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Chapter 4: Foster Care

Section 4.000: Foster Care

This section describes DSHS foster care services.



Contents



Laws	<p>45 CFR 302.33 services to non-IV-A/IV-E recipients 45 CFR 307.10(b)(9) & (13) computerized support enforcement systems Chapter 13.34 RCW - Juvenile Court Act RCW 74.20A.030 authorizes collection of support for foster care children. RCW 74.20.330 DCS authorized to provide service WAC 388-14A-8100, 8105, 8110, 8120 assessing support for children in foster care.</p>
Policy	<p>Provide DCS full collection services for children receiving federal or state funded foster care.</p> <p>If a child moves from foster care to a relative placement, send the relative a nonassistance application.</p>
Procedure	<p>Children's Administration (CA) sends an electronic referral regarding placement of a child in foster care (FC).</p> <p>CA sends status changes to DCS-SEMS electronically.</p> <p>Central Services sets up FC cases.</p>
Visual Aids	<p>Chart: CAMIS Codes & Definitions (.pdf) Chart: Foster Care Arrears Reconciliation: OAS and DCS Process (.pdf)</p>
Automated Actions	<p>When DCS receives FC status changes, SEMS posts a CC code 14 and sets an RC 14 for the RSEO.</p>
SEMS Screens	<p>BC, CC</p>
Forms Used	
Hearing and Conference Board Rights	
Personal Notes [Add a note]	<p>You have not added any notes to this handbook section.</p>
See Also	<p>CAMIS Liaisons Children's Administration Tribal IV-D and TANF Programs</p>

Procedures

1. How is a child placed in foster care?

1. Washington State's Title **IV-E** agency is DSHS Children's Administration (CA). The CA is responsible for placing children into out-of-home care when there is an allegation of abuse or neglect. Within CA, Division of Children and Family Services (DCFS) must have legal authority for placements beyond 72 hours. This authority is either a voluntary placement agreement (VPA) or a court-ordered placement (CTO).
 1. The first seventy-two (72) hours of placement is called the shelter care period. This period is not assignable as child support. This period will not be included on the referral. See Section 4.000 D. DCS does not need to seek compensation for this 72-hour shelter care period.
 2. After the 72-hour shelter care period, CA must have a voluntary placement agreement (VPA) or a dependency court order (CTO) or a Child In Need of Supervision (CHINS) order. This period is called a placement episode and is assignable as child support.

Note: If a copy of the CHINS order becomes necessary, it can be requested through DCFS via the CAMIS liaison.

2. The Juvenile Court may address the issue of child support.

2. How are foster care programs funded?

1. When CA places a child (VPA or CTO), they determine which funds will pay for the placement. DCS collects and reimburses CA's expenditures for both state and federal funded placements.
2. There are three types of foster care programs:
 1. Federally (IV-E) funded (**BC** case type **3**); or
 2. State only funded (on the **BC** case type **4**); or

Note: Tribal cases can be federally or state funded.

3. Relative placement that is not funded. DCS central services staff will setup an open/close foster care case when a referral is received for non-funded relative placement. If DCS receives an application for services from the non-funded relative placement, it's setup as a non-assistance, TANF or Medicaid case, not as a foster care case (on the **BC** case type **1, 2, or 7**).

Note: If the relative is also a licensed foster care provider, the placement may be funded with state or federal monies. The case is setup as a foster care case as if the child has been placed with a non-relative.

Exception: Do not pursue collection on relative placement foster care cases that are not funded until a relative or child receives a TANF or Medicaid grant or applies for nonassistance services.

3. How does child support reimburse the cost of foster care?

1. DCS sends the child support to the Office of Accounting Services (OAS) Trust Fund Unit (TFU). OAS TFU places the child support into a trust account for the child and compares it to CA's expenditure data. OAS TFU then reimburses CA up to the amount of the expenditures. Any excess is placed into a money market account to be used in the best interest of the child while the child is in foster care.
2. If the child returns home or to a guardian, the excess will be sent to that payee to use for the child. If the child has emancipated, the excess will be given to the child.

4. How do I get notified of foster care changes?

1. The placement triggers an electronic referral from the Case And Management Information System (CAMIS) at Children's Administration to DCS-SEMS. These referrals are processed at central services.
2. During a placement, several types of changes may impact DCS collections. These changes are broken down into four (4) categories:
 1. Event Status: These track the child. Example: a child is placed in a foster home, runs away, or goes to a relative. These are all "events".
 2. IV-E Results: These track the source of funding changes. Example: a child is now enrolled in a tribal program that is state funded.
 3. Legal Actions: These track the legal processes. Example: a tribal order, an order terminating parental rights, or a CHINS order that excludes child support.
 4. Episode Outcome: These track the outcome of the placement. Example: adoption, transfer to other authority, or juvenile guardianship.

Note: See [CAMIS Codes and Definitions Chart \(.pdf\)](#) for a list of the CAMIS codes and their potential impacts to the FC case.

3. As Children's Administration staff input changes into CAMIS, the SEMS interface will only post comments that affect DCS enforcement activities on the foster care cases (current or subro). SEMS posts a case comment (CC) code **14** and set an RC **14** for the next day.

Example: A child goes on the run 6/1/04. CA inputs the change on 7/10/04 and DCS receives the CAMIS change on 7/11/04. SEMS posts a CC code **14** on 7/12/04 and sets a RC **14** for 7/13/04. The CC may read something like: *Per CAMIS event change, child "name" ran away 6/1/04.*

5. How do I get more information about the placement?

1. Each field office has CAMIS liaison(s) that have access to CAMIS. Contact the liaison to find out more information from CAMIS, or if the CAMIS data is insufficient, the liaison can provide contact information for the social worker.
2. See the [CAMIS Codes and Definitions Chart \(.pdf\)](#) for a list of the codes and their potential impacts to the DCS case.

6. What if the child, NCP, or the relative placement person(s) has a tribal affiliation?

- o Consult your [Regional Tribal Liaison](#). See Section [13.005](#). Also see the [STRU Tribal IV-D and TANF programs webpage](#).

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Chapter 4: Foster Care

Section 4.005: Splitting Foster Care Cases

This section describes specialized foster care cases.

Contents



Laws	45 CFR 302.52 (2) child support distribution in foster care costs. RCW 74.13.060 foster care trust fund. RCW 74.20A.030 collection for foster care children.
Policy	
Procedure	Set Special instructions (SI) on foster care cases. Split foster care cases to one child per case for paying cases.
Visual Aids	Chart : CAMIS Codes & Definitions (.pdf) Chart : Foster Care Arrears Reconciliation: OAS and DCS Process (.pdf) Flow Chart - Splitting Foster Care Cases
Automated Actions	SEMS sets an RC 13 for the RSEO to split the case.
SEMS Screens	BC , CC , CF , SI
Forms Used	
Hearing and Conference Board Rights	
Personal Notes [Add a note]	You have not added any notes to this handbook section.
See Also	PCM 05-005 Foster Care Current Support Payments in Error CAMIS Liaisons Tribal IV-D and TANF programs 2.045 Case Set-Up

Procedures

1. Why must I set special instructions ([SI](#)) on a foster care case with multiple children?

1. DCS reimburses foster care on a per child basis. The special instructions ([SI](#)) prevent payments from automatically posting before the RSEO can split the case.
2. If the NCP is not paying and the [SI](#) is set, when a payment occurs, the suspense item will prompt the RSEO to split the case.
3. If the NCP is paying and there are multiple children on the case, the RSEO must split the case before removing the [SI](#).

2. Will SEMS notify me when a foster care case needs to be split?

1. SEMS reviews all payments made on foster cases on a monthly basis.
2. The review is done within the first two weeks of the month and it reviews all payments made in the previous month.
3. The review identifies all payments made on foster care cases with multiple children. These cases need to be split.
4. SEMS will post a case comment type 13 and a review code 85 for the RSEO indicating that the case needs to be split. An [SI](#) will also be set to prevent further payments from applying to the case.

3. Why do I have to "split" a foster care case?

1. DCS must send child support to the Office of Accounting Services (OAS) Trust Fund Unit (TFU) on an individual child basis. SEMS does not have a way to send the correct amount per child (current and/or arrears) when there are multiple children on the Basic Case. The RSEO accomplishes this by splitting the foster care case, one case per child. This must be done regardless of the child's status (e.g. former, emancipated, etc) on the case so that the debt owing for each child is on a separate case.
2. The foster care case does not need to be split if the NCP is unable to pay. DCS will only split foster care cases when the NCP is paying or has had a recent payment history.

4. How do I split the foster care case?

1. Set up as many foster care cases as there are "split" children.
 1. The originating case will need to be coded to show which child "owns" that case. On the [BC](#), change the child's relationship to the CP to **00** (unknown) to the CP. The children who have been split off the case need to be coded **09** (other) to the CP.

Note: If children split from case are not coded with **09** (other) relationship to CP, SEMS does not recognize that the case has been split.

2. For the other children being split out, change the status of the children on the [BC](#) to either **F** (former) or **L** (left foster care).
3. To set up foster care cases for the "split" children see Section [2.045](#).

4. Verify all split case(s) have a different child "owning" the case.

Note: Foster care cases that only have one child on the [BC](#) should leave the child's relationship to CP as **00** (unknown).

5. Suppress the **Responsible Parent Introduction to the Registry**, DSHS [18-439](#), on FT prompted by EV on each split case. The NCP was sent this form when the originating case was setup.
2. Update the [OR](#) screen for each split case that is collectible.
3. Post per child debt calculations to set the [CF](#) correctly on the originating case and the split case(s).
 1. Calculate the proportional split based on the original arrears and apply that proportion to the remaining balance.
 2. Follow the procedures for undifferentiated orders in Section [19.030](#).

Note: Do not AV any payments prior to the date you are splitting the case. Payments that have already applied to the originating foster care case do not have to be re-applied to the new split case(s).

Example:

Today is 12/01/01. NCP mom and two children. NCP mom has paid \$568.36 previously.
Current Support is: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ CH#1 is \$50/pm and■ CH#2 is \$33/pm.■ Total combined current support per month = \$83.
Arrearages are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ CH#1 placed in foster care continuously since 8/20/00. (8-20/31-00, \$50/31 x 12 days) = 19.35 + (9/00 to 11/01, \$50 x 15mo.s) = \$750. Total = \$769.35.■ CH#2 placed in foster care continuously since 3/09/01. (3-09/31-01, \$33/31 x 23 days) = \$24.48 + (4/01 to 11/01, \$33 x 8mo.s) = \$264. Total = \$288.48.■ Total arrearages: CH#1 \$769.35 + CH#2 \$288.48 = \$1057.83. <p>To calculate outstanding arrearages, subtract the amount paid from the amount owed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Amount owed \$1057.83 - amount paid \$568.36 = remaining balance \$489.47.
To calculate the proportionate share, divide each child's arrearage by the combined arrearage. <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ CH#1 (769.35/1057.83) is 73%.■ CH#2 (288.48/1057.83) is 27%.
To calculate the split for the arrearages, multiply the remaining balance by the proportionate share percentages and adjust each CF accordingly: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ CH#1 case {\$489.47 x 73% = \$357.31} arrears and \$50 current support.■ CH#2 case {\$489.47 x 27% = \$132.16} arrears and \$33 current support.

4. **What if there are multiple children on the Basic Case but the debt is only owed for one of the children?**

- If the debt on a multiple-child foster care case is only owed for one child, it is not necessary to setup a split case. However, the foster care case still needs to be coded to reflect that the payments belong to one child only. This is done by changing the relationship to the CP to **09** (other) for the other children.

Example: 1) If an order has been established for only one child; or 2) current support is owed for one child and all others have emancipated, and no arrears are owed for the emancipated children.

5. **What if the child, NCP, or the relative placement person(s) has a tribal affiliation?**

- Consult your [Regional Tribal Liaison](#). See Section [13.005](#). See also STRU [Tribal IV-D and TANF](#) programs webpage.

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Chapter 4: Foster Care

Section 4.010: Establishing a Foster Care Obligation

This section describes how to calculate a foster care obligation.



Contents



Laws	<p>RCW 74.20.330 assignment of support for foster care</p> <p>RCW 74.20A.030 authorizes collection of support for foster care children</p> <p>WAC 388-14A-3200, 3205, 3400 calculating a support obligation</p> <p>WAC 388-14A-8100, 8105, 8110, 8120 assessing support for children in foster care</p> <p>WAC 388-25-0180 reimbursement while child temporarily absent</p> <p>WAC 388-25-0225 reasons not to pursue collections on foster care</p>
Policy	<p>Serve a notice on the NCP to establish a support obligation if one does not already exist.</p> <p>Do not collect or establish support from adoptive parents receiving adoption support services for their adopted child in foster care (FC) if Children's Administration has determined good cause on the placement.</p> <p>When a foster care (FC) placement is less than sixty (60) days, determine on a case-by-case basis if it appears cost effective to establish an administrative order for support.</p>
Procedure	Enforce an existing order or serve a notice to establish an order.
Visual Aids	Chart: CAMIS Codes & Definitions
Automated Actions	<p>When DCS receives FC status changes, SEMS posts a CC code 14 and sets an RC 14 for the RSEO.</p> <p>FG of a notice posts an entry to the FT and to the CC. FT generates a review code to check for service.</p> <p>FT generates a review code to check for service.</p>
SEMS Screens	FG , FT , OR , CC
Forms Used	09-272 , 09-711 , 09-275 , 09-710 , 09-694 , 00-368 , 09-730 , 18-011A
Hearing and Conference Board Rights	<p>Administrative hearing on amounts set by DCS.</p> <p>Conference Board on court-ordered amounts or other issues.</p>
Personal Notes [Add a note]	You have not added any notes to this handbook section.
See Also	<p>CAMIS Liaisons</p> <p>Tribal IV-D and TANF Programs</p> <p>3.000 Establishing paternity</p> <p>6.070 Establishment of a Support Obligation</p> <p>9.000 Limitations to enforcement</p> <p>13.000 Tribal Enforcement</p> <p>19.000 Debt Calculation</p>

Procedures

1. How do I determine child support on a foster care case?

1. If a court or administrative order already sets a child support obligation, follow procedures in [Chapter 19](#) to charge child support on the foster care case.
2. If paternity needs to be established, follow the procedures in Section [3.000](#).

Note: Refer a relative placement foster care case to the Prosecutor/AAG if the biological mom is a minor and paternity is not established. See Section [3.005 D](#) and [3.020 E](#).

2. How may the Juvenile Court order affect the child support?

1. The Juvenile Court order may set a child support amount.
2. The Juvenile Court order may state the parents are exempt from paying child support for a period up to nine months.
3. The Juvenile Court order may state there are costs associated with a court ordered reunification plan. Children's Administration (CA) may supply these amounts.

3. How do I establish an administrative support obligation?

1. If paternity needs to be established, follow the procedures in Section [3.000](#).
2. Calculate an obligation for a child in foster care following procedures in Sections [6.080](#) and [6.085](#) with the following exceptions:
 1. Do not apply full party status to foster care cases.
 2. Do not impute income if reunification efforts prevent the NCP from working full-time.
 3. Do not establish an obligation if the child was in foster care for less than sixty (60) days if it is not cost effective, unless you are serving multiple sixty (60) day periods.
3. Start the obligation on the date shown on the referral. This will be the beginning of the placement episode. See Sections [4.000 A\(1\)\(b\)](#) and [4.000 D](#).
4. If the parents are married and live together, follow the procedures in Sections [2.060](#) and [6.100 A](#) for joint NCP's.
5. If the adoptive family receives adoption support services from the state of Washington and good cause has been determined by Children's Administration, do not take any collection or establishment action when the adopted child enters foster care. See Section [4.015 B](#).

4. What credits can I apply against the foster care child support obligation?

1. Once the support obligation is established, determine if there are court order reunification costs associated with the placement.
 1. Reunification costs can be stated in a reunification plan or stipulated in a CHINS order (Children In Need of Supervision).
 2. Give a dollar-for-dollar credit for costs or expected costs stated in a court-order reunification

plan or stipulated in a CHINS order (Child in Need of Supervision).

3. A CHINS can also exempt the NCP from child support for up to nine (9) months.
 4. You may need to contact the social worker for a copy of these documents if the NCP indicates there are costs or exemptions. See your CAMIS liaison to find the child's case worker.
2. If the NCP is providing medical coverage, send the **Notice of Insurance Coverage**, [09-730](#) and any medical cards or other information to the foster care worker's office. Do not release the foster parent's address for any reason.

5. What if the child, NCP, or the relative placement person(s) has a tribal affiliation?

- o Consult your regional [Tribal Liaison](#). See Section [13.005](#). See also STRU [Tribal IV-D and TANF](#) programs Web page.

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Chapter 4: Foster Care

Section 4.015 - Foster Care Limitations

This section describes limitations to enforcement of foster care obligations.

Contents



Laws	<p>45 CFR 302.32 State plan requirements 45 CFR 302.52 IV-E distribution of support RCW 13.40 Juvenile Justice Act of 1977 RCW 74.20A.030 certain parents exempt WAC 388-14A-8120 head-of-household limitations WAC 388-25-0225, -0226, -0227, -0228, -0229, -0231 Foster care good cause rules</p>
Policy	<p>Do not initiate action to collect support on a foster care case when collection of current support would reduce the head-of-household's income to less than the Need Standard if there are other dependent children in the NCP's home.</p> <p>Stop enforcing current support for a child confined in a JRA facility when the child stops receiving foster care.</p> <p>End the NCP's current support obligation the month that the court terminates the NCP's parental rights.</p> <p>Do not collect or establish support from adoptive parents receiving Washington State adoption support services while their adopted child is in foster care (FC) if Children's Administration (CA) has determined good cause for the placement.</p>
Procedure	
Visual Aids	<p>Chart: CAMIS Codes & Definitions (.pdf)</p>
Automated Actions	<p>Central services receives FC referrals electronically.</p> <p>When DCS receives FC status changes, SEMS posts a CC code 14 and sets an RC 14 for the Responsible Support Enforcement Officer (RSEO).</p>
SEMS Screens	<p>BC, CC</p>
Forms Used	
Hearing and Conference Board Rights	<p>Administrative hearing on establishment notice.</p> <p>Conference board on disputed debt amounts.</p>

See Also

[Children's Administration](#)

[CAMIS Liaisons](#)

[Tribal IV-D and TANF Programs](#)

[5.010](#) Good Cause

[7.000](#) Hearing Rights

[7.015](#) Conference Board Rights

[9.000 A](#) Limitations to Enforcement

[18.000](#) Case Closure

Procedures

1. Which placement events are non-collectible?

1. If the child is placed into a non-collectable event, adjust [CF](#) as appropriate. Update debt calculation as needed.
2. Do not collect current support if the child is placed:
 1. with a birth/adoptive parent,
 2. in a private agency custody,
 3. in a juvenile rehabilitation administration (JRA) facility,
 4. in a non-funded relative placement,

Note: If a child moves to a relative placement, send the relative a non-assistance application if they did not apply for TANF or MAO. Without a referral, DCS can not collect. See Section [14.000 E](#).

5. or fifteen (15) days after they have run away.
3. If the child is placed into a tribal program or a tribal child is placed into a foster care program, consult with the regional tribal liaison before collecting.
4. If the placement has ended, and the case is a subro only, code the child on [BC](#) as **L** (left foster care). See [6.085](#) calculating arrears periods & [19.015](#) determining arrears periods.
5. See [Chart: CAMIS Codes & Definitions \(.pdf\)](#) for a list of the codes and their potential impacts to the DCS case.

2. What if the child in foster care is adopted?

1. If the adoptive family has been receiving adoption support services from the state of Washington, do not take any collection or establishment action when the adopted child enters foster care (FC) if [Children's Administration](#) (CA) determined good cause for the placement. See Section 4.015 F below.
2. If the adoptive family has been receiving adoption support services and DCS established a support obligation for the adopted child in foster care, withdraw the notice for the adopted child in foster care. A CAMIS liaison can determine if an adoptive family has been receiving adoption support services. Consult your claims officer if the notice contains multiple children and current support is owed.
3. This CA good cause limitation applies only to the child for whom the family receives adoption support payments. Establish and collect support for any other children in the family as needed.

3. [What](#) if the parental rights are terminated?

1. A termination of parental rights (TPR) ends the parent's financial obligations including child support. The file date of the termination order (maternal termination order or paternal termination order) is the date the current support ends. See Section [19.015](#).
2. If the child has been adopted, find out when the parental rights were terminated. Parental rights, by law, must be terminated prior to an adoption. If the termination orders cannot be found use the date of the adoption finalization to end the current support obligation.

Example: Old private agency adoption where the orders were not entered into CAMIS.

3. A termination of parental rights order may be filed without the goal of eventual adoption. A child may be placed into a guardianship where only the parental rights are terminated.
4. A relinquishment is not a termination (current support would still be due) but may indicate a termination is about to be filed. Contact the foster care worker, as necessary, in these cases. See [6.180 B. 5](#) & [19.015](#).
5. If parental rights have been terminated or the child is subsequently adopted, follow procedures in Section [6.180 B. 5](#).

4. What if the child in foster care has a developmental disability?

1. Prior to 7/1/04, DCS was barred from collecting child support for a child who has been determined as having a developmental disability by the Division of Developmental Disabilities (DDD) for foster care periods only, per *Jacobs v Soliz*.
2. DCS will collect current child support for children with developmental disabilities in foster care effective July 1, 2004, per Washington State House Bill 2554. Do not collect for periods of foster care prior to 7/1/04.
3. This limitation applies only to foster care periods and does not apply to TANF, NA or other case types.
4. DCS is flagging children with developmental disabilities by language code **47, Needs Special Assistance** (NSA), on the child's BI Personal Info tab.

5. What if the child is in a Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA) program?

1. The Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA) coordinates with Division of Children and Family Services (DCFS) when a child who is a dependent of the court needs foster care placement.
2. Continue enforcement if JRA referred the child for foster care placement unless Children's Administration determined good cause.
3. Do not enforce or collect current support:
 1. If a child is in institutional status and foster care payments stop.
 2. If the child is in parolee status.
4. Do not establish or collect foster care debts from a responsible parent when the parent/family members were the victim of the child's crime and JRA referred the child to foster care to protect the family, if Children's Administration determined good cause for the placement. See Section 4.015 I below.

Note: Office of Financial Recovery (OFR) administers a parent-pay policy separate from DCS for children in JRA facilities.

6. What do I do if there is good cause on in a foster care case?

1. The Children's Administration (CA) may determine good cause exists for one or both parents not to pay. CA may reverse a determination at a later time.

2. Upon notification from CAMIS, the Foster Care Coordinator will make a case comment and set a review for the RSEO.
3. IV-E foster care good cause determinations may apply to non-foster care cases (i.e. TANF) but the CSO must make its own determination before DCS can suspend enforcement. Send an Information Request, DSHS 18-011A to notify the CSO of the foster care good cause if the child leaves foster care and starts to receive TANF or Medicaid. See Section [5.010](#).
4. IV-A good cause decisions apply to foster care cases. If a child is placed in foster care and the CSO granted good cause in the original IV-A case, send an **Information Request**, DSHS [18-011](#) to Children's Administration advising them of the IV-A good cause determination. Suspend enforcement of the NCP's case until DCS receives the CA good cause decision. DCS may enforce against the former CP. See Section [5.010](#).
5. If the NCP contacts DCS about foster care good cause, they should be directed to the IV-E social worker and the IV-E Specialist.

Example: A parent who received adoption support service payments for a special needs child is not automatically exempt from paying if their child is placed back into foster care. They will need to have a good cause determination by Children's Administration to exempt themselves.

7. Are there enforcement limitations on foster care cases?

1. If the NCP is the head of household with other dependent children in the home:
 1. Do not collect and keep support if the income for that household is below the Need Standard for public assistance.
 2. Do not take collection action that will reduce the net income of the household below the Need Standard for public assistance.
2. If the NCP retained benefit monies that belong to the child:
 1. Do not collect benefits that the child gets from SSA, SSI or other sources because of their own disabilities. The NCP may be the payee for the child's disability benefits. See Section [9.005](#).
 2. Benefits that the child gets as a dependent because a parent is disabled, such as L&I, a self-insurer, or SSA disability benefits, are eligible for dollar for dollar credits against current support. Do not credit benefits paid by any other insurer, employer, state or federal agency. See Section [19.045](#).

Note: Notify Children's Administration (CA) of the funds. CA can petition to the source of the funds to become the payee for the child's benefit while the child is in foster care.

3. If the NCP is providing medical coverage, complete a handwritten **Notice of Insurance Coverage**, DSHS [09-730](#), and attach any medical cards or other information to the foster care case worker. Send this with an **Information Update**, DSHS [18-011A](#), to the foster child's case worker. Do not release the foster parent's address for any reason. See your field office CAMIS liaison to find the child's case worker.

8. What if the child, NCP, or the relative placement person(s) has a tribal affiliation?

- Consult your [Regional Tribal Liaison](#). See Section [13.005](#). See also the STRU [Tribal IV-D and TANF](#) programs Web pages.

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