

EXTENDED FOSTER CARE

Self Test

1. Every youth who is in placement on his or her 18th birthday is automatically eligible for Extended Foster Care.
 True
 False

2. The purpose(s) of Extended Foster Care is/are [check all that apply]:
 - a. Provide additional funds for the youth
 - b. Better prepare youth for independence
 - c. Reunify families
 - d. Continue the goal of permanence
 - e. Expand available foster placements
 - f. Help youth to cope with failure

3. A youth may not remain a dependent after his or her 18th birthday unless he or she qualifies as a non-minor dependent.
 True
 False

4. A primary goal of the Extended Foster Care program is:
 - a. To keep youth out of jail and prison
 - b. To make sure youth exit the system with life-long connections
 - c. To secure federal funds
 - d. To provide opportunities for the Legislature to amend the statutes regularly
 - e. To expand the work loads of social workers and probation officers
 - f. To teach financial responsibility

5. A ward on probation cannot be transitioned to a non-minor dependent unless it is a dual jurisdiction case.

- True
- False

6. In order to reenter as a NonMinor Dependent, the youth must be in school, employed, or disabled.

- a. True
- b. False

7. Planning for the emancipation of a dependent or ward should begin at:

- a. the 17th birthday
- b. the last statutory hearing before the 18th birthday
- c. at detention
- d. at disposition
- e. throughout the case
- f. at the time of the hearing to terminate dependency

8. TILCP stands for:

- a. Traditional Independent Living Counseling Program
- b. Transitional Independent Living Case Plan
- c. Teaching Individuals to Live Communally and Profitably

9. Eligibility for Non Minor Dependent Status is determined by:

- a. federal standards
- b. state standards
- c. both state and federal standards
- d. either state or federal standards

10. A youth under a placement order who is in juvenile hall or a camp on his or her 18th birthday is INELIGIBLE for extended foster care.

- True
- False

11. If a youth returns home, he or she remains eligible for SILP payments.

- True
- False

12. VRA stands for:

- a. Victim Recovery Action
- b. Voluntary Reentry Agreement
- c. Voluntary Restitution Agreement

13. Transition Jurisdiction need rarely be considered since it is merely a “holding” device while the ward finishes probation.

- a. True
- b. False

14. Once the youth is declared a NonMinor Dependent and goes to a SILP living arrangement, the responsibilities of the social worker or probation officer are primarily to check on the housing and safety of the youth.

- a. True
- b. False

15. Concurrent Planning is:

- a. unnecessary for NonMinor Dependents
- b. required beginning on the 18th birthday
- c. required throughout the dependency or wardship case