



Hello,

Thank you for registering for our NTDC pre-service training being offered **in-person and online via Zoom**. The materials needed for your training are enclosed in this packet. Please review the Zoom rules before your training.

You should have received an automated registration confirmation email with Zoom link and a link to the pre-test when you registered for the training. This email may be in your email's junk or spam folders. **The pre-test needs to be completed before you begin the training.** There is also a self-assessment guide in your packet. It is recommended that this self-assessment be completed before the training so you can reflect on it throughout the training sessions. This self-assessment will not be turned in and is for your information only. It is recommended that you complete the self-assessment again after completing your training.

You will also receive a session reminder the day before each training session with the Zoom link. If you need help with any tech issues, please contact the office and we will meet with you before your training to help. **The WVFACT office is open from 8AM – 4PM Monday-Friday. Please let us know if you have any questions during that time.**

Thanks,

WVFACT Team

304-384-5189

wvfact@concord.edu

wvfact.com

WVFACT Zoom Training Rules & Procedures

- Registration is mandatory. Only individuals who register will receive the link to the zoom training.
- Log into training promptly. Log ins after 15 minutes will not will be admitted to the training.
- Your camera must be on, with your face in the frame. Couples can use the same camera but you must both be visible to receive credit for attendance.
- If you leave the training session at any time for more than 15 minutes (excluding scheduled breaks) you will have to repeat the training.
- Materials for the training will be mailed to the mailing address provided during registration.
- Distractions must be kept at a minimum, Children should not be in the room during training, as many parts of the training are inappropriate for children.
- Please keep your microphone muted unless you are participating.
- You are expected to participate in discussion during the training.
- Be respectful of others.
- Anything shared in the training by you or other participants is considered confidential.
- Participants cannot drive any vehicle while attending a zoom training. If any participant is in any vehicle, the vehicle must be stationary or driven by someone who is not attending the training.
- Be understanding. This is a new learning environment and some people may experience lag or other technical issues. Be patient with yourself and others.
- If you have not received the training materials at least 24 hours prior to the training, please contact wvfact@concord.edu.
- The co-trainer monitor will take attendance and monitor throughout the training to ensure participants are following the rules and procedures. Please note that if a participant is not following the rules and procedures, you can be removed from the training and the issues will be reported to your agency.

THE FOSTER AND KINSHIP PARENT BILL OF RIGHTS

WEST VIRGINIA CODE § 49-2-127 (EFFECTIVE JUNE 5, 2020)



HOW TO CONNECT WITH THE FOSTER CARE OMBUDSMAN (FCO) OFFICE:

State Capitol Complex
Building 6, Room 817-B
Charleston, WV 25305
Telephone: (304) 558-1117
fostercareombudsmanwv.gov

What is the FCO?

The FCO advocates for rights of foster children and foster families, investigates and resolves complaints by foster children and foster families, and monitors the development of regulations, policies, and procedures related to the child welfare system.

RIGHTS FOR YOU: WEST VIRGINIA'S FOSTER AND KINSHIP FAMILIES

A Bill of Rights that acknowledges the integral and vital role you provide for our State's children!

The West Virginia Legislature established a Bill of Rights for Foster and Kinship Parent Families that includes, but is not limited, to the following:

- The right to be treated professionally and ethically as a provider.
- The right to maintain your own family beliefs and beliefs, when possible.
- The right to receive training.
- The right to have an emergency contact 24/7.
- The right to learn safety issues about the child prior to placement.
- The right to learn background about the child prior to placement.
- The right to be provided a copy of treatment and service plans.
- The right to participate and be notified of permanency planning.
- The right to communicate with other professionals regarding the child.
- The right to be notified of all Court hearings.
- The right to be notified of the final outcome of an investigation concerning foster home and explanation of corrective action plan or policy violation.
- The right to contact the Foster Care Ombudsman.
- The right to submit a letter or report to the Court.
- The right to be considered a permanent placement, when appropriate.
- The right to receive a full copy of the Bill of Rights.



WEST VIRGINIA Foster Care Ombudsman



Who can contact the Foster Care Ombudsman?

Anyone with a complaint,
concern, or issue relating
to the foster care system.



The Foster Care Ombudsman receives concerns and complaints about the child welfare system, and makes recommendations to improve it.

What types of complaints are investigated?

- Action or inaction of agencies,
- Unfair or unjust treatment,
- Alleged violations of the Foster Child Bill of Rights, and
- Alleged violations of the Foster and Kinship Parent Bill of Rights.

Need Help?

(304) 558-1117



FosterCareOmbudsman@wv.gov



Distract the child.



Ignore what you can.



Structure the environment.



Control the situation, not the child.



Involve the Child.



Plan time for loving.



LET IT GO!



Increase consistency.



Notice (& reinforce) Positive Behavior.



Excuse with a sit & watch. (“time out”)

RECOMMENDED HYGIENE PRACTICES/UNIVERSAL PRECAUTIONS

The following procedures, sometimes referred to as “universal precautions,” should be followed routinely in caring for any child.

1. For spills of semen, blood, saliva, urine, feces or vomit on surface such as floors, counter, tops, bathtubs, etc... Wear gloves and clean up the bulk of the spill with paper towels or disposable rags. Then using a solution of 10 parts water to 1 part disinfectant (such as ordinary household bleach) disinfect the surface. Let the spot air dry. The used rags or outdoor trash container. If you have skin contact with these substances, wash affected areas with soap under running water for at least 10 seconds. HIV is not found in feces or urine unless infected blood is present.
2. Body fluid spills on bedding, clothing and other washables should be washed separately using normal procedures. Add ½ cup of regular or non-chlorine bleach to wash cycle. Heavily soiled items (e.g. cloth diapers) may require presoaking.
3. Wash your hands with soap before and after changing a diaper. Gloves are not needed unless there is blood in the feces/urine and you have a rash or open cut in your hand. In those circumstances, disposable gloves should be used.
4. Disposable diapers should be placed in a leak proof container (e.g. a plastic bag) and put in an outdoor trash container.
5. If a child bites you and draws blood, wash the area immediately with soap and water. As you would for any human bite wound, consult with your doctor.
6. While food-sharing (i.e., more than one person eating the same piece of food, such as a hot dog, lollipop, ice cream, piece of chicken, etc.) will not transmit HIV, good hygiene dictates that food-sharing not be permitted. No other mealtime restrictions are necessary. An HIV-infected child can use the community table, dishes, glasses, and eating utensils, and be served “family-style” (i.e., from a common serving dish.)

7. It is not necessary to wash dishes and utensils used by an HIV-infected child separately. Wash dishes and utensils with hot, sudsy water, rinse and dry thoroughly by hand or by automatic dishwasher.
8. Baby bottles should be cleaned and sterilized as usual.
9. Do not allow sharing of toothbrushes or razor blades.
10. Sharing of toys will not transmit HIV. However, as with food sharing. Good hygiene dictates that if a child has put a toy into his/her mouth, the toy should be washed in soap and water before another child plays with it.
11. Clothing of an HIV-infected child may be laundered with other family members clothing using ordinary laundry detergent, unless blood, semen, urine, feces, and/or vomit have soiled it. Using regular non-chlorine bleach is recommended. Clothing, soiled with body fluids, should be washed separately using normal procedures. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of regular or non-chlorine bleach to wash cycle. Heavily soiled items (e.g., cloth diapers) may require presoaking.



The Importance of Standard Precautions Achieving Health Safety for Everyone

Standard precautions require everyone, from daycare workers and teachers to accountants and auto mechanics, to assume that anyone's blood and body fluids may carry hepatitis viruses, HIV or other bloodborne infections.



This approach carries a blanket assumption that *anyone* – rich or poor, fat or thin, young or old – may be infected with a virus.

Why this built-in assumption? Because 40 to 90 percent of people with viral hepatitis and other infectious diseases have no symptoms and may be unaware they even have a disease.

Standard precautions are guidelines issued for the care of patients in hospitals but are common sense for everyone and should be used to prevent disease transmission in all walks of life. They require you to always have a barrier between any infectious substance and your skin, eyes, gums or the inside of your nose.

Infectious substances include blood and all body fluids, secretions and excretions, except sweat, even if they do not contain any visible blood. Standard precautions should also be used if you come into contact with badly chapped or any non-intact skin or mucous membranes, even if blood is not visible.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends that if you come into contact with feces, nasal secretions, saliva, tears, urine or vomit, you should wear gloves unless the fluid can easily be contained by material, such as a thick cloth. You should always wash your hands thoroughly after these clean-ups.

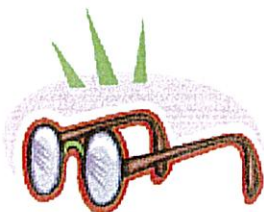


Everyone working in or attending childcare centers, schools and businesses in the United States should be trained to use standard precautions. When standard precautions are used in all aspects of daily life, they help prevent the spread of infections. Additionally, because standard precautions assume anyone may carry an infection, a child with a chronic, viral infectious disease never has to be singled out, stigmatized or treated differently.

Because there are many children and adults who have chronic, viral infections but don't know it yet, universal application of standard precautions is good sense.

Parents should also practice standard precautions at home. Latex gloves can be purchased at nearly all medical supply stores and drugstores. Keep them in your house and car. Latex gloves should not be used by persons with an allergy to latex. Check with your healthcare provider about available alternatives.

If you don't happen to have gloves and you need to deal with someone's body fluid, put sandwich bags or trash bag liners over your hands. Use a sanitary napkin or thick, rolled-up towel to collect the fluid or staunch the flow of blood.



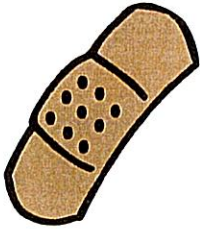
If you wear glasses, keep them on if you have contact with blood. If you don't wear glasses, put on your sunglasses to protect your eyes.

When you clean up body fluids, be careful not to get any of the fluid you are cleaning in your eyes, nose, mouth or any open sores you may have on your hands. Clean and disinfect any surfaces, such as countertops and floors, on which any body fluids have been spilled. Discard fluid-

contaminated material in a plastic bag that has been securely sealed. Employees should follow the policies and procedures at their worksites for disposing of potentially infectious material.

Mops used to clean up body fluids should be cleaned, rinsed with a disinfecting solution, wrung as dry as possible and hung to dry completely. Be sure to wash your hands after cleaning up any spill.

Use a one-part bleach to ten-part water solution or other disinfectant for cleaning up bodily substances, including your own! As soon as you have dealt with the situation, throw away the protective items (your gloves, etc.) in a lined trashcan or plastic bag that is out of the reach of children. Wash your hands thoroughly.



Make sure you keep all cuts and abrasions covered with a waterproof bandage. Be careful with badly chapped skin; it can crack and allow fluids to enter and exit. These precautions are a two-way street. You may be one of the millions unaware that you're living with an infectious disease and you certainly don't want to infect anyone.

No child is too young to learn health safety. Designate a day to role-play standard precautions with your children. Call it Family Safety Day. This would also be a good day to practice evacuating the house in case of fire and all those other safety rules that are seldom rehearsed.

To help kids understand how invisible germs can pass from one person to the next, put glitter on your child's hands and let him/her go to the bathroom, play with family members and pick up a cracker (without actually eating it).

Then, go back to the beginning of the glitter journey and walk around the house, following the trail of glitter. This will help demonstrate to your children how they can pass germs to each other without knowing it. To press home the point, you might put glitter on your hands too.

Have one member of the family "bleed" ketchup. Teach your child to run for an adult when blood is visible. Have your young child go through the same scenario several times. Next, pretend there's no adult around and show your child how to use a plastic bag or towel as a barrier between him or her and the blood.



It's important to teach children never to reach out and touch another person's blood or body fluid. One way to help them understand is to ask them if they would touch someone else's poop or nose gunk. Most kids, no matter how young, will say an emphatic "no." Once you get that all-important "no" response, explain that blood is very personal and they should never touch anyone else's blood.

This approach is necessary only during the preschool years. Once they get to be age five or six, you can start explaining in more detail why these precautions are important.

It's also good to reinforce a household ban on sharing toothbrushes, razors and personal grooming tools, such as nail files and nail clippers. If hypodermic needles are used in the home, it is essential that they be disposed of in a sharps container that children cannot find or open.

For more information, contact PKIDs at 360.695.0293, pkids@pkids.org or visit our website at www.pkids.org.

HANDOUT #1: REASONABLE AND PRUDENT PARENTING: PROMOTING NORMALCY

What is the Reasonable and Prudent Parenting Standard?

It used to be that special approval was needed from the child welfare system before youth in foster care could participate in typical youth activities such as sleeping over at a friend's house or spending time in the community. The need for permission beyond a foster parent's approval made it very difficult, and sometimes impossible, for youth in foster care to be involved in the same kinds of activities as their peers. The Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act of 2014 includes requirements designed to help promote "normalcy" for young people in foster care, meaning flexibility to provide opportunities for youth to participate in healthy adolescent and developmentally appropriate activities and experiences. The law institutes a "reasonable and prudent parent" standard, giving foster parents the power to make more daily decisions about the activities in which young people in their care can participate.

Why is Normalcy Important?

The period of childhood and adolescence is a time to try new things. Having normal routine experiences is part of healthy social, emotional, and cognitive development. When youth are given the chance to make their own decisions, try new things, and make mistakes, they are learning the skills that are needed to be independent in the world. Normal, routine experiences include:

- Participating in school or community sports teams
- Joining after-school clubs
- Going on school field trips or school dances
- Attending sleepovers at friend's homes
- Going to the movies or to the mall
- Using social media
- Having a driver's license
- Obtaining a part-time job

Having a variety of these kinds of experiences also contributes to a youth's overall well-being.

What do I need to know about the Reasonable and Prudent Parenting Standard?

The federal law describes the "reasonable and prudent parenting standard" as giving foster parents the authority to make day-to-day decisions affecting children in their care regarding extracurricular, enrichment, cultural, social, or sporting activities. States are able to further define reasonable and prudent parenting decisions. It is important to learn how the state you reside in defines prudent parenting and to learn any policies that they have in place regarding this standard.

HANDOUT #1: REASONABLE AND PRUDENT PARENTING: PROMOTING NORMALCY

Some state laws list additional factors for the parent who is fostering to consider when using the reasonable and prudent parent standard, including:

- The child's age, maturity, and developmental level while balancing the overall health and safety of the child.
- The potential risks to the child or to others and the appropriateness of the extracurricular, enrichment, cultural or social activity or experience.
- The best interest of the child, based on information known by the caregiver.
- The importance of encouraging the child's emotional and developmental growth.
- The importance of supporting the child developing skills to successfully transition to adulthood.
- The importance of providing the child with the most family-like living experience possible.
- Any special needs or accommodations the child may need to safely participate in the activity or experience.
- The child's wishes, though not determinative, may also be considered.

The federal law also requires states to:

- Provide the court with information at permanency hearings that the reasonable and prudent parenting standard is being followed and that youth are given a chance to participate in normalcy activities.
- Train foster parents on the prudent parent standard so they understand the kinds of decisions that they can make when giving permission to youth in their care to participate in age and developmentally appropriate activities.
- Set liability policies to protect parents who are fostering who appropriately apply the prudent parenting standard when making daily decisions.

It is important that you learn about your specific state laws and agency policies regarding the prudent parenting standard. Make sure you ask your licensing agency about this standard and read state policies that apply to this standard. Knowing how your state defines and applies this standard will help you to provide a safe and stable home for the child you are fostering.



HANDOUT #1: REASONABLE AND PRUDENT PARENTING: PROMOTING NORMALCY

References

The Reasonable and Prudent Parent Standard

American Bar Association

https://www.americanbar.org/groups/public_interest/child_law/resources/child_law_practiceonline/child_law_practice/vol-35/october-2016/the-reasonable-and-prudent-parent-standard/

About Normalcy and the Reasonable and Prudent Parent Standard

Capacity Building Center for States, 2016

https://library.childwelfare.gov/cwig/ws/library/docs/capacity/Blob/106086.pdf?w=NATIVE%28%27SIMPLE_SRCH+ph+is+%27%27About+Normalcy+and+the+Reasonable+and+Prudent+Parent+Standard%27%27%27%29&upp=0&order=native%28%27year%2FDescend%27%29&rp=25&r=1&m=1



**National Training and
Development Curriculum**
FOR FOSTER AND ADOPTIVE PARENTS

WEST VIRGINIA CODE: §49-2-128

§49-2-128. Reasonable and prudent foster parent standard.

(a) As used in this section, the following terms have the following meanings:

“Age-appropriate” means activities or items that are generally accepted as suitable for children of the same chronological age or level of maturity. Age-appropriateness is based on the development of cognitive, emotional, physical, and behavioral capacity that is typical for an age or age group.

“Caregiver” means a foster parent, kinship parent, or a designated official in a residential treatment facility.

“Reasonable and prudent foster parent standard” means the standard characterized parental decisions that maintain the child’s health, safety, and best interests, while at the same time encouraging the child’s emotional and developmental growth, that a caregiver shall use when determining whether to allow a child to participate in extracurricular, enrichment, and social activities.

(b) Each child who comes into care under this chapter is entitled to participate in age-appropriate extracurricular, enrichment, and social activities.

(c) Caregivers shall use a reasonable and prudent foster parent standard in determining whether to give permission for a child in out-of-home care to participate in extracurricular, enrichment, and social activities. When using the reasonable and prudent foster parent standard, the caregiver shall consider:

(1) The child’s age, maturity, and developmental level, to maintain the overall health and safety of the child;

(2) The potential risk factors and the appropriateness of the extracurricular, enrichment, and social activity;

(3) The best interest of the child based on information known to the caregiver;

(4) The importance of encouraging the child’s emotional and developmental growth;

(5) The importance of providing the child with the most family-like living experience possible; and

(6) The behavioral history of the child and the child’s ability to safely participate in the proposed activity, as with any other child.

(d) Child placing agencies and residential treatment facilities shall have policies consistent

with this section and shall promote and protect the ability of children to participate in age-appropriate extracurricular, enrichment, and social activities.

(e) A foster or kinship parent may use persons to care for or babysit for the child or permit overnight stays outside of the home using the reasonable and prudent foster parent standard.

(f) There is a rebuttable presumption that a caregiver has acted as a reasonable and prudent foster parent.

(g) A caregiver is not liable for harm caused to a child in his or her care who participates in an activity approved by the caregiver, provided that the caregiver has acted as a reasonable and prudent foster parent, unless the foster parent commits an act or omission that is an intentional tort or conduct that is willful, wanton, grossly negligent, reckless, or criminal.



How do I apply for WV CSED Waiver?

Start with the form WV-BMS- CSED- 1, application. This can be found on the WV Bureau for Medical Service website, <https://dhhr.wv.gov/bms/Programs/WaiverPrograms/CSEDW/Pages/SED.aspx>

or call

or call **304.343.9663** to have someone assist you with the steps needed to apply.

Please make sure to include proof of residency with your completed application. The youth referred must have a Medicaid number to apply for the (CSEDW) Children with Serious Emotional Disorders Waiver.

Where can I get more information?

KEPRO:
Number: 304-343-9663
Email: wvcsedw@kepro.com
Fax: 866-473-2354

BMS Program Manager CSED Waiver
Heather Cummings LSW

304-352-4320

Heather.D.Cummings@wv.gov

Aetna Better Health

1-888-348-2922

Website:

aetnabetterhealth.com/westvirginia

Kepro
1007 Bullitt Street
Charleston, WV 25301



**WEST VIRGINIA
CHILDREN WITH
SERIOUS
EMOTIONAL
DISORDER
WAIVER**



West Virginia Children with Serious Emotional Disorder Waiver

The WVCSSED Waiver provides support to children with serious emotional disorders by helping to keep them with their families, in the home and with a support network while receiving the services they need to improve their outcomes.

What is a Serious Emotional Disorder?

West Virginia defines the term “children with serious emotional disorder” as children from age 3 up through the child’s 21st birthday who currently, or at any point in the past year, have had a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder of sufficient duration to meet the diagnostic criteria specified within the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (of ICD equivalent) that is current at the date of the evaluation that results in functional impairment, which substantially interferes with or limits the child’s role or functioning in family, school and/or community activities.

Who is eligible for CSED?

- Must meet financial eligibility; which means the applicant must be a WV Medicaid member, and have chosen Aetna as the Medicaid MCO.
- Applicant must have an overall Child and Adolescent Functional Assessment Scale (CAFAS) or Preschool and Early Childhood Functional Assessment Scale (PECFAS) score of “severe” which is considered such with a score of 90 or higher.
- Applicant must currently or at any point during the past 12 months have had a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder of sufficient duration to meet diagnostic criteria specified within the most current edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM)
- Substance use and developmental disorders are excluded unless they co-occur with another diagnosable serious emotional disorder.
- Must be between the ages of three to 21st birthday.
- Must be a resident of West Virginia.

What services are offered?

- Wraparound Facilitation
- Independent living/skills building
- Job development
- Supported employment, individual-
- In-home family therapy
- In-home family support
- Respite, in-home and out-of-home
- Specialized therapy
- Assistive equipment
- Community transition
- Mobile response
- Non-medical transportation
- Peer parent support



WHAT IS WIC?

WIC is a free and friendly health program that provides food and nutrition information to keep pregnant and new moms as well as children up to age 5 healthy.

WIC offers:

- Nutrition counseling
- Immunization and health screenings
- Referrals to doctors, dentists and programs like Head Start, Birth to Three, Right From the Start and child care resources

All foster children under age 5, or foster children who are expectant or new moms, are automatically eligible for WIC.

WHAT CAN WIC OFFER ME AS A FOSTER PARENT?

Parenting and caring for a child in foster care is always a challenge. As a foster parent, you have a unique opportunity to help your foster child develop the skills and resources necessary to lead a healthy life. Good nutrition is essential to good health.

WIC offers you and your foster child nutrition education, tips on healthy eating, and benefits to purchase nutritious foods tailored to your foster child's needs. All foster children under age 5 are automatically eligible for WIC. WIC is also available to pregnant and new moms.

FOSTER CHILDREN AND WIC

Our caring staff can help you get your foster child back on the right track for a good start to a healthy life.

Contact your local WIC Clinic at:

You may also apply on the web at dhhr.wv.gov/wic



In accordance with Federal civil rights law and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) civil rights regulations and policies, the USDA, its Agencies, offices, and employees, and institutions participating in or administering USDA programs are prohibited from discriminating based on race, color, national origin, sex, religious creed, disability, age, political beliefs, or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity in any program or activity conducted or funded by USDA.

Persons with disabilities who require alternative means of communication for program information (e.g. Braille, large print, audiotape, American Sign Language, etc.), should contact the Agency [State or local] where they applied for benefits. Individuals who are deaf, hard of hearing or have speech disabilities may contact USDA through the Federal Relay Service at (800) 877-8339. Additionally, program information may be made available in languages other than English.

To file a program complaint of discrimination, complete the USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form, (AD-3027) found online at: http://www.ascr.usda.gov/complaint_filing_cust.html, and at any USDA office, or write a letter addressed to USDA and provide in the letter all of the information requested in the form. To request a copy of the complaint form, call (866) 632-9992. Submit your completed form or letter to USDA by:

(1) mail: U.S. Department of Agriculture
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights
1400 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20250-9410;

(2) fax: (202) 690-7442; or

(3) email: program.intake@usda.gov.

This institution is an equal opportunity provider.

OR-10 (4/2018)



FOSTER CHILDREN AND WIC





WHY ARE WIC AND WIC NUTRITION EDUCATION IMPORTANT FOR MY FOSTER CHILD?

Since eating habits are established very early in life, it is important to teach good nutrition as early as possible. WIC can help your foster child learn about nutrition and how to eat right from birth to age five. Plus, like good communication and problem solving skills, healthy eating is an important skill that helps children grow and prevents them from developing health problems later in life.

Research shows WIC children have better outcomes in the future than eligible children not participating in WIC:

- Kids enrolled in WIC have better vocabularies when they reach four and five years of age.
- WIC has a major impact on reducing anemia and obesity in children.
- WIC participation leads to high rates of immunization.
- WIC significantly improves children's diets and intake of important vitamins and nutrients like iron, vitamin C, protein, niacin and vitamin B6.

All foster children under age 5, or foster children who are pregnant or new moms, are automatically eligible for WIC.

HOW CAN I ENROLL MY FOSTER CHILD IN WIC?

It's easy! Call the WIC clinic in your community to set up an appointment (see back for information), text keyword localwic + your zip code to 67076, or visit dhhr.wv.gov/wic. You will need to bring these items with you to your foster child's WIC appointment:

- West Virginia Medicaid card or letter from DHHR noting child's Medicaid billing number
- DHHR document showing foster care status
- Proof of West Virginia residence – or something that shows your foster child's current address
- Proof of pregnancy if foster child is pregnant
- Your foster child

HOW DOES WIC WORK?

At your appointment, a WIC nutritionist will talk with you about your foster child's health history and diet to identify nutrition and/or medical needs. WIC will provide you with nutrition counseling tailored to meet the needs of your foster child and benefits to buy healthy foods such as:

- Fresh fruits and vegetables
- Milk
- Cheese
- Yogurt
- Eggs
- Cereal
- Whole grains
- Dried or canned beans
- Peanut butter
- Juice
- Infant formula and foods

WIC benefits are easy to use with more than 275 grocery stores accepting the eWIC card statewide. All WIC services are confidential and free of charge.

Is the employer or someone else:

- Creating debt for the potential victim or adding to a never-ending balance of debt?
- Processing payroll infrequently, not giving worker's compensation insurance outlays where mandated, or forcing the potential victim to transfer funds to an employer's account?
- Escorting the potential victim to the bank and/or using his or her banks accounts?
- Threatening the potential victim with deportation, arrest, or jail?
- In possession of the potential victim's identification, travel documents, money, or cell phone?
- Forcing, defrauding, or coercing the potential victim to engage in a commercial sex act?

BEHAVIOR OR PHYSICAL STATE

Does the potential victim:

- Act fearful, anxious, depressed, submissive, tense, or nervous particularly around their work or someone they know?
- Defer to another person to speak for him or her and avoid eye contact?
- Show signs of physical and/or sexual abuse, physical restraint, confinement, or torture?
- Show signs of being harmed or deprived of food, water, sleep, medical care, other life necessities, or personal possessions?

SOCIAL BEHAVIOR OF THE TRAFFICKER

Is someone else:

- Restricting the potential victim's contact with friends or family?
- Limiting the potential victim's social media use and/or stalking or monitoring their accounts?
- Preventing the potential victim from socializing or attending religious services?
- Preventing children from attending school and forcing them to work?
- Holding a large group in one place with poor conditions and limited space?
- Constantly watching or accompanying the potential victim?
- Threatening the potential victim or his or her family with harm if he or she leaves or quits work?
- Posting harmful content online about the potential victim to compel him or her to engage in a commercial sex act?

MINORS:

- Is someone under the age of 18 engaged in a commercial sex act?
 - Causing someone under the age of 18 to engage in a commercial sex act, regardless of using force, fraud, or coercion, is human trafficking under U.S. law.

What Should I Do Next?

If the answer is **YES** to any number of the above questions:



- Report suspected human trafficking to the Homeland Security Investigations Tip Line at 1-866-347-2423 or www.ice.gov/tips.
- Get help from the National Human Trafficking Hotline by calling 1-888-373-7888 or texting HELP or INFO to 233733 (BEFREE).
- If you have information on goods produced with forced labor destined for importation into the United States, provide it to CBP at www.eallegations.cbp.gov and HSI at ICE.ForcedLabor@ice.dhs.gov.

Remember:

- Human trafficking victims have experienced significant trauma and harm. Victims may be unable or prevented from getting help due to existing vulnerabilities. It is important to treat victims with care and respect, and get immediate, professional support to ensure a victim-centered and trauma-informed response.
- Visit DHS.gov/BlueCampaign for additional resources to combat human trafficking.
- Read the [DHS Strategy to Combat Human Trafficking, the Importation of Goods Produced with Forced Labor, and Child Sexual Exploitation](#).

