

114TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# S. RES. 168

Recognizing National Foster Care Month as an opportunity to raise awareness about the challenges of children in the foster care system, and encouraging Congress to implement policy to improve the lives of children in the foster care system.

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 5, 2015

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. KAINE, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. BLUNT, Mrs. BOXER, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mr. ENZI) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

MAY 21, 2015

Committee discharged; considered and agreed to

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## RESOLUTION

Recognizing National Foster Care Month as an opportunity to raise awareness about the challenges of children in the foster care system, and encouraging Congress to implement policy to improve the lives of children in the foster care system.

Whereas National Foster Care Month was established more than 20 years ago—

(1) to bring foster care issues to the forefront of public consciousness;

(2) to highlight the importance of permanency for every child; and

(3) to recognize the essential role that foster parents, social workers, and advocates have in the lives of children in foster care throughout the United States;

Whereas all children deserve a safe, loving, and permanent home;

Whereas the primary goal of the foster care system is to ensure the safety and well-being of children while working to provide a safe, loving, and permanent home for each child;

Whereas approximately 400,000 children are living in foster care;

Whereas nearly 255,000 youth entered the foster care system in 2013, while more than 101,000 youth were eligible for and awaiting adoption at the end of 2013;

Whereas children of minority races and ethnicities are more likely to stay in the foster care system for longer periods of time and are less likely to be reunited with their biological families;

Whereas foster parents—

(1) are the front-line caregivers for children who cannot safely remain with their biological parents;

(2) provide physical care, emotional support, and education advocacy to the children in their care; and

(3) are the largest single source of families providing permanent homes for children transitioning from foster care to adoption;

Whereas children in foster care who are placed with relatives, compared to children placed with nonrelatives, have more stability, including fewer changes in placements, have

more positive perceptions of their placements, are more likely to be placed with their siblings, and demonstrate fewer behavioral problems;

Whereas some relative caregivers receive less financial assistance and support services than foster caregivers;

Whereas children in foster care are 4 times more likely to receive psychotropic medications than children enrolled in Medicaid overall;

Whereas youth in foster care are much more likely to face educational instability, with 65 percent of former foster children experiencing at least 7 school changes while in foster care;

Whereas an increased emphasis on prevention and reunification services is necessary to reduce the number of children who are forced to remain in the foster care system;

Whereas more than 23,000 youth “age out” of foster care annually without a legal permanent connection to an adult or family;

Whereas the number of youth who age out of foster care has increased during the past decade;

Whereas foster care is intended to be a temporary placement, but children remain in the foster care system for an average of 2 years;

Whereas children in foster care experience an average of 3 different placements, which often leads to disruption of routines and the need to change schools and move away from siblings, extended families, and familiar surroundings;

Whereas children entering foster care often confront the widespread misperception that children in foster care are

disruptive, unruly, and dangerous, even though placement in foster care is based on the actions of a parent or guardian, not the child;

Whereas children who age out of foster care lack the security and support of a biological or adoptive family and frequently struggle to secure affordable housing, obtain health insurance, pursue higher education, and acquire adequate employment;

Whereas States, localities, and communities should be encouraged to invest resources in preventative and reunification services and postpermanency programs to ensure that more children in foster care are provided with safe, loving, and permanent placements;

Whereas Federal legislation during the past 3 decades, including the Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980 (Public Law 96–272), the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997 (Public Law 105–89), the Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–351), the Child and Family Services Improvement and Innovation Act (Public Law 112–34), and the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act (Public Law 113–183) provided new investments and services to improve the outcomes of children in the foster care system;

Whereas May 2015 is an appropriate month to designate as “National Foster Care Month” to provide an opportunity to acknowledge the accomplishments of the child-welfare workforce, foster parents, the advocacy community, and mentors for their dedication, accomplishments, and positive impact on the lives of children; and

Whereas much remains to be done to ensure that all children have a safe, loving, nurturing, and permanent family, regardless of age or special needs: Now, therefore, be it

1       *Resolved*, That the Senate—

2           (1) supports the designation of May 2015 as  
3       “National Foster Care Month”;

4           (2) recognizes National Foster Care Month as  
5       an opportunity to raise awareness about the chal-  
6       lenges that children face in the foster care system;

7           (3) encourages Congress to implement policies  
8       to improve the lives of children in the foster care  
9       system;

10          (4) acknowledges the special needs of children  
11       in the foster care system;

12          (5) recognizes youth in foster care throughout  
13       the United States for their ongoing tenacity, cour-  
14       age, and resilience while facing life challenges;

15          (6) acknowledges the exceptional alumni of the  
16       foster care system who serve as advocates and role  
17       models for youth who remain in care;

18          (7) honors the commitment and dedication of  
19       the individuals who work tirelessly to provide assist-  
20       ance and services to children in the foster care sys-  
21       tem; and

22          (8) reaffirms the need to continue working to  
23       improve the outcomes of all children in the foster

1 care system through parts B and E of title IV of the  
2 Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) and  
3 other programs designed—

4 (A) to support vulnerable families;

5 (B) to invest in prevention and reunifica-  
6 tion services;

7 (C) to promote adoption in cases where re-  
8 unification is not in the best interests of the  
9 child;

10 (D) to adequately serve children brought  
11 into the foster care system; and

12 (E) to facilitate the successful transition  
13 into adulthood for children who “age out” of  
14 the foster care system.

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