

	INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF CHILD SERVICES CHILD WELFARE POLICY	
	Chapter 7: In-Home Services Section 01: Determining Imminent Risk of Removal	
	Effective Date: April 1, 2022	Version: 6

• [Procedure definitions](#)

• [Forms and Tools](#)
• [Related Policies](#)

• [Legal References](#)
• [Practice Guidance](#)

POLICY OVERVIEW

Concerted efforts should be made to prevent the removal of a child. A determination must be made as to whether a child is at imminent risk of removal (placement) and/or a candidate for foster care. Title IV-E may be received by a state for administrative expenditures made with respect to a child who is determined to be at imminent risk of removal.

Note: Indiana Code uses the phrase “imminent risk of placement” rather than “imminent risk of removal”.

[Back to Top](#)

PROCEDURE

A child is at imminent risk of removal when Child Abuse and/or Neglect (CA/N) is determined to be substantiated by the Indiana Department of Child Services (DCS), as documented by an approved substantiated Assessment of Alleged CA/N, an Informal Adjustment/Prevention Plan (IA) or In-Home Child in Need of Services (CHINS) case is opened, and reasonable efforts are made to prevent the child’s removal from the child’s home.

DCS will make an initial determination as to whether a child is at imminent risk of removal and therefore a candidate for placement in out-of-home care. Imminent risk as it relates to candidacy does NOT mean the immediate removal of a child from the home. DCS will re-determine imminent risk of removal at least every 180 days.

The Family Case Manager (FCM) will:

1. Complete the In-Home Risk and Safety Reassessment within 45 days of the Dispositional Hearing or during the development of the IA to make an initial determination and at least every 180 days thereafter to make a re-determination regarding a child being at imminent risk of removal (see policy 7.11 In-Home Risk and Safety Reassessment);

Note: A determination of imminent risk will be completed on every child with an open case type of IA or In-Home CHINS.

2. Document the initial determination of imminent risk of removal within 72 hours in the following documents (see Candidacy: Imminent Risk of Removal Fact Sheet):
 - a. Program of Informal Adjustment/Prevention Plan, for IA Cases (see policy 5.09 Informal Adjustment/Prevention Plan), and

- b. Case Plan/Prevention Plan, for In-Home CHINS Cases (see policy 5.08 Developing the Case Plan/Prevention Plan).
3. Make a redetermination of imminent risk of removal within 72 hours in the following documents (see Candidacy: Imminent Risk of Removal Fact Sheet for further guidance):
 - a. Progress Report on the Program of Informal Adjustment/Prevention Plan, for IA Cases (see policy 5.09 Informal Adjustment Prevention Plan); and
 - b. Case Plan/Prevention Plan, for In-Home CHINS cases (see policy 5.08 Developing the Case Plan/Prevention Plan).
4. Enter any changes in placement or involvement status in the case management system within 72 hours.

The FCM Supervisor will:

1. Ensure an imminent risk of removal determination is made and appropriately documented at each required interval; and
2. Ensure involvement status and documentation specific to [imminent risk](#) are entered in the case management system within 72 hours and approved timely.

[Back to Top](#)

RELEVANT INFORMATION

Definitions

Candidacy for Imminent Risk of Removal

Candidacy for Imminent Risk of Removal (Based on federal guidance) is defined as:

1. Substantiated assessment of CA/N;
2. Open Informal Adjustment (IA) or in-home CHINS; and
3. Child and/or family will receive or is currently receiving services to prevent the need for removal while the child is living in the child's home.

Imminent Risk of Removal

Indiana Code defines a child at imminent risk of removal (placement) as a child less than 18 years of age who reasonably may be expected to face out-of-home placement in the near future as a result of at least one (1) of the following:

1. Dependency, abuse, or neglect;
2. Emotional disturbance;
3. Family conflict so extensive that reasonable control of the child is not exercised; or
4. Delinquency adjudication.

Forms and Tools

- Assessment of Alleged Child Abuse or Neglect (SF 113) (311) – Available in the case management system
- [Candidacy: Imminent Risk of Removal Fact Sheet](#)
- [Case Plan/Prevention Plan \(SF 2956\)](#) – Available in the case management system
- [Family Functional Assessment \(FFA\) Field Guide](#)
- In-Home Risk and Safety Reassessment – Available in the case management system
- Initial Family Risk Assessment – Available in the case management system
- [Program of Informal Adjustment/Prevention Plan](#)
- [Progress Report on Program of Informal Adjustment/Prevention Plan \(SF 54336\)](#)

Related Policies

- [5.08 Developing the Case Plan/Prevention Plan](#)
- [5.09 Informal Adjustment/Prevention Plan](#)
- [7.11 In-Home Risk and Safety Reassessment](#)

[Back to Top](#)

LEGAL REFERENCES

- [IC 31-26-5-1: Child at imminent risk of placement](#)
- [42 USC 672 \(i\)\(2\): Administrative costs associated with otherwise eligible children not in licensed foster care settings](#)
- [42 USC 5106a: Grants for programs and projects](#)

[Back to Top](#)

PRACTICE GUIDANCE – DCS POLICY 7.01

Practice Guidance is designed to assist DCS staff with thoughtful and practical direction on how to effectively integrate tools and social work practice into daily case management in an effort to achieve positive family and child outcomes. Practice Guidance is separate from Policy.

Examples of a Child Who is Not at Imminent Risk of Removal

The following are examples of a child who is not considered at imminent risk of removal:

1. A child in out-of-home care; and
2. A child on a Trial Home Visit (THV) for the initial three (3) months, and/or a child for whom an extension of the THV has been granted by the court.

Risk Reassessment

The Risk Reassessment is included in the In-Home Risk and Safety Reassessment and is used by the FCM throughout the life of the child welfare case to determine the presence of risk factors that indicate the likelihood of future child maltreatment. The Risk Reassessment also assists the FCM in evaluating whether risk levels have decreased, remained the same, or have increased since the completion of the Initial Family Risk Assessment. In addition to the Risk Reassessment, the FCM should reference the Family Functional Assessment (FFA) Field Guide when working with self-identified Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgendered, and Questioning (LGBTQ) youth. Risk assessment questions that may be helpful in determining the risk factors for LGBTQ youth may be found in the FFA Field Guide.

[Back to Top](#)