



FOSTER YOUTH RIGHTS HANDBOOK



CALIFORNIA
FOSTER CARE
OMBUDSPERSON
YOU HAVE RIGHTS!

Each youth has the right to receive a copy of the Foster Youth Rights handbook in the language of their choice.

لكل شاب الحق في الحصول على نسخة من كتيب حقوق الشباب في الرعاية البديلة باللغة التي يختارها.

Յուրաքանչյուր երիտասարդ իրավունք ունի ստանալու «Խնամատար երիտասարդների իրավունքների» ձեռնարկի օրինակն իր ընտրած լեզվով:

យុវជនម្នាក់ៗមានសិទ្ធិទទួលបានច្បាប់ចម្លងនៃសៀវភៅណែនាំសិទ្ធិយុវជន Foster ជាភាសាដែលពួកគេជ្រើសរើស។

每個青年都有權利獲得一份以其選擇的語言編寫的《寄養青年權利手冊》。

هر نوجوان حق دارد یک نسخه از کتابچه راهنمای حقوق نوجوانان تحت سرپرستی موقت (Foster Youth Rights) را به زبان دلخواه خود دریافت کند.

Chaque jeune a le droit de recevoir un exemplaire du Manuel des droits des jeunes en famille d'accueil dans la langue de son choix.

Txhua txhua ib tus tub ntxhais hluas twg yeej muaj cai tau phau ntawv qhia txog Foster Youth Rights (Cov Cai Uas Cov Tub Ntxhais Hlua Muaj) uas hais ua yam lus lawv xaiv.

모든 청소년은 위탁 아동 권리 장전 사본을 원하는 언어로 받을 권리가 있습니다.

Zoqc laanh fu'jueiv-caan maaih leiz beu ze'buonc liouh zipv naaiv buonv sou-guv mbuox taux maaih leiz beu ze'buonc goux mangc fu'jueiv-caan ei ninh mbuo nyunc duqv sienv longx benx haaix fingx waac.

هر نوى ځوان حق لري چې د رضاعي نويو ځوانانو د لارښود کتاب يوه کاپي د خپلي خوښي په ژبه ترلاسه کړي.

Fiecare tânăr are dreptul de a primi un exemplar al manualului privind Drepturile tinerilor în plasament în limba dorită.

Каждый ребенок, находящийся в приемной опеке, имеет право получить экземпляр Руководства по правам приемных детей на удобном для него/нее языке.

Todos los jóvenes tienen derecho a recibir una copia del manual de derechos de los jóvenes en crianza temporal en el idioma que prefieran.

Ang bawat kabataan ay may karapatang tumanggap ng kopya ng Foster Youth Rights handbook sa wikang kanilang pinili.

Кожна дитина, яка перебуває у прийомній опіці, має право отримати примірник Посібника з прав прийомних дітей мовою, зручною для нього/неї.

Mỗi thanh thiếu niên đều có quyền nhận một bản sao sổ tay Quyền của Thanh Thiếu Niên Được Nuôi Dưỡng Tạm Thời bằng ngôn ngữ mà họ lựa chọn.

Who Created This Handbook?

This Foster Youth Rights handbook was made possible through the collaboration of the California Office of the Foster Care Ombudsperson, Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, Los Angeles County Commission for Children and Families, Los Angeles County Department of Children and Family Services, and many others who serve foster youth across California. We believe providing foster youth with their rights and available services will empower them to advocate for safe living environments and secure futures.

IMPORTANT CONTACTS:

YOUR SOCIAL WORKER / PROBATION OFFICER

Name _____

Phone _____

Email _____

YOUR LAWYER

Name _____

Phone _____

Email _____

YOUR TRIBE / TRIBAL REPRESENTATIVE

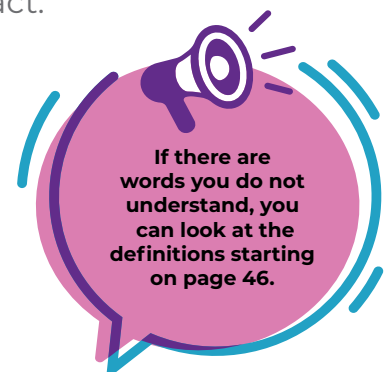
Name _____

Phone _____

Email _____

If you think your rights have been violated, you should contact:

- Your social worker/probation officer
- Your lawyer
- Your Tribe/Tribal Representative
- California Foster Care Ombudsperson: **1-877-846-1602**



How To Use This Handbook

In this handbook, we will answer questions about your rights while you are in foster care. The answers to these questions come from a law called the California Foster Youth Bill of Rights and are written in a way that is easy to understand.

The Foster Youth Bill of Rights is the law!

The questions and answers are divided into different sections. At the end of each question, there are symbols to help you know the section. Turn the page to start finding answers to questions about your rights.

The legal language for your rights begins on page 50.

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Family Connections		Health	
Sexual Orientation & Gender Identity		Sexual & Reproductive Health	
Education		Mental Health	
Who to Call About My Rights		Court	
Preparing for Adulthood & Money Management		Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA)	
Case Plan		Communications	
Records			

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Why We Created this Handbook

As you enter foster care, you might be feeling confused and upset, and maybe nothing makes sense right now. This handbook is meant to help you understand what's happening and to make sure you know your rights while you are in foster care. If there are words or terms you don't understand, you can look up the definitions starting on page 46.

What is the Child Welfare System?

Your county's Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) and Juvenile Probation Department are responsible for ensuring the safety and well-being of youth in foster care in your county. DCFS investigates reports of child abuse and neglect. If they determine abuse or neglect has occurred, a social worker will work with the youth and their family to create a case plan, identify the services that are needed to stop the abuse or neglect, and prevent it from happening again. In the case of an Indian child, the child's Tribe is involved to ensure the health, safety, and well-being of the child. Many times, the youth and their family receive services while the youth is living at home, but when there are concerns about the youth's safety, they may need to be removed from their home. If the youth is removed from the home and put into foster care, the goal is to help the family get back together as soon as possible.

When a youth is accused of committing a crime, they have contact with the juvenile justice system. Which includes the juvenile justice court and Juvenile Probation Department. The judge may order the youth into foster care while receiving rehabilitation services. When that happens, the youth's probation officer is responsible for working with the youth and their family, or Tribe, in the case of an Indian child, to ensure the youth is placed in a safe and healthy foster home or treatment program, and they receive all of the services needed so the family can get back together.

What is Foster Care?

Foster care is when a youth is removed from the home and lives in a safe place while their parents, guardians, or Indian Custodians are working on fixing safety concerns. Youth in foster care have a social worker and/or a probation officer that will help them find a safe home either with a relative, a resource family (foster parent), extended family member, in the case of an Indian child, or if needed, a Short-Term Residential Therapeutic Program (STRTP) or Tribally Approved Home (TAH). Youth in foster care also have a lawyer who is there to tell the judge and others what the child wants and needs to be healthy and safe. The people youth live with, and their social worker and/or probation officer, are responsible for taking care of them and making sure their rights are not violated.





Questions & Answers About My Personal Rights

Are the rights included in this handbook my only rights?



No. Youth in foster care have many more rights than the ones discussed in this handbook. To find out about other rights you may have, please call the Office of the Foster Care Ombudsperson at 1-877-846-1602.

How often will I meet with my social worker/probation officer?



Your social worker/probation officer has to meet with you at least once a month. Meetings with them must be held in private (away from your caregiver), and you can ask to meet away from where you live sometimes.

How can I contact my social worker/probation officer and lawyer?



Your social worker/probation officer and caregiver have to give you the names and contact information for the following people:

- your social worker/probation officer (PO),
- lawyer (sometimes called an attorney),
- service providers,
- foster youth advocates and supporters,
- Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASAs),
- Education Rights Holder,
- Your Tribe (if you have one), and
- the State Foster Care Ombudsperson.

You have the right to talk to or write to any of them in private and to tell them about any concerns that you have in your placement. You also have the right to contact these people at any time.



Questions & Answers About My Personal Rights

Where will I live?



You have the right to be placed in the least restrictive (most family-like) home possible regardless of your age, physical health, mental health, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, court records, or status as a pregnant or parenting youth.

If you need certain types of help and support to heal, you may live for a short period of time in a Short-Term Residential Therapeutic Program (STRTP). The goal is to get you the help you need to return to living with relatives, extended family members, in the case of an Indian child, or in a foster home.

If you are in juvenile hall, your social worker/probation officer has to find a home for you when it is time for you to be released. You cannot be kept in juvenile hall just because they cannot find a place for you to live.

Can I live with my relatives?



Yes. You have the right to live with a relative, nonrelated extended family member, or extended family members in the case of an Indian child if they are appropriate and able to take care of you. You should tell your social worker/probation officer and lawyer right away if there is a family member you would like to live with.

Where will I live if I am a tribal member or eligible for tribal membership?



If you are a youth that has protections under the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 (ICWA), you have the right to live in certain places in the following order or priority:

- in a home with your family or extended family;
- in a foster home that is approved or specified by your Tribe;
- in an Indian foster home approved by an authorized non-Indian licensing authority;
- in an institution for children approved by an Indian Tribe or operated by an Indian organization that has a program suitable to meet the Indian child's needs.

The place you **live** must reflect the cultural and social **values** of your Tribe and tribal community, **protect your best interests as a member of an Indian Tribe**, and keep you **securely** connected to family, social, and political ties.



Questions & Answers About My Personal Rights

How should I be treated where I am living?



You have the right to live in a safe, healthy, and comfortable home where you are treated with respect. This includes having a private and safe space to keep your personal things.

You have the right to live in a home that maintains the social and cultural standards of your Tribe and tribal community, including but not limited to family, social, and political ties.

You have the right to have healthy food and clothes that fit, are in good condition, express your personality and style, and respect your culture, ethnicity, gender identity, and expression.

You have the right to choose the grooming and hygiene products (like soap, shampoo, deodorant, menstrual products, and lotion) that respect your culture, ethnicity, gender identity, and expression. This means that you are able to have hair and body products that are best for your type of hair and skin. Your caregiver has to make sure you have everything listed above.

What if I get upset in my foster home?



You have the right to have a caregiver that has special training on trauma and ways to help you calm down and express yourself and your emotions when you get upset. It is important to tell your caregiver what helps you calm down. Expressing your feelings in a positive way is healthy. Hitting, cussing, or any type of violence is not positive or healthy. Your caregiver should not call the police or threaten to call the police when you are upset unless you put yourself or another person in serious danger. If you feel like hurting yourself, it may be helpful to call the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline **(988)**.

Tips for Calming Yourself

1. Take 10 deep breaths
2. Admit to yourself that you're feeling angry/anxious (that can help you feel better)
3. Do something physical (walking, running, jumping jacks)
4. Think it through and ask yourself: Is this really important? Will I care about it next week?
5. Listen to music, color, or draw
6. Write it down--it can help you get the thoughts out of your head
7. Talk to a trusted friend
8. Get some fresh air
9. Change your focus--leave the situation, walk out of the room
10. Take 10 more deep breaths and imagine yourself calm

Questions & Answers About My Personal Rights

Can my caregiver search my room or my belongings?



Your caregiver can only do a search if they have a reasonable and legal reason to believe you have something that puts your safety or the safety of others at serious risk.

Can my caregiver hurt me?



No. No one can physically discipline you while you are in foster care. That means your caregiver should never spank, hit, pinch, pull your hair, or do anything that hurts you. This also includes physical, sexual, emotional, or any other abuse, and no one can exploit you.

What if my caregiver abuses or neglects me?



You should tell your social worker/probation officer, attorney, or trusted adult if you feel that you are being abused or neglected. You should also contact the Child Protection Hotline if you feel that you are being abused. You can also call the Office of the Foster Care Ombudsperson at 1-877-846-1602.

Can my caregiver lock me in a room?



No. No one can lock you in a room, building, or any other part of where you live, unless you are in a locked community treatment facility.

What if I feel I am being treated unfairly because of something about me?



You should not be treated unfairly because of your race, ethnicity, ancestry, tribal affiliation, national origin, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, mental or physical disability, or HIV status. You have the right to have fair and equal access to all available services, placement, care, treatment, and benefits related to being in foster care. You have the right to report any unfair treatment to your social worker.



Questions & Answers About My Personal Rights

Do I get an allowance while in foster care?



Yes. You have the right to receive an allowance while in foster care. Your caregiver has to give you an allowance that is appropriate for your age.

Can I attend religious services and activities?



Yes. You have the right to attend religious services and activities of your choice. This includes, but is not limited to, participating in traditional Native American religious practices. Your caregiver and social worker must arrange for you to get to and from your place of worship.

No one can force or require you to attend any spiritual, cultural, and ceremonial practices and you cannot be punished for not wanting to go.

Can I participate in extracurricular or social activities?



Yes. You have the right to participate in extracurricular, cultural, racial, ethnic, personal enrichment, and social activities that are appropriate for your age, maturity, sexual orientation, and gender identity and expression. Some examples of these kinds of activities are sports, dance classes, or other fun things other youth are doing.

Can I use computers and the internet?



Yes. You have the right to use a computer or tablet and the internet in a way that is appropriate for your age and maturity, including activities that support your sexual orientation, gender identity and expression. Your caregiver can put reasonable restrictions (limits) on your use.

Questions & Answers About My Personal Rights

List or draw clubs or groups you are in or want to be in:



Questions & Answers About My Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) Rights

What is the Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA)?



The Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) was enacted in 1978 to protect the best interests of Indian children and to promote the stability and security of Indian Tribes and families. In 2006, the ICWA was made state law in California. ICWA sets federal and state requirements that apply to state child custody proceedings involving an Indian child who is a member or citizen of or eligible for membership or citizenship in a federally recognized Tribe.

What rights do I have under ICWA?



You have the right to:

- live in a home or STRTP that maintains the social and cultural standards of your Tribe and tribal community
- live in a home of your relatives or extended family or a home that is licensed, approved, or specified by your Tribe
- live in an Indian foster home that is licensed or approved, or a facility that is approved by your Tribe or an Indian organization that meets your needs
- live in a place that reflects and keeps you connected to the cultural and social standards of your Tribe and/or tribal community
- contact your Tribal Representative and have them attend court
- contact your Tribe, extended family members, and tribal community
- have a social worker/probation officer, and lawyer who is trained in ICWA
- participate in traditional Native American spiritual, cultural and ceremonial practices
- get help becoming a member of an Indian Tribe or Alaskan village
- get all the benefits that come from being a member of an Indian Tribe or Alaskan village
- be free from discrimination and be recognized for your relationship with an Indian Tribe or Alaskan village
- have protections for your tribal relationship in your case plan

Can my Tribal Representative be present when I meet with my social worker or probation officer?



In the case of an Indian child, the Tribal Representative also has the right to be present, on the phone, or made aware of, when the youth meets with their social worker or probation officer.

Questions & Answers About My Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) Rights

Who can I contact if I have questions about ICWA?



You have the right to contact your Tribal Representative and have them attend court and the right to contact your Tribe, extended family members, and tribal community. You also have the right to have a social worker/probation officer, and lawyer who is trained in ICWA. You can contact your Tribal Representative, your Tribe, your social worker/probation officer, and lawyer if you have questions about ICWA. You can also call the Office of the Foster Care Ombudsperson at 1-877-846-1602.

Do I have all the other rights in this handbook?



Yes. All the rights in this handbook apply to you.

You can learn more about your rights as a member of a federally recognized Indian Tribe by finding the acorn symbol throughout this handbook.

My Tribe

I am a member of this tribe:

I have cultural and/or ceremonial connections to this/these Tribes:

My Tribal Representative

My Tribal Representative's name is...

and I can contact them by:

Phone:

Email:

Address:



Questions & Answers About Connections with My Family & Friends

Can I visit my parents, Indian Custodian or guardian, grandparents, and other relatives when I am in foster care?



Yes. You have the right to visit and contact family members and relatives unless the judge says you cannot. Your social worker/probation officer must include a plan for visiting your family in your case plan. Visiting your family and relatives is also called “Family Time.”

What if I want to see my family more often or change the family time plan?



You should talk to your social worker/probation officer and your attorney. You can also tell the judge at your next court hearing. Depending on how well your parents are doing and what your needs are, you might be able to see them more often.

Can I visit with my siblings if we’re not living together?



Yes. You have the right to visit and have contact with your siblings, including any who are in foster care but are not living with you, unless the judge says you cannot. Your social worker/probation officer must include the visitation plan for you and your siblings in your case plan. You have the right to ask the judge to set up a visitation schedule with your siblings. If you are not having visits with your siblings as described in the family time plan, you should tell your social worker and lawyer immediately.

Family members I would like to visit and contact are:

Questions & Answers About Connections with My Family & Friends

Can I contact or visit my friends or other people who are not in foster care?



Yes. You have the right to contact people who are not in foster care, like friends, mentors, teachers, religious community members, and others if they are safe and appropriate. If you have people who are important to you, you should tell your caregiver, social worker/probation officer, and lawyer that you would like to see them.

Can I have contact with my Tribe and tribal members?



Yes, you have the right to have contact with members of your Tribe and tribal community that match your Tribe's social and cultural customs and way of life.

Can I make phone calls or have other people call me?



Yes. You have the right to make and receive private calls from anyone you want unless a judge says there are limits on who you can talk to. Your social worker/probation officer must tell your caregiver in writing if the judge says there are people you cannot talk to. Your caregiver can temporarily take away your right to make or get some phone calls as a consequence.

No one can ever stop you from calling your lawyer, social worker/probation officer, Tribal Representative, CASA, the Foster Care Ombudsperson, and Community Care Licensing.



Questions & Answers About Connections with My Family & Friends

My Important Connections

Write the names of all the people who are important to you.



Questions & Answers About Connections with My Family & Friends

Can my caregiver listen to my phone calls?



No. You have the right to make and receive confidential (private) calls and to talk in a place where you have privacy and no one else is listening to your conversation. Your caregiver can only listen to your calls if there is a court order from the judge.

Can I have my own cell phone?



If you have a cell phone, you have the right to have it unless a judge says you cannot. Your caregiver does NOT have to pay for your cell phone and can have reasonable rules for when you use or don't use your cell phone.

Am I allowed to email, text, or use social media?

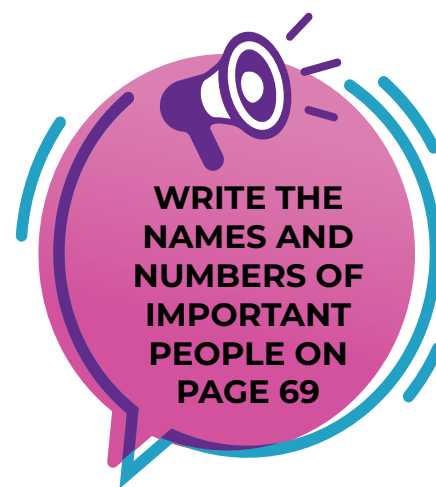


Yes. You have the right to privately use email, text messages, or other electronic communication unless the judge says you cannot. Your caregiver can temporarily take away this right as a consequence or if there is a safety risk.

Can I write letters to anyone?



Yes. You have the right to send and receive unopened mail unless the judge says you cannot.





Questions & Answers About Connections with My Family & Friends

Fill in the Blanks

Read the sentences and fill in the missing words.

Case Plan	Unopened	Tribe	Visitation
Tribal Community	Private	Important	Court Order

1. You have the right to ask the judge to set up a _____ schedule with your siblings.
2. You have the right to contact members of your _____ and _____.
3. Your social worker/probation officer must include a plan for visiting your family in your _____.
4. You have the right to send and receive _____ mail unless the judge says you cannot.
5. Your caregiver can only listen to your calls if there is a _____ from the judge.
6. If you have people who are _____ to you, you should tell your caregiver, social worker/probation officer, and lawyer that you would like to see them.
7. You have the right to make _____ calls to anyone you want unless a judge says there are limits on who you can talk to.

Answer Key: Visitation, Tribe, Tribal Community, Case Plan, Unopened, Court Order, Important, Private

Questions & Answers About My Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity & Expression (SOGIE)



Do my caregivers, social worker/probation officer, and attorney have to get special training to understand my sexual orientation, gender identity, and expression?



Yes. You have the right to have caregivers, social workers/probation officers, and attorneys trained to understand, respect, support, and be sensitive to sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, and the best ways to give quality care to lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and questioning (LGBTQ+) youth in foster care. You may request a new caregiver, social worker/probation officer, or attorney if they are not meeting your needs.

Can I be treated differently because of my sexual orientation, gender identity, and/or expression?



No. You have the right to be treated fairly and with respect. You have the right to get the same services, care, treatment, and benefits as all foster youth. No one can harass you, hurt you, or discriminate against you based on your actual or what someone thinks is your sexual orientation, gender identity, or expression while you are in foster care. If other youth are harassing you or threatening you, your caregiver and social worker/probation officer must do something to stop it. No one has the right to force you to change your sexual orientation or gender identity.

Can I dress, style my hair, and use products that match my gender identity and expression?



Yes. You have the right to have clothes and dress in a way that matches your gender identity and expression. You have the right to cut and style your hair and have grooming and hygiene products (like soap, shampoo, deodorant, and lotion) that respect your gender identity and expression. Your caregiver must make sure you have the things listed above.



Questions & Answers About My Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity & Expression (SOGIE)

Can I participate in extracurricular, enrichment, spiritual, and social activities for LGBTQ+ youth?



Yes. You have the right to participate in activities for LGBTQ+ youth, like LGBTQ+ sports, Gay Prom, and LGBTQ+ youth clubs or support groups.

Can I have LGBTQ+ friends and mentors?



Yes. You have the right to see and have friends and mentors outside of foster care that are LGBTQ+.

Do I have the right to live in a home that respects my sexual orientation, gender identity, and expression?



Yes. You have the right to live in a home or STRTP that accepts your gender identity and gender expression regardless of what any records say about your sex at birth. If your caregivers do not accept your gender identity, gender expression, or sexual orientation and you feel unsafe, you have the right to move to a different place. You also have the right to use a safe bathroom where you are not harassed. You can't be forced to use a bathroom that doesn't match your gender identity. You should tell your attorney and social worker if you do not feel safe where you live.

Can I request my caregiver, social worker/probation officer, and other people in my home call me by my chosen name and gender pronouns?



Yes. You have the right to be called by the name and gender pronouns you choose regardless of what any records say. Your caregiver and social worker/probation officer must respect your chosen name and pronouns. Gender pronouns are words like she/her, he/him, or gender-neutral pronouns like they/them.

Questions & Answers About My Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity & Expression (SOGIE)



Can I keep information about my sexual orientation and gender identity and expression private?



Yes. You have the right to keep information about your sexual orientation, gender identity, and expression private unless you allow the information to be shared. You can still receive support and services if you decide to keep the information private. This information may also be shared if sharing it will protect your health and safety or if the judge orders it to be shared.

Do I have the right to see a doctor or counselor that supports and understands my sexual orientation, gender identity, and expression?



Yes. You have the right to get gender affirming health care and mental health care. You have the right to see doctors and counselors that are specially trained to serve transgender and gender diverse youth. Gender affirming health care might include, but is not limited to, prescribed medications that stop puberty, hormone treatments, or surgery to make your body's appearance match your gender identity. Gender affirming mental health care means seeing a counselor that has special training to work with transgender or gender diverse youth. Gender affirming surgery and hormone treatments would require parental consent or a court order for minors, and non-minor dependents can consent for themselves. Gender diverse means people of all different genders including those outside of male and female.

Do I get to help create my case plan and can it include things to support my sexual orientation, gender identity and expression?



Yes. You have the right to help your social worker/probation officer create your case plan, including decisions about where you will live, what the long-term plan will be if you cannot return home, your needs, and any services related to your sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, gender affirming health, and mental health care.



General Health Rights

Do I have the right to see a doctor, dentist, and counselor?



Yes. You have a right to timely health care, including medical, dental, vision, mental health services, reproductive and sexual health care, and drug treatment. You can talk to your caregiver and social worker/probation officer if you need to see a doctor. Your caregiver and social worker/probation officer have to make sure you can get the care you need when you need it.

Can I choose my doctor/dentist/counselor?



Yes. If you are 12 or older, you can choose your own doctor, as long as it is covered by your insurance. In the case of an Indian child, they may see a doctor, dentist, and counselor at their local Indian Health clinic.

Can I talk to my doctor about my treatment?



Yes. You can talk with your doctor about your treatment and any questions you have. You may also speak to your doctors privately.

How will I get to my doctor appointments?



Your caregiver has to make sure you have transportation to and from your medical appointments.

Who can I talk to about any medical diagnosis and the treatment, medicine, or services that I need?



Your doctor, pharmacist, or social worker/probation officer can give you information about your health condition, treatment, and services, and they must explain it to you in a way you understand.

Questions & Answers About My Health

Fill out the information for your health needs/concerns

Write in pencil so you can update when necessary

Medical Conditions

Medical Allergies

Medications

(names and amounts and what they are treating)

Family Medical History



Questions & Answers About My Health

Can I have a say in making decisions about my medical treatment and services?



Yes. You have the right to be part of decision-making about your medical treatment and services.

Can I refuse to take medications?



Yes. You can refuse any medication, vitamin, or herb. No one can give you consequences or punish you for refusing. It is important to talk to your doctor about the health risks of not taking your medicine (meds).

If I need major treatment, like surgery, can I ask another doctor for their opinion?



Yes. Before any major medical, dental, or psychiatric treatment you can ask for a second opinion.

Do I have the right to get health care that supports my gender identity?



Yes. You have the right to get gender affirming medical and mental health care.

Can I keep my medical and mental health records private?



Yes. You can keep these records, including your HIV status, drug use history and treatment, and sexual and reproductive care private. There may be some exceptions to this. You have the right to access and receive copies of your medical record at no cost until you turn 26.

Can I still get Medi-Cal (insurance) if I leave foster care when I turn 18?



Yes. If you leave foster care on or after your 18th birthday, you can continue to receive Medi-Cal until you turn 26.

Mental Health Rights

Do I have to get permission if I want to get treatment for a drug or alcohol problem?



No. You can get help with a drug or alcohol problem without permission. You may want to talk with the important adults in your life about this so they can support you, but you can look for help on your own.

What do I do if I do not like the way a medication is making me feel?



You have the right to be told how medicine prescribed for you will help you and any side effects of the medicine. If the side effects are bothering you or you don't want to take the medicine, you can tell your caregiver and your doctor. You can also tell your social worker/probation officer, lawyer, and the judge how the medicine makes you feel.

What if I do not want to take psychotropic medications?



Psychotropic medications are medicines (meds or drugs) used to help with mental health conditions. You should always talk with your doctor about your concerns and the risks of not taking a medication. If you want to stop taking a medication you are already on, you should work with your doctor to do this in a safe way. You can also tell your lawyer and the judge how you feel about the medications you are taking, any side effects, or other concerns you might have about these medications.

A judge has to approve any psychotropic medications a doctor prescribes. You can tell the judge how these medicines make you feel by asking for and filling out the JV-218 form. You can access the JV-218 form by scanning the QR code for the Resource List on page 59.

You have the right to refuse psychotropic medication, and no one can give you consequences or punish you for refusing.

What if I want to stop taking psychotropic drugs?



You have the right to work with your doctor to safely stop taking psychotropic drugs.



Questions & Answers About My Health

My Psychotropic Medications

Name of Medication

How it makes me feel/side effects

1. _____

• •

• •

• •

• •

• •

Very Good

Good

Okay

Not So
Good

Very Bad

2. _____

• •

• •

• •

• •

• •

Very Good

Good

Okay

Not So
Good

Very Bad

3. _____

• •

• •

• •

• •

• •

Very Good

Good

Okay

Not So
Good

Very Bad

List any other medications you're currently taking.

Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights

Can I get information about sexual and reproductive health care?



Yes. You have the right to get age appropriate, factual, and understandable medical information about reproductive health care, the prevention of unplanned pregnancy, and the prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted infections (STIs).

Can I get tested or treated for a sexually transmitted infection without permission?



Yes. If you are 12 or older, you can get (or refuse) testing, care, or prevention related to sexually transmitted infections. You do not need permission. You should talk to your doctor about why it's important to get tested for STIs.

Can I get medical treatment to prevent, or treat sexually transmitted infections (STIs) or HIV?



Yes. If you are 12 or older, you have the right to make your own decisions about preventing, testing, or treating sexually transmitted infections and HIV. You do NOT need the permission from your parent, Indian Custodian or guardian, caregiver, social worker/probation officer, or any other adult.

Can I get birth control or other types of protection?



Yes. At any age, you have the right to make your own decisions about birth control. You have the right to get (or refuse), keep, and use birth control or protection of your choice including condoms; birth control patch, pill, or shot; diaphragm; spermicide; dental dam; emergency contraception (Plan B/Morning-After Pill); and medications to prevent STIs.

You have the right to keep your birth control in your own private storage space. Condoms or birth control cannot be taken away as a punishment or due to your caregiver's religious beliefs or personal feelings.



Questions & Answers About My Health

Can I keep my sexual and reproductive health records private?



Yes. When you get sexual or reproductive health care or ask your doctor questions about sex, your doctor cannot share that information with your parents, Indian Custodian or guardian, caregivers, STRTP staff, or social worker/probation officer without your written consent. There are a few exceptions.

You also have the right to ask your doctor to explain privacy to you and who can and cannot get your medical information before you receive any health care.

Can I choose where I go to get sexual and reproductive health care?



Yes. Beginning at age 12, you have the right to choose your own health care provider (doctor, nurse, etc.) for sexual and reproductive health care as long as they take Medi-Cal or another approved insurance.

Your caregiver, social worker/probation officer, or STRTP staff must help you get transportation to get reproductive and sexual health care services in a timely manner.

What if I am pregnant? What are my options?



If you are pregnant while in foster care, you can decide what you want to do. You can decide to keep the baby or place the baby for adoption, or you can decide to end the pregnancy by having an abortion. You do not need to get permission to get prenatal care or have an abortion. If both parents are known, they both have to agree to place the baby for adoption. You can also safely leave your baby at any hospital or fire station in California with no questions asked. You can call the hotline for information and locations of safe surrender sites at 1-877-222-9723.

What are my rights regarding services if I am sexually assaulted?



At any age, you have the right to get or refuse any services because of a rape or sexual assault. You do not have to get the permission of any adult, but you can talk to someone you trust about what to do.

Questions & Answers About My Health

Medical Provider List

Medical

Provider Name: _____

Phone Number: _____

Location: _____

Upcoming Appt Date _____ Transportation Secured?

Upcoming Appt Time _____ yes no

Dental

Provider Name: _____

Phone Number: _____

Location: _____

Upcoming Appt Date _____ Transportation Secured?

Upcoming Appt Time _____ yes no

Vision

Provider Name: _____

Phone Number: _____

Location: _____

Upcoming Appt Date _____ Transportation Secured?

Upcoming Appt Time _____ yes no

Mental Health

Provider Name: _____

Phone Number: _____

Location: _____

Upcoming Appt Date _____ Transportation Secured?

Upcoming Appt Time _____ yes no

Substance Use Disorder Treatment

Provider Name: _____

Phone Number: _____

Location: _____

Upcoming Appt Date _____ Transportation Secured?

Upcoming Appt Time _____ yes no

Sexual and Reproductive Health

Provider Name: _____

Phone Number: _____

Location: _____

Upcoming Appt Date _____ Transportation Secured?

Upcoming Appt Time _____ yes no



Questions & Answers About My Education

Do I have a right to go to school?



Yes. You have the right and responsibility to go to school every day, get help when you need it, have access to school supplies, and other resources that you need to do well and succeed in school. You have the right to the same school resources, services, and activities as all other students in your school.

Who can make educational decisions for me?



You have the right to have an “education rights holder.” An education rights holder is an adult who understands your educational needs and makes decisions about your education. This may be your parent, or another person approved by the judge, like a relative, foster parent, Indian Custodian or guardian, or CASA. Your education rights holder cannot be your social worker/probation officer, lawyer, STRTP staff, or school staff.

Do I have to change schools if my placement changes?



No. You have the right to stay in your “school of origin” if it is best for you to stay in that school. Your school of origin is the school you attended when you entered foster care, or before the placement change, or another school you have had a connection to within the past 15 months. You have the right to get transportation to your school of origin. If there is disagreement about which school you attend, you should tell your lawyer immediately. You have the right to stay in your same school until the disagreement is resolved.

What happens if I have to change schools?



If you and your education rights holder agree that you need to move schools, you have the right to immediately enroll in the next school and begin classes. You cannot be turned away because you don’t have the right paperwork (like your birth certificate, transcripts, or immunization records) or owe fees or items to another school.

Career Goal

My future career goal is...



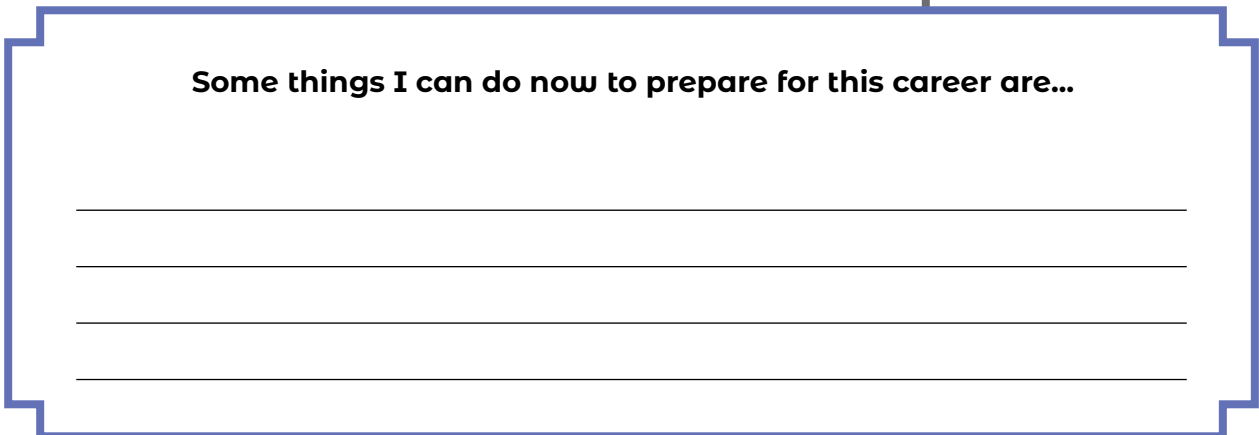
I am choosing this career because...



The skills and training that I need for this career are...



Some things I can do now to prepare for this career are...





Questions & Answers About My Education

If I change schools during the school year, what happens to the credits I earned from my last school?



If you change schools during the school year, you have a right to receive partial (some) credits in all classes that you were passing when you left your school even if you did not finish the entire class.

What if I need help with school?



You have the right to get help with school if you need it. This help can include tutoring, mentoring, counseling, and a referral for special education services. Your social worker/probation officer, caregiver, education rights holder, school foster youth liaison, or school counselor can help you get the services you need.

Do I have priority enrollment in school because I am in foster care?



Yes. You have the right to priority enrollment in preschool, after school programs, at California State Universities, and in community colleges.

What are my options for education after high school?



You have the right to get accurate information and help from your social worker/probation officer on how to apply for college and financial aid. You also have the right to get accurate information about other options you may have, including career education programs such as cosmetology, nursing, construction, and/or automotive programs. You also must be told about special programs for foster youth at the University of California schools, California State University schools, and the California Community Colleges.

Questions & Answers About Preparing for Adulthood & Money Management



What happens if I turn 18 in foster care?



Some young people between the ages of 18 and 21 are able to stay in foster care and continue receiving services and support, including financial and housing assistance. This is called Extended Foster Care/AB 12. As part of Extended Foster Care/AB 12, some young adult former foster youth may be eligible to go back into foster care if they left.

If you want to learn more about Extended Foster Care/AB 12, ask your social worker/probation officer, call your county's Child Protection Hotline, or contact the California Foster Care Ombudsperson at (877)-846-1602.

What is the Independent Living Program (ILP), and can I participate?



You have the right to participate in the Independent Living Program (ILP) if you are in foster care at or after age 16 and can participate until your 21st birthday. ILP teaches life skills to get you ready for adulthood. You will learn about housing, college, or other school options, finding and keeping a job, getting a driver's license, money management, and skills to take care of yourself. Your social worker/probation officer will work with you to create a plan for ILP called a Transition to Independent Living Plan (TILP) to help you set goals and prepare for adulthood.

Your caregiver cannot stop you from going to ILP activities (classes and events) as a consequence or punishment.

Can I get a job?



Yes. You can have a job beginning at age 14 if you get a work permit. Your school and your social worker/probation officer can help you get a work permit.

Can I open a bank account?



Yes. You have the right to have a bank account and to budget, save, and spend your money unless the judge and your case plan says you cannot.



Questions & Answers About Preparing for Adulthood & Money Management

What is a credit score?



A credit score is like a report card that tells you about your spending, paying bills on time, and how much money you owe. Your credit report has a score, and that number is very important because when you are an adult, it is used when you want to look for a place to live, if you want to buy a car or home, and if you want to get credit cards or loans. If you have a high score, it's like getting an A on your report card, and the lower your score, the worse your grade.

If you are age 14-17, your social worker/probation officer must get a copy of your credit report from the three major credit agencies (Experian, Equifax, and Trans Union). They must give you these reports each year and help you understand them and fix any problems, like someone else getting credit cards or other accounts in your name and not paying the bills.

Can I get a driver's license?



Yes. You have the right to get a driver's license. Your social worker/probation officer can sign your application without taking personal responsibility.

You can also have your application signed by a grandparent, sibling over the age of 18, aunt, uncle, or the foster parent you are living with. However, if any of these people sign, you will both be held responsible if you get in an accident.

Ask your caregiver and social worker/probation officer or your ILP program if they can help pay for driver's education and driver's training.

Questions & Answers About Court



What happens at court?



At each court hearing, the judge learns about how you and your family are doing and makes decisions about your case. You will have a court hearing at least every 6 months while you are in foster care, and sometimes more often depending on what is happening with your case and what your needs are.

Can I talk to the judge at court?



Yes. You have the right to talk to the judge about anything that is important to you while you are at court. You should let your lawyer know that you want to speak to the judge, and it is a good idea to prepare what you want to say before you get in the court room.

How do I know when there is a court hearing, and can I go to court?



You have the right to be told about court hearings and to go to court. Your social worker/probation officer must tell you about your court hearings in writing at least 15 days before your hearing but no more than 30 days before. Your social worker /probation officer and caregiver must arrange transportation for you to and from court.

Can I decide who goes to my court hearings?



You have the right to ask for certain people to attend your court hearing. You also have the right to say that you do not want certain people to attend your court hearing, but the judge can still let them stay if they think there is a good reason for them to be there.

Can someone from my Tribe be at court?



Yes. You have the right to have a Tribal Representative, extended family members, and tribal services providers present at court.



Questions & Answers About Court

What is a court report, and can I get a copy of it?



A court report is a report to the judge that your social worker writes to tell them details about your case and how you and your family are doing. Your court report includes information about where you live, your health and education, family time with parents and siblings, your needs and services, and your case plan.

If you do not agree with something in your court report, you should tell your lawyer right away.

Yes. You have the right to get a copy of your court report in the language of your choice.

Can anyone else see my court paperwork?



You have the right to keep your court paperwork private, but there may be exceptions if the judge has a legal reason to let someone else see it. Some people, such as your parents, guardian or Indian Custodian, legal guardians, siblings, Tribe/Tribal Representative may be able to see your court reports if there is a legal reason for them to see it.

Do I have the right to get court or foster care records about me?



Yes. You have the right to see and get a copy of your court reports, child welfare records (though some information that is confidential may be taken out), and education records. You have a right to get copies of these records for free until your 26th birthday.

Do I have the right to a lawyer?



Yes. You have the right to have a lawyer represent you in court. Your lawyer has to tell the judge what you want to happen and make sure you are safe and have the services and supports you need. Your lawyer can help answer questions you have about court, the foster care system, and other laws that impact you.

Your lawyer has to have special training on the Indian Child Welfare Act, and sexual orientation, gender identity, and expression.

What does my lawyer do?



Your lawyer is sometimes called an attorney and their job is to look out for your legal interests and what is best for you. This means that they are responsible for:

- making sure all laws and court orders are followed;
- asking for any court orders that may be needed; and
- making sure your social worker/probation officer provides you with a safe and stable place to live and all the services you need to be safe, healthy, and do well at school.

Your lawyer's job is also to tell the judge what you want them to know.

Your lawyer is also responsible for protecting your legal interests that are not about foster care. This part of their job means making sure someone is helping you with things like immigration, money from an inheritance, or a lawsuit if you are injured.

You should talk to your lawyer about everything that is important to you. You have the right to talk to your lawyer about anything related to foster care and any other issues you have that are not about foster care. Your lawyer must look into your concerns, make you feel heard, understood, and comfortable sharing private information.

Can my lawyer tell others what I tell them?



You have the right to speak to your lawyer in private, and everything that you tell them should stay between the two of you. This is called confidentiality. The only reason your lawyer can tell others what you talk about in private is if you give them permission or if your lawyer has a good reason to believe that you are about to commit a crime that will cause death or serious physical harm to others.

What if I don't think my lawyer is doing their job to represent me?



You have the right to ask the judge to appoint a new lawyer if you do not think that your lawyer is doing their job of telling the court what you want and what is in your best interest. It is important to know the judge could say no to your request for a new lawyer.



Questions & Answers About Court

Interview with a Lawyer

What are some of the most important things that a lawyer can do for foster youth?

Your lawyer will fight for you at court. They are there to make sure you are heard and taken seriously by the judge. Your lawyer will work hard to understand your needs and to argue for things you need. For example, your lawyer will talk with you about your safety, your living situation, family time with parents and siblings, what is likely to happen in court, and what you can expect in your family's court case. The court process can be overwhelming and complicated – your attorney is there to help you understand what is going on and what is expected to happen in the upcoming weeks and months.

What are some other ways lawyers can support foster youth?

In addition to representing you in court, your lawyer can help you solve other problems you may be experiencing with things such as where you are going to school, your progress in school, anything about your health that you may be concerned about, help getting therapy, or other services. Your lawyer can also connect you to services that will help you, including services related to mental health, immigration, juvenile justice, child custody, sexual and reproductive health, and Extended Foster Care if you are 18 or older.

What is one thing you wish more foster youth knew about using their lawyer?

Foster youth should know their relationship with their lawyer is confidential; that means anything you tell your lawyer must be kept private and not shared without your permission unless telling someone will prevent death or serious harm to the youth or others or to prevent a crime. This is different than when a foster youth speaks with a social worker or other adult service provider. Your lawyer is the one person in the courtroom who is there just to fight for what you want and what you need. Youth should always reach out to their lawyer with questions or just to talk.

What happens at court can be confusing and a lot to deal with. Lawyers will talk to foster youth about what's happening when they come to court. They will explain the reason that they are in court, what will happen during the court hearing, and what is expected to happen in the next few weeks and months in a way that the youth understands.



What is a case plan?



It is the plan that describes what will happen in your case. It includes the services that you and your family need. A case plan must say what your needs are and how they will be met, what is in your best interest, and the services you are getting while in foster care. You have the right to have a case plan created within 60 days of coming into foster care and updated at least every six months. The case plan is part of the court record and is included at each court hearing.

A case plan must include information about:

- health;
- education;
- visitation (family time);
- services you need to be safe and healthy;
- culturally appropriate care in the case of an Indian child;
- long-term plan for where you will live if you are not able to go home;
- where you are living and if that is the best place for you; and
- if you are 16 or older, your Transition to Independent Living Plan (TILP)

Do I get to help create my case plan?



Yes. You have the right to help create your case plan, including making decisions about where you will live and what the long-term plan will be if you cannot return home.

If it applies to you, your case plan must include a plan to make sure you have access to gender affirming health care that is consistent with your gender identity.

Can I receive a copy of my court report, case plan, and Transition to Independent Living Plan (TILP) in the language of my choice?



Yes. Beginning at age 10, you have the right to read, sign, and get a copy of your case plan. You have the right to get a copy of important papers like your court report, case plan, and Transition to Independent Living Plan (TILP) in the language of your choice. You also have the right to receive a copy of the Foster Youth Bill of Rights in the language of your choice.



Questions & Answers About My Case Plan

What is my Tribe's role in my case plan?



Your social worker/probation officer must work with your Tribe in all case planning decisions, including where you will live. Case plan decisions must reflect the social and cultural values, conditions, and way of life of the Tribe.

Your case plan must involve your family members, the Tribe, tribal and other Indian social service agencies, and caregivers. Your social worker/probation officer has to make sure you get to go to tribal programs, services, and events and include these in your case plan. Your social worker should work with your Tribe and other tribal/Native American resources to make sure you can participate in tribal programs, services, and events.

Your case plan must say who is going to ask your Tribe to enroll you if you are not already a member. Each Tribe has their own requirements for membership.

If I am a tribal youth, are my tribal relations protected in my case plan?



Yes. Your case plan has to include protection of important tribal relations by helping you to form and continue political, cultural, and social relationships with your Tribe and tribal community.

What if changes are made to my case plan?



You have the right to be told of any changes to your case plan.



What is my Child & Family Team?



You have the right to a Child and Family Team (CFT). The CFT is a group of people, including you, who come together to help make the best plans for your safety, well being, and future.

Who is part of my Child & Family Team?



You have the right to have both formal support (such as your social worker/probation officer or counselor, Tribe or Tribal Representative) and informal support people (such as family members, caregivers, advocates, or teachers) be a part of your Child & Family Team (CFT) and attend CFT meetings. You and your family have a voice (say) in deciding who should or shouldn't be included in your CFT.

When do Child & Family Team (CTF) meetings happen?



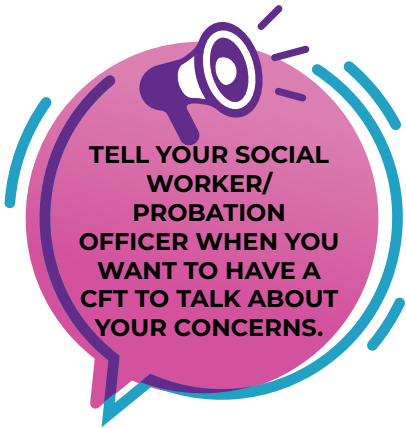
You have the right to have a CFT meeting:

- within 60 days of entering foster care;
- at least every six months;
- before creating or making any changes to your case plan;
- for decisions about where you will live, each time and before you move to any other place, and to help resolve conflicts in the home to allow you to continue living there;
- to talk about your needs and strengths and coordinate any services that might be helpful to you;
- to talk about family time with your siblings;
- when you are preparing to leave foster care;
- at least every 90 days if you are in an STRTP or in a therapeutic foster home; and
- at least every 90 days if you are getting certain types of services, such as intensive home-based services or intensive case coordination



Can I ask for a Child & Family Team meeting?

Yes. You have the right to request more CFT meetings to talk about your concerns, such as changes in where you live, changes in your service needs, and sibling or family visits.



What should I do at my CFT meetings?

It is important for you to say what you are feeling and what you need and want. You will be helping your team to make the best decisions about your life.



Write down what you want to discuss at your CFT meeting below.



Who is responsible for talking to me about my rights?

You have the right to have your social worker/probation officer review your rights with you in a way you understand. You must be given a copy of your rights at the time you come into foster care, at every placement change, and at least once every six months during a regular visit with your social worker/probation officer.

If you think your rights have been violated...

1 Try to remember the event.

Writing it down can help.

- What happened?
- Where did it happen?
- When did it happen?
- Who was involved?
- What rights were violated?

2 If you feel safe, try to resolve it with the people who were involved.

3 If you feel safe, talk to your caregiver or staff member.

4 Call the Office of the Foster Care Ombudsperson at **1-877-846-1602**.

Who can I contact if I think my rights are being violated?



- You have the right to be given the contact information for the Community Care Licensing Division (CCLD), the tribal authority approving a TAH, and the State Foster Care Ombudsperson at the time you enter foster care and at each placement change.
- You have the right to contact any or all of these offices or those listed on the next page, immediately when you ask, if you think your rights are being violated.
- You have a right to speak to these offices confidentially, and you cannot be threatened, punished, or retaliated against for making complaints.

Remember, you should also tell your social worker/probation officer, lawyer, and judge if you think your rights are being violated.



Who to Call About My Rights

California Foster Care Ombudsperson

The Office of the Foster Care Ombudsperson is an independent office that investigates complaints and works to resolve concerns about foster youth rights, the care youth get, where they live, or the services they need or receive. If you have a complaint, call, email, or visit on the web:

Phone: 1-877-846-1602

Email: Fosteryouthhelp@dss.ca.gov

Website: www.fosteryouthhelp.ca.gov



Community Care Licensing Division

This is the division of the California Department of Social Services that licenses and oversees foster family agencies, daycares, group homes, short-term residential therapeutic programs, foster homes, and residential care for children (and adults) throughout California.

Phone: 1-844-538-8766

Email: letusno@dss.ca.gov

Website: <https://cdss.ca.gov/inforesources/community-care-licensing>

Definitions

TERM

DEFINITION

AB 12

Assembly Bill (AB) 12, also called Extended Foster Care (see definition), is the law that allows young people between the ages of 18 and 21 to stay in foster care and continue receiving services and support, including financial and housing assistance. Youth interested in AB 12/ Extended Foster Care or returning to Extended Foster Care should call the DCFS Child Protection Hotline or contact the California Foster Care Ombudsperson at (877)- 846-1602. (see also Extended Foster Care)

Foster Youth Services Liaison (Sometimes called an AB 490 Counselor)

A Foster Youth Services Liaison is a person appointed by the school district to help foster youth with (1) ensuring proper educational placement, school enrollment, and “checkout” (withdrawal) from school, and (2) transfer of grades, credits, and records when there is a school change.

Caregiver

A caregiver (sometimes called a resource family or foster parent), is a person who has been approved to provide a home for and take care of youth who are in foster care. Caregivers are responsible for making sure youth are healthy, safe, and have what they need. STRTP staff are also caregivers.

Case Plan

A case plan is a written document prepared by a social worker/probation officer that describes the care and services to be provided to a youth who has been placed in foster care. It must include: a description of the placement, a plan for providing the youth with safe and proper care, a plan for services that will be provided, along with a timeline, and other issues relating to health, safety, and well-being.

Chemical Substances

Chemical substances are sometimes called medicine, psychotropic meds, or drugs. They include medicine a doctor has given you or those that you can buy at a store. Illegal drugs are also called chemical substances.

Child and Family Team (CFT)

A CFT is a group of people, which may include extended family members and members of the youth's community and/or Tribe and other people identified by the youth, who come together to talk and make decisions about case planning and placement that will best support success of the family, and a positive outcome for the youth's safety, permanence, and well-being.

Definitions

TERM

DEFINITION

Child Welfare System

The Child Welfare System is the group of government agencies and juvenile courts that (1) take and investigate reports of possible child abuse and neglect; (2) provide services to ensure safety and care of youth and to support their families; (3) arrange for youth to live with relatives, non-relative extended family members, extended family members in the case of an Indian child, or foster families when they are not safe at home; and (4) arrange for reunification, adoption, or other permanent connections for children leaving foster care. Your county's child welfare system also includes non-government agencies that provide services to youth and their families.

Community Care Licensing Division (CCLD)

CCLD is responsible for investigating complaints about the care or conditions where foster children live. It is a state agency that gives licenses to people and facilities/organizations to provide homes and ongoing care to foster youth.

Community Treatment Facility (CTF)

A CTF is a locked facility where youth live when they need specialized mental health services to keep them safe.

Contraception

Contraception is a way to prevent pregnancy with birth control pills, patches, or shots. Condoms are a contraception method that can prevent pregnancy and can also reduce the risk of some sexually transmitted infections.

Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA)

A CASA is a volunteer appointed by the judge to meet regularly with a youth who is in foster care and to advocate for their wishes and what is best for them. A CASA can: (1) advocate or speak up for the youth, (2) investigate or look into problems the youth is having, (3) report or speak to the judge for the youth, and (4) recommend or ask the judge to make orders to help the youth.

Dependency Court

Dependency court focuses on children who have been abused or neglected by a parent, legal guardian, or Indian Custodian. A youth in this court is sometimes called a 300, named after the section of law that is about juvenile dependency (foster care).

Dependent

Dependent is a term used in law to describe a child who has been hurt, ignored, or in danger. The court takes care of them and makes sure they are safe.

Definitions

TERM	DEFINITION
Discrimination	Discrimination is treating a person, or a group of people, unfairly based on their age, race, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, nationality, religion, or a disability.
Extended Foster Care (EFC)	EFC, sometimes called AB12 (see definition), is when a foster youth remains in care from ages 18-21. This helps them finish high school, attend college, find a job, or get ready to live on their own with support. There are many options for where youth can live while in EFC. (see AB 12)
Family Time	Family time is a regular time and date for families to visit one another and be together. This is also known as “visitation.”
Foster/Resource Parent	A foster or resource parent is a person who takes care of a child or teen, to help them feel safe until they can be with reunified their parents, legal guardian, or Indian custodian.
Foster Youth Verification Letter	A Foster Youth Verification Letter is a written document of a youth’s time spent in foster care. This used to be called the Ward of the Court letter.
Gender	Gender is what society expects and stereotypes about what it means to be male or female. It is how society expects you to act because you are male or female. People can identify as male or female or as moving between genders, no gender, or as another gender. Gender is fluid and can change.
Gender Expression	Gender expression is the way a person expresses their gender identity, such as through how they dress or behave.
Gender Identity	Gender identity is how a person thinks of their own gender. It might be different from what is on their birth certificate or child welfare records.
Gender Pronoun	A gender pronoun is word used to refer to people, such as she/her/hers, he/him/his, or gender neutral pronouns such as they/them/theirs or ze/hir/hirs.

Definitions

TERM

DEFINITION

Gender Roles

Gender roles are what society expects and stereotypes about what it means to be male or female.

Harassment

Harassment can be words, behaviors, or actions that cause the person it is directed at to feel scared, annoyed, or emotionally upset and should be reported to a trusted adult.

Independent Living Program (ILP)

The ILP provides training, services, and programs to help current and former foster youth to prepare for adulthood before and after leaving the foster care system. Youth are eligible for ILP services until the day before their 21st birthday if they meet one of the following conditions:

(1) They were or are in foster care at any time from their 16th to their 19th birthday, or

(2) They were or are between the ages of 16 and 18 years of age and participating in the Kinship Guardianship Assistance Payment Program (Kin-GAP).

Some of the ILP services are: daily living skills, money management, decision making, building self-esteem, financial assistance with college or vocational schools, educational resources, housing (transitional housing), and employment.

The Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA)

ICWA is a federal law that passed in 1978 to protect the best interest of Indian children and to promote the stability and security of federally recognized Indian Tribes and families.

The ICWA created laws that require recognition of tribal laws, customs, and cultural values when removing Indian children from their families and placing them outside of the family home. Because Tribes are governments separate from a state or county, the ICWA requires state and county authorities to work with the Tribes where Indian children may be placed in foster care or for adoption.

Juvenile Justice Court

Juvenile justice court is a special court that helps handle cases when young people get into trouble or break laws. It focuses on helping them make better choices. This court used to be called Delinquency Court.

Definitions

TERM

DEFINITION

Juvenile Detention	Juvenile detention centers and juvenile halls are secure places where young people who are accused of breaking the law or have broken the law live while they wait for their court hearing.
Lawyer/Attorney	A lawyer is a person who is licensed to practice law. The court will appoint a lawyer to represent (speak for) youth in dependency and juvenile justice courts.
Mental Health	Mental health refers to a person's emotional or psychological well-being. It includes feeling able to enjoy life, engage in work or school, and be in healthy relationships with others. It includes feeling able to recover from difficult experiences and being able to cope with the normal stresses of life.
Medication	Medication, sometimes called drugs or meds, are substances used to treat a physical medical condition or mental health condition. Medications may be prescribed by a doctor, or bought "over-the-counter", without a prescription from a doctor.
Nonminor Dependent (NMD)	Under AB 12, foster youth who meet certain conditions and choose to remain in foster care past age 18 and up to age 21 are referred to as nonminor dependents. (Also see AB-12 definition)
Non-Relative Extended Family Member (NREFM)	An NREFM is an adult who has a supportive relationship with a youth and is important to the youth but not a blood relative. A NREFM is also an adult who has a strong relationship with one of the youth's relatives.
Ombudsperson	An ombudsperson is a person whose job is to receive, investigate, and resolve complaints about rights violations or other concerns.
Permanent Placement	A permanent placement is a living arrangement meant to be the permanent home or permanent living arrangement for a youth until they leave the child welfare system.

Definitions

TERM

DEFINITION

Placement

Placement is where a youth lives while they are in foster care.

Probation Officer

Probation officers are responsible for supervision of some youth (juveniles) on probation. They are required to make regular home visits to ensure youth are healthy and safe and juvenile justice court orders are being followed. They also meet with youth and their families to help with rehabilitation.

Psychotropic Medication (also called drugs)

Psychotropic medications are prescription meds used in the treatment of various psychiatric or mental health conditions, like anxiety, Bi-polar Disorder, or ADHD. Examples of psychotropic medications are meds like Adderall and Lithium.

Reproductive Health

Reproductive health is the complete physical, mental, and social well-being in all matters relating to the reproductive system.

School of Origin

School of origin is the school a youth attended when they entered foster care, or before their placement change, or another school they have had a connection to within the past 15 months.

Sexual Orientation

Sexual orientation is who you're attracted to and want to have sexual or romantic relationships with. Sexual orientations include, but are not limited to, gay, lesbian, straight, bisexual, and asexual.

Short-Term Residential Therapeutic Program (STRTP)

A residential facility that provides specialized and intensive services and supports to youth placed in foster care in need of extra support or treatment so they can heal and return to living in a home environment. Placement in an STRTP should be limited to six months unless a youth's needs justify a longer stay.

Definitions

TERM

DEFINITION

Supervised Independent Living Placement (SILP)

A Supervised Independent Living Placement (SILP) is a type of foster care placement for young adults in extended foster care. It provides a less restrictive environment for older youth who are ready for more independence.

Social Worker

Social workers are also called Children's Social Workers or CSWs, they are responsible for supervision of youth who have DCFS cases. They make regular home visits to ensure youth are healthy and safe, have what they need, and dependency court orders are being followed. They also meet with youth and their families to help the family get back together when possible.

Transition to Independent Living Plan (TILP)

A Transition to Independent Living Plan (TILP) is a plan to help young people in foster care prepare to live on their own someday. It helps them learn how to manage money, find a place to live, and take care of themselves when they are adults.

Tribal Customary Adoption (TCA)

Tribal Customary Adoption is an adoption for Indian children who are dependents that allows them to be adopted through customs and laws of the child's tribe without terminating their parent's rights.

Written Consent

Written consent is a written agreement, approval, or permission for something to happen.

Visitation Schedule

A visitation schedule is a regular time and date for families to visit one another and be together. (see also Family Time)

WIC 16001.9 – Legal Language About Your Rights California Welfare and Institutions Code (WIC) 16001.9



Scan the QR code for the latest updates on the laws.

(a) All children placed in foster care, either voluntarily or after being adjudged a ward or dependent of the juvenile court pursuant to Section 300, 601, or 602, shall have the rights specified in this section. These rights also apply to nonminor dependents in foster care, except when they conflict with nonminor dependents' retention of all their legal decision making authority as an adult. The rights are as follows:

- 1 To live in a safe, healthy, and comfortable home where they are treated with respect. If the child is an Indian child, to live in a home that upholds the prevailing social and cultural standards of the child's Indian community, including, but not limited to, family, social, and political ties.
- 2 To be free from physical, sexual, emotional, or other abuse, corporal punishment, and exploitation.
- 3 To receive adequate and healthy food, adequate clothing, grooming and hygiene products, and an age-appropriate allowance. Clothing and grooming and hygiene products shall respect the child's culture, ethnicity, and gender identity and expression.
- 4 To be placed in the least restrictive setting possible, regardless of age, physical health, mental health, sexual orientation, and gender identity and expression, juvenile court record, or status as a pregnant or parenting youth, unless a court orders otherwise.
- 5 To be placed with a relative or nonrelative extended family member if an appropriate and willing individual is available.
- 6 To not be locked in any portion of their foster care placement, unless placed in a community treatment facility.
- 7 To have a placement that utilizes trauma-informed and evidence-based deescalation and intervention techniques, to have law enforcement intervention requested only when there is an imminent threat to the life or safety of a child or another person or as a last resort after other diversion and deescalation techniques have been utilized, and to not have law enforcement intervention used as a threat or in retaliation against the child.

WIC 16001.9 – Legal Language About Your Rights

- 8 To not be detained in a juvenile detention facility based on their status as a dependent of the juvenile court or the child welfare services department's inability to provide a foster care placement. If they are detained, to have all the rights afforded under the United States Constitution, the California Constitution, and all applicable state and federal laws.

- 9 To have storage space for private use.

- 10 To be free from unreasonable searches of personal belongings.

- 11 To be provided the names and contact information for social workers, probation officers, attorneys, service providers, foster youth advocates and supporters, Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASAs), and education rights holder if other than the parent or parents, and when applicable, representatives designated by the child's Indian tribe to participate in the juvenile court proceeding, and to communicate with these individuals privately.

- 12 To visit and contact siblings, family members, and relatives privately, unless prohibited by court order, and to ask the court for visitation with the child's siblings.

- 13 To make, send, and receive confidential telephone calls and other electronic communications, and to send and receive unopened mail, unless prohibited by court order.

- 14 To have social contacts with people outside of the foster care system, including, but not limited to, teachers, coaches, religious or spiritual community members, mentors, and friends. If the child is an Indian child, to have the right to have contact with tribal members and members of their Indian community consistent with the prevailing social and cultural conditions and way of life of the Indian child's tribe.

- 15 To attend religious services, activities, and ceremonies of the child's choice, including, but not limited to, engaging in traditional Native American religious practices.

- 16 To participate in extracurricular, cultural, racial, ethnic, personal enrichment, and social activities, including, but not limited to, access to computer technology and the internet, consistent with the child's age, maturity, developmental level, sexual orientation, and gender identity and expression.

WIC 16001.9 – Legal Language About Your Rights

17 To have fair and equal access to all available services, placement, care, treatment, and benefits, and to not be subjected to discrimination or harassment on the basis of actual or perceived race, ethnic group identification, ancestry, national origin, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, mental or physical disability, or HIV status.

18 To have caregivers, child welfare and probation personnel, and legal counsel who have received instruction on cultural competency and sensitivity relating to sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, and best practices for providing adequate care to lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender children in out-of-home care.

19 To be placed in out-of-home care according to their gender identity, regardless of the gender or sex listed in their court, child welfare, medical, or vital records, to be referred to by the child's preferred name and gender pronoun, and to maintain privacy regarding sexual orientation and gender identity and expression, unless the child permits the information to be disclosed, or disclosure is required to protect their health and safety, or disclosure is compelled by law or a court order.

20 To have child welfare and probation personnel and legal counsel who have received instruction on the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 (25 U.S.C. Sec. 1901 et seq.) and on cultural competency and sensitivity relating to, and best practices for, providing adequate care to Indian children in out-of-home care.

21 To have recognition of the child's political affiliation with an Indian tribe or Alaskan village, including a determination of the child's membership or citizenship in an Indian tribe or Alaskan village; to receive assistance in becoming a member of an Indian tribe or Alaskan village in which the child is eligible for membership or citizenship; to receive all benefits and privileges that flow from membership or citizenship in an Indian tribe or Alaskan village; and to be free from discrimination based on the child's political affiliation with an Indian tribe or Alaskan village.

22 (A) To access and receive medical, dental, vision, mental health, and substance use disorder services, and reproductive and sexual health care, with reasonable promptness that meets the needs of the child, to have diagnoses and services explained in an understandable manner, and to participate in decisions regarding health care treatment and services. This right includes covered gender affirming health care and gender affirming mental health care, and is subject to existing laws governing consent to health care for minors and nonminors and does not limit, add, or otherwise affect applicable laws governing consent to health care.

(B) To view and receive a copy of their medical records to the extent they have the right to consent to the treatment provided in the medical record and at no cost to the child until they are 26 years of age.

WIC 16001.9 – Legal Language About Your Rights

23 Except in an emergency, to be free of the administration of medication or chemical substances, and to be free of all psychotropic medications unless prescribed by a physician, and in the case of children, authorized by a judge, without consequences or retaliation. The child has the right to consult with and be represented by counsel in opposing a request for the administration of psychotropic medication and to provide input to the court about the request to authorize medication. The child also has the right to report to the court the positive and adverse effects of the medication and to request that the court reconsider, revoke, or modify the authorization at any time.

(A) To have access to age-appropriate, medically accurate information about reproductive health care, the prevention of unplanned pregnancy, and the prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted infections.

24 (B) At any age, to consent to or decline services regarding contraception, pregnancy care, and perinatal care, including, but not limited to, abortion services and health care services for sexual assault without the knowledge or consent of any adult.

(C) At 12 years of age or older, to consent to or decline health care services to prevent, test for, or treat sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV, and mental health services, without the consent or knowledge of any adult.

25 At 12 years of age or older, to choose, whenever feasible and in accordance with applicable law, their own health care provider for medical, dental, vision, mental health, substance use disorder services, and sexual and reproductive health care, if payment for the service is authorized under applicable federal Medicaid law or other approved insurance, and to communicate with that health care provider regarding any treatment concerns or needs and to request a second opinion before being required to undergo invasive medical, dental, or psychiatric treatment.

26 To confidentiality of medical and mental health records, including, but not limited to, HIV status, substance use disorder history and treatment, and sexual and reproductive health care, consistent with existing law.

27 To attend school, to remain in the child's school of origin, to immediate enrollment upon a change of school, to partial credits for any coursework completed, and to priority enrollment in preschool, afterschool programs, a California State University, and each community college district, and to receive all other necessary educational supports and benefits, as described in the Education Code.

28 To have access to existing information regarding the educational options available, including, but not limited to, the coursework necessary for career, technical, and postsecondary educational programs, and information regarding financial aid for postsecondary education, and specialized programs for current and former foster children available at the University of California, the California State University, and the California Community Colleges.

WIC 16001.9 – Legal Language About Your Rights

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|----|---|
| 29 | To attend Independent Living Program classes and activities if the child meets the age requirements, and to not be prevented by caregivers from attending as a consequence or punishment. |
| 30 | To maintain a bank account and manage personal income, consistent with the child's age and developmental level, unless prohibited by the case plan. |
| 31 | To work and develop job skills at an age-appropriate level, consistent with state law. |
| 32 | For children 14 to 17 years of age, inclusive, to receive a consumer credit report provided to the child by the social worker or probation officer on an annual basis from each of the three major credit reporting agencies, and to receive assistance with interpreting and resolving any inaccuracies. |
| 33 | To be represented by an attorney in juvenile court; to have an attorney appointed to advise the court of the child's wishes, to advocate for the child's protection, safety, and well-being, and to investigate and report to the court on legal interests beyond the scope of the juvenile proceeding; to speak to the attorney confidentially; and to request a hearing if the child feels their appointed counsel is not acting in their best interest or adequately representing their legal interests. |
| 34 | (A) To receive a notice of court hearings, to attend court hearings, to speak to the judge, to view and receive a copy of the court file, subject to existing federal and state confidentiality laws, and to object to or request the presence of interested persons during court hearings. If the child is an Indian child, to have a representative designated by the child's Indian tribe be in attendance during hearings.

(B) When a child is entitled to receive a copy of the court report, case plan, and transition to independent living plan (TILP), those items shall be provided in the child's primary language. |
| 35 | To the confidentiality of all juvenile court records consistent with existing law. |
| 36 | To view and receive a copy of their child welfare records, juvenile court records, and educational records at no cost to the child until the child is 26 years of age, subject to existing federal and state confidentiality laws. |
| 37 | To be involved in the development of their own case plan, including placement decisions, and plan for permanency. This involvement includes, but is not limited to, the development of case plan elements related to placement and gender affirming health care, with consideration of the child's gender identity. If the child is an Indian child, the case plan shall include protecting the essential tribal relations and best interests of the Indian child by assisting the child in establishing, developing, and maintaining political, cultural, and social relationships with the child's Indian tribe and Indian community. |

WIC 16001.9 – Legal Language About Your Rights

- 38 To review the child's own case plan and plan for permanent placement if the child is 10 years of age or older, and to receive information about their out-of-home placement and case plan, including being told of changes to the plan.
-

To request and participate in a child and family team meeting, as follows:

- (A) Within 60 days of entering foster care, and every 6 months thereafter.
- 39 (B) If placed in a short-term residential therapeutic program, or receiving intensive home-based services or intensive case coordination, or receiving therapeutic foster care services, to have a child and family team meeting at least every 90 days.
- (C) To request additional child and family team meetings to address concerns, including, but not limited to, placement disruption, change in service needs, addressing barriers to sibling or family visits, and addressing difficulties in coordinating services.
- (D) To have both informal and formal support people participate, consistent with state law.
-

- 40 (A) To be informed of these rights in an age and developmentally appropriate manner by the social worker or probation officer and to be provided a copy of the rights in this section at the time of placement, any placement change, and at least once every six months or at the time of a regularly scheduled contact with the social worker or probation officer.
- (B) For a child who speaks a primary language other than English, to be provided a copy of the child's rights in the child's primary language.
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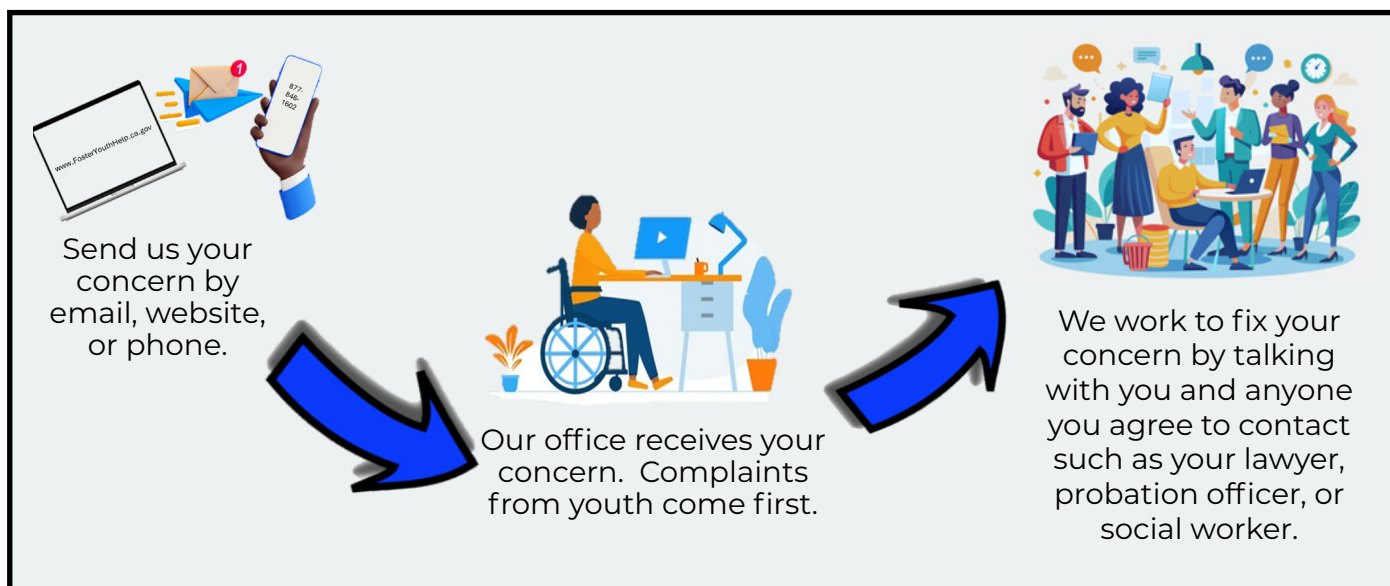
- 41 To be provided with contact information for the Community Care Licensing Division of the State Department of Social Services, the tribal authority approving a tribally approved home, and the State Foster Care Ombudsperson, at the time of each placement, and to contact any or all of these offices immediately upon request regarding violations of rights, to speak to representatives of these offices confidentially, and to be free from threats or punishment for making complaints.
-

(b) The rights described in this section are broad expressions of the rights of children in foster care and are not exhaustive of all rights set forth in the United States Constitution and the California Constitution, federal and California statutes, and case law.

(c) This section does not require, and shall not be interpreted to require, a foster care provider to take any action that would impair the health and safety of children in out-of-home placement.

(d) The State Department of Social Services and each county welfare department are encouraged to work with the Student Aid Commission, the University of California, the California State University, and the California Community Colleges to receive information pursuant to paragraph (28) of subdivision (a).

How the OFCO Helps You



Send us your concern.

You can reach out to us by email, through our website, or by phone. We're here to listen.

We receive your concern.

Once we get your message, our team reviews it. Complaints from youth are our top priority. We respond to those first.

We work to fix it.

We'll talk with you to understand the issue and figure out the best way to help. With your permission, we may also speak with people involved in your care, like your lawyer, probation officer, or social worker.

For additional resources, please visit: <https://bit.ly/45ZgHUD>, scan the QR Code, or call 877-846-1602 to request a printed copy.



Take the confidential youth survey and tell us about your caregiver. Your story can make an impact and change the foster care system for the better. Please visit: <https://bit.ly/4mQBvDC> or scan the QR code.



Foster Youth Rights Handbook Signature Page

YOUTH COPY

Each youth will receive a Foster Youth Rights Handbook. The CSW or probation officer must review the handbook with the youth in a manner that the youth can understand.

My social worker/probation officer gave me this handbook and told me about my rights in a way I understand.

Youth Signature

Date Received

Social Worker/Probation Officer

Date Received

Foster Youth Rights Handbook Signature Page

CASE PLAN COPY

Each youth will receive a Foster Youth Rights Handbook. The CSW or probation officer must review the handbook with the youth in a manner that the youth can understand.

My social worker/probation officer gave me this handbook and told me about my rights in a way I understand.

Youth Signature

Date Received

Social Worker/Probation Officer

Date Received

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Reproductive and Sexual Health Care Signature Page

YOUTH COPY

Each youth age 14 and older must be informed they may access age-appropriate, medically accurate information about reproductive and sexual health care. The CSW or probation officer must review reproductive and sexual health care rights with the youth in a manner the youth can understand.

My social worker/probation officer informed me of my reproductive and sexual health care rights in a way I understand.

Youth Signature

Date Received

Social Worker/Probation Officer

Date Received

Reproductive and Sexual Health Care Signature Page

CASE PLAN COPY

Each youth age 14 and older must be informed they may access age-appropriate, medically accurate information about reproductive and sexual health care. The CSW or probation officer must review reproductive and sexual health care rights with the youth in a manner the youth can understand.

My social worker/probation officer informed me of my reproductive and sexual health care rights in a way I understand.

Youth Signature

Date Received

Social Worker/Probation Officer

Date Received

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Questions/Notes



Questions/Notes

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Questions/Notes

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Important Contacts

Parent: _____
Address: _____

Phone Number: _____
Email: _____

Parent: _____
Address: _____

Phone Number: _____
Email: _____

Parent: _____
Address: _____

Phone Number: _____
Email: _____

Foster parent: _____
Address: _____

Phone Number: _____
Email: _____

Caseworker: _____
Address: _____

Phone Number: _____
Email: _____

Caseworker's Supervisor: _____

Address: _____

Phone Number: _____
Email: _____

ILP Caseworker: _____
Address: _____

Phone Number: _____
Email: _____

Sibling: _____
Address: _____

Phone Number: _____
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Sibling: _____
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Phone Number: _____
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Attorney: _____
Address: _____

Phone Number: _____
Email: _____

Indian Custodian/Guardian: _____

Address: _____

Phone Number: _____
Email: _____

Guidance Counselor: _____
Address: _____

Phone Number: _____
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Mentor: _____
Address: _____

Phone Number: _____
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Adult Supporter/Other: _____
Address: _____

Phone Number: _____
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