



TEXAS KINCARE PRIMER

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Developed by Texas Legal Services Center
and
The Texas Department of Aging and Disability Services
On Behalf of the Texas Kincare Taskforce,
With the Assistance of Members of the Taskforce,
The Texas State Relatives as Parents Program

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Kincare. What is “Kincare?”

Kincare occurs when a minor child does not live under the control of his mother or father, but under the control of his or her grandmother or grandfather, great-grandmother or great-grandfather, aunt or uncle, or another relative.

The mother or father can be living in the same home with the minor child and the family member who is managing the household but very often neither mother nor father is in the home.

The need for adults to raise grand-daughters, grandsons, great-grand-daughters, great-grandsons, nieces, and nephews, may arise for various reasons.

It sometimes occurs due to the death of both parents (at the same or separate times). It sometimes occurs due to the absence of both parents. The absence may be for a short time or for a long time.

The absence of both parents can occur due to drug abuse, incarceration, child abuse, child neglect, child abandonment, mental illness, pregnancy of a teen-age mother, serious illness of a mother or father, natural disaster, divorce, the mother or father is a victim of violent crime, or due to another cause.

Thus, there are many reasons why a relative may experience the task of carrying out the role of a parent.

A Texas-based source of a wide range of information on kincare is the Web site *Grandparents Raising Grandkids*. This Web site is maintained by The Texas AgriLife Extension Services, an Agency of the Texas A & M System. The Web site is at <http://grandparentsraisinggrandkids.tamu.edu> and can be accessed from a home computer or at any public library. This Web site has information for grandparents, for educators and support group leaders, and information about legal resources, support groups, and links.

It is estimated that, in Texas, there are over 600,000 children in any one year who, at least for part of the year, are cared for by a relative who is not their parent. The majority of these children are not under the supervision of “child protective services” (“CPS”). CPS is a division of the Texas Department of Children and Family Services which investigates allegations of abuse or neglect of children. If CPS finds that a child has been abused or neglected, CPS can seek court-ordered managing conservatorship (custody) of the child.

The focus of this Primer is the kinship family that is not a CPS case. For families that have a child for whom CPS has rendered a finding of abuse or neglect, there is a “Kinship Program” which is described at the Web site www.dfps.state.tx.us. For families in its caseload, CPS has produced a “Kinship Manual,” which is available at the Web site www.dfps.state.tx.us.

The Purpose of this Primer.

This primer has the purpose of providing to families headed by a relative – but who are not involved with CPS -- information about their rights and responsibilities. This primer also gives references concerning additional sources of information.

A telephone number, through which legal information can be obtained is the Legal Hotline for Texans: 1-800-622-2520. The Legal Hotline for Texans provides free legal information to persons sixty (60) years of age or older, and to persons covered by Medicare (health insurance for older persons and persons with disabilities). The Legal Hotline for Texans also provides free legal information to persons of limited income of any age, in regard to access to health care.

General Information for Kincares Families

This Primer was prepared by the Texas Kincares Taskforce.

The Texas Kincares Taskforce is a group of individuals dedicated to assisting relatives as parents – grandparents, aunts and uncles raising minor children – in knowing what services may be available to the child or the adult.

2-1-1. Texas has established a 2-1-1 system, which answers questions regarding where you can apply for health and human services and related services (such as legal services).

2-1-1 is available 24 hours a day.

For public services (such as food stamps, Medicaid, CHIP, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families), child care, and mental health services, you can also go to the Web site at www.yourtexasbenefits.com, to see if you or others in your household may be eligible for services.

If you do not find information needed in this Primer, you can call the Texas Kincares Taskforce at (512) 477-6000, to learn how to locate the information or services you are seeking.

There is not always a service to meet a need – there is not a service for every need. But the Texas Kincares Taskforce wants you to know about the services that are available.

Many services are limited to persons with low income and few assets. This is called “means-testing.”

Not all services have such “means-testing” though.

Many services are provided through local programs. So, some services available in some communities may not be available in other communities.

State-administered services, such as food stamps, Medicaid, CHIP, and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, are available to those who qualify, on the same basis throughout the entire State. Federally-administered services, such as Social Security, Supplemental Security Income, Railroad Retirement, Black Lung Benefits (for coal miners), Veterans Benefits, and Medicare, are available on the same basis throughout the United States.

Documents you may need in seeking services.

Raising a minor child that is not your own is an awesome responsibility. You will be able to obtain available services needed for the child in your care and for yourself, if you have certain documents on hand.

Documents that are very important to have for each child in your care include:

Birth certificate

Social Security card

Court orders pertaining to the child, such as custody orders.

In Texas, child custody is called “managing conservatorship.”

Report cards

Immunization records

Health insurance cards

(Such as the Medicaid card, CHIP enrollment form, or a card for a private insurance that may cover the health care for a child in your care).

2-1-1 can provide information to help you obtain documents that you do not have for a child in your care.

In addition to documents about the child in your care, you may need other documents when you apply for services. You will need your own ID – either a driver’s license or a state-issued ID or a passport.

You may also need a copy of:

Wage stubs for yourself and other persons in your household who are employed (sometimes for as many as four pay periods)

Your income tax return

Your lease or your mortgage payment book

Your real estate tax statement

Utility bills (light, gas, water, sewer, garbage, telephone)

Note: The cost of cable TV or Internet service is not a factor in eligibility for or the amount of public assistance.

Health care bills

Notices of award of Social Security, Supplemental Security Income, Railroad Retirement, Black Lung Benefits, and Veterans Benefits.

Receipts for expenses paid for you by someone else

Court documents

Court documents include documents:

Giving you custody (managing conservatorship) of a minor child,

Setting child support,

Establishing visitation rights for the parent(s) of the child; and Juvenile justice or child protective services documents pertaining to the child.

Other legal documents

Other important legal documents to keep handy if they exist include:

Power of attorney giving you authority to make decisions about the child;

Forms for consent to health care treatment, and/or consent to counseling;

A will or trust that shows a child in your care is a beneficiary.

Note: A will only takes effect when the person who signed it has died. A trust, depending on its terms, can be effective even while the person who set it up is still living.

Legal Resources

Legal services may be available to help you.

Statewide legal services programs.

Legal services for older persons.

Any person in Texas who is 60 years of age or older can call the Legal Hotline for Texans at 1-800-622-2520 for free legal information. The Legal Hotline for Texans has a wide range of brochures on many different legal topics. One very popular pamphlet of the Legal Hotline for Texans is the *Brief Guide to Public Benefits*, which has eligibility limits for many different public benefits programs. You can obtain the *Brief Guide to Public Benefits* at no cost by calling 1-800-622-2520 and requesting the Kincare Taskforce version of the *Brief Guide to Public Benefits*.

Legal services for persons who are Medicare enrollees.

Persons who are eligible for Medicare regardless of age or income can receive free legal information from the Legal Hotline for Texans at 1-800-622-2520.

Legal services for victims of identity theft.

The Victims Initiative for Counseling, Advocacy and Restoration of the Southwest (VICARS) is a free service (regardless of age or income) to residents of Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Colorado concerning identity theft. VICARS can be reached at 1-888-343-4414.

Legal services for participants and beneficiaries of pension and retirement plans.

The South Central Pension Rights Project (SCPRP) is funded by the U.S. Administration on Aging and sponsored by Texas Legal Services Center. SCPRP answers questions about pension benefits, locates benefits for individuals who believe they are entitled to a benefit but cannot locate that benefit, and advocates on behalf of individuals that have been unjustly denied their benefits. SCPRP helps individuals regardless of age or income and all services are completely free. The toll-free number to contact SCPRP is 1-800-443-2528.

Legal services for victims of violent crime.

The Crime Victim Civil Legal Services Program at 1-800-622-2520 provides free legal information to persons of modest means who are victims of violent crime, and to their family members. For the purposes of the Crime Victim Civil Legal Services Program, “modest means” is income at or below 187.5% of the Federal Poverty Income Limit. The chart below shows the monthly and annual income limits of 187.5% of the Federal Poverty Income Limit, as of January of 2008.

Household size	Monthly Income Limit (187.5% of the Federal Poverty Income Limit)	Annual Income Limit (187.5% of the Federal Poverty Income Limit)
1.	\$1,625	\$19,500
2.	\$2,188	\$26,250
3.	\$2,750	\$33,000
4.	\$3,313	\$39,750
5.	\$3,875	\$46,500
6.	\$4,438	\$53,250
7.	\$5,000	\$60,000
8.	\$5,563	\$66,750

Legal services for health care problems.

People of modest means in Texas who need legal help to qualify for Medicaid, Medicare, county indigent health care, or charity care can call the Health Law Project at 1-800-622-2520. For the purposes of the Health Law Project, “modest means” is income at or below 125% of the Federal Poverty Income Limit. This is also the usual income limit for eligibility for Legal Aid. The chart below shows the monthly and annual income limits of 125% of the Federal Poverty Income Limit as of January of 2008.

Household size	Monthly Income Limit (125% of the Federal Poverty Income Limit)	Annual Income Limit (125% of the Federal Poverty Income Limit)
1.	\$1,083	\$13,000
2.	\$1,458	\$17,500
3.	\$1,833	\$22,000
4.	\$2,208	\$26,500
5.	\$2,583	\$31,000
6.	\$2,958	\$35,500
7.	\$3,333	\$40,000
8.	\$3,708	\$44,500

The Advocacy Project

The Advocacy Project focuses on legal information for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. Their phone numbers are: Family Violence Legal Line, 1-800-374-4673 (Austin: 476-5770); Family Law Hotline, 1-800-777-3247 (Austin: 476-1866); Sexual Assault Legal Hotline, 1-888-296-7233 (Austin: 225-9260).

Advocacy, Inc.

Advocacy, Inc. is the “Protection and Advocacy” agency in the State of Texas. Advocacy, Inc. provides legal services for persons with mental retardation, developmental disabilities, for persons seeking vocational rehabilitation services, for persons with mental illness, and for persons with other disabilities. Their main office phone number is 1-800-252-9108.

The Legal Aid Programs of Texas.

Every county in Texas is served by a Legal Aid program. Texas has three multi-county programs funded by the Legal Services Corporation, which are generally referred to as “Legal Aid” programs. 2-1-1 can give you the phone number of the Legal Aid program that serves your county. These programs typically serve persons whose income is at or below 125% of the Federal Poverty Income Limit (FPIL). (See the chart on the previous page under “Legal services for health care problems” for the 125% FPIL figures.) These programs provide legal services in civil cases (not criminal). The cases handled are cases that are not “fee-generating” (thus, personal injury cases are not handled by Legal Aid). Although Legal Aid programs typically handle only civil cases and not criminal cases, in the southern part of Texas, Texas RioGrande Legal Aid is developing criminal public defender services in some counties. Every Legal Aid office is required to establish “priorities” and that means that the types of cases accepted for services will vary from office to office.

The next page has descriptions of Texas’ three Legal Aid programs.

Legal Aid of Northwest Texas.

This program serves counties from the Panhandle and the High Plains through the Dallas – Fort Worth metroplex. It has offices in Amarillo, Lubbock, Midland, Odessa, Abilene, San Angelo, Wichita Falls, Denton, Fort Worth, and Dallas. Even if you do not live in one of those cities, if you live in a county served by the office in that city and if your case is of a type handled by that office, you can receive services, if your income is low enough to qualify.

Lone Star Legal Aid.

This program serves Texas counties from the Louisiana and Arkansas border westward to some counties along IH-35. It has offices in Texarkana, Tyler, Paris, Longview, Nacogdoches, Beaumont, Houston, Galveston, Angleton, Bellville, Bryan, Belton, and Waco. Even if you do not live in one of those cities, if you live in a county served by the office in that city and if your case is of a type handled by that office, you can receive services, if your income is low enough to qualify.

Texas RioGrande Legal Aid.

This program serves Texas Counties from the Mexican border northward to Williamson County. It has offices in Brownsville, Edinburg, Harlingen, Laredo, Eagle Pass, Del Rio, El Paso, Corpus Christi, Victoria, Sinton, San Antonio, and Austin. Even if you do not live in one of those cities, if you live in a county served by the office in that city and if your case is of a type handled by that office, you can receive services, if your income is low enough to qualify.

Texas RioGrande Legal Aid also serves migrant farmworkers regardless of where they are in Texas.

Income limits for Legal Aid.

As mentioned, Legal Aid programs generally use the 125% of Federal Poverty Income Limit for eligibility for their services. See the income limit chart under the section above with the heading “Legal services for health care problems.”

Area Agencies on Aging.

Every county in Texas is served by an area agency on aging. Area agencies on aging serve grandparents and other relatives who are fifty-five (55) years of age or older, if they are caregivers for children under the age of eighteen (18), or children with disabilities of any age. Some area agencies on aging serve younger persons enrolled in Medicare. You can reach your area agency on aging by calling 1-800-252-9240, or by calling 2-1-1. The services provided by an area agency on aging are based on the local “area plan” and thus different area agencies on aging provide different services. Some area agencies on aging may provide legal services either through a benefits counseling program, a contract with a local law firm, or arrangements with volunteer attorneys. Many area agencies on aging especially focus on legal problems concerning Medicare, Medicaid, Social Security, Supplemental Security Income, food stamps, and other publicly-funded services programs.

Texas LawHelp.org.

The Web site www.texaslawhelp.org provides information on a wide variety of legal topics. The Web site has forms for some legal matters that can be handled by a person on their own (“pro se”). The Web site also has addresses and phone numbers for individual Legal Aid offices, area agencies on aging, volunteer legal services programs, offices of Advocacy, Inc., and for other providers of legal services to persons of modest means.

Appointment of counsel in civil cases.

Texas statutes authorize *but do not require* county court judges and district court judges to appoint attorneys for poor parties to civil lawsuits. These statutes are Texas Government Code Section 26.049 (authorizing county court judges to appoint counsel for poor persons in civil cases) and Texas Government Code Section 24.016 (giving district court judges the same authority). Neither of these statutes has any provision for payment of the attorney. Courts are very, very hesitant to appoint attorneys in civil cases under these statutes, because the attorneys basically have to work without pay once appointed. The Texas Kinicare Taskforce can provide sample motions and affidavits for appointment of counsel under these statutes but it must be understood that counsel will not be appointed in any case that is not very complicated.

Public Benefits for Kinicare Families

Note: Persons wanting an indication of whether they, their household, or someone in their household may qualify for a public benefit can use these benefit screens: www.yourtexasbenefits.com (for state benefits) and www.benefitscheckup.org (for federal benefits). The application for TANF, food stamps, or Medicaid can be started at www.yourtexasbenefits.com. Social Security benefits and Supplemental Security Income benefits can be applied for at the website www.ssa.gov.

TANF (child-only). Are you a grandparent, aunt, or uncle, raising a child in place of the child's parent(s)? The child can qualify for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) – cash assistance – on the basis of the child's income and resources. Your income and resources do not have to count, if you do not want to be included in the benefit. As of October of 2008, maximum monthly TANF benefits are \$86 (one child), \$123 (two children), \$173 (three children) and more if there are more children. These are amounts for cases in which the adult is not included in the grant.

Child-only TANF is:

Cash assistance to meet the needs of the child(ren)

Paid monthly

Based on the income and resources of the child(ren) only, in the case of children being raised by the grandparent(s), aunt or uncle

How to start:

You can start the process of applying for TANF by dialing 2-1-1

You can also use the website www.yourtexasbenefits.com.

Notice and appeal rights:

If you apply for child-only TANF you have the right to notice of the decision on your application. If you disagree with the decision you have the right to appeal the decision to a “fair hearing.” At the fair hearing you have the right to be represented by a person of your choosing, or you can represent yourself. Your local legal aid office may be able to help you in such an appeal. Please see the section on “Legal Resources.”

One-Time TANF. If a grandparent or great-grandparent is raising a child who is receiving TANF, and the adult is at least 45 years of age, and has monthly income not exceeding 200% of the Federal Poverty Income Level, and not more than \$1000 in the bank, the adult may qualify to receive a one-time TANF benefit of \$1000. As noted, to qualify for this one-time \$1000 benefit, household income cannot exceed 200% of the Federal Poverty Income (in the box below, as of January of 2008).

Household size	Monthly Income Limit (200% of the Federal Poverty Income Limit)	Annual Income Limit (200% of the Federal Poverty Income Limit)
1.	\$1,733	\$20,800
2.	\$2,333	\$28,000
3.	\$2,933	\$35,200
4.	\$3,533	\$42,400
5.	\$4,133	\$49,600
6.	\$4,733	\$56,800
7.	\$5,333	\$64,000
8.	\$5,933	\$71,200

One-time TANF is:

- Cash assistance to meet the needs of the household
- Paid at one-time
- Based on the income and resources of the household

How to start:

- You can start the process of applying for TANF by dialing 2-1-1
- You can also use the website www.yourtexasbenefits.com.

Notice and appeal rights:

If you apply for one-time TANF you have the right to notice of the decision on your application. If you disagree with the decision you have the right to appeal the decision to a “fair hearing.” At the fair hearing you have the right to be represented by a person of your choosing, or you can represent yourself. Your local legal aid office may be able to help you in such an appeal. Please see the section on “Legal Resources.”

TANF (caretaker in the grant) If you are a grandparent, aunt or uncle raising a child who is not your child, you can apply for regular Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). If you apply for regular TANF (as opposed to child-only TANF), then your income and resources will be a factor in whether and the child or children you are raising can receive TANF. As of October of 2008, for a caretaker and one child, the maximum monthly TANF grant in Texas is \$216, and for a caretaker and two children, the maximum monthly TANF benefit in Texas is \$250.

Regular TANF is:

- Cash assistance to meet the needs of the household
- Paid monthly
- Based on the income and resources of the household

How to start:

- You can start the process of applying for TANF by dialing 2-1-1
- You can also use the website www.yourtexasbenefits.com.

Notice and appeal rights:

If you apply for one-time TANF you have the right to notice of the decision on your application. If you disagree with the decision you have the right to appeal the decision to a “fair hearing.” At the fair hearing you have the right to be represented by a person of your choosing, or you can represent yourself. Your local legal aid office may be able to help you in such an appeal. Please see the section on “Legal Resources.”

Time-limit for decision on application: Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF): Your eligibility should be decided within 45 days of when you apply.

Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance (CHIP) Program. Eligibility of a child being raised by a grandparent, aunt, or uncle, for Medicaid can be determined on the basis of the income and resources of the child alone. Thus, most children raised by grandparents, aunts, or uncles, can qualify for Medicaid, because the income and resources of the adult do not count in the determination of eligibility. Medicaid is a program that provides children with doctors' services, hospital services including surgery when necessary and reasonable, prescription drugs, immunizations, regular health care check-ups including physicals, and mental health services. CHIP provides health care for children in certain households that have income or resources too high for Medicaid.

Medicaid eligibility for children being raised by grandparent(s), an aunt or uncle is:

Based on the income and resources of the child(ren).

Medicaid pays health care providers for providing services

How to start:

You can start the process of applying for Medicaid or CHIP by dialing 2-1-1

You can also use the website www.yourtexasbenefits.com.

Notice and appeal rights:

If you apply for Medicaid you have the right to notice of the decision on your application. If you disagree with the decision you have the right to appeal the decision to a "fair hearing." At the fair hearing you have the right to be represented by a person of your choosing, or you can represent yourself. Your local legal aid office may be able to help you in such an appeal. Please see the section on "Legal Resources."

Time-limit for decision on application: Medicaid: Your eligibility should be decided within 45 days of when you apply, unless "disability" has to be determined, in which case the time-frame is 90 days from when you apply.

Food stamps. Households in which one or more children are being raised by a grandparent, aunt, or uncle, can often qualify to receive food stamps. If the adult is 60 years of age or older, or disabled, she or he can apply for food stamps apart from the children. Households with an elderly or disabled person often receive special deductions of medical expenses, shelter expenses, and child care or elder care expenses -- so their food stamp benefits can often be increased above those of other households. Food stamp benefits vary from household to household, depending on household composition, income, and deductions. .

Household size	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Each Additional Household Member
<i>Maximum</i> possible monthly food stamp benefit (as of October of 2008)	\$176	\$323	\$463	\$588	\$698	\$838	\$926	\$1058	\$132

Food stamp benefits are:

Based on household income for households with modest resources
 Households with an elderly or disabled person have special deductions from income for medical expenses, shelter and day care
 Provided monthly

How to start:

You can start the process of applying for food stamps by dialing 2-1-1
 You can also use the website www.yourtexasbenefits.com

Notice and appeal rights:

If you apply for food stamps you have the right to notice of the decision on your application. If you disagree with the decision you have the right to appeal the decision to a “fair hearing.” At the fair hearing you have the right to be represented by a person of your choosing, or you can represent yourself. Your local legal aid office may be able to help you in such an appeal. Please see the section on “Legal Resources.”

Time-limit for decision on application: Food stamps: The agency must give you an interview within 30 days of applying so that you can receive food stamps within 30 days of applying if you meet eligibility requirements. If you have less than \$150 in monthly gross income and if your liquid resources do not exceed \$100, you have the right to receive food stamps within one (1) day of applying.

Women, Infants, and Children (WIC). The WIC program provides a prescription of basic foods (such as formula, milk, cheese, eggs, cereal, juice, beans, peanut butter) for children up to age five who have nutrition health-related problems, pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, and women who have given birth in the last six months. WIC also provides nutrition education, referrals to other health and human services programs, and immunizations. Household income cannot exceed 185% of the Federal Poverty Income Limit. The U.S. Department of Agriculture has issued the income guidelines in the following box for WIC, effective to June 30, 2009.

Household size	Monthly Income Limit (185% of the Federal Poverty Income Limit)	Annual Income Limit (185% of the Federal Poverty Income Limit)
1.	\$1,604	\$19,240
2.	\$2,159	\$25,900
3.	\$2,714	\$32,560
4.	\$3,269	\$39,220
5.	\$3,824	\$45,880
6.	\$4,379	\$52,540
7.	\$4,934	\$59,200
8.	\$5,489	\$65,860

WIC food benefits are:

Provided as a prescription and allow for items such as formula, milk, cheese, eggs, cereal, juice, beans, and peanut butter, to be purchased at participating grocery stores.

How to start:

You can start the process of applying for WIC by dialing 2-1-1.

You can also call 1-800-942-3678.

Notice and appeal rights:

If you apply for WIC you have the right to notice of the decision on your application. If you disagree with the decision you have the right to appeal the decision to a “fair hearing.” At the fair hearing you have the right to be represented by a person of your choosing, or you can represent yourself. Your local legal aid office may be able to help you in such an appeal. Please see the section on “Legal Resources.”

Child care. The availability of child care varies from community to community. There may be copayments. 2-1-1 can refer you to local child care resources.

Social Security

Child's Benefits. A surviving child can receive child's Social Security benefits if the worker-parent died "fully" or "currently" insured. (A worker is "fully" insured if the worker has 40 credits of Social Security earnings. A worker is "currently" insured if the worker has 20 Social Security credits in the last 40 calendar quarters. In 2009, each \$1090 of earnings equals a credit; a worker can earn have a maximum of four credits posted to the worker's Social Security record each year.) The child must have been the child of the worker who died. The child must be either under age 18, or under 19 and a full-time student in elementary or secondary school, or under a disability which began before age 22. The child must have been dependent on the deceased worker-parent. The child cannot be married. The child's benefit is three-fourths of the deceased parent's "primary insurance benefit."

The \$255 lump-sum Social Security payment, usually made to a surviving spouse, will be paid to the child or children of the deceased worker if there is no surviving spouse. The application for the lump-sum payment must be made within two years of the worker's death.

Parent's Benefits. Under some circumstances, the parent of a deceased worker can receive Parent's Benefits. For the parent of a deceased worker to receive parent's benefits, the worker must have died fully insured. The parent of the worker must be at least 62 years of age. The parent of the worker cannot have married after the death of the worker. The parent must have received at least one-half support from the worker.

Grandchildren's benefits. Minor children can receive Social Security based on the earnings record of their grandparent, under certain circumstances. If the parents of the child are deceased or disabled, benefits may be payable based on the earnings of the grandparent, when the grandparent retires, becomes disabled, or dies. The grandchild must have begun living with the grandparent before age 18. The grandchild must have receive at least one-half of his or her support from the grandparent in the year before benefits are payable (in the year before the grandparent retired, became disabled, or died).

Supplemental Security Income (SSI). Children's SSI. SSI can be received by a disabled child. If the child is not living with a parent, but is living with a grandparent, aunt, or uncle, only the child's income and resources are used in determining if the child qualifies for SSI. However, for a child to qualify for SSI, the child must be disabled. Adult's SSI. A person age 65 or older, or who is disabled or blind, can receive SSI, if income and resources are low enough. The maximum monthly SSI benefit for an adult or a child as of January of 2009 is \$674.

Social Security and SSI benefits are:

Cash benefits, paid monthly. Eligibility for SSI benefits depends on are based on income and resources.

How to start:

You can start the process of applying for Social Security or SSI by dialing 1-800-772-1213. You can also use the website www.ssa.gov.

Notice and appeal rights:

If you apply for Social Security or SSI, you have the right to notice of the decision on your application. If you disagree with the decision you have the right to appeal the decision to an "administrative law judge hearing." At the hearing you have the right to be represented by a person of your choosing, or you can represent yourself. Your local legal aid office may be able to help you in such an appeal. Please see the section on "Legal Resources."

Earned Income Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit

Earned Income Tax Credit

Raising a grandchild can result in eligibility for the federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC). The maximum EITC for tax year 2008 is \$2,917 for a taxpayer with one qualifying child, and \$4,824 if there are two or more qualifying children. Form 1040, 1040A, or 1040EZ can be used to claim the EITC.

To be a “qualifying child,” the child must:

- (1) Be a descendant of your child or step-child;
- (2) Be under age 19 at the end of the year, *or* under age 24 and a student, *or* permanently and totally disabled at any time during the year, regardless of age;
- (3) Have lived with you in the United States for more than half the year.

To receive the earned income tax credit, the claiming tax payer must have earned income in 2008 of less than \$41,646 (married, 2 qualifying children) and investment income (if any) of no more than \$2,950.

In addition to the earned income tax credit, the claiming taxpayer may be able to claim, due to the same child or children, other tax benefits, such as: Head of household filing status, the exemption for a dependent, the child tax credit, and the child and dependent care credit.

The Earned Income Tax Credit is the topic of IRS Publication 596. This publication can be downloaded from the Web site www.irs.gov.

In recent years, the IRS has been concerned about the Earned Income Tax Credit being claimed on basis of children who had not lived for more than half the year with the claimant. To make sure that the child has lived with the claimant for more than half the year, the IRS may require the claimant to complete Form 8836, “Qualifying Child Residency Statement.” This may require the gathering and submission of documents showing that the child lived with the claimant for more than half the year.

Child Tax Credit

Like the Earned Income Tax Credit, the Child Tax Credit is “refundable.” That means it can be received, even if no taxes are owed. The maximum credit is \$1000 per child. The credit can be received, if a person filing an income tax return has a “qualifying child.” A “qualifying child” for the Child Tax Credit includes a grandchild, niece or nephew, who was under age 17 at the end of 2008, did not provide half of his or her own support during 2008, and lived with you for more than half of 2008.

To receive the Child Tax Credit, the taxpayer must have had earned income above \$12,050 in 2008. Under certain circumstances, persons who earned less than \$12,050 in 2008 but who can claim three or more children as dependents can receive the Child Tax Credit. The Child Tax Credit requires completing IRS Form 8812.

Unlike the Earned Income Tax Credit, Form 1040EZ *cannot* be used to claim the child tax credit. Persons wishing to claim the Child Tax Credit must use either Form 1040, 1040A, or 1040NR.

IRS Publication 972 covers the Child Tax Credit. This publication can be downloaded from the Web site www.irs.gov.

Family Law

Managing Conservatorship – this is what Texas calls court-ordered child custody. The legal action for managing conservatorship in Texas is called a “**Suit Affecting the Parent-Child Relationship**” (SAPCR). A SAPCR can result in a court order regarding custody, visitation rights, and child support. As in other suits, if parties enter agreements, an order proper for the child can result that otherwise might not result. A parent or both parents, for instance, can consent to a grandparent being conservator.

There are certain basic concepts in regard to court orders concerning children. The best interest of the child shall always be the primary consideration of the court in determining the issues of conservatorship and possession of and access to the child. Unless the court finds that the appointment of the parent or parents would not be in the best interest of the child because the appointment would significantly impair the child’s physical health or emotional development, a parent shall be appointed sole managing conservator or both parents shall be appointed as joint managing conservators of the child. This presumption that a parent should be appointed or retained as managing conservator of the child is rebutted if the court finds that: (1) the parent has voluntarily relinquished actual care, control, and possession of the child to a nonparent for a period

of one year or more, a portion of which was within 90 days preceding the date of intervention or filing of the suit; and (2) the appointment of the nonparent is in best interests of the child.

The following are among the persons who can file a SAPCR:

- A person, other than a foster parent, with actual care, control, and possession of the child for at least 6 months in Texas ending not more than 90 days before the filing of the petition; or
- A person with whom the child and the child's guardian, managing conservator, or parent have resided for at least 6 months ending not more than 90 days preceding the date of the filing of the petition if the child's guardian, managing conservator, or parent is deceased at the time of the filing of the petition; or
- If both parents are deceased, a relative within the third degree of consanguinity. For example the child's aunt, uncle, or grandparent.

Additionally grandparents may file a SAPCR for managing conservatorship if (1) The child's present circumstances would significantly impair the child's physical health or emotional development; or (2) Both parents, the surviving parent, the managing conservator, or custodian agrees.

Also, although a grandparent cannot file “an original suit requesting possessory conservatorship,” a grandparent who has had “substantial past contact with the child” can be granted “leave to intervene” by the court (in a SAPCR filed by another person authorized to file the SAPCR) if there is “satisfactory proof to the court” that the appointment of the parent as “sole managing conservator” or both parents as “joint managing conservators” would “significantly impair the child’s physical health or emotional development.”

A grandparent may request “possession” of or “access” to a child in a suit filed for that sole purpose. The court shall order “reasonable” possession of or access to a grandchild by the grandparent if (1) at least one parent of the child has not had their parental rights terminated, (2) a preponderance of the evidence shows that denial of possession of or access to the child by the grandparent would “significantly impair the child’s physical health or emotional well-being,” *and* (3) the grandparent seeking possession of or access to the child is a parent of a parent of that child and that parent of the child: (A) Has been in jail or prison during the three-month period preceding the filing of the petition; (B) Has been found by a court to be incompetent; (C) Is dead; or (D) Does not have actual or court-ordered possession of or access to the child.

Guardianship

What is Guardianship?

Guardianship is a legal process designed to protect vulnerable persons from abuse, neglect, and exploitation.

Parents are able to sign a consent to guardianship form, which simplifies the guardianship process.

If one parent of the child is still living:

- Unless the surviving parent's rights have been terminated, the parent has been found unfit or incapacitated, the surviving parent is considered the guardian.

If the minor child is an orphan:

- If the surviving parent did not appoint a guardian, then the nearest relative in direct line is entitled to guardianship.
- If more than one relative exists, then the court shall appoint one of them, according to the best interests of the minor.
- If the minor has no direct relative, the nearest kin shall be appointed, according to the best interests of the minor.

Family and Medical Leave Act

The federal Family and Medical Leave Act, 29 United States Code Section 2601 *et seq.*, may allow some family caregivers to have unpaid leave. Employers who employ 50 or more persons within a 75 mile radius must comply with this law. To workers who qualify, up to 12 weeks of unpaid family or medical leave must be provided.

To qualify, the employee must have worked at least 1,250 in the 12 months prior to asking for leave.

Events that trigger a right to Family and Medical Leave (for those who are entitled to it) include a child having a serious health condition or the employee having a serious health condition making the employee unable to carry out the functions of the job. An adult standing “in loco parentis” to a child can take the unpaid leave provided for by the law, if the circumstances of the child warrant. An adult, under the law, stands “in loco parentis” to a child if the adult has day-to-day responsibility to care for the child and to financially support the child. Because it is illegal in Texas to neglect a child that one is caring for, a grandparent, aunt, or uncle providing kincare to a child may well meet the test of “financially supporting the child.”

School Enrollment

By virtue of 42 United States Code Section 11302 (the “McKinney-Vento Act”) and 42 United States Code Section 11434 (“No Child Left Behind”), it is the right of a child to attend school in the district where the child lives, whether that is with a grandparent, aunt, or uncle, or with the child’s natural or adoptive parent.

Moreover, by virtue of the Texas Education Code Section 25.085, children between the ages of six (6) and eighteen (18) years of age are required to attend school, with certain narrow exceptions.

School boards are allowed to “adopt reasonable guidelines for” determining residency. The school board can require evidence of residency, can establish minimum proof of residency, and can make reasonable inquiries to verify eligibility for admission. These provisions are at Texas Education Code Section 25.001(d).

School districts vary in the documentation they require to enroll a child in school. But remember – it is the right of the child to attend school in the district where the child lives.

A decision of a school district to deny admission can be appealed to the Texas Education Commission. Texas Education Code Section 7.057(C).

The Texas Education Agency’s Web site has a memorandum issued to Texas school district in which enrollment rights and procedures are set forth. Recently, every summer, the Texas Education Agency has issued this memorandum in July or August. The Web site of the Texas Education Agency is at www.tea.state.tx.us.

Consent to Medical Treatment by a Non-Parent

The Texas Family Code, at Section 32.001, allows certain non-parents to consent to medical treatment of a minor child. Normally, of course, a natural parent whose parental rights have not been terminated has the right to consent to medical treatment of child.

However, Texas Family Code Section 32.001 allows certain non-parents to consent to medical, dental, psychological, and surgical treatment of a child “when the person having the right to consent as otherwise provided by law [the natural parent] cannot be contacted and that person has not given actual notice to the contrary.

Under the above circumstances, the following persons can consent to medical, dental, psychological, and/or surgical treatment of a child:

- (1) a grandparent of the child;
- (2) an adult brother or sister of the child
- (3) an adult aunt or uncle of the child
- (4) an educational institution in which the child is enrolled that has received written authorization to consent from a person having the right to consent;
- (5) an adult who has actual care, control, and possession of the child and has written authorization to consent from a person having the right to consent;
- (6) a court having jurisdiction over a suit affecting the parent-child relationship of which the child is the subject;
- (7) an adult responsible for the actual care, control, and possession of a child under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court or committed by a juvenile court to the care of an agency of the state or county; or
- (8) a peace officer who has lawfully taken custody of a minor, if the peace officer has reasonable grounds to believe the minor is in need of immediate medical treatment.

Source: Texas Family Code, Section 32.001(a).

Based on this section of the Family Code, the Texas Kincare Taskforce has developed a consent to medical treatment form. The next page has the instructions for the form and the page after the next page has the form itself.

Instructions for Consent to Medical Treatment by a Non-Parent

At the end of line #1, **print** the full name of the child. Only one child's name can go on the form. Use a separate form for each child.

In area #2, mark whichever space describes your relationship to the child. Use a check mark or an "x". If written authorization is available, attach a copy to the form.

For lines #3 and #4, **print** the full name of the child's father and the full name of the child's mother.

In line #5, if a *court* has appointed someone to be managing conservator of the child or guardian, **print** the full name of that person. If no person has been court-appointed managing conservator or guardian, **print** "None" on the line.

In area #6, **print** details about the treatment that you will consent to for the child to receive. If more space is needed, you can attach an additional sheet.

In line #7, **print** the date that the treatment, for which you are consenting, is to begin.

In line #8, **print** your full name. In line #9, **sign** your name. In line #10, **print** the date when you sign the form.

The health care provider, who will carry out the treatment you have consented to by the use of this form, will want either the original or a copy of the form. Make sure that you keep a copy of the form in a safe place.

CONSENT TO MEDICAL TREATMENT BY A NON-PARENT

1. I consent to treatment of the child whose name is:
_____.

(Print name of child on the line)

2. (Mark one space only)

I am : _____ the child's grandparent _____ the child's adult brother
or sister

_____ the child's adult aunt or uncle _____ an adult who has the
actual care, control and possession of the child *and* I have written
authorization to consent to the treatment, from another person who has the
right to consent

3. The name of the child's father is:

(Print child's father's name on the line)

4. The name of the child's mother is:

(Print child's mother's name on the line)

5. If the child has a managing conservator or legal guardian, the name of the
managing conservator or legal guardian is:

(
Print name of managing conservator or guardian on the line)
(Leave line blank if the child does not have a managing conservator or a
guardian)

6. The nature of the treatment to be given is (describe the medical, dental,
psychological, and/or surgical treatment, that you are consenting for the child
to have):

7. The date the treatment is to begin is:

(Print month, day, and year the treatment is to begin, on the line)

8. My printed name is:

_____.

9. My signature

is: _____.

10. Today's date is:

_____.

Power of Attorney

A power of attorney is simply an “agency” – a written document by which one adult empowers another adult to handle a matter or a set of matters. The power of attorney in Texas is notarized. The Texas Probate Code at Section 490 contains the standard power of attorney used in most business situations – to grant authority to handle real property transactions, personal property transactions, stock and bond transactions, commodity and options transactions, banking or other financial institution transaction, business operating transactions, insurance and annuity transactions, estate, trust and other beneficiary transactions, claims and litigation, personal and family maintenance, applications for benefits, retirement plan transactions, tax matters, and other powers that are added to the one just listed (by “special instructions extending the power granted to your agent”).

As can be seen from the above list, the standard power of attorney is not explicitly directed to the situation of a grandparent, aunt, or uncle, raising a minor child.

For that reason, grandparents, aunts, or uncles raising a minor child may want to consider using a “Special Power of Attorney” so that one or both natural parents can provide the adult raising the child – the grandparent, aunt or uncle – with authority to take steps to care for and raise the minor child. An example of such a Special Power of Attorney starts on the next page.

foregoing powers as fully as I might or could do if personally present. I hereby ratify and confirm all my attorney shall lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue of this power of attorney.

Nothing in this document can or should be construed as in any way limiting my own powers as the mother of the children. I do not relinquish my rights to the child. In executing this document, I do not relinquish any of my parental rights nor do I relinquish conservatorship or my child. This document is not to be interpreted as granting or an agreement to grant conservatorship rights to anyone else.

Choose one:

- No court has issued orders about this child.
- A court has issued orders about this child in _____, County, Texas, in Cause No. _____.

I hereby specifically retain the following rights:

- 1) To be notified within 8 hours of any medical condition of the children requiring surgical intervention and /or hospitalization and within 24 hours of any medical treatment;
- 2) To communicate and visit with the child at any reasonable time as long as it does not interfere with their school or their school work.

Choose one:

- This Power of Attorney will expire on _____, 2 ____.
- This Power of Attorney may be voluntarily revoked by me by execution of a written revocation filed in this cause.

IN WITNES WHEREOF, I have hereby set my hand this the _____ day of _____, 2 ____.

Parent's signature

Parent's Printed Name: _____

Witness' signature

Witness' Printed Name

Witness' Printed Address

Witness' signature

Witness' Printed Name

Witness' Printed Name

STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF _____

This document was acknowledged before me on the _____ day
of the month of _____ in the year 2____.

(Seal, if any, of notary)

Name of Notary (Printed)

My commission expires:
_____.

Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services Early Childhood Intervention Services

Children are unique little individuals. They may develop and learn new skills at a slower rate than other children because of illness, an accident, or one of many other reasons. You may have a child in your care who has just experienced trauma or has multiple needs associated with a disability. If you have questions or concerns about how your child's development is progressing, where can you turn to find support and answers to your questions? Contact Early Childhood Intervention (ECI).

☆ What is Early Childhood Intervention?

Early Childhood Intervention (ECI) is a statewide system of support and services for families of babies and toddlers, birth to three, with developmental delays, disabilities that may lead to developmental delays, or atypical development. ECI helps babies and toddlers develop and reach their potential by providing support, education and family services. The state agency responsible for ECI services is the Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services (DARS). DARS contracts with local agencies and organizations to provide ECI services in every Texas County.

☆ What does research say about Early Intervention Services?

The earlier children with disabilities and delays receive help, the better. Research provides evidence that well-designed, timely intervention for children with disabilities, delays, or at risk for delays can:

- Enhance the child's development
- Provide support for the family; and
- Provide long-term benefits for society

☆ Who qualifies for ECI and what services do they receive?

Children ages birth to three years with a developmental delay, disability, or atypical development may qualify for ECI services. ECI offers developmental evaluations at no cost to families. Developmental specialists will discuss your concerns and goals for your family while evaluating your child's development. The developmental specialist will evaluate your child's level of interacting with others, eating, communicating, moving around, and learning.

If your child is experiencing a delay in development, services to assist your child and family may include family education; service coordination; developmental services; audiology and vision services; nursing and nutrition services; and physical, occupational and speech-language therapies.

If your child is not experiencing a noticeable delay but you still have concerns, ECI offers a follow-along program. The follow-along program allows the ECI developmental specialist the opportunity to share developmental information with you and contact you periodically to check on your child's developmental progress.

☆ **What makes ECI Unique?**

ECI services are individualized and family-centered. ECI professionals work with families and medical providers to develop a plan that best fits the needs of the family and child. Family members and ECI staff are equal partners in the child's development and learning. Services are provided in homes, day care centers or other community settings to help families identify learning opportunities for their children throughout normal daily routines and activities.

☆ **How much do ECI services cost?**

Families of all income levels may participate in ECI. ECI families participate in a Family Cost Share system which applies a monthly fee based on the family's income. Families with children enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP, or whose income is less than 250% of poverty will not have a family cost share amount. Screening, evaluation, and service coordination services are provided at no cost. If services are covered by insurance, ECI will ask for permission to bill for these services. Talk with your local ECI program to learn more about the Family Cost Share system.

☆ **What do I do if I have a concern?**

Contact the DARS Inquiries Line at 1-800-628-5115 or visit the ECI section of the DARS website at www.dars.state.tx.us/ecis (click on "Services and Eligibility") to find your local ECI office and receive more information about ECI services.

☆ **Where can I get more information about developmental delays?**

For more information on child development, ECI can provide Developmental Brochures (describes developmental milestones at different stages of growth), Growth Charts (child-friendly chart to see how the child is growing), and General Brochures (describes ECI services in general terms). These publications are offered in both English and Spanish and are available by calling the number listed above.

You may also borrow materials from the ECI Collection at the Brown-Heatly Library. The library has books, video tapes, audio tapes and journals with information on child development and early intervention. Anyone in Texas may borrow materials for only the cost of return postage. Call the library at (512) 458-7260 or toll-free at (888) 963-7111 ext 7260.

If you have questions about ECI, call the DARS Inquiries Line.

Area Agencies on Aging
**A Link to Services for Grandparents
and other relatives raising relative children**

In November 2000, Congress created the new National Family Caregiver Support Program as part of the Older Americans Act Amendments of 2000. This program was established to assist and support informal caregivers as they care for older adults and or relative children. In 2006, Congress lowered the age of eligibility for the caregiver of a minor child or a child with disabilities from sixty (60) to fifty-five (55). (Also eligible for services are: Caregivers, of persons who are sixty (60) years of age or older; and caregivers, of persons regardless of age with Alzheimer's disease or a related dementia.)

The Area Agencies on Aging are the local agencies that implement the caregiver support services as outlined by the federal Administration on Aging. There are 28 Area Agencies on Aging in Texas. Caregiver Support Services are an important part of their core services.

Caregiver Support Services:

Caregiver support services provide education, training and support services to assist informal, non-paid caregivers as they care for someone else.

Who is eligible?

Informal caregivers who are;

1) Caring for a person age 60 years or older who needs assistance with activities of daily living, or a person of any age with Alzheimer's disease or a related dementia, and

2) Grandparents or other relatives over 55 years of age who are raising relative children age 18 or younger, or a child with disabilities of any age.

How does it work? A care coordinator will assess your needs and the needs of your children and develop a care plan to help meet those needs. Services are available on a short-term limited basis and *may* include:

- ◆ Caregiver resource information and support groups

- ◆ Respite Care; in-home, after school and/or camp programs for your children
- ◆ Assistance with the purchase of clothing and/or school supplies
- ◆ Connections to counseling resources for the whole family
- ◆ Limited assistance with utilities or other basic needs
- ◆ Connections to legal & financial assistance services
- ◆ Assistance with access to other programs and services that may benefit them

Some kinship caregivers may be caring for a spouse or other older adult family member in addition to their children. They may have concerns for their own healthcare, legal, financial and/or in-home support needs. The Area Agency on Aging offers other core services to assist older adults and their caregivers.

Information & Referral/Assistance – Assists individuals in locating and accessing AAA services or other public and private resources to meet the needs of clients and/or their caregivers.

Benefits Counseling & Legal Assistance/Legal Awareness – Assists older persons with information regarding public & private benefits and eligibility for local community support programs. Helps eligible individuals understand their options and rights under Medicare, Medicaid, Long-term Care insurance and other possible local benefits programs.

Ombudsman Program – Provides advocacy for residents in long-term care facilities and their families with a focus on residents' rights. Ombudsman also assist consumers by providing information about choosing a long-term care facility and accessing quality care.

Nutrition Services – Provided by AAA and the service providers with whom they establish contracts and vendor agreements. Services include; congregate meals (served in a group setting outside the home), home delivered meals, nutrition education, and nutrition counseling and consultation.

Transportation – Designed to transport older persons to and from medical appointments, meals programs, senior centers and other non-emergency activities. Clients request transportation in advance of need.

Care Coordination - Care coordinators assess client needs and level of impairment, develop a care plan, coordinate and follow-up on services that meet the needs of the

client. Service interventions may include; Homemaker Assistance, Chore Maintenance, Personal Assistance, Residential Repair, Adult Day Care, Emergency Response Systems, Health Screening, Health Maintenance, Transportation, Hospice, and Instruction and Training.

Client Eligibility

Family caregiver services are provided to persons 55 years or older who are caring for a child under the age of 18, or a child with disabilities of any age. Other services are available to persons who are 60 years of age or older. Services are targeted to individuals with the greatest economic and social need, with particular attention to low-income minority individuals and older individuals residing in rural areas. Some of the core services require an assessment to determine client impairment in their ability to perform activities of daily living and instrumental activities of daily living.

Service Availability

There are 28 Area Agencies on Aging throughout Texas. Service priorities and available resources vary across the state, individuals should contact their local AAA for information regarding services in their area. Contact the local AAA or call 1-800-252-9240 to be connected to the AAA in your area. A list of all 28 AAA's in Texas is available at http://www.dads.state.tx.us/contact/aaa_directory.html



Kin Caregivers: Tips for Taking Care of Yourself

Take care of your own health. Be sure to eat well, exercise and schedule your regular health check-ups.

Take a break. Seek relief through a friend, relative, church or formal support agency that can provide respite care, giving you time to rest & recharge.

Share your concerns, with family, friends, or support group members.

Avoid isolation; keep in contact with friends and maintain those special relationships.

Set limits; for yourself & the children you care for. Let them know what you expect of them. Learn to say no when outside activities become too much.

Look into parenting classes for practical tips and information.

Get to know more about... the resources in your area for medical care, legal advice, financial assistance, education and caregiver support services.

Set realistic goals. Being a grandparent or kin caregiver is a fulltime job. Nobody can do it all. Accept the help that is offered.

Let go of the guilt. Your adult child's situation is not your fault.

Look to your faith community & your own spirituality for strength.

Focus on the positive & the here and now. Maintain your sense of humor.



Success in the “Sandwich Generation”

The Challenge to Achieve Balance

Many kin caregivers find themselves faced with more than one caregiver “role”. They may be spouse, daughter, aunt, granddaughter & mother.... son, stepfather, grandfather & nephew. Caring for one person is challenging enough but caring for loved ones across generations requires a new set of skills and a crash course in ‘juggling’. Balance is essential when trying to keep all the “balls” in the air.

Be ready!

PLAN, PLAN, PLAN, anticipate the future needs of your children/grandchildren and your parent/grandparent as well as yourself. Review plans for healthcare, retirement and education. Include your needs in the plans. Seek to balance safety with quality of life.

Allow yourself time and attention.

Take a break. Ask for help. Find a support group. Maintain friendships. Stay connected to your faith community. Do whatever it is you do to relieve the stress of caregiving. Learn to say “No”.

Let go! ...

...Of the dirty laundry and perfectly clean house. Let go of the “I should be able to do it all by myself” attitude. Let go of the guilt. Do not take it personally; you are not in control of all that is happening.

Automatically assume...

...that tomorrow will not be the same as today. Your caregiving journey is unpredictable. Take your challenges one day at a time. Focus on the here and now.

Nurture the independence and abilities of the loved ones you care for.

Encourage the children to help you in any way they can. Kids want to contribute. Continue to focus on the skills and abilities of the older adults you care for. Let them assist you in caring for themselves in any way they can. Be patient with their pace.

Connect...

...your parents, grandparents and other grand relatives to your kids, grandkids and other young family and friends. Promote fun activities where all family members can participate. Share the treasure of family histories.

Educate yourself and enjoy the ride!

Find out about the formal and informal caregiver support resources in your area. Focus on the positives share humor whenever you can. Laughter is a great stress reliever.

Created, June 2004 by: Patricia Bordie, Program Manager
Area Agency on Aging of the Capital Area~ Austin, Texas

Dallas Resources

Dallas County KinCare Network is a group of organizations, agencies and volunteers in Dallas County who assist grandparents and relatives raising children.

Our mission is to ensure access to needed services and support for grandparents and other relatives raising children.

We do this through:

- A network of agencies to link services
- Advocating on the behalf of grandparents raising grandchildren
- Informational Grandparent Conferences
- Workshops for professionals who work with grandparents
- Support groups for grandparents
-

The Dallas County KinCare Network is supported by a staff (Program Coordinator) provided by the **City of Dallas Office of Senior Affairs**. The program provides:

- Case management for grandparents and other relatives raising children
- Grandparent's warm line (a voice mailbox where grandparents can leave messages and have their calls returned)
- Legal information and referral
- Grandparents resource collection in several Dallas Public Library locations

The City of Dallas Office of Senior Affairs' Mission Statement: To enhance the quality of life of older adults by advocating for resources and providing services aimed at assisting seniors.

For program and eligibility information, contact City of Dallas, Environmental and Health Services, Office of Senior Affairs, 1500 Marilla, Room 2D/North, Dallas, Texas 75201, phone 214-243-2049. Contact: Dallas County KinCare Network -Grandparents Warmline at 214-670-1866.

The Dallas County KinCare Network members are:

AARP, Child Protective Services, ChildCareGroup, City of Dallas Office of Senior Affairs, Dallas Area Agency on Aging, Dallas ISD, Friends of Senior Affairs, Garland ISD, Green Oaks Hospital, Injury Prevention Center of Dallas, La Voz del Anciano, National Council of Jewish Women-Greater Dallas Section, Presbyterian Children's Home and Services, Texas Cooperative Extension, The Family Place, The Senior Source, Urban League of Greater Dallas

Houston Resources



The R A P P Page



Relatives As Parents Program

Parent Education Project (713) 743-5491

Fax: 713-743-5383

Email: agrindon@mail.uh.edu

Issue 6

Dec, 2006

UH-PEP's R.A.P.P. Services

1. Information & Referral Services

To get individualized help with finding resources for relatives raising kinchildren and the children. Free. Contact: Angie Grindon 713-743-5491.

2. Thompson (3rd Ward) RAPP Support Group:

Meets 2nd & 4th Weds. 10am-Noon @ Thompsom Elem. School: 3700 Tampa;

Near intersection of OST & Scott. Free Contact: Angie Grindon 713.743.5491

3. Clear Lake Area RAPP Support Group:

Meets on 2nd Saturday, every other Month at the Clear Lake Public Library 10:30am-12:30 pm. Free.

5. At-home Parent Education Course for Relatives Raising Kinchildren: Course

with Certificate designed to satisfy court requirements for same. \$30/each.

4. RAPP Coalition: Dallas, TX has been very successful in expanding resources for Relative-headed families. The RAPP Coalition in Houston is hoping to achieve

the same purpose. Angie: 713.743.5491. Next mtg: Jan. 17, 2007.

Happenings

Gov. Rick Perry proclaimed November 2006 as Family Caregiver's Month in Texas to recognize the approximately 1.9 million men and women who provide informal caregiving for family and friends!!!

Other R.A.P.P. Services

1. Other Support Groups for RAPs

A) Aldine area:

2nd Thur. of month (Noon-1:00)

5202 Aldine Mail Route

Contact: Shirley Reed

(281) 449-7531;

grgsg@sbcglobal.net

B) Third Ward area:

- Every other Tues. (10- 12 noon)

Third Ward Multi Service Center

3611 Ennis- Betw. Holman &

Alabama

Contact: Thelma Banks

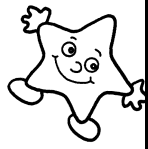
(832) 364-0663 or 713-527-4005

- **4th Wed. of month (11am-12 noon)**
Cuney Homes/ Community Rm.
3260 Truxillo
Contact: Lena Bean
(713) 313-7635

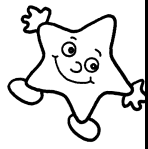
- G) **East Fort Bend area:**
Contact: Jennifer Garza,
Texas Cooperative Extension
Fort Bend County
(281) 342-3034 x 7004

C) **Northeast Houston:**

- **Every other Thur. (10– 12 noon)**
Shadydale Elementary School
5905 Tidwell
Contact: Thelma Banks
(832) 364-0663
- **3rd Tues of month (10-11am)**
Northside Health Center
8523 Arkansas
Contact: Lena Bean
(713) 313-7635



Do you know
How to live longer?
Here are the tips !



- 1) Break a sweat
- 2) Sleep more
- 3) Learn to meditate
- 4) Make new friends
- 5) Indulge in activities you enjoy
- 6) Rent a Mars Brother movie
- 7) Re-assess your stress & strengths
- 8) Just let go!

D) **Northwest Houston**

- 2nd Tues. of month (10:00 – 11:30 am)**
Acres Homes Multi-Service Center
6719 W. Montgomery
Contact: Lena Bean
(713) 313-7635

E) **Fifth Ward**

- 2nd Wed. of month (10:00 – 11:00am)**
Julia C. Hester House/2020 Solo
Contact: Lena Bean
(713) 313-7635

F) **Near Downtown**

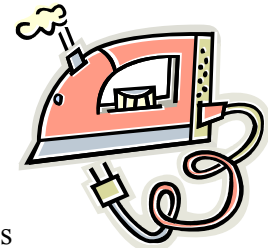
- 3rd Wed. of month (10-12noon)**
Kelley Village/Resid. Com. Rm.
3118 Green St.
Contact: Lena Bean
(713) 313-7635

1-2-22943-3310

Parent Education Project
University of Houston
210 Student Services Center 1
Houston, Texas 77204-3025



Make an Emergency Kit



The first step is to consider how an emergency might affect your individual needs. Plan to make it on your own, for at least three days. It's possible that you will not have access to a medical facility or even a drugstore. It is crucial that you and your family think about what kinds of resources you use on a daily basis and what you might do if those resources are limited or not available.

Basic Supplies: Think first about the basics for survival – food, water, clean air and any life-sustaining items you require. Consider two kits. In one kit put everything you will need to stay where you are and make it on your own for a period of time. The other kit should be a lightweight, smaller version you can take with you if you have to leave your home.

Recommended basic emergency supplies include:

- Water, one gallon of water per person per day for at least three days, for drinking and sanitation;
- Food, at least a three-day supply of non-perishable food and a can opener if kit contains canned food;
- Battery-powered or hand crank radio and a NOAA Weather Radio with tone alert and extra batteries for both;

- Flashlight and extra batteries;
- First aid kit;
- Whistle to signal for help;
- Dust mask to help filter contaminated air and plastic sheeting and duct tape to shelter-in-place;
- Moist towelettes, garbage bags and plastic ties for personal sanitation;
- Wrench or pliers to turn off utilities;
- Local maps;
- Pet food, extra water and supplies for your pet or service animal

Money-saving Tips for Grandparents

Make it a Frugally Happy Holiday



Can you have a nice holiday without going into debt? Can you spend less without grand- children being unhappy? Yes and yes! Just follow these tips for a happy and frugal holiday:

Emphasize holiday rituals. Take grandkids caroling. Make a gingerbread house together. Prepare gift boxes for the homeless. Read a holiday book together. String popcorn. Kids will remember what they did, not what they got.

Set a budget. How much will you spend on the holiday this year? Divide the amount by 12. Try to save that much each month during the *next* year. Then you'll enjoy a debt-free holiday in 2007!

Leave your credit cards home when you shop. Decide in advance how much you will spend and only bring that amount of cash.

Shop early. Avoid December shopping. Instead, shop the sales in October and early November. Start buying for next year at the end of December. You'll find many items at half price!!

Be creatively frugal. Cut your old Christmas cards from last year in half and send the pretty side as a postcard. Old Christmas cards make great gift tags too!!

Know Your Legal Options

*Do you want to change your legal relationship with a grandchild?
There are several options:*

1. Adoption



When a grandparent adopts, he or she becomes the child's parent. This makes it easier for the grandparent to get services for the child. In order for this to occur, both parents' "parental rights" must have been legally terminated.

2. Legal Custody (“Managing Conservatorship” in Texas)

This may be temporary or permanent. It may be shared with one or both parents, or not. It requires a court case.

3. Guardianship

A guardian can access services on behalf of a child. The birth parent can still ask a court to end the guardianship. Some states have “permanent guardianships.” These are harder to end.

4. “De facto custodians” are people who live with and are the primary caretaker for a child for a certain period of time, i.e. six months to a year. If you are a de facto custodian, some states will give you the same legal standing to address the court in custody cases as the child's parents.

5. Power of Attorney

This allows one to act on behalf of the child. It can be either general or only regarding specific, stated matters (eg. medical care, education). It requires the parent(s)' signature and witnesses to the signature who also sign the witness portion.

You may check and be sure to your income eligibility and learn other useful information at these websites:

Houston Volunteer Lawyers Program

Website: <http://www.ehvlp.org/home/default.aspx>

General Phone Number: 713-228-0735

Legal Service Intake Line: 713-228-0732

Houston Bar Association

Website: <http://www.hba.org/>

Phone: 713-759-1133

Long Star Legal Aid

Website: <http://www.lonestarlegal.org/>

Phone: 713-652-0077 / 800-733-8394

