



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

F A C E S . N E T

CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES AGENCY

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW MANUAL

Spring 2006
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FACES.NET ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW MANUAL



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PREFACE

Course Objectives

- g Course Overview
- g Course Objectives
- g Course Curricula Tools and Symbols



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Course Overview

Welcome to the FACES.NET day of Administrative Review training. This course is designed to give trainees an understanding of the functions in FACES.NET pertaining to Services. The course is divided into sections, each having its own set of objectives and corresponding to a particular area of functionality in the FACES.NET system. A FACES.NET Scenario has been constructed to link the sections together and mimic the way FACES.NET will be used for Agency business. In the classroom, trainees will participate in a guided walkthrough of the FACES.NET Scenario in order to practice activities based on real-life situations.

Please keep in mind that the FACES.NET system is frequently updated, and some of the screens may have slightly changed after this document was printed.

Course Objectives

Upon completion of this course, the trainee will have an understanding of how CFSA business process correlates with FACES.NET data entry. By giving trainees practice time in the classroom, they will build confidence in their ability to properly enter and access data in the FACES.NET system.

Remember that a system is only as good as the information it receives. This course will train trainees how to supply FACES.NET the proper information so that it can remain a Federally certified Child Welfare Information Systems in the Nation. Best Wishes!






Course Curricula Tools

Curricula Features:

- § Performance Objectives
- § FACES.NET Guide
- § FACES.NET Scenarios

Curricula Symbols

The following icons are used throughout the FACES.NET Scenario Guide:

Icon	Title	Description
	Reminder	Indicates that there is an important point to which the trainee needs to pay attention.
	Definitions	Indicates that a word or concept is being defined.
	Notes	Indicates a helpful piece of information for the trainee to know.
	Practice	Indicates Agency practice information.
	FACES.NET Guide	Indicates the section of the manual having FACES.NET step-by-step instructions.

Course/Classroom Rules

- § Course begins promptly at 8:15AM and ends at 5:00PM on the each consecutive training day.
- § Lunch is one (1) hour.
- § One fifteen (15) minute break in the morning and one fifteen (15) minute break in the afternoon.
- § No eating or drinking in the classroom.
- § No roaming on the Internet.
- § Cell Phone should be off or in vibrate/silent mode.

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

- g What is FACES.NET?
- g How to Use this Manual
- g How to Get Help
- g The Family Case
- g System Navigation



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Introduction

What is FACES.NET?

FACES.NET is the District of Columbia's Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS). The Child and Family Services Agency (CFSA) is the District of Columbia's child protection agency, which employs more than 400 social workers, and partners with fifteen private agencies. FACES.NET is designed to support social workers and the Agency in the following areas:

- § Case management activities, such as documenting contacts/visits, writing case plans and court reports;
- § Issuing payments to service providers;
- § Collecting data to produce outcome-based management;
- § Standardizing policy and practice.

FACES.NET has enabled the Agency to collect and disseminate information to diverse audiences including the Court Monitor, the Mayor's Office, The Washington Post, Federal oversight agencies such as the General Accounting Office (GAO), Administration of Children and Families (ACF), and Congress.

How to Use this Manual

This FACES.NET Administrative Review manual is designed to introduce and reinforce the concept of using an automated information system to improve child welfare practice. In particular, the guide focuses on the responsibilities of social workers, who are the front-line workers of the Agency.

This manual further serves two functions. First, it will be your guide during the FACES.NET portion of your Administrative Review training. With your instructor, you will complete each of the Sections and gain an understanding of how to use the FACES.NET system in your day-to-day case management responsibilities. You will complete the Sections over the three-day course. Each section is organized in an easy-to-read manner laying the groundwork with a Practice Overview segment. Afterwards there are detailed step-by-step instructions on how to accomplish that topic using FACES.NET.

The second function of this manual is to serve as a desktop guide for FACES.NET use after you have completed the initial training. You may keep this copy of the manual, and make any notes that you desire during class. At the end of each section is a page designated for note-taking. Later, if you need to review how a particular task is performed in FACES.NET, you can look it up at your convenience.

This document adheres to standardized technical writing conventions. All command buttons are displayed the way they appear on the computer screen. All commands are in bold, indicating that an action should be taken. Each scenario is introduced using real case

stories or training activities in order to provide an appropriate context for the particular module. Throughout the manual, participants in the Jackson case are highlighted using the underline feature.

How to Get Help

If you still have question after consulting this resource, you are of course welcome to contact the FACES.NET Helpdesk. Helpdesk staff is available from 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM every weekday to assist with FACES.NET and technical questions. The FACES.NET helpdesk can be reached at 202-434-0009.

The Family Case

The Jackson family case is the case you may be familiar with from other elements of your Pre-service training, and is used as the sample case in this document. The scenario that you may use during the actual FACES.NET training may slightly differ. If so, follow your instructors' directions on how to reconcile this manual with the case details you see in FACES.NET. Details of the Jackson family case begin on the following pages.

Jackson Case Narrative

Office of Training Services Pre-Service Training for New Social Work Staff Field Practice Case

Learning Objectives:

1. Through using a case illustration, workers will have a better understanding of CFSA's programs and policies.
2. Through case illustration, workers will be able to understand how to effectively deliver services to clients.

Case Name: Shanté Jackson

Case Description:

The Jackson case came to the attention of Child and Family Services Agency's Child Protective Services Administration due to an allegation of abuse and neglect against Ms. Jackson. Ms. Jackson was previously known to CFSA. A neighbor reported Ms. Jackson's young children were left home alone and were seen in the streets unsupervised, unkempt and inappropriately dressed. It was also alleged that there were drug trafficking activities in Ms. Jackson's apartment. Upon investigation of the allegations, you observe that one child had (what appeared to be) belt marks on both arms and on her back.

Household Composition:

Name	Age	Gender	Description
<u>Shanté Jackson</u>	30 years old	Female	Mother
<u>Paul Williams</u>	16 years old	Male	Son/Sibling
<u>Femalé Scott</u>	15 years old	Female	Daughter/Sibling
<u>Keyshawn Jackson</u>	12 years old	Male	Twin Son/Sibling
<u>Reyshawn Jackson (Rey-Rey)</u>	12 years old	Male	Twin Son/Sibling
<u>Tanisha Holmes</u>	7 years old	Female	Daughter/Sibling
<u>Latonya Holmes</u>	5 years old	Female	Daughter/Sibling
<u>Lakeisha Jackson</u>	3 years old	Female	Daughter/Sibling
<u>Rodney Scott</u>	2 years old	Male	Grandson
<u>Kiana Scott (Bebe)</u>	6 months old	Female	Granddaughter

Family Description:

Shanté Jackson is a 30-year-old, single, African American female. She is the mother of seven children and two grandchildren. She has a 7th grade education and no history of employment. Shanté has a history of substance abuse, sexual abuse, and depression. She currently uses cocaine and alcohol and is involved in selling drugs from her apartment. Shanté receives public assistance. Last month, she was beaten by one of her drug dealer boyfriends. She received multiple bruises to her head and body, a broken arm, and a black eye. As a result, she continues to suffer from frequent severe stomach pains and headaches. Shanté is estranged from her family members and has no contact with the biological fathers of her children. She does not have a support system or friends.

Paul Williams is a 16-year-old, African American male. He attends Carter Senior High School where he is in the 9th grade for the third time. His grades are poor and he is often truant. Socially, Paul functions at a very low level. He has few friends, displays extreme anger and aggression towards others, and often gets into fights with peers and school officials. Paul smokes marijuana and drinks beer at least twice per week and on weekends. He also assists his mother sell drugs from their home. He has been involved in petty thefts and has had frequent trouble with law enforcement officials.

Femalé Scott is a 15-year-old African American female. She has two small children Rodney, age 2, and Kiana (Bebe), age 6 months. Rodney displays temper tantrums and aggressive behavior that are often difficult for Femalé to handle. Otherwise he is progressing well and is happy and healthy. Femalé dropped out of junior high school when she became pregnant with her son Rodney. She sporadically attended an adult education program until she became pregnant with Kiana. During her pregnancy with Kiana, she occasionally drank beer and smoked marijuana. Currently, Femalé does not attend school. She is unaware of the whereabouts of her son Rodney's father. However, she has sporadic contact with Kiana's father, Ricky Boone, who provides no financial support to his daughter. Femalé smokes marijuana and drinks alcohol. She often hangs out on the corner with her friends and leaves Rodney and Kiana at home with her seven-year-old sibling, Tanisha. Although Femalé lives with her mother, they have a strained relationship. They frequently argue and fuss at each other regarding Femalé's children and household responsibilities.

Rodney Scott is a 2-year-old, African American toddler. He is a happy and healthy child. However, he displays temper tantrums and aggressive behavior that are difficult for his mother to handle. Rodney is progressing well developmentally. He enjoys playing with his 6 month old sibling, his aunt and uncles. He also enjoys watching Barney and Teletubbies.

Kiana Scott (known to her family as Bebe), is a 6-month-old African American infant. She is progressing poorly physically and developmentally. Kiana possibly has failure to thrive syndrome. However, she sporadically receives her well baby check-ups as Femalé often forgets her appointments. Kiana's eating habits are poor; she has not gained adequate weight in the last three months and has some developmental lags. Kiana cries excessively when she is not being held or played with.

Keyshawn Jackson is a 12-year-old African-American male and twin brother of Reyshawn. Keyshawn currently attends Parker Junior High School, where he is in the 6th grade. He

receives special education and is classified as emotionally disturbed. Keyshawn's grades are poor. He bullies other children in his class and is often involved in altercations. Keyshawn is disrespectful to his teachers and other school officials. He has been suspended twice in the last month. His grades are poor. Keyshawn displays anger and aggression both in school at home. His mother is unable to handle his angry outbursts and rages. He also destroys property at home and frequently gets into fights with his siblings and peers in the neighborhood.

Reyshawn Jackson (Rey-Rey) is a 12-year-old African-American male and twin brother of Keyshawn. Reyshawn attends Parker Junior High School, where he is in the 6th grade. He receives special education and is classified as learning disabled. Reyshawn is socially withdrawn and often appears sad and depressed. Reyshawn also stutters and prefers not to talk in order to avoid being teased. He has few friends and has difficulty fitting in with his peers. His grades are poor, but he tries very hard. At home he is sad, withdrawn, and is teased by his siblings.

Tanisha Holmes is a 7-year-old African-American female. She currently attends Lee Elementary School, where she is in the 3rd grade. Tanisha is an outgoing and friendly child. However, she is often attention seeking and overly affectionate with adults. Socially, she has few friends and gets along well with peers. Academically, she has difficulty with reading and math. She participates in a reading and math resource program at school and tries very hard to succeed. She is well liked by her teachers. Tanisha suffers from Enuresis and occasional Encopresis. She is embarrassed by her condition due to the fact that her classmates tease her about her odor. Tanisha also needs glasses. At home, Tanisha is overly sweet and compliant. However, her mother often physically punishes her for wetting and soiling herself. Tanisha also has unrealistic expectations and adult responsibilities placed on her, as she is often the caretaker for the younger children (Latonya, Lakeisha, Rodney, and Kiana) in the home. Consequently, Tanisha receives a beating for the wrongdoings of the other children. Tanisha enjoys her role as caretaker as she doesn't have many friends.

Latonya Holmes is a 5-year-old African American female. She attends Lee Elementary School, where she is in kindergarten. Latonya enjoys school and is generally a happy child. Latonya suffers from chronic bronchial asthma. She often requires hospitalization after an attack. Latonya's bronchial asthma is controlled with medication. At home, Latonya is quiet and withdrawn and cries easily. Latonya sleeps with her mother due to lack of space in the home. However, her mother's boyfriend also sleeps in the same bed occasionally. Due to the sleeping arrangements, Latonya has been subjected to ongoing sexual molestation by the mother's boyfriend. She revealed this to her sister Tanisha and told her not to tell. Latonya enjoys watching Barney and Teletubbies on television.

Lakeisha Jackson is a 3-year-old African American female. Lakeisha was born with a positive toxicology to cocaine. She was also born with the sickle cell trait. She was placed in foster care at birth, but returned home after three months. Lakeisha is developmentally delayed. She uses one to two word phrases, walks on her toes, and sucks her thumb. She is not potty trained and continues to use a bottle. Lakeisha also sleeps in the bed with her mother and Latonya. Lakeisha has frequent colds. She enjoys watching Barney and Teletubbies.

Description of Environment:

The family resides at 1254 Edgefield Terrace # T105, at the Brookfield Housing projects, in the N.E. section of Washington, D.C. The neighborhood is predominantly comprised of African Americans and some Hispanics. The neighborhood is heavily drug and crime infested. However, there are many community services and resources in the area. This includes substance abuse programs, mental health clinics, the Edgefield Collaborative, hospitals, and shelters.

Description of the Home:

The Jackson home consists of two bedrooms, one bathroom, a small living room/dining room, and a tiny kitchen. Home maintenance is very poor. The apartment reeks of urine, and is cockroach infested. There is dirty clothing and other miscellaneous items scattered all over the apartment floor. The kitchen is filthy with dirty dishes in the sink, on the countertops, and on the floor. The apartment is sparsely furnished with one couch, a small dining room table, one small television, two full size beds, one crib, and a playpen.

SECTION 2: SYSTEM NAVIGATION

- g Definitions of Icons and Language Usage in FACES.NET



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Practice Overview

FACES.NET is strategically used to support case practice and the business processes within each Administration. There are common icons and buttons that run throughout FACES.NET and aid in the ease of use of the FACES.NET screens. This segment illustrates some important features to know about the FACES.NET system.

Definition of Icons and Language Usage in FACES.NET

This segment reviews icons and language usage in this guide relative to FACES.NET.

Drop-Down Menu

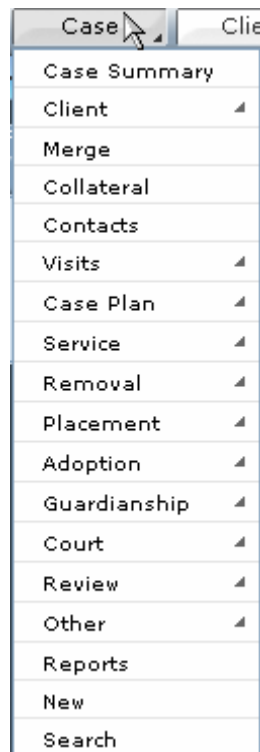


Figure 2.1

The gray command buttons at the top at the top of the FACES.NET screen is the Drop-Down Menu. These command buttons, which features the Referral, Case, Client, Provider, and Admin, is always accessible in FACES.NET, no matter what screen you are on. The options, within the menu, dynamically change as different entities are brought into focus, but the five main command buttons remain accessible. The menu includes a parent/child system. What this means is that any menu that has a gray arrow on the right side of the menu contains additional screens within it.

Breadcrumbs Toolbar

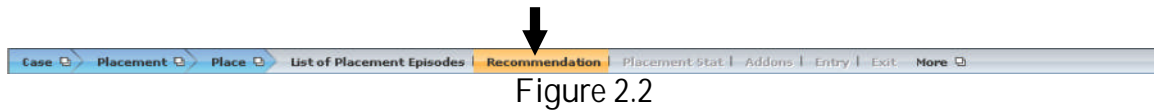


Figure 2.2

This toolbar is displayed when a specific track (Referral, Case, etc.) is selected. This toolbar will change depending on where you are in the system. Blue areas are previous selections accessed through these command buttons display menu listings which will dynamically change. The orange button is the screen that is currently in the work area.

Quick Link

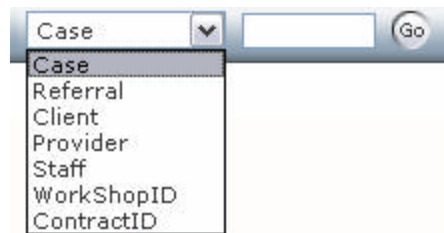


Figure 2.3

The Quick Link is a new functionality within FACES.NET. This box, in the upper right hand corner of FACES.NET, allows for the entry of a Referral, Case, Client, Provider, Staff, Workshop ID, or Contract ID to bring that entity into focus.

Toolbar Additional Screen Icon



Button with Icon
Figure 2.4



Button with no Icon
Figure 2.5

The additional screen icon is a small picture found on certain toolbar buttons. If the button has this icon, it means that there are lower level screens associated with that button. When you click on that button, it will move to the left side of the breadcrumbs toolbar, and a new series of buttons will appear on the right side of the toolbar. If a toolbar button does not have an icon, it means that there is only one screen associated with that button.

Radio Buttons

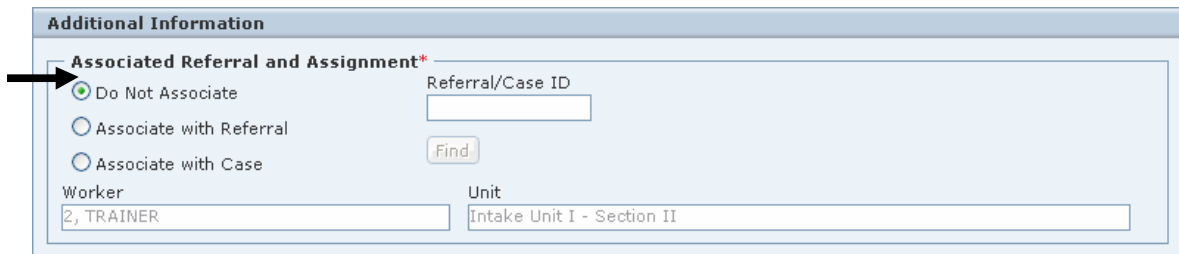


Figure 2.6

Radio buttons are the round circles found next to certain fields in FACES.NET. These allow you to quickly select a displayed option. Once selected, the radio button will turn to green. Only one radio button may be selected at a time.

Select Boxes

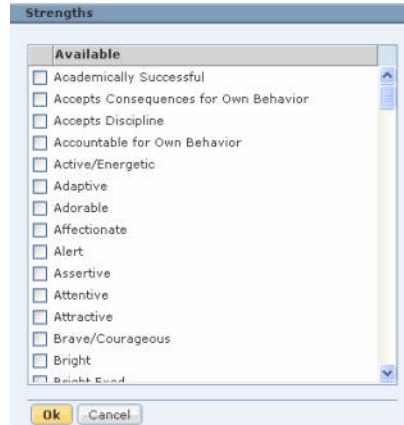



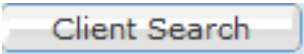



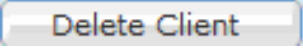

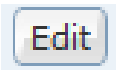
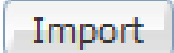

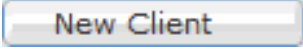
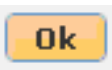
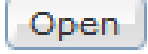
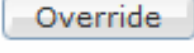
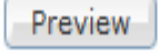
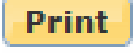

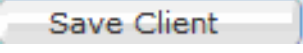

Figure 2.7


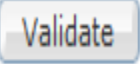
Select Boxes are collections of check boxes within a pop-up screen. These allow you to quickly select a displayed option. Once selected, the check box will contain a • inside the box. Unlike the radio button, more than one check box within the select box may be selected at a time.

Command Buttons

The row of gray/orange buttons on the bottom of any FACES.NET screen is called the Command buttons. These buttons are used to perform specific actions. A list of common command buttons and their functions are provided below:

Command Buttons	Definition
	Approval – Sends information to the Supervisor for approval.
	Cancel - Exits the current screen (This should be used every time you exit a screen).
	Clear – Clears all the information out of all fields within the screen. This will not delete saved information within a record.
	Client Search – Searches the client within the FACES.NET System.

Command Buttons	Definition
	Delete – Erases a record from the database. This action is normally disabled in most screens.
	Delete Client – Deletes a client from the referral in the Hotline Report Screen.
	Details – Shows the details of a file within the File Cabinet.
	Edit – Opens a field for editing.
	Import – Imports a file to the File Cabinet.
	New – Creates a new record. Creates a blank record on the screen in focus.
	New Client – Opens a new client in the Hotline Report Screen.
	Ok – Enters a selection into the record.
	Open – Opens a file within the File Cabinet.
	Override – Allows for a supervisor to override a decision made within the CPS Outcome screen.
	Preview – Allows for viewing of a report as a .pdf file.
	Print – Prints a selected report from the Management Reports.
	Save – Saves the record to the database.
	Save Client – Saves a client to a referral in the Hotline Report screen.
	Search – Searches the database for a specific record.

Command Buttons	Definition
 A yellow rectangular button with rounded corners and a slight gradient, containing the word "Show" in black text.	Show – Puts a selected entity/record into focus.
 A light blue rectangular button with rounded corners and a slight gradient, containing the word "Validate" in black text.	Validate – Validates Information within the Hotline Report screen.

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SECTION 3: ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW OVERVIEW

Performance Objectives

- g Administrative Review Overview



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Practice Overview

What is an Administrative Review?

An Administrative Review is one of two periodic reviews that meet federal requirements pertaining to cases of children in foster care. The system of case reviews established by P.L. 96-272 is intended to: 1) assure that the child has a case plan which meets federal requirements; 2) review the status of the child; 3) assure that certain procedural safeguards are applied in the case with respect to the legal rights of the child and the parents.

What implications does the Administrative Review process have on case management/why are Administrative Reviews important?

There are several implications that impact case management, a few being:

- 1) Administrative Reviews enable the proper planning and assessment of goals to address the needs for children in CFSA care;
- 2) ability to measure the achievement of outcomes for clients in care;
- 3) consistent flow of communication between stakeholders involved with a case; and
- 4) can address and account for areas of nonconformity with state and local requirements regarding a case.

What do the Best Practice Implementation Plans say about Administrative Review?

Per the Best Practice Implementation Plan, foster care cases will have had an Administrative Case Review within 180 days of entering care and every 180 days thereafter. By June 30, 2004, 90% of foster care cases will have had an Administrative Case Review within 180 days of entering care and every 180 days thereafter. By December 31, 2004, and thereafter, there will be full compliance with this outcome.

The three aforementioned questions drive the focus of this manual in our efforts to offer readers a clearer understanding of the screens within FACES.NET concerning the Administrative Review process. Because the Administrative Review process is tied to the very success and proper management of a case, it is important for those utilizing the various screens within FACES.NET to understand the interrelatedness of the practical importance of the Administrative Review process and the technical functionality of the FACES.NET screens. In addition, this manual offers the reader a broad view of the definitions frequently asked questions, steps to take when entering Administrative Review data and management reports that are found in the FACES.NET system.

Who is Required to Attend an Administrative Review?

Social workers and their supervisors shall be required to attend all case plan reviews (i.e., administrative reviews and permanency planning staffings). They are to inform family

members in advance of reviews and are to facilitate the family's attendance at the Administrative Review.

SECTION 4: OVERVIEW OF COURT AND CASE PLAN

Performance Objectives

In this Section, you gain confidence in your ability to:

- g Review Court in Admin Review
- g Review Case Plan in Admin Review



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Practice Overview

Court

Court intervention and/or removal of the child from his or her home may be necessary when the parent or caregiver is unwilling or unable to change his or her neglect and/or abusive behaviors.

The social worker must take several steps in conjunction with this placement if the child is placed outside of the home. He/she has to be able to document reasonable efforts both to prevent an out-of-home placement and, following a placement, to minimize the child's length of time in an out-of-home placement.

The court hearing following removal of the child is called the initial hearing. If the court continues shelter care to CFSA at the time of the initial hearing, then the social worker must ensure that the child is given to a licensed CFSA foster care facility or an approved emergency kinship care living arrangement.

Once a child is removed from the home, an initial hearing must take place within 72 hours of that removal. The child (ren)'s parents or caregiver must be given notice of the time, date and location of each court hearing pertaining to the child (ren).

In the event that a child remains in an out-of-home placement after the initial hearing and continues in the legal custody of CFSA, the case shall be transferred to the appropriate CFSA service program (i.e., foster care or guardianship).

The key court scenario that we will describe in the following section involves:

- § Locating and recording hearing information;
- § Locating and updating client custody status.

There are three types of Court Reports:

- § Disposition Court Report;
- § Interim Court Report;
- § Permanency Review Court Report.

Disposition Hearing

The court report provides the Court with information regarding the family in an effort to help guide the Court in determining a child's legal status, placement, and service needs. The Disposition hearing is usually held within three months of the initial hearing. The court report should be sent to the Court ten days before the Disposition hearing.

Permanency Planning Hearing

The Permanency hearing is a required hearing that is held after the child has been in foster care for twelve months and every six months thereafter. The purpose of the hearing is to ensure that there is an appropriate plan for achieving permanency for the child. The Permanency/Review court report establishes the goal for the child or family, whether it is Adoption, Guardianship, Reunification, or Alternative Planned Living Arrangement. It contains information regarding the efforts made by the parents and the Agency to achieve the permanency goal. The report should be sent to the Court ten (10) days before the Permanency Planning hearing.

Interim - No Hearing Scheduled

Even when a hearing is not scheduled, a social worker may be required to complete an Interim Court Report to keep the Court abreast of all activities of the case.

When the social worker informs the Court of the permanency goal, the interim report must detail all specific activities and tasks with concrete timeframes, in which these activities will transpire. Upon the Court's sanction of the permanent plan, it is required that a permanency planning hearing be held every twelve (12) months thereafter. The interim court report will focus on the case plan progress that occurs between permanency planning hearings.

For further reference to court requirements see the electronic form of the CFSA's Policy and Procedures through the Help menu of the FACES.NET system.

Case Plan

Case planning and permanency planning are interrelated, as case plans outline the actions required to achieve permanency goals. Comprehensive case planning focuses on the child's safety and permanence. When all those involved with the child have the opportunity to participate, a plan can be created that will match the needs of children and families and build on their strengths to support safety and help children achieve permanence.

There are five permanency goals in place for foster care children within CFSA. They are as follows:

- 1) Reunification;
- 2) Permanent Guardianship with Kin;
- 3) Adoption by Kin;
- 4) Non-Kin Adoption; or
- 5) Alternative Planned Living Arrangement - APPLA (i.e. independent living).

Permanency Goals

Social workers with input from family teams will determine appropriate permanency goals for all children in out-of-home care to support the safe movement of children to permanency. The social worker shall present a recommendation that would be well

supported by evidence to the Court. If the Court makes a decision that the social worker believes is contrary to the best interests of the child, including safety, permanence, and well being, the social worker should raise the issue to his or her supervisor and to the appropriate Agency legal staff. Appropriate permanency goals should always be chosen with the child's best interest as the guiding principle.

There are several types of permanency goals. They are as follows:

- § Reunification: Reunification with birth/legal parents, within twelve (12) months for children who have been in out-of-home placement for less than six (6) months. When reunification is the goal, CFSA and its contracted agencies should work diligently to identify the obstacles to reunification, develop a strategy to resolve those issues, and maintain familial connections as appropriate. The case plan should give parents the opportunity to build on their strengths and learn needed skills to provide for safe, nurturing homes.

The goal of reunification is to be established when a child initially enters foster care, except under the following conditions:

- § The death(s) of the birth/legal parent(s);
- § The relinquishment of the child by the birth/legal parent(s);
- § The birth/legal parents have consented to another form of permanency (consent to a specific adoption/legal guardianship, etc.) for the child;
- § Birth/legal parents cannot be located after a diligent search, not to exceed three months initiated as soon as the child enters care; and
- § Birth/legal parents have been found guilty of repeated serious abuse or neglect of the child or the child's siblings such that termination of parental rights is appropriate.

The social worker must first ensure that reasonable efforts are made to prevent foster care placements.

- § Legal Guardianship: Kin may choose to adopt related children, but they may also have legitimate reasons for not adopting. In such cases, permanent guardianship—a judicially created relationship in which certain parental rights and responsibilities are given to the permanent guardian, while the parent retains other parental rights and responsibilities—should be considered as a permanency goal.

The goal of legal guardianship with a permanent caretaker should be established only after the following steps have occurred:

1. A permanency plan for the child has been formulated and documented.
2. All services have been offered to the family to foster reunification, to no avail, and in the particular circumstances, it is certain that the child will never be returned home.
3. A diligent search for any missing parent has been conducted.

4. All known relatives on both maternal and paternal sides of the child's family have been notified, interviewed and given first option to become legal guardians before an unrelated caretaker is considered.

- § Adoption by Kin: When reunification is not in a child's best interest, adoption by kin should be considered as a permanency goal. Permanency with kin is a means of facilitating positive family connections for children. Adoption requires the termination of the existing parent and child relationship, and places parental rights and responsibilities with the adoptive parent.
- § Non-Kin Adoption: Adoption by non-kin is an alternative permanency option for when the above permanency goals are not in the child's best interests. When a non-kin adoption is a child's permanency goal, the child's foster family should be considered as an adoptive resource first.
- § Alternative Planned Permanent Living Arrangement (APPLA): APPLA is another permanency option when the child is being prepared for independence. Eligibility for this and other independent living program is based on appropriate federal guidelines. OYD social workers and/or designee are responsible for conducting a battery of assessments and developing services regarding the youth's vocational, daily living, and academic skills and needs to better transition the child from child welfare to an adult service system.

The child's worker (supported by his/her supervisor) has an ongoing responsibility to assure that:

- § The child's permanency goal is appropriate or to initiate change if it is not;
- § The child's services and placement are appropriate and are meeting the child's specific needs;
- § The parents and other appropriate family members are receiving the specific services mandated by the family case plan and that they are progressing towards the specific objectives identified in the plan; and
- § The provision of services is coordinated to assure the delivery of the mandated services in those cases in which there are multiple service providers.

Types of Case Plans

It is the practice of the Child and Family Service Agency that within thirty (30) days of the child's entry into foster care, the initial case plan must be formulated. The purpose of the case plan is to foster mutuality, and it is the social worker's obligation to involve the family, child, and significant others in the planning process to the extent possible. It is also the social worker's responsibility to document all efforts made to include the birth parents in the planning process when their signatures do not appear on the case plan.

Social workers should consistently maintain the necessary documentation/evidence to assure that permanency plans are the best fit for the child (ren) and families in the care of the Agency.

Family Case Plan

The family case plan must be fully implemented within thirty (30) days from the date of report to CFSA for services. The social worker will initiate a case plan for each child who is the subject of a maltreatment report. The social worker would specify the services that address the needs of each member of the family. This would be updated every six months thereafter. The social worker and the child's parents will jointly develop a case plan that includes the following:

- § Safety assessment;
- § Family and Risk assessment;
- § Service Plan; and
- § Permanency Plan.

Plans also require supervisory approval.

Child Case Plan

A child case plan is created for all clients under the care of CFSA. If the child has a permanency goal of Reunification, a Family case plan must also be created. Whenever a child remains in foster care with a reunification goal for at least twelve (12) months, the case plan must be updated by the end of Month 12 to reflect that reunification remains the goal or a goal change. No child should have reunification as the goal for more than 15 months, unless there are extraordinary circumstances, documented in the record and approved by the social worker's supervisor. The social worker and supervisor must have reason to believe that the child can return home within a specified, reasonable time period.

For every child whose goal changes to adoption, the case plan must be updated within five (5) days of the goal change. Responsibility for the update rests with the newly assigned Adoption Division's social worker, in consultation with the foster care worker.

Because children deserve timely permanency, case plans should be reviewed and updated on a regular basis. Case plans should document services offered and progress made toward the primary permanency goal. When the primary permanency goal is no longer appropriate, the case plan should be updated to reflect pursuit of the concurrent goal.

Notes

SECTION 5: SCHEDULE AN ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW

Performance Objectives

In this Section, you gain confidence in your ability to:

- g Navigate to Administrative Review Screens
- g Schedule an Administrative Review



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Practice Overview

Scheduling an Administrative Review

The assigned investigator or placing social worker shall register the child in FACES.NET by completing all applicable case management screens, including but not limited to the appropriate placement and court status screens.

FACES.NET shall automatically schedule the administrative review for the 150th day from the date in which the child enters CFSA custody and a legal status of administrative hold, shelter care or commitment is assigned. This will lessen the chance of an administrative review being scheduled beyond the required 180 days time period. A child shall be considered to have entered foster care on the date the child enters an out-of-home placement.

FACES.NET shall flag those cases that are overdue for administrative reviews. An administrative review is considered to be overdue once thirty days from the initial review date have passed.

There shall be only one review date per family and all children in the family shall be reviewed at the same time. In instances where a child has siblings who entered care previously and a review date has been created already, the child shall be reviewed with the siblings on the earlier date.

Agency and consortium staff shall be notified by e-mail of reviews eight (8) weeks in advance.

The family social worker (or supervisor) shall be responsible for providing the Administrative Review Unit the names and addresses of all mandated and other participants within two (2) days of receiving notice of the review.

The family social worker shall ensure that the names and addresses of all mandated and other participants are accurate in FACES.NET and notify any social workers to do the same. The family social worker shall notify any other involved social workers/supervisors of the review and obtain notification information from them.

The Administrative Review Unit shall send out notices to all participants six (6) weeks in advance of the scheduled review.

Rescheduling and Cancellation Process

Cases may be rescheduled when there is a scheduling conflict.

Administrative reviews shall only be canceled if the child has been adopted, returned home, aged out or is in a non-agency legal status (i.e., 3rd party placement, private placement, or protective supervision). Canceled reviews shall not be rescheduled.

The following process for rescheduling or canceling a review shall be followed:

- § All rescheduling or cancellation requests shall be submitted via the Review Rescheduling/Cancellation Form;
- § Only the social worker for the family shall transmit requests for the rescheduling/cancellation of a review to the Administrative Review Unit;
- § The child's social worker and other participants shall forward any and all requests for rescheduling/cancellation of reviews through the family social worker;
- § Requests to reschedule or cancel reviews shall be approved and signed by the supervisor and program manager;
- § The signed form shall be forwarded to the Administrative Review Units at least two (2) weeks prior to the review date; and
- § If the request for rescheduling is not received within two (2) weeks of the scheduled review, the supervisor or program manager shall attend the review and be prepared to present and discuss the case if the social worker is unable to attend.



FACES.NET Guide

This section will focus on scheduling an Administrative Review.

FACES.NET Scenario

Role: You are a worker on the Administrative Review/Quality Service Review team in the Office of Clinical Practice.

You have just been assigned the Jackson case by your supervisor. The children in this family – Keyshawn and Reyshawn have been in CFSA custody for some time. Upon receiving the administrative assignment to the Jackson case, you should update the screens in the already scheduled Administrative Review. Although we learn later that other children in the Jackson family will be entered into the care of CFSA, OCP will not get an administrative assignment until the social worker enters the client's legal custody status. Therefore, at this time only schedule a review for Keyshawn and Reyshawn.

Navigate to your Caseload

Steps Include:

Step 1: Click the Workload from the left pane.

Step 2: Click the plus (+) next to My Assignments.

Step 3: Click the Case you would like to open.

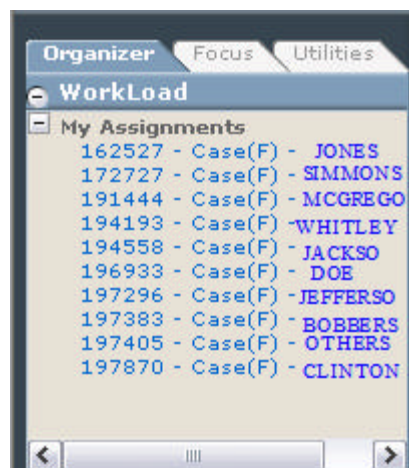


Figure 5.1

-OR-

Step 4: Click the Workload.

Step 5: Click the My Assignments link.

Step 6: Select a case from the inset grid.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES AGENCY

FACES.NET

Referral Case Client Provider Admin

Admin System Administration Workload Transfer Staff Training Fin Admin Alerts File Cabinet Record Management More

Organizer Focus History

WorkLoad

My Assignments

- 192560 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192561 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192562 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192563 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192564 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192565 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192566 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192567 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192568 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192569 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192570 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192571 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192572 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192573 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192574 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192575 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192576 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192577 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192578 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192579 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192580 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192581 - Case(F) - JACKS

My Calendar

January 2006

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	1	2	3	4

My Tasks

FACES.NET

WorkLoad List

* Denotes Required Fields ** Denotes Half-Mandatory Fields * Denotes AFCARS Fields

Case / Intake / Other Listing

Program Area*
FACESNET TRAINING

Unit
ADMIN, T. - Training ADMIN 1760

Workers
TRAINER, ADMIN

ID	Restricted	Type	Responsib	Referral T	Name	Client	Date Assig	Open Date	Resp. Time
▶ 192619		Case	Family		JACKSON71	SHANTE JAQ	01/24/2006	01/18/2006	
192615		Case	Family		JACKSON20	SHANTE JAQ	01/24/2006	01/18/2006	
192614		Case	Family		JACKSON21	SHANTE JAQ	01/24/2006	01/18/2006	
192613		Case	Family		JACKSON22	SHANTE JAQ	01/24/2006	01/18/2006	
192612		Case	Family		JACKSON23	SHANTE JAQ	01/24/2006	01/18/2006	
192611		Case	Family		JACKSON30	SHANTE JAQ	01/24/2006	01/17/2006	
192607		Case	Family		JACKSON10	SHANTE JAQ	01/24/2006	01/17/2006	
192604		Case	Family		JACKSON24	SHANTE JAQ	01/24/2006	01/17/2006	
192603		Case	Family		JACKSON32	SHANTE JAQ	01/24/2006	01/17/2006	
192602		Case	Family		JACKSON19	SHANTE JAQ	01/24/2006	01/17/2006	

*** Indicates Restricted or *A* Indicates Restricted && Adoption Security or 'A' Indicates Adoption Security

Show Transfer Summary Restrict Assign/Transfer

Edit Name Caseload Contacts Print Cancel

Figure 5.2

Step 7: Click Show to put the case in focus.

Schedule an Administrative Review

The first step of an Administrative Review is its scheduling. This section will describe the steps to set up an Administrative Review and schedule its date.

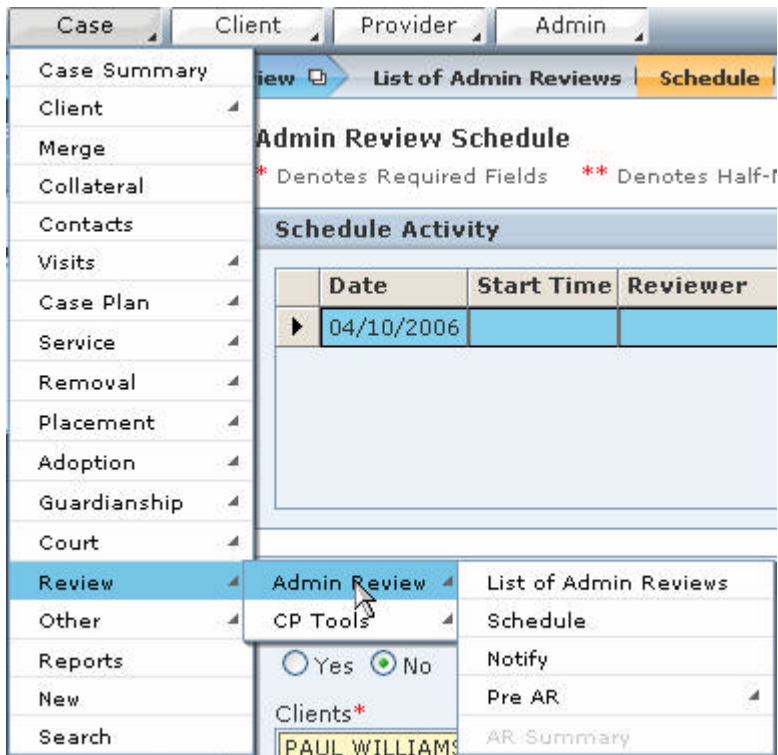


Figure 5.3

Steps Include:

- Step 1: Place the cursor over the Case menu, Review, and finally Admin Review.
- Step 2: Click the List of Reviews button.
- Step 3: Select the Keyshawn and Reyshawn Jackson record in the grid and click Show.

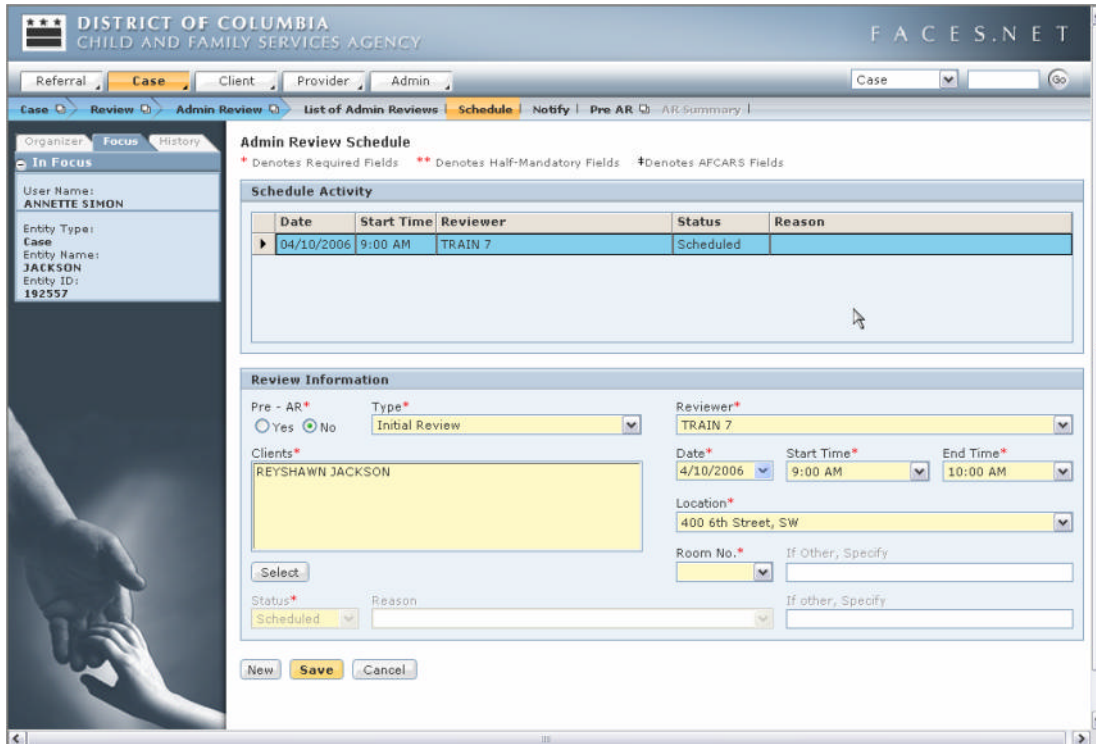


Figure 5.4

- Step 4: The Clients, Type, and Reviewer should have been populated by the Social worker.
- Step 5: Enter a Date, Start Time, End Time, Location and Room Number for the AR meeting.
- Step 6: Click Save.

FACES.NET Scenario

Role: You are the Administrative Review worker.

The previously scheduled Administrative Review for both Keyshawn and Reyshawn Jackson has to be rescheduled. Shanté Jackson claims that she did not receive notification of the review and therefore did not attend. As the Administrative review worker, you have to set up the time and location of the Review.

Reschedule an Administrative Review

Steps Include:

- Step 1: Place the cursor over the Case menu, Review, and finally Admin Review.
- Step 2: Click the List of Reviews button.

Step 3: Select the Keyshawn and Reyshawn Jackson record in the grid and click Show.

The screenshot shows the 'Admin Review Schedule' form in the FACES.NET system. The form is divided into several sections:

- Header:** DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES AGENCY, FACES.NET
- Navigation:** Referral, Case, Client, Provider, Admin, Case, Go
- Organizer:** Case, Review, Admin Review, List of Admin Reviews, Schedule, Notify, Pre AR, AR-Summary
- Left Panel:** Organizer, Focus, History. In Focus: User Name: ANNETTE SIMON, Entity Type: Case, Entity Name: JACKSON, Entity ID: 192557
- Admin Review Schedule:** * Denotes Required Fields, ** Denotes Half-Mandatory Fields, # Denotes AFCARS Fields
- Schedule Activity:** A table with columns: Date, Start Time, Reviewer, Status, Reason. One row is visible: Date: 04/28/2006, Reviewer: TRAIN 7, Status: Scheduled.
- Review Information:** Pre-AR (Yes/No), Type (Initial Review), Reviewer (TRAIN 7), Date (4/28/2006), Start Time, End Time, Location (400 6th Street, SW), Room No., Status (Rescheduled), Reason.
- Buttons:** New, Save, Cancel

Figure 5.5

Step 4: Change the Date to the proper rescheduled date.



Note: This will automatically change the Status to Rescheduled.

Step 5: Change the Start Time, Location, and Room No. accordingly

Step 6: Click Save.

Notes

SECTION 6: REVIEW PRE-ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW INFORMATION

Performance Objectives

In this Section, you gain confidence in your ability to:

- g Navigate to screens Pertinent to Administrative Review
- g Complete the Pre-Administrative Review screens



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Practice Overview

Pre-Administrative Review Assessment

The pre-administrative review process assesses casework activity, identifies any issues that impact service delivery, and provides notice to program and case practice staff of areas requiring immediate attention. The Administrative Review Specialist shall conduct a pre-administrative review assessment at least three (3) weeks prior to the scheduled 180-day administrative review.

In conducting a pre-administrative review, the Administrative Review Specialist shall:

- § Review the automated and hard copy case records;
- § Review recommendations from the seven (7) day and 45 day planning reviews;
- § Complete a pre-administrative review assessment tool;
- § Notify program staff of any high priority issues requiring two-hour responses, any medium priority requiring 24-hour responses and any regular priority issues requiring activity within two weeks;
- § Make immediate and direct contact with the program administrator or program manager to address any safety issues or life threatening situations;
- § Notify management of any compliance issues with agency policies and procedures, DC law and the MFO; and
- § Identify the essential participants who should attend the administrative review.

Preparation for Review

The Administrative Review Specialist, social worker, and supervisor shall prepare for the administrative review by reviewing the case plan and other relevant case documentation regarding the child and family.

In preparation for administrative reviews, the Administrative Review Specialist shall be responsible for the following activities:

- § Completing a pre-administrative review case assessment instrument on cases scheduled for review (see Pre-Administrative Review Process);
- § Checking in FACES.NET and checking the case plan mailbox each day for case materials for each case assigned;
- § Notifying the assigned social worker, supervisor, and program manager in situations where there is no case plan received for a case scheduled for review;
- § If a private agency social worker does not have a case plan in FACES.NET, recommending that the worker contact FACES.NET to make arrangements to enter the case plan at the FACES.NET office;
- § Reviewing the weekly and monthly draft review schedules to ensure that no cases have been overlooked or omitted from the daily schedule;

- § Notifying the Administrative Review Supervisor or Program Manager of any cases that may have been overlooked or omitted from the schedule; and
- § In situations where there is a discrepancy in the agreed upon date, the Administrative Review Supervisor or Program Manager shall be responsible for the following:
 - Retrieving and reviewing the Data Collection Form (DCF) to determine if a data entry error has occurred;
 - Conferring with the assigned review specialist to determine the review date recorded in his/her calendar;
 - Notifying the social worker of the correct date and assuring that the correct date is accurately recorded in FACES.NET; and
 - Recording the correct date and notifying all participants.

Prior to the administrative review, each social worker shall:

- § Ensure that review recommendations from the prior administrative review have previously been addressed in the case plan;
- § Review casework activities since the last review and ensure that relevant activities that should have been added to the case plan on an ongoing basis have been documented in the case plan;
- § Ascertain whether previous recommendations have been met;
- § Ensure that the child, parents, foster parents, other caregivers, or extended family have participated in the planning process and have signed the case plan;
- § Confirm that the documents conform to CFSA policy and provide information so that the Administrative Review Unit may issue timely notification of the review;
- § Ensure that case plans, case plan updates, and other key materials have supervisory approval;
- § Ensure that an updated case record is available to the Administrative Review Unit (via FACES.NET or hard copy if there are problems that make the information unavailable in FACES.NET) within three(3) weeks of the scheduled review;
- § Ensure that parents and foster caregivers have copies of the case plans and case plan updates prior to the review; and
- § Identify and apprise the Administrative Review Specialist of any confidential or sensitive issues, which should not be discussed in the open review.

If a conflict arises and the social worker cannot attend the review on the noted date, the social worker shall submit an approved Administrative Review Rescheduling/Cancellation form to the Administrative Review Unit, requesting a new review date no later than two weeks prior to the schedule administrative review.

The supervisor has several preparative functions before the administrative review:

- § Review the case plans, case plan updates, and any other key materials submitted by the worker for accuracy and completeness;
- § Approve and sign case plan documents;
- § Approve requests to reschedule or cancel administrative reviews;

- § Ensure that the assigned social worker submits a signed copy of the case plan and all key materials to the Administrative Review Unit at least three (3) weeks prior to the review (only if these documents/materials are not available in FACES.NET); and
- § Ensure that in the absence of the social worker there is supervisory or management coverage for the review.



FACES.NET Guide

This section will focus on scheduling an Administrative Review.

FACES.NET Scenario

Role: You are the Administrative Review worker.

An upcoming Administrative Review has been scheduled and you are tasked to complete the Pre-Administrative review information and corresponding FACES.NET screens. You should review the Case Plan, Court, Contacts and other general information concerning the case in question.

Navigate to your Caseload

Steps Include:

Step 8: Click the Workload from the left pane.

Step 9: Click the plus (+) next to My Assignments.

Step 10: Click the Case you would like to open.

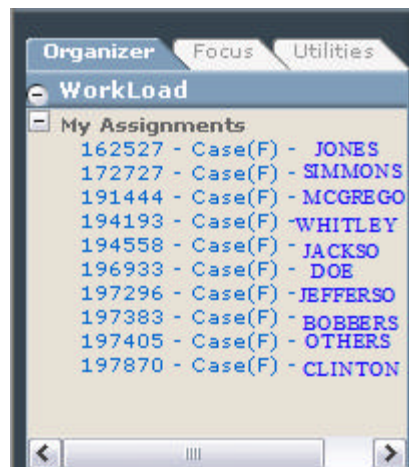


Figure 6.1

-OR-

Step 11: Click the Workload.

Step 12: Click the My Assignments link.

Step 13: Select a case from the inset grid.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES AGENCY

FACES.NET

Referral Case Client Provider Admin Case

Admin System Administration Workload Transfer Staff Training Fin Admin Alerts File Cabinet Record Management More

Organizer Focus History

WorkLoad

My Assignments

- 192560 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192561 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192562 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192563 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192564 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192565 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192566 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192567 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192568 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192569 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192570 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192571 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192572 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192573 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192574 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192575 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192576 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192577 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192578 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192579 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192580 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192581 - Case(F) - JACKS

My Calendar

January 2006

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	1	2	3	4

My Tasks

FACES.NET

WorkLoad List

* Denotes Required Fields ** Denotes Half-Mandatory Fields * Denotes AFCARS Fields

Case / Intake / Other Listing

Program Area*
FACESNET TRAINING

Unit
ADMIN, T. - Training ADMIN 1760

Workers
TRAINER, ADMIN

ID	Restricted	Type	Responsib	Referral T	Name	Client	Date Assig	Open Date	Resp. Time
192619		Case	Family		JACKSON71	SHANTE JA	01/24/2006	01/18/2006	
192615		Case	Family		JACKSON20	SHANTE JA	01/24/2006	01/18/2006	
192614		Case	Family		JACKSON21	SHANTE JA	01/24/2006	01/18/2006	
192613		Case	Family		JACKSON22	SHANTE JA	01/24/2006	01/18/2006	
192612		Case	Family		JACKSON23	SHANTE JA	01/24/2006	01/18/2006	
192611		Case	Family		JACKSON30	SHANTE JA	01/24/2006	01/17/2006	
192607		Case	Family		JACKSON10	SHANTE JA	01/24/2006	01/17/2006	
192604		Case	Family		JACKSON24	SHANTE JA	01/24/2006	01/17/2006	
192603		Case	Family		JACKSON32	SHANTE JA	01/24/2006	01/17/2006	
192602		Case	Family		JACKSON19	SHANTE JA	01/24/2006	01/17/2006	

*** Indicates Restricted or *A* Indicates Restricted && Adoption Security or 'A' Indicates Adoption Security

Show Transfer Summary Restrict Assign/Transfer

Edit Name Caseload Contacts Print Cancel

Figure 6.2

Step 14: Click Show to put the case in focus.

Review Pre-AR Information

The first process in Pre-Administrative Review is reviewing the case.

Steps Include:

Step 1: Place the cursor over the Case, Assessment, and click Safety Plan.

Step 2: Select the Safety Plan from the grid and click Show.

Step 3: Review all pertinent information on the Factors, Response and Conclusion screens.

The screenshot shows the FACES.NET web application interface. At the top, it displays the District of Columbia Child and Family Services Agency logo and the FACES.NET branding. Below the logo is a navigation bar with tabs for Referral, Case, Client, Provider, and Admin. The 'Case' tab is selected, and the breadcrumb trail shows Case > Case Plan > Assessment > Safety Plan > List of Safety Plans > Factors > Response > Conclusion. The main content area is titled 'Safety factors' and includes a legend: * Denotes Required Fields, ** Denotes Half-Mandatory Fields, # Denotes AFCARS Fields. The 'General Information' section contains a 'Safety Assessment Date' dropdown set to 11/1/2005 and a 'Staff Name' dropdown set to ANNETTE SIMON. The 'Safety Factors' section is a list of checkboxes with the following options: Safety factors not applicable, No safety factors present, Caretaker behavior is violent and out of control (checked), Caretaker describes or acts toward child in predominantly negative terms or has extremely unrealistic expectations, Caretaker caused serious physical harm to the child or has made a plausible threat to cause serious physical harm, and Explanation for the injury is unverifiable. A note below the list states: *Should also be considered in combination with other credible evidence. Discuss how safety influences are occurring, interacting and threatening child's safety*. A yellow highlighted text box contains the text: Child needs to be removed immediately. At the bottom of the form are buttons for Save, Find, and Cancel.

Figure 6.3

- Step 4: Place the cursor over the Case, Assessment, and then click Family Assessments.
- Step 5: Select a Family Assessment from the grid and click Show.
- Step 6: Review all pertinent information on the Family Risk, Family Assessments, Strengths and Barriers and Conclusion screens.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES AGENCY

FACES.NET

Referral Case Client Provider Admin

Case Case Plan Assessment Family Assmnts List of Family Assmnts **Family Risk** Fam Assmnts Strengths and Barriers Conclusion

Organizer Focus History

In Focus

User Name:
ANNETTE SIMON

Entity Type:
Case

Entity Name:
JACKSON

Entity ID:
192557

Risk Assessment

* Denotes Required Fields ** Denotes Half-Mandatory Fields † Denotes AFCARS Fields

Family Risk Assessment

Assessment Date * 11/2/2005 Staff Name ANNETTE SIMON

Neglect Abuse

Family Risk Assessment Details Not Applicable For Neglect

Current Report is for Neglect * Unknown Number of Prior Reports * None

Number of Children in the Home * Three or more Number of Adults in Home at Time of Reports * One/none

Age of Primary Caretaker * 30 or older Characteristics of Primary Caretaker *
 Not Applicable Parenting skills issues
 Self-esteem issues Apathetic or despondent

Primary Caretaker Currently Involved in Harmful Relationship(s) * No Primary Caretaker has a Current Substance Abuse Problem * Other drug(s) (with or without alcohol)

Household is Experiencing Severe Financial Difficulty * Unknown Primary Caretaker's Motivation to Improve Parenting Skills * Unknown

Caretaker(s) Response to Investigation * Viewed situation less seriously than investigator and failed to cooperate satisfactorily

New Save Cancel

Figure 6.4

Step 7: Place the cursor over Case, then Case Plan, and finally click Permanency Plan.

Step 8: Review each client's Permanency Plan.

The screenshot displays the 'Permanency Plan Selection' form in the FACES.NET system. The form is divided into two main sections: 'General Information' and 'Goal'. In the 'General Information' section, the 'Creation Date' is set to 11/17/2005, and the 'Staff Name' is ANNETTE SIMON. The 'Goal' section shows 'Permanency Goal' as Guardianship, 'Concurrent Permanency Goal' as Reunification, and 'Permanency Goal Origin' as Court Ordered. There are several text areas for providing reasons and steps related to the goal. The interface includes a sidebar with user information and a top navigation bar with tabs for Case, Case Plan, Assessment, Service Plan, Permanency Plan, and Report.

Figure 6.5

Step 9: Place the cursor over the Case menu and click Court.

Step 10: Review the relevant Court screens.



Note: Status, Hearings, and Court Orders are all relevant screens.

Step 11: Place the cursor over Case, then Review, and finally Admin Review.

Step 12: Click Pre-AR.

Step 13: Select a client and click Show.

Step 14: Click Assessments.

Step 15: Complete all of the pertinent information within the General Info tab.



Note: This is the 6-Month Initial Administrative Review.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES AGENCY

FACES.NET

Referral Case Client Provider Admin

Case Review Admin Review Pre AR List of Clients Assessment Results

Organizer Focus History

In Focus

User Name: ANNETTE SIMON

Entity Type: Case
Entity Name: JACKSON
Entity ID: 192557

Entity Type: Client
Entity Name: REYSHA WN JACKSON
Entity ID: 845178

CP Pre AR Assignment

* Denotes Required Fields ** Denotes Half-Mandatory Fields † Denotes AFCARS Fields

Assessments / Evaluations

Review Date	Assessment Type	# of Reviews
12/09/2005	6 Month Initial Administrative Review	

General Info Needs Assessment Safety Permanency Child Well-Being Adoptions

Review Type

6 Month Initial Administrative Review
 12 Month Follow-up Administrative Review
 Ongoing Administrative Review

of Reviews Completed

Assessment Completion Date

Social Worker

Permanency Goal

Established Date

Established by

Entry Date

Current Placement

Pre-AR Date: 12/09/2005

Scheduled Admin Review Date: 04/10/2006

Data Source Used For Review:

FACES Yes No
Hardcopy Case Record Yes No

If No, specify status of the case record:

Program Area & Unit

Supervisor

Most Recent Date of Entry in Care: 11/05/2005

Number of Episodes of Care: 1

Number of Episodes of Placement: 1

Legal Status: Room & Board/Traditional Foster Family

New Save Cancel

Figure 6.6

Step 16: Complete all of the pertinent information within the Needs Assessments tab.

The screenshot displays the FACES.NET interface for the District of Columbia Child and Family Services Agency. The main content area is titled "CP Pre AR Assignment" and includes a legend: "* Denotes Required Fields", "** Denotes Half-Mandatory Fields", and "‡ Denotes AFCARS Fields".

Below the legend is a table titled "Assessments / Evaluations":

Review Date	Assessment Type	# of Reviews
12/09/2005	6 Month Initial Administrative Review	

An arrow points from the table to the "Needs Assessment" tab in the navigation bar. The "Needs Assessment" tab is active and shows a form with the following sections:

- Child** | **Primary Caretaker** | **Secondary Caretaker** | **Foster Parent**
- 9. Legal Assistance
 Yes No
- 10. Others
 Yes No
- If yes, specify:

At the bottom of the form are buttons for "New", "Save", and "Cancel".

Figure 6.7

Step 17: Complete all of the pertinent information within the Safety tab.

The screenshot displays the FACES.NET web application interface. At the top, the header reads "DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES AGENCY" and "FACES.NET". Below the header is a navigation bar with tabs for "Referral", "Case", "Client", "Provider", and "Admin". The "Case" tab is selected. The main content area is titled "CP Pre AR Assignment" and includes a table of "Assessments / Evaluations".

Review Date	Assessment Type	# of Reviews
12/09/2005	6 Month Initial Administrative Review	

Below the table, the "Safety" tab is selected, showing a form with the following questions:

8. Does the documentation support that reasonable efforts were made to provide alternative means/services to help ensure the safety of the children?
 Yes No N/A

9. Were diligent searches made to locate missing parents?
 Yes No N/A

At the bottom of the form are "New", "Save", and "Cancel" buttons. A black arrow points to the "Safety" tab in the navigation bar.

Figure 6.8

Step 18: Complete all of the pertinent information within the Permanency tab.

The screenshot displays the FACES.NET web application interface. At the top, the header reads "DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES AGENCY" and "FACES.NET". Below the header, there are navigation tabs: "Referral", "Case", "Client", "Provider", and "Admin". A search bar is located to the right of these tabs. The main navigation bar includes "Case", "Review", "Admin Review", "Pre AR", "List of Clients", "Assessment", and "Results".

The left sidebar, titled "In Focus", contains the following information:
User Name: ANNETTE SIMON
Entity Type: Case
Entity Name: JACKSON
Entity ID: 192557
Entity Type: Client
Entity Name: REYSHAWN JACKSON
Entity ID: 845178

The main content area is titled "CP Pre AR Assignment" and includes a legend: "* Denotes Required Fields ** Denotes Half-Mandatory Fields # Denotes AFCARS Fields". Below this is a table titled "Assessments / Evaluations":

Review Date	Assessment Type	# of Reviews
12/09/2005	6 Month Initial Administrative Review	

An arrow points to the "Permanency" tab in the main content area. Below the tabs, there are several sub-tabs: "Case Plan Checklist", "Case Plan", "Siblings", "Admin Review", "Supervisory Oversight", and "Compliance Elements". The "Admin Review" sub-tab is active, showing the following questions and options:

- 4. Is the child currently in an emergency facility for more than 90 days?
 Yes No
- 5. Has the child had a disposition hearing (if in care more than 12 months)?
 Yes No N/A

At the bottom of the form, there are buttons for "New", "Save", and "Cancel".

Figure 6.9

Step 19: Complete all of the pertinent information within the Child Well-Being tab.

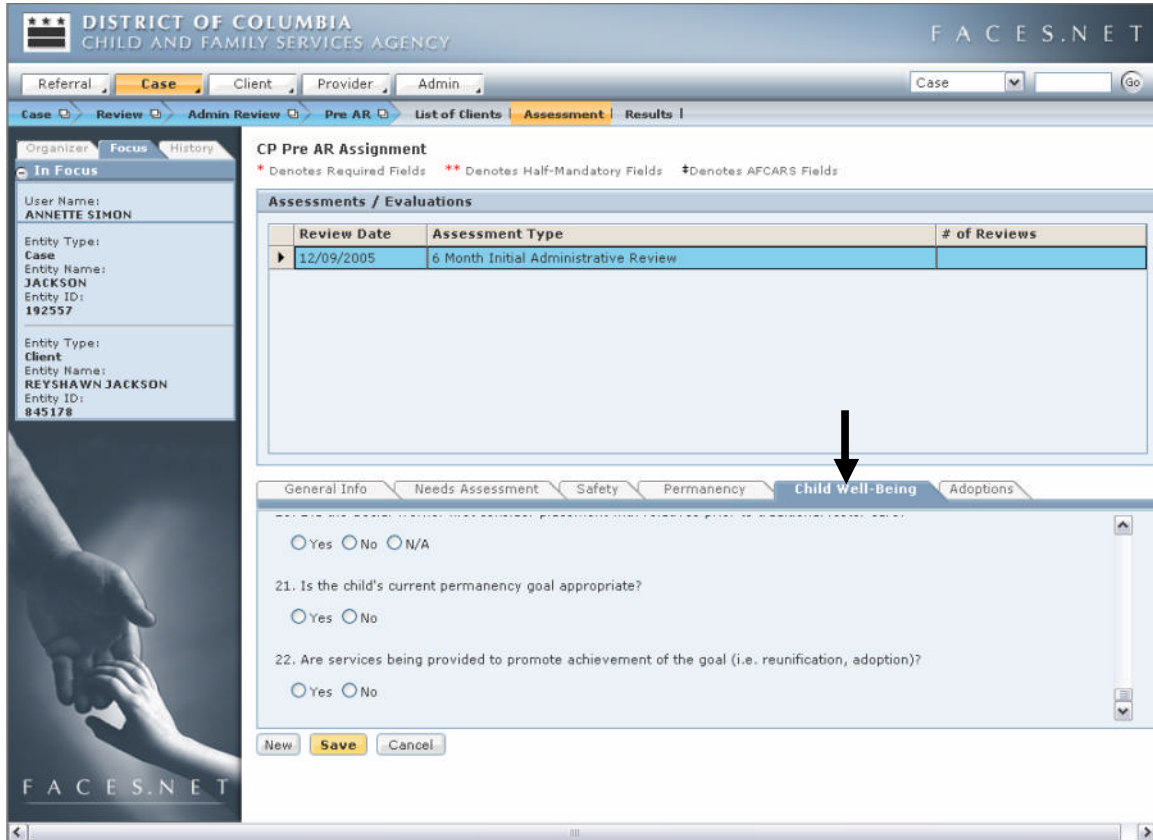


Figure 6.10

Step 20: Complete all of the pertinent information within the Adoptions tab.

Step 21: Click Save.

The screenshot displays the FACES.NET interface for a 'CP Pre AR Assignment'. The top navigation bar includes 'Referral', 'Case', 'Client', 'Provider', and 'Admin'. The main navigation menu shows 'Case', 'Review', 'Admin Review', 'Pre AR', 'List of Clients', 'Assessment', and 'Results'. The left sidebar contains user information for ANNETTE SIMON and details for Case JACKSON and Client REYSHAWN JACKSON. The main content area is titled 'CP Pre AR Assignment' and includes a table for 'Assessments / Evaluations' with one entry: Review Date 12/09/2005, Assessment Type 6 Month Initial Administrative Review, and # of Reviews. Below the table are tabs for 'General Info', 'Needs Assessment', 'Safety', 'Permanency', 'Child Well-Being', and 'Adoptions'. The 'Adoptions' tab is active, showing questions 10 and 11 with radio button options for Yes, No, and N/A. A black arrow points to the 'Adoptions' tab. At the bottom, there are 'New', 'Save', and 'Cancel' buttons.

Review Date	Assessment Type	# of Reviews
12/09/2005	6 Month Initial Administrative Review	

General Info | Needs Assessment | Safety | Permanency | Child Well-Being | **Adoptions**

Yes No N/A

10. Is the Social Worker visiting the child in the adoptive placement at a minimum of once a month thereafter until the adoption is finalized?

Yes No N/A

11. Have recruitment efforts been made on behalf of this child?

Yes No N/A

New **Save** Cancel

Figure 6.11

Step 22: Place the cursor over Case, Review, Pre-AR and click Results.

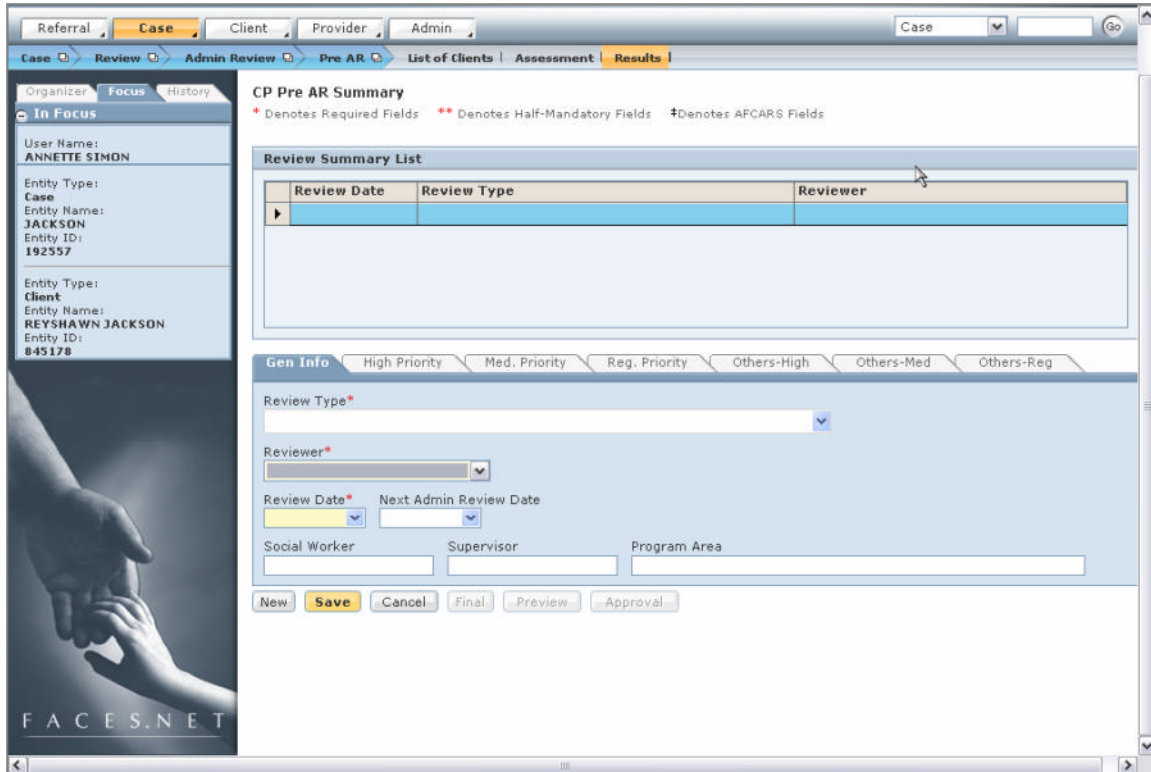


Figure 6.12

Step 23: Complete the Gen Info tab.

Step 24: Complete the High Priority, Med. Priority, Reg. Priority, Others-High, Others-Medium, and Others-Reg tabs.

Step 25: Click Save.

Notes

SECTION 7: NOTIFY PARTICIPANTS OF ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW

Performance Objectives

In this Section, you gain confidence in your ability to:

- g Navigate to Administrative Review Notification Screens
- g Send an AR Notification



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Practice Overview

Participants at Administrative Reviews

Participation of the child, the parents, and other significant parties to the case is essential to accomplish the goals of the administrative review. It is critical that all participants of the review work in a unified effort on behalf of the child's best interests.

The following persons, if there are any for the child, and their attorneys shall be notified in writing six (6) weeks in advance of the review and strongly encouraged to attend and participate during the administrative review:

- § The child;
- § The child's parents (if parental rights have not been terminated or relinquished);
- § The child's guardian or legal custodian;
- § The child's foster parent;
- § The child's current pre-adoptive parent;
- § The child's current kinship caregiver;
- § The child's attorney;
- § The child's guardian ad litem;
- § The child's therapist;
- § A relative or individual with whom the child is currently placed pursuant to D.C. §16-2320(a)(3)(C); and
- § The Child Placement Facility representative/designee.

Every reasonable effort shall be made to hold the review at a time and location that ensures the attendance of the child's parents and foster parents at the administrative review.

The following staff must attend the administrative reviews:

- § The family social worker;
- § The child's social worker for the case, if different;
- § The contract social worker, when applicable; and
- § The Adoption Recruitment social worker when the child has a goal of adoption and does not have an adoptive placement.

Other persons shall be required to attend the administrative review when circumstances warrant their participation (e.g. program managers, contract monitor, independent living social worker, etc.). Supervisors are only required if the social worker cannot attend.

The Assistant Attorney General assigned to the case may attend when the child has a goal of adoption and is not legally free and where ethically permitted.



FACES.NET Guide

This section will focus on notifying participants of an Administrative Review.

FACES.NET Scenario

Role: You are a social worker.

The Administrative Review has been scheduled for both Keyshawn and Reyshawn Jackson. FACES.NET will automatically mark some participants to notify, and the social worker will mark all others for notification. For those who are to be notified, FACES.NET will generate a letter to send to those participants 30 days prior to the review to inform the individuals to attend the Administrative Review session.

Navigate to your Caseload

Steps Include:

- Step 1: Click the Workload from the left pane.
- Step 2: Click the plus (+) next to My Assignments
- Step 3: Click the Case you would like to open.

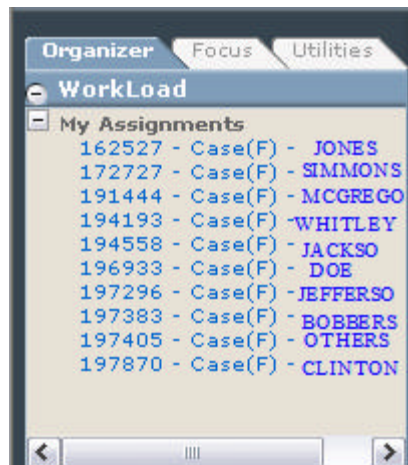


Figure 7.1

-OR-

- Step 4: Click the Workload.
- Step 5: Click the My Assignments link.
- Step 6: Select a case from the inset grid.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES AGENCY

FACES.NET

Referral Case Client Provider Admin Case [Go]

Admin System Administration Workload Transfer Staff Training Fin Admin Alerts File Cabinet Record Management More

Organizer Focus History

WorkLoad

My Assignments

- 192560 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192561 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192562 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192563 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192564 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192565 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192566 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192567 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192568 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192569 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192570 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192571 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192572 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192573 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192574 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192575 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192576 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192577 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192578 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192579 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192580 - Case(F) - JACKS
- 192581 - Case(F) - JACKS

My Calendar

January 2006

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	1	2	3	4

My Tasks

FACES.NET

WorkLoad List

* Denotes Required Fields ** Denotes Half-Mandatory Fields #Denotes AFCARS Fields

Case / Intake / Other Listing

Program Area*
FACESNET TRAINING

Unit
ADMIN, T. - Training ADMIN 1760

Workers
TRAINER, ADMIN

ID	Restricted	Type	Responsib	Referral T	Name	Client	Date Assig	Open Date	Resp. Time
192619		Case	Family		JACKSON71	SHANTE JA	01/24/2006	01/18/2006	
192615		Case	Family		JACKSON20	SHANTE JA	01/24/2006	01/18/2006	
192614		Case	Family		JACKSON21	SHANTE JA	01/24/2006	01/18/2006	
192613		Case	Family		JACKSON22	SHANTE JA	01/24/2006	01/18/2006	
192612		Case	Family		JACKSON23	SHANTE JA	01/24/2006	01/18/2006	
192611		Case	Family		JACKSON30	SHANTE JA	01/24/2006	01/17/2006	
192607		Case	Family		JACKSON10	SHANTE JA	01/24/2006	01/17/2006	
192604		Case	Family		JACKSON24	SHANTE JA	01/24/2006	01/17/2006	
192603		Case	Family		JACKSON32	SHANTE JA	01/24/2006	01/17/2006	
192602		Case	Family		JACKSON19	SHANTE JA	01/24/2006	01/17/2006	

*** Indicates Restricted or *A* Indicates Restricted && Adoption Security or 'A' Indicates Adoption Security

Show Transfer Summary Restrict Assign/Transfer

Edit Name Caseload Contacts Print Cancel

Figure 7.2

Step 7: Click Show to put the case in focus.

Notify Participants

All participants of an Administrative Review must be notified of the review. This section will describe the steps to accomplish this process.

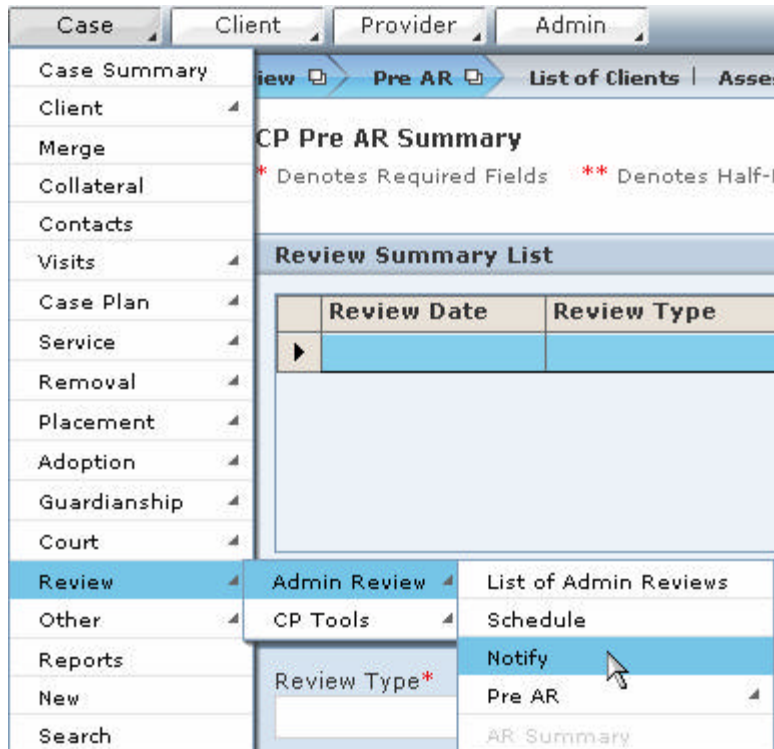


Figure 7.3

Steps Include:

- Step 1: Place the cursor over the Case, Review, and then Admin Review.
- Step 2: Click Notify.
- Step 3: Enter all pertinent information on the Notify screen.
- Step 4: Select to Notify or Do Not Notify for a participant.
- Step 5: Click Save.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES AGENCY

F A C E S . N E T

Referral | **Case** | Client | Provider | Admin | Case [v] [Go]

Case | Review | Admin Review | List of Admin Reviews | Schedule | **Notify** | Pre AR | AR Summary

Organizer | Focus | History

In Focus

User Name:
ANNETTE SIMON

Entity Type:
Case

Entity Name:
JACKSON

Entity ID:
192557

Admin Review Notify

* Denotes Required Fields ** Denotes Half-Mandatory Fields † Denotes AFCARS Fields

Select Notification

Name	Role	Notification	Renotify	Notification Address
▶ PAUL WILLIAMS	Client	Notify	<input type="checkbox"/>	Permanent Home
RONALD JACKSON	Provider		<input type="checkbox"/>	Address

Notification Details

Updated Date: 11/22/2005 Updated By: ASIMON Review Date: 04/10/2006

Contact Information | Relationship

Notification Address Type: Permanent Home

Start Date: 11/8/2005 End Date:

Notification Address: 1254 EDGEFIELD Terrace NE
Apartment T105 Prince George's County MD
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia 20000-

Notification Status: Notify Do Not Notify
 Renotify

Phone Type: Phone Number: Extn.:

Edit

Save Preview Cancel

Figure 7.4

Notes

SECTION 8: ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW SUMMARY

Performance Objectives

In this Section, you gain confidence in your ability to:

- g Navigate to the Administrative Review screen
- g Complete an Administrative Review Summary



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Practice Overview

Post-Administrative Review

The Administrative Reviewer shall be responsible for the following post-review activities:

- § Updating review information on the family on the AR schedule screen in FACES.NET and completing a DCF, recording the agreed upon date/time/location of the next review, within one working day after the review;
- § Completing the Administrative Review Summary in FACES.NET and submitting it to the Administrative Review Supervisor, who shall act on it within 10 working days of the completed review;
- § Ensuring the Administrative Review Summary is available in FACES.NET to the family social worker and supervisor for the case within 10 working days of the administrative review; and
- § Sending the Administrative Review Summary to the child's parent(s) or relative caregiver, guardian or foster parent, the attorneys, and child's social worker (if applicable) within one day of receiving approval of the Administrative Review Summary and informing these persons of their right to reconsideration of the decisions and the reconsideration process; and
- § Notifying CFSA management if the administrative review revealed problems regarding compliance with CFSA policies and procedures, District of Columbia law, or the LaShawn Modified Final Order.

The social worker shall be responsible for the following post-review activities:

- § Documenting pertinent information regarding the administrative review in FACES.NET within 24 hours of the review;
- § Documenting any changes to the child's permanency plan in FACES.NET within 24 hours of the review;
- § Reviewing the Administrative Review Summary available in FACES.NET within 10 working days of the completed review;
- § Updating the case plan in FACES.NET to conform with the review recommendations within 30 days of the review;
- § Incorporating review recommendations in court reports;
- § Implementing the review recommendations within the timeframes established at the administrative review; and
- § If recommendations are not implemented, the reasons shall be documented in FACES.NET and explained at the next administrative review.



FACES.NET Guide

This section will focus on notifying participants of an Administrative Review.

FACES.NET Scenario

Role: You are a worker on the Administrative Review/Quality Service Review team in the Office of Clinical Practice.

The Administrative Review for Keyshawn and Reyshawn Jackson has been completed. All participants who were notified were present at the Review. As the Administrative Review worker, you now go into the AR Summary screens in FACES.NET to write up your report. Your report will include your findings and recommendations for Keyshawn and Reyshawn, the clients for which the Admin Review was held

Navigate to your Caseload

Steps Include:

- Step 1: Click the Workload from the left pane.
- Step 2: Click the plus (+) next to My Assignments
- Step 3: Click the Case you would like to open.

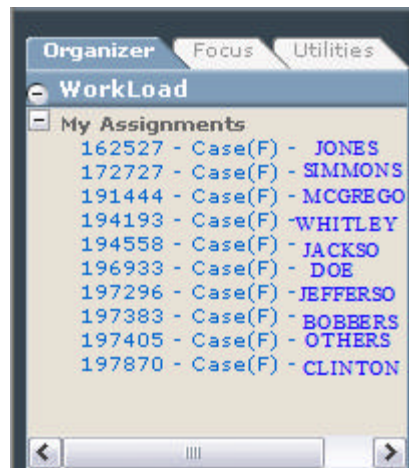


Figure 8.1

-OR-

- Step 4: Click the Workload.
- Step 5: Click the My Assignments link.

Step 6: Select a case from the inset grid.

The screenshot shows the FACES.NET interface. At the top, it says 'DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES AGENCY' and 'FACES.NET'. Below that is a navigation bar with tabs for Referral, Case, Client, Provider, and Admin. The Admin tab is selected. On the left, there is a sidebar with 'Organizer' and 'WorkLoad' sections. Under 'WorkLoad', there is a list of 'My Assignments' and a 'My Calendar' for January 2006. The main window is titled 'WorkLoad List' and contains a 'Case / Intake / Other Listing' form. The form has dropdown menus for 'Program Area*' (FACESNET TRAINING), 'Unit' (ADMIN, T. - Training ADMIN 1760), and 'Workers' (TRAINER, ADMIN). Below the form is a table with columns: ID, Restricted, Type, Responsib, Referral T, Name, Client, Date Assig, Open Date, and Resp. Time. The table contains several rows of case data, with the first row (ID 192619) highlighted. Below the table are several buttons: Show, Transfer Summary, Restrict, Assign/Transfer, Edit Name, Caseload, Contacts, Print, and Cancel.

Figure 8.2

Step 7: Click Show to put the case in focus.

Administrative Review Summary

The Administrative Review Summary occurs after the review has happened. This screen documents all of the outcomes from that meeting.

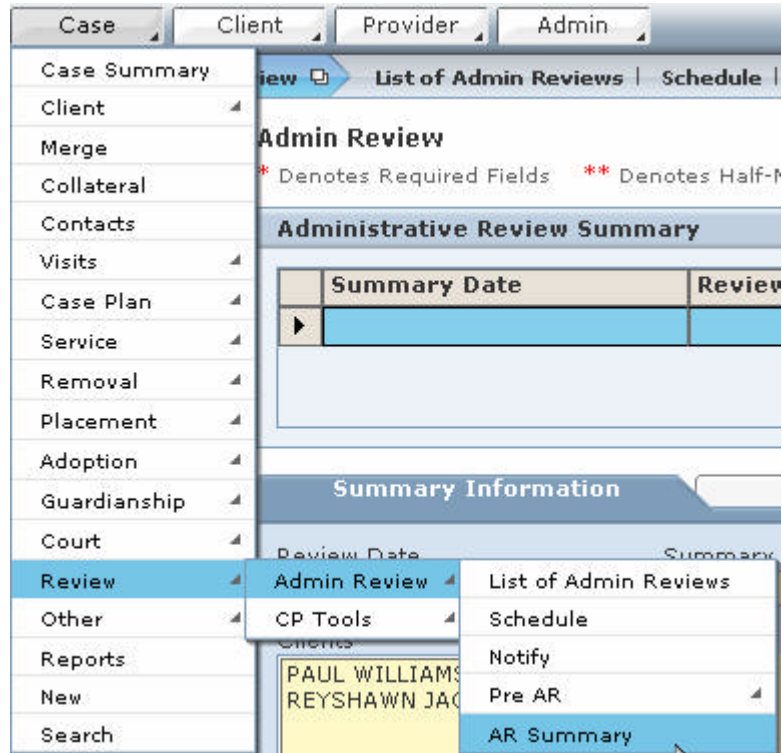


Figure 8.3

Steps Include:

- Step 1: Place the cursor over the Case, Review, and then Admin Review.
- Step 2: Click Schedule.
- Step 3: Change the Status to Review Held.
- Step 4: Click Save.

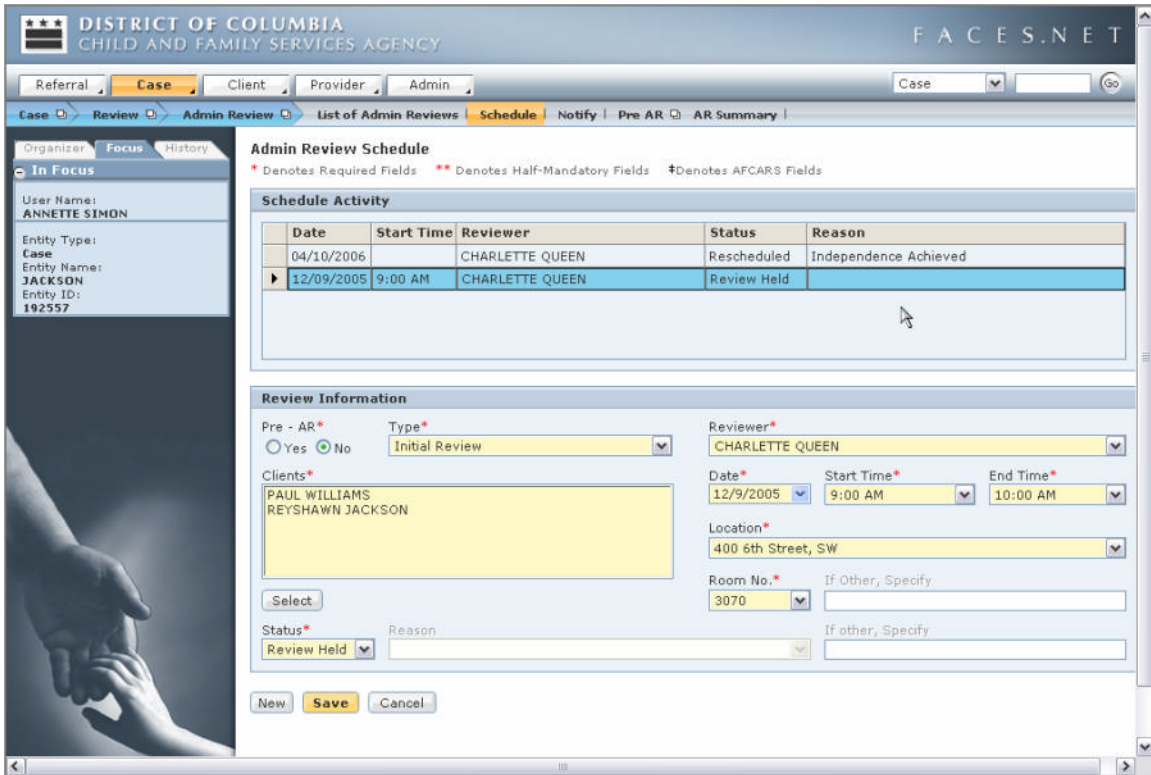


Figure 8.4

Step 5: Place the cursor over the Case, Review, and then Admin Review.

Step 6: Click AR Summary.

Step 7: Enter all pertinent information on the Summary Information and Child Detail tabs.

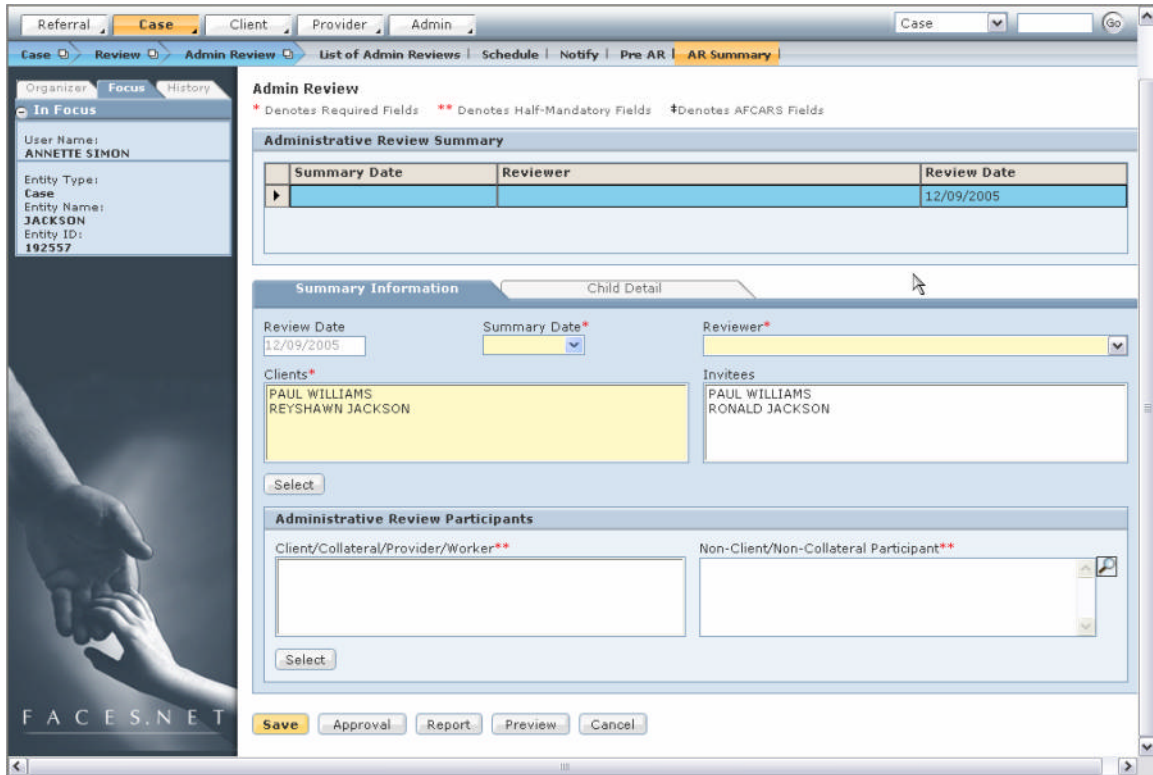


Figure 8.5

- Step 8: Click the Report button.
- Step 9: Enter all pertinent information on Admin Review Summary Report pop-up.
- Step 10: Complete both tabs.

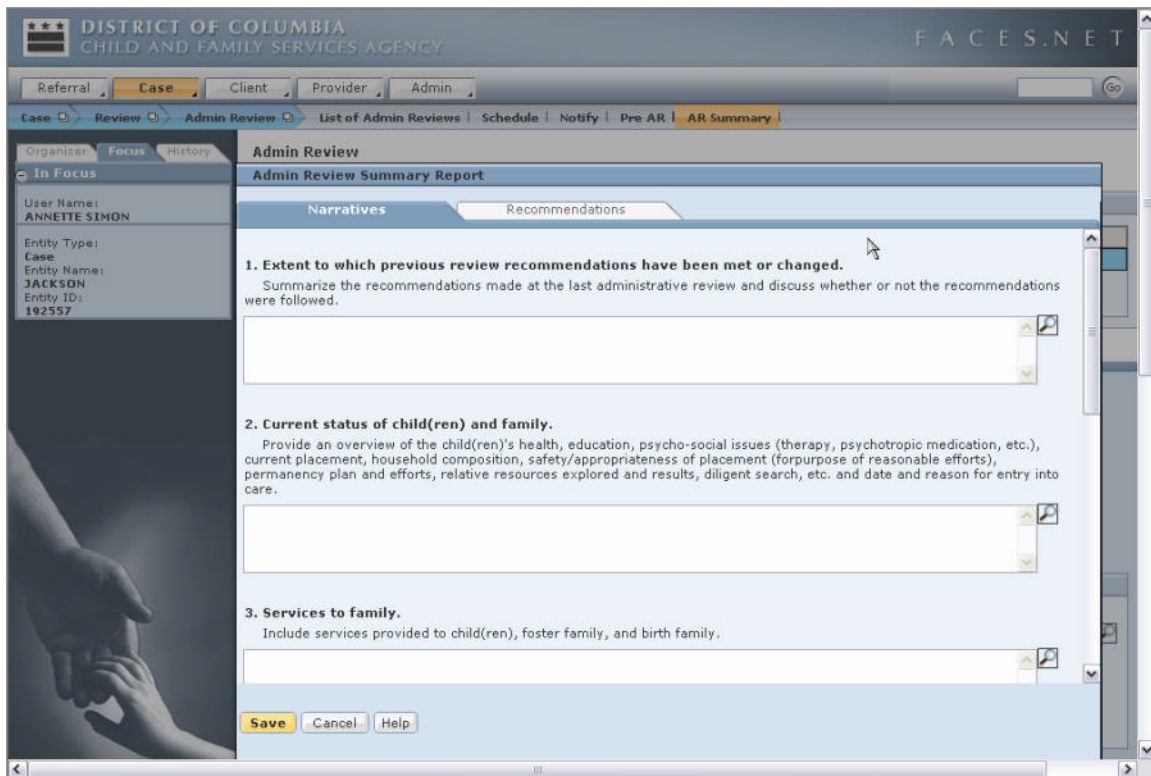


Figure 8.6

Step 11: Click Save on the pop-up screen.

Step 12: Click Save on the AR Summary screen.

Notes

SECTION 9: MANAGEMENT REPORTS

Performance Objectives

In this Section, you gain confidence in your ability to:

- g Access Management Reports
- g Access Online Reports
- g Access DDE Reports
- g Access Template Reports
- g Access File Cabinet



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Practice Overview

This segment clarifies how to retrieve, view and print reports from FACES.NET. FACES.NET generates several types of reports: Management, On-line, Dynamic Data Exchange (DDE) and Template reports.

In order for the information in the reports to be meaningful, information in the system must be accurate and up-to-date. It is the worker's responsibility to enter detailed, up-to-date, and complete information into the FACES.NET system. Most functions in FACES.NET, Intake/Investigation, Case, Provider/Directory, Training, and Personnel, involve entering data that can be summarized in reports.

In addition, in this segment you will learn how to navigate in the File Cabinet, to place files appropriately in the File Cabinet and to move files among File Cabinet folders. The File Cabinet is accessed through the File Cabinet button on the main level toolbar. However, it is necessary to begin by bringing cases into focus in order to access File Cabinets for a specific case.

The File Cabinet is a storage bin for documents that relate to FACES.NET case, referral, assessment, and resource or staff person. The File Cabinet can contain FACES.NET-generated documents as well as Microsoft Word documents. By linking documents electronically, all users who have access to the File Cabinet have access to documents that relate to cases, referrals, assessments, etc. without sending electronic copies or checking out the physical case file.



FACES.NET Guide

Management Reports

Management reports allow supervisors, program managers and now social workers to track various statistics and measures of case management performance. For example, a management report that tracks cases with current case plans can be generated. Management Reports are also used to help ensure that the Agency is meeting goals established by the Court Monitor, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Mayor's Scorecard, among others.

Management Reports are accessed through the Admin module and will only appear if you have the appropriate security level. Management reports are now available for social workers via the Internet. They are non-modifiable but may be printed.

The following is a sample of reports used by the Administrative Review/Quality Service Review team in the Office of Clinical Practice:

- § RVW029AS - Scheduled Admin Review Notification Letters
- § RVW031AS - Admin Reviews Rescheduled or Cancelled During the Last Week
- § RVW032MM - Phone Information of Scheduled Admin Review Invitees For Review Dates between ... and ... As of ...

FACES.NET Scenario

Steps Include:

- Step 1: Click on the Admin drop down menu.
- Step 2: Select the Management Report button.
- Step 3: Pick the report category.

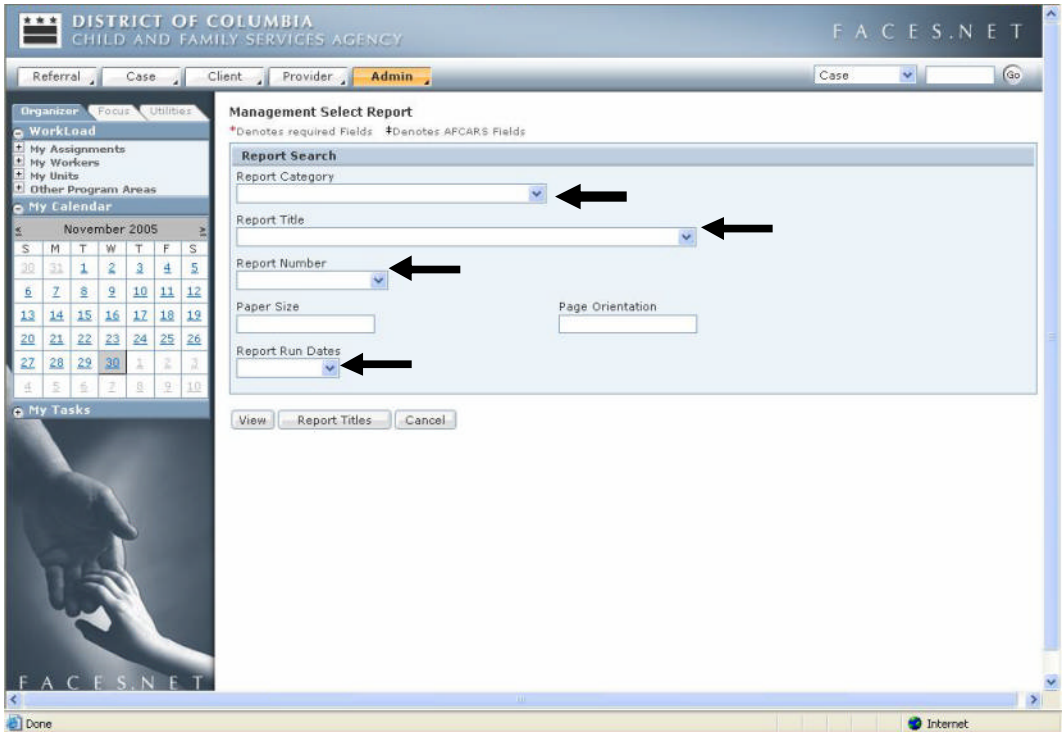


Figure 9.1

Step 4: Pick the report title.

Step 5: Pick the report run date.

Step 6: Click View.



Notes:

§ You may choose the report by the report number.

§ Click Report Titles to see a list of all available reports.

On-Line Reports

On-line reports are generated in FACES.NET and cannot be edited by workers. Staff should always "preview" an on-line report to review the report for accuracy before printing.

FACES.NET Scenario

Steps Include:

Step 1: Open your Case.



Figure 9.2

Step 2: Click the Reports button.

Step 3: Select the Abscondence Summary Report. This report displays all abscondence information in the case that has been recorded in FACES.NET.

Step 4: Click the Preview button to display a preview of the report.

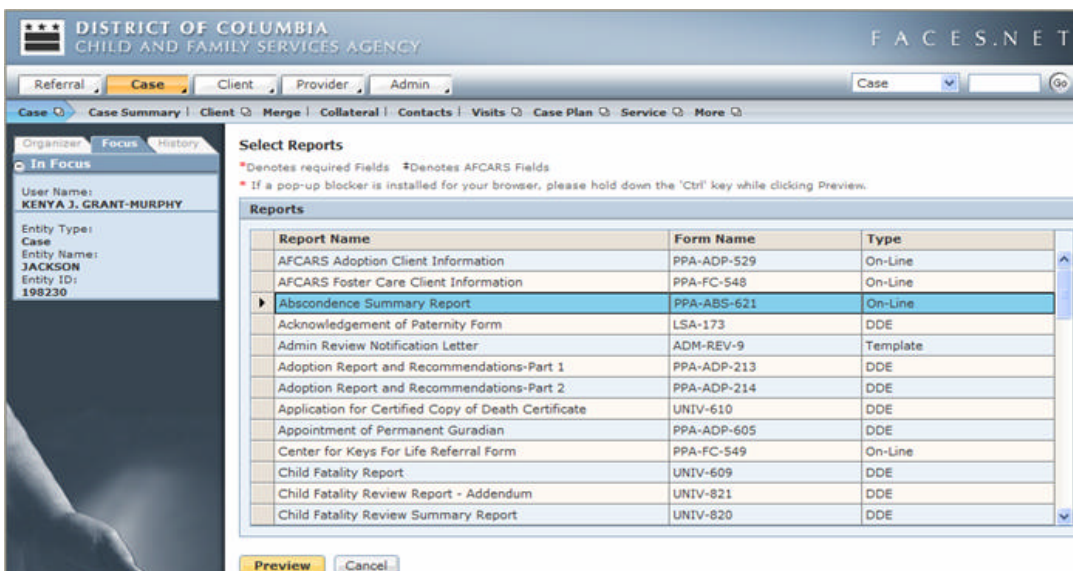


Figure 9.3

Step 5: Highlight the client involved in the abscondence (Keyshawn Jackson).

Step 6: Click OK to review the report.

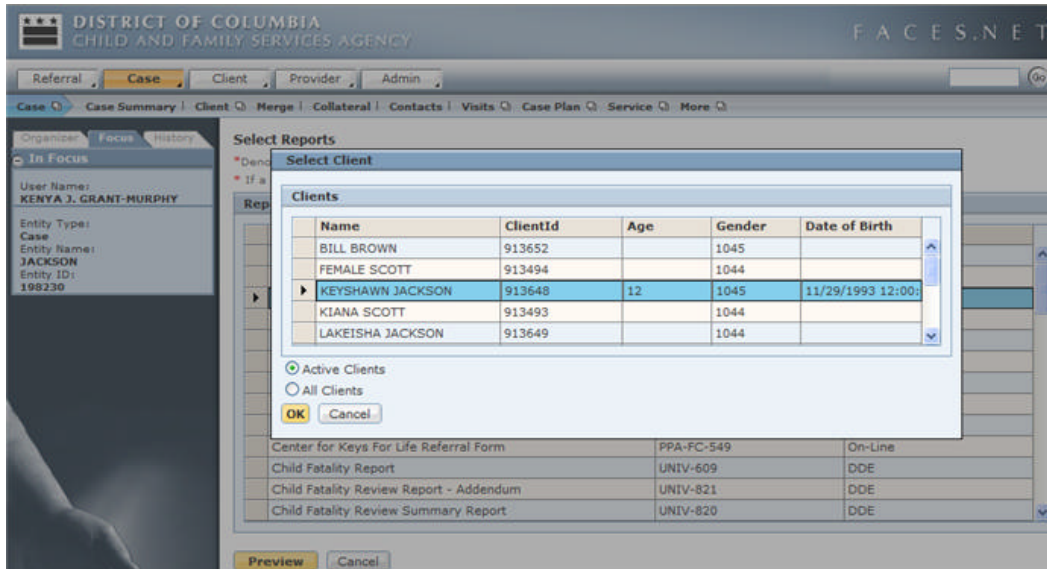


Figure 9.4



Note: As you page through the report, you see information that you entered in FACES.NET. Please do not print the report at this time.

DDE Reports

Dynamic Date Exchange (DDE) Reports are generated in FACES.NET, but are reviewed, saved, and printed from Adobe Acrobat. The report can be edited in Word. However, only when the worker returns to FACES.NET and corrects the information on FACES.NET screens and re-generates the report is the report truly accurate. Examples of DDE reports include transfer summaries and ICPC requests. In the example below, we will view the Medical Assistance form 30-A.

FACES.NET Scenario

Steps Include:

Step 1: Place the cursor over the Case menu and click Reports.

Step 2: Highlight the Medical Assistance (FORM – 30A) report and click Preview.

Step 3: Select one or more clients from the list, and click Preview.

Step 4: The report will be exported to Microsoft Word. If the Microsoft Word window does not appear, click the Word icon on the taskbar to display the window.

Step 5: A copy of the report can be saved or printed. To save the report in Microsoft Word:

§ Click the File button;

§ Click Save As;

§ In the appropriate field on the Save As pop-up window, enter a meaningful File Name; and

§ Click OK.



Note: Review the report for accuracy. CAUTION: Do not correct information just on the report. Correct inaccuracies in FACES.NET screens and re-run the report. Only then is the information on the report and in FACES.NET the same.

Template Reports

A Template Report is very different from the other two reports just viewed. These are not reports generated with FACES.NET information. Rather, they are forms available to print and complete as necessary.

FACES.NET Scenario

Steps Include:

Step 1: Place the cursor over the Case menu and click Reports.

Step 2: Select a Template report (choose Unusual Incident report).

Step 3: Click the Preview button to display a preview of the report.

Step 4: Wait until the report is completely generated.

Step 5: The report will be exported to Microsoft Word. If the Microsoft Word window does not appear, click the Word icon on the taskbar to display the window.

Step 6: Save the report in Microsoft Word.

§ Click the File button;

§ Click Save As;

§ In the appropriate field on the Save As pop-up window, enter a meaningful File Name; and

§ Click OK.



Note: After saving the report in Word, you are able to retrieve it again to review or print the report. You can also enter information directly into the Template report. You

can save the completed Template (form) so that you can place it into the Case's File Cabinet. Please do not print the report at this time.

File Cabinet

The File Cabinet is a storage bin for documents that relate to FACES.NET case, referral, assessment, and resource or staff person. The File Cabinet can contain FACES.NET-generated documents as well as Microsoft Word documents. By linking documents electronically, all users who have access to the File Cabinet have access to documents that relate to cases, referrals, assessments, etc. without sending electronic copies or checking out the physical case file. The file cabinet also stores reports that are not to be amended. For example, transfer summaries are automatically stored in this file cabinet upon approval.

In this segment, you will learn how to navigate in the File Cabinet, to place files appropriately in the File Cabinet and to move files among File Cabinet folders. The File Cabinet is accessed through the Admin drop down menu. However, it is necessary to begin by bringing cases into focus in order to access File Cabinets for a specific case.

FACES.NET Scenario

In the Jackson case, we will view Kiana Scott's ICPC Forms for an out of state placement. We could also use the file cabinet to store additional case notes, letters, or other documents relating to the case. In the example FACES.NET Scenario below, we will review existing ICPC Forms.

Steps Include:

- Step 1: Place the cursor over the Admin menu, then File Cabinet, and click File Cabinet.
- Step 2: File Cabinet is setup in a tree formatted layout. Click on the plus signs to the left of the folders to navigate to a particular document.

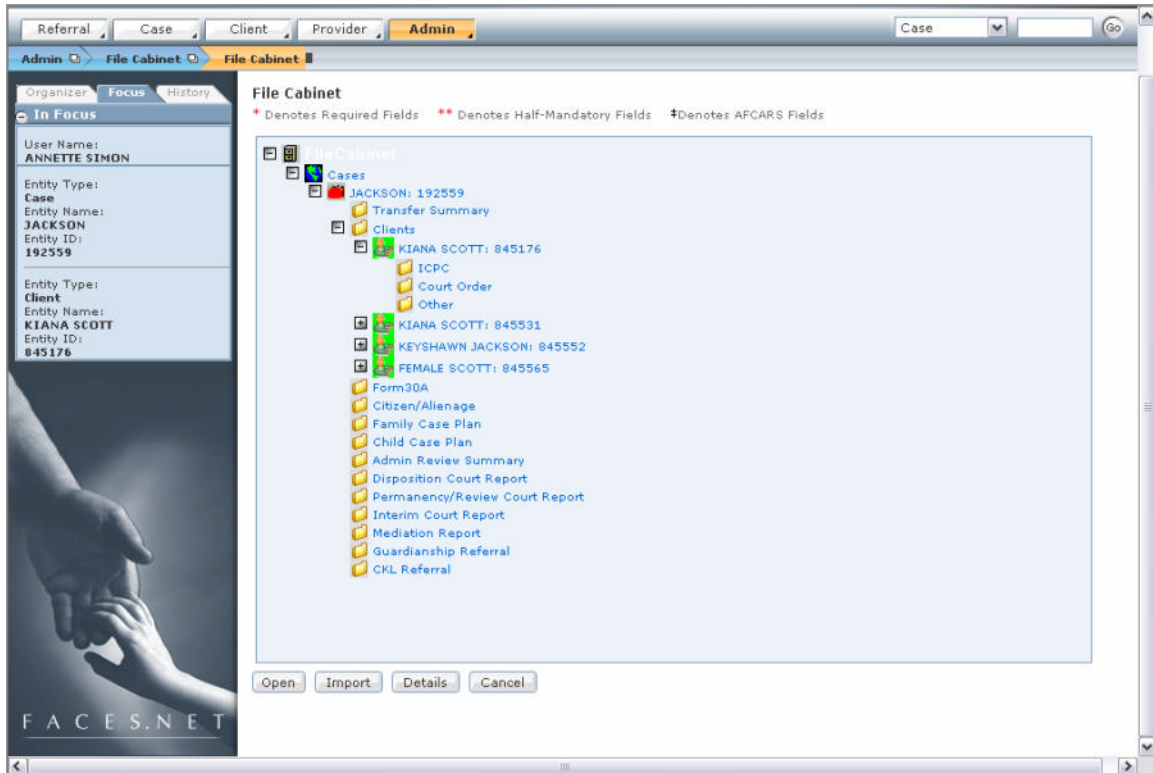


Figure 9.5

Step 3: Highlight the document and click Open.



Notes:

- § The Open command button opens the document that is highlighted.
- § The Import command button imports documents from your hard drive.
- § The Details command button shows who imported the document and when.
- § The plus signs on the left expand the topic. The minus signs on the left condense the topic.

Notes

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SECTION 10: SUPPORT TOOLS

Performance Objectives

In this Section, you gain confidence in your ability to:

- g Enroll in Training
- g Create and View FACES.NET Alerts



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FACES.NET Guide

Training

The Training Section will teach you how to use the various Training screens in FACES.NET. Most of the screens within training will be used only by the training unit; however, social workers will be able to enroll in classes and view workshop information. New workers must complete at least one FACES.NET training to gain security access to the training module. The training module also allows workers to enroll in courses at South Eastern University as well as FACES.NET courses. The schedule of FACES.NET training courses is available monthly from the FACES.NET office via email.

FACES.NET Scenario

Role: You are a Placement Unit worker who wants to enroll in the FACES.NET Overview training class.

Enroll in Workshop

The Enrollment screen is used to enroll individuals in training workshops. There are two types of workshops to enroll in, CFSA and non-CFSA. Either type of workshop requires a supervisory approval.

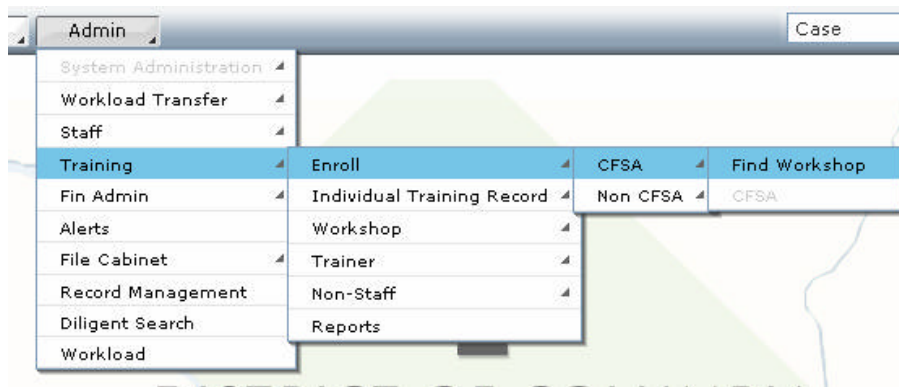


Figure 10.1

Steps Include:

- Step 1: Place the cursor over the Admin menu, then Training, Enroll, CFSA, and click Find Workshop.
The Workshop search screen displays.
- Step 2: Select "FACES.NET Overview" from the Workshop Title drop-down list.
- Step 3: Click the Find button to display the Workshop Search Results list in the inset grid.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES AGENCY

FACES.NET

Referral Case Client Provider **Admin** Case [Go]

Admin Training Enroll CFSA Find Workshop CFSA

Organizer Focus History
WorkLoad
My Assignments
My Calendar
My Tasks

January 2006

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	1	2	3	4

Find Workshop

* Denotes Required Fields ** Denotes Half-Mandatory Fields #Denotes AFCARS Fields

Workshop Search

Workshop Search Criteria

Workshop Title: Program Area:

Worker Level: Category:

Licensure Credit Mandatory Courses Workshop Number:

Workshop Dates

Start Date: End Date:

Workshop Search Results

Titles	Location	Start Date	Start Time	End Date	End Time

New Ok **Find** Cancel

Figure 10.2

Step 4: Select the workshop from the inset grid.

Step 5: Click the OK button.
The Training breadcrumbs will refresh with a CFSA button.

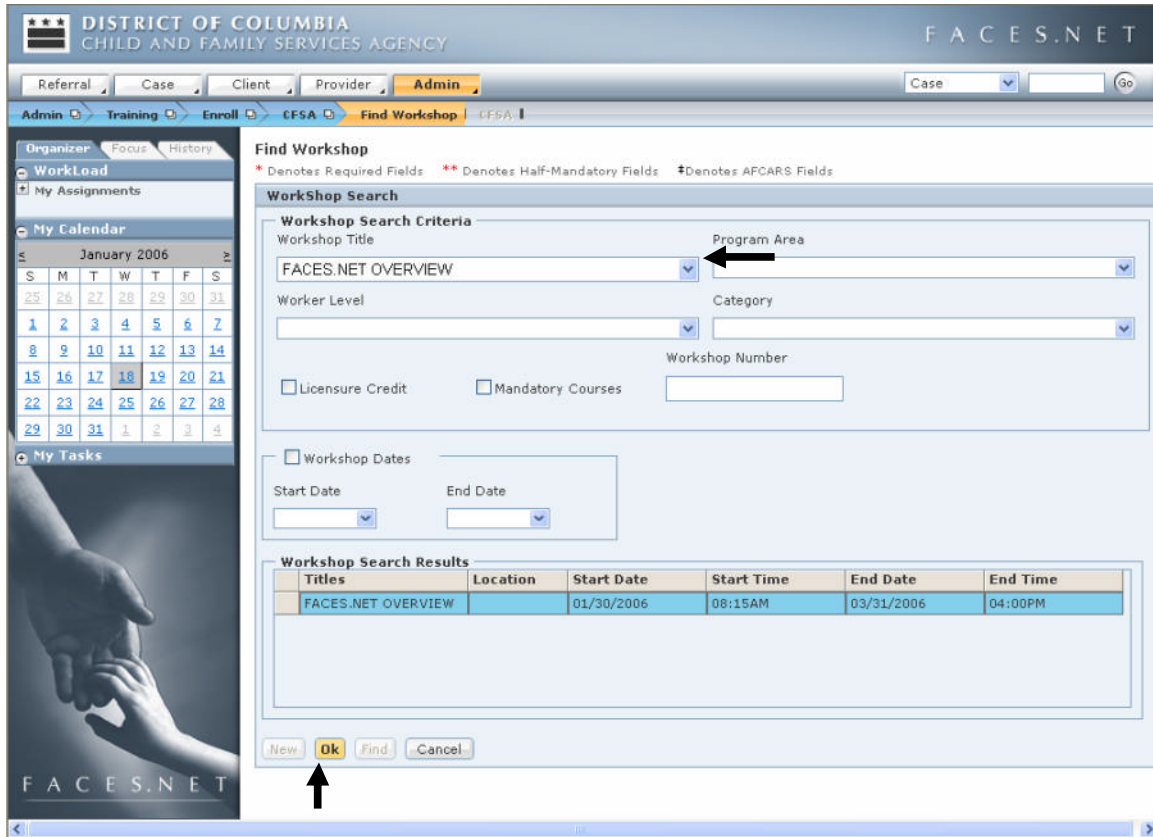


Figure 10.3

Step 6: Click the CFSA button.
The Training Enrollment CFSA screen displays.

Step 7: Click the Find Persons button to add yourself to the class.
The Search Person screen displays.

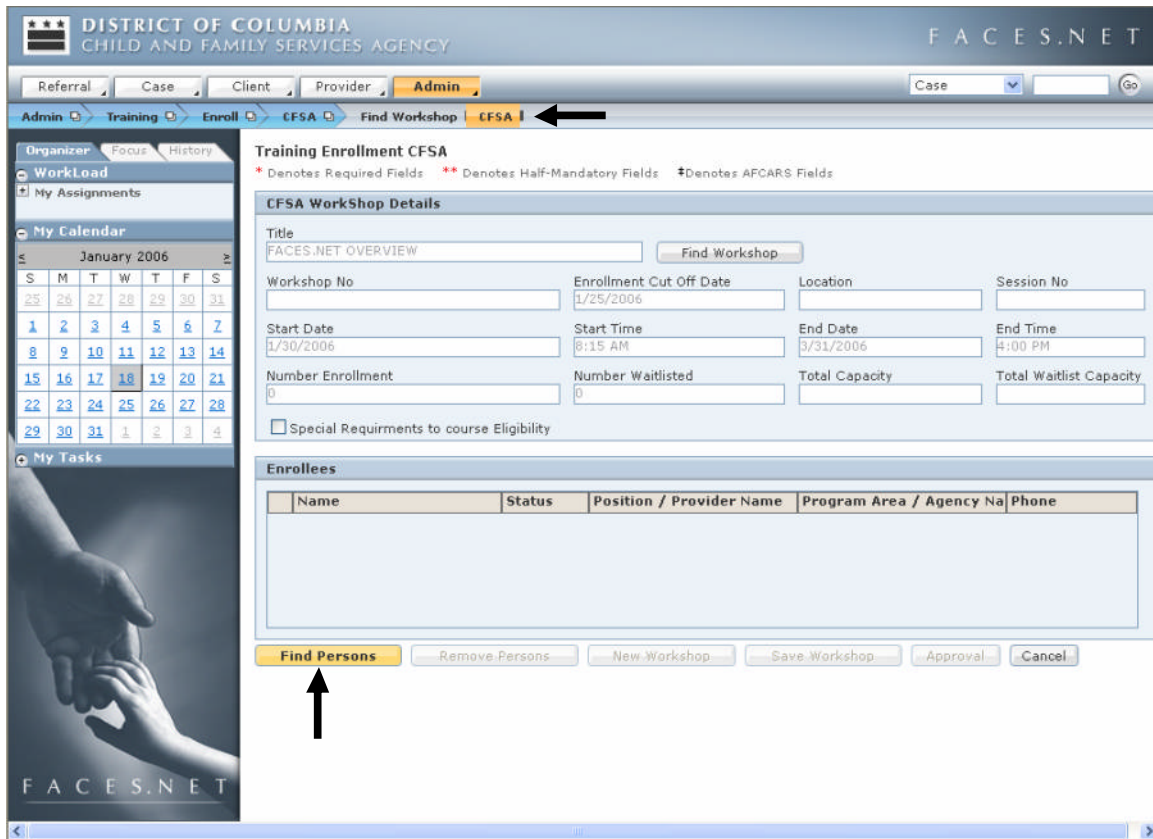


Figure 10.4

Step 8: Click the Find button.

Step 9: Select yourself from the search results and click the Ok button.
The Training Enrollment CFSA screen displays and previously selected person displays in inset grid.

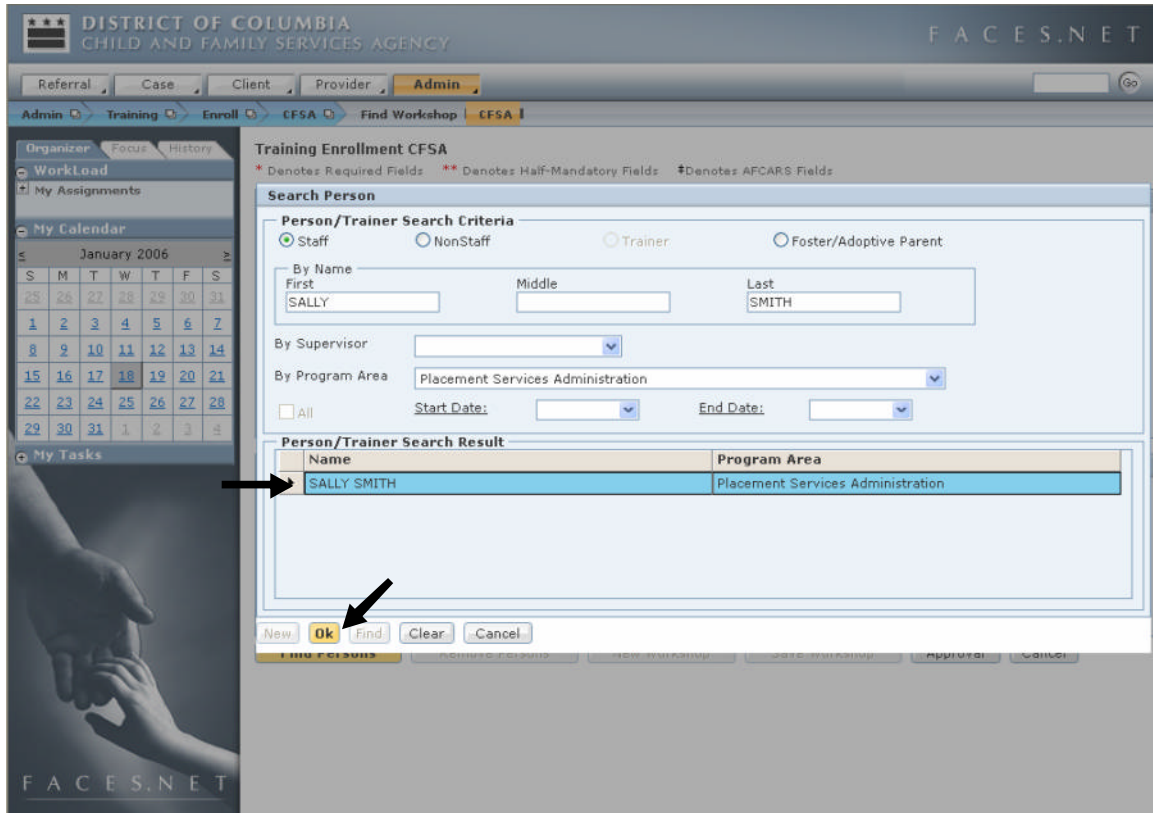


Figure 10.5

Step 10: Click the Approval button to create a request for approval to the supervisor.

The screenshot displays the FACES.NET web application interface. At the top, the header includes the District of Columbia Child and Family Services Agency logo and the text 'FACES.NET'. Below the header is a navigation menu with tabs for 'Referral', 'Case', 'Client', 'Provider', and 'Admin'. The 'Admin' tab is selected, and a sub-menu shows 'Admin', 'Training', 'Enroll', 'CFSA', 'Find Workshop', and 'CFSA'. The main content area is titled 'Training Enrollment CFSA' and contains a 'CFSA Workshop Details' form. The form includes fields for 'Title' (FACES.NET OVERVIEW), 'Workshop No', 'Enrollment Cut Off Date' (1/25/2006), 'Location', 'Session No', 'Start Date' (1/30/2006), 'Start Time' (8:15 AM), 'End Date' (3/31/2006), 'End Time' (4:00 PM), 'Number Enrollment', 'Number Waitlisted', 'Total Capacity', and 'Total Waitlist Capacity'. There is also a checkbox for 'Special Requirements to course Eligibility'. Below the form is an 'Enrollees' table with one entry: SALLY SMITH, Potential Enrollee, Placement Unit Social Worker, Placement Services Administration, and a phone number. At the bottom of the form, there are several buttons: 'Find Persons', 'Remove Persons', 'New Workshop', 'Save Workshop', 'Approval', and 'Cancel'. A black arrow points to the 'Approval' button.

CFSA Workshop Details

Title: FACES.NET OVERVIEW [Find Workshop]

Workshop No: [] Enrollment Cut Off Date: 1/25/2006 Location: [] Session No: []

Start Date: 1/30/2006 Start Time: 8:15 AM End Date: 3/31/2006 End Time: 4:00 PM

Number Enrollment: [] Number Waitlisted: [] Total Capacity: [] Total Waitlist Capacity: []

Special Requirements to course Eligibility

Name	Status	Position / Provider Name	Program Area / Agency Name	Phone
SALLY SMITH	Potential Enrollee	Placement Unit Social Worker	Placement Services Administration	()--

Buttons: Find Persons, Remove Persons, New Workshop, Save Workshop, **Approval**, Cancel

Figure 10.6

Step 11: Click the Request checkbox.

Step 12: Click the Ok button to send the approval request to the supervisor.

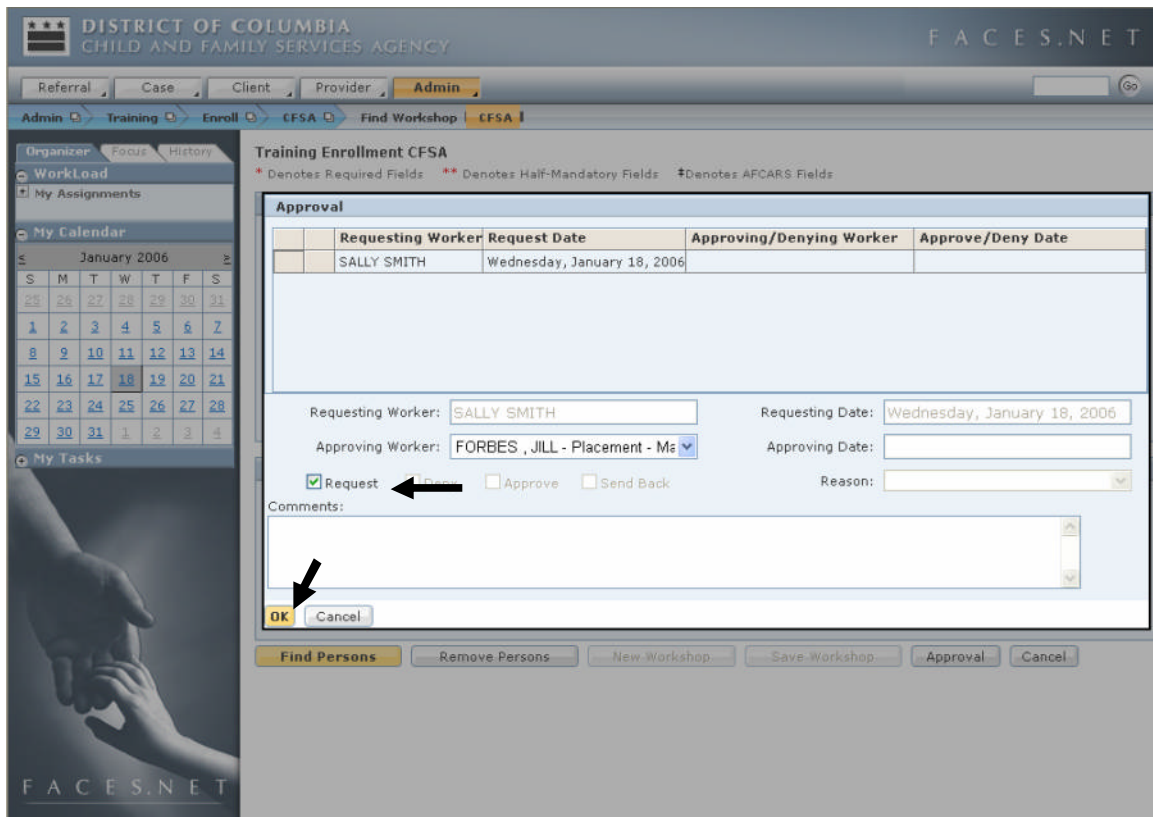


Figure 10.7

Approve Enrollment Request

Steps Include:

- Step 1: Place the cursor over the Admin menu, then Training, Enroll, CFSA, and click Find Workshop.
The Workshop search screen displays.
- Step 2: Select "FACES.NET Overview" from the Workshop Title drop-down list.
- Step 3: Click the Find button to display the Workshop Search Results list in the inset grid.

The screenshot shows the 'Find Workshop' search interface in the FACES.NET system. The interface includes a navigation menu on the left with 'Admin', 'Training', 'Enroll', and 'CFSA' options. The main area is titled 'Find Workshop' and contains search criteria for 'Workshop Title' (set to 'FACES.NET OVERVIEW'), 'Program Area', 'Worker Level', and 'Category'. There are checkboxes for 'Licensure Credit' and 'Mandatory Courses', and a 'Workshop Number' field. Below these are 'Workshop Dates' with 'Start Date' and 'End Date' fields. At the bottom, there is a 'Workshop Search Results' table with columns for 'Titles', 'Location', 'Start Date', 'Start Time', 'End Date', and 'End Time'. A 'Find' button is highlighted with a black arrow pointing to it from below. Another black arrow points to the 'FACES.NET OVERVIEW' dropdown menu.

Figure 10.8

Step 4: Select the workshop from the inset grid.

Step 5: Click the OK button.
The Training breadcrumbs will refresh with a CFSA button.

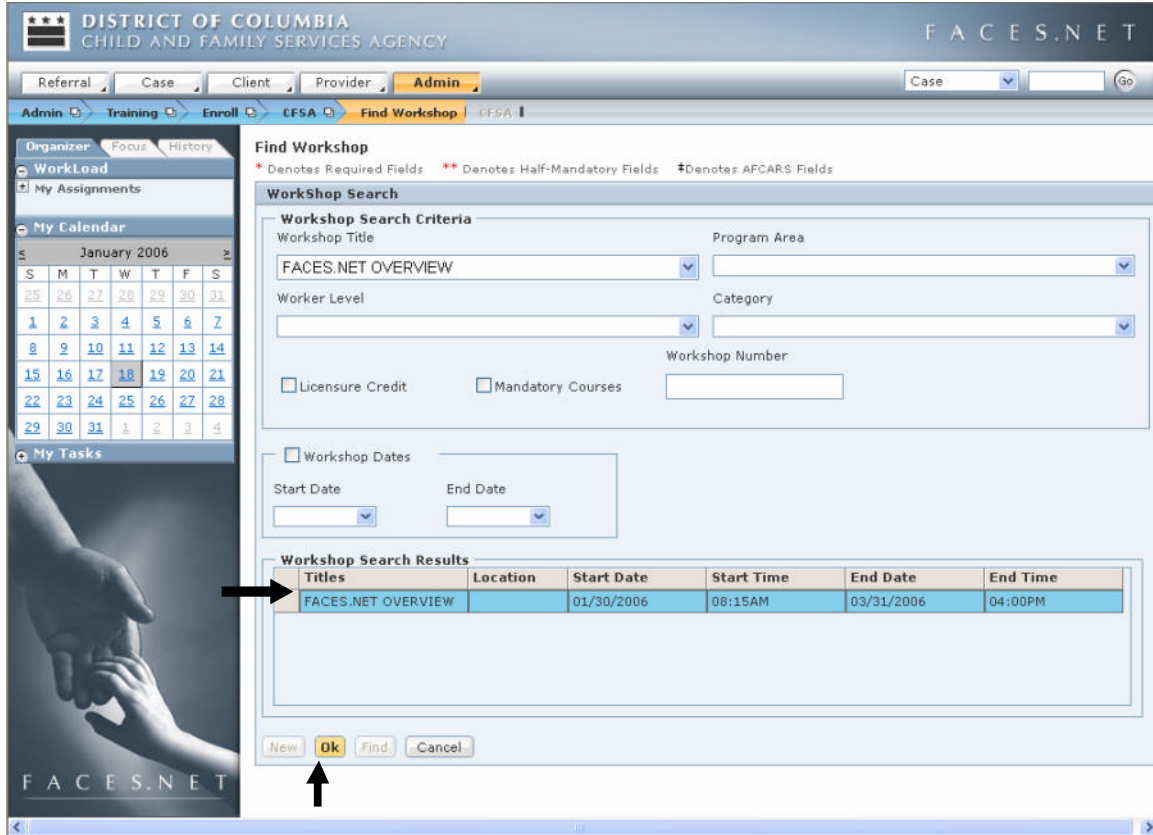


Figure 10.9

Step 6: Click the CFSA button.
The Training Enrollment CFSA screen displays.

Step 7: Click the Approval button to create a request for approval to the supervisor.

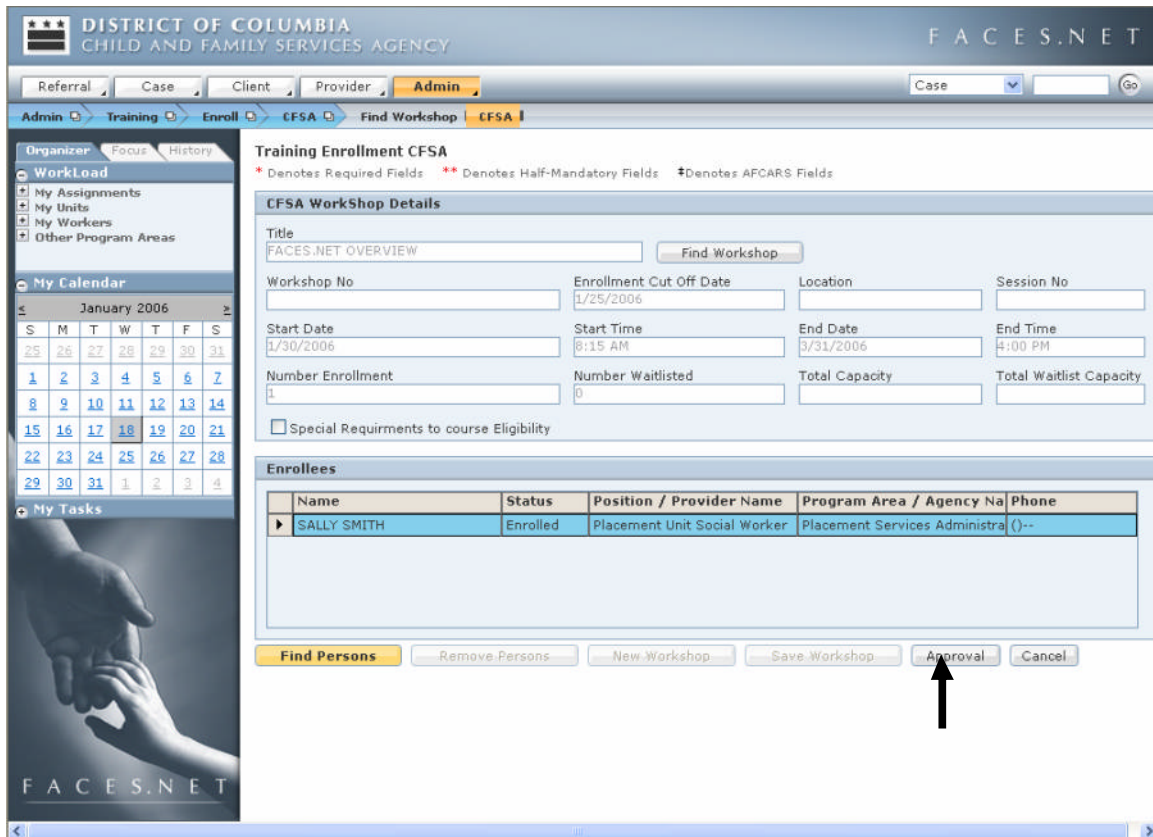


Figure 10.10

Step 8: Click the Approve checkbox.

Step 9: Click the Ok button to save the enrollment approval.

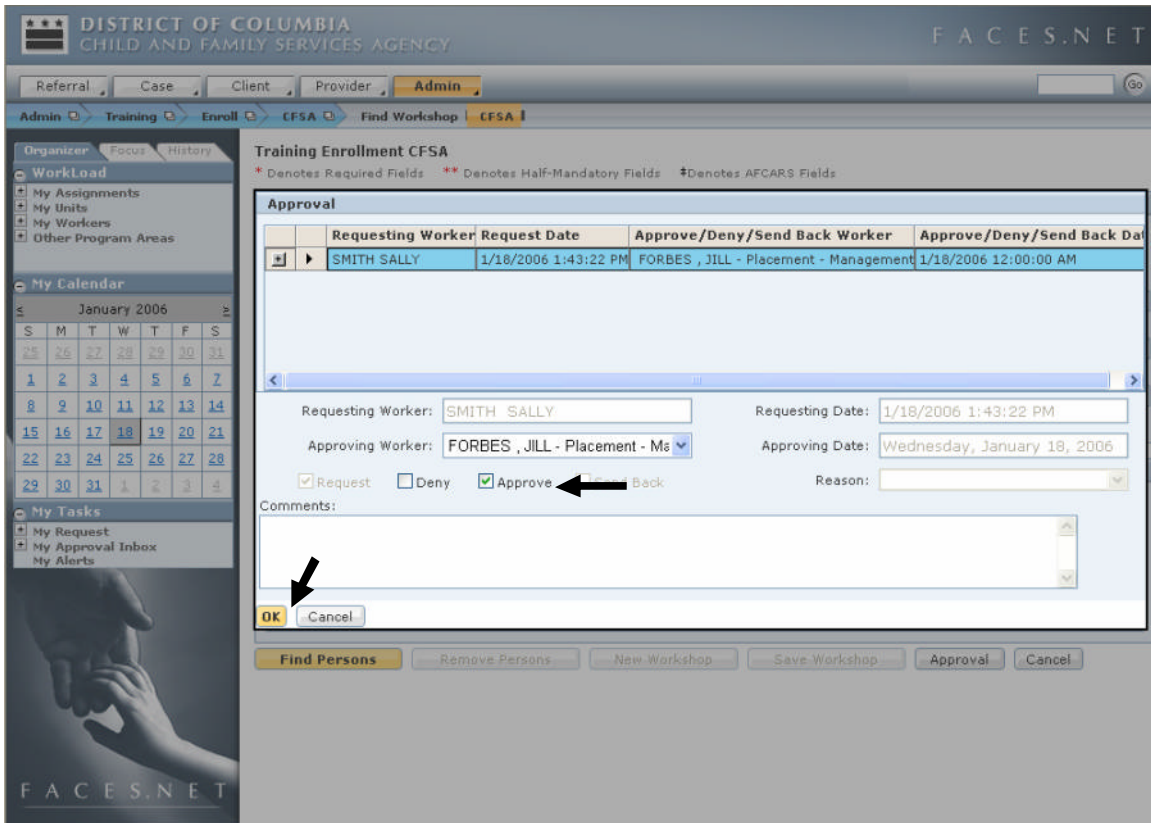


Figure 10.11

View Workshop

The Workshop screens allow staff to view descriptions of available workshops and to enter evaluations for workshops attended.

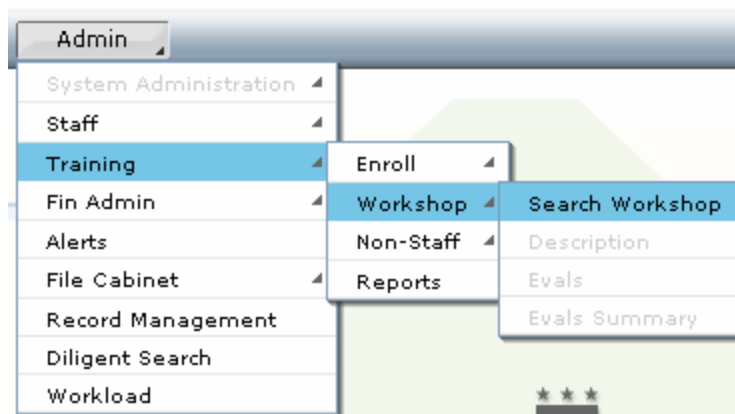


Figure 10.12

Steps Include:

- Step 1: Place the cursor over the Admin menu, then Training, Workshop, and click Search Workshop.
The Find Workshop screen displays.
- Step 2: Enter the search criteria for a workshop and click the Required Course checkbox or click the Workshop Dates checkbox and enter Start and End dates. Do not fill out all fields – only fill out those necessary to find the workshop.
- Step 3: Click the Find button to display the Workshop Search Results list in the inset grid.
- Step 4: Select the workshop from the inset grid.
- Step 5: Click the OK button.
The Training breadcrumbs will refresh Description, Evals and Evals Summary buttons.

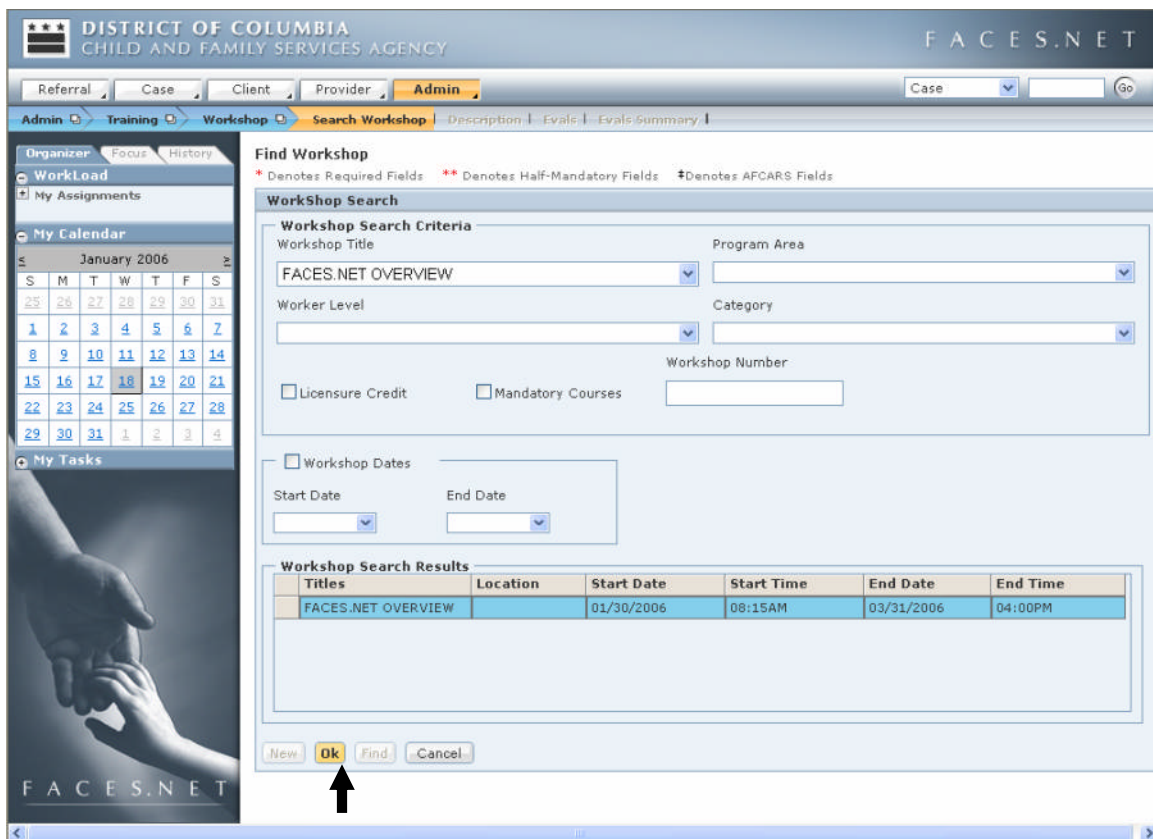


Figure 10.13

- Step 6: Click the Description button and view the detailed information on each tab, including the workshop description, title, type of training, category, and location information.

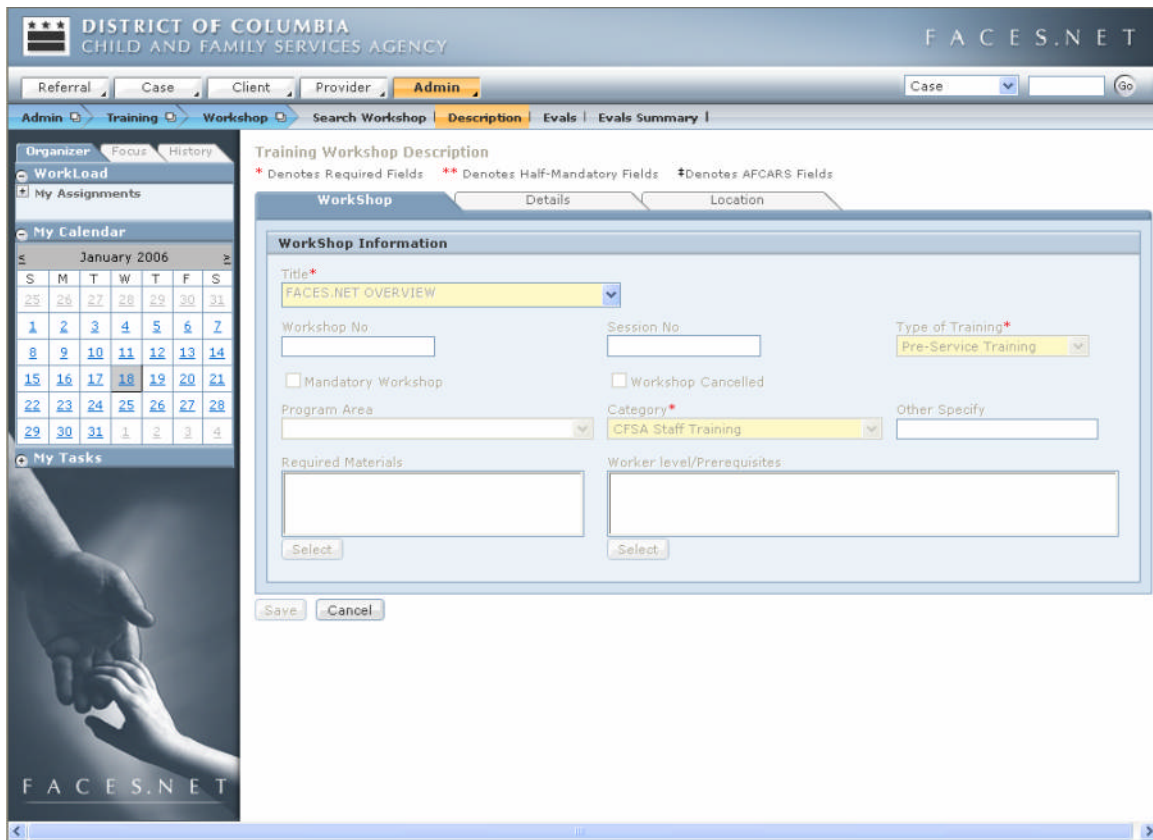


Figure 10.14

Step 7: Click the Evals button. This is where a worker can complete an evaluation for a specific workshop.

Step 8: Click the Eval Summ button. A worker can view the average results of all the evaluations submitted for the workshop in focus.



Note: Social workers do not have the security to view a list of individuals who are registered for a workshop.

Alerts

Alerts are built-in FACES.NET reminders of scheduled events. This helps you to remember case related tasks and appointments. Alerts are automatically or manually generated reminders to workers to complete a task by a certain date. This segment will allow you to view Alerts and determine their priority and create alerts for new upcoming tasks.

FACES.NET Scenario

Role: As a worker, you want to generate an Alert to remind you of an upcoming event.

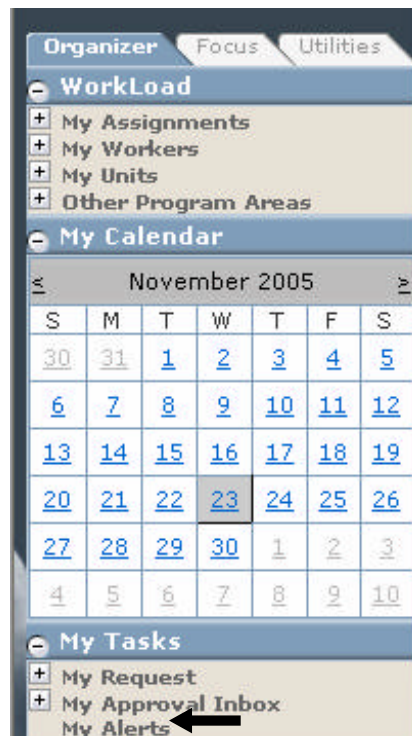


Figure 10.15

View Alerts

To view the Alerts associated with a particular case, you must have that case open in FACES.NET. In the following exercises, you will check existing alert status, create a new alert, and display the court calendar.

Access Alert

Steps Include:

- Step 1: To check the status of alerts in a case, first click the My Alerts link in the left toolbar which is located under My Tasks.

Step 2: The search for the alert or enter the case/referral ID for the alerts for a specific case.

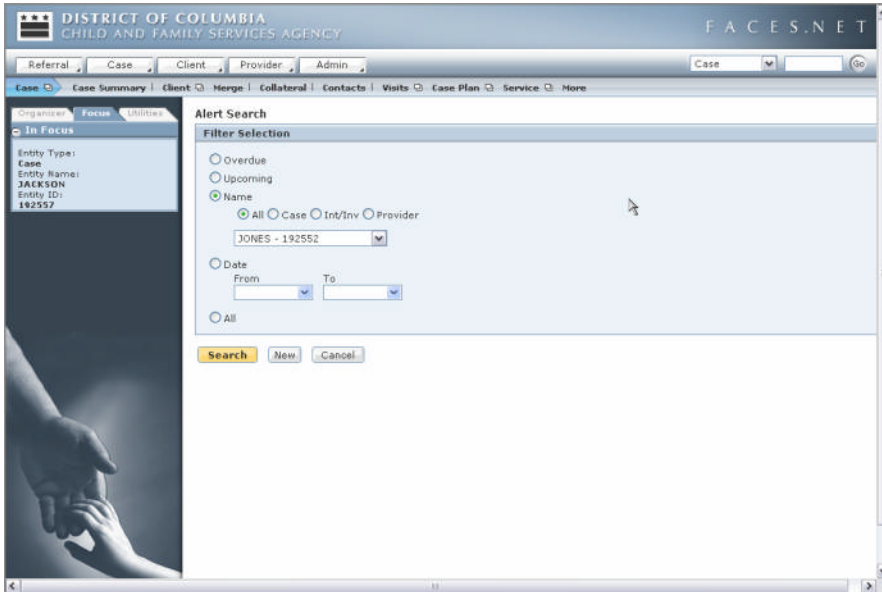


Figure 10.16

View Existing Alerts

Steps Include:

Step 1: To find out what alerts currently exist for the open case, first click the My Alerts link in the left toolbar which is located under My Tasks.

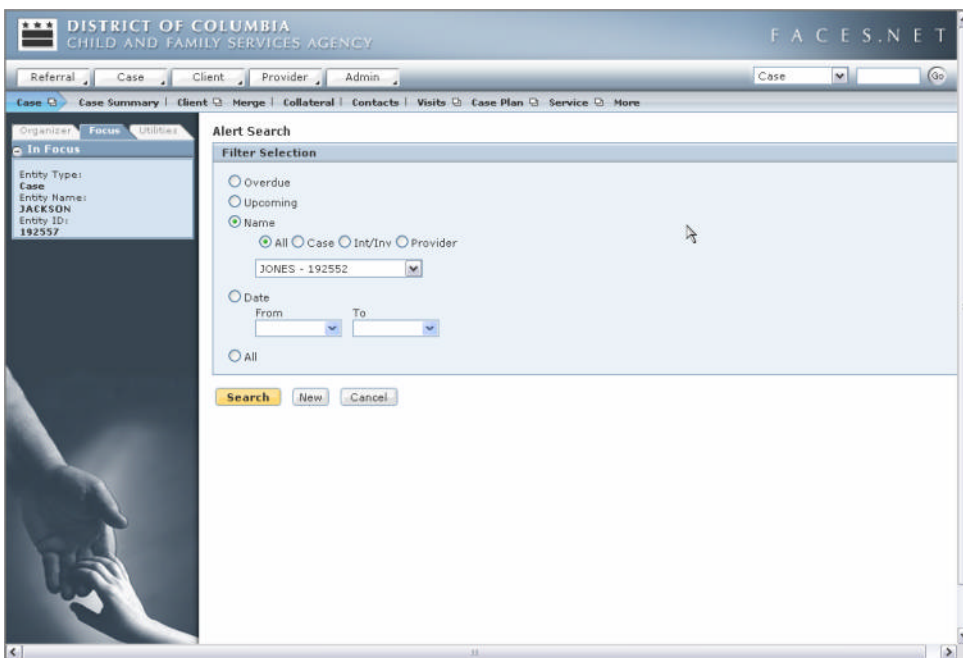


Figure 10.17

Step 2: Click the All radio button to display all alerts, or click the radio button corresponding to the desired filter criteria and fill out the required fields to filter the displayed alerts. Click Search to start searching.

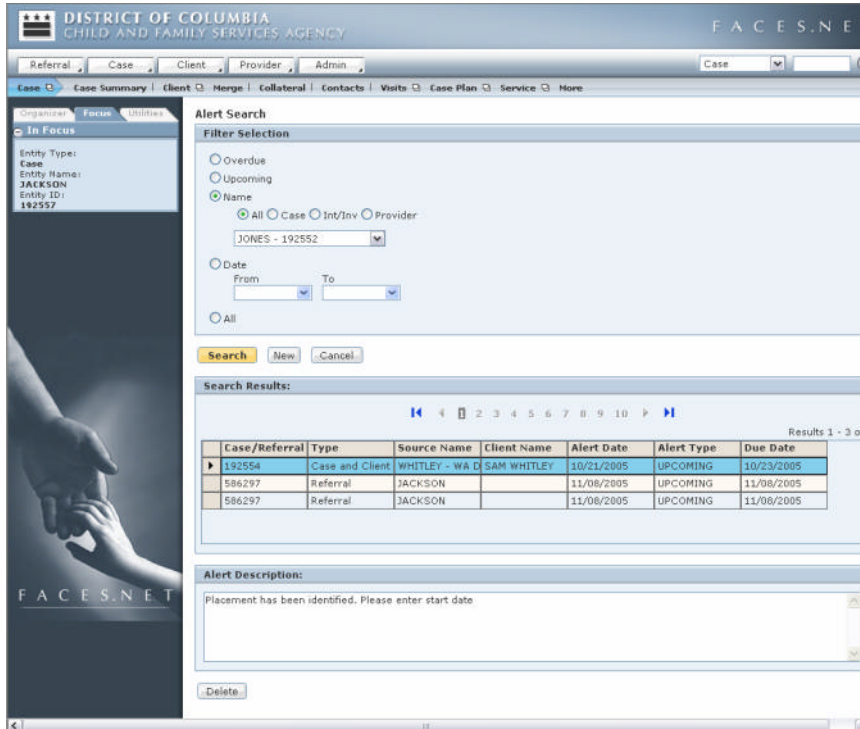


Figure 10.18

Step 3: The Alert Search screen displays all filtered alerts.

Create New Alert

Alerts can also be created to remind you of any upcoming event in a case or other record in FACES.NET.

Steps Include:

- Step 1: Click the My Assignments from the left menu.
- Step 2: To create a new Alert, first click the New button on the Alert Search window.
- Step 3: Choose the radio button corresponding to the type of record the new Alert will be associated with. Then, choose the desired information in the Name, Client, and Due Date fields. Enter a description and click Save.



Notes:

§ Due Date and Description are required fields.

§ The Name automatically comes up. If that is not the name, then you use the drop down box and select the name you want.

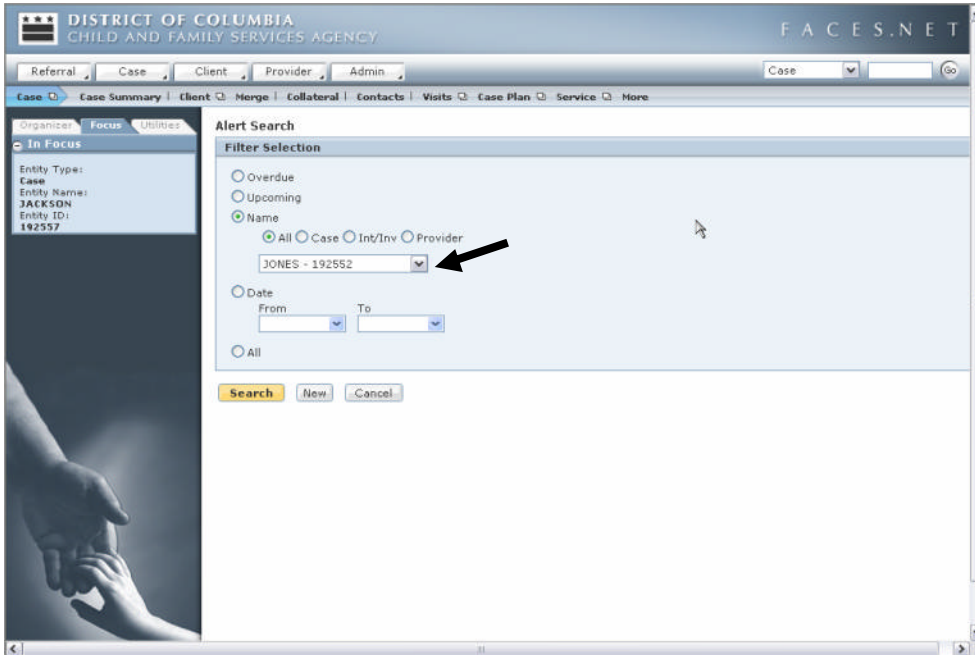


Figure 10.19

Notes

SECTION 15: APPENDIX



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Glossary of Terms

This Glossary of Terms contains basic information pertaining to the laws, regulations and practice principles which guide the operation of the Child and Family Services Agency (CFSA) of the District of Columbia.

The primary sources for materials in the Glossary are:

1. D.C. and federal law and regulation including definitions in use in the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS);
2. Program Instruction ACYF-PI-CB-96-01 entitled Amendments; Public Law 103-432;
3. Definitions established under the federal National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS);
4. CFSA staff experienced in child welfare practice; and
5. The LaShawn Revised Implementation Plan, August 1, 1994.

Abandoned Child: A child who is neglected in that:

1. the child is a foundling whose parents have made no effort to maintain a parental relationship with the child and reasonable efforts have been made to identify the child and to locate the parents for a period of at least 4 weeks since the child was found;
2. the child's parent gave a false identity at the time of the child's birth, since then has made no effort to maintain a parental relationship with the child and reasonable efforts have been made to locate the parent for a period of at least 4 weeks since his or her disappearance;
3. the child's parent, guardian or custodian is known but has abandoned the child in that he or she has made no reasonable effort to maintain a parental relationship with the child for a period of at least 4 months; or
4. the child has resided in a D.C. hospital for at least 10 calendar days following birth of the child, despite a medical determination that the child was ready for discharge from the hospital, and the parent, guardian or custodian of the child did not undertake any action or make any effort to maintain a parental, guardianship, or custodial relationship or contact with the child. (D.C. Code § 16-2316(d)).

Abandonment: when a child is left alone or with others and the child's caretaker did not return or make his or her whereabouts known. (AFCARS, 45 CFR § 1355 App. A).

Abuse: When a parent, guardian or custodian inflicts or fails to make reasonable efforts to prevent the infliction of physical or mental injury upon a child, including excessive corporal punishment, an act of sexual abuse, molestation or exploitation, or an injury that results from exposure to drug-related activity in the child's home environment. (D.C. Code § 16-2301 (23)).

Active: Status of a case in which an investigation is being conducted or services are being provided by Child and Family Services Agency (CFSA) and/or a contractual agency. See also, open

Adjudication: See fact-finding hearing.

Administrative Review: One of two types of periodic review that meet federal requirements pertaining to cases of children in foster care. The system of case reviews established by P.L. 96- 272 is intended to: 1) assure that the child has a case plan which meets federal requirements; 2) review the status of the child; and 3) assure that certain procedural safeguards are applied in the case with respect to the legal rights of the child and the parents. Federal law requires that an administrative review be open to the participation of the parents of the child and conducted by a panel of appropriate persons at least one of whom is not responsible for the case management of, or the delivery of services to, either the child or the parents who are the subject of the review. See also, periodic review and P.L. 96-272. (P.L. 96-272, the "Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980" section 475(5)(B)).

Adoption: The method provided by State law which establishes the legal relationship of parent and child between persons who are not so related by birth, with the same mutual rights and obligations that exist between children and their birth parents. This relationship can only be termed "adoption" after the legal process is complete. (AFCARS, 45 CFR § 1355 App. A).

Adoption Assistance: a program established by Title IV-E of the Social Security Act ("Title IV-E") and which provides resources for the placement of children, with special needs, in adoptive homes.

Adoption Assistance Agreement: a written document which states the understanding between a child's adoptive parents and CFSA regarding the funding that will be paid to the adopters to meet the child's special needs.

Adoption Decree: Under D.C. law, a final or interlocutory (interim) decree granted when the Court finds that the prospective adoptee is suitable for adoption, the adoptive parent(s) can provide for the adoptee and that the adoption will be in the best interests of the prospective adoptee. A final decree may not be granted until the prospective adoptee has lived with the prospective adoptive parent for at least 6 months. (D.C. Code § 16-309).

Adoption Finalization: The finalizing of the adoption process with the final adoption court decree.

Adoption Plan: The plan for recruiting and matching an adoptive family with the child to be adopted.

Adoption Services: Services or activities provided to assist in bringing about the adoption of a child. (AFCARS, 45 CFR § 1355 App. A).

Adoption Social Worker: Social worker who provides for the services needs of the adoptee and the adoptive family to assist in bringing about the adoption of a child. The adoption social worker is the case manager following placement.

Adoption Subsidy: Payments made on a short- or long- term basis pursuant to an agreement between D.C. and an adoptive family concluded prior to an adoption. The payments are made on behalf of a child with special needs when it appears that adoption could not take place without financial aid. Eligibility for a subsidy pertains to the child and continues until the child reaches 18 years of age, with reviews of continuing need annually. Subsidized adoptions may be funded under Title IV-E of the Social Security Act, by D.C. or through other public or private resources. (D.C. Code § 3-115) .See also, special needs.

Adoptive Home (Pre-finalization): The District of Columbia, in its regulations, includes families waiting to adopt when it defines an adoptive family as "a household, which has been approved by a child-placing agency to accept a child for adoption, which may be awaiting placement of a child or may have a child in the home" (29 DCMR § 1645.1). Federal law, on the other hand, distinguishes families waiting to adopt from those who have adopted a child by defining the former as "pre-adoptive" homes and the latter as "adoptive" homes (AFCARS, 45 CFR 1355, Apps. A and B) .See Pre-Adoptive Home.

Adoptive Home: A home in which a child is living following finalization of Court adoption proceedings which make the child legally a member of the family residing in the household. The family may not be receiving an adoption subsidy on behalf of the child.

Adoptive Parent: A person with the legal relation of parent to a child not related by birth, with the same mutual rights and obligations that exist between children and their birth parents. (AFCARS, 45 CFR § 1355 App. A) .In Defining "adoptive parent", D.C. regulations include not only an individual "who has adopted a child", but also "a single or married person with whom a child has been placed for adoption" (29 DCMR 1645.1). Under D.C. law, "the term 'adoptive family' includes single persons". (D.C. Code § 3-115).

AFCARS: The Adoption and Foster Care -Analysis and Reporting System established under a federal mandate to provide for effective tracking, managing and reporting of information pertaining to children and families served by public foster care and adoption agencies in the United States. (In general, 45 CFR §§ 1355.40, 1355.53 and 1355 App. A-E).

AFCARS ID: This is the Record Number field value used in the AFCARS data submission or the value which would be assigned.

AFDC Relatedness: With the passage of TANF, the Title IV-E financial eligibility criteria was established as the former Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) financial eligibility criteria in place as of 7/14/96.

Affidavit of paternity: a document where a birth mother identifies who the birth father of the named child is, their last contact with the birth father and his last known whereabouts. This form need to be notarized.

Aftercare: A brief (typically, 90 days) period of time immediately following a child's return to his or her own home from out-of-home care during which services are provided to the child and family to promote reintegration.

Agency: District of Columbia, Child and Family Services Agency.

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC): A program, also known as welfare, established under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act to provide financial support for poor children and their families. An individual who cares for a closely related child who is conditionally released from shelter care, committed to the Agency, or in the home as the result of a third-party placement may apply to the Income Maintenance Administration (IMA) to receive AFDC benefits and Medical Assistance (MA) for the child. AFDC and MA benefits may continue after the relative has assumed guardianship of the child.

Alcohol: Alcohol is the most commonly used and widely abused drug in the country. It is found in beers, wines and hard liquors.

Allegation: See report.

Alleged Victim: A child about whom a report regarding maltreatment has been made to a CPS agency.

American Indian or Alaska Native: Having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America), and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment.

Annual Goal: Statement describing the anticipated growth of a student's skill and knowledge written into a student's yearly Individualized Education Program.

Anonymous Report Source: An individual who reports a suspected incident of child maltreatment without identifying himself or herself.

Annual Review: A meeting held at least once a year to look at, talk about, and study a student's Individualized Education Program (IEP). The purpose of the review is to make decisions about changes in the IEP, review the placement, and develop a new IEP for the year ahead.

Applicant: The person applying for a criminal records check or a person seeking application as a foster parent with the Child and Family Services Agency.

ARP: Adoption Resource Program.

Asian: Having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian sub-continent, including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Assessment: Review of the facts by workers and social workers to determine the appropriateness of a foster parent or foster home.

Assessment/Investigation: A process by which CFSA is to gather sufficient information to determine the following:

1. if child maltreatment occurred;
2. if there is a risk of future maltreatment and the level of that risk;
3. if the child is safe in the home, and if not, what interventions will ensure the child's protection and maintain the family unit if at all possible; and
4. if continuing agency or community services are needed to reduce the risk of maltreatment occurring in the future.

Assistive Technology: Any item, piece of equipment, or product system that is used to increase, maintain, or improve the functional capabilities of children with disabilities; e.g., augmentative communication boards, computer input devices, special switches.

At-Risk: Condition whereby a child is, by virtue of his or her vulnerability, in danger or jeopardy of abuse or neglect.

Background Conference: a meeting where all parties involved with the child(ren) are invited to share information collectively. This conference is for the benefit of all parties to ensure that everyone is working from the same framework. This information is shared to assist the foster parent(s)/pre-adoptive parents in making an informed decision to adopt the child(ren).

Backlog: See [Intake Backlog](#).

Basic Services: the level of out-of-home care provided to children who need routine attention, require the professional intervention no more than once a week, and have a good prognosis for adaptive functioning. A child in this care level does not need intensive supervision or technical skills from his/her caregiver. Further, these children have no major mental health/emotional problems or medical needs.

Behavior Problem-Child: Behavior in the school or community that adversely affects socialization, learning, growth, and moral development. May include adjudicated or non-adjudicated behavior problems. Includes running away from home or a placement.

Biological Parent: The birth mother or father of the child rather than the adoptive or foster parent or the stepparent.

Black or African-American: Having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.

Birth Parents: The natural parent of the child(ren).

Board and Child Care Rate: is a rate paid for the care required by a child who is placed in foster care from a neglecting and/or abusing family. The board rate is based on the service needs of the child; therefore, the general policy is that a foster parent will be expected to provide transportation for medical or therapeutic appointments up to one per week within a normal board rate. There are four categories of board rates as follows:

1. Normal Rate
2. Special Board Rate
3. Handicapped Board Rate
4. Multiple-Handicapped Rate

Boarder Baby: Under D.C. law, a child who has resided in a hospital in D.C. for at least 10 calendar days following the birth of the child, despite a medical determination that the child is ready for discharge from the hospital, and the parent, guardian or custodian of the child has not taken any action or made any effort to maintain a parental, guardianship or custodial relationship or contact with the child. (D.C. Code § 16-2301 (9) (G)).

Business Day: Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays.

Caretaker: Under D.C. law, an adult person in whose care a minor has been entrusted by written authorization of the child's parent, guardian or legal custodian. (D.C. Code § 16-2301 (27)).

Case: A documented instance of Agency activity or series of activities undertaken on behalf of a parent, family or individual child occurring in response to a report of abuse or neglect, a relinquishment or a request for voluntary care. Agency activities undertaken on behalf of a parent or family may include an investigation (generally at intake), family preservation services, child protective services, foster care services or adoption services. Agency activities undertaken on behalf of an individual child may include foster care services or adoption services. See also, child's case and family case.

Caseload: The total number of family and/or child cases serviced by a social worker.

Case Management: Case Management is the coordination of the multiplicity of services required by a child abuse and neglect client. Some of these services may be purchased from an agency other than the mandated agency. In general, the role of the case manager is not primarily the provision of direct services but the monitoring of those services to assure that they are relevant to the client, delivered in a useful way, and appropriately used by the client. To do this, a case manager assumes the following responsibilities:

1. ascertains that all mandated reports have been properly filed;
2. informs all professionals involved with the family that reports of suspected child abuse or neglect have been made;
3. keeps all involved social workers apprised of new information;
4. calls and chairs the initial and ongoing case conferences for assessment, disposition and treatment plans;

5. coordinates interagency follow-up; and
6. calls further case conferences as needed.

Case Management Services: Services or activities for the arrangement, coordination and monitoring of services to meet the needs of children and their families. (AFCARS, 45 CFR § 1355 App. A).

Case Plan: A written document that serves to guide the provision of services to a family and/or to a specific child. The case plan, developed with members of the family and/or the child, clearly identifies goals and objectives to be achieved and spells out tasks to be performed by the worker, adult family members and/or child. Time frames for completion of tasks must be included in a case plan, which is signed by those directly involved as well as by a CFSA or Consortium agency supervisor responsible for approving the plan. For the case plan of a child in foster care, P.L. 96-272 the "Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980" requires at least:

1. a description of the type of home or institution in which the child is, or will be, placed;
2. a discussion of the appropriateness of the child's placement;
3. a discussion of how the Agency plans to carry out the court's determination that continuation in the home would be contrary to the child's welfare and that, where not precluded, reasonable efforts have been made to prevent removal of the child from the home and/or to facilitate the return of the child to the home;
4. a plan for assuring that the child receives proper care and that services are provided to the parents, child and foster parents in order to improve the conditions in the parents' home, facilitate the return of the child to his own home or to a permanent placement and for addressing the needs of the child while in foster care, including a discussion of the appropriateness of the services that have been provided to the child under the plan.

P.L. 96-272 also requires that each foster child's case plan be "designed to achieve placement in the least restrictive (most family like) and most appropriate setting available and in close proximity to the parents' home consistent with the best interest: and special needs of the child." Furthermore, the case plan of any child placed in a foster family home or child-care institution a substantial distance from the home of the parents, or in a different State, must "set forth the reasons why the placement is in the best interests of the child".

In addition to addressing the issue of distance from the home of the parents in the child's case plan, when a child is placed outside of the State in which the child's parents are located, an Agency social worker or a social worker from the State where the child is placed must visit at least every 12 months. A report on the visit must be submitted to the State agency where the parents reside. (P.L. 96-272 the "Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980" Section 475(1) and (5) (A)).

Case Record: The physical folder in which case information is maintained and electronic data pertaining to individuals in reference to the case, including information in the Child Protection Register (CPR). D.C. regulations pertaining to child- placing agencies define "record" as "the individual file(s) kept by an agency concerning a child who has been

accepted for care or adoptive placement, the child's family, adoptive applicant or family, foster family and agency employees" (29 DCMR 1645.1).

CFSA: District of Columbia, Child and Family Services Agency.

CFSA Temporary Hold: a means of placing a child in the temporary custody of CFSA when a child has been left alone or with inadequate supervision, this is the means by which a social worker may place the child in the temporary care of CFSA. A neglect petition must be filed within five (5) days, if the parent has not claimed the child. The social worker is to notify the Office of the Attorney General immediately upon placing this child in this temporary hold status, so that the process of drafting the petition can begin.

Change in Placement: Any change in the placement of a child who is in the legal/physical custody of the Child and Family Services Agency is considered to be a formal change in placement. This term refers specifically to situations in which the child's removal from the home is not immediately necessary. Such placements should occur, whenever possible, with the involvement of the parent, as a part of the overall service agreement and case planning process for the family. A change of placement should be made only after a home evaluation and assessment of the potential kinship caregiver has been completed.

Child: The D.C. statute pertaining to children who come before the court defines "child" as a person under 18 years of age except for the purposes of criminal justice cases in which those 16 or over are charged with certain crimes and/or offenses). (D.C. Code § 16-2301(3)). The federal AFCARS definition of the term "child" includes both a person under 18 years of age and also a person under 21 years of age considered under State law to be a minor (AFCARS, 45 CFR § 1355 App. A) .A minor under applicable D.C. law is a person 21 years of age or younger. See also, minor.

Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Children's Trust Fund: A prevention program in the District of Columbia, including a community-based program, that focuses on child abuse and neglect, public awareness and issues including prenatal care, parental bonding, child development, basic child care, care of children with special needs or coping with family stress.

Under this program, child abuse is defined as "harm or threatened harm to a child's health or welfare by a person responsible for the child's health or welfare, which occurs through the intentional infliction of physical or emotional injury or an act of sexual abuse which includes a violation of any provision of the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect Act of 1977 (D.C. Law 2-22) ". Child neglect is defined as "harm to a child's health or welfare, which occurs through the failure to provide adequate food, clothing, shelter, education, or medical care".

The Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Children's Trust Fund program provides counseling, support groups and early identification services for at-risk parents and children and supports prevention programs in the D.C. public schools. (D.C. Code § 6-2131).

Child Age At Report: Age, calculated in years, as of the date of the report of alleged maltreatment.

Child Custodian: means a person or agency, other than a parent or legal guardian, to whom the legal custody of a child has been granted by the order of a court or who is acting loco parentis.

Child Date of Birth: The month, day and year of the child's birth.

Child Daycare Provider: A person with a temporary caregiver responsibility for the child who is not related to the child, such as a daycare center staff member, a family daycare provider, or a baby-sitter. Does not include persons with legal custody or guardianship of the child.

Child Demographics: Statistical characteristics of the child, such as age and race.

Child Ethnicity: See Hispanic or Latino.

Child Fatality Review: A formal review by an interdisciplinary, interagency committee of any child fatality known to CFSA with the past ten years.

Child File: The data file submitted to NCANDS on a periodic basis that contains detailed case data about children who are the subject of an investigation or assessment.

Child ID: See Child Identifier.

Child Identifier: A unique identification assigned to each child. This identification is not the State child identification but is an encrypted identification assigned by the State for the purposes of the NCANDS data collection.

Child Maltreatment: Harm or risk of harm to a child's physical or mental health or welfare. As defined, provides a basis for State intervention on behalf of the child.

Child-Placing Agency: Under D.C. law, any person, firm, corporation, association, or public agency that receives or accepts children under 16 years of age and places or offers to place them for temporary or permanent care in a family home other than that of a relative within the third degree of kinship. (29 DCMR 1645.1)

Child Protection Register (CPR): A confidential index of case information concerning reports of abused and neglected children maintained by the Agency. (D.C. Code § 6-2111).

Child Protection Register Clearance: Means obtaining a clearance from the Agency's Child Protection Register, which is a confidential index of case information concerning reports/referrals of, abused and neglected children. The Child Protection Register is maintained by the Intake Administration, and clearances can only be obtained by submitting a request from an agency employee who is authorized to obtain such information.

Child Protective Services (CPS): An official agency of a State having the responsibility for child protective services and activities.

Child Protective Services (CPS) Supervisor: The supervisor of the social worker assigned to a report of child maltreatment at the time of the report disposition.

Child Protective Services (CPS) Worker: The worker assigned to a report of child maltreatment at the time of the report disposition.

Child Protective Services (CPS) Workforce: The CPS supervisors and workers assigned to handle a child maltreatment report. May include other administrative staff as defined by the State Agency table of organization.

Child Record: A case-level record in the Child File containing the data associated with one child in one given report.

Child Risk Factor: A child's characteristic, disability, problem, or environment, which would tend to increase the risk of his becoming a maltreatment victim.

Child Sex: The gender of the child.

Child-Specific Recruitment: is the practice of finding a foster or adoptive family for a particular child, as opposed to recruiting families in general and later matching the family and child. This approach focuses on individual waiting children, both to attract specific families as placement resources, and to provide more detailed and specific insights about the types of children needing placement.

Child Victim: A child for whom an incident of abuse or neglect has been substantiated or indicated by an investigation or assessment. A State may include children with alternative dispositions as victims.

Client: A person requesting or receiving services.

Closed: Status of a case when:

1. an investigation or delivery of services has been completed;
2. CFSA and/or a contractual agency have terminated contact with a client or family; and
3. appropriate closing paperwork has been prepared and processed.

Cocaine: Cocaine is a white powder that is derived from the south American coca plant Crack is a chemically altered smokeable form of cocaine in the form of pellets or crystalline rocks.

Collaboratives: The Collaboratives in the District of Columbia are comprised of non-profit service providers, schools, faith communities, civic and resident associations, community leaders and neighborhood residents. These individuals and organizations have come together in each neighborhood to form a coordinated network of services and supports for

children and families. CFSA staff work in partnership with the Collaboratives and other community partners to provide a wide range of community-based services designed to insure the safety of children and their families to include short-term and long-term case management. The CFSA Ferebee Hope Community Service Center and the Collaboratives offer an array of supportive services to children and their families within their own communities. Such services can include mentoring, tutoring, educational/job training, housing assistance, advocacy and legal assistance and emergency funds.

Commitment: is a legal status based on a court order following an adjudication of neglect, which places a child into the ongoing custody of CFSA. The commitment orders are for a term not to exceed two (2) years.

Committed Child: A child adjudicated neglected and placed by, the Court in the legal custody or under the guardianship of the Agency. Under D.C. law, a child who is adjudicated neglected may be either an abused and/or a neglected child.

Community-Based Group Homes: are facilities that house up to (8) children or youth in a community setting. They offer the full range of community resource, including employment, health care, educational, and recreational opportunities. They are staffed on a rotating shift basis by live-in house persons, a teaching family, or some combination of the two. No child under age twelve (12) shall be placed in a group care setting, unless the child has special treatment needs that cannot be met in a home-like setting and the selected group home has a program to treat the child's specific needs. Adolescent mothers are an example of this category.

Community-Based Services: An approach to service delivery which seeks to create partnerships among public and private child and family serving agencies, clients, neighborhood groups and local institutions for the provision of culturally appropriate services within communities.

Complaint: See [report](#).

Concurrent Case: A process that promotes the child's health and safety by developing family reunification plans and assessing the availability of extended family resources while simultaneously assessing and facilitating the identification of the family who will commit to the child's legal permanency.

Conditional Release: Court-ordered diversion or release of a child from shelter care pending a fact finding or dispositional hearing when a judge determines that the child may be adequately safeguarded by placement with a parent, relative or other person or agency able to provide supervision or care for the child. The judge may impose upon the placement whatever conditions he or she considers necessary to protect the child from harm and to ensure the child's appearance at the fact-finding hearing. (D.C. Code § 16-2312 (d)).

Confidential Information: Information acquired by a CFSA or contract agency staff member pertaining to a child reported or found to be abused or neglected, the child's family or other individuals associated with the case. Confidential information may be disclosed only for purposes relating to investigating abuse or neglect or obtaining services for the child or

family (D.C. Code § 6-2126). Unauthorized disclosure of confidential information is a misdemeanor with a fine not to exceed \$1000. (D.C. Code § 6-2127).

Consent to Adoption: A written statement agreeing to a proposed adoption of a child. A consent to the specific adoption of the child must be filed along with an adoption petition unless a judge has determined that consent has been withheld contrary to the best interest of the child. To be valid, such a consent must be signed and acknowledged in the presence of:

1. a person authorized by law to accept acknowledgements, for example, a notary public;
2. a representative of a child-placing agency, for example, a CFSA social worker; or
3. The Mayor.

A consent to adoption must be voluntarily given and can only be rescinded or revoked if it can be shown that the consent was improperly obtained, or involuntary.

Consent to an adoption of a child must be obtained from:

The child, if the child is 14 years of age or older; and

1. both parents, if they are both alive, or the living parent if one is dead; or
2. the court-appointed guardian of the child; or
3. a licensed child-placing agency or the Mayor when there has been termination of parental rights (TPR) or a relinquishment to the agency or the Mayor; or
4. the Mayor in all other situations.

A minor parent may consent to the adoption of his or her child. Consent is not required from a parent who, after notice, cannot be located or one who has abandoned the child and voluntarily failed to contribute to the child's support for a period of at least six months prior to the filing of the adoption petition. (D.C. Code § 16-304) .

Contact: Any type of communication that comes through the Hotline. The types of communication is as follows:

1. Report or Compliant-document call and refer for Intake assessment/investigation.
2. Information and Referral-document call and refer to a community resource for services.
3. Receive Services-Caller is inquiring about a service and not a complaint or report-document call and refer to appropriate service.
4. Provider of Services Request-Caller wants to provide a service to agency-document name, telephone number, and type of services to be provided for persons wanting to provide services and refer to the appropriate resource component in CFSA for further assessment.
5. Out of Town Inquiries(OTI)-Caller wants assessment or monitoring of out of state children who are not in CFSA care-document receipt of request and send to appropriate CFSA service unit for assignment.

6. Interstate Compact- Caller wants Interstate Compact service provided by CFSA- document the call and forwarded to CFSA Interstate Coordinator.
7. Court Social Services-Caller is referring a Court Social Service case for placement services in CFSA-document call, create or re-open case, receive packet of information, request placement and forward to the appropriate CFSA service unit for assignment when related to reporting or investigating alleged child abuse or neglect, a child means a person under 18 years of age.

Conviction: Means a plea or verdict of guilty or plea of noto contendere.

Counseling Services: Services or activities that apply therapeutic processes to personal, family, situational or occupational problems in order to bring about a positive resolution of the problem or improved individual or family functioning or circumstances. (NCANDS) .

Court: Family Division of the District of Columbia Superior Court.

Court-Appointed Representative: A person appointed by the court to represent or advocate for a child in a neglect or abuse proceeding. May be an attorney or a Court-appointed Special Advocate (or both) and is often referred to as a Guardian ad Litem. Makes recommendations to the court concerning the best interests of the child.

Court Review: One of two types of periodic review that meet federal requirements pertaining to cases of children in foster care. The system of case reviews established by P.L. 96-272 the "Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980" is intended to: 1) assure that the child has a case plan which meets federal requirements; 2) review the status of the child; and 3) assure that certain procedural safeguards are applied in the case with respect to the legal rights of the child and the parents. P.L. 96-272 requires that a dispositional hearing be held to determine the future status of each foster child within 18 months of placement. Amendments to the Social Security Act passed in 1994 specify that a review or "subsequent dispositional hearing" be held "not less frequently than every 12 months". (P.L. 96-272 the "Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980" section 475(5) (C)) .In D.C., the case of any committed child under the age of 6 or not committed longer than 2 years must, by law, be reviewed every 6 months. The cases of all other children under the Court's jurisdiction must be reviewed at least every year. (D.C. Code §§ 16-2323) .See also, dispositional hearing, periodic review and P.L. 96-272. (P.L. 96-272, the "Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980" section 475(5) (C)) .

Criminal Records Check: A search of criminal records (local MPD and federal FBI) to determine whether an individual has a criminal conviction. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Metropolitan Police Department, or the state's law enforcement agency if the individual resides outside of the District of Columbia performs the search.

Criminal Records Check Offense: Means a conviction of one of the following offenses by the kinship caregiver applicant and any adult age 18 or older residing in the caregiver's home.

1. Child Abuse;

2. Child Neglect;
3. Spousal Abuse;
4. A crime against children, including child pornography; or
5. A crime involving violence, including, but not limited to,
6. Rape, sexual assault, homicide, assault or battery.

This definition also pertains to an individual who has a felony conviction for any of the following offenses or their equivalents committed within the past 5 years:

1. Fraud; or
2. A drug-related offense.

Custodian: Under D.C. law, a person or agency, other than a parent or legal guardian, to whom the legal custody of a child has been granted by the order of a court, who is acting in loco parentis (in place of a parent) , or who is a day care provider or an employee of a residential facility, in the case of the placement of an abused or neglected child. (D.C. Code § 16-2301 (12) .

Custody: A legal status pertaining to the day-to-day, ordinary care of a child. See also, legal custody.

D.C. Kids: The integrated health care system operated by CFSA to provide medical services to foster children.

Daycare Services: Activities provided to a child or children in a setting that meets applicable standards of State and local law, in a center or in a home, for a portion of a 24-hour day.

Denial of paternity: a document where the alleged (putative) birth father, denies that he is the birth father of the named child. This form needs to be notarized.

Diligent Search: a search done by investigators to locate a person. This is done at the Agency primarily to locate a birth mother and/or father to progress with the goal of adoption and to ascertain there intentions with regards to there child(ren).

Disability: Physical or mental impairment that may decrease a person's ability to do certain actions.

Disposition: A finding based upon credible evidence gathered in an investigation that a child reported to be abused or neglected is or has been an abused or neglected child.

Dispositional Hearing: In D.C. law, a hearing, after a finding of fact, in which the Court determines what disposition should be made in the case of an abused or neglected child

(D.C. Code § 16-2301 (17)) .A predisposition study and report is furnished to the Court by the Agency or Court Social Services addressing the following issues:

1. harm that has occurred to the child and how it will be alleviated;
2. plans and timeframes for intervention, parental activities and specific services recommended, as well as criteria for determining when intervention may no longer be needed; and
3. when it is recommended that the child be removed from his or her home, the reasons that the child cannot be protected in the home, the type of placement that is recommended, the steps that will be taken to address any identified harm that is likely to occur to the child as a result of removal and plans for visitation, consistent with the child's well- being. (D.C. Code § 16-2319)

A dispositional order vesting legal custody of an abused or neglected child in a department, agency or institution or in an individual other than a parent is limited in duration to 2 years; however, such an order may be extended for additional periods of one year when a judge determines that it is necessary to do so in order to safeguard the well-being of the child or to protect the child's interest. (D.C. Code § 16-2322) .

Federal law currently requires that when a child is placed out- of-state, the initial and all subsequent dispositional (review) hearings specifically address the issue of whether an out- of- state placement is, at the time of the hearing, appropriate and in the best interests of the child. (P.L. 96-272, section 475(5)) .

Under federal law, when a child is in foster care, a dispositional hearing to address the future status of the child must be held within 18 months of the original foster care placement and not less frequently than every 12 months thereafter except when the child is residing with a specific caregiver in a permanent foster care placement. (P.L. 96-272 the "Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980" Section 475(5) (C)) .

Domestic Violence: Incidents of inter-spousal physical or emotional abuse perpetrated by one of the spouses or parent figures upon the other spouse or parent figure in the child's home environment.

Due Process Hearing: A formal session conducted by an impartial hearing officer to resolve special education disagreements between parents and school systems.

Early Intervention: Providing services and programs to infants and toddlers (under age three) with disabilities in order to minimize or eliminate the disability as they mature.

Ecstasy: Ecstasy is derived from speed and Methamphetamine. It can be found in capsule, tablet, powder or liquid forms.

Educational Advocate: An individual who speaks or acts knowledgeably for the educational needs of another.

Educational Diagnostician: A professional who is certified to conduct educational assessments and to design instructional programs for students.

Education and Training Services: Activities provided to improve knowledge of daily living skills and to enhance cultural opportunities.

Emergency Care: a short-term, urgent need for an initial placement in, or a replacement from, one family home, group home, or other facility to another. Emergency care is designed to be for thirty (30) days or less and to allow the social worker an opportunity to assess a child's newly identified needs as well as the propriety of continued placement.

Emergency Care Foster Homes: a short term, urgent need for an initial placement in, or a replacement from, one family home, group home or other facility to another. Emergency care is designed to be for thirty (30) days or less and to allow the social worker an opportunity to assess a child's newly-identified needs as well as the propriety of continued placement.

Emergency Placement: A placement precipitated by an imminent danger to the child (ren) or by abandonment. The placement may only be made after appropriate Child Protection Register and criminal background checks have been obtained for the potential relative/kinship caregiver; and, the worker has completed an on site interview and home assessment all of which must meet agency requirements for approval. The placement may be made prior to the completion of the full caregiver assessment and home evaluation, provided the conclusion of a preliminary assessment meets required safety standards. Emergency placements are designed to be for a period of thirty (30) days or less, this is to allow the social worker time to assess the child as well as to determine the needs of the triad (child, birth parent(s), and kinship caregiver) while determining the appropriateness of continued out-of-home placement. The decision to make any emergency placement must be made by the worker in conjunction with consultation and approval from his or her supervisor.

Emotionally Disturbed: A clinically diagnosed condition exhibiting one or more of the following characteristics over a long period of time and to a marked degree: an inability to build or maintain satisfactory interpersonal relationships; inappropriate types of behavior or feelings under normal circumstances; a general pervasive mood of unhappiness or depression; or a tendency to develop physical symptoms or fears associated with personal problems. The diagnosis is based on the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (the most recent edition of DSM). The term includes schizophrenia and autism.

Employment Services: Activities provided to assist individuals in securing employment or the acquiring of skills that promote opportunities for employment.

Ethnicity: See Hispanic or Latino.

Expungement: The process by which the Agency erases all identifying information in a report from the Child Protection Register (CPR) .Information is expunged either upon the 18th birthday of a child found to have been abused or neglected (unless there is a younger sibling in the home who is known or suspected to be abused or neglected) ; 5 years after services provided to the family as a result of the abuse or neglect have been terminated, whichever occurs first; or when CPR material is successfully challenged. (D.C. Code § 6-2117) .

Extended School Year: Special education provided during summer months to students found to require year-round services to receive an appropriate education.

FACES.NET: FACES.NET is a child welfare information system use to collect information about clients and providers. It is also used as a tool to organize that information to enhance CFSA operations and service to families in the community.

Facility: a foster home where children reside 24 hours a day. Facilities specifically include those on contract, those in which the court has ordered children placed, those operated by the city or another government entity and those where CFSA has family or child care responsibility.

Fact-finding Hearing: A hearing to determine whether the allegations in a neglect petition are true, also known as adjudication, adjudicatory hearing or trial. (D.C. Code 16-2301(16)).

Families Together: is a family preservation program that provides intensive three-month home-based services to families, for whom the removal of a child is imminent due to risk of abuse or neglect. This program is operated by CFSA.

Family: Means one or more parents and children related by blood, marriage, or adoption residing in the same household; or a parent substitute, such as a related caregiver or legal guardian who has responsibility for the 24-hour care and supervision of a child.

Family Case: A documented instance of Agency activity or series of activities undertaken on behalf of a parent or family occurring in response to a report of abuse or neglect or a request for voluntary care. A family case is opened during an investigation and during the delivery of family preservation services, child protective services, foster care services or adoption services.

Family-Centered Services: An approach to working with families and children that focuses upon the families rather than upon individuals. Services are based upon an assessment of the entire family and a negotiated family plan designed to strengthen and maintain the family while protecting children and promoting their healthy, positive development.

Family Counseling: Under D.C. law, any psychological or psychiatric or other social service offered by a provider to the parent and one or more members of the extended family of a child who has been adjudicated neglected or to the child's guardian or other caretaker. (D.C. Code § 16-2301 (27)).

Family Planning Services: Educational, comprehensive medical or social services or activities which enable individuals, including minors, to determine freely the number and spacing of their children and to select the means by which this may be achieved. (NCANDS)

Family Preservation Services: Typically, strengths-based interventions designed to help families alleviate crises that might lead to out of home placement of children, maintain the safety of children in their own homes, support families reunifying or adopting, and assist families in obtaining skills, services, including respite care, and other supports necessary to address their multiple needs in a culturally sensitive manner. Family preservation services are not appropriate when a child cannot be protected from harm without placement or when a family has insufficient strengths upon which to build. (Title IV-B, Social Security Act, Subpart 2 and NCANDS) .

Family Responsibility: The duty of the CFSA worker assigned to the family case to provide coordination when two or more CFSA and/or Consortium agency social workers are providing services to members of a family.

Family Services: The general term use to refer to those CFSA intervention services that are offered to stabilize intact birth, foster, or adoptive families.

Family Support Services: Primarily community-based preventative activities designed to increase the strength and stability of families, alleviate stress and promote parental competencies and behaviors that will increase the ability of families to successfully nurture their children. Family support services are available to all families to facilitate use of resources and opportunities available in the community, promote healthy child development and create supportive networks to enhance child-rearing abilities of parents and help compensate for the increased social isolation and vulnerability of families" (Title IV-B, Social Security Act, Subpart 2 and NCANDS) .Family support services should be offered in a manner which is sensitive to the culture of the individuals served.

Fatality: See Maltreatment Death

Fatality Review: Formal review by an interdisciplinary, interagency committee of cases in which child abuse or neglect may have caused or be related to the death of a child.

Final Decree: establishes the legal parent-child relationship between the adopters and the child. This legal relationship assures that there are mutual rights of inheritance and succession, as if the child had been born to the adopters.

Final Report: This report includes a follow up of all recommendations from the internal and citywide Child Fatality Review Team meeting, and in these instances the required follow up shall be reported as an addendum to the initial report by the social worker. This information should be completed in accordance with the time frame set up by the CFSA Internal CFRT Coordinator, between one (1) to three (3) months. The supervisor will insure that two (2) copies of the final Child Fatality Review report are forwarded to the CFSA Internal Child Fatality Coordinator.

Financial Problem: A risk factor related to the family's inability to provide sufficient financial resources to meet minimum needs.

Formal Kinship Care: Refers to situations where the Child and Family Services Agency and/or the Superior Court of the District of Columbia make or are directly involved in the decision to remove a child from his or her parent(s) or other legal guardian and place him or her with a family member.

Foster Care: 24 hour substitute care for all children placed away from their parents or guardians and for whom the Agency has placement and care responsibility. (45 CFR § 1355.20).

The term "foster care" specifically refers to the status of a child who:

1. is in shelter care (pre-trial); or
2. has been committed to the Agency by the court and placed outside his or her own home (Post-trial) ;
3. is under the permanent care and guardianship of the Agency which may consent to the child's adoption following relinquishment of parental rights;
4. is removed from his or her home pursuant to a voluntary placement agreement; or
5. is on conditional release from shelter care or has run way or absconded from care or is at home on a trial basis while in care.

A child is not in foster care:

1. when the child residing at home is not under the jurisdiction of the court and his or her family is receiving family preservation or continuing child protective services;
2. when a judge has ordered protective supervision of the child;
3. when the child is in a third-party placement, whether or not the placement has been ordered by the court; or
4. when a child has been relinquished by his or her parent(s) and is under the jurisdiction of the D.C. Superior Court but is not committed to the Agency.

Foster Care Drift: The languishing of children in foster care due to the lack of permanency planning.

Foster Care Family: is a planned, goal-oriented care of a child in the home of a family, which is licensed to provide 24 our temporary, substitute care by the District's Department of Public Health, or the comparable authority in another jurisdiction. Foster families are committed, prepared, and trained to provide a welcoming, nurturing, and supportive home for a child who is undergoing the trauma of separation from her/his biological family. Foster families also help maintain bonds between the children and their birth parents. If the family foster home is located in a jurisdiction outside of the District, the child's placement must be approved by the Interstate Compact Office of that jurisdiction.

Foster Family Home (Relative): See relative foster care.

Foster Parent: An individual who is licensed or approved to provide a home for one or more related or non-related children who are orphaned, abused, neglected, delinquent, or disabled.

Foster Care Social Worker: Social worker who provides for the services needs of the child in the foster home and participates in the transitioning of the child to the adoptive home if different from the foster home. The foster care social worker is the case manager prior to placement.

Foster Care Treatment: is the service also known as "specialized" or "therapeutic foster care". It is temporary out-of-home care offered to a child with "special needs", by foster parents who are trained to provide specific treatment and who are both supervised and supported by agency staff as they do so.

Foster Parent Services Unit: The unit within CFSA that has responsibility for reassessing the foster parents on-going ability to continue in the role of a foster parent.

Foster Parent Services Worker: Workers who have responsibility for assessing and reassessing foster parent's ability to continue as a foster parent; and ensure the foster home is in compliance with regulations and guidelines established by the Department of Health.

Free Appropriate Public Education (FAPE): The words used in the federal law, the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), to describe a student's right to a special education program that will meet his or her individual special learning needs, at no cost to the family.

General Assistance for Children (GC): A program under the Income Maintenance Administration (IMA) in the District of Columbia which provides benefits that are the same as those a child would receive under Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) . Benefits may be provided when a child is residing with a caretaker who is not a close relative of the child as defined in federal AFDC regulations or who cannot prove close relationship. (D.C. Code § 3-205.5a.)

Generic recruitment: involves presenting to the public general information about the needs of waiting children.

Goals: See permanency goals.

Group Homes (Community Based): are facilities that house up to eight (8) children in a community setting. They offer the full range of community resources, including employment, health care, educational, and recreational opportunities. They are staffed on a rotating shift basis by live-in house persons, a teaching family, or some combination of the two. No child under age twelve (12) shall be placed in a group care setting, unless the child has special treatment needs that cannot be met in a home-like setting and the selected group home has a program to treat the child's specific needs.

Guardian Ad Litem (GAL) : An attorney appointed by the Superior Court of the District of Columbia Family Division to represent an abused or neglected child in Court proceedings, including termination of parental rights. It is the responsibility of the guardian ad litem to represent the child's best interests. (D.C. Code §§ 6--2101 (4) and 16-2304 (a).

Guardianship: "Guardianship of the person of a minor" involves concern with the general welfare of the minor and the right to make important decisions in matters having a permanent effect on the minor's life and development. It includes, but is not limited to:

1. the authority to consent to marriage, enlistment in the armed forces and major medical, surgical or psychiatric treatment;
2. the authority to represent the minor in legal actions and to make decisions of substantive legal significance concerning the minor;
3. the authority and duty of reasonable visitation (except as limited by court order);
4. the rights and responsibilities of legal custody when guardianship of the person is exercised by the child's birth or adoptive parent (except when legal custody has been vested in another person, agency or institution) ; and
5. the authority to exercise residual parental rights and responsibilities when the rights of the child's parents or only living parent have been judicially terminated or when both parents are dead. (D.C. Code § 16-2301 (20)) .

Handicapped Board Rate: is a rate paid for a child who needs foster parent intervention because he/she can not accomplish normal age appropriate life processes i.e.: eating, bathing, toileting, dressing, ambulating, emotional and or social control without adult intervention. Children who require foster parents who have special training to participate in the treatment plan and daily care of the child are classified as handicapped.

A request for the handicapped board rate must be accompanied by a professional diagnosis and a service plan, which will elaborate, on the need and type of required intervention.

Health-Related and Home Health Services: Activities provided to attain and maintain a favorable condition of health.

Hispanic Or Latino: A person from Cuba, Mexico, Puerto Rico, South or Central America, or other Spanish language culture, regardless of race.

Home-Based Services: In general, services provided to families in their homes, rather than in the Agency or other institutional settings. A narrower standard is found in the federal AFCARS definitions which state that home-based services include "services or activities provided to individuals or families to assist with household or personal care in order to improve or maintain adequate family well-being including homemaker services, chore services, home maintenance services and household management services". (AFCARS,45 CFR § 1355 App. A) .

Homestudy: a counseling and assessment process with the primary goal of providing secure nurturing and permanent families for children. The home study involves completion of MAPP training and extensive background checks on the applicants and their household members.

Household: A home and all individuals residing within the home.

Housing Services: Activities designed to assist individuals or families in locating, obtaining or retaining suitable housing.

Heroin: Heroin, a white-to-brownish tar-like substance or powder is a highly addictive drug derived from morphine.

Impartial Hearing Officer: Individual presiding over a due process hearing, appointed by the state education agency, and not connected in any way with either party in a dispute.

Inactive: Status of an open case in which no services are being provided. An inactive case is most likely to be a family case in which services are not being provided although a related child's case is being actively served. For example, when a foster child has a permanency plan of Independent Living and the child's parent is not receiving any services, the family case is considered to be inactive.

Inadequate Housing: A risk factor related to substandard, overcrowded, or unsafe housing conditions, including homelessness.

Incident Date: The month, day, and year of the most recent known incident of alleged child maltreatment.

Independent And Transitional Living Services: Activities designed to help older youth in foster care or homeless youth make the transition to independent living.

Indicated Or Reason To Suspect: An investigation disposition that concludes that maltreatment cannot be substantiated under State law or policy, but there is reason to suspect that the child may have been maltreated or was at risk of maltreatment. This is applicable only to States that distinguish between substantiated and indicated dispositions

Income Maintenance Administration: (IMA)- a DHS office, charged with the determination of eligibility under the Medicaid, TANF, and General Public Assistance for Children (GC).

Individual and Institutional Reports: If the mandated reporter is a staff member of a hospital, school, agency or similar institution, they must immediately notify the person in charge of the institution or that person's designated agent who shall then be required to make the report. The fact this notification does not relieve the person who was originally required to report of the responsibility to report.

Individualized Education Program (IEP): A written plan for each student in special education describing the student's present levels of performance, annual goals including short-term objectives, specific special education and related services, dates for beginning and duration of services, and how the IEP will be evaluated.

Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP): A written statement for each infant or toddler receiving early intervention services that includes goals and outcomes for the child and family. It also includes a plan for making the transition to services for children over age 2.

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA): The authorizing federal legislation, which mandates a free, appropriate public education for all children with disabilities. Formerly known as the Education for All Handicapped Children Act. Part B one. Part H refers to the early intervention program for infants and toddlers with disabilities from birth through age two and their families.

Information and Referral Services: Services or activities designed to provide information about services provided by public and private service providers and a brief assessment of client needs (but not a diagnosis and evaluation) to facilitate an appropriate referral to these community resources. (NCANDS) .

Inhalants: Inhalants include, typewriter correction fluid, felt tip markers, spray paint, air freshener, butane and cooking spray (there over 1,000 products).

Initial Child Fatality Review Summary Report: This summary includes a discussion of all information available regarding the circumstances of the child's death, a thorough report of the history of and reasons for CFSA involvement with the deceased child and his/her family and a description of service delivery and safety plans for the children remaining in the deceased child's home or foster care placement. The supervisor will ensure that two copies of the Initial Child Fatality Review Summary Report are forwarded to the CFSA Internal Child Fatality Review Team Coordinator.

Initial Investigation: A mandated process in which CFSA and/or the police gather, evaluate and act upon information received in a report of alleged child abuse or neglect. The purpose of an investigation is to determine, to the extent possible:

1. The nature, extent, and cause of any reported abuse or neglect;
2. The identify of the person responsible for the abuse or neglect;
3. The name, age, sex and condition of the abused or neglected child and of all other children in the home;
4. The conditions in the some at the time of the investigation;

5. Whether there is any child in the home whose health, safety or welfare is in jeopardy because of his or her treatment in the home or his or her home environment; and
6. Whether any child who is in jeopardy because of treatment in the home or his or her home environment should be removed from the home or can be protected by the provision of resources or services available in the community.

Institution: A child care facility operated by a public or private agency which provides 24-hour-care and/or treatment for children who require separation from their own homes and group living experience. These facilities may include: child care institutions, residential treatment facilities, maternity homes, etc. (AFCARS, 45 CFR § 1355 App. A) D.C. law specifies that private institutions are those which provide care and maintenance for neglected and/or dependent children on a contractual basis with the City (D.C. Code § 3-203.1(3)) .D.C. children may be placed in child care institutions outside of the City so long as they are licensed or approved by the state in which they are located. (D.C. Code § 3-217.2)

Intake: A 24-hour, 7-day-a-week system to receive and screen information from the public about suspected child abuse and neglect. The function, located in CFSA's Child protective Services Administration, is the agency's single point of entry to receive all inquiries and request for services from the public.

By calling 202-671-SAFE, anyone can reach trained social workers to report suspected child abuse or neglect.

Intake Backlog: An Agency term describing a group of cases in which an intake investigation has not been completed more than 30 days after the receipt of a report. Any case that has not been investigated within the 30-day timeframe is described as "backlogged" or "in the backlog" .This backlog is to be eliminated under the LaShawn Implementation Plan. (LaShawn Revised Implementation Plan, Section A., August 1, 1994) .The 30 day timeframe begins at the time the report is received and ends when the supervisor of the worker conducting the investigation signs off on the completed investigative report and any accompanying casework materials.

Intensive Family Services: also known as Families Together, provides intensive counseling, education, and supportive services to families (including extended, foster, and adoptive families) in serious crisis, with the goal of protecting the child, strengthening and preserving the family, and preventing what would be an unnecessary out-of-home placement of children; or promoting the return home of children.

Intensive Services: is the level of out-of-home care provided to children who have mental health/emotional problems or medical conditions. This level of care requires professional intervention, behavior management skills, and close supervision from the caregiver.

Interlocutory Decree: an interim decree of adoption. It has the same legal effect as a final decree while it is in effect. An interlocutory decree is generally entered when the Court or a party has some reservations about the adoption and wishes to give the pre-adoptive placement more time before a final decree is entered. An interlocutory decree will state that the adoption is to become a final decree on a specific date, usually between six months and one year from that date unless the decree is set aside for cause in the interim.

Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children (ICPC): A uniform law, which permits states to cooperate in the placement of children across jurisdictional lines. D.C. is a party to the Interstate Compact and all children placed in foster care and/or for adoption in another jurisdiction must be processed through the Agency Office of the Compact Administrator. (D.C. Code, Chapter 10A.) . As a party to the ICPC, the District and its employees are responsible for full compliance with its terms. The purpose of the ICPC is to ensure that:

1. each child who requires placement will receive the maximum opportunity to be placed in a suitable environment with qualified individual or institutional caregiver;
2. the appropriate authority, in a state where a child is to be placed, will have full opportunity to ascertain the circumstances of the proposed placement in order to promote full compliance with applicable child protection requirements;
3. the appropriate authority in the original state has access to the most complete information to evaluate a projected placement before it is made; and
4. appropriate jurisdictional arrangements for the care of the child are promoted.

Investigation: A mandated process in which CFSA and/or the police gather, evaluate and act upon information received in a report of alleged' child abuse or neglect. The purpose of an investigation is to determine, to the extent possible:

1. the nature, extent and cause of any reported abuse or neglect;
2. the identity of the person responsible for the abuse or neglect;
3. the name, age, sex and condition of the abused or neglected child and of all other children in the home;
4. the conditions in the home at the time of the investigation;
5. whether there is any child in the home whose health, safety or welfare is in jeopardy because of his or her treatment in the home or his or her home environment; and
6. whether any child-who is in jeopardy because of treatment in the home or his or her home environment should be removed from the home or can be protected by the provision of resources or services available in the community (D.C. Code § 6-2104 (b) (1)-(6)) .Such services include, but are not limited to:
 - a. emergency financial aid;
 - b. temporary third-party placement with responsible neighbors or relatives;
 - c. emergency in-home caretaker(s); .homemaker services;
 - d. daycare for any abused or neglected child and his or her siblings;
 - e. counseling services, and

- f. medical evaluation and or treatment of any abused or neglected child by a physician.

(D .C .Code § 6 -2124 (a) (1) -(8)) .

Investigation Date: See Investigation Start Date.

Investigation Disposition: See Maltreatment Disposition Level

Investigation Disposition Date: See Maltreatment Disposition Date

Investigation Start Date: The date when CPS first had face-to-face contact with the alleged victim of child maltreatment or attempted to have face-to-face contact.

Juvenile Court Petition: A legal document requesting that the court take action regarding the child's status as a result of the CPS response; usually a petition requesting the child be declared a dependent and placed in an out-of-home setting.

Kin: Means an individual who is related by blood, marriage or adoption.

Kinship Adoption: an adoption where the petitioner is a relative and /or long-time family friend of a child.

Kinship Care: is full time parenting and protection by a person related by blood, marriage or adoption. For a person to be considered a kinship caregiver, he/she must be related within the 5th degree to the dependent child (i.e. the equivalent of a great-great-great grandmother or a first cousin once removed). Kinship is to be the first placement option considered when a child must be separated from his/her parents due to abuse, neglect, or special needs. Kinship care may be an option when the child's legal custody remains with the family or when it has been transferred to CFSA. See also, Third Party Placement and Relative Foster Care.

Kinship Caregiver: is an individual who meets the following criteria:

1. is approved by CFSA to provide kinship care services;
2. is at least 21 years of age;
3. is providing or willing to provide for the day-to-day care of a child; and
4. is a relative of the child by blood, marriage, or adoption.

Kinship Care Foster Home: is a relative family home licensed by the District of Columbia or a state to provide 24 hour substitute care for a child in foster care status. Relative foster care setting includes:

1. Licensed Relative Foster Family Home
2. Emergency Care Foster Homes

Kinship Foster Care: Means a situation in which a kin provides full time care to any child(ren) who is committed to CFSA custody as a result of an abuse or neglect procedure, voluntary placement, police hold, or the relinquishment of parental rights. Kinship foster homes shall be licensed in accordance with the requirements outlined in the Section of the Policy entitled Assessment Process of Kinship Foster Homes.

Kinship Foster Home Study: A kinship foster home study is a process that takes place following the placement of the child (ren) in the care of a potential kinship caregiver who has elected to become a kinship foster care provider for their kin and agrees to undergo the licensing requirements of a non-relative foster care provider.

Kinship Home Approval Process: The assessment process which takes place once a child(ren) has been placed with the kinship caregiver in order to determine the potential caregiver's ongoing appropriateness to care for their kin placed in their home by CFSA. This approval process applies to all kinship caregivers regardless of the source of financial support received for the child (ren) placed with the caregiver.

Kinship Triad: The kinship triad refers to those parties involved in the kinship care process/planning including the child, the child's birth parent, and the kinship caregiver(s).

Learning Disability: A disorder in one or more of the individual's basic psychological processes involved in understanding or using language, spoken or written, that may manifest itself in an imperfect ability to listen, think, speak, read, write, spell or use mathematical calculations. The term includes conditions such as perceptual disability, brain injury, minimal brain dysfunction, dyslexia and developmental aphasia. (NCANDS).

Least Restrictive Environment (LRE): Placement of a student with disabilities in a setting that allows maximum contact with students who do not have disabilities, while appropriately meeting the student's special education needs.

Left-Alone: A colloquial Agency term describing a child found unaccompanied or in the care of someone unable or unwilling to supervise- the child properly. An Agency social worker encountering a left alone child is authorized to make a third- party placement. If a third-party placement cannot be made, the worker may temporarily take the child into custody and place the child. (D.C. code § 6-2124(b)). See also, temporary custodial placement.

Legal Custody: A court-ordered legal status pertaining to the day-to-day, ordinary care, discipline and protection of a child. An order of legal custody entitles the custodian to determine: " where and with whom the child lives .The legal custodian is responsible for providing the child with food, clothing, shelter, education and routine medical care. When legal custody has been granted to the Agency or to an individual who is not the child's parent, the child's parents retain guardianship rights and the right to make major decisions affecting their child. Such rights include determination of the child's religious affiliation, the right to consent to adoption and the right to visit the child. The parents remain obligated to provide financial support for the child even when the child is in the legal custody of another person or institution. (D.C. Code § 16-2301 (21) and (22)).

Legal Father: a man who is married to the birth mother at the time of conception, regardless of whether he actually fathered the child.

Legal Guardianship: A court-ordered legal status in which a relative or relative custodian is responsible for the general welfare a minor child placed in his/here care. The Guardian has the right to make important decisions in matters having a permanent effect on the minor's life and development. It includes, but is not limited to:

1. The authority to consent to marriage, enlistment in the armed forces and major medical, surgical or psychiatric treatment;
2. The authority to represent the minor in legal actions and to make decisions of substantive legal significance concerning the minor;
3. The authority and duty of reasonable visitation (except as limited by court order);
4. The rights and responsibilities of legal custody when Guardianship of the person is exercised by the child's birth or adoptive parent (except when legal custody has been vested in another person, agency or institution); and
5. The authority to exercise residual parental rights and responsibilities when the rights of the child's parents or only living parent have been judicially terminated or when both parents are dead.

Legal, Law Enforcement, Or Criminal Justice Personnel: People employed by a local, State, tribal, or Federal justice agency including law enforcement, courts, district attorney's office, probation or other community corrections agency, and correctional facilities.

Legal Services: Activities provided by a lawyer, or other person(s) under the supervision of a lawyer, to assist individuals in seeking or obtaining legal help in civil matters such as housing, divorce, child support, guardianship, paternity and legal separation.

License: Issued by the Department of Health to foster home located in the District of Columbia who have met the licensing standards for foster homes.

License Approval: Issued by CFSA to foster homes in Maryland who have met the licensing requirements governing the District of Columbia and the residing jurisdiction to operate foster homes.

Licensed Relative Foster Family Home: A home licensed or approved by D.C. or a state in which a relative of a child in foster care status is authorized to provide 24 hour substitute care for the child. In general, foster care maintenance payments are available for the support of foster children residing in currently licensed or approved relative foster family homes.

Living Arrangement: The type of home or placement situation in which a child resides.

LSD: LSD also called acid. It is a hallucinogen-a potent mood-changing drug, which is found in tablets, capsules or liquid form.

Mainstreaming: The concept that students with disabilities should be educated with nondisabled students to the maximum extent possible.

Maintenance: is a per diem payment that is what the child would have received but not greater than CFSA board and care payments.

Maltreatment: In general usage, this term often refers to any type of child abuse or neglect. Under District of Columbia law, the word "maltreatment" is specifically defined as "failure to provide adequate food, clothing, shelter, or medical care, which includes medical neglect, and the deprivation is not due to the lack of financial means of the child's parent, guardian or other custodian". (D.C. Code § 16-2301) (24) .See also, negligent treatment.

Maltreatment Death: The child died as a result of abuse or neglect. The conclusion may be that the abuse or neglect was the cause of the death or that abuse or neglect was a contributing factor to the death.

Maltreatment Disposition Date: The point in time at the end of the CPS response when a worker determines a disposition to a report of child maltreatment.

Maltreatment Disposition Level: The determination resulting from the CPS response to a report of alleged child maltreatment.

Mandated Reporter: A person working in certain occupational categories who learns or suspects that a child known to him or her in his or her professional or official capacity has been, or is in danger of being, abused or neglected must report to CFSA or the police. Those who must report are:

1. physicians
2. psychologists
3. medical examiners
4. dentists
5. chiropractors
6. registered and licensed practical nurses
7. healthcare workers
8. law-enforcement officers
9. teachers and school officials
10. social service workers
11. day care workers
12. mental health professionals

When an individual is required as an employee of an agency or institution to make a report, he or she must immediately notify the person in charge of the agency or institution (or his or her designee). The person in charge is then required to make the report; however, the fact that the mandated reporter has notified the person in charge of the agency or institution does not relieve the mandated reporter of his or her responsibility to report. (D.C. Code §§ 2-1352, 2-1353).

Mandated Reports: In the District of Columbia, mandated reporters of suspected child abuse and neglect include any person who knows or has reasonable cause to suspect that a child known to them in their professional or official capacity has been or is in immediate danger of being a physically or mentally abused or neglected child. According to the law, they must immediately report or have a report made of their knowledge or suspicions either to the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) for abuse reports or the Child and Family Services Agency of the District of Columbia for neglect reports.

Marijuana: Marijuana is the most frequently used illegal drug in the United States. Marijuana is a green, brown or grayish mixture of dried, shredded leaves, stems, seeds and flowers of the hemp plant.

Mediation: A formal intervention between parents and personnel of early intervention or school systems to achieve reconciliation, settlement, or compromise.

Medicaid: a program established by Title XIX of the Social Security Act ("Title XIX") and which provides medical services to needy persons, including families with children, the elderly, or the disabled; applicants must meet certain eligibility requirements.

Medical: is a continuation of Medicaid eligibility

Medical Neglect: A type of maltreatment caused by failure by the caregiver to provide for the appropriate health care of the child although financially able to do so, or offered financial or other means to do so.

Medical Personnel: People employed by a medical facility or practice, including physicians, physician assistants, nurses, emergency medical technicians, dentists, dental assistants and technicians, chiropractors and coroners.

Mental Health Personnel: People employed by a mental health facility or practice, including psychologists, psychiatrists, therapists, etc.

Mental Health Services: Activities which aim to overcome issues involving emotional disturbance or maladaptive behavior adversely affecting socialization, learning, or development. Usually provided by public or private mental health agencies and includes both residential and non-residential activities.

Mental Injury: A conduct, cognitive, affective or other mental disorder caused by the acts or omissions of a parent, guardian or custodian. (NCANDS)

Mental Retardation: As clinically diagnosed, significantly sub-average general cognitive and motor functioning existing concurrently with deficits in adaptive behavior manifested during

the developmental period that adversely affect socialization and learning. (AFCARS, CFR 45 § 1355 Apps.)

Methamphetamine: Methamphetamine, also known as “meth,” “speed” or “crank” is a stimulant drug that affects the central nervous system.

Military Family Member: A legal dependent of a person on active duty in the Armed Services of the United States such as the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard.

Military Member: A person on active duty in the Armed Services of the United States such as the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard.

Minor: An individual under the age of 21 (D.C. Code § 16- 2301(4)).

Multidisciplinary Evaluation: The testing of a child by a group of professionals, including psychologists, teachers, social workers, speech therapists, nurses, etc.

Multiple-Handicapped Rate: is the rate paid for children who require adult intervention in more than one age appropriate daily living process i.e. Eating, bathing, toileting, dressing, ambulating, emotional and/or social control. The multiple-handicapped rate is reserved for the most severely handicapped children. Extensive training may be needed for a foster parent to provide an adequate level of care for the multiple-handicapped child.

A request for a multiple-handicapped rate must be accompanied by a professional diagnosis and treatment plan. There will be a complete discussion of the intervention to be provided by the foster parent.

Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander: Having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.

NCANDS: National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System. NCANDS is a national, voluntary system for collecting and analyzing data about child abuse and neglect established by the National Center for Child Abuse and Neglect (NCCAN) under the Child Abuse Prevention, Adoption and Family Services Act of 1988.

NCANDS Mapping Forms: The functional specification of transferring State data to NCANDS fields and values. This process is used for both Child and Agency data.

Neglect: Under D.C. law, a neglected child is one who:

1. has been abandoned or abused by his or her parent, guardian, or other custodian;
2. is without proper parental care or control, subsistence, education as required by law, or other care or control necessary for his or her physical, mental or emotional health, and

the deprivation is not due to the lack of financial means of his or her parent, guardian or other custodian;

3. has a parent, guardian or other custodian who is unable to discharge his or her responsibilities to and for the child because of incarceration, hospitalization or other physical or mental incapacity;
4. has a parent, guardian or custodian who refuses or is unable to assume responsibility for the child's care, control or subsistence and the person or institution which is providing for the child states an intention to discontinue such care ;
5. is in imminent danger of being abused and whose sibling has been abused;
6. has received negligent treatment or maltreatment from his or her parent, guardian or other custodian; or
7. has resided in a hospital located in the District of Columbia for at least 10 calendar days following birth, despite a medical determination that he or she is ready for discharge, and the parent, guardian or custodian of the child has not taken any action or made any effort to maintain a relationship with the child or to contact him or her. (D. C. Code § 16-2301 (9) (A) -(G) .

In federal regulation, neglect is defined as "alleged or substantiated negligent treatment or maltreatment, including failure to provide adequate food, clothing, shelter or care". (AFCARS 45 CFR § 1355 App. A) .

Neglect Petition: A legal document based upon a neglect complaint filed with the Superior Court of the District of Columbia Family Division by the Office of the Corporation Counsel (OCC) .The petition alleges that a child is an (abused or) neglected child. (D.C. Code § 16-2305).

Negligent Treatment: Failure to provide adequate food, clothing, shelter, or medical care, which includes medical neglect, and the deprivation, is not due to the lack of financial means of the child's parent, guardian or other custodian. (D.C. Code §16- 2301(24). See also, maltreatment and neglect.

Neighbor: A person living in close geographical proximity to the child or family.

Non-Caregiver: A person who is not responsible for the care and supervision of the child, including school personnel, friends, neighbors, etc.

Non-Recurring Cost: legal fees as dictated by policy and other one time costs related to a child's special need which is not funded by other eligibility programs, e.g. van conversion.

Normal Rate: is paid for the basic and routine care required by a child who comes from a neglecting or abusing family. It is expected that basic care will include bringing the child into the regular, daily life of the foster family, providing 24 hour/day adult supervision, and facilitating weekly visits with the natural parents by providing transportation to the agency or by permitting parental visitation in the foster parents are expected to participate in parent-teacher conferences and other school related activities; they are to provide routine recreational opportunities.

Not Substantiated: See Unsubstantiated.

Notifications: Mandated or courtesy contacting of other agencies with overlapping or potentially overlapping jurisdiction concerning a report of child maltreatment.

Objective: An objective is a short-term step taken to reach an annual goal. IEP objectives are the steps between a student's present level of performance and an annual goal.

Office of the Corporation Counsel (OCC): The Office which represents the interests of the City in legal matters pertaining to cases of abused and neglected children before the Superior Court of the District of Columbia. A staff attorney in the OCC is known as an Assistant Corporation Counsel (ACC).

One-Time Rental Assistance: financial assistance provided in order to assist families with payment of back rent due or current rent due but which families are not financially able to provide.

Open: Status of a case when an investigation is being conducted or services are being provided by CFSA and/or a contractual agency to a family or to any individual in a family. When an investigation or delivery of services has been concluded, a case remains in an open status) until appropriate closing paperwork has been prepared and processed.

Order of Reference: an order from the Court directing the Agency to make a report and recommendation regarding the petition to adopt a child.

Other Medical Condition: A medical condition other than mental retardation, visual or hearing impairment, physical disability, or being emotionally disturbed that significantly affects functioning or development or requires special medical care such as chronic illnesses. Included are children or caregivers diagnosed as HIV positive or with AIDS.

Other Services: Activities that have been provided to the child and/or family, but which are not included in the services listed in the Child File record layout.

Out-Of-Court Contact: Contact, which is not part of the actual judicial hearing, between the court-appointed representative and the child victim. Such contacts enable the court-appointed representative to obtain a first-hand understanding of the situation and needs of

the child victim, and to make recommendations to the court concerning the best interests of the child.

Papering a Case: a colloquial term denoting the collaborative process which occurs between CFSA staff and staff of the Office of the Corporation Council (OCC) and between Metropolitan Police Department Staff and The OCC in determining whether to file a neglect petition in a case and drafting the petition.

Parent: The birth mother/father, adoptive mother/father or step mother/father of a child. (NCANDS).

Periodic Review: The administrative or court review of a foster care case required by P.L. 96-272 the "Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980". P.L. 96-272 set up a case review system for assuring that the status of each child is reviewed periodically but no less frequently than once every six months by either a court or by administrative review in order to:

1. determine the continuing necessity for and appropriateness of the placement;
2. determine the extent of compliance with the case-plan;
3. determine the extent of progress made toward alleviating or mitigating the causes necessitating placement in foster care; and
4. project a likely date by which the child may be returned home or placed for adoption or legal guardianship.

(P.L. 96-272 the "Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980" Section 475(5)(B)) .

Permanent Freeze: A foster home where a determination has been made not to place additional children in the home. The foster children currently residing in the home are not in any kind of danger and it would be in their best interest to remain in the home, once the last child is removed the foster home is officially closed.

Permanency Goals: Permanency goals for children in foster care in D.C. are based upon federal requirements found in P.L. 96-272 the "Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980". They are:

1. Reunification with a parent (or legal guardian) ;
2. Reunification with a relative;
3. Adoption;
4. Long-Term Foster Care; and
5. Independent Living.

(P.L. 96-272 the "Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980" § 475(5) (C). See also, permanency planning.

Permanency Planning: The process established under P..L. 96-272, the "Child Welfare and Adoption Assistance Act of 1980", through which a child in foster care benefits from case

planning, periodic reviews and other procedural safeguards to ensure that the child enters care only when necessary and is appropriately placed and is returned home or to a permanent living situation in a timely fashion.

Perpetrator: An individual who is determined to have abused or neglected a child. Under the child abuse and neglect definitions in D.C. law, a parent, guardian or custodian are those who may be found to have abused or neglected a child. (D.C. Code § 2301 (9) and (23)) .

Petition/Petitioner: a petitioner is one who had decided to request through the legal system permanent care of a child(ren) through adoption. This request is known as the petition.

Petition Date: The month, day, and year that a juvenile court petition was filed.

Physical Abuse: Type of maltreatment that refers to physical acts that caused or could have caused physical injury to the child.

Physically Disabled: A clinically diagnosed physical condition that adversely affects day-to-day motor functioning, such as cerebral palsy, spina bifida, multiple sclerosis, orthopedic impairments, and other physical disabilities.

P.L. 96-272: The "Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980" which established current standards for federal financial participation in the maintenance of children in foster care and adoptive placements in the United States.

Placement Conference: a meeting to discuss the transition plan of a child(ren) into a home of a foster/adoptive parent.

Police or Prosecutor: Police refers to the department of government charged with prevention, detection, and prosecution of public nuisances and crimes such as child maltreatment. Prosecutor refers to a legally trained person with responsibility to represent the State in court proceedings.

Post-Adoptive Services: Services provided to meet the ongoing needs of the family once an adoption has been finalized. (29 DCMR 1645.1) .

Pre-Adoptive Home: A home in which the family intends to adopt a child residing in the household. The family may or may not be receiving a foster care payment or an adoption subsidy on behalf of the child. (AFCARS, 45 CFR § 1355 App. A).

Pregnancy and Parenting Services for Young Parents: Activities for married or unmarried adolescent parents and their families to assist them in coping with social, emotional, and economic problems related to pregnancy and to plan for the future.

Prevention Services/Services to Families with Children: are services designed to support and improve the functioning of the family. Such services can include mentoring, tutoring, educational/job training, housing assistance, advocacy and legal assistance. The law requires the agency to either provide for, or contract for, any of several child abuse and

neglect prevention services. Prevention services shall be provided and funded through the use of local and federal funds. Preventive services are provided directly to children and their families through a network of public and private partnerships including community-based services.

Primary Prevention: Provision of information and/or services designed to reduce the likelihood that abuse or neglect of children will occur.

Prior Abuser: A person with a previous determination of substantiated, indicated, or alternative response – victim in the State information system.

Prior Victim: A child with a previous determination of substantiated, indicated, or alternative response – victim in the State information system.

Promoting Safe And Stable Families Program: Program that provides grants to the States under Section 430, Title IV-B, subpart 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended, to develop and expand four types of services: 1) community-based family support services; 2) Innovative child welfare services, including family preservation services; 3) time-limited reunification services; and 4) adoption promotion and support services.

Private Kinship Care Provider: A relative providing full time care for a child (ren) when custody remains within the family. For purposes of this policy, this includes only those formal kinship care arrangements that require protective services involvement.

Private Placement: See Third-Party Placement and Private Kinship Care Provider.

Protective Supervision: A legal status in which a judge orders that a child who has been adjudicated neglected by the Superior Court of the District of Columbia Family Division remain in his or her home. (D.C. Code § 16-2320) .Such an order may remain in effect for up to one year; however, the Agency may terminate supervision earlier if it appears that the purpose of the order has been achieved. An order of protective supervision can be extended by the court for additional periods of one year. (D.C. Code §§ 16-2301(19) and 16-2322) .

During a period of protective supervision, parents retain all legal rights and responsibilities including guardianship, legal-custody and physical custody. When protective supervision is ordered, the Agency must continue to assess the safety of the child and provide services as appropriate to reduce or eliminate risk of future harm. A judge may require that the child return to court at any time during the period of protective supervision, which may only be terminated by a rescindment order.

Public Assistance: Participation in any of the following social service programs such as TANF, General Assistance, Medicaid, SSI, Food Stamps, etc.

Public Law: Public Law 96-272 (The Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980) which established current standards for federal financial participation in the maintenance of children in foster care and adoptive placements in the United States.

Putative Father: a man who is assumed to be a child's biological father. A man that was not married to the birth mother at the time of conception is considered to be the putative father until a

paternity test confirms or disputes his paternity or until he signs an affidavit of paternity or a denial of paternity.

Quality Assurance: The process for identifying gaps in services, evaluating and tracking the completeness and accuracy of service delivery based on compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements, and examining and monitoring the performance of staff.

Race: The primary racial group with which an individual identifies or is identified by others. In the case of a young child, parents determine the child's race. (AFCARS 45 CF'R § 1355 Apps.

RACE - Unable To Determine: See Unable To Determine (Race).

Reasonable Accommodation: The modification of programs in ways that permit students with disabilities to participate in educational programs that receive federal funding. The concept also applies to the modification of job requirements and equipment for workers with disabilities.

Reasonable Efforts: P.L. 96-272 "The Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980" requires that "reasonable efforts" be made to prevent the placement of children in foster care and/or to reunify them with their families. To meet this requirement, services must be available to children and families, which may include:

1. 24-hour emergency caretaker;
2. homemaker services;
3. day care;
4. crisis counseling;
5. counseling, including mental health and substance abuse counseling, vocational counseling or vocational rehabilitation;
6. emergency shelters;
7. emergency financial assistance;
8. respite care;
9. home-based family services;
10. self-help groups;
11. services to unmarried parents; and
12. post-adoption services.

When a child is in foster care, the child's case plan must describe reasonable efforts made to prevent placement and/or to reunify the child with his or her family. (45 CFR §§ 1356 .21 (d) (4) and 1357 .15 (e) (2)) .

Receipt Of Report: The log-in of a call to the agency from a reporter alleging child maltreatment.

Referral: The direction of a person by a CFSA staff member or other professional to aid, information or services.

Related Services: Those services a student must receive to benefit from special education; for example, transportation, counseling, speech therapy, crisis intervention, etc.

Relative: A person connected to the child by blood, such as parents, siblings, grandparents, etc.

Relative Foster Care: 24 hour substitute care by a relative for a child in foster care status. Third-party placement of a child with a relative does not constitute relative foster care. Relative shelter care settings includes :

1. Licensed or Approved Relative Foster Family Home: A home licensed or approved by D.C. or a state in which a relative of a child in foster care status is authorized to provide 24 hour substitute care for the child. (AFCARS, 45 CFR § 1355 App. A) .In general, foster care maintenance payments are available for the support of foster children residing in currently licensed or approved relative foster family homes. See also, Foster Care.
2. Unlicensed Relative Foster Family Home: A home in which a closely related caregiver not licensed or approved as a foster parent by D.C. or a state is providing 24 hour substitute care for a child in foster care status. See also, foster care. (AFCARS, 45 CFR § 1355 App. A) .In general, AFDC payments are available for the support of foster children residing in unlicensed relative foster family homes.

Relative Placement: Any placement of a child within the child's extended; family system rather than with a parent. See also, Third-Party Placement and Relative Foster Care.

Religious Exemption: According to current D.C. law, "no child who in good faith is under treatment solely by spiritual means through prayer in accordance with the tenets and practices of a recognized church or religious denomination by a duly accredited practitioner thereof shall for that reason alone be considered a neglected child". (D.C. Code § 16-2301) .

Relinquishment: When a child's parent, executes a written document assigning physical and legal custody of the child to the Agency for the purpose of having the child adopted. (AFCARS, 45 CFR § 1355 App. A).

Under D.C. law, parental rights may not be relinquished for 72 hours following the birth of a child. Prior to accepting a relinquishment, the Agency must provide counseling by a professional social worker to the parent regarding alternative services available and, to both the parent and, if appropriate, the child, regarding psychological and emotional issues. A relinquishment is executed voluntarily in writing by the parent in the presence of an Agency representative and a witness. A parent may automatically revoke a relinquishment in writing within 10 days of executing it. If the 10th day falls on a week- end or holiday, the time allowed for revocation is extended to the next working day. After exercising an automatic

revocation, a parent may not execute a second relinquishment until 30 days have elapsed. A second relinquishment is irrevocable unless a court finds that it was not voluntary. (D.C. Code § 32-1007).

Removal Date: The month, day, and year that the child was removed from the care and supervision of his or her parents or parental substitutes, during or as a result of the CPS response. If a child has been removed more than once, the removal date is the first removal resulting from the CPS response.

Removal from the Home: An action taken when an investigation indicates that a child is abused or neglected and cannot be adequately protected by services offered in the home, or pursuant to a voluntary placement agreement, or when a child is relinquished. CFSA may remove a child only in the case of a boarder baby or with consent of the child's parent, guardian or custodian. Under D.C. law, in all other situations, a court order must be obtained or the removal must be effected by a law enforcement officer when the officer believes that removal is necessary because:

1. the officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the child is in immediate danger from his or her surroundings; or
2. after consultation with an authorized individual at CFSA, he or she has reasonable grounds to believe that the child is suffering from illness or injury; or
3. is otherwise endangered and cannot be protected by the provision of services or resources.

When a child removed from the home is placed in shelter care, a shelter care hearing must be held in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia no later than the next day, excluding Sundays, after the child has been taken into custody. (D.C. Code §§ 6-2105, 6-2124, 16-2310 and 16-2312).

Report: An allegation that a child is known or suspected to have been abused or neglected and/or is in immediate danger of abuse or neglect. A report is investigated in order to determine whether it is supported or unsupported by credible evidence. Any individual may report child abuse or neglect to the police or to CFSA (generally via the Intake Hotline at (202) 223-2255). Those employed in certain occupations are mandated to make an immediate report, which should include the following information:

1. the name, age, sex and address of the child who is the subject of the report and each of the child's siblings, parents or other persons responsible for the care of the child;
2. the nature and extent of any current and/or, if known, past abuse or neglect;
3. all other information, which the reporter believes, may be helpful in establishing the cause of any abuse or neglect and the identity of the perpetrator(s).
4. name, occupation and means of contacting the report as well as information regarding any actions the reporter has taken with respect to the child.

Anyone making a report in good faith is immune from civil or criminal liability pertaining to the report (D.C. Code §§ 2-1352,2-1353,2-1354,6-2101(6)-(9)). See also, mandated reporter.

Report Date: The month, day, and year that the responsible agency was notified of the suspected child maltreatment.

Report Disposition: The determination that results from the CPS response pertaining to a report of child maltreatment.

Report Disposition Date: The month, day, and year that a decision was made by CPS or by a court regarding the disposition of a CPS response.

Report ID: See Report Identifier.

Report Identifier: A unique identification assigned to each report of child maltreatment.

Report Source: The category or role of the person who makes a report of alleged maltreatment.

Residential Facility Staff: Employees of a public or private group residential facility, including emergency shelters, group homes, and institutions.

Respite Care: Temporary care of a child to provide relief to the caretaker. May involve care of the child outside of his or her own home for a brief period of time, such as overnight or for a weekend. Respite care is not considered to be foster care or other type of placement. (AFCARS, 45 CFR § 1355 App. A).

Response Time With Respect To The Initial CPS Response: The time between the log-in of a call to the State Agency from a reporter alleging child maltreatment and the face-to-face contact with the alleged victim, where this is appropriate, or to contact with another person who can provide information.

Response Time With Respect To The Provision Of Services: The time from the log-in of a call to the agency from a reporter alleging child maltreatment to the provision of post-investigative services, often requiring the opening of a case for ongoing services.

RFP: Request for Proposal

SACWIS: See Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information Systems.

Scope of Services: This policy is intended for all CFSA and contract agency staff with responsibility for children who have been removed from their home due to abuse or neglect.

Screened-In Referrals: Reports of child maltreatment that met the State's standards for acceptance and were referred for CPS investigation or assessment.

Screened-Out Referrals: Reports of child maltreatment that did not meet the State's standards for acceptance and were screened out prior to CPS investigation or assessment.

Screening: is the preliminary evaluation process for prospective caregivers.

Self-Sufficiency: the family is no longer in need of financial assistance from CFSA.

Service Date: The date activities began as a result of needs discovered during the CPS response.

Services: Non-investigative public or private non-profit activities provided or continued as a result of a CPS response. In general, only activities that occur within 90 days of the report are included in NCANDS.

Services, Opened: Services for which an individual or family has been formally enrolled.

Services, Planned: Services for which an individual or family is intended to be enrolled.

Sexual Abuse: A type of maltreatment that refers to the involvement of the child in sexual activity to provide sexual gratification or financial benefit to the perpetrator, including contacts for sexual purposes, molestation, statutory rape, prostitution, pornography, exposure, incest, or other sexually exploitative activities.

Sexual Exploitation: When a parent, guardian or other custodian allows a child to engage in prostitution as defined by law, or allows a child to engage in obscene or pornographic photography, filming or other forms of illustrating or promoting sexual conduct as defined by law. (D.C. Code § 16-2301 (25)) .

Shelter Care: Temporary care of a child in physically unrestricting facilities, designated by the Court, pending a final disposition of a neglect petition. (D.C. Code § 16- 2301(14)).

Short-Term Rental Subsidy: short-term, up to one year, financial assistance from CFSA.

Social Services Block Grant: Funds provided by title XX of the Social Security Act that are used for services to the States that may include child care, child protection, child and foster care services, and daycare.

Social Services Personnel: Employees of a public or private social service or social welfare agency, or other social worker or counselor who provides similar services.

Social Worker: Worker assigned to the child(ren) and who has responsibility for the safety and well being of a child.

Special Board Rate: is paid for a child who has a regularly reoccurring special need that requires extra ordinary time or expense on the part of a foster parent. A special need would be a reoccurring or ongoing professionally diagnosed medical, psychiatric, educational or social need, which can not be met by normal levels of parent involvement.

A request for a special board rate must be accompanied by a diagnosis and treatment plan. The foster parent must be able to provide a verifiable account of that need for expenditure of time and money.

Special Needs: A categorization which pertains to the eligibility of a child for an adoption subsidy under Title IV-E of the Social Security Act as specifically defined under State law. D.C. law defines a child with special needs as "any child who is difficult to place in adoption because of age, race, or ethnic background, physical or mental condition, or membership in a sibling group which should be placed together. A child for whom an adoptive placement has not been made within 6 months after he [or she] is legally available for adoptive placement shall be considered a child with special needs within the meaning of [the statute] ". (AFCARS, 45 CFR § 1355 App. A and D.C. Code § 3-115 (2) (A)).

Special services: are specific, time-limited services based on a child's specific special needs.

Special Services-Disabled: Activities for persons with developmental, physical, emotional, visual or auditory impairments that are intended to help maximize their potential, alleviate the effects of their disabilities, and to enable these persons to live in the least restrictive environment possible.

Special Services-Juvenile Delinquent: Activities for youth (and their families) who are, or who may become, involved with the juvenile justice system.

Standardized Tests: In a vocational assessment, standardized tests are used to predict how a student is likely to perform in jobs calling for certain interests and skills.

State Agency: The agency in a State that is responsible for child protection and child welfare.

State Child Welfare Programmatic Staff: Personnel whose focus is the definition and operation of the State's child welfare program.

State Data System: Any number of State computer systems which are focused on supporting the child welfare efforts of the State.

State/Territory: The primary geopolitical unit from which child maltreatment data are collected. Washington, DC and U.S. territories have the same status as States.

Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information Systems (SACWIS): Any of a variety of automated systems designed to process child welfare information on a state-wide basis.

Stepparent: The husband or wife, by a subsequent marriage, of the child's mother or father.

Steroids: Steroids are synthetic compounds related to the male sex hormone testosterone. They come in tablets or liquid forms.

Subsidy: See [Adoption Subsidy](#).

Substance Abuse Services: Activities designed to deter, reduce, or eliminate substance abuse or chemical dependency.

Substantiated: Disposition of reported child abuse or neglect which concludes by a preponderance of credible evidence gathered that the report is supported, founded or validated according to the law of the District of Columbia. See also, Supported Report.

Supervisor: Staff person assigned to supervise a social worker at the time of the report disposition.

Supervisor ID: See Supervisor Identifier.

Supervisor Identifier: A unique identification of a supervisor who is assigned to the child at the time of the report disposition.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI): A program established by Title XVI of the Social Security Act (Title XVI) that provides federal assistance to the elderly, the disabled, children, and the poor who meet certain eligibility requirements; these payments are supplemental to any funding received from the District and are calculated on that basis.

Supported: Defined in statute as a report made by a mandated reporter which is supported by credible evidence (D. C. Code § 6-2101(8)). See substantiated.

Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF): The Block Grant program that replaced Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) in providing financial assistance to families to meet the needs of the child, living with a parent or relative, and meeting certain eligibility standards.

Temporary Custodial Placement: Under D.C. law, placement by CFSA in an Agency facility for a period up to 5 days when a child has been left alone or with inadequate supervision and a third-party placement cannot be made, provided that :

1. notice is left for the child's parent or custodian explaining the procedure for reclaiming the child;
2. efforts continue to locate the child's parent;
3. the child is returned forthwith upon the request of the parent or custodian, unless there is additional evidence of immediate danger to the child.

If CFSA finds that a child would be in immediate danger if returned to the home, the Agency contacts the police who may legally "remove" the child. A complaint is filed with the Superior Court of the District of Columbia if the police remove the child or if, at the end of 5 days, the parent or custodian fails to claim the child. (D.C. Code § 6-2124).

Termination of Parental Rights (TPR): Under D.C. law, a judicial proceeding in which a motion is filed by the Office of the Corporation Counsel (OCC) or by the guardian ad litem (GAL) for the child. This motion seeks to have the parent's parental rights terminated, so that the child is free for adoption. If the child has been adjudicated neglected due to abandonment (D.C. Code 16-2301(9) (A)) or as a boarder baby (16-2301(9) (G)), the TPR motion may be filed immediately after the adjudication. If the child was adjudicated

neglected under any of the other provisions of 16-2301(9), such as abuse, lack of care, etc., the TPR may not be filed until 6 months after the adjudication of neglect. A TPR motion must contain at least the following information, if it is known, or a statement declaring that it is not known, if that is the case:

1. identifying information about the child and his or her current placement;
2. name and title of the petitioner;
3. name and address of the child's parent;
4. a plain and concise statement of the facts and opinions on which the termination is sought;
5. a specification as to the health of the child;
6. a statement as to the general prospects for, or barriers, if any, to the adoption of the child; and
7. a statement pertaining to efforts to locate any absent parent of the child.

An order terminating parental rights divests the parent and the child of all legal rights, powers, privileges, immunities, duties and obligations with respect to each other, except the right of the child to inherit from his or her parent. The child's right of inheritance is only terminated by a final order of adoption. (D.C. Code §§ 16-2354 and 16-2361).

Title IV-E: a reference to Title IV- E of the Social Security Act and the program established thereunder that provides a mechanism for the jurisdiction to receive federal funding for foster care maintenance costs, traditional independent living programs, and adoption assistance for children within the foster care system who meet certain eligibility requirements.

Tobacco: Tobacco can be found in cigarettes, cigars, pipes tobacco and smokeless tobacco.

Third-Party Placement: A term which describes temporary or long term placement of a child with responsible neighbors, relatives or another individual who is found to be qualified to receive and care for the child. This type of placement may occur with or without involvement of the Court. For example, CFSA may effect a third-party placement as a service when an investigation indicates that an abused or neglected child is in need of services, or the Court may place a child with a third-party when it finds that the child cannot be protected in his or her own home and the placement selected is likely to be less damaging to the child than the child's own home. (D.C. Code §§ 6-2124(a) (2) and 16-2320(a) (3) (c)). When in a third-party placement, a child is not in foster care.

Three-Seventy-Nine (379): The complaint form used by the Metropolitan Police Department to initiate court proceedings in cases of abused or neglected children.

Time-limited Family Reunification Services: Services and activities for a child and the child's parent(s), guardian or custodian in order to facilitate the safe, appropriate, reunification within 12 months of a child out-of-home placement.

Transition Plan: Plan of action detailing individualized procedures to facilitate and expedite placing a child in an adoptive home placement. Steps include pre-placement visits and consultation and incorporation of the foster family in the transitioning planning. The foster care and adoption social workers jointly develop this plan.

Transition Services: A coordinated set of activities for a student that promotes movement from school to post-school activities, including post-secondary education, vocational training, integrated employment, continuing and adult education, adult services, independent living, or community participation.

Transportation Services: Activities that provide or arrange for travel, including travel costs of individuals, in order to access services, or obtain medical care or employment.

Three-Seventy-Nine (379): The complaint form used by the Metropolitan Police Department to initiate court proceedings in cases of abused or neglected children.

Title IV-A: The federal program under which Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), also known as welfare, is provided to certain needy families. AFDC is available for the support of children living with closely related family members as well as with parents.

Title IV-D: The federal program under which a parent receiving child support assigns those benefits to the Agency when a child is residing in foster care. Title IV-D also regulates the establishment and enforcement of child support orders in cases where the custodial parent is receiving AFDC and where there is no foster care involvement.

Title IV-E: The federal program under which maintenance payments may be made on behalf of low income, eligible and reimbursable children placed in foster care or with adoption subsidies.

Title XIX: The federal program under which medical assistance is provided for eligible low income children in foster care or adoptive placements.

Trial: see, [fact-finding hearing](#).

Triennial Review: Every three years, a student in special education must be given a completely new evaluation/assessment to determine the student's progress and to make a new determination of eligibility for continued special education services.

Unable to Determine (Race): The inability to determine race because a child is very young or severely disabled and no one is available to identify the child's race.

Unborn: The child abuse victim was not yet born.

Under One Year: The child abuse victim was under one year old.

Uniform Crime Report: A descriptive summary of crimes committed in the United States compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Unknown: The State collects data on this variable, but the data for this particular report or child were not captured or are missing.

Unknown Father: either the birth mother has indicated that she does not know the identity of the birth father or she refuses to name the father. The father is also unknown if the birth mother's whereabouts are unknown or if the birth mother is deceased and she never named a father.

Unsubstantiated: Disposition of reported child abuse or neglect which concludes by a preponderance of evidence gathered that the report is not supported, founded or validated according to the law of the District of Columbia. See also, unsupported report.

Unsupported Report: Defined in statute as a report made by a mandated reporter which is not supported by credible evidence. (D.C. Code § 6-2101). See unsubstantiated.

Unusual Incident Report: These reports refer to incidents that occur that require special attention, such as accidents or physical or mental health problems that result in the child needing medical attention, reports of abuse and/or neglect, abscondance, etc.

Victim: A child having a maltreatment disposition of "substantiated," "indicated," or "alternative response victim."

Visitation: In general, visits between a child in placement and a family member or other individual close to the child. Under D.C. law, when a child is in shelter care, weekly visitation with the child's parent, guardian or custodian occur unless a Judge prescribes a schedule of visitation or orders that visitation not be allowed. (D.C. Code § 16-2310(d)).

Visually Or Hearing Impaired: A clinically diagnosed condition related to a visual impairment or permanent or fluctuating hearing or speech impairment that may significantly affect functioning or development.

Voluntary Placement Agreement: A written agreement between a child's caretaker and the agency under which the child is removed from his or her home and placed in foster care for a limited time. Under LaShawn, a voluntary placement may not exceed 21 days unless it is extended to 42 days with appropriate, official permission. (LaShawn Revised Implementation Plan Section A. August 1, 1994) .

In order to receive federal funds for a voluntary placement, P.L. 96-272 protections must be provided to the child. If the placement lasts more than 180 days, a court must make a determination that continued voluntary placement is in the best interests of the child. The placement is still considered voluntary even if a subsequent court order is issued to keep the child in care. (AFCARS, 45 CFR § 1356.30) .

Ward: See [committed child](#).

Waiver of Parental Rights: The power that the Court can exercise to waive the rights of the birth parents when all efforts to locate the birth parents have been exhausted.

White: Having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.

Worker: The worker assigned to the foster parent and has responsibility for assessing the on-going ability of the foster parent to provide a safe, loving and nurturing home environment for foster children.

Worker ID: See Worker Identifier.

Worker Identifier: A unique identification of the worker who is assigned to the child at the time of the report disposition.