee on Continuing Professional Education, 4025 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104, 215-243-1600. Price: both volumes only, $250, plus $7.50 postage and handling

Potential liability worries agency administrators and caseworkers alike and is the subject of increasing numbers of inquiries to agency counsel. The materials in this topic assist attorneys and agencies in examining and reducing the liability of child welfare staff and agencies.


The use of risk management to reduce potential liability and financial loss in child welfare agencies is the subject of this book. Topics include identification
of potential risk producing activities, methods of minimizing liability while protecting children, and strategies for obtaining appropriate insurance.

**Order:** American Bar Association Order Fulfillment, 750 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60611, 312-988-5555, order number 5490126. **Price:** $14, plus $3.95 postage and handling


A multidisciplinary panel of authors contributed chapters to this discussion both of the law and of methods of improving service, decreasing liability, and increasing accountability. While the discussion of the law is out of date, much of the rest remains timely. It includes a discussion of treatment and standards which would protect the worker, an interview with a caseworker who was charged criminally in connection with one of her cases, and a model for program review. Caseworkers and agency attorneys will find this a valuable work.


Although not current on the law, caseworkers and attorneys will find this book to be a worthwhile description of potential liability as well as excellent practical advice for responding to that liability. Bibliographies are included. The clear layout of the book makes up, to some extent, for the lack of an index. **Order:** National Association of Social Workers, 750 First Street, N.E., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20002, 202-408-8600. **Price:** $18.95, call for information regarding postage and handling

Increasing numbers of the parents and children served by the child welfare system are mentally ill or are otherwise in need of mental health services. The materials below provide information about mental health issues in child welfare proceedings.


Describing “mental health principles” for children three years of age and younger (i.e., what those children need to receive to develop good mental health) and presenting a protocol for assessing the parenting capabilities for those children’s mentally ill or mentally retarded parents are the two focuses of these guidelines. Topics addressed in the discussion of infant mental health principles include infant needs, minimally necessary parenting capabilities for healthy growth and development, and parental needs after removal of an infant. The discussion of the assessment process includes who should do the assessment, minimum conditions, content, and risk. Judges, lawyers, mental health practitioners, and caseworkers will each find the guidelines useful.


The child’s emotional and psychological needs often do not seem to be given weight in decisions on permanency plans, visitation or other parts of the child welfare services process. Dr. Rosenberg helps address this situation by providing examples of children’s emotional and psychological needs, presented in the context of specific placement issues. His examples and explanations are clear and well presented.


The chapters in this part address collaboration between lawyers and mental health professionals (by law professor Donald Duquette), psychological indicators for removal or return home (by Ernest Kinnie and Mark Hardin), mental health consultation in long term planning (by Martin Glasser), and psychological assessment for foster children and families (by child psychiatrist Leon Rosenberg). Despite the age of the book, these chapters remain pertinent and valuable for the lawyer and judge. The book is no longer in print but should be available in social work and legal libraries.

Timely identification and location of parents and extended family is integral to timely permanency planning. The materials below discuss the requirements and steps for searches.


Child Advocates, Inc., a Court Appointed Special Advocates program in Harris County, Texas, runs the Diligent Search Volunteer Programs which provides trained volunteers to conduct searches for extended family members for children in the custody of the child welfare agency. The manual includes the procedure for conducting the search and relevant forms.

Order: Child Advocates, Inc., 2515 W. Main, Suite 300, Houston, Texas 77098, 713-529-1396. Price: contact directly


While the ultimate goal of the child support parent locator is different from that of the child protective services or foster care caseworker looking for a missing parent, they share the goal of locating the parent as quickly and smoothly as possible. This chapter, from a treatise on interstate child support, discusses sources of information for locating absent parents which are
available to IVD personnel. It will be useful to anyone seeking to improve
care giving and parent locating.

**Order:** Xeroxed copies available through ABA Center on Children and the
Law, attn. Annotated Bibliography, 1800 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.
20036, 202-331-2250. **Price:** no charge

The materials in this topic address the interpretation or implementation of
the Public Law 96-272, the Child Welfare and Adoption Assistance Act of
1980 and its amendments, codified at 42 UCS 620 et seq. Those interested in
improving their understanding of or compliance with the law should also
be familiar with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
issuances interpreting the law. Those issuances are found in Policy
Interpretation Questions (PIQs), Policy Issuances (PIs) and Policy
Announcements (PAs). They are available through Lucille McCloney,
Chief, Policy Review and Operations, U.S. Children’s Bureau, P.O. Box
1182, Washington, DC 20013, or call 202-205-8820.

**The Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-272): The
First Ten Years, North American Council on Adoptable Children, 1990.**

The results of ten years of implementing Public Law 96-272 are addressed in
this collection of articles. Issues covered include outcomes of permanency
planning efforts (by professors Richard Barth and Marianne Berry),
implementation by the courts (by Mark Hardin of the ABA Center on Children
and the Law), and federal regulation (by Joe Kroll and Roberta Frank of the
North American Council on Adoptable Children).

**Order:** North American Council on Adoptable Children, 1821 University
Avenue, Suite N-498, St. Paul, Minnesota 55104, 612-644-3036. **Price:** $7

**Annotated Bibliography: Permanency Planning (P.L. 96-272), Christopher G.
Petr, Ph.D., Janet Zollars-White, M.S.W., Janet E. Garlow, J.D., H. Rutherford
Turnbull, III, Ll.M., and Judith A. Roessler, J.D., Beach Center on Families and
Disability, 1990.**

Part One is a limited annotated outline of the Adoption Assistance and Child
Welfare Act of 1990. Attorneys, judges, and social services personnel new to
child welfare will find it a useful introduction to the Act. More experienced
practitioners will find it a useful summary. Part Two is a brief annotated
review of social science literature related to issues raised by the Act and a
more extensive non-annotated bibliography; it is of limited use on legal issues.

**Order:** Beach Center on Families and Disability, University of Kansas, 3111
Haworth Hall, Lawrence, Kansas 66045, 913-864-7600 **Price:** $5, plus $2
postage and handling
The Child Welfare and Adoption Assistance Act of 1980, Public Law 96-272, and related state laws require the agency to make reasonable efforts to keep a child with the family before placing the child in foster care and to make reasonable efforts to reunify the child with the family while the child is in care. The materials below discuss interpretation or implementation of the reasonable efforts requirement.


The guidelines in this concise, very readable, and well-organized book cover the responsibilities of attorneys, juvenile court judges, and agency administrators in implementing reasonable efforts. A checklist and bibliography are included. The guidelines are a useful resource for understanding and implementing reasonable efforts.

**Order:** Send self-addressed mailing label to Office of Communications, Edna McConnell Clark Foundation, 250 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10177-0026, 212-986-7050. **Price:** no charge

**Reasonable Efforts in an Unreasonable World: A Resource for Workers on the Front Line, John Franz, Wisconsin Department of Health and Human Services, 1989.**

Practical direction geared to real life situations is the hallmark of this excellent manual intended to assist caseworkers in implementing reasonable efforts. Agency attorneys will find the sections on reasonable efforts in court equally useful. A reasonable efforts checklist, sample parenting skills index, and bibliography are included. While Wisconsin specific in its law, the concepts are nationally applicable; this is a good model for those developing reasonable efforts manuals.

**Order:** Xeroxed copies available through ABA Center on Children and the Law, attn. Annotated Bibliography, 1800 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, 202-331-2250. **Price:** approximate cost $3.60, plus $2 postage and handling

**Reasonable Efforts To Prevent Foster Placement: A Guide To Implementation, Debra Ratterman, G. Diane Dodson, and Mark Hardin, American Bar Association [produced by the National Legal Resource Center for Child Advocacy and Protection, now the ABA Center on Children and the Law], 2d ed. 1987.**

Although this is the most comprehensive reference work on reasonable efforts requirements, some of it, particularly the appendix, is dated. Topics include the elements of reasonable efforts, judicial determination of reasonable efforts, documentation, and implementation. The appendix includes state reasonable efforts statutes, agency and court forms, and examples of reasonable efforts services. A bibliography is also included.
Termination of parental rights, the legal severing of the parent-child relationship freeing the child to be adopted, is the subject of this topic. Part A is materials generally related to TPR. Part B has general education and training materials; state specific materials are included in Appendix C. Those interested in the this topic should also review “Barriers Identification and Elimination” and “Legal Representation of Agencies, Children, and Parents,” above.

A. In General


Agency attorneys advising their clients on seeking TPR in cases involving handicapped parents will find this article particularly useful. Among the issues discussed are the constitutionality of statutes providing for termination based on parental handicaps and state responsibilities to assist handicapped parents with parenting.


Various organizations have developed model acts regarding termination of parental rights. This publication compares the specific grounds and factors to be considered for termination of parental rights for nine such acts. The acts included are: the 1977 draft “Standards on Abuse and Neglect” prepared by the Institute of Judicial Administration/American Bar Association; the 1978 “Katz Model Act to Free Children for Permanent Placements” developed by Professor Sanford Katz; the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services’ “Model State Adoption Act and Model State Adoption Procedures” developed by a Department Advisory Panel; the 1976 “Model Dissolution of Parent-Child Relationship Act” prepared by Victor Pike, David Slader, and Nina Roberts; the Regional Research Institute for Human Services’ “Guidelines for the Involuntary Termination of Parental Rights”, prepared in 1980 by Mark Hardin; “Suggestions for Some Provisions of a Child Placement Code” from *Before the Best Interests of the Child* (1979) by Joseph Goldstein, Anna Freud, and Albert J. Solnit; the 1976 “Termination of Parental Rights Statute” prepared by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges; the 1980 “Standards for the Administration of Juvenile Justice” prepared by the National Advisory Committee for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency...
Prevention; and the 1968 “Uniform Juvenile Court Act” prepared by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. While these proposals are all dated, they are nonetheless well worth reviewing for those considering or drafting revisions to a state’s TPR provisions.


Caseworkers often complain that attorneys and judges understand neither the benefits to a parent of deciding to terminate parental rights nor how to assess the parent’s ability to provide for the child’s needs. This chapter provides an introduction to both issues.

Order: Professional Resource Press, P.O. Box 15560, Sarasota, Florida 34277-1560, 1-800-443-3364. Price: $34.95, plus $3 postage and handling


The thesis of this article is that, while a child’s need for permanency may justify depriving the parent of the right to regain custody, it does not justify terminating the parent’s visitation rights. The author argues that terminating visitation is both unnecessary to provide a child with a permanent home and damaging to many children. She suggests that termination of parental visitation rights should be ordered only after a judicial finding that the child will otherwise suffer specific harm and that no other alternative will avert the harm.

B. Education and Training

“Preparing a Case for the Termination of Parental Rights: A Sample Case,” Mark Hardin and Jacqueline Dvorak, American Bar Association [written in part at the Regional Research Institute for Human Services, Portland State University], 1993.

To be comfortable and successful in court, child welfare workers need to be able to organize and prepare their termination of parental rights case. They also need to be able to understand their attorney and to communicate effectively with that person. These materials will help. They include a sample case narrative and, based on that case, an explanation of how evidence would be organized and skits illustrating what should happen in meetings between the caseworker and attorney. In the second skit, the caseworker and attorney discuss each area of proof, the strengths and weaknesses of the evidence, and how the case will be presented in court.


These two chapters provide lawyers with a concise introduction to representation of the agency and of the parent in a termination of parental rights proceeding. The chapters are recommended to the experienced attorney and newcomer alike. The book is no longer in print but should be available in social work and legal libraries.


While Minnesota specific in its law, other jurisdictions will find this field guide for social services staff useful in both content and design. Topics include making the decision to seek TPR, the case record, meeting with the agency attorney, and testifying in court. Forms are included.

Order: Minnesota Department of Human Services, attn. Bob De Nardo, 444 Lafayette Road, St. Paul, Minnesota 55155-3831, 612-296-3740. Price: contact Mr. De Nardo
Management Annotated Bibliography

Materials in this topic discuss child welfare theory and practice.


A comprehensive framework for examining state intervention in a child’s life is presented in this classic book. It explores what grounds are reasonable for placing a family under state scrutiny and what can justify overcoming the presumption in law that parents are free to determine what is “best” for their children in accordance with their own beliefs, preferences, and life-styles. The authors focus on the meaning of and reasons for favoring a policy of minimum state intervention.


Drawing on psychoanalytic knowledge and common sense, this landmark book offers a philosophy and practical guidelines for determining the appropriateness of state custody. The authors’ guidelines rest on two convictions: that a child’s need for continuity of care by autonomous parents requires acknowledging that parents should generally be entitled to raise their children as they think best, free of state interference; and that the child’s well being must be the determining factor once justification for state intervention has been established.


The book innovatively addresses the child’s perceptions regarding time and bonding and establishes a theoretical foundation for permanency planning. African Americans have historically suffered inequalities in the delivery of child welfare services. The author examines the necessity for awareness of cultural contexts, particularly in decision-making about maintenance in the child’s home, out-of-home care, family reunification, and mental health referrals. Additionally, the author discusses the implications of cultural awareness for service delivery, administration, and policy-making in the child welfare system.


Permanency planning, as defined by the authors, is the systematic process of taking prompt, decisive, goal-directed action to maintain children in their own homes or to place them permanently with other families. This textbook covers
the philosophy and practice of permanency planning, including the development of permanency planning, the role of social workers, the necessity of cooperation among administrative forces, and actual practice with parents and children. Illustrations and resources are given to aid case decision-making.


In a paper originally submitted to the United States House Ways and Means Committee and the Department of Health and Human Services Administration for Children and Families, the authors summarize their observations regarding the nature of reforms in child welfare, issues in evaluation, and existing evaluation results. They propose that federal initiatives be used to encourage the shift in child welfare reform efforts from the specific goal of family preservation toward the broader goal of permanence. The authors stress the importance of utilizing existing evaluation results in the design and elevation of state demonstration programs.

Order: The Chapin Hall Center for Children at the University of Chicago, 1155 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637, 312-753-5900. Price: $1.50

Materials in this topic include evaluation procedures and outcomes. Evaluation is defined as the assessment and monitoring of client outcomes, productivity, resource acquisition, efficiency, and staff morale.


Are permanent homes really permanent? The authors report on a study of the aftercare experiences and functioning of children who left the foster care system for settings that were considered stable or permanent. Issues addressed include which children leave foster care and where they go, whether children remain in their permanent homes, the services children and their families need and use, the relationship of services to stressful life events, the characteristics, histories, and situations of those children whose care disrupted, and how a caseworker’s permanency planning efforts affect outcome. The study was conducted between 1979 and 1981, with a sample of 187 children under the age of 14 who were discharged to a permanent home from temporary foster care after a stay of at least 30 days, and is a useful basis for comparison.


This monograph is designed to guide persons interested in examining and addressing problematic and unwanted policy, program and practice outcomes through replicating or adapting the Professional Review Action Group
(PRAG) Model. Case reviews, periodic reporting of review findings, corrective action recommendations, and documentation of corrective action taken are all elements of the Model. The work also describes the three-year demonstration of the model in reviewing 62 cases of placement re-entry following an unsuccessful family reunification in an eight county area in Indiana.


A resource for designing useful information for management purposes from data already collected in some form on most data systems, this book provides a detailed listing of management indicators to measure outcomes as well as formulae for deriving them. Indicators cover all child welfare programs, from preventive services to adoption, including permanency planning. Sample charts and tables show how to display information effectively.


Permanency planning outcomes of child welfare services (e.g., reunification with the child’s family, adoption, guardianship, and long-term foster care) are the focus of this article. Indicators of placement outcome that are compared include abuse, placement stability, developmental outcomes, and children’s satisfaction with the care. The adoption of older children appears to be a very favorable form of care, and guardianship is little understood. Since recent legislative changes, long-term foster care has fewer drawbacks but does not adequately address the needs of children who “age out” of foster care. Reforms are suggested for improving services to dependent children.


Responding to the requirements of the State’s Permanency Planning Grants to Counties Act, this thorough evaluation presents research findings and ongoing compliance reporting. The Act’s purpose is to promote services to families in order to prevent out of home placement. The report contains an examination of the use of permanency planning grants by local service agencies in Minnesota, the implementation of permanency planning by local agencies, and outcomes for children who received services from local agencies under permanency planning. This report is organized into four major categories: county activities to implement permanency planning for children; fiscal considerations; individual case activities and outcomes for children; and conclusions and recommendations.
Order: Rose Regenauer, Minnesota Department of Human Services, Social Services, 444 Lafayette Road, St. Paul, Minnesota 55155-3839, 612-296-6117.
Price: no charge


Ten years of data form the basis of this report. It presents the findings of an analysis of longitudinal child-tracking and financial data for a sample of children in Illinois’ foster care system between 1976 and 1986. The purpose of the analysis was to begin to assess the consequences of the Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980 by looking at lengths of placement and rates of reunification and reentry in a single large state. The analysis offers insights into the ways the Act affects children’s chances of permanency.

Order: The Chapin Hall Center for Children at the University of Chicago, 1155 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637, 312-753-5900. Price: $4.50


This bibliography of program evaluation and quality assurance references lists articles and books from 1973-1991. Almost two hundred sources are listed alphabetically by author. Annotations are not provided.


Materials in this topic discuss information systems. They focus on information which increases program performance, improves client outcomes, assists people in understanding their jobs, analyzes income and expenses, and monitors the budget.


This article discusses the application of electronic telecommunications as a tool for information sharing, planning, and networking in nonprofit human service programs.


This bibliography of computer management and information references lists articles and books from 1973-1991. Over one hundred publications are listed alphabetically by author. Annotations are not provided.

Materials in this topic address leadership by managers. Leadership is the ability to clearly lay out a job to be done and the expectations of how it should be done, including vision, program design, managing people, managing information, modeling, bringing meaning to everyday events, and developing and interpreting policy and vision to the field. Although these materials are not directly related to permanency planning, they are included because they are excellent resources, applicable to improving public agency management.


Middle managers in human services are often seen as caught between conflicting demands and expectations. Based on a study of effective middle managers, the author found that a key factor in their effectiveness is the ability to engage and master the “paradox of diversity” — the ability to bridge different constituent perspectives. The author insightfully explores the middle management role and mastery implications for practice, selection, training and research. Included in the text are discussions of the three components of mastery: tolerance of ambiguity, multiple loyalties, and cross-system translation.


An innovative management book, the text defines the “learning organization” and identifies the specific practices, skills, and disciplines that can build learning organizations. The author, Director of Systems Thinking and Organizational Learning at MIT, contends that learning organizations are organizations where “people continually expand their capacity to create the results they truly desire, where new and expansive patterns of thinking are nurtured, where collective aspirations are set free, and where people are continually learning how to learn together.” The author identifies the main organizational learning disabilities and postulates five antidotes to promote experimentation and advancement: systems thinking, personal mastery, mental models, building shared vision, and team learning.


Participative management styles is the focus of this book which is intended for anyone interested in implementing such an approach. The author discusses the advantages and disadvantages of participation management and presents research findings on its organizational effectiveness. He examines the most popular participative management approaches: the use of attitude surveys, gain sharing, and issues in converting to a participatively managed organization.

Intended for managers interested in organizational design, this book focuses on structural dimensions: how the organization’s hierarchy is set up and tasks are assigned, how people are evaluated and rewarded, what the prevailing culture and assumptions of management are, how rewards and punishments are made, and what the main power relations and communication networks are. Specific topics discussed are why professionalism is important, how professionals differ from conventional workers, the relationship and potential conflicts between professionals and managers, control and the use of management tools to exercise control, how to choose a governance structure that will enhance professional effectiveness, how to manage incentives, issues in risk taking and professional responsibility, external controls, and the future of bureaucracy and of profession-oriented organizations.


Based on the premise that client centered management produces more effective services, the authors provide detailed guidance and an array of proposals to make management more productive. The authors present a comprehensive model for agency management that stresses the relationship between what managers do and the human services objectives of the organization. The book offers analytical procedures for developing human services programs and methods for managing information, people, and resources.

Materials in this topic discuss permanency planning theory and practice.


To make effective permanency judgments about families, caseworkers need to assess the nature and degree of ambivalence families feel about parenting. The study of forty cases of unsuccessful family reunification disclosed that indicators of parental ambivalence, as well as the reinforcement of ambivalence by agency policy, working conditions, and insufficient resources, contributed to placement reentry. The article describes “the evaluative model used in examining unsuccessful family reunification; findings regarding ambivalence and its effect on placement reentry; and the implications of these findings for individual case assessment and for permanency planning services generally.”

Order: Reprints, Peg Hess, Associate Professor, Columbia University School of Social Work, 622 W. 113th Street, New York, New York 10025, 212-854-2823.
Price: no charge

Barriers related to the termination of parental rights process are identified and explained in this report. Based on a review of state laws, descriptions by professionals, and reports of emerging practices, the study also makes recommendations for state and federal efforts aimed at the administrative, legal, and judicial systems. A bibliography is included. An excellent summary of a national problem, this report is recommended to anyone studying or recommending changes to a state’s termination of parental rights process.

**Order:** Public Affairs, Office of the Inspector General, 202-619-1142. **Price:** no charge


Based upon a longitudinal investigation of children in foster care, the authors address whether children deteriorate to an extent proportional to the length of time they spend in foster care. They examine the association between qualities of child care personnel, foster families and institutional child care as well as analyze the contribution of social services provided by agencies. Topics discussed in detail include: the foster care phenomenon, criteria for selection of study subjects and their characteristics, procedures for the study of foster children, parental visiting of children in foster care, discharge and other status outcomes, circumstances at time of discharge, mental abilities, academic performance, clinical assessment, and child behavior characteristics.


A successful permanency planning project that emphasized interagency cooperation is described in this article. Hypothesized and proved in the study, which took place in Connecticut, was that the ability of voluntary agencies to devote more time to a case in seeking permanent care for a child would result in the child being moved to a permanent home more efficiently than if the case remained the responsibility of the state agency alone.

**Overcoming Barriers to Planning for Children in Foster Care**, Arthur Emlen, Janet Lahti, Glen Downs, Alec McKay, and Susan Downs, Regional Research Institute for Human Services, Portland State University, 1977.

This classic permanency planning resource provides an evaluation of a three-year demonstration project, “Freeing Children for Permanent Placement,” an effort to reduce the number of children in foster care through improved permanency planning. Included in the report is a description of how the project overcame the barriers to planning for these children. The report discusses the clients, amount of effort made, personnel involved, social work and legal components, processes, cost savings, and the problems and successes encountered.

**Order:** Denise Schmidt, Regional Research Institute for Human Services, Portland State University, P.O. Box 751, Portland, Oregon 97207, 503-725-4040. **Price:** $1, check made out to Portland State University
**Permanent Planning Basics, Oregon Children’s Services Division, 1988.**

A practical tool, this publication consists of a useful collection of permanency planning materials on philosophy, casework principles, and policies, as well as sample documents for permanent planning workers in Oregon. Although state-specific in law and policy, it offers a compendium of useful planning materials and extensive information on compliance with the Indian Child Welfare Act.

**Order:** Karen Pierson, Manager of Adoption and Permanency Planning Unit, Children’s Services Division, 500 Summer Street, N.E., 2nd floor, Salem, Oregon 97310, 503-378-5093. **Price:** no charge

**Permanency Planning in Vermont’s Division of Social Services: A Guide for Staff, Vermont Division of Social Services, 1988.**

This brief introductory guide to permanency planning clearly and succinctly presents an historical perspective on permanency planning nationwide, a brief history of permanency planning in Vermont, and general guidelines for practice.

**Order:** Cathy Jackson, Vermont Division of Social Services, 103 South Main Street, Waterbury, Vermont 05676-2401, 802-241-2131. **Price:** no charge


This bibliography of permanency planning references lists articles and books from 1973-1991. Over fifty sources are listed alphabetically by author. Sources address both permanency planning policy research and practice.

**Order:** Child Welfare League of America, 440 First Street, N.W., Suite 310, Washington, D.C. 20001-2085, 202-638-2952. **Price:** $6.50

Materials in this topic concern the program delivery system — client-centered services which are coordinated with one another and with other social service and community resources.

**Permanent Planning for Children in Foster Care: A Handbook for Social Workers, Victor Pike, Susan Downs, Arthur Emlen, Glen Downs, and Denise Case, Portland State University, Regional Research Institute for Human Services, 1977.**

This cornerstone reference is designed to provide caseworkers with both a conceptual framework and practical methodology to secure permanent placements for children in foster care. Included are a decision tree (a flow chart showing at a glance all decision points in the process of moving a child from foster care to a permanent living arrangement), step-by-step procedures for achieving a chosen plan, case examples drawn from records of experienced caseworkers, supervisors’ and caseworkers’ remarks, and a bibliography.

**Order:** Denise Schmidt, Regional Research Institute for Human Services, P.O. Box 751, Portland, Oregon 97207, 503-725-4040. **Price:** $7, check made out to Portland State University

Although this is the most comprehensive reference work on reasonable efforts requirements, some of it, particularly the appendix, is dated. Topics include the elements of reasonable efforts, judicial determination of reasonable efforts, documentation, and implementation. The appendix includes state reasonable efforts statutes, agency and court forms, and examples of reasonable efforts services. A bibliography is also included.


Intended to help social workers and legal practitioners understand each others roles, this manual enables them to work more closely together to benefit the needs of the child. It provides explanations of pertinent basic legal principles, an outline of social work beliefs, discussion of different approaches of the two professions, and recognition of the expertise each profession brings to case planning. Included are sample court orders, contracts, and written agreements to help in case planning.

Order: Lutheran Social Services, 6920 220th Street, S.W., Mountlake Terrace, Washington 98043, 206-672-6009. Price: $10

Program design is the ability to analyze social problems, determine who is the direct beneficiary of the program, determine the social work theory of helping, specify the service providers, identify key persons required to produce client benefits, specify the helping environment, and describe actual helping behaviors. Materials in this topic include adoption, family preservation, foster care, reunification, risk assessment, and termination of parental rights.

A. Adoption

Adoption and the Sexually Abused Child, Joan McNamara and Bernard H. McNamara, University of Southern Maine, 1990.

Problems associated with adopting sexually abused children and the need for adoptive parents to work with adoption workers and therapists are explored extensively in this book. The Family Resources Adoption Program, which developed a curriculum of resources to train and support adoptive families of sexually abused children, is described. Other chapters include information on
sexual behavior in children, working with sexually abused siblings in adoptive placement, adoption of sexually abused children of addictive parents, helping adoptive children cope with flashbacks, and the impact of adoptive families. The appendix includes bibliographies and lists of organizations and support groups.


Why is it that some foster parents adopt and others do not? The authors explore the differences between the two sets of families in terms of family characteristics, child characteristics, family-child interaction, and child welfare agency services. This report is the culmination of a two-year study, and presents the perspectives of both sets of families and their caseworkers.


*Growing Up Alone — Children Waiting for Families, Governor’s Task Force to Study Adoption Procedures in Maryland, 1987.*

Although this report is state specific, presenting a statistical summary of agency adoption in Maryland, it also includes recommendations for overcoming barriers to effective adoption services. Recommendations address legal barriers, family recruitment for special needs children, the Maryland Adoption Resource Exchange (MARE), purchase of services, transracial adoptions, and post-placement/post-legalization services.

Order: State of Maryland, Department of Human Resources, 311 W. Saratoga Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21201, 410-333-0235. Price: no charge

*Overcoming Barriers to Adoption Among Children in Substitute Care, Steven L. McMurtry, Arizona State University, School of Social Work, 1989.*

Arizona implemented several innovations designed specifically to improve the process of making children in foster care available for adoptive placement. This report presents results from a study of their effectiveness. The innovations included the revision of statutes governing termination of parental rights, the restructuring of the State Attorney General’s office, and the creation of “severance specialists” to assist workers with case preparation for termination hearings. The policy and practice implications suggested by the study findings are that easing legal restrictions and paperwork, though helpful, is insufficient to bring about reductions in the rate at which children are freed and placed for adoption, and that policy not accompanied by additional resources may overwhelm rather than improve existing services.

Order: Steven L. McMurtry, Arizona State University, School of Social Work, Tempe, Arizona 85287-1802, 602-965-1586. Price: no charge

This bibliography of adoption references lists articles and books from 1974-1991. Topics include recruitment, homefinding, policy, practice, reunion, trends, and single parenting as well as a wide range of other topics.


When should foster parents become adoptive parents? This article discusses foster care with potential for adoption, describes eight categories identified as appropriate for foster care/adoption planning, and indicates areas of cooperation between social work and legal personnel. The rights of biological parents, the importance of trust among parties, and the misuses and pitfalls of foster care/adoption are explored.

B. Family Preservation

A Place to Call Home, The Need for Family Preservation Services, Cheri Wyron Levin, Susan Paula Leviton, and Margaret E. Rawle, University of Maryland School of Law, 1991.

A product of a conference “A Place to Call Home,” this monograph reports on efforts to preserve Maryland’s families and the need for updated family preservation services. The text presents statistical information on the status of families in Maryland, examines two cases, and offers recommendations for designing a system that works.

Order: Susan Leviton, University of Maryland School of Law, 500 W. Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21201, 410-706-3840. Price: no charge


Focusing on the larger social systems in which families are embedded and on providing guidelines for conceptualizing and responding to the patterns that develop between public agencies and families, this book confronts a myth that pervades the socio-cultural context in North America: the nuclear family is an independent sanctuary which requires no help or support. An examination of the crucial issues of labeling, stigma and secrets, and families’ relationships with larger systems are also explored.


This book is intended to give guidance to initial family preservation service planning. It provides an overview of how and why such services work,
identifies decision points in program development, and addresses the advantages, disadvantages, and considerations for various choices in program design.


In a provocative discussion, the author evaluates family preservation services including the underlying assumptions used in drafting policy, data on foster care and in-home services, and the effects of this policy on children. He addresses whether or not family preservation has become an end in itself, rather than a means to ensure the safety of children. The author contends that the goal of intervention must be the child’s well-being, and family preservation is appropriate only when it serves to protect and promote this goal.


Has family preservation worked in Pennsylvania? This report evaluates the services developed under Pennsylvania’s Family Preservation Services (FPS) program which began in 1989. The goal of FPS is to keep families together, thereby preventing foster care placement of abused, neglected, or troubled children. This is accomplished by providing intensive family-based counseling and coordination of such family supports as housing, transportation, and child care. The evaluation includes a summary of program outcomes and fiscal expenditures.

Order: Chrysandra Gantt, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Department of Public Welfare, Office of Children, Youth and Families, P.O. Box 2675, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17105-2675, 717-787-7756. Price: no charge


Guidelines for defining, providing, and enforcing reasonable efforts are presented in this well-organized book. It covers the roles and responsibilities of attorneys, juvenile court judges, and agency administrators in implementing the reasonable efforts requirement. A reasonable efforts checklist and bibliography are also included.


Barriers to the creation of public and private agency family preservation programs are extensively explored in this article. Topics include issues associated with providing intensive home-based family preservation services through public and private child welfare agency auspices, specifically: program implementation, funding, service effectiveness, program efficiency, organizational politics, and ways to assess the strengths and limitations of each.


The authors critique the intractability of poverty. They present examples of successful local and community interventions in the areas of education, health, social, and family support services that are grounded on theoretical assumptions about ways to improve the lives of high-risk children.

C. Foster Care


A review of 69 counties in Wisconsin forms the basis of this article which examines whether local administrative systems are complying with Public Law 96-272 and whether they implement the legislation’s general philosophy of permanency planning in the administrative system. Data from mail and telephone surveys with child welfare supervisors in each of 69 Wisconsin counties and from State records reveal that most Wisconsin counties have made significant administrative changes, some of which have successfully reduced the time children spend in substitute care and the proportion of children in long-term care.


A model permanency planning project, which combines methods well-known to result in improved permanency planning with some lesser known and some untried methods, is profiled. Those children believed to be most at risk for foster care drift were selected and demographic and outcome data were
collected. The results support the thesis that, for this sample, the program would result in timely case resolution and early permanence for abused and neglected children in care. The article covers research in permanency planning, project components, intake criteria, referrals, age and race, case completions, parents of the children, parents' relinquishment, length of care, prior placements, and abuse history of the children.

**Foster Care and Families: Conflicting Values and Policies, Ruth Hubbell McKay, Temple University Press, 1981.**

Families are the focus of this book. It presents an in-depth review of foster care policies as they pertain to marital stability, families' participation in decisions that affect them, caring for family members, and sensitivity to traditions, values, and practices of families from varied racial, ethnic, and religious backgrounds. The book utilizes case studies that are comprehensive and test the value of evolving frameworks for family impact analysis.

**Quality Care for Tough Kids: Studies of the Maintenance of Subsidized Foster Placements in the Casey Family Program, James A. Walsh and Roberta A. Walsh, Child Welfare League of America, 1990.**

The authors describe three studies of the maintenance of subsidized foster care in the Casey Family Program. The main thrust of the research was to discover factors that were associated with stable foster placements. The study built statistical models of placement based upon characteristics of the foster child, the biological family and the foster family. The two main sources of information were archival material on the child and his or her biological family and caseworker ratings of various aspects of the child and his or her foster family. The predictors of various aspects of placement outcomes formed a stable set that emphasized specific aspects of the child’s history, maladaptive behaviors, and foster family and home characteristics.

**Order:** Child Welfare League of America, 440 First Street, N.W., Suite 310, Washington, D.C. 20001-2085, 202-638-2952. **Price:** $29.95

**“The Rich and Exacting Role of the Social Worker in Family Foster Care,” Jake Terpstra, M.S.W., Child and Adolescent Social Work, Vol. 4, Nos. 3 & 4, Fall-Winter, 1987.**

This thoughtfully written article explores the central role of the caseworker in the quest for permanence and the worker’s role in coordinating and managing the many facets of foster care. The author briefly examines the caseworker’s tasks in establishing a direction and working with birth parents, the child, and the foster parents to accomplish the permanence goal.


D. Reunification


This concise manual outlines division policy and procedure on reunification of committed children with their parents in the State of Vermont. It specifies family assessment criteria and provides a procedure list for caseworkers and supervisors to follow for reunification. There is also a useful worksheet which asks questions about the child and parents to assist in the reunification process.

**Order:** Vermont Division of Social Services, 103 South Main Street, Waterbury, Vermont 05671-2401, 802-241-2220. **Price:** no charge


A service evaluation and corrective action model for reviewing cases of disrupted family reunification is profiled. The Professional Review Action Group model (PRAG) was piloted during a three-year period in an eight-county area in Indiana. The PRAG model provides for case reviews, periodic reporting of review findings, corrective action recommendations, and documentation. Included in the text are required case activities for ensuring family reunification, a description of the case study method for reviewing cases, and the identification of problems that were found to contribute to placement reentry.

**Order:** Peg Hess, Associate Professor, Columbia University School of Social Work, 622 W. 113th Street, New York, New York 10025, 212-854-2823. **Price:** no charge


Reasons for the involvement of family members in residential care and treatment are explored and supported by the author. The text provides some practical methods of supporting parental involvement. Four methods are briefly examined: parent support groups, parent education, parents as co-participants in the life space, and conjoint family treatment.

**Order:** National Child Welfare Resource Center for Management and Administration — Publications, University of Southern Maine, 96 Falmouth Street, Portland, Maine 04103, 1-800-HELP KID. **Price:** $3

*Foster Care Reform, Roland Kulla, The Chapin Hall Center for Children at the University of Chicago, 1988.*

Adopting the premise that promoting family reunification should be the primary function of foster care, the author views family-focused and treatment
foster care as two types of foster care with special potential for aiding troubled
children and families. The paper reviews several existing programs, examines
key elements of an improved foster care system, and discusses the challenges
of foster care reform.

Order: The Chapin Hall Center for Children at the University of Chicago, 1155
East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637, 312-753-5900. Price: $3.75

“Placement Considerations for Children of Both African American and
LXXII, No. 2, pp. 113-125, 1993.

The authors express concern about how the child welfare system identifies and
addresses the unique needs of children of mixed African American and
Caucasian parentage, in regards to the assessment of the parents’ feelings
about their child’s racial identity and of the related service needs, and the
selection of the placement.

Order: Gail Folaron, Ph.D., A.C.S.W., Indiana University, School of Social
Work, Social Work Building 4135, 902 West New York Street, Indianapolis,
Indiana 46202-5156, 317-274-6792. Price: no charge

Reconnecting Families: Family Reunification for Social Workers, Anthony N.

Reconnecting families through reunification is the subject of this training for
social workers. Perspectives on family reunification, the agency context for
competent practice, competencies for social workers, and bibliographies are
included.

Order: Boston College c/o Anthony N. Maluccio, Graduate School of Social
Work, Boston College, McGuinn Hall, Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts 02167,
203-782-2411. Price: $10

“The Reunification Process in Substitute Care,” Robert M. Goerge, Social

A child’s movement through foster care and back to the home is the subject of
this article which examines how the probability of reunification changes with
duration in care. Data were obtained on a sample of nearly 1,200 of the 50,000
children who entered the care of the Illinois Department of Children and
Family Services between July 1, 1976 and May 31, 1984. Using event-history
models, results show: there is a decreasing probability of reunification in the
first three transitions to the home of the parent as duration in placement
increases; there is a great decline in the probability of reunification after the
first few weeks in placement; the greatest decrease in the probability of
reunification occurs for abused and neglected children; and the home of the
relative as a type of placement is the most stable placement.

Order: The Chapin Hall Center for Children at the University of Chicago, 1155
East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637, 312-753-5900. Price: $2
E. Risk Assessment


A risk-assessment matrix designed to improve permanency planning practice through early identification of foster children who have poor prospects for reunification with their families, is profiled. The matrix lists conditions commonly encountered in parents of children placed in foster care. The instrument assesses behaviors rather than psychiatric diagnoses. The matrix has two categories: the first describes five conditions so serious that any one of them will make family reunification a very low probability and the second describes 16 conditions that are less extreme but are still strong contra indicators for family reunification. The more factors present, the more guarded the prognosis. The article also provides a brief description of previous experiences with the matrix and its accuracy rate.


The philosophy and approach adopted by the Pennsylvania Risk Assessment Task Force to implement a formalized risk assessment process throughout the county-administered, state supervised child welfare system is outlined. The report discusses the philosophy, goal, and purpose of the risk assessment process and offers a multi-model approach.

Order: Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare, Office of Children, Youth and Families, P.O. Box 2675, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17105-2675, 717-787-5025. Price: no charge

F. Termination of Parental Rights

*Legal Assistance Program: Freeing Children for Adoption,* Oregon Children’s Services Division, Permanency Services Section, 1990.

This state specific manual describes Oregon’s integrated system of social and legal services to free children for adoption. The text clearly outlines the roles and responsibilities of the parties and the relevant law and policy.

Order: Oregon Children’s Services Division, 198 Commercial Street, S.E., Salem, Oregon 97310, 503-378-5093. Price: no charge

*Permanency Planning in Foster Care with the Ambivalent Parent,* Arlene D. Jackson and Michael J. Dunne, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, April, 1981.

A parent’s refusal to consent to adoption even when it is clearly in the child’s best interest, is the focus of this early monograph. It suggests helpful ways in which the caseworker can facilitate parental consent in a restorative manner, enabling the parent to be an active participant in an appropriate separation and acquire a sense of self-worth and dignity.

The procedures involved in the termination of parental rights and the statutory duties of state child welfare agencies are explained in this legislative report. Grounds for termination are discussed and safeguards for the parental rights are succinctly summarized. Issues considered in determining the best interests of the child are also examined.

Order: National Conference of State Legislatures, Book Order Department, 1560 Broadway, Suite 700, Denver, Colorado 80202, 303-830-2200. Price: $5, plus $3 postage and handling


The author’s thesis is that, while the child’s need for permanence may justify depriving the parent of the right to regain custody, it does not justify terminating parental rights to visitation. The author argues that termination of such rights is both unnecessary to provide children with permanent homes and damaging for many children. She suggests that the termination of parental visitation rights should be ordered only after a judicial finding that the child will otherwise suffer specific harm and that any alternative short of termination will not avert any harm.

Materials in this topic focus on program services as a continuum of client-centered services which maintain the integrity of the family while protecting the child from abuse or neglect.

Helping Children When They Must Move: Putting the Pieces Together, Vera Fahlberg, M.D., Michigan Department of Social Services, 1980.

Intended for use by those who help children when they move in or out of the foster care system, the book is based on the assumption that the bonds a child develops toward caretakers during the early years are critical to the child’s development. The text suggests ways to reduce the damage done to children by the foster care system, recommends services to employ to avoid moving children into care, and describes techniques that will minimize the trauma of those moves that are necessary. This book is one of a series. Other titles include Attachment and Separation, which provides the foundation for much of the guidance offered in this book, Child Development, and The Child in Placement: Common Behavior Problems.


Intended primarily for use by direct-service personnel, this book is a collection of articles reflecting different perspectives on, and approaches to, parents involved with the foster care system. Included topics are early professional perspectives, ecological perspectives, socio-cultural perspectives, legal issues, the importance of parents to the placed child, the impact of placement on parents, and perspectives on programs and methods.


Is psychotherapy effective? The broad definition of psychotherapy encompasses not only professionally conducted therapies, but also encounter and support groups. The author explores the growth, practice, and results of psychotherapy by critically examining therapies and the assumptions on which they are based, as well as their ability to change human behavior. The author concludes that while psychotherapy has limited potential to change people, it may still be valued for its ability to support and comfort.


A training manual for social work professionals to prepare adoptive families to successfully parent sexually abused children. The approach addresses restructuring of inappropriate sexual behavior and sibling sexual behavior.


Materials in this topic are training materials for agency trainers, as well as for foster care and adoptive parents.


This comprehensive training package for caseworkers focuses on freeing special needs children for adoption. Among the topics addressed are preparing the children and adoptive parents, making good placements, recruitment of adoptive parents, and post-placement services.

Order: Shirley Sklar, Child Welfare Institute, 1365 Peachtree Street, N.E., Suite 700, Atlanta, Georgia 30309, 404-876-1934. Price: $75

Through this training curriculum caseworkers are helped to decrease the number of children remaining in temporary care by preserving and strengthening birth families. It incorporates an experiential approach, encompasses 165 hours of training, and is primarily intended for child welfare workers and supervisors. Topics covered include family assessment, developing a service plan, assessing progress, serving families, special needs services, permanency planning, substitute care, facility placement, services to children in care, reuniting families, constitutional and statutory framework, courts, and multicultural societies. The modules are broken into six parts: introduction, advance organizer, background information, training sessions, supplemental training, and a bibliography.


A 14-day program, this core curriculum guides in-service training for caseworkers who provide child protective, family-based and child placement services. Organized into four integrated modules, the curriculum covers 52 competency areas that represent the core of child welfare practice. The self-standing modules review and reinforce values and job-related skills. The modules include child protective services, casework process and case planning, the effects of abuse and neglect on child development, and separation and the placement process.


Foster and Adoptive Care Training System: Training for Trainers, Lois W. Abramczyk, M.S.S.W., Ed.D., Kathy Barbell, M.S.W., and Caroline Furry, M.S.W., Virginia Department of Social Services and University of South Carolina College of Social Work Center for Child and Family Studies, 1989.

Specific to Virginia, this training manual is intended for use by agency trainers or experienced foster and adoptive parents with groups of prospective foster or adoptive parents. The purpose of this training is to provide the instructor with an opportunity to assess prospective foster or adoptive parents’ capacity and potential for foster or adoptive parenting. In addition, the training provides prospective parents with the knowledge and skills needed to be effective foster or adoptive parents.

Order: Carol Niederhauser, University of South Carolina, College of Social Work, Center for Child and Family Studies, Columbia, South Carolina 29208, 803-777-9408. Price: $50

This is a series of three interactive, self-instructional workbooks for foster parents and adoptive parents that provide information about helping children in their care. The workbooks can be used individually by parents or in collaboration with a social worker. The workbooks are Helping Children and Youths Manage Separation and Loss, Helping Children and Youths Develop Positive Attachments, and Helping Children, Youths, and Families Manage the Impact of Placement.


Permanent Planning in Foster Care: Resources for Training, Susan Downs and Catherine Taylor, Regional Research Institute for Human Services, Public Services Administration, United States Department of Health and Human Services, 1978.

Curricular materials and resources for training students and caseworkers on permanent planning for children in foster care are provided. Materials are arranged in modules and units. The first unit, dealing with direct services to parents of foster children, contains seven modules. Module 1.0 presents, in narrative form, an example of permanent planning casework and module 1.1 offers an overview of permanent planning. Module 1.2 on decision making and module 1.3 on the role of the permanent planning worker are applicable at many points in casework. Modules 1.4 (assessment and treatment program design), 1.5 (service agreements in permanent planning casework), and 1.6 (documentation and evaluation) are more specific to the casework tasks involved in working with parents of children in foster care toward returning the child home. The second unit, on legal skills, contains seven modules. This unit is designed to help caseworkers learn about their state’s handling of termination of parental rights, how to read and understand legal writing, and to relate their knowledge of casework to legal constraints. Topics of the modules are: (2.0) the Hoover family, a termination of parental rights case, (2.1) the juvenile courts and termination of parental rights, (2.2) termination of parental rights statutes, (2.3) case law, (2.4) preparing evidence for termination of parental rights proceedings, (2.5) the social worker on the witness stand, and (2.6) a glossary of legal terms.

Order: Denise Schmidt, Regional Research Institute, Portland State University, P.O. Box 751, Portland, Oregon 97207, 503-725-4040. Price: $6, check made out to Portland State University


Intended for public and private agencies that provide special needs adoption services and foster care placement, the book describes optimum agency administrative structures and philosophy that facilitate expanded innovative services. It includes a rationale for training permanency planning foster parents, explanation of necessary elements, step by step training guidelines, and participant handouts.
Order: Lutheran Social Services, 6920 220th Street, S.W., Mountlake Terrace, Washington 98043, 206-672-6009. Price: $10


Intended for use by instructors training volunteer board members and agency staff of the South Carolina Foster Care Review Board System, this state specific training increases participants’ knowledge of their responsibilities and enhances the skills necessary for effectively carrying out those responsibilities. Order: Carol Niederhauser, University of South Carolina, College of Social Work, Center for Child and Family Studies, Columbia, South Carolina 29208, 803-777-9408. Price: $300
APPENDIX A

Basic Library for Child Welfare Agency Attorneys

The basic library for child welfare agency attorneys should include both materials which provide the conceptual framework for child welfare law and materials which provide direction on major legal issues. The materials below are described on the pages indicated. These materials should be supplemented with a jurisdiction specific hornbook on evidence and a practice manual which addresses topics including the agency/caseworker/attorney relationship, state statutes, rules and policies and their interpretation and application, and which provides sample pleadings.


The Legal Framework for Ending Foster Care Drift: A Guide to Evaluating and Improving State Laws, Regulations and Court Rules, Diane Dodson, American Bar Association [produced
by the National Legal Resource Center for Child Advocacy and Protection, now the ABA Center on Children and the Law], 1983.


APPENDIX B

Basic Library for Child Welfare Agency Administrators

The basic library is designed to provide child welfare agency administrators and caseworkers with both a conceptual framework and a practical methodology to secure permanent placements for children.

*Adoption and the Sexually Abused Child,* Joan McNamara and Bernard H. McNamara, University of Southern Maine, 1990.


APPENDIX C

Legal Manuals and Training Materials

Examples of site specific manuals and training materials for attorneys representing child welfare agencies, children, or parents are listed below. Information on obtaining copies of the materials is also provided.

District of Columbia


Discusses only legal process. Extensive forms and model pleadings.

_Order:_ District of Columbia Bar Association, 1707 L Street, N.W., 6th floor, Washington, D.C. 20036-4203, 202-331-3883 x286; (after July 1, 1993) 1250 H Street, N.W., 6th floor, Washington, D.C., 20005. _Price:_ no charge


 Particularly valuable for its discussions of “what the government must prove” in cases including those of physical or sexual abuse, excessive corporal punishment, abandonment, parental incarceration or incapacity, or an abused sibling.


Hawaii


Clear and extensive. Good discussion of social work and mental health issues. Forms and sample pleadings included.

_Order:_ Mr. Leslie Fong, 210 Ward Avenue, Suite 328, Honolulu, Hawaii 96814, 808-537-1868. _Price:_ $75

Indiana


Very comprehensive. Sample pleadings included. Updated through October, 1991; further updates are expected.

_Order:_ Indiana Advocates for Children, 9135 N. Meridian Street, Suite A-9, Indianapolis, Indiana 46260, 317-844-7769. _Price:_ $125, plus $4 shipping and handling; updates $50
Kansas


Includes forms, checklists, sample pleadings and flow charts. Each topic begins with a checklist of the attorney’s responsibilities, followed by a brief write up and appendices. Appendices address child development and its relationship to interviewing a child victim and interviewing a handicapped or abused child; they also include an evidence chart, reasonable efforts checklist, flow charts on legal and administrative process, and court forms.

**Order:** Xeroxed copies available through ABA Center on Children and the Law, attn. Annotated Bibliography, 1800 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, 202-331-2250. **Price:** approximate cost $7, plus $3.95 postage and handling

Louisiana

*A Manual for Representing Children in Need of Care,* Bradley N. Gater, J.D., and Holly Ackerman, M.S.W., Tulane School of Law, 1980.

Particularly useful discussions of medical and social science issues. Forms, sample pleadings, bibliography and glossary included.

**Order:** Xeroxed copies available through ABA Center on Children and the Law, attn. Annotated Bibliography, 1800 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, 202-331-2250. **Price:** approximate cost $22, plus $3.95 postage and handling

Massachusetts


Discusses both pretrial and trial issues. Extensive sample pleadings included.

**Order:** Massachusetts Continuing Legal Education, Inc., 20 West Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02111, 800-632-8077 or 617-482-2205. **Price:** $50

Michigan


Good example of handbook on state law.

**Order:** Michigan Department of Social Services, Preventive and Protective Services Unit, Grand Tower, Suite 510, P.O. Box 30036, Lansing, Michigan 48909, 517-373-3572. **Price:** $10
North Carolina


In-depth discussion of legal issues. Bibliography included. Intended both for attorneys who act as guardians ad litem in juvenile proceedings and for judges in those proceedings. No forms, checklists, or sample pleadings.

**Order:** Administrative Office of the Courts, Guardian Ad Litem Program, Box 2448, Raleigh, North Carolina 27602, 919-733-7107. **Price:** contact directly
APPENDIX D

Legal Periodicals

Legal periodicals regarding child welfare law are discussed below. Subscription information is included.


The Reporter emphasizes child maltreatment, adoption, termination of parental rights, civil rights, juvenile justice, school law, day care, and tort actions involving children and families. Each month it abstracts around 25 cases and cites another 25. Other features include legislative developments, Supreme Court news, legal analysis, and pending litigation. It includes an annual index of cases. It will be of use to lawyers, judges, and agency administrators.

Order: ABA Order Fulfillment, 750 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60611, 312-988-5555, order number 5492002. Price: annual subscriptions $145 for individuals (please pay by personal check), $175 for agencies, libraries, and law firms.


Lawyers, judges, and caseworkers are the audience for this journal on emerging issues affecting children. A recent issue addressed a child advocacy blueprint for the 90’s, child fatality review teams, and kinship care. The journal is published quarterly.


Developments in public welfare law, including in child welfare, housing, health, and education, are covered in the monthly journal. It is intended for use by Legal Services Corporation staff; however, other lawyers, judges and caseworkers will find it useful.


This quarterly address issues of interest to family law practitioners, including child welfare issues. The lengthy articles are intended for lawyers and judges.

Order: for issues two years old or older, William S. Heir & Co., 1285 Main Street, Buffalo, New York 14209; for more recent issues, Order Fulfillment, American Bar Association, 750 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60611-4497 312-988-5555. Price: available to members of the ABA Family Law Section, annual dues are $40

A broad range of family law issues are addressed, particularly divorce, custody, adoption, and child welfare. It is intended for a legal audience. An annual index of cases is published.


Cases received mainly from members of the National Association of Counsel for Children are reported in this journal. Topics cover a wide range of issues; a recent edition addressed court decisions involving adjudication, adoption, confidentiality of communications between rape victim and the counselor, murder charges involving the fetus of a murdered woman, custody, evidence in child sexual abuse criminal cases, liability, and dispositional placements, along with the Supreme Court decision in Suter v. Artist M. and a federal legislation update. Counsel for agencies and attorneys will find the publication as useful as will children’s counsel and guardians ad litem.

Order: National Association of Counsel for Children, 1205 Oneida, Denver, Colorado 80220, 303-322-2260. Price: available to members, annual dues are $45


A monthly publication, this periodical summarizes and comments on cases of relevance to juvenile and family law, including child abuse, neglect, and dependency proceedings. The periodical will be of use to lawyers and judges alike.

Order: Publication Orders, National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, P.O. Box 8970, Reno, Nevada 89507, 702-784-6012. Price: $120 annually


The articles in this quarterly cover topics related to juvenile and family law. A recent issue included an article on motivating substance abusing parents. Judges and lawyers will find it of value.

Order: Publication Orders, National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, P.O. Box 8970, Reno, Nevada 89507, 702-784-6012. Price: $40 annually


This publication contains articles of varying length on child welfare law issues, focusing on recent developments with special emphasis on poor and minority children. Recent books and upcoming conferences are listed. It is written for the legal and non-legal audience, particularly those associated with the legal services programs. It is published 6 times a year.

Order: National Center for Youth Law, 114 Sansome Street, Suite 900, San Francisco, California 94103, 415-543-3307. Price: no charge for Legal Services Corporation programs, annual individual subscription $75
**APPENDIX E**

**Management Periodicals**

Management periodicals are discussed below. Subscription information is included.


Published bi-monthly by the Child Welfare League of America, the journal contains articles in all areas of child welfare, including administration, policy, supervision, and casework. The intended audience is child welfare administrators and caseworkers, service providers, educators, and social work students.

**Order:** Child Welfare League of America, c/o Transaction, Inc., Rutgers University, P.O. Box 10862, New Brunswick, New Jersey 08906-9977, 908-932-2280. **Price:** annual subscriptions $50 for individuals, $60 for institutions, and $35 for students.


Comment, opinion, and book reviews dealing with social welfare practice, public and child welfare administration, and other related topics are contained in this quarterly journal. The intended audience includes professionals in public welfare fields, academics, and human services agency personnel.

**Order:** American Public Welfare Association, 810 First Street, N.E., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20002, 202-682-000. **Price:** $25 per year, $7 for a single copy

**Social Service Review**, John Schuerman, Ed., *University of Chicago, School of Social Administration*.

This quarterly publishes research and analytical articles on social work, social welfare, and related social sciences. It is directed to professionals in the social welfare field.

**Order:** University of Chicago, School of Social Science Administration, 969 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637, 312-702-1422. **Price:** individual, $30 one-year subscription; student, $21 one-year subscription; single copies are $7.50


This bi-monthly journal is committed to improving practice and extending knowledge in the field of social welfare. Subjects include social work practice, research, analysis, and evaluation.

**Order:** National Association of Social Workers Press, P.O. Box 431, Annapolis Junction, Maryland 20701, 1-800-227-3590. **Price:** individual/nonmember, $61 one-year subscription, $105 two-year subscription; library, $85 one-year
subscription, $153 two-year subscription; single copies are $12


Original research papers and abstracts of articles previously published in social work and related fields are included in this quarterly publication. Subjects include social work research strategies, social work technology, theoretical articles, and analytical reviews of research.

Order: National Association of Social Workers Press, P.O. Box 431, Annapolis Junction, Maryland 20701, 1-800-227-3590. Price: individual/nonmember, $72 one year subscription, $130 two year subscription; library, $100 one year subscription, $180 two year subscription; single copies are $14.
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