

	INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF CHILD SERVICES CHILD WELFARE MANUAL	
	Chapter 8: Out-of-Home Services	Effective Date: June 1, 2008
	Section 2: Consideration of Race, Color or National Origin. The Interethnic Placement Act (IEPA)	Version: 1

POLICY	OLD POLICY: 403.32
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In accordance with federal law, the Indiana Department of Child Services (DCS) will not delay or deny the placement of a child based on the race, color, or national origin of the resource family or the child involved.

Note: An exception may be made when compelling circumstances exist (i.e., the only way to achieve the best interest of the child is to consider cultural heritage).

1. As mandated by federal law, DCS will not consider requests by a parent, guardian, or custodian to place his or her child with resource parent(s) of a specific racial, ethnic, and/or cultural group, regardless of whether the child was voluntarily or involuntarily removed, unless the above note applies;
2. The DCS Local Office Director or designee will review and approve or deny all requests to consider the race, color, or national origin of either a child or resource parent(s);
3. Any DCS employee or agent who violates this policy is subject to immediate dismissal or contract revocation; and
4. DCS will follow a separate policy when working with Indian (Native American) children. See separate policy, [2.12 Indian Child Welfare Act \(ICWA\)](#).

Code Reference

[42 U.S.C. Sec. 1996b: Inter-ethnic Placement Act \(IEPA\)](#)

PROCEDURE

The Family Case Manager (FCM) will:

1. Determine whether the child's special needs can be met without a race or ethnicity-based placement decision. Any consideration of race or ethnicity must be in the context of an individualized placement decision, when a specific child and a specific family are being assessed for a potential placement;
2. Consult with the Supervisor about any identified compelling circumstances related to race and ethnicity that require consideration as soon as the child comes into out-of-home care;
3. Document the circumstances in the Indiana Child Welfare Information System (ICWIS) 'Case Log' and if necessary seek the advice of a medical or mental health professional;
4. Seek input from his or her Supervisor, if the Child and Family Team (CFT) believe there are compelling circumstances;
5. Ensure the case is staffed with the DCS Local Office Director and the Regional Manager, if the Supervisor believes there are compelling circumstances; and

6. Ensure all case information is forwarded to the DCS Local Office Director or designee for a final approval, if the Regional Manager believes there are compelling circumstances.

PRACTICE GUIDANCE

N/A

FORMS AND TOOLS

N/A

RELATED INFORMATION

The Multiethnic Placement Act of 1994 (MEPA)-Inter Ethnic Placement Act (IEP) is consistent with good child welfare practice. Both MEPA-IEPA and good practice require: individual decision making, consideration for all the child's needs beginning from the time the child first comes into contact with DCS, consistent attention to all those needs throughout the child's relationship with the agency and in each placement decision, active recruitment of potential resource and adoptive parents from all segments of the community, development of a pool of resource and adoptive parents that respond to the needs of the children in care, and support and respectful treatment of all prospective parents. Good practice will improve permanence of children and decrease the chances that MEPA-IEP will be violated.

Compelling Circumstances

1. Make individual decisions based on sound child welfare practice and the best interest of the child; and
2. Same-race placements are not required, nor are they prohibited. Similarly, transracial placements are not required, nor are they prohibited. Decisions should be based on a careful assessment of the characteristics and needs of each child and the potential caregivers of the child.

Note: For a Guide to MEPA-IEP, see the following website for additional information.
<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/pubs/mepa94/mepachp4.htm>

Addressing Language Barriers

A language barrier is not justification for consideration of race, color, or national origin. For example, a child who only speaks Spanish may need a Spanish speaking caregiver, but that requirement may be met without consideration of the caregiver's race, color, or national origin.