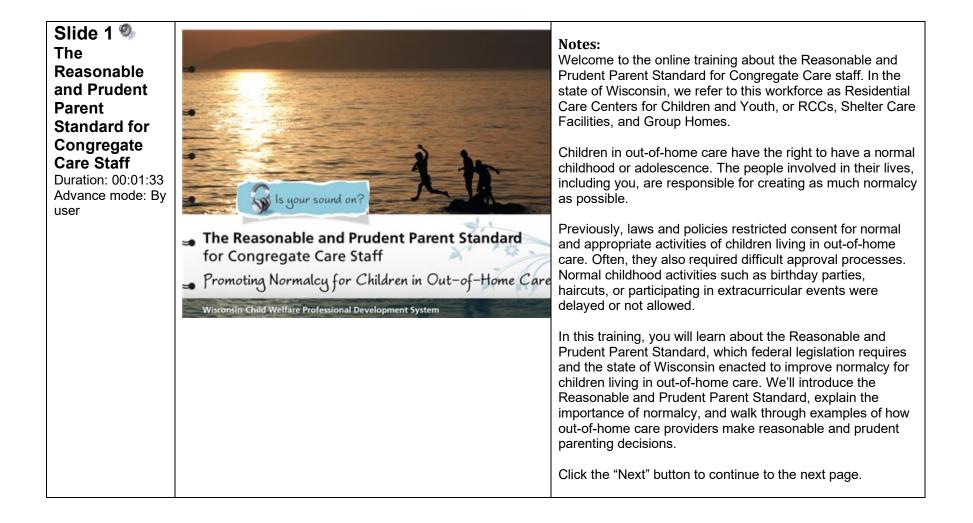
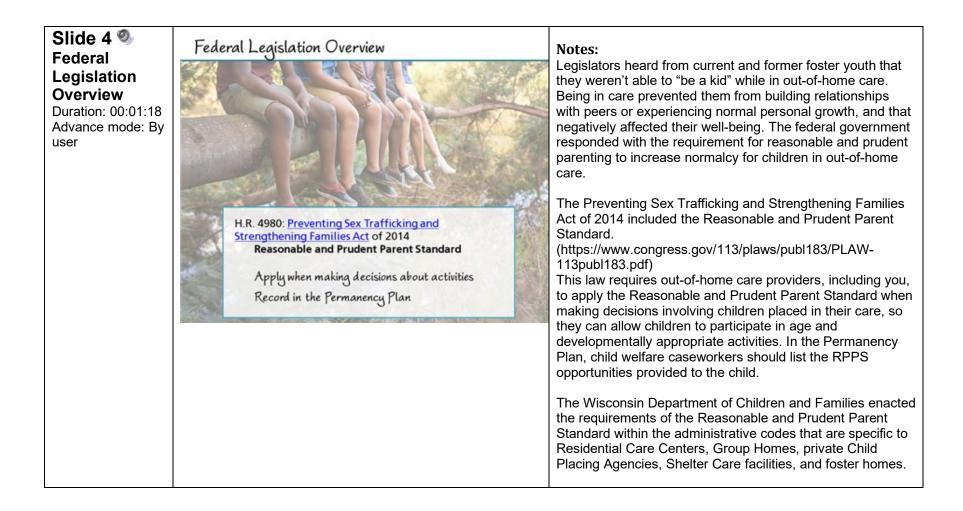


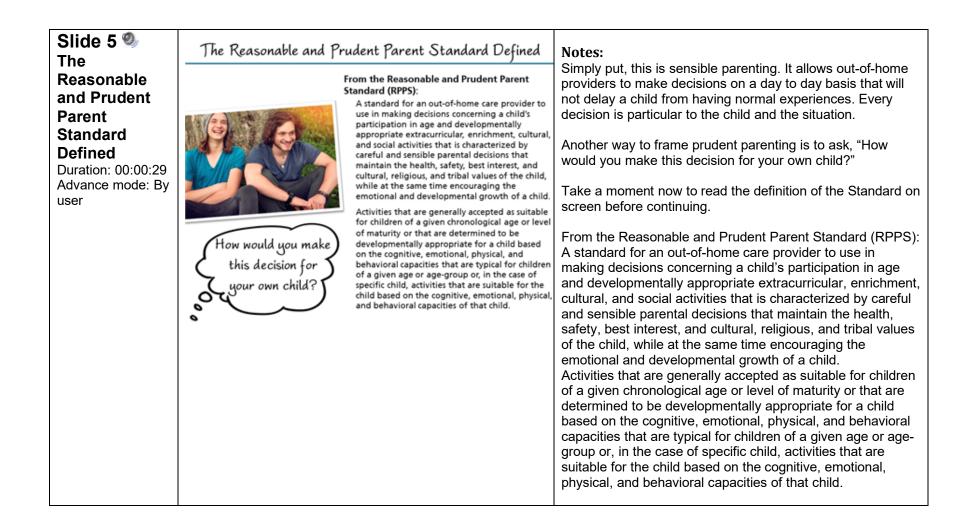
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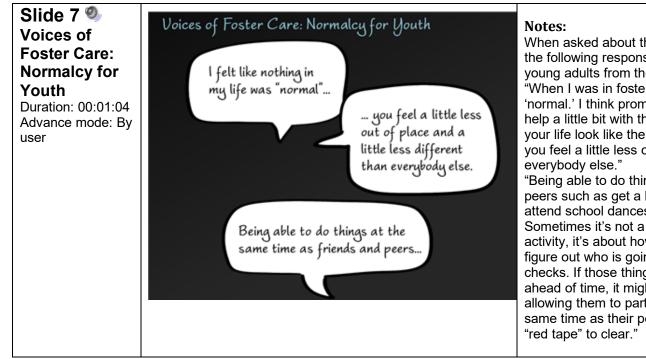
Slide 2 About this Training Duration: 00:02:10 Advance mode: By user	About this Training "RPPS" = Reasonable & Prudent Parent Standard Children = child or youth in care, up to age 21	Notes: Before we get into the main content, we'd like to share some information about language used in this training. When we talk about the Reasonable and Prudent Parent Standard, we sometimes shorten the name to "RPPS" or "the Standard". In child welfare, we define "children" as up to age 21, depending on when they leave care. So that's why we sometimes call teenagers "children" or "youth" in the course. This training has information specific to congregate care staff who work at Residential Care Centers, Group Homes, and Shelter Care facilities. If you're an RPPS Decision Maker, this course seeks to prepare you for the important role of making reasonable and prudent parenting decisions for the children in your care! An RPPS Decision Maker is a person who has successfully completed this training on the Reasonable and Prudent Parent Standard, which will allow them to make RPPS decisions. Your employer may also require additional training for you as an RPPS Decision Maker. To find your way around this course, here are a few tips. You can use the controls along the bottom of the window to play, pause, rewind, and move to the next or previous page. On the left side of the window, the Menu bar lists all the course pages. You can also view the Narration tab to read the script and the Resources tab for all the documents and links covered in the course. If you close the course and return to it later, you'll have the option to continue where you left off or start again. There are several quiz questions along the way to help you check your understanding. After the final quiz, be sure to print your results to document that you completed the
		later, you'll have the option to continue where you left off or start again. There are several quiz questions along the way

		make reasonable and prudent parenting decisions, so you can provide the children in your care with a normal childhood.
Slide 3 Objectives Duration: 00:00:20 Advance mode: By user	 Objectives Describe the Reasonable and Prudent Parent Standard (RPPS) & the importance of normalcy. Explain the factors to consider for reasonable & prudent parenting decisions. Describe the role of an RPPS Decision Maker. 	 Notes: Upon completion of this course, you should have the knowledge & skills to Describe the Reasonable and Prudent Parent Standard & the importance of normalcy. Explain the factors to consider for reasonable and prudent parenting decisions. And, Describe the role of an RPPS Decision Maker.





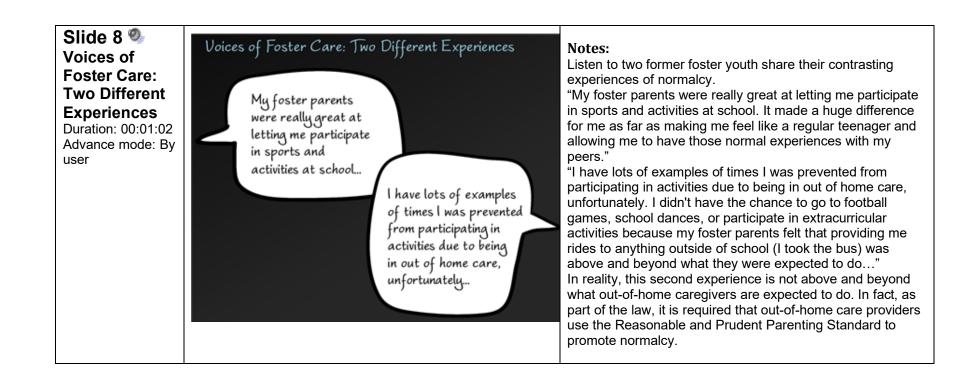
Slide 6 Who Does RPPS Apply to? Duration: 00:00:42 Advance mode: By user	<section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><text><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></text></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header>	 Notes: It's the responsibility of all involved in the child welfare system to promote normalcy for children living in out-of-home care. Specifically, out-of-home care providers must use the Reasonable and Prudent Parent Standard to determine if a child may participate in an age-appropriate activity. Review the list to see who this applies to. This includes you, if you are an RPPS Decision Maker at a Residential Care Center, Group Home, or Shelter Care Facility. Providers may not opt out of this required practice! Note that Respite care providers and Voluntary Kinship Care providers are not included in the Reasonable and Prudent Parent Standard. List of OHC Providers: An individual with whom a child is placed in out-of-home care: Foster parents (relative or non-relative) Levels 1-5 Foster Homes, Including pre-adoptive homes Guardians Unlicensed Relatives Court-Ordered Kinship Care Providers



When asked about their experiences in out-of-home care, the following responses about normalcy were submitted by young adults from the Youth Advisory Council.

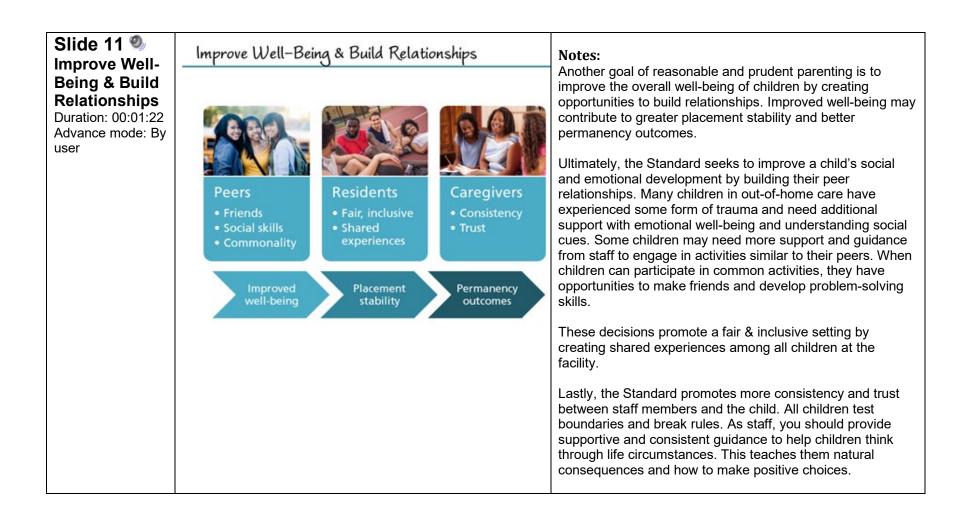
"When I was in foster care I felt like nothing in my life was 'normal.' I think promoting normalcy for youth in care might help a little bit with that feeling - if at least some aspects of your life look like the lives of your friends and peers, maybe you feel a little less out of place and a little less different than everybody else."

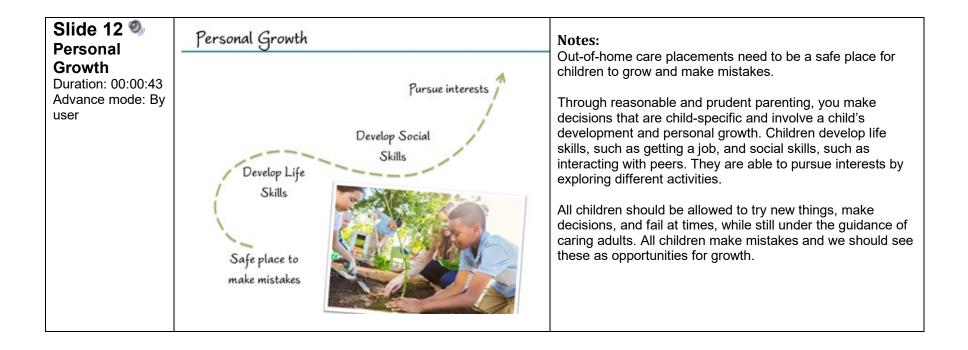
"Being able to do things at the same time as friends and peers such as get a learner's permit or driver's license, attend school dances or activities, go to sleepovers, etc. Sometimes it's not a matter of not being able to do the activity, it's about how long it takes to get permission and figure out who is going to pay for it or run the background checks. If those things could be negotiated and figured out ahead of time, it might draw less attention to kids in care by allowing them to participate in those experiences at the same time as their peers rather than having to wait for all the "red tape" to clear."

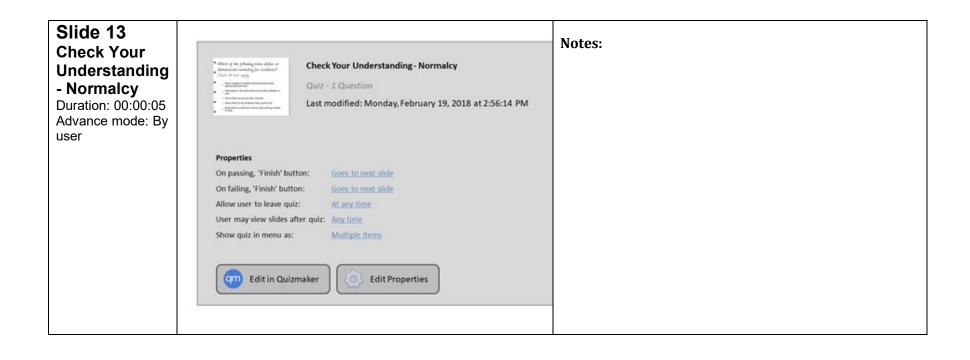


Slide 9 🧐 Purpose of the	Purpose of the Standard	Notes:
Standard Duration: 00:00:14 Advance mode: By user	Relationships & Well-Being	Over the next few pages, we'll explore the purpose of the Reasonable and Prudent Parent Standard, which includes creating and promoting normalcy, building relationships and improving well-being, and personal growth.

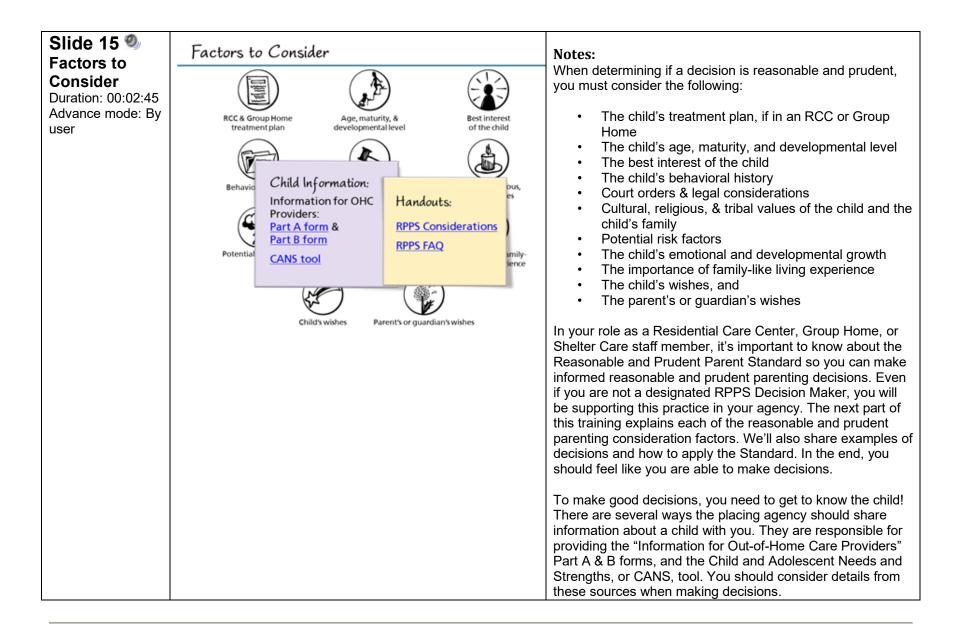
Slide 10 [®] Create and	Create and Promote No	ormalcy	Notes:
Promote Normalcy Duration: 00:00:47 Advance mode: By user	easily engage in activities well-being growth development	social scholastic enrichment	Normalcy is the ability to easily take part in activities that promote well-being, personal growth, and development, such as social, scholastic, and enrichment activities. The Standard promotes normalcy for children in care by allowing them to pursue their interests, do the same activities as their peers, build skills for their future, and build a caring relationship with out-of-home care providers. This takes place while keeping the health, safety, and best interest of the child as the priority. We need to promote normalcy for all children in out-of-home care, no matter their permanence status, or placement setting. Their childhood should not be limited because they are in out-of-home care.





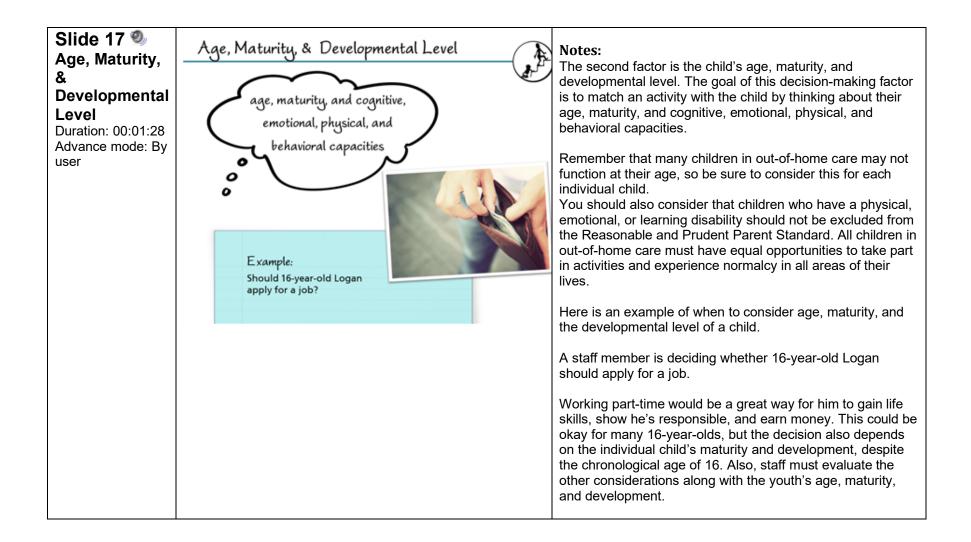


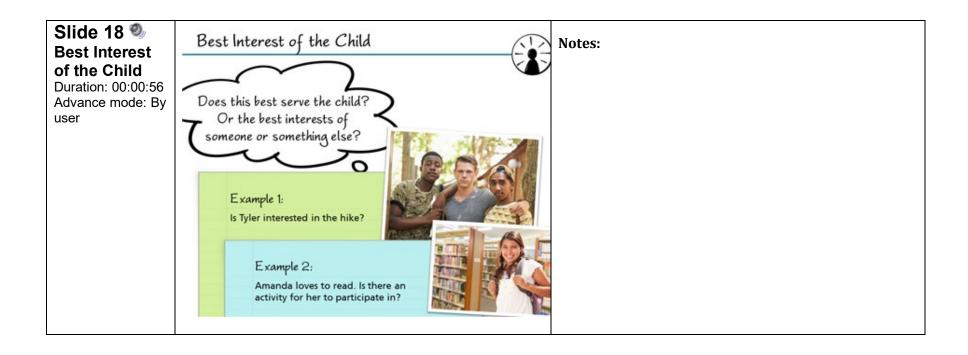
Slide 14 Your Role with RPPS Decisions Duration: 00:00:55 Advance mode: By user	Your Role with RPPS Decisions Must have someone to make RPPS decisions onsite at all times RPPS Decision Maker: ✓ Must be trained ✓ Can make RPPS decisions	Notes:Residential Care Centers, Group Homes, and Shelter Care facilities must have someone to make reasonable and prudent parenting decisions onsite at all times.An RPPS Decision Maker is a person who has successfully completed this training on the Reasonable and Prudent Parent Standard and can make RPPS decisions per administrative rule. Later in this training, we will discuss who can be an RPPS Decision Maker at an RCC, Group Home, or Shelter Care Facility.This course is the required training to become an RPPS Decision Maker. Only a trained RPPS Decision Maker may
	The Reasonable and Prudent Parent Standard Brochure	make reasonable and prudent parenting decisions. Your employer may also require additional training for you as an RPPS Decision Maker.
		You can look at the Reasonable and Prudent Parent Standard Brochure as a general introduction. (https://dcf.wisconsin.gov/files/publications/pdf/5105.pdf)

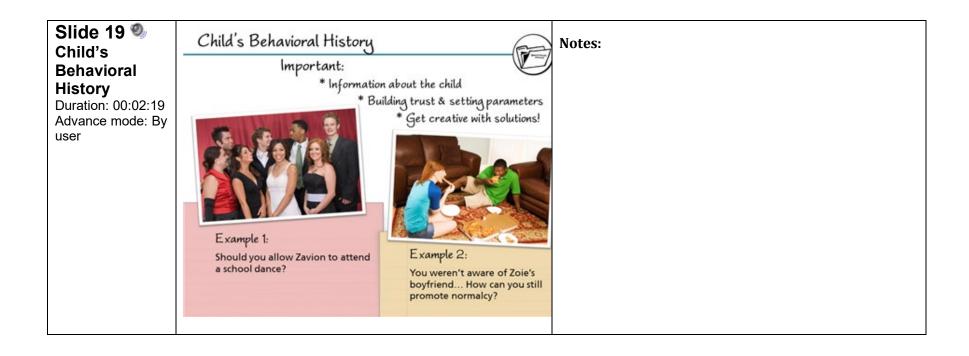


The big thing to remember is that you should make decisions based on the specific child and the specific situation, not the child's status of being in out-of-home care or in your placement setting.
The placing agency must continue to update you with information that can impact your decision making. This can be done through updated forms or in conversation. We encourage you to have good communication about the Reasonable and Prudent Parent Standard with the child, parents or guardians, and with the placing agency. If applicable, document these efforts in the treatment plan.
Here are handouts about the Standard. One introduces the considerations and another covers frequently asked questions.
Now, we'll take a closer look at each consideration along with common examples. Links on this page: https://wcwpds.wisc.edu/related-training/fcc/m6/docs/RPPS- considerations-handout.pdf https://wcwpds.wisc.edu/related-training/fcc/m6/docs/RPPS- FAQ.pdf Information for OHC Providers Part A form https://dcf.wisconsin.gov/files/forms/doc/0872a.docx Information for OHC Providers Part B form https://dcf.wisconsin.gov/files/forms/doc/0872b.docx CANS Tool https://dcf.wisconsin.gov/cans

Slide 16 Treatment Plan Duration: 00:01:55 Advance mode: By user	<section-header> Treatment Plan * Only applies to Residential Care Centers & Group Homes Include child's goals for normaleg Social, scholastic, and enrichment activities Get background on child from their "Information for Out-of-Home Care Providers" Part A & B forms Review treatment plans at least every 3 months, including RPPS requests & goals Handbook for Youth in Foster Care Figure 2018 For the state of the st</section-header>	Notes: The treatment plan is the first decision-making factor to consider. This only applies to Residential Care Centers and Group Homes. You should develop treatment plans with the child's input. Each child has their own ideas about what makes them feel normal and similar to their peers. Treatment plans should include the child's goals and how the Reasonable and Prudent Parent Standard can support normalcy and opportunities to participate in social, scholastic, and enrichment activities. To help in treatment planning, the "Information for Out-of- Home Care Providers" Part A & B forms have information about the child to take into consideration when making reasonable and prudent parenting decisions. As set in administrative rule, treatment plans must be reviewed at least once every three months. These reviews should include a review of Reasonable and Prudent Parent Standard requests & decisions and the progress towards meeting the goals. Please take a moment to review the Handbook for Youth in Foster Care (https://dcf.wisconsin.gov/files/publications/pdf/405.pdf). All foster children over age 14 should receive this handbook from their caseworker. Review this material with children in your care. It's a good way to start conversations about their hopes and fears, and ultimately, give them a voice in planning. Think about this example. In her treatment plan, Crystal says she'd like to learn the bus system, to get around town herself. Reasonable and prudent parenting would support this as a treatment goal. Learning the local bus system will give Crystal an opportunity to plan a trip, read a bus schedule, and problem solve. Not to mention, the feeling of independence. All of these skills help children grow and
		independence. All of these skills help children grow and prepare them for living on their own.

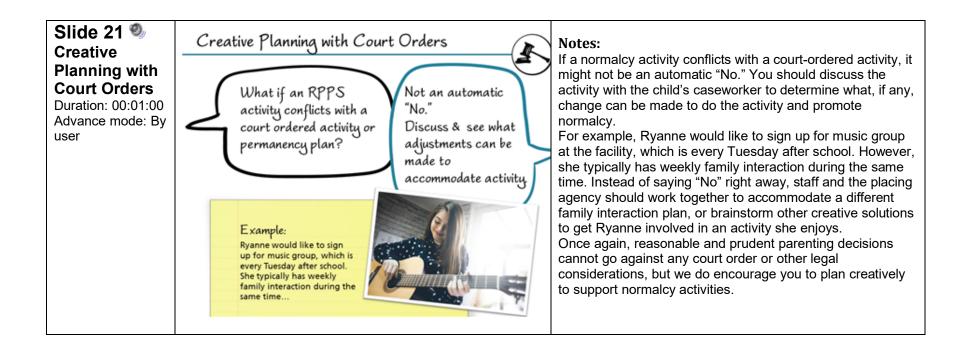


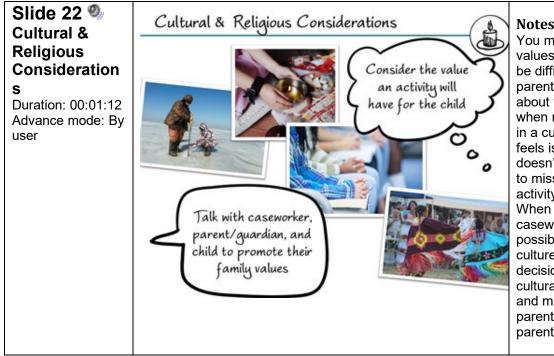




Slide 20 Court Orders & Legal	Court Orders & Legal Considerations	Notes: Court orders and legal considerations also factor into
Consideration S Duration: 00:02:19 Advance mode: By user	May not go against any court order or Permanency Plan. Must follow the law.	reasonable and prudent parenting decisions. Decisions cannot go against any court order or the Permanency Plan, including family interaction. Prudent parenting decisions must follow the law and other legal considerations. The facility should work with the child's caseworker to be sure Reasonable and Prudent Parent Standard decisions are consistent with the child's Permanency Plan and family interaction plan. Agencies and staff should remember that the Reasonable and Prudent Parent Standard only covers extracurricular, enrichment, cultural, and social activities, not just any decisions made for the child. Any type of medical consents, medication changes, doctor's examinations, and therapy instruction still require parent or guardian consent. You may not use reasonable and prudent parenting authority to make any type of medical decisions for the child in your care. You are not allowed to consent to a child's marriage or authorize a child's enlistment in US Armed Forces. Another area the Reasonable and Prudent Parent Standard does not apply is Education. IEP decisions and other educational topics that are dictated by law still require parent or guardian consent. Remember that extracurricular activities or field trip permission slips are areas where you, as an RPPS Decision Maker, can apply the Reasonable and Prudent Parent Standard to promote normalcy. Lastly, the Standard cannot go against any Department of Transportation laws about driver's education requirements and learner's permit rules, including assuming liability when

	hoopping a child's spansor
	becoming a child's sponsor.
	Children under the age of 18 must have a sponsor in order to be issued an instruction permit or license. Staff may act as a sponsor for the child, if approved by their employer. For more information, please reference this link to the Department of Transportation Administrative Code on Sponsorship. (https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/code/admin_code/trans/102 /21)
	Examples of items requiring parent/guardian consent: Medical Consents Medication changes Doctor examinations Therapy instruction, etc.
	Consent to child's marriage Authorize child's enlistment in US Armed Forces
	Department of Public Instruction (School) Individual Education Plan (IEP), etc.
	Department of Transportation Liability, etc.
	This is not an exhaustive list.

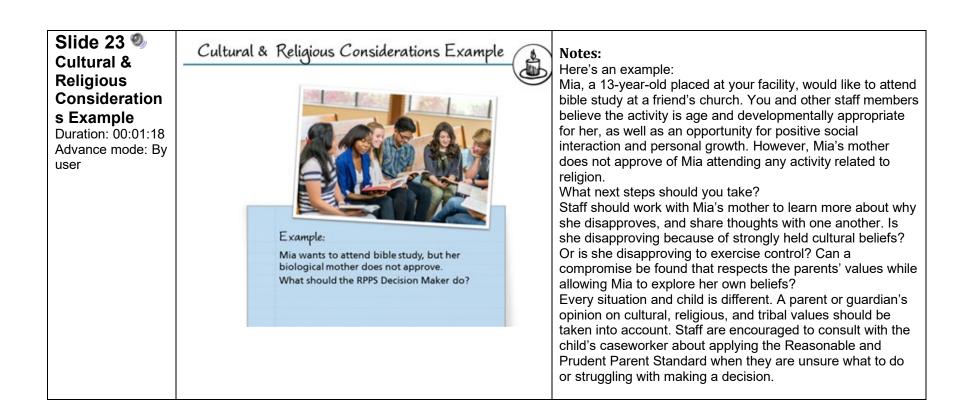


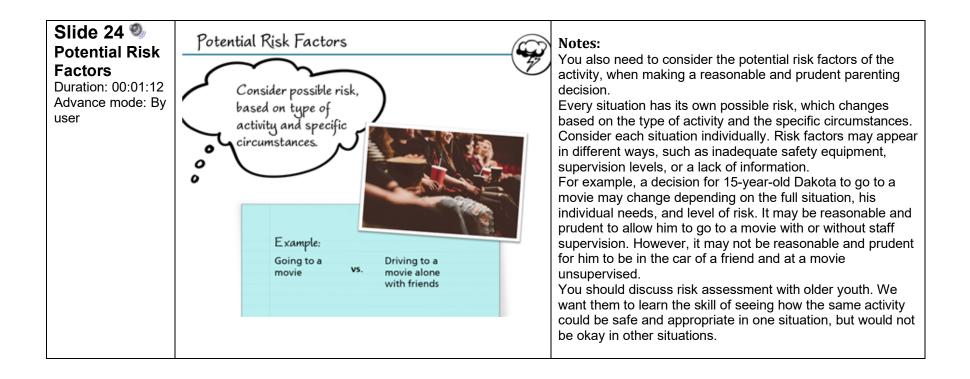


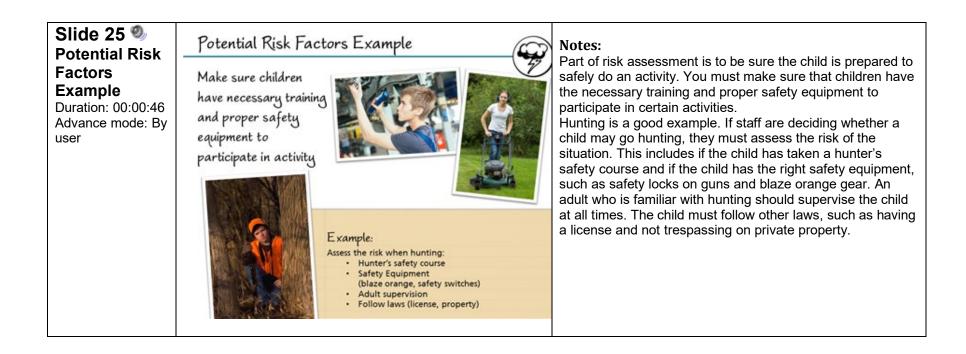
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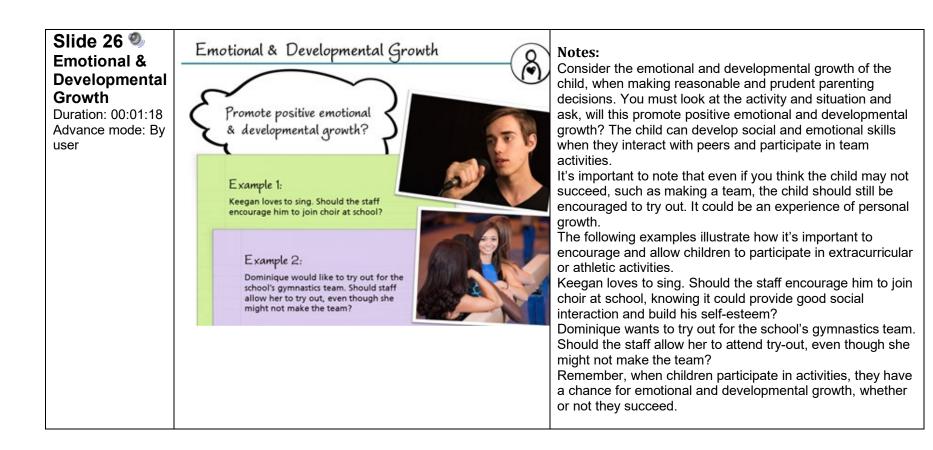
You must consider a child's cultural, religious, and tribal values when making a prudent parenting decision. This may be difficult depending on the situation, as the child and their parent or guardian may have different ideas and opinions about their values. You must carefully weigh these factors when making decisions. A child may not want to participate in a cultural or tribal activity that their parent or guardian feels is an important part of their culture and identity. This doesn't mean that staff should automatically allow the child to miss the activity, since they should consider the value that activity will have for the child.

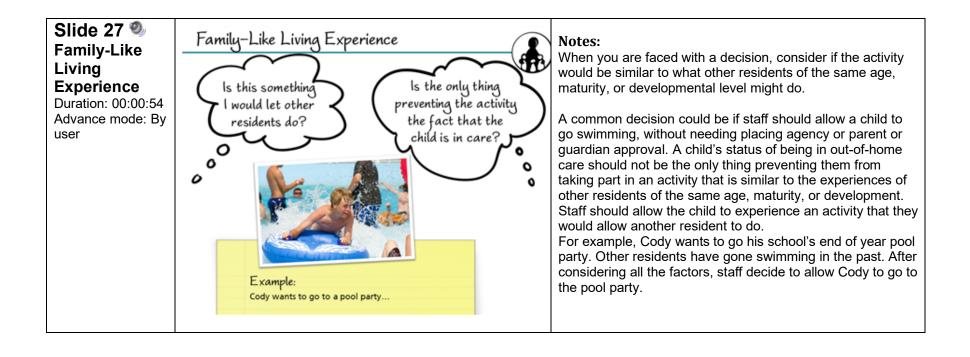
When there are conflicting opinions, talk with the caseworker, parent or guardian, and the child as soon as possible. We want to promote the child's and family's culture, religion, and tribal values in both day-to-day and big decisions impacting the child. Staff may not force their own cultural or religious values on a child placed in their facility, and must heavily consider the values of the child and their parent or guardian when making reasonable and prudent parenting decisions.

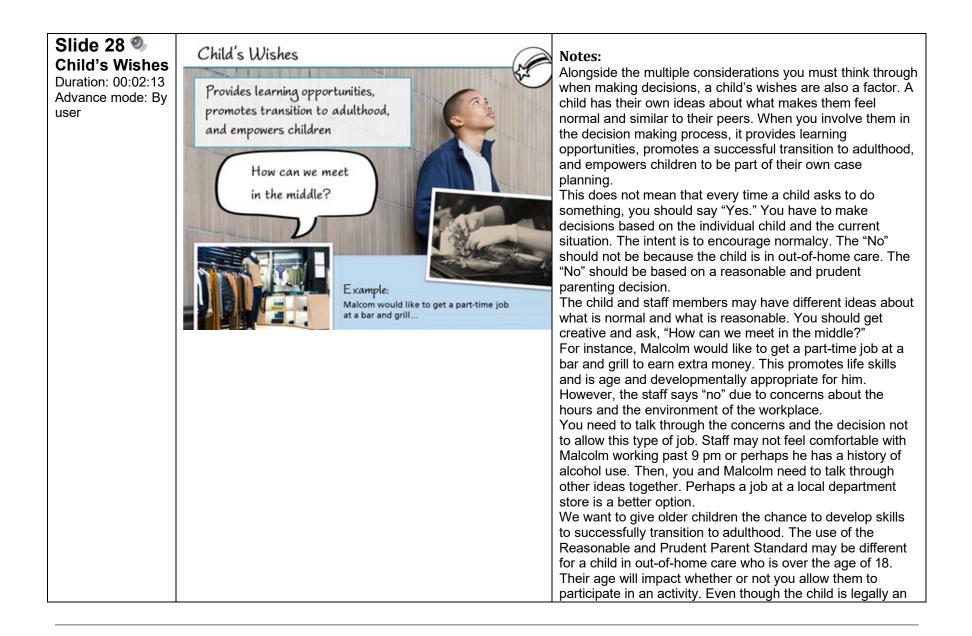






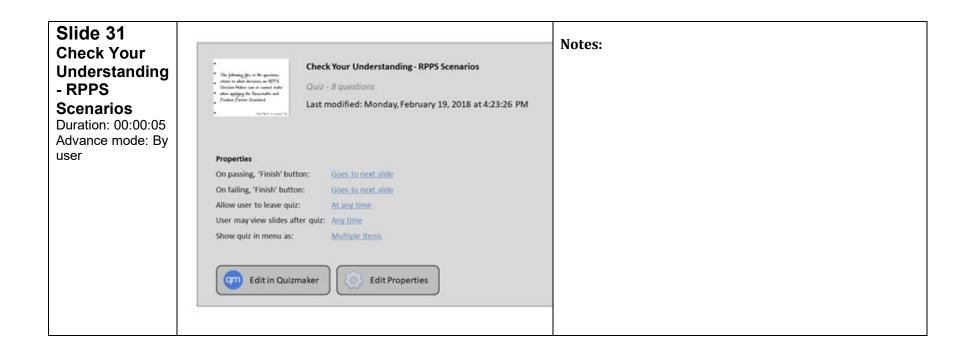






		adult, there are still "house rules" they will need to a follow, such as curfew.
Slide 29 Parent or Guardian Wishes & Input Duration: 00:01:04 Advance mode: By user	Parent or Guardian Wishes & Input They have valuable insight about their child! Talk about day-to-day activities to build a positive shared parenting relationship Discuss RPPS decisions with parents or guardians Promote collaboration & co-parenting Not required Not the determining factor	Notes: As we touched on earlier, parent or guardian input should be considered when you make decisions about a child participating in an activity. They have valuable insight about their child. When you talk with a child's parent or guardian about day-to- day activities, you help build a positive shared parenting relationship. Whenever possible, you should discuss reasonable and prudent parenting decisions with parents or guardians. We encourage you to promote collaboration and co-parenting, when appropriate, between the staff and parent. However, parent or guardian wishes are not required for each decision and should not be the determining factor. You may apply the Reasonable and Prudent Parent Standard without consulting parents or guardians. The agency with placement and care responsibility gathers helpful information to share with you at the time of placement. The placing agency should gather input from parents or guardians and support a continued dialogue through team meetings.

Slide 30 Parent or	Parent or Guardian Wishes Example	Notes: There may be times when the input of the parent or guardian
Guardian Wishes Example Duration: 00:01:17 Advance mode: By user	Example: Natie wants to go on a day trip her school is taking to an out of state amusement park	 There may be times when the input of the parent of guardian conflicts with your thoughts about a situation. Here is an example. A youth in care, Katie, wants to go on a day trip her school is taking to an out of state amusement park. You've been working with Katie on her behaviors at the facility and in school. You've had lots of conversations with Katie's mother and are working together on addressing Katie's behaviors during family interactions. You and other staff members recognize Katie's behavior has really improved and you are thinking about letting her attend the school trip. But, Katie's mother wants Katie to stay in town because she's upset about the last court hearing. The Standard would support a staff member's decision to let Katie go on the field trip. This experience promotes relationships with friends and it is similar to other children her age. It is important to distinguish the difference between a parent or guardian having concerns for their child's participation versus a parent exerting control over a child's life. Ultimately, staff make the decision, but should collaborate with parents or guardians as much as possible.

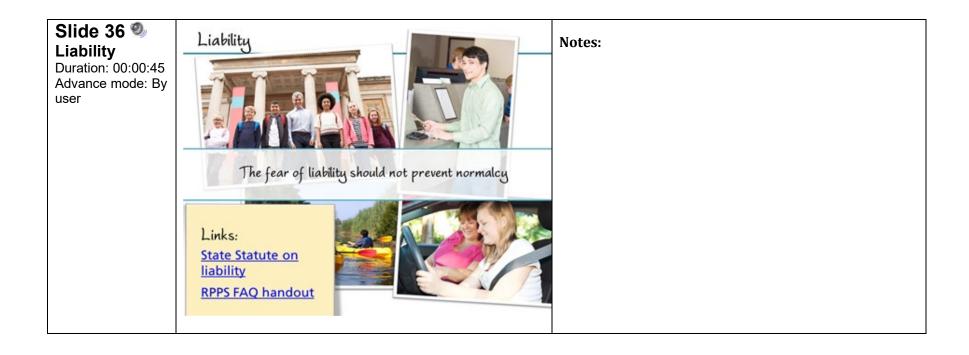


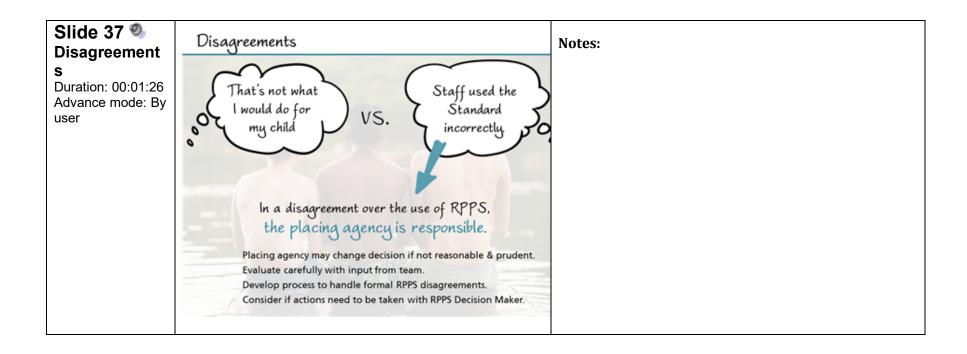
Slide 32 Creative Planning in the Setting Duration: 00:01:32 Advance mode: By user	Creative Planning in the Setting	Notes: Normalcy must be promoted in all out-of-home care settings, despite it looking different in each setting. Many decisions that are appropriate for a child in a foster home or unlicensed setting are not appropriate for a child in a Residential Care Center, Group Home, or a Shelter Care facility. Reasonable and prudent parenting decisions should not put the safety of other residents or the community at risk. Staffing coverage is a typical challenge you may encounter. For instance, if a child wants to go somewhere, say the mall or a movie, you may have to balance safety concerns and staffing issues. This is a great time to think outside the box. Ask yourself, how can we creatively work out facility and community safety? Does the placing agency have staff to help? Can the parent help with the activity? Can you change the time of the activity to when more staff are there? Think about the level of restrictiveness. Can the activity take place somewhere else? Could it be moved onsite? If other residents are interested, maybe everyone could go? We encourage you to think creatively in this way, so that children may experience age appropriate activities regardless of the placement setting. Though a facility may have additional specific considerations, you can still promote normalcy.
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Slide 33 RPPS Decision Maker Requirements Duration: 00:02:09 Advance mode: By user	<section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header>	 Notes: The Reasonable and Prudent Parent Standard has requirements to be an RPPS Decision Maker for each placement setting. At a Residential Care Center, a Decision Maker may be: The RCC Licensee or an authorized representative of the licensee, Director, Social Work or Casework Supervisor, Resident Services Case Manager, Resident Care Worker Supervisor, or, A Resident Care Worker. At a Group Home, a Decision Maker may be: The Licensee or an authorized representative, Program Director, Group Home Manager, or, A Resident Care Staff Member. At a Shelter Care facility, a Decision Maker may be: The licensee or an authorized representative, Unit Supervisor, or, A Shelter Care facility, a Decision Maker may be: In order to make a decision, every RPPS Decision Maker must be familiar with the child and should have access to child-specific information. Residential Care Center and Group Home Decision Makers should have access to and knowledge of the child's treatment plan.
		Decision Makers are responsible for documenting reasonable and prudent parenting decisions in the communication log, which we'll cover next. The facility must ensure an RPPS Decision Maker has

	1	
		completed training prior to making any reasonable and prudent parenting decisions for residents. The personnel record of each designee must document the training, including the date completed and a copy of the training certificate.
		The Reasonable and Prudent Parent Standard requires Residential Care Centers, Group Homes, and Shelter Care facilities to have an RPPS Decision Maker onsite at all times. Decisions must be timely and should not be delayed because someone is not available. Agencies are highly recommended to have more than one Decision Maker in the facility.
Communication Log Log must include: • Resident's location, behavior, and program participation • Significant incidents • Only those RPPS requests and decisions not in the facility and not supervised by staff • Staff arrival and departure times Written Permission Document permission on the mandatory RPPS Decision Record form DCF-F-5124 Put copy in resident's record		 Notes: Agencies are required to have a communication log. Staff members use these logs to communicate with each other during and between shifts about what's going on with the residents. Staff should record the reasonable and prudent parenting decisions and who made the decision for each child. The log must include: The Resident's location, behavior, and program participation; Significant incidents involving the resident; Only those RPPS requests and decisions that do not take place in the facility and are not supervised by a staff person; and Staff arrival and departure times. Any decision that requires written permission, such as a field trip or consent for a driver's education class, must be documented on the mandatory Reasonable and Prudent Parent Decision Record form. A copy of that form must be
	 Log must include: Resident's location, behavior, and program participation Significant incidents Only those RPPS requests and decisions not in the facility and not supervised by staff Staff arrival and departure times Written Permission Document permission on the mandatory <u>RPPS Decision Record form</u> <u>DCF-F-5124</u>	 Log must include: Resident's location, behavior, and program participation Significant incidents Only those RPPS requests and decisions not in the facility and not supervised by staff Staff arrival and departure times Written Permission Document permission on the mandatory RPPS Decision Record form DCF-F-5124

		put in the resident's record. (https://wcwpds.wisc.edu/related- training/fcc/m6/docs/DCFf5124e-RPPS-decision- record.docx)
Slide 35 Facility Policies Duration: 00:01:07 Advance mode: By user	 Facility Policies Review use of RPPS Make sure staff follow rules and make consistent decisions Yearly review of policies, with form: DCF-F-5132-E Include: How to use the communication log to inform staff about RPPS decisions How to use the "Information for Out-of-Home Care Providers" Part A & B forms for RPPS decisions All facilities must have an RPPS Decision Maker onsite at all times Schedule staff to always have an RPPS Decision Maker available 	Notes: Each facility should have policies to review the use of the Reasonable and Prudent Parent Standard and make sure staff follow the rules and make consistent decisions. Each facility should also have a yearly review of its RPPS policies. DCF has the Reasonable and Prudent Parenting Standard Review form to help with this yearly review process, which you can view at this link. (https://wcwpds.wisc.edu/related- training/fcc/m6/docs/DCFf5123e-yearly-RPPS-review-for- rcc.docx) The facility policy should include information about how the communication log will be used to inform staff about prudent parenting requests and decisions that were made between shift changes. The policies will describe how to use information from the "Information for Out-of-Home Care Providers" Part A & B forms when making RPPS decisions. Finally, remember that the Reasonable and Prudent Parent Standard requires Residential Care Centers, Group Homes, and Shelter Care facilities to have an RPPS Decision Maker onsite at all times. Be sure to schedule staff so there is always an RPPS Decision Maker available.





Slide 38 RPPS Success Is Everyone's Responsibility ! Duration: 00:02:02 Advance mode: By user	<section-header></section-header>	Notes: Everyone involved in the child welfare system is responsible for promoting normalcy for all children living in out-of-home care. We hope you feel more prepared to support reasonable and prudent parenting decisions in your facility. The child welfare placing agency is responsible for preparing RPPS Decision Makers to make reasonable and prudent parenting decisions by providing information at the time of placement and sharing updates afterwards on child-specific information that may impact reasonable and prudent parenting decisions. There are several different ways that the agency should provide that information. You will receive this information through the "Information for Out-of-Home Care Providers" Part A and B forms, through the Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths (or CANS) tool, and through updates throughout the life of the child's case. As you learn more about the child and the best ways to promote normalcy in their life, you should communicate this to the child's caseworker. If you do not have enough information about the child in order to make a reasonable and prudent parenting decision, you should contact the child's caseworker for more information. The child's caseworker can help you understand how to apply the Reasonable and Prudent Parent Standard, but they cannot make the decisions for you. For additional information on the Reasonable and Prudent Parent Standard, please look at these resources. The Reasonable and Prudent Parent Standard, but they child-s wisc.edu/related-training/fcc/m6/docs/RPPS- considerations-handout.pdf), and the Frequently Asked Questions handout (https://wcwpds.wisc.edu/related-
		considerations-handout.pdf), and the Frequently Asked

		window. On the next page, you'll complete the final "Check Your Understanding" quiz. Once you pass, you should print your results to document when you completed this RPPS training and provide this to your employer for your personnel file.
Slide 39 The Reasonable and Prudent Parent Standard for Congregate Care Staff Duration: 00:00:05 Advance mode: By user	Image: State of the state	Notes:

