

May 2018

Guidance:
Background Checks
for
Foster Care Placements under the
Native American Children's Safety Act
(NACSA)

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Indian Affairs

Prepared in collaboration with:

- ❖ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Children's Bureau
- ❖ U.S. Department of Justice
 - ❖ Federal Bureau of Investigation Criminal Justice Information Services Division
 - ❖ Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking (SMART)
 - ❖ Office of Tribal Justice.

Contents

I. Overview of the NACSA.....	5
II. Background Checks for Foster Care Placements (Including Homes, Institutions, and Relative Care Placements)	7
A. Applicability.....	7
1. When Background Checks are Required	7
2. Who Must be Checked.....	8
3. What Databases Must be Checked.....	9
4. What to Look for in the Checks	9
B. Tribal Standards for Foster Care Placement.....	10
C. How to Conduct a Background Check	12
1. National Crime Information Database (Fingerprint Check)	13
2. National Sex Offender Public Website (NSOPW)	15
3. State Child Abuse and Neglect Registries	16
4. Tribal Abuse Registries.....	17
D. How to Adjudicate the Results of the Background Check.....	18
E. Ensuring Compliance with the NACSA Under Title IV-E.....	20
III. Promising Practices Employed by Tribes for Emergency Placements.....	24
A. Emergency Shelters	24
B. Purpose Code X (Name-Based Criminal Records Search Followed by the Delayed Submission of Fingerprints for Emergency Placements).....	25
IV. Self-Reporting by Foster Care Homes and Institutions.....	27
V. Certifying Compliance with the NACSA	29
Appendix A	31
Appendix B.....	34
Appendix C.....	35

Guidance: Background Checks for Foster Care Placements under the Native American Children’s Safety Act (NACSA)

Protecting the safety of children is important for obvious reasons. For Tribes, the safety of their children takes on special significance: there is no resource more vital to the continued existence and integrity of Indian Tribes than their children. Because of Tribes’ unique relationship with the United States, as trustee, the United States likewise has a direct interest in the protection of children who are members of, or eligible for membership in, Tribes. Congress acknowledged this relationship in enacting the Native American Children’s Safety Act¹ (NACSA).

This guidance is issued in accordance with the NACSA and is the result of a collaboration among several Federal agencies, identified on the title page of this guidance. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is grateful to both the coordinating Federal agencies, regional social workers, and Tribes for their input in this guidance. This guidance addresses Tribes’ requests for clarifications on matters ranging from applicability of NACSA to adjudication of the results of background checks. BIA plans to partner with Tribes to assist in implementing this guidance, providing training and technical assistance.

Throughout Tribal consultation on the draft guidance, Tribal representatives stated that the NACSA imposes requirements on Tribes without attendant funding and Tribal representatives repeatedly raised the need for additional funding and resources to implement the NACSA fully. A few noted the potential for more cross-cultural placements as an unintended consequence of NACSA’s unfunded requirements. The BIA recognizes the importance of funding and resources in implementation.

Tribes also expressed concerns over their inability to access records of some States, and even some other Tribes, to complete their background checks of individuals. All governments are responsible for striking a balance between maintaining the confidentiality of individuals’ records and allowing access to those records in furtherance of public safety. Different governments may choose to strike the balance at different points; however, Interior strongly encourages States and Tribes to review their policies and determine whether revisions are appropriate in the interest of protecting children’s safety. To paraphrase one Tribal representative’s statement at a consultation session in Albuquerque, New Mexico:

¹ Native American Children’s Safety Act, Pub. L. 114-165, 130 Stat. 415 (June 3, 2016)).

Guidance: Background Checks for Foster Care Placements under the NACSA
U.S. Department of the Interior – Bureau of Indian Affairs

...whether we're on the Tribal side or State side, the bottom line is the safety and well-being of our children... It's not about being secretive or keeping our information to ourselves. It's about what's important... the well-being and safety of our children.

BIA and the coordinating Federal agencies aim to make this guidance as useful and user-friendly as possible, but if questions arise, we encourage Tribes to reach out to BIA's Office of Indian Services, Division of Human Services at (202) 513-7642 if Tribes encounter issues or have questions.

I. Overview of the NACSA

The NACSA updates the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act² (Act), which requires criminal records checks (“background investigations,” “background checks” or “character investigations”) of Federal and Tribal employees, or individuals being considered for employment, who have regular contact with or control over Indian children, when receiving funds under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act³ or the Tribally Controlled Schools Act of 1988⁴. The NACSA adds to §3207 *Character Investigations* of the Act a new paragraph (d) entitled “By tribal social services agency for foster care placements in tribal court proceedings.”

The NACSA extends the requirement for background checks to Tribal **foster care placements** of Indian children. Previously, background checks were authorized by many States for non-Tribal foster care placements and Tribal foster care placements under title IV-E. NACSA requires character investigations by Tribal social services agencies for foster care placements. Tribal social services agencies are required to conduct a background check on every adult (age 18 or over) living in a foster care home or working in a foster care institution to determine whether the individuals meet Federal standards and standards as the Tribe establishes in accordance with NACSA.

The NACSA requires Tribes to establish standards for foster care placement that include background checks consisting of: A criminal records check, including fingerprint-based checks of national crime information databases; a check of any abuse registries maintained by the Tribe; and a check of any child abuse and neglect registry maintained by the State in which the covered individual resides or previously resided in the preceding five years. NACSA requirements emphasize the importance of Tribes creating and implementing foster home licensing standards, or updating Tribal codes and licensing standards, to ensure safety for children when parents are unable to provide for their welfare.

The NACSA further requires Tribes to establish procedures to periodically recertify homes or institutions in which foster care placements are made. Recertification should be aimed at ensuring: (i) the safety of the home or institution for the Indian child; and (ii) that each covered individual who resides in the home or is employed at the institution is subject to a criminal records check, including any covered individual who resides in the home or is employed at the institution.

² 25 U.S.C. 3201 et seq.

³ 25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.

⁴ 25 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.

Guidance: Background Checks for Foster Care Placements under the NACSA
U.S. Department of the Interior – Bureau of Indian Affairs

In summary, the NACSA requires Tribes to:

- ✓ Conduct background checks for all foster care placements by Tribal social services agencies;
- ✓ Establish standards for foster care placements that include procedures for conducting background checks; and
- ✓ Establish procedures for periodically recertifying foster care homes and institutions.

This guidance is intended to help Tribes by:

- ✓ Recommending procedures for background checks of individuals residing in foster care homes or employed at foster care institutions, which Tribes may choose to incorporate into their Tribal placement standards;
- ✓ Recommending self-reporting requirements for foster care homes and institutions; and
- ✓ Recommending procedures for certifying compliance with the NACSA.

While the NACSA does not authorize background checks for emergency foster care placements, this guidance also provides some promising emergency foster care placement procedures used by Tribes to help to make sure children are placed in safe homes in an emergency.

The definitions in the NACSA (available at **Appendix A**) apply to this guidance.

II. Background Checks for Foster Care Placements (Including Homes, Institutions, and Relative Care Placements)

Except [emergency placements], no foster care placement shall be finally approved and no foster care license shall be issued until the tribal social services agency—

- (i) completes a criminal records check of each covered individual who resides in the household or is employed at the institution in which the foster care placement will be made; and
- (ii) concludes that each covered individual described in clause (i) meets such standards as the Indian tribe shall establish in accordance with subparagraph (B).

NACSA § 2, codified at 25 U.S.C. § 3207(d)(2)(A).

The NACSA requires Tribes to conduct a background check on all foster care placements, with the exception of emergency placements which are not authorized under the NACSA (see Section III.A of this guidance for promising practices for emergency placements). Specifically, Tribal social services must complete a criminal records check of everyone (age 18 or older) in the foster care home or institution and determine whether each individual meets the Tribe's standards of placement (which the NACSA requires the Tribe to establish) before approving any foster care placement or issuing a foster care license.

A. Applicability

1. When Background Checks are Required

NACSA requires Tribal social services agencies to conduct background checks before placing a child into foster care.

A **Tribal social services agency** is the agency of an Indian Tribe that has the primary responsibility for carrying out foster care licensing or approval for the Tribe.⁵ This term encompasses whatever portion of the Tribal government the Tribe has deemed as responsible for these duties, regardless of the Tribal agency's title. Different Tribes may have different offices or officials in charge of these duties, such as the Tribal prosecutor's office, the Tribe's department of public safety, or Tribal police.

⁵ Where BIA has the responsibility of out-of-home placements of Indian children in providing direct services to a Tribe, BIA will strive to comply with NACSA and this guidance. BIA does not license foster care home placements.

Guidance: Background Checks for Foster Care Placements under the NACSA
U.S. Department of the Interior – Bureau of Indian Affairs

Also, while the Tribe must have jurisdiction to place the child into foster care, there is no requirement that the placement be ordered by a Tribal court for NACSA to apply.⁶ A placement of an Indian child by the Tribal social services agency (as that term is broadly interpreted) into foster care is all that is necessary for NACSA’s requirements to apply.

A **child** under NACSA is an “Indian child,” meaning any child who:

- Is a member of a federally recognized Tribe; or
- Is eligible for membership in a federally recognized Tribe and whose parent is a member of a federally recognized Tribe.⁷

A **foster care placement** is any action removing an Indian child from a parent or Indian custodian for temporary placement, when the parent or Indian custodian cannot have the child returned on demand and the parental rights have not been terminated (or rights have been terminated but the child has not been permanently placed). This includes placement in a foster home or institution or in the home of a guardian or conservator. NACSA does not exclude a placement from the definition of “foster care placement” just because it is in the home of the child’s relatives or parent’s relatives. Foster care placements may be in the form of a residential group home, a family home setting, or an institutional setting.

The key in determining whether a placement is a “foster care placement” is that the parent or Indian custodian cannot have the child returned on demand. Instances where a parent or Indian custodian temporarily places the child with a babysitter or in child care and can have the child returned upon demand are not covered by NACSA. Likewise, if the parent’s rights have been terminated, then the placement is not a foster care placement.

2. Who Must be Checked

NACSA requires the Tribal social services agency to conduct the background checks on every covered individual living in a foster care home or working in a foster care institution.

A **covered individual** is an adult (age 18 or over) and any other individual the Tribal social services agency determines is subject to a criminal records check.

Tribal social service agencies must check anyone who is age 18 or older and living in the foster care home or working in the foster care institution. Anyone who is 18 or older literally means *anyone who is 18 or older* and living in the foster care home or working in the foster care

⁶ The heading for 25 U.S.C. 3207(d) specifies “foster care placements in tribal court proceedings,” but the text of the section does not limit applicability to those cases in which a Tribal court is involved.

⁷ 25 U.S.C. 3202(7), incorporating definition at 25 U.S.C. 1903(4).

institution; there is no exception for relatives of the Indian child (other than the child's parents), godparents, or anyone else.

State requirements for background checks of additional individuals (e.g., individuals who are age 16 and 17) do not apply to placements covered by NACSA, but the Tribe may, in its standards of placement, require Tribal social services agencies to conduct background checks of this broader universe of individuals.

3. What Databases Must be Checked

NACSA's scope addresses databases within the United States. *See* Section C. Given that several Tribes are either on the border of the United States and a foreign country or span the border, it may be appropriate in those cases for the Tribe to inquire with the foreign country as to how to conduct a check of the foreign country's records on the individual. This guidance does not address the process for doing so, because it is outside the scope of NACSA, however.

4. What to Look for in the Checks

NACSA requires the Tribal social services agency to review the results of the background checks to determine whether the covered individuals meet Federal standards and standards as the Tribe establishes in accordance with NACSA. (See Section D).

B. Tribal Standards for Foster Care Placement

The standards [of placement] shall include—

- (i) requirements that each tribal social services agency described in subparagraph (A)—
 - (I) perform criminal records checks, including fingerprint-based checks of national crime information databases (as defined in section 534(f)(3) of title 28);
 - (II) check any abuse registries maintained by the Indian tribe; and
 - (III) check any child abuse and neglect registry maintained by the State in which the covered individual resides for information on the covered individual, and request any other State in which the covered individual resided in the preceding 5 years, to enable the tribal social services agency to check any child abuse and neglect registry maintained by that State for such information; and
- (ii) any other additional requirement that the Indian tribe determines is necessary and permissible within the existing authority of the Indian tribe, such as the creation of voluntary agreements with State entities in order to facilitate the sharing of information related to the performance of criminal records checks.

NACSA § 2, codified at 25 U.S.C. § 3207(d)(2)(B).

NACSA requires Tribes to establish standards for foster care placement. The Tribe’s standards for foster care placement must include requirements that the Tribal social services:

- Perform criminal records checks, including fingerprint-based checks of national crime information databases; and
- Check any abuse registries maintained by the Tribe; and
- Check any child abuse and neglect registry⁸ maintained by the State in which a “covered individual” resides and any other State in which a “covered individual” resided in the preceding 5 years.

The Tribe’s standards for foster care placement may include requirements that are more stringent than Federal standards. Also, the Tribe has flexibility in whether it chooses to establish

⁸ Most States maintain a central registry, which is a centralized database of child abuse and neglect investigation records. Central registries and the systematic record keeping of child abuse and neglect reports serve to assist in the identification and protection of abused and neglected children. Central registries are used by states to aid social services agencies including using the records to screen persons who will be entrusted with the care of children. For more information see <https://www.childwelfare.gov/topics/responding/resources-cps/central-registries/>

Guidance: Background Checks for Foster Care Placements under the NACSA
U.S. Department of the Interior – Bureau of Indian Affairs

standards in the Tribal code, resolution, or otherwise, in accordance with Tribal laws and customs.

The Tribe may also wish to include in its standards:

- Additional results (beyond the Federal baseline) that disqualify an individual for placement;
- Who within the Tribe reviews and assesses the results of the character investigation;
- Processes by which background check information is safeguarded, maintained, and disposed according to Federal and Tribal law⁹; and
- How to handle various situations that may arise, such as where a conviction has been expunged.

⁹ For information on State processes detailing the officials and entities that may have access to the confidential records of child abuse and neglect reports and investigations, the circumstances under which information may be disclosed, and the appropriate use of confidential information see, “Disclosure of Confidential Child Abuse and Neglect Records”

<https://www.childwelfare.gov/topics/systemwide/laws-policies/statutes/confide/>

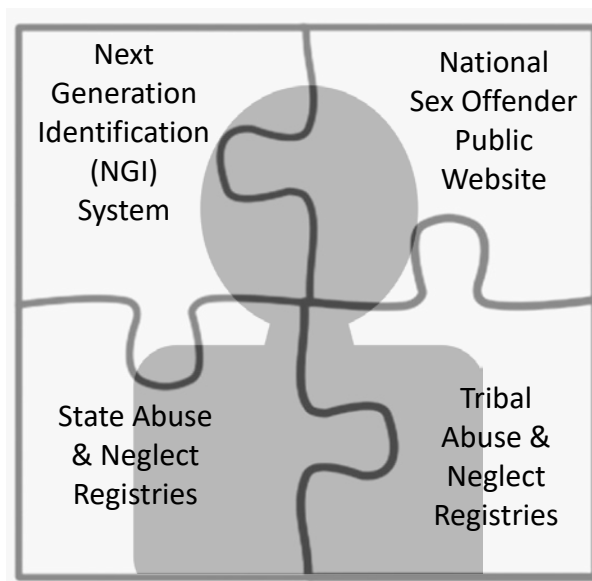
C. How to Conduct a Background Check

To best assess the suitability of potential caregivers to provide a safe home for children placed in their care Tribes should access Tribal, State, and Federal criminal database systems. No single system exists that captures all the information required for conducting character investigations of prospective foster and adoptive parents and other out-of-home caregivers, as well as any adults residing in the prospective caregivers' households.

The legal authorities to access the various databases and registries depend upon the purpose for which the search is being conducted. Under NACSA, Tribal social service agencies would be accessing data for civil purposes. Tribes must conduct all of the following searches when conducting a character investigation in compliance with the NACSA:

1. A fingerprint-based search of the national crime information database called the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI's) Next Generation Identification (NGI) system, which contains criminal history record information (CHRI; also known as the "Identity History Summary" or "rap sheet").
2. A check of the National Sex Offender Public Website (NSOPW) and the National Sex Offender Registry (NSOR).
3. A check of State Registries for Child Abuse and Neglect.
4. A check of Tribal Registries & Records.

Each of these searches could be thought of as a puzzle piece in a complete check of an individual's background.



1. National Crime Information Database (Fingerprint Check)

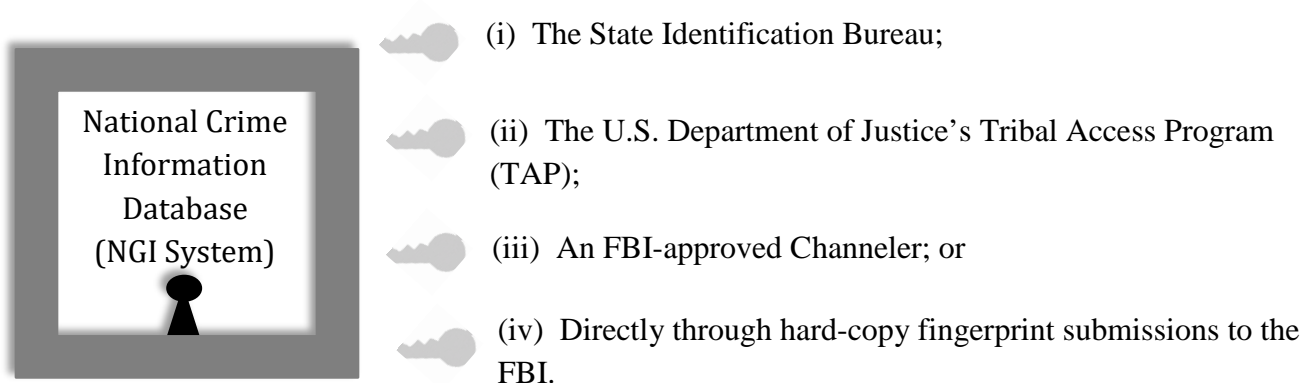
Tribes should ensure they access the national crime information database, NGI, through a fingerprint check of any covered individual.

What These Records Include:

The records in the FBI's NGI System include fingerprints and corresponding criminal history record information indexed in the Interstate Identification Index (III) System. The III System is a national index of criminal histories throughout the United States maintained by the FBI at the Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division. The III System ties computerized criminal history record files of the FBI and the centralized files maintained by each State into a national system. Included in the index are criminal history records of arrests and court data voluntarily submitted by States, Tribal, and Federal agencies. If a search reveals an arrest but does not indicate how the case was disposed or adjudicated, Tribes should contact the State central record repository or the Federal or Tribal contributing agency for the information.

How to Access:

To access the FBI's NGI System using a **fingerprint-based search** for authorized purposes, Tribes have several choices. Each of these fingerprint submission options provides access to the FBI's NGI System, but Tribes will want to review the benefits and costs of each before choosing which option to use:



(i) The State Identification Bureau;

(ii) The U.S. Department of Justice's Tribal Access Program (TAP);

(iii) An FBI-approved Channeler; or


(iv) Directly through hard-copy fingerprint submissions to the FBI.

Each of these fingerprint submission options is discussed below and additional details are provided in Table 1 at **Appendix B**.

 i. Through the State Identification Bureau

Tribes may obtain access to FBI's NGI System through the State Identification Bureau or the State Criminal Justice Information (CJIS) System. This method is commonly used by Tribes and is a familiar model for both Tribes and States.


Who to Contact to Obtain Access: For this option, the Tribe must contact the State Identification Bureau or State CJIS Systems Officer (CSO) and enter into one or more agreements to address the Tribe's user rights and how the State will bill and audit the Tribe for access. (A list of State Identification Bureaus is available at: <https://www.fbi.gov/services/cjis/identity-history-summary-checks/state-identification-bureau-listing>). Tribes should inform the State contact of the Tribe's need to access national crime information databases to perform background checks on potential foster care homes for Indian children.

 ii. Using the U.S. Department of Justice's (DOJ) Tribal Access Program (TAP)

The DOJ launched the Tribal Access Program for National Crime Information (TAP) in August 2015 to offer Tribes an additional method to access Federal criminal databases for civil and criminal purposes, including the FBI's NGI System. Participating Tribes receive a kiosk containing a computer, flatbed scanner, printer, camera, and fingerprint/palmprint scanner, connection through DOJ to the FBI CJIS Division systems, and training and help desk assistance. The TAP kiosk expedites fingerprint processing and usually provides results of the national fingerprint-based background checks relatively quickly.

Who to Contact to Obtain Access: Tribes interested in participating in the TAP should contact the DOJ at TRIBALACCESS@USDOJ.GOV. Tribes will want to ask when the next application deadline is because applications are accepted periodically (approximately annually).

Once selected as a DOJ TAP participant, a Tribe must execute a user fee Memorandum of Agreement/Billing Agreement with the FBI's CJIS Division.

 iii. Using an FBI-approved Channeler

FBI-approved Channelers are private entities who, through contract with the FBI, provide access to the NGI System, and work on behalf of an authorized Tribe to conduct the national fingerprint-based checks. The FBI-Channeler submits fingerprints, receives the results of the criminal history checks from the FBI's NGI System, and forwards those results to the authorized recipient. This option also requires a contract between the authorized recipient and the FBI-approved Channeler.

Who to Contact to Obtain Access: For this option, the Tribe must send a letter to the FBI Compact Officer requesting approval to use one of the current FBI-approved Channelers. A current list of FBI-approved Channelers may be accessed at: www.fbi.gov/services/cjis/compact-council/list-of-approved-channelers. If the Tribe uses this option, the Tribe must enter into a contract with the FBI-approved Channeler for the Channeler's services.

Please note that some companies conduct other types of background checks, but only FBI-approved Channelers may submit fingerprints to obtain CHRI contained in the FBI's NGI System.

iv. Directly through hard-copy fingerprint submissions to the FBI

Tribes may submit hard copy fingerprint cards directly to the FBI through the U.S. mail. The FBI returns Identity History Summary responses to the Tribe via the U.S. Postal Service, First Class Mail. This option requires a billing agreement between the Tribe and the FBI, and requires the Tribe to apply for an Originating Agency Identifier (ORI). Please note that this method is not an electronic process and results in slower response times. Once the hard-copy fingerprint card arrives at the FBI, the fingerprint card must be scanned into an electronic format prior to processing. The FBI then returns the results by U.S. mail.

Who to Contact to Obtain Access: For this option, the Tribe must contact the FBI at (304) 625-5590 and request a billing agreement to allow for the submission of hard copy fingerprint cards.

BIA plans to offer training to help Tribes determine which fingerprint submission option is best for them, given the costs and benefits of each.

2. National Sex Offender Public Website (NSOPW)

What These Records Include:

The NSOPW links public sex offender registration and notification systems of participating States, territories, and Tribes into one national search site. The information on the website is provided by each jurisdiction, so available search criteria are limited to what each individual jurisdiction may provide based on State, Territory or Tribal law and/or policies and procedures. While the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act sets out a national standard for the information that must be made available, not all jurisdictions fully comply with these standards. Information about each State, Tribe and Territory's systems can be found on the Department of Justice, Sex Offender Sentencing,

Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering and Track Office (SMART) website at:
www.smart.gov.

How to Access:

Tribes may access the National Sex Offender Public Website (NSOPW) at www.nsopw.gov. By linking all the registries, NSOPW allows for nationwide searches of sex offender information, as well as local searches within a geographic radius. Individuals may also sign up to be notified of changes to sex offender registration information in their area.

3. State Child Abuse and Neglect Registries

What These Records Include:

Every State has procedures for maintaining records of child abuse and neglect. Most States maintain a central registry, which is a centralized database of child abuse and neglect investigation records. The information contained in central registries varies by State, usually the information includes the nature of the harm to the child; the name of the alleged perpetrator(s); and the findings of any investigations. Some States maintain all investigated reports of abuse and neglect in their central registries, while others maintain only substantiated reports.¹⁰

When a name appears on a state registry it does not necessarily mean that an individual was convicted of a crime. Even where an individual was not prosecuted or is found not guilty their name may remain in some State child abuse and neglect registries unless they have legally petitioned to have their name removed.

How to Access:

The NACSA requires a search of registries in each State in which the covered individual resides, and any other State in which the covered individual resided in the preceding 5 years. Access to information maintained in registries and department records also varies among States.¹¹ Generally the registries are not available to the public, but can be accessed by following each State's process for obtaining access. The Tribe should contact Child Protective Services, Department of Children and Family, Department of

¹⁰ For more information on State child abuse and neglect registries, see Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2014). Establishment and maintenance of central registries for child abuse reports. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Children's Bureau. <https://www.childwelfare.gov/topics/systemwide/laws-policies/statutes/centreg/>

¹¹ See Child Welfare Information Gateway's Gateway (2013) Gateway's Disclosure of Confidential Child Abuse and Neglect Records: https://www.childwelfare.gov/systemwide/laws_policies/statutes/confide.cfm

Human Services, or a similar agency in each relevant State for access. Third party websites may also offer lists of State contacts for child abuse registry background checks.

Limitations to Consider:

States are not uniform in the level of access they will allow to their child abuse and neglect registries. BIA recognizes that, in some cases, Tribes may have difficulty obtaining access, and strongly encourages States to review their policies denying access to child abuse and neglect records and determine whether revisions are appropriate in the interest of protecting children’s safety.

Tribes should also clarify with the State what records are included in the registries, as far as whether only substantiated or indicated reports of maltreatment. Approximately 30 States and the District of Columbia make information available to employers in the child care business for individuals applying to be child care or youth care providers, but such information is generally limited to whether there are substantiated or indicated reports of child maltreatment.¹² Under NACSA’s Federal baseline, Tribes need only look for convictions of certain crimes, but the Tribe may have additional standards for what disqualifies an individual from being a foster care parent or employee of a foster care institution.

4. Tribal Abuse Registries

How to Access:

Tribes should contact the Tribal court and Tribal law enforcement for any Tribal court records (e.g., warrants, convictions) related to the covered individuals and, if applicable, search convictions and warrants posted on the Tribal website.

What These Records Include:

This information varies depending on the Tribe and the information maintained.

Limitations to Consider:

Tribes are not uniform in the level of access they will allow to other Tribes of their child abuse and neglect registries. BIA recognizes that, in some cases, Tribes seeking to place a child may have difficulty obtaining access, and strongly encourages all Tribes to review their policies denying access to child abuse and neglect records and determine whether revisions are appropriate in the interest of protecting children’s safety.

¹² Ibid.

Tribes seeking to place a child should also clarify with the other Tribe what records are included in the registries. Under NACSA’s Federal baseline, Tribes need only look for convictions of certain crimes, but the Tribe may have additional standards for what disqualifies an individual from being a foster care parent or employee of a foster care institution.

D. How to Adjudicate the Results of the Background Check

The Tribe determines how it uses the results of fingerprint and registry checks, subject to the following Federal baseline: the Tribe may not approve a foster care placement of an Indian child with an adult individual who has been found by a Federal, State, or Tribal court to have committed any crime listed in **42 U.S.C. 671(a)(20)(a)(i) or (ii)**.

In other words, Tribes may not approve any foster care placement with an adult individual who resides in a foster family home or is an employee of an institution who has been found by a Federal, State, or Tribal court to have a felony conviction for any of the following crimes:

Committed at any time—

- Child abuse or neglect;
- Spousal abuse;
- A crime against children (including child pornography); or
- A crime involving violence (including rape, sexual assault, or homicide, but not including other physical assault or battery).

Committed within the past 5 years—

- Physical assault;
- Battery; or
- Drug-related offense.

42 U.S.C. 671(a)(20)(A)

(i) ... a record check reveals a felony conviction for child abuse or neglect, for spousal abuse, for a crime against children (including child pornography), or for a crime involving violence, including rape, sexual assault, or homicide, but not including other physical assault or battery...;

(ii) ...a record check reveals a felony conviction for physical assault, battery, or a drug-related offense... committed within the past 5 years...

Tribes may add onto this Federal baseline additional results to disqualify an individual from being a foster care parent or employee at a foster care institution. For example, Tribes may decide to include felonies for alcohol-related offenses among those that would disqualify an individual if committed within the past 5 years. Federal criminal law generally limits “drug-related offense” to offenses involving Federal “controlled substances,” which excludes alcohol.

Guidance: Background Checks for Foster Care Placements under the NACSA
U.S. Department of the Interior – Bureau of Indian Affairs

Tribes have the discretion within their sovereign authority to screen and approve foster care placements beyond this Federal baseline.

E. Ensuring Compliance with the NACSA Under Title IV-E

Tribes that receive funding through title IV-E and IV-B of the Social Security Act¹³ (administered by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services) for child welfare programs are required to license foster family homes and institutions and conduct criminal and child abuse background checks. The NACSA's requirements for background checks also apply to Tribes operating programs under title IV-E and IV-B. The NACSA and Title IV-E require child abuse and neglect registry checks and fingerprint-based checks of the national criminal information databases for individuals residing in prospective foster family homes. Both NACSA and Title IV-E disqualify an applicant if he or she or any household member was convicted of a crime that raises concerns about the family's ability to provide a safe and stable home environment for the child. However, the requirements in each law differ slightly.

The following table is intended to help Tribes operating Title IV-E and Title IV-B programs to comply with both the Federal program requirements and with the NACSA. The table recommends actions based on identifying the more stringent requirement with which to comply or, where each law has a component that is more stringent than the other, recommended actions based on a combination of the requirements. The following table focuses only on foster care placement as required under NACSA and Title IV-E.

¹³ 42 U.S.C. 671(a)(20) (2015).

Guidance: Background Checks for Foster Care Placements under the NACSA
U.S. Department of the Interior – Bureau of Indian Affairs

	Title IV-E Requirement	NACSA Requirement	Recommended
Prior to approval of or placement of a child in a <i>foster home</i> , a background check must be conducted for:	Any prospective foster parent ^A and any other adult living in the foster home. ^B For Tribes operating a kinship guardianship assistance program ^C : Any relative guardian and any other adult living in the home of a relative guardian.	Any individual over age 18 residing in the household in which a foster care placement will be made.	<u>All individuals over age 18 residing in a prospective foster family home.</u> ^A For Tribes operating a kinship guardianship assistance program: Any relative guardian and any other adult living in the home of a relative guardian.
Prior to approval of or placement of a child in a <i>foster care institution</i> , a background check must be conducted for:	(No specific requirement except that the institution’s licensing file must contain documentation verifying that safety considerations with respect to the institution’s staff have been addressed).	Any individual over age 18 employed at the institution in which a foster care placement will be made.	<u>All individuals over age 18 residing employed at a foster care institution.</u>
When to conduct a criminal records check, including fingerprint-based checks of national crime information databases:	Before any prospective foster or adoptive parent may be approved for placement of a child, regardless of whether foster care maintenance payments or adoption assistance payments are to be made on behalf of the child. ^D Tribes operating a kinship guardianship assistance program: Before the relative guardian may receive kinship guardianship assistance payments on behalf of the child. ^{E, F}	Prior to approving the placement of a child (“no foster care placement shall be finally approved”) and prior to issuing a foster care license (“no foster care license shall be issued”)	Prior to approving the placement of a child <u>and prior to issuing a foster care license, regardless of whether foster care maintenance payments or adoption assistance payments are to be made on behalf of the child.</u> ^B Tribes operating a kinship guardianship assistance program: Before the relative guardian may receive kinship guardianship assistance payments on behalf of the child. ^C
What <i>State</i> records to check:	Child abuse and neglect registries of the State in which a prospective parent or other adult living in the home resides or has resided in the preceding 5 years. ^G	Child abuse and neglect registries of State in which the covered individual resides, and any other State in which the covered individual resided in the preceding 5 years.	Child abuse and neglect registries of State in which the covered individual resides, and <u>any other State in which the covered individual resided in the preceding 5 years.</u> ^D
What <i>Tribal</i> records to check:	(No specific requirement.)	Any child abuse and neglect registry maintained by the Tribe.	Any child abuse and neglect registries maintained by a Tribe in whose jurisdiction a covered individual resides or

Guidance: Background Checks for Foster Care Placements under the NACSA
 U.S. Department of the Interior – Bureau of Indian Affairs

			has resided in the preceding 5 years.
<p>How to interpret the <i>results</i> of the background check:</p>	<p>For criminal record checks there is a permanent and a five-year prohibition on approval of a prospective foster or adoptive parent or prospective employee in a foster care institution as follows:</p> <p>Permanent prohibition – No approval may be granted of a foster care home or a prospective foster or adoptive parent where a court of competent jurisdiction has determined the existence of a felony conviction for child abuse or neglect, for spousal abuse, for a crime against children (including child pornography), or for a crime involving violence including rape, sexual assault, or homicide (excluding other physical assault or battery).</p> <p>Five-year prohibition: No approval may be granted if a court of competent jurisdiction has determined one of the following felonies was committed in the past 5 years: physical assault, battery or a drug-related offense.</p> <p>Child abuse and neglect registry: Title IV-E agencies have discretion in considering the results of the child abuse and neglect registry check and whether to approve the prospective foster or adoptive parent or other adult residing in the home.^H</p>	<p>NACSA prohibits a foster care placement if an adult individual who resides in a foster family home or an employee of an institution has been found by a Federal, State, or Tribal court to have committed any crime listed 42 U.S.C. 671(a)(20)(a)(i) or (ii). [See page 6, above for the list of crimes covered permanently and for a five-year period].</p>	<p>Prohibit a foster care placement if an adult individual who resides in a foster family home or an employee of an institution has been found by a Federal, State, or Tribal court to have committed any crime listed 42 U.S.C. 671(a)(20)(a)(i) or (ii), as a baseline.</p>

Guidance: Background Checks for Foster Care Placements under the NACSA
U.S. Department of the Interior – Bureau of Indian Affairs

Applicability to emergency placements:	Same provisions apply as for foster care.	No requirement.	Apply foster care background check requirements for emergency placements.
Recertification of foster family homes and institutions:	No requirement.	NACSA requires Tribes to recertify foster family homes and institutions periodically, including safety standards and background checks.	<u>Recertify foster family homes and institutions periodically, including safety standards and background checks, in compliance with NACSA.</u>

^A Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-248) [42 U.S.C. 671(a)(20)].

^B The Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) 42 U.S.C. 5106a(b)(2)(B)(xxii) (2010).

^C The Title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program (GAP) is a formula grant that helps States, Indian Tribes, Tribal Organizations and Tribal Consortia (hereafter “Tribes”) who opt to provide guardianship assistance payments for the care of children by relatives who have assumed legal guardianship of eligible children for whom they previously cared as foster parents. For those States and Tribes that opt to participate in the program, federal assistance may be used only to support the care of children discharged from foster care to legal guardianship who meet the eligibility requirements specified in the statute. Funds may also be used to support siblings of eligible children in certain situations as specified in the statute. Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-351).

^D Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-248)

^E 42 U.S.C. 671(a)(20)(C)

^F If the IV-E agency has established an appropriate timeframe that such background checks remain valid and such timeframe has not expired for the foster parent who previously received the background checks and is now seeking to become a prospective relative guardian, the IV-E agency can consider the requirement of section 471(a)(20) of the Act met without conducting new background checks (Child Welfare Policy Manual 8.4F Q/A #13).

^G 42 U.S.C. 671(a)(20)(B)

^H For examples of state title IV-E agency requirements see “Background Checks for Prospective Foster, Adoptive, and Kinship Caregivers” (2015): <https://www.childwelfare.gov/topics/systemwide/laws-policies/statutes/background/>

III. Promising Practices Employed by Tribes for Emergency Placements

The NACSA does not authorize emergency placements; however, creating Tribal policies and precautions are critical to the safety of Indian children when emergency out-of-home placement is required because parents are unable to provide for the welfare of their children.

Promising practices some Tribes use include:

- Requiring all placements, emergency or otherwise, to undergo fingerprint-based background checks where authorized by law, without distinguishing the type of placement.
- Requiring persons serving as emergency placements to have a connection with the child or parents (e.g., as required in New York State).
- Securing relative placements in emergencies to provide familiarity for the child during a turbulent time and promote family preservation goals.
- Obtaining background checks of people who are potential future emergency placements where authorized by law, so that pre-checked placements are available on an emergency basis.
- Tribal licensing of individual foster parents before the need for a specific placement arises where authorized by law.
- Assigning a dedicated staff person to conduct background checks, conduct on-going site visits with placements, license and recertify placements, etc.
- Limiting emergency placement to 30 days or less or until the time background checks under Section II.C. of this guidance are complete.

Two additional promising practices employed by Tribes for emergency foster care placements are described below:

A. Emergency Shelters

During an emergency removal of a child from their home, when a relative placement or foster home is not immediately available, emergency shelters established in Tribal communities provide safe temporary placements. Either the Tribe or the State licenses each emergency shelter. Tribal staff at emergency shelters undergo background checks in compliance the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act if the Tribe receives funds under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act or Tribally Controlled Schools Act of 1988. *See* 25 U.S.C. § 3207(c).

While emergency shelters are a critical resource in ensuring safety of Indian children when parents are unable to provide for their welfare, no Federal funding is currently available to establish or maintain emergency shelters.

B. Purpose Code X (Name-Based Criminal Records Search Followed by the Delayed Submission of Fingerprints for Emergency Placements)

Preliminary name-based checks of the III System using Purpose Code X are for the exclusive purpose of conducting an initial criminal history check of residents with whom children are to be temporarily placed during exigent circumstances. The name-based check uses biographic information, such as an individual's name and date of birth, to determine whether an individual may be the subject of a criminal record based on the biographic information provided. Since a positive identification linking an individual to a criminal history record can only be made using fingerprints, the individual's fingerprints must be submitted to the FBI within 15 calendar days.

As background, in October 2000, the National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact (Compact) Council (Council) approved the Fingerprint Submission Requirements Rule (Rule)¹⁴, often referred to as Purpose Code X, to allow direct access to the III System for criminal history information prior to the delayed submission of fingerprints in exigent circumstances. Most States¹⁵ and some Federal agencies are authorized to use the Rule to conduct preliminary name-based checks of the III System in emergency placement situations. The III name-based checks must be followed-up with a fingerprint submission within 15 calendar days from the date of the name-based check. For those States authorized to use the Rule, such checks are done through the State criminal history record repository.

In May 2015, the Council authorized the BIA to use Purpose Code X, on behalf of federally recognized Tribes, to access the III System on a delayed fingerprint submission basis when conducting criminal history record checks of residents with whom children are to be temporarily placed during exigent circumstances. The BIA's authority to utilize Purpose Code X is not intended to replace existing State laws or procedures governing such checks, but rather provide an option to those Tribes that are unable to obtain criminal history information through the State. As of the date of issuance of this Guidance, Washington, Montana, and Arizona allow Tribal social services agencies to use the State Purpose Code X programs; thus, Tribes located in these States are not eligible to participate in BIA's Purpose Code X..

For those federally-recognized Tribes unable to obtain criminal history information through the State, the BIA uses Purpose Code X to conduct the preliminary III System name-based checks to provide Tribal police departments or Tribal social service agencies with 24-hour access to preliminary name-based criminal history record information. The

¹⁴ 28 CFR part 901.

¹⁵ See the following FBI website for a visual representation of Purpose Code X authorized users:
<https://www.fbi.gov/file-repository/purpose-code-x-authorized-users.pdf/view>

Guidance: Background Checks for Foster Care Placements under the NACSA
U.S. Department of the Interior – Bureau of Indian Affairs

III System name-based checks are only one factor used in determining the suitability of placing the child temporarily in the household. In accordance with the Council's Rule, applicant fingerprints must be submitted to the FBI within 15 calendar days from the date of the preliminary name-based check if the child remains in the placement. Fingerprint submissions can be completed by any of the methods listed in Section II.A of this document.

If based on all other character investigation factors, the Tribal social services agency determines that an applicant is disqualified for emergency child placement and the child is not placed or is removed from the applicant's care, there is no expectation that fingerprints must be submitted within the specified timeframe. However, since a positive identification linking an individual to a criminal history record can only be made using fingerprints, a disqualified applicant should be given the opportunity to challenge the accuracy of the information in the record as provided in 28 CFR 50.12, by providing fingerprints, even if a child placement is not made.

Federally-recognized Tribes interested in using the BIA's Purpose Code X authority must submit a request to the BIA Office of Justice Services (OJS) and include:

- The official name and address of the authorized agency requesting and receiving the CHRI.
- The method in which the follow-up fingerprints will be submitted to FBI.
- A request for assignment of a T-ending ORI to the Tribal SSA.

The OJS then confirms the Tribe is authorized to access the CHRI and forwards the request to the FBI Compact Officer and the State CJIS Systems Officer (CSO), if applicable. If the request is approved, the FBI will assign the T-ending ORI and Z-ending ORI, if necessary. The FBI Compact Officer will provide the written approval to the OJS, and the OJS will provide a copy of the written approval to the Tribe.

A template letter is included at **Appendix C**. For additional information on BIA's Purpose Code X program, contact BIA OJS at: (202) 208-5787 or ojs.lawenforcement@bia.gov.

BIA recognizes that some, if not all, of these promising practices may not be feasible for Tribes facing resource constraints and a lack of available placements in their Tribal communities; BIA will continue to seek promising practices that are both effective and require minimal resources.

IV. Self-Reporting by Foster Care Homes and Institutions

...Self-reporting requirements for foster care homes or institutions in which any covered individual... resides if the head of the household or the operator of the institution has knowledge that the covered individual—

- (i) has been found by a Federal, State, or tribal court to have committed any crime listed in [42 U.S.C. § 671(a)(20)(A) (i) or (ii)]; or
- (ii) is listed on [any abuse registries maintained by the Indian tribe or any child abuse and neglect registry maintained by the State in which the covered individual resides or resided in the preceding 5 years]...

NACSA § 2, codified at 25 U.S.C. § 3207(d)(5)(B).

This guidance recommends Tribes establish self-reporting requirements for foster care homes or institutions in which any covered individual resides if the head of the household or the operator of the institution has knowledge that the covered individual:

- Was convicted of committing one of the crimes listed at 42 U.S.C. § 671(a)(20)(A)(i) or (ii), or
- Is listed on a Tribal child abuse and neglect registry; or
- Is listed on a State child abuse and neglect registry for a State in which the individual resides or resided in the past 5 years.

It is recommended that Tribes include self-reporting requirements both in their standards for placement and in every Placement Contract or Agreement between the social services program and the foster care placement.

With regard to foster care institutions, Tribes should require any operator of a foster care institution to require employees, as a condition of employment with the institution, to report to the operator if they are found to have committed any of the listed crimes or become listed on a Tribal or State registry. Likewise, Tribes may wish to include a requirement for that condition as part of the license terms for the foster care institution.

With regard to family foster care placements, the burden of self-reporting may be more onerous because individuals may move in and out of the home without any formal agreement (as opposed to foster care institutions, which have employment contracts of some kind). Additionally, many Tribal communities are not static, in that adults may move in and out of households frequently. Tribes may choose to provide more detail on when a head of household is expected to self-report in a manner that best accommodates the culture of the Tribal community. Regardless, serving as a head of household requires a high level of vigilance and control over the home. This Guidance is not intended to discourage individuals from volunteering to serve as heads of households

Guidance: Background Checks for Foster Care Placements under the NACSA
U.S. Department of the Interior – Bureau of Indian Affairs

through threat of some punitive action; rather it offers recommendations. Specifically, this Guidance recommends the following to heads of households:

- Report to the Tribal social services agency if any new person age 18 or over will be moving into the home;
- Report to the Tribal social services agency any changes to membership of the household or access to the child;
- Announce to everyone in the home that they must report to you if, at any time, they are found to have committed any of the listed crimes or become listed on a Tribal or State registry;
- Limit adult overnight guests, and access to the household in general, to individuals you are confident have passed, or would pass if subject to, the background checks required by NACSA.

V. Certifying Compliance with the NACSA

The NACSA requires this Guidance to establish procedures for Tribes to certify compliance with the NACSA. Specifically, Tribes must certify that they have established standards of placement for foster care homes and institutions. Recommended procedures for Tribes to certify compliance with the NACSA include:

- Outline the standards for foster care placement in P.L. 93-638 Contracts and Compacts/AFAs and Title IV-E Agreements regarding compliance with the Act.
- Incorporate standards for foster care placement into Tribal law (e.g., codes, policy, or resolution) governing the Tribe’s social services agency.
- Use a checklist that verifies the individual elements of the NACSA are met prior to approving a foster care placement or issuing a foster care license.
- For each foster care home or other foster care placement, require a Tribal representative to verify compliance with the NACSA (using the checklist established above) and sign off on the verification.
- Approve the placement or license only after verifying compliance with the Act, including verification that:
 - All supporting documentation is on file;
 - The background check and registry checks were made and a favorable response to each was received;
 - Other licensing requirements (home study, safety plan, safety check on the home, medical exams, personal references, job-verification, etc.) are met; and
 - A recertification date is identified and appropriately documented.

The NACSA also requires this guidance recommend procedures for Tribes to recertify foster family homes and institutions periodically, including safety standards and background checks. “Recertification” is essentially a verification that the individual elements of the NACSA are met for the foster care home or institution. It is recommended that Tribes recertify each foster family home and institution at least every five years and designate a specific individual as responsible for the recertification, with accountability for documenting and reporting the results of the recertification to another specified individual. Then, for each foster care home or other foster care placement, that designated Tribal representative would sign off and approve the placement or license only after verifying compliance with the Act, including verification that:

- All supporting documentation is on file;
- The background and registry checks of each individual living in the foster care home or employed by the foster care institution were made within the past five years and a favorable response to each was received;
- Other licensing requirements (home study, safety plan, safety check on the home, medical exams, personal references, job-verification, etc.) are met; and

Guidance: Background Checks for Foster Care Placements under the NACSA
U.S. Department of the Interior – Bureau of Indian Affairs

- A future recertification date is identified and appropriately documented.

A complete background check every five years may not be necessary, if the Tribe requires the foster care home or foster care institution to report any updates and changes or attest that no changes have occurred.

Guidance: Background Checks for Foster Care Placements under the NACSA
U.S. Department of the Interior – Bureau of Indian Affairs

Appendix A

Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act,
As Amended by the Native American Children's Safety Act (paragraph (d))
25 U.S.C. 3207

§3207. Character investigations

(a) By Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Health and Human Services

The Secretary and the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall-

- (1) compile a list of all authorized positions within their respective departments the duties and responsibilities of which involve regular contact with, or control over, Indian children,
- (2) conduct an investigation of the character of each individual who is employed, or is being considered for employment, by the respective Secretary in a position listed pursuant to paragraph (1), and
- (3) prescribe by regulations minimum standards of character that each of such individuals must meet to be appointed to such positions.

(b) Criminal records

The minimum standards of character that are to be prescribed under this section shall ensure that none of the individuals appointed to positions described in subsection (a) have been found guilty of, or entered a plea of nolo contendere or guilty to, any felonious offense, or any of two or more misdemeanor offenses, under Federal, State, or tribal law involving crimes of violence; sexual assault, molestation, exploitation, contact or prostitution; crimes against persons; or offenses committed against children.

(c) Investigations by Indian tribes and tribal organizations

Each Indian tribe or tribal organization that receives funds under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act [25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.] or the Tribally Controlled Schools Act of 1988 [25 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.] shall-

- (1) conduct an investigation of the character of each individual who is employed, or is being considered for employment, by such tribe or tribal organization in a position that involves regular contact with, or control over, Indian children, and
- (2) employ individuals in those positions only if the individuals meet standards of character, no less stringent than those prescribed under subsection (a), as the Indian tribe or tribal organization shall establish.

(d) By tribal social services agency for foster care placements in tribal court proceedings

(1) Definitions

In this subsection:

(A) Covered individual

The term "covered individual" includes-

- (i) any individual 18 years of age or older; and
- (ii) any individual who the tribal social services agency determines is subject to a criminal records check under paragraph (2)(A).

(B) Foster care placement

The term "foster care placement" means any action removing an Indian child from a parent or Indian custodian for temporary placement in a foster home or institution or the home of a guardian or conservator if-

- (i) the parent or Indian custodian cannot have the child returned on demand; and
- (ii)(I) parental rights have not been terminated; or
- (II) parental rights have been terminated but the child has not been permanently placed.

(C) Indian custodian

The term "Indian custodian" means any Indian-

- (i) who has legal custody of an Indian child under tribal law or custom or under State law; or
- (ii) to whom temporary physical care, custody, and control has been transferred by the parent of the child.

Guidance: Background Checks for Foster Care Placements under the NACSA
U.S. Department of the Interior – Bureau of Indian Affairs

(D) Parent

The term "parent" means-

- (i) any biological parent of an Indian child; or
- (ii) any Indian who has lawfully adopted an Indian child, including adoptions under tribal law or custom.

(E) Tribal court

The term "tribal court" means a court-

- (i) with jurisdiction over foster care placements; and
- (ii) that is-
 - (I) a Court of Indian Offenses;
 - (II) a court established and operated under the code or custom of an Indian tribe; or
 - (III) any other administrative body of an Indian tribe that is vested with authority over foster care placements.

(F) Tribal social services agency

The term "tribal social services agency" means the agency of an Indian tribe that has the primary responsibility for carrying out foster care licensing or approval (as of the date on which the proceeding described in paragraph (2)(A) commences) for the Indian tribe.

(2) Criminal records check before foster care placement

(A) In general

Except as provided in paragraph (3), no foster care placement shall be finally approved and no foster care license shall be issued until the tribal social services agency-

- (i) completes a criminal records check of each covered individual who resides in the household or is employed at the institution in which the foster care placement will be made; and
- (ii) concludes that each covered individual described in clause (i) meets such standards as the Indian tribe shall establish in accordance with subparagraph (B).

(B) Standards of placement

The standards described in subparagraph (A)(ii) shall include-

- (i) requirements that each tribal social services agency described in subparagraph (A)-
 - (I) perform criminal records checks, including fingerprint-based checks of national crime information databases [sic] (as defined in [section 534\(f\)\(3\) of title 28](#));
 - (II) check any abuse registries maintained by the Indian tribe; and
 - (III) check any child abuse and neglect registry maintained by the State in which the covered individual resides for information on the covered individual, and request any other State in which the covered individual resided in the preceding 5 years, to enable the tribal social services agency to check any child abuse and neglect registry maintained by that State for such information; and
- (ii) any other additional requirement that the Indian tribe determines is necessary and permissible within the existing authority of the Indian tribe, such as the creation of voluntary agreements with State entities in order to facilitate the sharing of information related to the performance of criminal records checks.

(C) Results

Except as provided in paragraph (3), no foster care placement shall be ordered in any proceeding described in subparagraph (A) if an investigation described in clause (i) of that subparagraph reveals that a covered individual described in that clause has been found by a Federal, State, or tribal court to have committed any crime listed in clause (i) or (ii) of [section 671\(a\)\(20\)\(A\) of title 42](#).

(3) Emergency placement

Paragraph (2) shall not apply to an emergency foster care placement, as determined by a tribal social services agency.

(4) Recertification of foster homes or institutions

(A) In general

Not later than 2 years after June 3, 2016, each Indian tribe shall establish procedures to recertify homes or institutions in which foster care placements are made.

Guidance: Background Checks for Foster Care Placements under the NACSA
U.S. Department of the Interior – Bureau of Indian Affairs

(B) Contents

The procedures described in subparagraph (A) shall include, at a minimum, periodic intervals at which the home or institution shall be subject to recertification to ensure-

- (i) the safety of the home or institution for the Indian child; and
- (ii) that each covered individual who resides in the home or is employed at the institution is subject to a criminal records check in accordance with this subsection, including any covered individual who-
 - (I) resides in the home or is employed at the institution on the date on which the procedures established under subparagraph (A) commences; ¹ and
 - (II) did not reside in the home or was not employed at the institution on the date on which the investigation described in paragraph (2)(A)(i) was completed.

(C) Guidance issued by the Secretary

The procedures established under subparagraph (A) shall be subject to any regulation or guidance issued by the Secretary that is in accordance with the purpose of this subsection.

(5) Guidance

Not later than 2 years after June 3, 2016, and after consultation with Indian tribes, the Secretary shall issue guidance regarding-

- (A) procedures for a criminal records check of any covered individual who-
 - (i) resides in the home or is employed at the institution in which the foster care placement is made after the date on which the investigation described in paragraph (2)(A)(i) is completed; and
 - (ii) was not the subject of an investigation described in paragraph (2)(A)(i) before the foster care placement was made;
- (B) self-reporting requirements for foster care homes or institutions in which any covered individual described in subparagraph (A) resides if the head of the household or the operator of the institution has knowledge that the covered individual-
 - (i) has been found by a Federal, State, or tribal court to have committed any crime listed in clause (i) or (ii) of section 671(a)(20)(A) of title 42; or
 - (ii) is listed on a registry described in clause (II) or (III) of paragraph (2)(B)(i);
- (C) promising practices used by Indian tribes to address emergency foster care placement procedures under paragraph (3); and
- (D) procedures for certifying compliance with this chapter.

Appendix B

Fingerprint Submission Options for Tribes Noncriminal Justice Background Checks for Employment and Licensing

Fingerprint Submission Option	How to Obtain Access	Cost of Fingerprint Submission	Available Methods of Submitting Fingerprint Cards	Method Tribe Receives Results	Audit Requirements
STATE REPOSITORY	<input type="checkbox"/> Contact CJIS TEP for State CSO contact information <input type="checkbox"/> Contact State CSO <input type="checkbox"/> Applicable agreements with State Repository, may include billing agreements and/or MOU	\$12.00 (this fee is subject to change) plus State Fee, where applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> Work with State on method of collection (hard copy or livescan) <input type="checkbox"/> Tribe orders FD-258 fingerprint cards online at FBI.gov <input type="checkbox"/> Coordinate with State on receipt of cards from Tribe (mail/e-mail/etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> State submits fingerprints electronically to FBI's NGI System	Tribe will receive CHRI results as agreed upon with State by mail/e-mail, etc.	FBI will triennially audit the State and may audit the Tribe State will audit the Tribe in accordance with their State audit plan
DOI TRIBAL ACCESS PROGRAM (TAP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Billing Agreement with FBI	\$12.00 (this fee is subject to change)	<input type="checkbox"/> DOJ TAP Kiosk is available for electronic fingerprint submission to FBI <input type="checkbox"/> Tribe collects prints <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Fingerprints electronically collected through kiosk or <input type="checkbox"/> Fingerprints may be obtained on an FD-258 fingerprint card and submitted electronically through the DOJ TAP kiosk 	Tribe will receive CHRI results via the Law Enforcement Enterprise Portal	Tribe subject to FBI Audit
FBI-APPROVED CHANNELER	<input type="checkbox"/> Contract with Channeler to include billing agreement <input type="checkbox"/> Request Letter to FBI Compact Officer for approval to outsource Channeling function	\$12.00 (this fee is subject to change) plus Channelers Fee (Fees vary by Channeler)	<input type="checkbox"/> Cards provided by Channeler <input type="checkbox"/> Work with Channeler on method of fingerprint capture (hard copy or livescan) <input type="checkbox"/> Work with Channeler on submission process <input type="checkbox"/> Channeler converts any hard cards received to electronic format <input type="checkbox"/> Channeler submits electronically to FBI's NGI System	Tribe will receive CHRI results via U.S. Mail, e-mail, or website (depends on Channelers process) CHRI must be sent to the Tribe. A Channeler may NOT send CHRI directly to a Contractor or Vendor.	FBI will triennially audit the Channeler and may audit Tribe Tribe may audit Channeler to the Outsourcing Standard for Channelers or any contract requirements
DIRECT TO FBI	<input type="checkbox"/> Billable Memorandum of Agreement with FBI	\$12.00 (this fee is subject to change)	<input type="checkbox"/> Tribe orders FD-258 fingerprint cards online at FBI.gov <input type="checkbox"/> Tribe collects prints (if livescan device, can take prints electronically and print onto the hard cards) <input type="checkbox"/> Tribe mails cards directly to FBI <input type="checkbox"/> Manual processing at the FBI – will take longer (manual in/manual out)	Tribe will receive CHRI results received via U.S. Mail	Tribe subject to FBI Audit

*A Channeler is a contractor who has a direct connection with the FBI to pass fingerprint submissions and receive CHRI.

List of FBI-approved Channelers is located at:

www.fbi.gov/services/cjis/compact-council/list-of-approved-channelers

Security and Management Outsourcing Standard for Channelers (Outsourcing Standard) is located at:

www.fbi.gov/file-repository/security-and-management-control-outsourcing-standard-for-channelers-2.pdf/view

CJIS Security Policy is located at: www.fbi.gov/services/cjis/cjis-security-policy-resource-center

Contact CJIS TEP at: CJISTRIBALOUTREACH@FBI.GOV

Acronyms:

CJIS TEP – Criminal Justice Information Services Division Tribal Engagement Program

CSO – CJIS Systems Officer

MOU – Memorandum of Understanding

CHRI – Criminal History Record Information

TAP – Tribal Access Program

Appendix C

TEMPLATE REQUEST TO USE BIA'S PURPOSE CODE X PROGRAM

[Date]

Charles Addington, Director
Office of Justice Services Headquarters
Bureau of Indian Affairs
1849 C Street NW, MS-2603-MIB
Washington, DC 20240

RE: Request for **[Insert Federally Recognized Tribe's name]** to utilize the fingerprint submission requirements rule for the emergency placement of children in exigent circumstances (Purpose Code X)

Dear Director Addington:

I am writing to request that the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), on behalf of **[Insert Federally Recognized Tribe's name]**, a federally recognized tribe, apply to utilize the Fingerprint Submission Requirements Rule (Title 28, Code of Federal Regulations, part 901) pursuant to the National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact Council's (Council) approval granted on May 13, 2015. The authority to access criminal history record information (CHRI) is pursuant to Public Law (Pub. L.) 101-630, the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act (Title 25, United States Code, Sections 3205 and 3207).

The approved proposal allows the BIA to conduct preliminary criminal history name check inquiries of the Interstate Identification Index (III) System using Purpose Code "X" to screen residents with whom children are to be temporarily placed during exigent circumstances. **[Insert Federally Recognized Tribe's name]** will be responsible for coordinating the submission of follow up fingerprints of each required resident within the required time frame, not to exceed fifteen calendar days from the date of the initial III inquiry.

The following implementation information is provided to support this request:

- 1) The **official name, address, and phone number** of the authorized agency **requesting and receiving CHRI** is:

Name of Agency:

Address:

Phone:

- 2) The method in which the required follow up fingerprints will be submitted:
 - Via the state criminal history record repository to the FBI.
 - Via an FBI-approved Channeler to the FBI: **[insert contractor's name]**.
 - Via hard copy fingerprint card submission directly to the FBI. Please note: For applicant fingerprint processing, the tribe must have an FBI Billing Agreement in place with the FBI.

3) Information for the FBI to assign a T-ending Originating Agency Identifier (ORI) to the designated noncriminal justice agency listed below.

Name of Agency:

Address:

Phone:

Point of Contact:

Further, the [**Insert Federally Recognized Tribe's name**] understands that this name-based access to the III System is for the express purpose of screening residents for emergency child placement and is the only authorized use of Purpose Code "X." Only upon receipt of written approval from the FBI Compact Officer will [**Insert Federally Recognized Tribe's name**] begin utilizing the Fingerprint Submission Requirements Rule when placing children during exigent circumstances.

Sincerely,

[insert name]

[insert title]

[insert phone number]

[insert email address]