

GLOSSARY

ABROGATE –

To abolish by authoritative action; to do away with.

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION –

Permission to spend specified amount approved by a legislative branch or governmental body in addition to a previously approved budget.

ADJUDICATE –

A finding of the court which shows that allegations made in a petition are substantiated or proved.

ADMINISTRATIVE BODY –

An administrative body, as distinguished from an administrative review panel, must be appointed or approved by the court to hold the 18-month dispositional hearing. The administrative review panel need not be appointed by the court and may only hear the 6-month reviews, unless, of course, the court appoints the panel as the administrative body. (42-USC 675)

ADMINISTRATIVE CASE REVIEW –

The term “case review system” means a procedure for assuring that:

- (A) each child has a case plan designed to achieve placement in the least restrictive (most family-like) setting available and in close proximity to the parents’ home, consistent with the best interest and special needs of the child,
- (B) the status of each child is reviewed periodically, but no less frequently than once every 6-months by either a court or by administrative review (as defined below) in order to determine the continuing necessity for and appropriateness of the placement, the extent of compliance with the case plan, and extent of progress which has been made toward alleviating or mitigating the causes necessitating placement in foster care, and to project a likely date by which the child may be returned to the home or placed for adoption or legal guardianship, and
- (C) with respect to each such child, procedural safeguards will be applied, among other things, to assure each child in foster care of a dispositional hearing to be held, in a court of competent jurisdiction, or by an administrative body, appointed or approved by the court, no later than 18 months after the original placement (and periodically thereafter during the continuation of foster care) which hearings shall determine the future status of the child (including, but not limited to, whether the child should be returned to the parent, should be continued in foster care for a specified period, should be placed for adoption, or should (because of the child’s special needs or circumstances) be continued in foster care on a permanent or long-term basis) and, in the case of a child who has attained age 16, the services needed to assist the child to make the transition from foster care to independent living; and procedural safeguards shall also be applied with respect to parental rights pertaining to the removal of the child from the home of his parents, to a change in the child’s placement, and to any determination affecting visitation privileges of parents. (42 USC 675)

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW –

A review open to the participation of the parents of the child, conducted by a panel of appropriate persons at least one of whom is not responsible for the case management or the delivery of services to, either the child or the parents who are the subject of the review. (42 USC 675)

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW PANEL –

This panel is appointed by the local office director to conduct the P. L. 96-272 6-month case review. The panel must have at least one (1) person who is not responsible for the case management of or the delivery of services to, either the child or the parents who are the subject of the review. A county may use multiple panels. (42 USC 675)

ADOPTION ASSISTANCE AND CHILD WELFARE ACT OF 1980 –

Federal child welfare reform legislation passed in June, 1980. This legislation is commonly referred to as Public Law 96-272. It addresses primarily Title IV-B, Child Welfare Services of the Social Security Act and creates Title IV-E Foster Care and Adoption Assistance. The foster care program was transferred from Title IV-A of the Act while the Adoption Assistance Program was newly formed. The law embodies new child welfare reform requirements for children concerning case plans, case reviews, and a statewide information system focused on moving children from out-of-state home placement into a permanent home environment more quickly or in preventing placement at the point of initial intervention in the family unit. Federal incentive funding is offered to states complying with the new federal requirements.

ADOPTION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (IV-E AAP) –

A program, by which the local office through the use of Title IV-E funds, provides financial assistance to parents who adopt or plan to adopt an eligible child.

ADOPTION PROCEEDINGS –

- (1) A written or printed declaration or statement of facts, made voluntarily, and confirmed by the oath or affirmation of the party making it, taken before an officer having authority to administer such an oath.
- (2) A statement or declaration reduced to writing, and sworn to or affirmed before an officer who has authority to administer an oath or affirmation.

ALLEGATION –

Charge or complaint about an act or condition which needs to be proved at a hearing.

ALLOCATION –

Detail of an appropriation account

APPROPRIATION –

Permission by a legislative branch or governmental body to spend a specific amount for a certain purpose or purposes.

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT -

An account used to keep track of appropriation used and amount of appropriation left.

BEYOND A REASONABLE DOUBT –

As a standard of proof, it is that quantum of evidence that is sufficiently conclusive and complete as to remove all reasonable doubt regarding the facts sought to be established.

BIFURCATED –

To divide or separate into two (2) parts or branches; i. e., to hold two (2) separate hearings: one to contest the adoption and one to dismiss the adoption petition if probable causes are found for dismissal.

BONDING –

Emotional attachment between child and parent or caretaker.

BRIDGE FAMILIES –

Interim or intermediate families for a child moving from a disrupted adoptive placement to a new adoptive placement.

CASE ASSESSMENT –

The process whereby information gathered in the course of a case concerning a child, the child's family, and the circumstances of their lives is analyzed and interpreted by professional staff responsible for case management. Case assessment leads to case decision-making and goal-oriented casework activity directed toward alleviating the problems that resulted in the need for agency involvement with the family.

CASE FILE –

A container holding an orderly arrangement of case records.

CASE PLAN –

The term "case plan" means a written document which includes at least the following: A description of the type of home or institution in which a child is to be placed, including a discussion of the appropriateness of the placement and how the agency which is responsible for the child plans to carry out the judicial determination made with respect to the child in accordance with federal laws requiring that the child's removal from the home be the result of a judicial determination to the effect that continuation in the home would be contrary to the child's welfare; and a plan for assuring that the child receive proper care and that services are provided to the parents, child, and foster parents in order to improve the conditions in the parents' home, facilitate return of the child to the child's own home or the permanent placement of the child, and address the needs of the child while in foster care, including a discussion of the appropriateness of the services that have been provided to the child under the plan. (42 USC 675)

CASE RECORD –

Written information and documentation of facts to be preserved as evidence either for service delivery, accountability for court proceedings, or both. Refer to subsection 1106 for additional case record information. The case record should be considered as the agency's business record.

CHILD –

For purposes of Juvenile Law, "child", as defined in IC 31-6-1-9, means:

- (1) a person under eighteen (18) years of age;
- (2) a person eighteen (18), nineteen (19), or twenty (20) years of age who either is charged with a delinquent act committed before the person's eighteenth birthday or has been adjudicated a child in need of services before the person's eighteenth birthday; or
- (3) a person alleged to have committed an act that would have been murder, if committed by an adult, and who was under eighteen (18) years of age at the time of the alleged act.

CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT –

Refers to a child who is alleged to be a child in need of services as defined in IC 31-6-4-3(a)(1) through (a)(5) and IC 31-6-4-3.1. See the glossary definition of "child in need of services" (CHINS) below. Subsections (a)(6) through (a)(8) are considered non-abuse/neglect categories of CHINS. See also subsections (b) through (g) of the CHINS definition for additional qualifying formation.

CHILD-CARING INSTITUTION –

A children's home, orphanage, institution, shelter care facility, private secure facility, or other place maintained or conducted by any group of individuals, firm, association, corporation, or political subdivision engaged in receiving and caring for dependent children, children in need of services, or delinquent children or in operating for gain a private business of boarding children who are unattended by a parent, guardian, or custodian. (IC 12-3-2-4)

CHILD IN NEED OF SERVICES (CHINS) –

IC 31-6-4-3(a) A child is a child in need of services if before his eighteenth birthday:

- (1) the child's physical or mental condition is seriously impaired or seriously endangered as a result of the inability, refusal, or neglect of the child's parent, guardian, or custodian to supply the child with necessary food, clothing, shelter, medical care, education, or supervision.
- (2) the child's physical or mental health is seriously endangered due to injury by act or omission of the child's parent, guardian, or custodian;
- (3) the child the victim of a sex offense under IC 35-42-4-1, IC 35-42-4-2; IC 35-42-4-4, IC 35-42-4-7, IC 35-42-4-1, IC 35-42-4-2, or IC 35-42-1-3;
- (4) the child's parent, guardian, or custodian allows the child to participate in an obscene performance (as defined by the IC 35-49-2-2 or IC 35-40-3-2);
- (5) the child's parent, guardian, or custodian allows the child to commit a sex offense prohibited by IC 35-45-4;
- (6) the child substantially endangers the child's own health or the health of another;
- (7) the child's parent, guardian, or custodian fails to participate in a disciplinary proceeding in connection with the student's improper behavior, as provided for by IC 20-8.1-5-7, where the behavior of the student has been repeatedly disruptive in the school; or
- (8) the child is a missing child (as defined in IC 10-1-7-2);

and needs, care treatment, or rehabilitation that it is not receiving, and that is unlikely to be provided or accepted without the coercive intervention of the court.

- (b) An omission under subdivision (a)(2) is an occurrence in which the parent, guardian, or custodian allowed that person's child to receive any injury that the parent, guardian, or custodian had a reasonable opportunity to prevent or mitigate.
- (c) A custodian under subsection (a) includes any person responsible for the child's welfare who is employed by a public or private residential school or foster care facility.
- (d) When a parent, guardian, or custodian fails to provide specific medical treatment for a child because of the legitimate and genuine practice of religious beliefs, a rebuttable presumption arises practice of the parent's guardian's or custodian's religious beliefs, a rebuttable presumption arises that the child is not a child in need of services because of such failure. However, this presumption does not prevent a juvenile court from ordering, when the health of a child requires, medical services from a physician licensed to practice medicine in Indiana. This presumption does not apply to situations in which the life or health of a child is in serious danger.
- (e) Nothing in this chapter limits the right of a person to use reasonable corporal punishment when disciplining a child if the person is the parent, guardian, or custodian of the child. In addition, nothing in this chapter limits the lawful practice or teaching of religious beliefs.
- (f) A child in need of services under subsection (a) includes a handicapped child who is deprived of nutrition that is necessary to sustain life, or who is deprived of medical or surgical intervention that is necessary to remedy or ameliorate a life threatening medical condition, if the nutrition or medical or surgical intervention is generally to similarly situated handicapped or non-handicapped children.
- (g) A handicapped child under subsection (f) is an individual under eighteen (18) years of age who has a handicap as defined in IC 22-9-1-3(q).

IC 31-6-4-3.1. A child is a child in need of services if:

- (1) the child is born with:
 - (A) fetal alcohol syndrome; or
 - (B) an addiction to a controlled substance or a legend drug; or
- (2) the child:
 - (A) has an injury;
 - (B) has abnormal physical or psychological development; or
 - (C) is at a substantial risk of a life threatening condition; that arises or is substantially aggravated because the child's mother used alcohol, a controlled substance, or a legend drug during pregnancy; and needs care, treatment, or rehabilitation that the child is not receiving, or that is unlikely to be provided or accepted without the coercive intervention of the court.

CHILD-PLACING AGENCY –

Any person, association or corporation who advertises himself or itself or holds himself or itself out as placing or finding homes for or otherwise disposing of children or who places or assists in placing in homes of persons other than relatives or cases or assists in causing the placement for adoption or disposal otherwise of children. (IC 12-3-2-5)

CHILD WELFARE AUTOMATED TRACKING SYSTEM (CWATS) TURNAROUND DOCUMENT –

A document generated by the state computer from the Child Welfare Automated Tracking System (CWATS) after input on the child has been entered into the system. This document serves as the vehicle of communication between the CDPWs and the DFC for the flow of information. Refer to the CWATS User's Manual for further instruction.

CHILD WELFARE CASEWORKER –

A local office employee who meets state personnel standards to be a caseworker and who has been specifically assigned to deliver services in any Child Welfare Program for any time designated by the local office director.

CLAIM –

Bill for services performed or materials furnished.

CLEAR AND CONVINCING EVIDENCE –

As a standard of proof, it is that quantum of evidence beyond a mere preponderance, but below that of “beyond a reasonable doubt”, and such that it will produce in the mind of the trier of fact a firm belief as to the facts sought to be established.

COMMISSIONER –

The officer in charge of a department or bureau of public service; as used in this manual, the Commissioner of the Indiana State Department of Public Welfare.

CONSENT IRREVOCABLY IMPLIED –

Understood, although not clearly or openly expressed, that consent is incapable of being retracted or revoked.

CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE –

A drug, substance, or immediate precursor (i.e., the principal compound used as an immediate chemical intermediate in the manufacture of a controlled substance) listed in IC 35-48-2-4, IC 35-48-2-6, IC 35-48-2-8 and IC 35-48-2-10.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT –

Any kind of punishment inflicted upon the body.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS –

Three member elected commission charged with:

- maintaining county property;
- allowing accounts chargeable against the county;
- auditing the accounts of county officers having responsibility for the care, management, collection, or disbursement of money belonging to the county.

COUNTY COUNCIL –

Composed of seven elected members in which the taxing authority of the county is vested. All budgets and appropriations are subject to review by it.

COUNTY GENERAL FUND -

A fund set aside for the financial transactions of most departments of county government; i. e., auditor, Clerk Treasurer, Recorder, Sheriff, Assessors, Courts, etc.

COUNTY WELFARE BUDGET –

Anticipated expenditures of a local office for a calendar year and estimate of receipts and county taxes required for funding.

COUNTY WELFARE TRUST CLEARANCE FUND –

A fund set aside for financial transactions of the local office.

COURT APPOINTED SPECIAL ADVOCATE (CASA) –

A community volunteer: (1) who has completed a training program approved by the court; and (2) who has been appointed by a court to protect the interests of a child and to provide that child with services requested by the court. (IC 31-6-1-2)

“COURT ORDERED” CUSTODY STUDY –

An investigation specifically ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction naming the parties to be investigated and the person, or agency, or both, to complete the investigation.

COURT PROTOCOL –

A precise and correct order of handling matters before the court.

CUSTODIAN –

The caretaker with whom the child resides. This includes any person responsible for the child’s welfare who is employed by a public or private residential school or foster care facility.

CUSTODY STUDY –

An investigation into the personal lives of parties seeking custody of children that determines the parties’ overall ability to properly care for the child(ren) in an environment that will serve the child(ren) best interest.

DATA INPUT FORM –

A form used to initially enter a child into the Child Welfare Automated Tracking System (CWATS). Refer to the CWATS User’s Manual for further instructions.

DAY CARE HOME –

A residential structure where an individual provides child care:

- (1) for compensation;
- (2) for more than four (4) hours but less than twenty-four (24) hours in each of ten (10) consecutive days per year, excluding intervening Saturday, Sundays, and holidays; and
- (3) to more than five (5) children at a time who:

- (A) are less than eleven (11) years of age; and
- (B) are not attended by a parent, stepparent, a guardian, a custodian, or a relative who is at least eighteen (18) years of age.

The term does not include a day care center.

DETENTION –

Placement of a child who is or appears to be a child in need of services in a shelter care facility.

DISPOSITION –

The decision which a judge makes regarding the child's care, treatment, or rehabilitation; participation by the parent, guardian, or custodian in the plan of care for the child; efforts made, if the child is a child in need of services, to prevent the child's removal from or to reunite the child with the child's parent, guardian, or custodian in accordance with federal law; and family services that were offered and provided to a child in need of services or the child's parent, guardian, or custodian in accordance with federal law.

ELIGIBLE CHILD –

A child who meets the eligibility criteria for receiving funds or services under various entitlement programs such as IVE-AAP (see Section 8) and IVE-FC (see Section 9).

EMANCIPATION –

Release of a child by a juvenile court from the control of the person or agency having legal responsibility for the child. (IC 31-6-4-15.7)

ESCROW –

Money placed in a bank account to be available to the local office should an adoption not be finalized.

ESCROW AGREEMENT –

A legally binding agreement defining the handling and usage of the escrow monies.

EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT –

Account used for making a record of a specific type of expenditure.

EXPUNGEMENT –

The destruction of all reports, photographs, x-rays and other materials created as a result of the investigation of reports of alleged child abuse or neglect found to be unsubstantiated.. This includes blotting out all references made to such investigations in such a manner as to render them irretrievable.

FAMILY SERVICES –

Services provided to: (1) prevent a child from being removed from a parent, guardian, or custodian; (2) reunite the child with a parent, guardian, or custodian; or (3) implement a permanent plan of adoption, guardianship, or emancipation of a child. (IC 31-6-1-15)

FOSTER HOME –

A place where an individual dwells and provides care and supervision as a substitute family:

- (1) for compensation;
- (2) for twenty-four (24) hours a day; and
- (3) to a child who:
 - (A) is not the child, stepchild, grandchild, niece, nephew, or sibling of the individual providing care and supervision;
 - (B) is separated from the child's parent, stepparent, guardian, custodian, or other relative; and
 - (C) is receiving care and supervision under an order of a juvenile court.

The term does not include a children's home or child caring institution.

FOSTER PARENT –

The person or persons to whom a license to operate, maintain, or conduct a foster home is granted by the DFC and the spouse of the person so licensed, if living within the foster home described in said license.

GROUP HOME –

A child-caring institution licensed for ten or fewer children.

GUARDIAN –

A person appointed by a court to have the care and custody of a child, or the child's estate, or both.

GUARDIAN AD LITEM (GAL) –

A person appointed by a court to represent and protect the best interests of a child and to provide the child with services requested by the court. The GAL need not necessarily be an attorney.

HEALTH CARE PROVIDER –

Any person who is: a licensed physician, intern, or resident; an osteopath, a chiropractor, a dentist, a podiatrist; a registered nurse or other licensed nurse; a mental health professional; a paramedic or emergency medical technician; a social worker, x-ray technician, or laboratory technician employed by a hospital; or any person working under the direction of any of the practitioners listed.

IAC –

Indiana Administrative Code

IC –

Indiana Code – a codification of Indiana legislation.

IMMUNITY –

Immunity refers to the legal protection from civil or criminal liability provided to a person making a report of child abuse or neglect.

IMPLIED –

Suggested, indicated, or understood although not clearly or openly expressed.

INDEMNITY AGREEMENT –

A legally binding agreement secured by a financial bond.

INFORMAL ADJUSTMENT –

A program of care, treatment, and rehabilitation established without involving the formal procedures of the juvenile court.

IN LOCO PARENTIS –

In place of parents.

INTERESTED PERSON –

As associated with the Indiana Adoption History Program, this term means an adoptee, a birth parent, an adoptive parent, a relative of a birth parent, the state or Local Office of Family and Children, an adoption agency, or a court.

INTERSTATE COMPACT ON THE PLACEMENT OF CHILDREN (ICPC) –

A law which governs movement of children between states.

INSTITUTION –

Children's homes, orphanages and other places maintained by any group of persons engaged in caring for dependent, neglected, handicapped children or children in danger of becoming delinquent who are unattended by parents.

INSTITUTIONAL CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT –

Abuse or neglect perpetrated upon a child who is under the care of a public or private institution.

INTAKE OFFICER –

A caseworker or probation officer who performs the intake, preliminary inquiry, or other functions specified by the juvenile court or by the Juvenile Code.

INTERLOCUTORY DECREE

An order issued by a court of competent jurisdiction granting legal custody or guardianship to the adoptive petitioners prior to the final decree of adoption.

IRREVOCABLY –

Incapable of being retracted or revoked.

LEGEND DRUG –

Legal drugs approved by DHHS. In the context of CPS, these drugs are inappropriately prescribed or are stolen from the manufacturing facility and illegally distributed.

LITIGATION –

Legal proceedings.

LOCAL OFFICE –

A branch office of the DFC located in each county; synonymous with the local office of family and children.

OMISSION –

An occurrence, in the context of child protection service, in which the parent, guardian, or custodian allowed that person's child to receive any injury that the parent, guardian, or custodian had a reasonable opportunity to prevent or mitigate.

PARENT –

A biological or adoptive parent. This term, unless otherwise specified in the Juvenile Code, refers to both parents regardless of their marital status.

PARTY STATE –

A state that is a part to; i. e., has agreed to abide by the rules of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children (ICPC).

PER DIEM RATE –

The amount, set by each local office, that foster parents are paid per day for the care of county wards in their homes.

PERIODIC CASE REVIEW –

The scheduled case review of each child who is placed in the child's own home or in out-of-home care under a dispositional decree. This review is to be conducted no less frequently than once every six (6) months by either a court or by administrative review panel.

PETITION –

A formal pleading, containing allegations against or about the juvenile, used to initiate formal court proceedings.

PLACEMENT –

- (1) the arrangement for the care of child in a free home, a foster home, a child-caring agency or institution, or a medical facility; or
- (2) the process of moving a child from one home to another.

PREDISPOSITIONAL REPORT –

A report prepared by the casework to aid the juvenile court in arriving at a disposition regarding the case of a child before the court.

PRELIMINARY INQUIRY

A written report, prepared by a juvenile court intake officer, containing family, school, and social history in regard to a juvenile. This report is filed with the court and forms the basis upon which the court decides whether a formal petition.....Lynn this just ends here...whether a formal petition does what????????????????????????????????

PREPLACEMENT PREVENTIVE SERVICES –

The services designed to prevent unnecessary placements of children into foster care or other out-of-home care..

PREPONDERANCE OF THE EVIDENCE –

As a standard of proof, superior or excessive weight of the evidence.

PRIORITIES –

Those duties and obligations having precedence in time, order, and importance.

PRIVATE AGENCY (Adoption) –

Any Indiana licensed child-placing agency which provides adoption services.

PROBABLE CAUSE –

The existence of facts and circumstances within one’s knowledge and of which one has reasonable, trustworthy information, which are sufficient in themselves, in the context of child welfare, to warrant one to believe a child is in need of services.

PROGRESS REPORT –

The juvenile court may at any time order this report on the progress of dispositional decree implementation and the resulting outcome relative to a child who is the subject of the decree. The local office or the probation department is to file the report at any time that it is requested after the original dispositional decree. The report is required prior to any court hearing or case review. Information regarding reunification of the family is to be added to the required content of a progress report submitted prior to the 18-month formal court review hearing.

PUBLICATION, SERVICE BY –

Constructive service accomplished by publishing the notice to be served in a newspaper designated by the court.

PUBLIC LAW 96-272

See Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980.

PUTATIVE –

Alleged or assumed.

REASONABLE EFFORTS, JUDICIAL DETERMINATION OF –

Effective October 1, 1983, 42 USC 671 specifically requires that “...in each case, **reasonable efforts** will be made (A) prior to the placement of a child in foster care, to prevent or eliminate the need for removal of a child from his home, and (B) to make it possible for the child to return to his home...” A court competent jurisdiction must make a finding in each case regarding whether reasonable efforts were made to prevent removal or reunite the family and must make that finding part of court orders relative to detention, dispositional, and 18-month dispositional/jurisdictional hearings.

REBUTTABLE PRESUMPTION –

An ordinary presumption which must, as a matter of law, be made once certain facts have been proved, and which is said to establish a certain conclusion prima facie once those facts have been adduced; however, the presumption may be rebutted, or overcome, through the introduction of contrary evidence.

RECEIVING STATE –

A party state of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children (ICPC), or officer or employee thereof, or a subdivision of a party state, or officer or employee thereof, through which arrangements may be made by another party state, or subdivision thereof, for the receipt of any child into the state for placement with state or local public authorities or with private agencies or persons.

REHABILITATIVE SERVICES –

A voluntary or court-ordered program of services which shall be offered to a family upon investigating a report of a child believed to be abused or neglected. Services are related to remedying the causes for the abuse or neglect.

RELATIVE HOME –

The home of relatives of a child in need of placement which may be approved by the local office as a foster home. Such approval qualifies the caretaker relative to receive payment for the child’s care. Approved relative homes are subject to the same standards as licensed foster homes.

RELATIVES –

As defined in IC 31-2-4-6 of the Adoption Law, “relatives” means an adoptive or whole blood related parent, a sibling, or child.

“REQUESTED” CUSTODY STUDY –

An investigation not ordered by a court, but rather requested by either an out-of-state court or agency or by an attorney representing a person seeking custody whose purpose is to substantiate, prior to court action, a person’s ability to properly care for child whose custody is being sought.

REUNIFICATION SERVICES –

The services designed to reunite the children placed into foster care with their families.

SECURE FACILITY –

A place of residence other than a shelter care facility, that prohibits the departure of the child. (IC 12-2-2-4.1)

SECURE PRIVATE FACILITY –

A secure facility other than the following: a secure juvenile detention facility established under IC 31-6-9-5 or IC 31-6-9.5, a facility operated by the department of correction, a county jail, or a detention center operated by a county sheriff.

SENDING STATE –

A party state of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children (ICPC), or officer or employee thereof, or a subdivision of a party state, or officer or employee thereof, through which the party state or subdivision thereof, a court of a party state; a person, corporation, association, charitable agency, or other entity may send, bring, or cause to be sent or brought, any child to another party state.

SHELTER CARE FACILITY –

A place of residence licensed under the laws of any state other than a secure facility, which is not locked to prevent a child's departure unless the administrator determines that locking is necessary to protect the child's health. (IC 12-3-2-4.1)

SOCIAL SECURITY ACT –

Federal legislation enacted in 1935 which created the public welfare system. In its current amended form, it now includes, under the welfare umbrella, public assistance (Title IV-A which is the AFDC Program), child welfare services (Title IV-B), child support (Title IV-D), foster care and adoption assistance (Title IV-E), Medicaid (Title XIX) and Social Services Block Grant (Title XX).

SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (SSBG) –

A federally funded social services program under Title XX of the Social Security Act. The DFC, other state agencies, and private providers are reimbursed for social services provided to eligible recipients.

STATUS OFFENSE –

Acts of delinquency that are not crimes for adults. The status offenses under the Juvenile Code include: running away, truancy, habitual disobedience, and curfew violations.

SUBPOENA –

A document requiring a person to appear at a certain court on a certain day to give testimony in a specified case.

SUMMARY RECORDING –

A digest of factual information relevant and material to the agency's service delivery and the client's response to the same.

SUMMONS –

A document notifying a person of the filing of a lawsuit against the person. In CHINS cases, a summons is sent to the parent, guardian, or custodian of the child alleged to be a CHINS.

SWORN TESTIMONY –

Verified evidence given by a competent witness under oath or affirmation as distinguished from evidence derived from writing other sources.

TITLE IV-B –

A section under the federal Social Security Act that provides grants to states for the purpose of enabling the federal government, through the Secretary of DHHS, to cooperate with state agencies in establishing, extending, and strengthening child welfare services.

TITLE IV-E –

A section under the federal Social Security Act legislation which concerns the foster care maintenance assistance (Title IVE-FC) program and the Adoption Assistance Program (AAP).

TITLE XX –

See Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)

TRACKING –

The collection of data for the Child Welfare Automated Tracking System (CWAT) regarding:

- (1) children who are in placement for 72-hours or longer while under the responsibility of the local office.
- (2) children who are adjudicated CHINS, but not placed out of their homes; or
- (3) children for whom an informal adjustment has been approved by the juvenile court of jurisdiction.

TRANSFER OF FUNDS –

The combination of reducing one allocation and increasing another by moving funds between accounts.

UNITED STATES CODE (USC) –

A codification of federal legislation.