

**CHILD ENDANGERMENT RISK ASSESSMENT PROTOCOL**  
**SAFETY DETERMINATION FORM**

Case Name	Date of Report	Agency Name
RTO/RSF	Date of this Assessment	SCR/CYCIS #
	Date of Certification	
Name of Worker Completing Assessment		ID#

**When To Complete the Form:**

**For child protection investigation and child welfare intake** purposes, the safety assessment must be conducted, at a minimum, at the following case milestones (check the appropriate box):

- 1. Within 24 hours after the investigator first SEES the alleged child victim(s).
- 2. Whenever evidence or circumstances suggest that a child's safety may be in jeopardy.
- 3. Every five working days following the determination that any child in a family is **unsafe** and a safety plan is implemented. Such assessment must continue until either all children are assessed as being safe **or** all unsafe children are removed from the **legal** custody of their parents/caretakers. This assessment should be conducted considering the child's safety status as if there was no safety plan (i.e., Would the child be safe WITHOUT the safety plan?).
- 4. At the conclusion of the formal investigation, unless a service case is opened. All children in the home, alleged victims and non-involved children, must be included. This provision may be waived by the supervisor if the initial safety assessment was marked safe and no more than 30 days have elapsed since it was completed
- 5. At CWS Intake within 24 hours of seeing the children

**For intact family** purposes, the safety assessment must be conducted, at a minimum, at the following case milestones (check the appropriate box):

- 1. Within 5 working days after initial case assignment and upon any and all subsequent case transfers. **Note: If the child abuse/neglect investigation is pending at the time of case assignment, the Child Protection Service Worker remains responsible for safety assessment and safety planning until the investigation is complete.**
- 2. Every 6 months from case opening
- 3. When considering whether to close an intact service case, a safety assessment must be done immediately prior to supervisory approval of the critical decision.
- 4. Every five working days following the determination that any child in a family is **unsafe** and a safety plan is implemented. Such assessment must continue until either all children are assessed as being safe **or** all unsafe children are removed from the **legal** custody of their parents/caretakers. This assessment should be conducted considering the child's safety status as if there was no safety plan (i.e., would the child be safe WITHOUT the safety plan?).
- 5. Whenever evidence or circumstances suggest that a child's safety may be in jeopardy.

**For placement cases**, the safety assessment must be conducted, at a minimum, at the following case milestones (check the appropriate box):

- 1. Within 5 working days after initial case assignment and upon any and all subsequent case transfers **when there are other children still in the home as part of an open family case assigned to the worker**. Assess safety in the child's return home environment and document the conditions or behavior which continue to prevent return home and document the continuous safety of every child still in the home. **Note: If the child abuse/neglect investigation is pending at the time of case assignment, the Child Protection Service Worker remains responsible for safety assessment and safety planning until the investigation is complete.**
- 2. When considering the commencement of unsupervised visits in home of parent or guardian. (Assess safety in the child's return home environment.)
- 3. Before an administrative case review when a child in care has a return home goal and there are other children still in the home as part of an open family case **assigned to the worker**.
- 4. Every six months from family case opening when a child in care has a permanency goal other than return home and other children are still in the home as part of an open family case **assigned to the worker**.. The CERAP is to be completed on the children still at home only.
- 5. Within 24 hours prior to returning a child home. (Assess safety in the child's return home environment.)
- 6. Within five working days after a child is returned home and every month thereafter until the family case is closed.
- 7. Every five working days following the determination that any child in a family is **unsafe** and a safety plan is implemented. Such assessment must continue until either all children are assessed as being safe **or** all unsafe children are removed from the **legal** custody of their parents/caretakers. This assessment should be conducted considering the child's safety status as if there was no safety plan (i.e., would the child be safe WITHOUT the safety plan?).
- 8. When considering whether to close a reunification service case, a safety assessment must be done immediately prior to supervisory approval of the critical decision.
- 9. Whenever evidence or circumstances suggest that a child's safety may be in jeopardy in home of foster parent, relative caregiver, or pre-adoptive parent.

**Name of caregiver:** \_\_\_\_\_

## SECTION 1. SAFETY ASSESSMENT

### Part A. Safety Factor Identification

#### Directions

The following list of factors are behaviors or conditions that may be associated with a child(ren) being in immediate danger of moderate to severe harm. **NOTE: At the initial safety assessment, all alleged child victims and all other children residing in the home are to be seen and if verbal, interviewed out of the presence of the caretaker and alleged perpetrator, if possible. If some children are not at home during the initial investigation, do not delay the safety assessment. Complete a new safety assessment on the children who are not home at the earliest opportunity only if the safety assessment changes. If there is no change, certify the current assessment at the bottom of page 3. For all other safety assessments, all children residing in the home are to be seen, and if verbal, interviewed out of the presence of the caretaker and alleged perpetrator, if possible.** When assessing children's safety, consider the effects that any adults or members of the household who have access to them could have on their safety. Identify the presence of each factor by checking "Yes," which is defined as "clear evidence or other cause for concern."

1. Yes  No  Any member of the household's behavior is violent and out of control.
2. Yes  No  Any member of the household describes or acts toward child in predominantly negative terms or has extremely unrealistic expectations.
3. Yes  No  There is reasonable cause to suspect that a member of the household caused moderate to severe harm or has made a plausible threat of moderate to severe harm to the child.
4. Yes  No  There is reason to believe that the family is about to flee or refuse access to the child, and/or the child's whereabouts cannot be ascertained.
5. Yes  No  Caretaker has not, will not, or is unable to provide sufficient supervision to protect child from potentially moderate to severe harm.
6. Yes  No  Caretaker has not, or is unable to meet the child's medical care needs that may result in moderate to severe health care problems if left unattended.
7. Yes  No  Any member of the household has previously or may have previously abused or neglected a child, and the severity of the maltreatment, or the caretaker's or other adult's response to the prior incident, suggests that child safety may be an urgent and immediate concern.
8. Yes  No  Child is fearful of people living in or frequenting the home.
9. Yes  No  Caretaker has not, or is unable to meet the child's immediate needs for food, clothing, and/or shelter; the child's physical living conditions are hazardous and may cause moderate to severe harm.
10. Yes  No  Child sexual abuse is suspected and circumstances suggest that the child safety may be an immediate concern.
11. Yes  No  Any member of the household's alleged or observed drug or alcohol abuse may seriously affect his/her ability to supervise, protect, or care for the child.
12. Yes  No  Any member of the household's alleged or observed physical/mental illness or developmental disability may seriously affect his/her ability to supervise, protect or care for the child.
13. Yes  No  The presence of domestic violence which affects caretaker's ability to care for and/or protect child from imminent, moderate to severe harm.
14. Yes  No  A paramour is the alleged or indicated perpetrator of physical abuse.
15. Yes  No  Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_



