

	INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF CHILD SERVICES CHILD WELFARE MANUAL	
	Chapter 4: Assessment	Effective Date: June 1, 2012
	Section 37: Change in Household Composition	Version: 1

POLICY [NEW]

If it is determined by DCS that a temporary change in household composition will provide the family with an opportunity to address the safety and risk issues present during the time of the assessment; a change in the household can occur if it is in the best interest of the child.

The Family and Family Case Manager (FCM) will:

1. Consider the family's protective factors (nurturing and attachment to the child, knowledge of parenting and of child and youth development, parental resilience, social connections and concrete supports for parents) when evaluating their ability to ensure the safety of their child;
2. Assist the family in identifying resources and/or informal supports that will help them address the concern so that the child can be maintained safely in the home; and
3. Ask the family what their plan is to remedy the immediate concerns and how the plan demonstrates the parent or caregiver's intent and ability to ensure the safety of the child.

At any time during an assessment when there is a restriction placed by DCS on any parent regarding contact with their child, a CHINS Petition will be filed.

PROCEDURE

The FCM will:

1. Ensure the safety of the child;
2. Ensure that the family's plan demonstrates their intent and ability to maintain the safety of the child;
3. Meet with the family to identify their family strengths, concrete supports and informal supports who can assist them in ensuring the safety of the child;
4. Suggest a Child and Family Team (CFT) Meeting to include their informal supports, as a tool to allow the family to address the safety issues that led to DCS involvement;
5. Document the family's agreed-upon plan by using the [Family Support/Community Services Plan \(SF 53243/CW3425\)](#) or outlining the plan in the CFTM notes. This should include a family discussion regarding the recommended course of action that will correct the situation including, but not limited to, the child and/or parent moving to a safe location (See separate policy [Family Support/Community Services Plan \(SF 53243/CW3425\)](#));
6. Perform a home visit if the plan is to move the child to a safer location;
7. Perform a CPS Check and Sex Offender Check on all possible temporary caregivers;
8. Work with the family to identify resources to immediately assist the family, if needed;
9. Partner with the family to develop a plan for the timely return of the child to the family's household; and
10. Complete a subsequent Safety Assessment in the Indiana Child Welfare Information

System.

If the child or the child and parent temporarily move to an alternative location:

1. That location must be safe for the child; and
2. If there is another caregiver for the child, that caregiver must agree to provide a safe environment for the child.

It is important to understand that changes within a family's household will impact the child's well-being. Therefore the circumstances resulting in the temporary change of household shall be rectified within 5 business days or court action will be initiated. See separate policies [5.9 Informal Adjustment](#) and [6.2 Filing a CHINS Petition](#).

PRACTICE GUIDANCE

If there is a restriction regarding contact with a child placed on an adult in the household (other than a parent), for example a boyfriend or girlfriend of a parent, the FCM will ensure that contact will not occur between that person and the child until the safety circumstance has been remedied. The non-biological household member does not have the same right of access to a child as the biological parent/guardian.

Parents have the primary responsibility for the care and safety of their children. This may be accomplished by empowering parents to have a significant role, voice and influence in decisions made about child/family change strategies.

FORMS AND TOOLS

[Family Support/Community Services Plan \(SF 53243/CW3425\)](#)

RELATED INFORMATION

General

The [Family Support/Community Services Plan \(SF 53243/CW3425\)](#) is a written agreement between DCS and the parent(s), guardian, or custodian(s) specifying what extended family supports or community services will be utilized and how those will ensure the immediate safety of the child. The plan should contain action steps and these action steps should have deadlines for completion that do not extend beyond the end of the assessment. All actions should relate directly to the child's immediate safety. The extended [Family Support/Community Services Plan \(SF 53243/CW3425\)](#) is a voluntary, non-legally binding agreement with the family that cannot contradict any existing court orders including, but not limited to, child support and child custody orders. For further information on the [Family Support/Community Services Plan \(SF 53243/CW3425\)](#) see Policy section 4.19.

Parental Involvement in Family Support/Community Services Plan Development

Involvement of the family in the development of a [Family Support/Community Services Plan \(SF 53243/CW3425\)](#) is imperative. The greater the family's participation in this process, the more ownership they will have in a successful outcome. For this reason, it is critical that the FCM focus the discussion on the safety of the child and not on the allegation(s). When developing the plan with the family, the FCM should speak in such a way as to develop a common understanding that the safety of the child is contingent on their ability and willingness to follow the terms of the plan. If the family is hesitant or unwilling to create a plan and/or commit to

abiding by the plan's terms, remind the parent that the child may not be safe under present circumstances.

Temporary Caregiver

A temporary caregiver is defined as someone providing short-term care (not to exceed 5 business days) for a child who is the alleged victim in a CA/N report. Temporary care for the child is arranged by the custodial parent and should provide a safe, nurturing, stable environment for a child who must be out of their own home for the brief period of time needed by the parents to remedy risky conditions (i.e. living conditions that would do not meet legal sufficiency) that would prevent the child from continuing to safely reside in their own home.

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