




Caring for Your Baby

Birth to 2 years





Attach baby photo

Name _____

Date of birth _____ Birth weight _____ Birth height _____

Congratulations on your new addition!

UCare supports you and your baby

Babies bring many life changes — some wonderful, some challenging. UCare wants to help you navigate life as a new parent.

How to use this guide

Keep this booklet in your baby's diaper bag. Or keep it handy at home. Write or draw in it. Bring it to your baby's appointments. Check it any time you're looking for reliable information about your baby's growth and development.





Your baby's doctor is your partner in health

The information printed in this book should not replace the medical guidance you get from your doctor. Be sure to discuss your child's unique needs with your pediatrician.

Regular checkups are important

Starting at birth, your child will need regular checkups with a pediatrician to stay healthy. These checkups, also known as annual wellness visits, ensure your child's growth and development are on track.

When does your child need a checkup?

Age	 Doctor visit	 Dental visit	 Required shots	 Blood lead test
0 – 1 month	•		•	
2 months	•		•	
4 months	•		•	
6 months	•		•	
9 months	•			
12 months	•	•	•	•
15 months	•		•	
18 months	•	•		
24 months	•	•		•

Talk to your baby's doctor about additional recommended shots, such as a flu shot.

Important things to discuss with your pediatrician

- Feeding preferences, breast or bottle, solid foods and developing healthy eating habits
- Safety concerns, including car seat, sleep and water safety
- Sleep routine and sleep issues
- Dental health, teething and baby's first dental visit
- Language development concerns
- Nutritional supplements, baby's appetite and breast or bottle weaning
- Relationships with family and family bonding
- Resources like parenting classes and support groups
- Growth and development milestones
- General health, including how to deal with fevers, colds, diaper rash and other common concerns

At a checkup, your baby's doctor will:

- Check your baby's height, weight, hearing and vision
- Measure baby's head size
- Discuss baby's social and emotional development
- Ask about baby's health history
- Give shots (if needed)
- Do lab tests (if needed)



Smile! Your growing baby needs dental visits too

Take your baby to the dentist when you see their first tooth, or no later than 12 months old. Make sure your baby sees a dentist every six months to prevent cavities and other dental problems.

Do you need help finding a dental clinic for your baby? Visit UCare Dental Connection at **ucare.org/dentalconnection**.

UCare Dental Connection can help you:

- Find a dental clinic
- Schedule dental appointments
- Coordinate transportation
- Coordinate interpreter services
- Answer dental benefits and claims questions

Help your child develop and stay safe with these steps:

- **Learn to listen** for your baby's cry
- **Talk and sing** to your baby — your voice is very important
- **Touch and cuddle** your baby to build healthy connections
- **Make eye contact** as much as possible
- **Show affection and play** with your baby
- **Use a car seat** whenever you take your baby in a vehicle
- **Read to your baby** every day. Reading to your baby daily is a good habit to build and helps your baby's language development.
- **Encourage your baby** to speak by repeating the same sounds back to your baby when they coo
- **Keep your baby safe.** Remember that your baby can roll off a changing table or bed. Childproof your home by storing cleaning supplies, electrical cords and small objects completely out of your baby's reach. Secure and store guns away from children.
- **Always watch** your child around water. This includes pools, lakes and the bathtub.
- **Ask your baby's doctor** for more ideas

Self-care

Make sure you rest and take time for yourself. It's important to talk with your health care provider if you're feeling overwhelmed, very sad or having trouble coping with day-to-day activities. Help is available.

Guide to shots for your baby

Your baby will need many immunizations (shots) the first few years of their life. Most shots will occur between birth and age 2. The chart shows when your child should receive the shots required by Minnesota law for early childhood programs and certified childcare.

Vaccine (shot)	Birth	1 month	2 months	4 months	6 months	12 months	15 months	18 months	19 – 23 months
Hep B (hepatitis B)	Dose 1	Dose 2			Dose 3				
DTaP (diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis)			Dose 1	Dose 2	Dose 3		Dose 4		
IPV (polio)			Dose 1	Dose 2	Dose 3				
MMR (measles, mumps, rubella)						Dose 1			
Hib (haemophilus influenzae type B)			Dose 1	Dose 2	Dose 3	Dose 4			
Varicella (chickenpox)						Dose 1			
PCV13 (pneumococcal)			Dose 1	Dose 2	Dose 3	Dose 4			
Hep A (hepatitis A)						2-dose series			
<i>The following shots are recommended, but not required.</i>									
Rotavirus			Dose 1	Dose 2	Dose 3				
Influenza (flu)					Yearly				

Shots

Shots help protect your baby. Children are exposed to diseases from adults and other children, and shots are the best way to protect against them.



Vaccines and the diseases they help prevent

Vaccine	Protects against	Spread by	Disease symptoms and complications
Varicella	Chickenpox	Air, direct contact	Rash, tiredness, headache, fever. Complications may include infected blisters, bleeding disorders, encephalitis (brain swelling) and pneumonia (infection in the lungs).
DTaP*	Diphtheria	Air, direct contact	Sore throat, mild fever, weakness, swollen glands in neck. Complications may include swelling of the heart muscle, heart failure, coma, paralysis and death.
Hib	Haemophilus influenzae type b	Air, direct contact	May be no symptoms unless bacteria enters the blood. Complications may include meningitis (infection of the covering around the brain and spinal cord), intellectual disability, epiglottitis (life-threatening infection that can block the windpipe and lead to serious breathing problems), pneumonia and death.
Hep A	Hepatitis A	Direct contact, contaminated food or water	May be no symptoms, or fever, stomach pain, loss of appetite, fatigue, vomiting, jaundice (yellowing of skin and eyes), dark urine. Complications may include joint pain, liver failure and blood disorders.
Hep B	Hepatitis B	Contact with blood or body fluids	May be no symptoms, or fever, headache, weakness, vomiting, jaundice, joint pain. Complications may include chronic liver infection, liver failure and liver cancer.
Flu	Influenza	Air, direct contact	Fever, muscle pain, sore throat, cough, extreme fatigue. Complications may include pneumonia.

Vaccine	Protects against	Spread by	Disease symptoms and complications
MMR**	Measles	Air, direct contact	Rash, fever, cough, runny nose, pink eye. Complications may include encephalitis, pneumonia and death.
MMR**	Mumps	Air, direct contact	Swollen salivary glands (under the jaw), fever, headache, tiredness, muscle pain. Complications may include meningitis, encephalitis, inflammation of testicles or ovaries and deafness.
DTaP*	Pertussis (whooping cough)	Air, direct contact	Severe cough, runny nose, apnea (a pause in breathing in infants). Complications may include pneumonia and death.
PCV13	Pneumococcal	Air, direct contact	May be no symptoms, pneumonia. Complications may include bacteremia (blood infection), meningitis and death.
IPV	Polio	Air, direct contact, through the mouth	May be no symptoms, or sore throat, fever, nausea and headache. Complications may include paralysis and death.
RV	Rotavirus	Through the mouth	Diarrhea, fever, vomiting. Complications may include severe diarrhea and dehydration.
MMR**	Rubella	Air, direct contact	Children infected with rubella virus sometimes have a rash, fever, swollen lymph nodes. Complications may be very serious in pregnant women — can lead to miscarriage, stillbirth, premature delivery and birth defects.
DTaP*	Tetanus	Exposure through cuts in skin	Stiffness in neck and abdominal muscles, difficulty swallowing, muscle spasms, fever. Complications may include broken bones, breathing difficulty and death.

*DTaP combines protection against diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis. **MMR combines protection against measles, mumps and rubella.
Source: *Center for Disease Control and Prevention's Recommended Vaccinations for Infants and Children (birth through 6 years), 2021.*

1-3
weeks

Checkup record



height

weight

next appointment

Sleep

Sleep patterns for babies can vary and depend on their size. Babies should always sleep on their backs to help prevent sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS). Don't put your baby to sleep on their side, as they could easily roll over onto their stomach.

Avoid bringing your baby into your bed to sleep. Bed-sharing is a common cause of death in babies because they are at risk of suffocation, strangulation and SIDS. Keep baby nearby in a crib or bassinet and both you and your baby will sleep better and safer.

Babies should sleep on a firm mattress with a fitted sheet. Do not put loose sheets, blankets, stuffed toys, pillows or bumper pads in the crib or bassinet. Loose items could accidentally cover your baby's face and make it difficult to breathe. Talk about safe sleep with family members and others who take care of your baby.

Tummy playtime

Babies need to spend time on their tummies. Safely put your baby on their tummy when they are awake and you're able to closely watch them.

Physical

Babies can hold their heads up only briefly when on their stomachs. You must support your baby's head all of the time.

Food

Your baby takes small amounts of breast milk or formula every two to three hours. As your baby nurses, you will produce more breast milk. Bottle-fed babies take about 2 ½ ounces of formula per pound of body weight each day. As your baby grows, you will need to increase the number of ounces of formula. You will know if your baby has had enough milk if your baby appears satisfied after feeding, stops sucking, is wetting at least six diapers and having two bowel movements per day.

Vision

Your baby's eyes do not focus well yet. Each eye may wander separately. Babies flinch at bright light and may try to follow it.



2 months

Checkup record



height

weight

next appointment

Sleep

Babies should always sleep on their backs to help prevent sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS). Don't put your baby to sleep on their side as they can easily roll over onto their stomach.

Avoid bringing your baby into your bed to sleep. Bed-sharing is a common cause of death in babies because they are at risk of suffocation, strangulation and SIDS. Keep baby nearby in a crib or bassinet and both you and your baby will sleep better and safer.

Babies should sleep on a firm mattress with a fitted sheet. Do not put loose sheets, blankets, stuffed toys, pillows or bumper pads in the crib or bassinet. These items could accidentally cover your baby's face and make it difficult for them to breathe.

Tummy playtime

Babies need to spend time on their tummies to develop normally. You can safely put your baby on their tummy when they are awake and when there is an adult watching them closely.

Physical

Babies should be able to lift their head when on their stomach. They may still bob their head when sitting.

Food

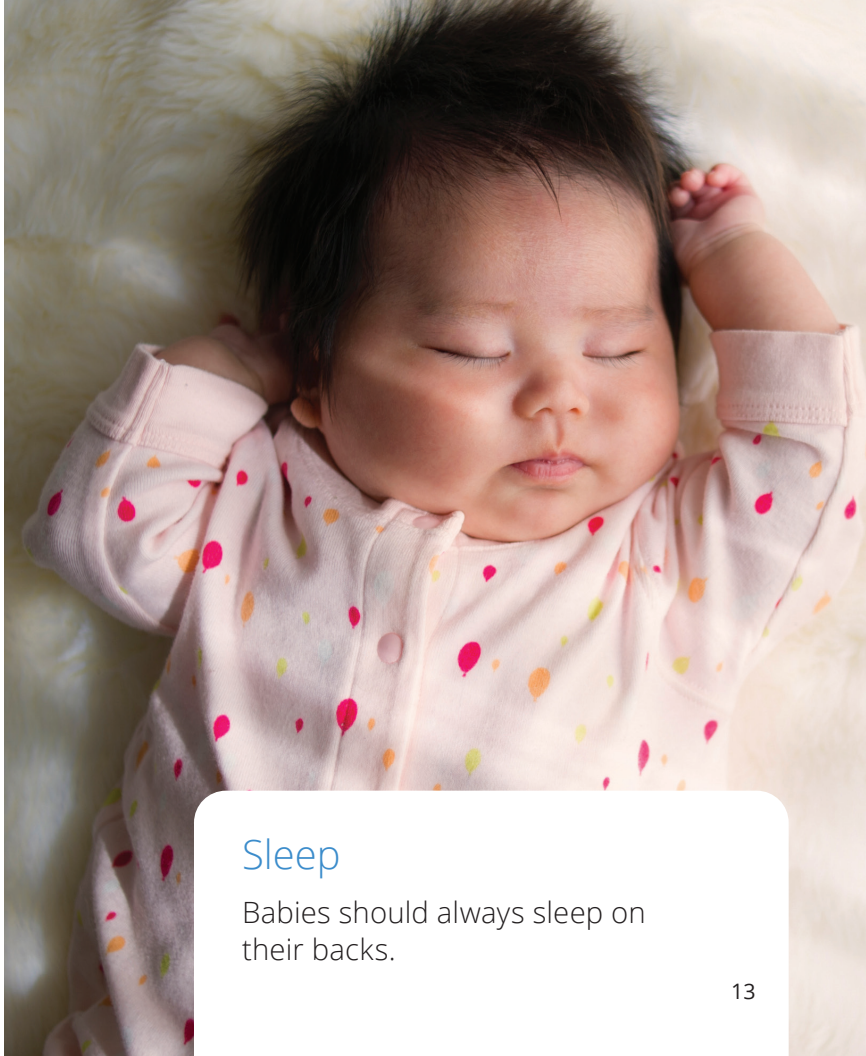
Breastfeeding babies continue to eat every two to four hours. Bottle-fed babies take about 22 – 25 ounces per day, or 2 ½ ounces per pound of body weight. Your baby is getting all the milk needed if they are gaining weight, satisfied with feedings, wetting six or more diapers a day and having at least two bowel movements a day.

Social

Your baby looks at your face and smiles in response to attention from you. Your baby stops crying if a person pays attention to them, and begins to recognize people by sight, voice and touch.

Vision

Your baby follows lights or brightly colored objects.



Sleep

Babies should always sleep on their backs.

4 months

Checkup record



height

weight

next appointment

Sleep

Babies should continue to sleep on their backs in their own bed. Your baby should sleep 12 to 16 hours per day on a regular basis.

Physical

Babies can grasp objects put close to their hands as they're developing hand-eye coordination. They can follow bright objects. They may roll over from stomach to back and back to stomach. They hold their heads steady without support.

Food

Growth slows down a bit, and your baby's feedings will start to become less frequent. Breastfeeding moms will notice the longer time between feedings because their breasts may swell with milk. This swelling may disappear as your body adjusts to your baby's decreased demand for milk. You can also use a breast pump to collect milk for your baby for later use if your breasts are full between feedings.

Most bottle-fed babies take about 24 – 32 ounces of formula per day. Discuss this with your baby's doctor.

A close-up photograph of a baby lying on a grey blanket. The baby is wearing a light yellow t-shirt and is smiling broadly, showing its teeth. The baby's hands are clenched into fists. In the foreground, the back of a person's head and shoulder is visible, suggesting the baby is being held or attended to. The background is softly blurred.

Social

Baby is smiling, laughing and starting to talk by cooing.

6 months

Checkup record



height

weight

next appointment

Sleep

Your baby continues to be awake more and is more active and alert. Babies can start to sleep through the night at this age but still take morning and afternoon naps. Put your baby to bed awake so they can learn to fall asleep alone.

Physical

Baby begins to sit without support and hold their head upright when lying on their stomach. They reach for and grasp objects. Your baby can rock on hands and knees and should begin to crawl.

Food

Baby begins eating solid foods! Baby usually takes one tablespoon of rice cereal at a meal. Begin offering one new fruit or vegetable each week. At mealtime, give breast milk first, then solids, to keep up your milk supply. A bottle-fed baby takes about 24 – 32 ounces of formula per day. Do not put baby to bed with a bottle.

If you're breastfeeding, you should continue to do so while introducing solids. Even though your baby starts eating solid foods, most of baby's diet is milk — either from the breast or the bottle.

Social

Baby identifies familiar people and objects. Soon, your baby will start babbling. Continue to encourage speech by repeating sounds after your baby — for instance, da-da-da, ma-ma-ma.

Vision

Baby's vision is improving. Let your clinic know if your baby's eyes wander or cross frequently.





Checkup record



height

weight

next appointment

Sleep

As your baby starts to stand and sit either on their own or with the help of a hand or rail, make sure the crib is safe. Always keep crib rails locked in the highest position. Consider moving the mattress to the lowest level.

Physical

More creeping and crawling happens now. Some babies never crawl and go right to walking. Baby stands alone, hanging on to your fingers or furniture. Hand control increases as they pass objects from one hand to the other. Baby takes small objects with the entire hand and then begins to pick at objects with thumb and index finger. Don't use a baby walker, because it can be dangerous for your baby.

Food

While breastfeeding and/or bottle-feeding continue to be your baby's primary source of nutrition, you can begin offering finger foods such as steamed carrots or bananas. Baby may be able to start drinking from a cup or "sippy" cup with a no-spill spout. Don't put your baby to bed with a bottle, in order to protect their new teeth.

Social

Your baby may be shy with strangers and more sociable with familiar people.

Language

Your baby begins to imitate more speech sounds and increases babbling.



12
months

Checkup record



height

weight

next appointment

Physical

At 12 months old, your child is now considered a toddler, and may begin to walk (or toddle) without support. Using their thumb and forefinger, toddlers can stoop, pick up small objects and bang them together.

Food

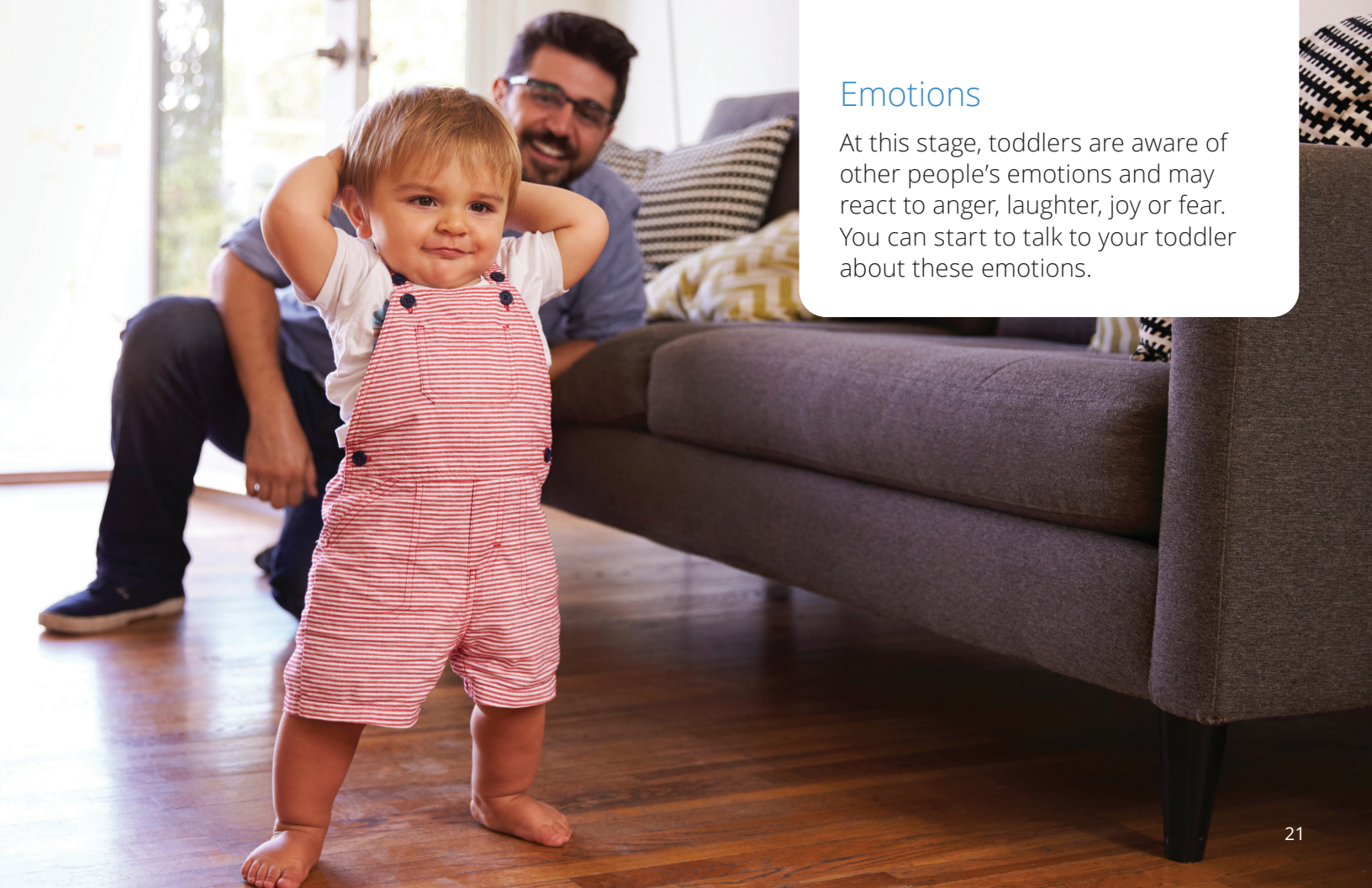
While your toddler may still like finger foods, they can begin to use a fork and spoon. Breastfeeding may continue or you may want to introduce whole milk. Slowly replace bottles with cups. Offer your toddler a variety of healthy foods.

Social

Your toddler starts to point to familiar people and play peek-a-boo and patty-cake. Shyness may continue for months to come.

Language

Your toddler understands simple phrases. Your toddler can point or look toward objects when asked questions such as, "Where is your teddy bear?" Toddlers continue to point or use their body language instead of their words.



Emotions

At this stage, toddlers are aware of other people's emotions and may react to anger, laughter, joy or fear. You can start to talk to your toddler about these emotions.

15 months

Checkup record



height

weight

next appointment

Sleep

Your toddler naps in the afternoon and sleeps eight to 14 hours at night. If your toddler wakes at night because of a bad dream, wake up your toddler completely to calm them down before putting them back to bed.

Physical

At 15 months, toddlers can mostly walk without help but will still need help with stairs. Your toddler climbs on furniture and stoops to pick up objects.

Social

Your toddler can play alone for a short time and has favorite toys. Your toddler throws and picks up objects, and then repeats these actions. Your toddler may play alongside other children but does not play *with* them.

Language

Your toddler continues to understand more than they can say and follows simple commands. They use gestures and may say more than one or two words. Toddlers should be encouraged to use their words. For example, when they're pointing at water, say, "Do you want some water?" or "Let's get your cup for water."



Food

At this age, your toddler should be able to drink from a cup. Gradually, stop giving your toddler a bottle if you haven't done so already. Your toddler may start to use a spoon to eat.

18
months

Checkup record



height

weight

next appointment

Physical

Balance and walking improves! Finger and thumb movements become more refined. Your toddler may start to throw a ball, turn the pages of a book, scribble with a crayon and stack objects.

Food

Your toddler eats regular meals. They hold and lift a cup well. Using a spoon starts to get easier for them. It's important to continue to keep an eye on your child when they eat.

Social

Continue to explore music and books with your toddler. At this age, your toddler may play next to other children but not with them. They imitate others and also may imitate housework, such as dusting, sweeping and stirring.

Discipline

Your toddler begins testing limits by reacting against your rules. Say "no" and explain why. Distract your toddler by offering another activity. Remove them from the situation if necessary. Be consistent and remember to give lots of love and kisses throughout the day.



Language

Your toddler follows simple instructions. When you say the name of an object in a book, your toddler can point to it. Your toddler begins indicating wants by naming rather than pointing, and can point to named body parts. They can learn “please,” “thank you” and “excuse me!”

24
months

Checkup record



height

weight

next appointment

Sleep

At 24 months, toddlers should start to sleep through the night (10 – 12 hours). Your toddler may resist a nap, but try to put your toddler in bed to rest for at least one hour a day. If your toddler is starting to climb out of the crib, change to a toddler bed.

Physical

Your toddler is busy and physical. At this stage, your toddler can walk up stairs, throw a ball overhand, build a tower with blocks and jump in place.

Food

Accidents will still happen, but at this age, your toddler should be able to drink from a cup without spilling.

Language

Language skills continue to develop. Your toddler follows two or three verbal directions. They use more words and may begin to put two words together. Read to your toddler as often as possible.

Play

Your toddler enjoys singing, dancing and rhymes. Your toddler may play alone for longer periods of time and “pretend” play. Many toddlers have difficulty sharing toys.

Discipline

When issues arise, redirect your toddler to a different activity. Help your toddler learn to cooperate by giving them jobs like picking up toys. Physical punishment is harmful. Use time-outs instead and praise your toddler for good behavior.



Keep your child safe on the road

Always secure your child in a car seat when riding in a motor vehicle to protect them from injury.

- Babies and toddlers should ride in a rear-facing car seat (facing the back of the car) until they are 2 years old
- Toddlers who are 2 years old or older should be switched to a forward-facing car seat with a 5-point harness as soon as they reach the appropriate height and weight
- Children must remain in a booster seat until they are 9 years old or have outgrown it and can pass the five-step test below that ensures the seat belt fits correctly

To pass the five-step safety belt test your child must be able to:

1. Sit all the way back against the vehicle seat
2. Rest their knees over the edge of the vehicle seat
3. Fit the lap belt snugly across their hips near the top of their thighs (not across their abdomen)
4. Cross the shoulder belt snugly across the center of their chest and shoulder (not across their neck)
5. Show that they can sit up with the seat belt correctly positioned, without slouching, for the duration of the ride

Additionally, children under 13 years old must sit in the back seat if possible.

You may be eligible for a free child car seat

UCare provides car seats at no additional cost and in-person education to eligible members. For more information, call the UCare Customer Service number on the back of your member ID card.



Resources to help you care for your child

Visit **ucare.org/healthwellness** for helpful tools and information from our experts on how to keep your baby healthy and safe.

For more great resources and tools, visit the American Academy of Pediatrics parenting website at **healthychildren.org**.

A free book about childhood illness care

Request a free, easy-to-use book from UCare called What to Do When Your Child Gets Sick (available in English and Spanish). The book offers valuable information, including:

- When to take your child to the doctor
- What to do when your child gets injured or sick
- How to handle common childhood issues like bedwetting

Call the UCare Customer Service number on the back of your member ID card to order a book. Available while supplies last.



Toll free 1-800-203-7225, TTY 1-800-688-2534

Attention. If you need free help interpreting this document, call the above number.

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ملاحظة: إذا أردت مساعدة مجانية لترجمة هذه الوثيقة، اتصل على الرقم أعلاه.

သတိ။ ဤစွဲရက်စာတမ်းအားအခမဲ့ဘာသာပြန်ပေးခြင်း အကူအညီလိုအပ်ပါက၊ အထက်ပါဖုန်းနံပါတ်ကိုခေါ်ဆိုပါ။

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請注意，如果您需要免費協助傳譯這份文件，請撥打上面的電話號碼。

Attention. Si vous avez besoin d'une aide gratuite pour interpréter le présent document, veuillez appeler au numéro ci-dessus.

Thov ua twb zoo nyeem. Yog hais tias koj xav tau kev pab txhais lus rau tsab ntaub ntauv no pub dawb, ces hu rau tus najnpawb xov tooj saum toj no.

ບົວຊຸດບົວດະວາດກຸ້ວ. ບໍ່ຊຸມຸ່ນລິດັດວັດຕາມາໝາຍລິລາຕາກກຸ້ວ: ພໍ່ບໍ່ຮຸ້ນລິ ທິລິນິຕາວາອັດຊຸດ, ກິ: ວັດ
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알려드립니다. 이 문서에 대한 이해를 돕기 위해 무료로 제공되는
도움을 받으시려면 위의 전화번호로 연락하십시오.

ໂປຣດຊາບ. ຖ້າຫາກ ທ່ານຕ້ອງການການຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອໃນການແປເອກະສານນີ້ຟຣີ, ຈົ່ງ
ໂທໄປທີ່ໝາຍເລກຂ້າງເທິງນີ້.

Hubachiisa. Dokumentiin kun tola akka siif hiikamu gargaarsa hoo feete,
lakkoobsa gubbatti kenname bilbili.

Внимание: если вам нужна бесплатная помощь в устном переводе данного
документа, позвоните по указанному выше телефону.

Digniin. Haddii aad u baahantahay caawimaad lacag-la'aan ah ee tarjumaadda
(afcelinta) qoraalkan, lambarka kore wac.

Atención. Si desea recibir asistencia gratuita para interpretar este documento,
llame al número indicado arriba.

Chú ý. Nếu quý vị cần được giúp đỡ dịch tài liệu này miễn phí, xin gọi số bên
trên.

Civil Rights Notice

Discrimination is against the law. UCare does not discriminate on the basis of any of the following:

- race
- color
- national origin
- creed
- religion
- sexual orientation
- public assistance status
- age
- disability (including physical or mental impairment)
- sex (including sex stereotypes and gender identity)
- marital status
- political beliefs
- medical condition
- health status
- receipt of health care services
- claims experience
- medical history
- genetic information

You have the right to file a discrimination complaint if you believe you were treated in a discriminatory way by UCare. You can file a complaint and ask for help filing a complaint in person or by mail, phone, fax, or email at:

UCare
 Attn: Appeals and Grievances
 PO Box 52
 Minneapolis, MN 55440-0052

Toll Free: 1-800-203-7225
 TTY: 1-800-688-2534
 Fax:612-884-2021
 Email: cag@ucare.org

Auxiliary Aids and Services: UCare provides auxiliary aids and services, like qualified interpreters or information in accessible formats, free of charge and in a timely manner to ensure an equal opportunity to participate in our health care programs. **Contact** UCare at 612-676-3200 (voice) or 1-800-203-7225 (voice), 612-676-6810 (TTY), or 1-800-688-2534 (TTY).

Language Assistance Services: UCare provides translated documents and spoken language interpreting, free of charge and in a timely manner, when language assistance services are necessary to ensure limited English speakers have meaningful access to our information and services. **Contact** UCare at 612-676-3200 (voice) or 1-800-203-7225 (voice), 612-676-6810 (TTY), or 1-800-688-2534 (TTY).

Civil Rights Complaints

You have the right to file a discrimination complaint if you believe you were treated in a discriminatory way by UCare. You may also contact any of the following agencies directly to file a discrimination complaint.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Office for Civil Rights (OCR)

You have the right to file a complaint with the OCR, a federal agency, if you believe you have been discriminated against because of any of the following:

- race
- color
- national origin
- age
- disability
- sex
- religion (in some cases)

Contact the OCR directly to file a complaint:

Office for Civil Rights
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Midwest Region
233 N. Michigan Avenue, Suite 240
Chicago, IL 60601

Customer Response Center:
Toll-free: 800-368-1019
TDD Toll-free: 800-537-7697
Email: ocrmail@hhs.gov

Minnesota Department of Human Rights (MDHR)

In Minnesota, you have the right to file a complaint with the MDHR if you have been discriminated against because of any of the following:

- race
- color
- national origin
- religion
- creed
- sex
- sexual orientation
- marital status
- public assistance status
- disability

Contact the **MDHR** directly to file a complaint:

Minnesota Department of Human Rights

540 Fairview Avenue North, Suite 201

St. Paul, MN 55104

651-539-1100 (voice)

800-657-3704 (toll-free)

711 or 800-627-3529 (MN Relay)

651-296-9042 (fax)

Info.MDHR@state.mn.us (email)

Minnesota Department of Human Services (DHS)

You have the right to file a complaint with DHS if you believe you have been discriminated against in our health care programs because of any of the following:

- race
- color
- age
- national origin
- disability (including physical or mental impairment)
- religion (in some cases)
- sex (including sex stereotypes and gender identity)

Complaints must be in writing and filed within 180 days of the date you discovered the alleged discrimination. The complaint must contain your name and address and describe the discrimination you are complaining about. We will review it and notify you in writing about whether we have authority to investigate. If we do, we will investigate the complaint.

DHS will notify you in writing of the investigation's outcome. You have the right to appeal if you disagree with the decision. To appeal, you must send a written request to have DHS review the investigation outcome. Be brief and state why you disagree with the decision. Include additional information you think is important.

If you file a complaint in this way, the people who work for the agency named in the complaint cannot retaliate against you. This means they cannot punish you in any way for filing a complaint. Filing a complaint in this way does not stop you from seeking out other legal or administrative actions.

Contact **DHS** directly to file a discrimination complaint:

Civil Rights Coordinator

Minnesota Department of Human Services

Equal Opportunity and Access Division

P.O. Box 64997

St. Paul, MN 55164-0997

651-431-3040 (voice) or use your preferred relay service



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Minneapolis MN 55413
ucare.org