

So Jane is going to do our next talk, which is on rights and responsibilities of foster parents.

And just to give you a little bit of an introduction, Tianna she's the state foster and adopt or statewide foster home licensing specialist for the Office of Child Welfare in the Department of Children and Families.

And for the past three years, while working for DCF, she's helped with the implementation of both levels of licensure and Guardian system programs.

In addition, in this role, Tiana is responsible for providing policy guidelines in the Areas of Guardianship Assistance program and all the levels of license to foster homes.

Before joining the Department in 2018, Tiana worked for seven years in diverse areas of child welfare and nonprofit, including case management, Datsuns, independent living and licensing. She's that had over 10 years of experience in child welfare.

How it is is as a science green psychology.

Goodness me.

I wanted to come to you guys today, and we started this conversation.

I want to say a year and a half ago where I provided information to the board regarding the new caregiver bill rights that came out of the 2019 legislative session.

And so when Amanda as to come and share this information,

I definitely want an opportunity to get in front of you guys because we do recognize that a lot of times we have legislation that passes and depending on where you are, your level of

involvement, you guys have several other obligations, first and foremost, usually to the kids that we serve, and so that it may not be information that is readily available to you.

I want to say before I start that, I know that there will be situations where I will say something and you'll say, Well, no, that's not how we do it here.

This is based on state policy, state statute understanding that in your individual areas, and we'll hopefully get to some of those individual nuances.

Paul and I have an opportunity to do the question and answer, but I want you to know on think about it in terms of like whole system wide statewide because we do.

The policies that we write aren't specific to a certain area.

They are geared towards our state agency, statewide foster parents. We had our statewide foster home licensing conference.

I guess it would have been two weeks ago now.

So hopefully everything we're supposed to expect rain, but we had a tornado come through Talahassee while I was training two weeks ago.

So hopefully the weather while we were expecting rain.

If you start to hear like, the connection is bad, let me know because Courtney Is is on to queue up my PowerPoint in the event that something happens with my connection.

So that being said, we'll go ahead and get started.

So Caregiver writes and responsibility.

So we know that when as foster parents, relatives, non relatives, we wanted to have an opportunity to get a bill passed and

to get policy out there that would support not only licensed caregivers, but also our relative and non relative caregivers because out of home caregivers, the responsibility, no matter whether you're licensed or you're not.

That is a huge responsibility.

It comes with a lot of expectations for you guys.

But then, in addition to that, we want to make sure that as the Department that we are holding up our end.

So we are supporting you as best we can, making sure that you have the information that you need to care for the children that are in your care.

And then also on the flip side of that, making sure that you know what your responsibilities are as a caregiver.

So in 2,019 during the legislative session, there was a bill pass. It was initially the Foster Appearance Bill of Rights, and then it transitioned, as most bills do throughout the process, to the caregiver bill.

Right.

This Bill of Rights actually outlined what the department's goals were in the requirements for not only caregivers, but for the Department.

So your case managers, your licensing specialist, your child protective investigators, what are our responsibilities and our roles when we are working with families who are caring for our children?

Many of the components.

And I've seen a lot of comments were folks in the chat.

We're saying how they feel supported by their licensing agencies or CMOS case management organizations.

And what I can tell you is a lot of what was outlined in that statute.

We were already doing in some form or fashion across the state. But what that bill did, and that new statute was codify.

What we had it put it into writing, put it into policy like, Okay, you're already doing this.

This is your practice as a state.

But Here's now we're putting in policy as a requirement.

So it wasn't a huge transition because a lot of the stuff we were already doing.

And what I can tell you is this a similar presentation as this was presented to our licensing specialist is available on the Center's website as well.

And so a lot of the stuff when we presented it to licensing staff, they were like, we already do that.

We already do that.

And that becomes the case because it's like best practice.

It means that you would expect to be done when you're working in a supportive environment and you're working and you're partnering with caregivers.

So the goals were established.

Like I said, not only for relative, non relative, but also for our foster parents and any child welfare professional that is working within our system of care.

Okay.

So current treatment of Foss appearance.

So we wanted to make sure that when we're working with our foster parents, we are providing them with the information that they need to best care for kids.

And so we know that there are times where, depending on when that child enters your home, you may not get all the information up front.

It may be here.

Some information comes at a later point, but it was very important for us to make sure that not only are you getting the information that you need, but we're doing it in a way that is honoring you as a foster dot parent, we're being respectful, just kind of basic human decency.

You're respecting each other.

We are the adults that are involved in these children's lives.

So you're valuing them, you're encouraging them to value the child.

You're valuing their rights and their values as a family.

That's something that we actually when our child welfare professionals. And I'll say that because case management, adoptions, licensing, all do some form of an assessment when we are going through that process.

One of the things that we make sure that we're discussing with families is what are your core values for your family?

So that if we're putting a child into your home, there should be a clear understanding that.

Okay.

These are the values that this child is with.

And how are you able to kind of meet that child where they are without compromising your values for your family?

So that's another thing that that statute helps to kind of reinforce. It was something we were already doing.

Our Us home study has been around for a long time, so we were already doing it, but we didn't have anything that specifically said do it this way, if that makes sense.

So in addition to that, we also wanted to have a clear understanding of what is your role as an auto home caregiver for dealing with a biological family.

And so we're not talking about just the parents we're talking about families, extended family, grandparents aren't anyone that this child has had a relationship with prior to them coming into your home, identifying what are your roles?

What are the expectations patients regarding your involvement with those individuals?

And so that was something that we were able to try to outline, set expectations to how we would move forward as a state.

Okay, so information sharing.

So we understand as a state that it is important for you to know not only the child kind of like basic likes and dislikes when they're coming into your home, but information about that child's history.

What are some of the things that triggers the child so that, you know, before that child even enters your home?

Hopefully, what are the circumstances behind them entering

coming into care?

How can you best support the child?

Because the more information you have, the better you are to support a child.

Where were they before?

One of the things is, you know, letting families know when a child has some somehow gotten DJJ involvement.

And I can think of times where you have a kid that comes into your home, and you aren't aware that they have these DJJ requirements, or they have this court hearing regarding this case that they may have picked up somewhere else.

And then you end up in a situation where this child missed support hearing, and now they are being sanctioned because of something that you weren't informed of.

And so that's the department's responsibility to make sure that we're sharing this information with you.

So anything that could potentially impacts a child or their freedom, for that matter is something that you're being informed of. And, of course, except for a situation where it's an emergency, you should get that information soon thereafter.

But if possible, prior to you accepting that child to your home. So However, your agency is set up if its placement calls you and says, Hey, we've got this child Here's the information about the child, you needing to know the pertinent information so that you can make the best decision on whether or not you're able to meet the needs of the child that will potentially be coming into your home.

So other things are any mental health diagnosis, any health conditions, hospitalizations that the child has had?

Like I said, DJJ involvement, pending court hearings, anything that has the potential to jeopardize the safety of the members of your household.

Those are things that should be shared with you prior to a child being placed.

So the bill not bill the Bill of Rights, but because it became statute. The statute outlines all of those requirements.

And, Paul, I realized that I did not send you the link to this statute specifically.

So I'll make sure to get that to you after when we go and break today so that you'll have that information.

So if folks want to go and read it in detail, they have the ability to do so.

Okay.

So in addition to the information prior to the child being placed, making sure that you're letting foster parents and out of home caregivers, relative, non relative know about upcoming appointments for the child, anything that would potentially impact the ability for you to care for the child.

In best case scenario, you would get that information and writing so that you have it when you're in a crunch and you're trying to find a placement for a child.

Yes, you're sharing that information, possibly via phone.

But if we can get that information compiled into some type of documentation, so that if you need to refer back to something

that was said during your conversation when you were initially talking about placement for the child, you have the ability to do that.

And so one of the things that States, if we could have something that is written to the foster parent information that concerns the child that allows them the ability to assist the child as best they can prior to the child coming into their home without all the information being provided.

We are essentially doing a disservice to the children and to you guys, because there could very well be a situation to where there's something that's left out, and you are not able to meet that specific need.

We always say in child welfare.

We want to make that first placement their best placement so that we don't have situations where children are being retraumatized because they're having to move because there's the support that they need.

It could be a higher level of care.

They need additional support that you may not be prepared to provide, but you don't know that if you are given the information upfront.

So in addition to that, making sure that you let families know prior to, you know, a child having to be moved.

And I've had folks to call me foster parents concerned upset because a child has been removed from their home.

They weren't given any prior knowledge, and they want to know kind of what can they do?

Those situations are typically, we try to connect them with someone within the region or the local CBC, but making sure that when we, as professionals, are made aware of a situation where a child has to move, we're communicating that information as early as possible.

So we aren't in a situation where now this family and this child, they've become attached, and then with no notice, the child is being moved, and nobody is explaining to the caregiver what the circumstances were.

And so that is something that we are definitely trying to get a handle on, because, like I said, we not only want to make sure to minimize the trauma to the child, but to us, caregivers to your children that you may have in your home that are left behind that they saw that child as a sibling.

And now you have to try to explain to them why the child has now left their home.

And this was someone they thought I was selling, but you don't have all the information to share with them on why this occurred.

So we wanted to make sure that that was accurately reflected as well.

So this is probably I can think when I worked through the CBC, one of the most common complaints I got from foster parents was We aren't being notified.

So meetings, court hearings, proper notification is not being provided. And I know we've put out some memos there's been policy changes to address.

How do we notify caregivers of hearings?

What hearing?

One of the questions that was asked was, What hearings are you allowed to attend?

What hearings are not allowed to attend meetings, what meetings should you be attending?

And truly, anything that has to do with the need of that child being addressed.

So your permanency staffing, any other staffing that your specific agency may have.

I say permanency staffing is because that's the most common.

Those are things that foster parents and adoptive parents or pre adoptive parents, relative nor relative caregivers should be included in those meetings, because, as Secretary Paul said, you guys probably have the most information on the child, depending on how long that child has been in the home. So you have your case manager that is familiar with the child.

They come out to see the child on a consistent basis.

They interact with the child, but the day ends and day out the night routines.

All of those things, we are relying on that information to come from caregivers.

And if you are aren't provided a seat at the table, how do you provide that information and the event that you aren't able to attend those meetings?

You should be provided with the opportunity to provide some

form of a statement in writing.

And so that's either through when it's a court hearing, when it's a meeting of some sort, you're able to give your feedback so that your voice is heard because it's we're asking you to take on the responsibility of caring for the child.

You also deserve the right to what's your opinions as it relates to anything that could potentially impact the child.

So that is something that is of importance.

If you are not receiving that courtesy and you are not being included, I definitely encourage you to speak with your local agency, your licensing agency, your case management agency, and we will get into how to address, like dispute that you're having regarding these potential barriers later on towards the end of this presentation.

Okay, so foster parent consideration.

So this is probably a hot topic.

We do have children because, of course, the primary goal for most kids that come into care is to have them reunify with their parents or their biological family.

In the event that reunification occurs.

And that child, Let's say, is re shelter.

For whatever reason, something breaks down with the family and we have to put that child back into care.

Our new statue, as I say, new, but it's from 2,019.

The way our process should work is that we have a record keeping system fits in.

Most of you have probably heard of it where we have record

of that house placement history.

And if there's a foster parent that has previously had placement of the child, it is in the best interest of the child, provided that everything was well with that placement to try to put that child back into a familiar environment, if that makes sense. So child moved out of your home four months ago.

We know that six months post placement, that's the requirement for once a child goes home back to their parents, and somehow the placement breaks down.

We're no longer able to keep that child safe and at home.

The first stop consideration should be to contact that formal caregiver to say, Hey, we've got this situation.

Would you be willing?

Definitely no obligation on your part.

But if you are willing and able, how awesome would it be for that child to not have to go into a new foster home?

Learn that foster home, those caregivers, any other children that may be in the home, they would be able to have the opportunity to return back to a home where they are familiar.

They've been there before.

We do say that that's something that we should consider in addition to that, when a child has been placed in a home for 12 months or longer.

And again, a lot of these are our not necessarily current practices, but they're best practices that we've been doing for years, and we statute just help to put in place that now it is a requirement that we should be considering appropriate

permanent placements with caregivers when the child has been in that home for 12 months or longer.

We do know that there are situations and circumstances that could change that, and that's not something.

Again, as often those are kind of specific situation scenarios to your personal, your case, your family.

But when it is possible that should be considered, in addition to that, making sure that we are given the opportunity to take rest.

So there was language previously in one of our administrative code regarding rest.

Each CBC agency kind of handles how they handle respite for their foster parents.

And so for this talking specifically to foster parents, how they handle respite.

But we have to develop a process for when a foster parent says, Hey, I need to use respite, we're not holding it against them. We're not looking down upon them.

Hey, what you do is hard.

It's tough.

I've always said I commend foster parents who are able to truly dedicate their time and energy to caring for a child that is in need.

You are stepping in, and a lot of times I know even once that child goes back home, you are still many times involved in that child's life.

You kind of become a permanent, permanent support for that

child. But just like with your own kids, sometimes you may have a grandparent, an uncle that will step in and say, Hey, I can keep them for the weekend.

There are situations where foster parents need rested, and we have processes in place or should have processes in place that support them in accessing that and you giving reasonable notice to the Department should make it to where that is something that can occur on your behalf.

So again, if that's not something that happens within your agency, definitely.

I would say follow up with the folks that make those decisions.

So that is something that if you need it.

And I say, if you need it, that's something that you have the ability to do.

Okay, so changes that were made to our statute back in 2019 again, these are things.

Hopefully they've been earned out.

Paris.

Again, like I said, can provide factual statements to the court if you are able to attend in person a lot of times.

I know, and I don't quote me on it, but for judicial reviews, you provide a caregiver statement so you can attest to and speak to how the child is doing or any desires that you have for a child.

Anything you want, the court to know you have an opportunity to present that information.

But Likewise, if you're not able to attend a staffing that

you're able to give your feedback and have your voice heard at that staffing so that it's not like nothing is coming from you as secure, give a person that is responsible for caring for the child.

So we do have currently a process that is outlined when there is some type of conflict with foster parents.

And like I said, we'll give the details on that in the next couple of slides.

But when you have a conflict of some sort, we know that meetings occur. We have lots of meetings.

And so it's probably stuff that's already occurring where you could be having an issue, a conflict with the case manager and you guys can come together.

There are different individuals that are around that table, and you come to some type of resolution so everybody can continue to do their part to do what's best for the child.

But then we also are required to provide foster parents with trainings. So anything that improves your skills of foster parent, you guys know that you are required to complete your annual in service hours for training, something that we added language we added to our Florida administrative code for licensing was when when licensing specialists are going through your process of licensure, making sure that they are aware of areas that would benefit you.

So one of the examples that I like to give is if you have a foster home where you only take children zero to 5, take it same to a foster parent.

Okay.

I think you should do a training that is geared towards caring for teenagers may or may not be the best use of your training time, because in all actuality, that's not typically the population of children that you serve.

So making sure that it's something that's geared towards improving any skills that you need to improve upon and the children and the population that you serve.

So those are things that now we're supposed to make sure that our foster parents, relative, non relative caregivers, are aware of.

There is nothing that limits the ability for a relative or non relative to complete training.

Or we like to call it educational resources.

There's nothing that limits the ability to do that.

We don't require it for them.

But in the event that it's something that is needed definitely is something that is encouraged.

So resolving disputes.

So this was probably when I mentioned this when we were prepping for this training.

A lot of folks don't know about it.

So that includes some of our child welfare professionals.

We have a formalized process, and Paul will provide you guys with the link that actually details the steps that must occur for resolving disputes between foster parents caregivers and whether it's the Department of Children and Families

or the CBCS.

But at any point that a foster parent feels like they were wrong, their voice was not heard, whatever the case may be.

And there is some type of a dispute you have the ability to request in writing a formal resolution meeting.

And so that is something that we put in place because we often heard from foster parents that my voice is not heard.

I reached out to the supervisor.

Nothing happened.

I had to complain about this individual involved in the case, and nobody did anything about it.

Now we have a formal process where we actually have to formally document and fit in our record keeping system.

What happened, what the outcome was, who attended the meeting, all of that has to be discussed.

And so, as I said, Paul will provide you with the link to that so that you can see what that process is supposed to look like.

And definitely we are always making changes if there's something that is written in that policy and it's not working for the greater good.

And it's something that we kind of look at to see.

Okay, how can we improve upon that to make sure that we are addressing the true needs of the children?

Because ultimately, if we are helping to resolve disputes and conflict that we as adults have, it only provides better outcomes for the children.

If a caregiver has a dispute with a case manager, we'll start there. There has to be representation from the case management organization. So case manager, supervisor, as well as someone from the lead agency, they need to come together.

We don't prescribe who all needs to be there, can or cannot.

There are certain people that must be present for that meeting, and so they are to come together, decide on how they will best resolve this conflict.

That information is been documented in Fifth Man communicated to the caregiver as well so that we can help move it along so that things don't continue to escalate.

But we do recognize that there are occasions where there is a conflict with a Department employees.

So when I say Department employee, I mean, someone that works for Department of Children and Families, and in that situation, the Department someone that is in a supervisory role.

So one of the examples I can think of off the top of my head is, if you're a conflict, we know that it's not uncommon for an investigation to come in on foster home.

If your conflict is with that child protective investigator, that supervisor of that child protective investigator must also be present.

If you guys are sitting around the table on a Zoom, you're having a meeting to discuss your dispute.

And again, that information has to be documented.

And this in we don't say that no case management can't be included. But for the purpose of the Department, there are

certain people that must be included.

And again, that's the person with whom you're having a conflict and someone in a supervisory role.

So it may not be their direct supervisor.

It could be their program administrator.

Someone of that nature has to be present at that meeting.

They have 30 days to provide a response to you as the caregiver in writing.

And again, that information goes into fit in so that there's a record of what the concerns were, how we resolve the concerns, and hopefully how we can avoid being in a situation where there's conflict in the future.

Last, but certainly not least, we again, something that we've been doing for years now providing support to foster parents, your foster parents sex her.

Apple said, we have Foster Parent Appreciation Week coming up next week.

So your different local agencies do different things to celebrate you guys as foster parents.

But I can speak personally.

We would do things like a Super Saturday.

So there's a training day where you have an opportunity to come out, get your inservice training, or get information from different partners within your local community providing care packages for foster parents, just anything that you can do to provide support.

We've been doing that or should have been doing that.

But we did put language in statute, and then subsequently, we added language to our Florida administrative code that outline some examples of things that we could provide services and supports to foster parents.

So not only services for our children that are placed in our home, but sometimes foster parent could prevent benefit from a service in the community.

And so that's something that we have put in place and said, Hey, we want to make sure that we are providing the best support that we can because we know when foster parents still support it, we are able to retain them.

And recruitment and retention is huge for us right now because it's not about just getting them in.

It's about being able to sustain being able to keep our parents happy. So that happy foster parents provide great care for our children that we serve.

And so the best way to do that is them being supported not just by one entity but by our child welfare community as a whole.

In addition to that, making sure that you have a way to contact someone with that agency.

So most of you probably are aware of your agency that you're licensed through or who the case management organization. They're on call number.

So making sure that is 12 o'clock midnight while we are all home sleeping, you still have someone that you can contact in the event of an emergency.

That is something that, again, is common practice.

But we definitely wanted to make sure that we have something out there in writing in a formal statute that our child welfare professionals. No, this is something that you must provide for individuals that are caring for our children.

They need the ability to reach out and ask for assistance 24 hours a day, seven days a week, holidays and weekends include it and there in the case, where there's an emergency placement, making sure that there's a process in place for you to get information.

So you may receive minimal information upfront, but there needs to be some type of a process where you can get the full information for that child once that child has been placed with you for a period of time, because eventually you will get back to the office.

We'll be able to kind of put together your blue book.

I know different people call it different things across the state, but your child resource record, those are things that you should be provided and per statute per Florida administrative code. You're supposed to be receiving this information, and it needs to contain quality information so that, again, you can support the child based on the needs of that specific child. One Regarding the information that's available, the question is placements aware of what information they're supposed to give us?

So the information is outlined in our statutes, which they have access to, and it could be a situation.

Remember when we train because we are licensing, we are typically training to our licensing community, but we know that licensing works very well with placement in the event that place usually.

And this is my understanding, and this is not happening statewide.

I would be very shocked when a family is seeking to take place of a child.

Most agencies have really good rapport with their license community. So their foster parents.

And then on the flip side of that, licensing and placement have really good rapport.

And so that information should be flowing.

So they should be aware just based on the fact that they have access to the same policies and procedures that are licensing codes have access to.

So they know what information should be provided to caregivers prior to them receiving places of the child.

All right.

Another thing you said that timely notice should be given to foster parents.

So the question is, what is timely?

Somebody is 48 hours minimum.

And then somebody else said regarding the same sort of situation that they had a child picked up from daycare for reunification without them knowing, are there any ramifications to the CBC or case management if Statue isn't being followed?

So Courtney coming off mute because as far as I think for me, if no one knows that this is what's happening, it's kind

of hard to address it.

And so you kind of have to get into it.

Is it not knowing that this is the policy and this is what should be happening and just not following it.

So I don't ever like to assume that folks are just not following it. It may just be lack of knowledge on what the process should be.

Courtney, I didn't know whether you want it to add something to that.

Yeah.

Good morning, everyone.

And so if it's an isolated incident, I think that's part of your ability to start that dispute process and use those mechanisms to inform leadership because once again, depending on the scenario could be a very new case manager or a very new placement staff.

You've been a foster parent for years, so you know the process, and they are just now becoming aware of it and still in that learning process.

And so a mistake or a mid slap may happen.

Everyone's human.

But if you see a pattern, right.

This is a pattern with an agency.

This is a pattern with a particular case manager that has children that are brought to your home.

Anytime you get a call from a placement specialist.

And it's a pattern for that specialist, I would always ask

you to elevate that to the leadership of that agency.

But at the point that DCF does see it potentially to be a trend. We do have the mechanisms to work with the agency to make sure that they correct the problem.

Right.

But first, we want to make sure that it's not just an isolated incident and that all of the protocols are followed, but that like Tiana state that everyone is aware.

But I would say this, if that happens, please let someone know. Right?

Don't wait till you get to me.

That's why folks have supervisors.

That's why they have managers.

We need to let leadership know.

And if you're not getting responses, you need utilizing those supports in your area to elevate that situation so that we're aware of it so that we can get that case manager, that placement staff, the training that they need to make sure that they are effectively following the policies.

That an outline I do want to go back to is placement staff trained? We continue to work on mechanism and ways to make sure that everyone gets trained about all of the variety of topics.

And that's one of the best approaches of virtual that we're able to record stuff and send out PowerPoint.

And so we do recognize that there is an ongoing and will always be that need to train individuals and keep that training

and that list of information flowing.

So we are continuing to work on that because you're right.

If you don't know, you can't do.

So our job is to make sure that information does get passed on the thing.

So this is about the home inspection time and link, which somebody's asked, what about the checklist that they come in? They've got a checklist to make sure things like laundry detergents are locked up, but there's nothing about having weapons looked up.

And then somebody sort of followed that and said, I think they're not allowed to.

Is that the case?

No.

So we have a firearm safety form for licensing, and it's actually a statewide like we require for licensing other program areas.

So case management, if you're getting a relative non relative home study, they require it as well.

And it's just we are not supposed to say, what weapons do you have in your home?

Because it's your right to possess weapons.

What we are supposed to do is inform about making sure that you are properly storing them.

So if you have a situation where someone has told you you can't have weapons, that's definitely something you need to bring to someone's attention because we should not be

doing that.

No, I think this was it.

They're not asking what they doing with the weapons they're not asking, are they being locked or anything?

So everyone should be signing the fire arms for that's.

The extent of what's required for licensing is for us to use. Each one of you should sign a form at the time that your license.

That says that you are acknowledging that you're properly storing your weapons, any weapons that you have, but they will not ask you specifically what it is you have.

Where are they stored?

I can't say that it won't get asked.

So for the folks that do have agencies that are asking, but that's not something that they're required to inquire about because ultimately it's your right.

And we are trusting that Us license caregivers are taking proper precautions for the children in your home.

Alright.

So another question, they sort of similar questions.

You talked about timely and adequate financial reimbursement.

So somebody says what is adequate?

A lot of other States give a lot more to foster parents in Florida does.

Do we get stipend when we're away when we have rest, bitch?

And how do I know that what I'm getting is a stipend is a correct amount.

So very good question.

So we have go ahead.

I was going to say I would tell you guys to waste if we could call that question because I'm going to sites for especially at level two and a care board rates.

And so we'll have all that conversation this afternoon and where we're trying to go to get to a lot of the questions you just ask.

You could get some jerk.

You really will talk about that this afternoon.

So come back and chat with me this afternoon about that.

All right.

Thanks.

I just wanted to add we do have a memo that comes out annually.

Every thing is usually out by the end of January.

We call it our Colo memo.

It's published on the Center's website.

So everyone has access to it and it outlines our statewide foster care or room and board rates.

So I want to make sure that you guys know that that is something that is available.

But as Courtney said, she'll go into detail more about the foster care board payments and all that stuff in her training this afternoon.

Alright.

So you talked about if a child comes back into care after being reunified, would an overage waiver be quickly approved

if the child is placed back or would be placed back in the home that they came from?

If that home is already to the license and your passion.

So I can't say quickly approved.

But what I can say is if we have a child as I need and we have the ability to safely place that child in that home, they do still have to do the assessment to determine whether or not it's okay to place that child on the home.

But and as I said, the foster parent has to have the availability be willing and able.

The circumstances will vary.

So I can't say a blanket it will be quick because that's just Unfortunately, each situation is going to be different.

But it is something that we should consider when we have children that re enter care and we have those caregivers that are still available.

Alright, another one here.

Can we get written reports from staffing?

The staffing report just not an update from the case manager because they're saying a lot gets left out.

So the written reports and maybe other sort of written reports that we should be getting, what are they?

So anything that we would put and I actually have a list because it's a lot.

So anything related to the child's medical, mental health dental records is something that you have the ability to obtain copies of ongoing behavioral health services.

So they're physicals, any ongoing medication management that a child may have counselors notes that they are able to legally share. Of course, the media copy of Medicaid card shelter orders, your judicial review documents, anything that case plan, anything that would be in the child resource record.

You have the ability to obtain anything outside of that is kind of at the discretion of the agency.

But there are many things that are outlined in the code that is supposed to be in the blue book that you guys would not have access to if that makes sense.

So there's not many things that are in addition to what they have to put in the blue book.

So as far as like staffing forms, think about permanency staffing. A lot of folks document those in fit in Chrono notes. And so what they're giving you is the summary from the the permanency staffing.

And it could be potentially Vegas who all attended and everybody took their own notes.

So I can't really say because there's not a standardized permanency staffing form or staffing forms that you would be able to just provide because some agencies may have them, others may not.

It's kind of specific to your agency.

So I would say in that situation asks them, like, do you guys do a staffing form?

Can I get copies?

Can I get a copy of the staffing form and then based on if

there were confidentiality and whatnot you may or may not be able to get access to that?

But everything that is outlined on that blue form, not blue form on the child resource record requirements that we have outlined in our code.

You guys ask carriers are allowed to receive that information, and I can send that list to you, Paul, on everybody.

Another question are regarding when a chart first taking out CPS, you know, we can get our information from case management, but when they're first removed my CPS, CPS don't seem to know anything about children.

And I know that's something that's being looked at at the moment with the Pi and things, but I mean, is there anything at the moment that requires to the CPS worker to give us information? So I am not as familiar with the CPI side of things. So Courtney, I don't know if that's something that you can take or if it's something that we can take back to Brook potentially for her to come.

Sorry, trying to come off of you guys.

I think the majority of the requirements are listed for our case management services.

And remember, too, for our CPI, depending on the situation because it could be a tree emergency, we place the children with you.

They may have limited information, right?

They may not have all of the medical records, all of the information about the child because it is an emergency situation,

and it's dire to get that child out of that situation for their safety.

Now, that's not going to be all the time.

And so what we can do is we can reach out to Brook Bath to see what the requirements are at minimum.

But just also when they the CPIs are coming out and dropping off the children, especially if it's those true emergency situations where they had to immediately go pick up a child.

There may be sometimes where they don't have that information to share, but should be getting that information to you as soon as possible.

Our goal is to gather as much information as they can in order to be able to provide you with some information about the child.

But there does take some time for us to get educational records, right? It does take some time.

We have forms we have to fill out.

Schools don't release stuff to us just because we say, Hey, we're DCs, there's a process to get those forms.

There's a process to get medical records.

And so it may also take us some time to even get those items to be able to provide them to to you.

And so just keep in mind that those time frames and that may be why some of that information is laugh and upfront.

But anything that we have access to our sales should be provided to you at the time of that placement.

Until, like I said, they're maybe those opportunities to

get additional information, but we will reach out to Brook Bath to see if there's any identified actual documents that the CPI are required to provide.

So another quick question regarding licensing, do you require fingerprints every five years?

So it depends.

So for our level two through 5, which most of the folks on the call are probably level two.

So your traditional foster parents, so you are required to do new fingerprints every five years because of how you guys are screened and we go through the clearing house and all that. We're able to retain those records.

So you are required to do new fingerprints every five years.

But what I can tell you is as employees of GCF, any CBC, employee case management.

We are also required to do fingerprints every five years.

So they're only retained for a certain amount of time for my level one folks on the phone or my relative non relative, you may have to do your fingerprints more frequently than that just because your system that we use is different and so it doesn't retain them the same.

So that's the simplest way I can see it.

But Yeah.

So every five years.

So if your licensing specialist reaches out to you and says,

Hey, we need you to come in for re fingerprinting and you

know that it was five years ago, sometimes usually four and

a half or so because we don't want them to expire then Yes,
they are needing you to be re fingerprinted.

We can't just use your old fingerprints.

So licensing should be the ones that should be reminding
you that it needs to be done.

We shouldn't be reminding.

Yes.

Yes, definitely.

Right.

Another one that should foster parents obtain their own attorney
to make sure their rights are protected.

So that's not a question that I feel like I can answer.

I think anybody I can't tell you.

Yes, I can't tell you now.

Yeah.

Alright.

Can foster parents request a meeting with case management
if they've got problems with the bio parents regarding harassment
and treats and things like that?

So I believe in Jamie.

You can correct me if I'm wrong that Jamie is actually going
to touch on that in her presentation, Jamie, because that
was actually some new legislation.

Yes, we will talk about co parenting relationships as part
of my presentation.

Alright.

So I've got those two links that I put in.

You said you were going to send me a third one, didn't you?

I'm going to send it as soon as I alright.

Anybody else got any questions that you want to quickly?

I think we covered everything now that it was just one that's just come up.

I'm a new rent for underscore.

Oh, that's just about Stipend so that we're going to cover Stipends later.

Court is going to cover Pie friend, didn't you say so?

I want to make sure you said that they are a new level one?

No, they are.

And the relative in relative caregiver.

So I would say reach out to your case manager to ask them about how you can become a level one foster parent.

Right.

And from what it looks like, this is Courtney, your income should not be taken in consideration for a foster care board payment. So if your income is being taken in consideration, that means that you have applied for benefits through economic self sufficiency, which is different from receiving a foster care board payment.

And so we've got our CC that are using income to consider SUP the amount.

Please let us know, because that is a no, no, no, no.

So there's another one.

That what engineers responsible reinforcing it compliance of the year to permittee statute.

So is that I am going to cover that.

Or so what can be done to enforce compliance with the year to permit.

So I think it's important to note that while the year supremacy is the goal, we do know that different family situations, case situations can vary.

So there are times where that 12 months is exceeded.

So I don't know that we can.

I mean, that as a Secretary said something that we we have to report to the Fed.

So if it's becoming a trend that Florida is just we always exceed the 12 months.

I don't think it's like a statewide issue, something that we can penalize people for, but it is something that we have to report on because it's one of our measures.

How frequently are we getting children to permanency within the 12 months?

But understanding that someone else noted these are people's lives. We aren't.

You know, things happen, circumstances happen.

The goal remains the same.

But how we get to that goal may be different depending on the individual situation.

All right?

And I'm just looking down here.

I think that's I think we've covered most of these facts there. Unless anybody got any questions.

Thank you, Diana.

And I hope everybody is, you know, take note of that.

And certainly you got any more questions?

Then let us know it info line info at FAA dot org.

I'm going to try them, pass them on, but I would put in the chat box the link to the administrative code, and there.

So just make a note of them.

Also, make sure that we either put them on our Facebook page or our website.

So you got a link to those.

Alright, thank you, Tina.

Thank you, guys.

And thank you, Amanda.