ALL SAFETY PLANS

- ✓ CONTROL the behavior, emotion, or condition that results in a child being unsafe (as opposed to "treatment" or other services to remedy or change the underlying, contributing family condition).
- ✓ The effect of a safety plan is immediate, protecting the child today.
- May use formal and informal "safety service" providers, including family members and family-made arrangements with a responsible adult caregiver.
- ✓ A safety management action on the safety plan must achieve its purpose fully each time it is delivered.

ALL SAFETY PLANS, continued

- ✓ May be exclusively an in-home plan, an out of home plan, or a combination of both.
- ✓ No promissory commitments. (e.g. Mom will not spank; parents will remain sober; mom will file an injunction and will not let the batterer back in the home; dad will not use drugs, etc)

CRITERIA FOR IN-HOME SAFETY PLANS

- The parent/legal guardians are willing for an in-home safety plan to be developed and implemented and have demonstrated that they will cooperate with all identified safety service providers.
- 2. The home environment is calm and consistent enough for an in-home safety plan to be implemented and for safety service providers to be in the home safely.
- 3. Safety services are available at a sufficient level and to the degree necessary in order to manage the way in which impending danger is manifested in the home.
- An in-home safety plan and the use of inhome safety services can sufficiently manage impending danger without the results of scheduled professional evaluations.
- 5. The parent/legal guardians have a physical location in which to implement and in-home safety plan.

CHILD STRENGTHS AND NEEDS

Child strengths and needs measure the extent to which certain desired conditions are present in the life of the child within a recent timeframe. The child indicators are directly related to a child's well-being and success (e.g. emotion, behavior, family and peer relationships, development, academic achievement, life skill attainment).

Emotion/trauma: The degree to which, consistent with age, ability and developmental level, the child is displaying an adequate pattern of appropriate self-management of emotions.

Behavior: The degree to which, consistent with age, ability and developmental level, the child is displaying appropriate coping and adapting behavior.