



BAY AREA LEGAL AID

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CHILD FAMILY TEAMS (CFT)		
Source	Title	Key Information
WIC § 16501.1	Case plan requirements	States that the case plan shall consider the recommendations of the child and family team when making a decision regarding placement. The decision shall be based upon selection of a safe setting that is the least restrictive family setting that promotes normal childhood experiences, and the most appropriate setting that meets the child's individual needs and is available, in proximity to the parent's home and the child's school.
ACL 18-23	The Child And Family Team (CFT) Process Frequently Asked Questions And Answers	Describes CFT timing for probation youth, clarifies that CFTs can be held in a detention facility, and explains attorney role in a CFT.
ACIN I-14-18	Dissemination and use of the "What is a Child and Family Team (CFT)?" Brochures Designed for Youth, Parents, and Professionals	Digestible information about CFTs for different audiences-- make copies and have them available in your office or distribute to clients for whom this is relevant!
ACIN I-21-18	The California Children, Youth, and Families Integrated Core Practice Model and the California Integrated Training Guide	Defines juvenile probation's role in a collaborative interagency strategy.
WIC § 16501 (a) (4)	Statutory definition of a Child Family Team	CFT = a "group of individuals who are convened by the placing agency and who are engaged through a variety of team-based processes to identify the strengths and needs of the child or youth and his or her family, and to help achieve positive outcomes for safety, permanency, and well-being."
Sample County Policies	Team Conference Understanding of Confidentiality Form	This is a sample that can be used as a model in other jurisdictions.
CDSS Guidance	For Your Information (FYI) 16-42, Child and Family Teams and the Continuum of Care Reform New Requirements for Convening Child and Family Teams	This is a sample that can be used as a model in other jurisdictions.
UC Davis	Training Series Child and Family Teams	Topics including convening CFTs, trainings for facilitators, and enhancing participant roles.
UC Davis	Sample CFT Integrated Plan	This is a sample for youth, advocates, and providers to adapt and use in their own jurisdictions.
CPOC	2nd Annual CCR Conference Materials	Topics include child and family teaming, STRTPs, and foster parent recruitment strategies.

RESOURCE FAMILY APPROVAL (RFA)

Source	Title	Key Information
WIC § 319(f)(2)	Defines relatives for family find	Relative means “an adult who is related to the child by blood, adoption, or affinity within the fifth degree of kinship, including stepparents, stepsiblings, and all relatives whose status is preceded by the words ‘great,’ ‘great-great,’ or ‘grand,’ or the spouse of any of these persons, even if the marriage was terminated by death or dissolution.”
WIC § 628(d)	Family Find	Describes timeline and process for reaching out to relatives if probation determines that a child is at risk of entering foster care. Explains that this process does not preclude the option of contacting CPS.
WIC § 706.6	Least Restrictive Placement	Lists placement options in order of priority, starting with relatives, NREFMs, and tribal members; and ending with out-of-state residential treatment.
WIC § 727(a)(4) and (e)	Dispositional Statute	Foster care placement order authorizing placement with relative or non-relative caregiver as a foster home. Section 727(e) authorizes the juvenile court to affirm or reject probation’s placement determination upon receipt of relevant evidence.
WIC § 778	Modification of Juvenile Court Judgments and Orders	Filing a change of circumstances is one option for getting a youth on the appropriate placement order post-dispo.
WIC §16519.5	RFA Statute	Describes RFA procedures, and also clarifies that approval through RFA does not guarantee placement.
CDSS Regulations	RFA Written Directives Version 5.0: Effective February 6, 2018	States the placement options available to probation, in consultation with the child and family
ACL 16-110	State Hearing Procedures in Processing Disputes under the Resource Family Approval Program	Describes the process by which a family can contest RFA denial in an administrative hearing. This is a different process from contesting probation’s decision not to place the child with the resource family; such a contest would occur in delinquency court.
ACL 18-42	Family Finding and Engagement (FFE)	Clarifies probation’s family finding requirements as a means of increasing the number of youth in home-based care under CCR. Requirements include relative notification at detention and upon determining that ongoing placement is appropriate.
ACL 18-75	Funding for Emergency Caregivers with Placement of Children and/or Nonminor Dependents (NMDs) Prior to Resource Family Approval (RFA)	Describes that foster youth (including probation youth on placement orders) who are placed with a relative or non-relative caregiver who has applied for, but not completed, RFA, are eligible for emergency funding at the basic foster care rate of \$960/month.
Children's Law Center of California	Criminal Records Assessment & Exemption Requirements As of January 1, 2018	Quick guide to help prospective RFA caregivers figure out whether they will pass a background check and/or require criminal background exemption.
Alliance for Children's Rights	Resource Family Approval Guide	A more in-depth guide to each of the components of RFA.

AB 12/Extended Foster Care

Source	Title	Key Information
<u>WIC § 450</u>	Transition jurisdiction	Defines eligibility for transition jurisdiction, including for minors over 17 years 5 months of age and young adults ages 18-21. Clarifies that eligibility continues even if underlying adjudication is later vacated under PC 236.14.
<u>WIC § 451</u>	Treatment of NMDs under transition jurisdiction	NMDs under 450 transition jurisdiction shall not be subject to probation terms and should be managed as dependents.
<u>WIC § 452</u>	Hearing held prior to terminating jurisdiction	Entitles a NMD to a hearing prior to terminating jurisdiction. Includes documents that probation must provide prior to termination jurisdiction, including a 90-day transition plan.
<u>WIC § 303</u>	General jurisdiction	“If the court terminates dependency, delinquency, or transition jurisdiction, the nonminor dependent shall remain under the general jurisdiction of the court in order to allow for a petition under subdivision (e) of Section 388.”
<u>WIC § 388(e)</u>	Eligibility to re-enter extended foster care between ages 18-21	Describes eligibility criteria for re-entering foster care after delinquency or transition jurisdiction is terminated. Requires county of residence to transfer reentry petition to county in which NMD exited foster care.
<u>WIC § 388.1</u>	Reentry for nonminor former dependents after disrupted guardianship or adoption	Describes special reentry criteria for extended foster care for youth that turned 18 living with a guardian or adoptive parent who later stopped providing care.
<u>WIC § 727(a)(G)</u>	Dispositional Statute for NMDs	States NMDs on probation can reside in a supervised independent living setting, i.e. transitional housing or a SILP.
<u>WIC § 11403(b)</u>	Participation Requirements and Verification	Lists participation requirements and describes duty of county placing agency to support youth in maintaining eligibility
<u>ACL 11-61</u>	Extended Foster Care (EFC)	Contains a comprehensive appendix on each of the participation criteria and how to verify participation.
<u>ACL 11-77</u>	Extension of Foster Care Beyond Age 18: Part Two--Placement	In-depth explanation of the two new types of placement under EFC: THP+FC and SILP. Describes SILP approval process.
<u>ACL 11-85</u>	Extension of Foster Care Beyond Age 18: Part Three--Probation	The only ACL that focuses primarily on probation youth eligibility for AB 12. Critically, explains that nonminors who are still completing probation can participate in extended foster care as long as they are otherwise eligible.
<u>ACL 12-12</u>	Reentry Into Extended Foster Care	Describes the requirements for re-entering extended foster care after jurisdiction has been terminated.
<u>ACL 14-33</u>	Nonminor Dependents (NMDs) Placed Out of State	Describes county procedures for approving placements for NMDs who reside outside of California.
<u>ACL 17-83</u>	Supervised Independent Living Placement--Residing with Parent	Reflects change in state guidance; NMDs can now reside in the home of removal in an approved SILP.
<u>ACL 18-101</u>	Eligibility for EFC for Married Youth and Youth Performing Non-Active Duty Military Service	Modifies state policy to conform with federal policy allowing NMDs to stay in extended foster care if they get married. Same for NMDs who enter the military on non-active duty.
<u>ACL 18-113</u>	EFC for Otherwise Eligible Minors and Nonminors Whose Juvenile Court Adjudications are Vacated under PC Section 236.14 as Victims of Human Trafficking	Clarifies that vacatur of a delinquency adjudication does not extinguish AB 12 eligibility. Also clarifies that if a minor's adjudication gets vacated, the court should either order a dependency petition filed or modify the young person to transition jurisdiction.
<u>ACIN I-76-15</u>	Extended Foster Care (EFC) Update	Wards who are otherwise eligible for EFC can be placed in transitional housing/SILPs while completing probation.
CDSS Guidance	<u>CDSS FAQs Regarding Extended Foster Care Benefits</u>	FAQs including that NMDs can receive CalFresh and that an Adult Residential Treatment Facility can be approved as a SILP.