

## Concurrent Planning Knowledge Review

1. Although The Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act (PL 96-272) of 1980 helped to reduce the number of children in foster care, timely permanency still remained an issue.
  - a. True
  - b. False
2. The Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997 (PL 105-89) (ASFA) was passed by Congress to address permanency outcomes and safety.
  - a. True
  - b. False
3. This law states that permanency planning for children must begin as soon as the child enters substitute care. From the time a child enters placement, the county agency must be diligent in finding a permanent family for the child:
  - a. Indian Child Welfare Act
  - b. Adoption and Safe Families Act
  - c. Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980
  - d. Multiethnic Placement Act/Interethnic Placement Act
4. ASFA Includes:
  - a. Permanency hearings 12 months following placement.
  - b. Aggravated circumstances, which define when reunification efforts may not be necessary.
  - c. Acknowledgment that concurrent planning is best practice.
  - d. All of the above
5. When applying the principles of concurrent planning, success is defined as:
  - a. Reunification
  - b. Adoption
  - c. Timely permanency with family reunification as the first but not the only option
6. To successfully plan concurrently, you need to:
  - a. Conduct early and ongoing assessments
  - b. Closely monitor progress toward family service plan goals
  - c. Provide detailed and honest feedback to all parties involved
  - d. Conduct intensive searches and child matches
  - e. All of the above
7. Concurrent Planning sabotages reunification efforts:
  - a. True
  - b. False

8. Key aspects of concurrent planning are:
  - a. Frequent and consistent visitation
  - b. Detailed documentation of agency reasonable efforts
  - c. Not telling the foster/kinship parents about the possible need for long-term care placement of the child(ren)
  - d. Not encouraging alternative caregivers and bio-parents to work together
  - e. A and B
  
9. Concurrent planning focuses on:
  - a. The behavior of the parent, not promises
  - b. Timely permanency for the child
  - c. Early intensive assessments and planning
  - d. Full disclosure interviews with ALL involved parties
  - e. All of the above
  
10. Detailed written agreements are a key aspect of concurrent planning.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
11. According to the Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA), when working with an Indian child only your plan A must have approval from the child's tribe?
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
12. To achieve child permanency, it is critical that extensive efforts are made to:
  - a. Develop legally sound case plans
  - b. Provide concise court reports
  - c. Delivery of competent testimony that focuses on parental progress and child developmental needs
  - d. All of the above
  
13. Some of the benefits of Concurrent Planning to Birth Families are:
  - a. Enhances birth parent motivation
  - b. Allows the worker to keep sensitive information from the birth parent
  - c. Provides meaningful contact and child visitation
  - d. Involves family in identifying kinship options
  - e. a, c, and d
  - f. All of the above