



Maltreatment

The child is currently being maltreated at the time of the report or contact.

This means the child is being maltreated at the time the report is being made, maltreatment has occurred the same day as the contact, or maltreatment is in process at the time of contact.

Severe to extreme maltreatment of the child is suspected, observed, or confirmed.

This includes severe or extreme forms of maltreatment and can include severe injuries, serious unmet health needs, cruel treatment, and psychological torture.

The child has multiple or different kinds of injuries.

This generally refers to different kinds of injuries, such as bruising and burns, but it is acceptable to consider one type of injury on different parts of the body.

The child has injuries to the face or head.

This includes physical injury to the face or head of the child alleged to be the result of maltreatment.

The child has unexplained injuries.

This refers to a serious injury which parents/caregivers and others cannot or will not explain. It includes circumstances where the injury is known to be non-accidental and the maltreater is unknown.

The maltreatment demonstrates extreme cruelty.

This includes such things as locking up children, torture, extreme emotional abuse, etc.

The maltreatment of several victims is suspected, observed, or confirmed.

This refers to the identification of more than one child who currently is being maltreated by the same caregiver.

The maltreatment appears premeditated.

The maltreatment appears to be the result of a deliberate, preconceived plan or intent.

Life threatening living arrangements are present.

This is based on specific reported information which indicates that a child's living situation is an immediate threat to his/her safety, for reasons other than poverty. This includes serious health and safety circumstances like unsafe buildings, serious fire hazards, accessible weapons, unsafe heating, wiring, etc. Child welfare professionals must consider how poverty may or may not be impacting living arrangements and how potential connections to resources, instead of CPS intervention, may mitigate the concerns with the living arrangements.

Child

Parent's/caregiver's viewpoint of child is dangerous for the child.

This refers to a viewpoint that is not aligned with reality, not just a negative attitude toward the child. The parent's/caregiver's perception or viewpoint toward the child is so skewed and distorted that it poses an immediate danger to that child.

Child is unsupervised and unable to care for self.

This applies if the child is without supervision or care. It is important to consider the time of day and length of time the child has been unsupervised and/or without care. Unsupervised does not always mean that the parent/caregiver is not present; this can also include circumstances where an older child is left to supervise younger children and is incapable of doing so.

The child's immediate health needs are not being met.

This applies to a child of any age. The health care required must be significant enough that its absence is likely to seriously affect the child's physical health or emotional health. This threat is in reference to emergency health or dental care. Lack of routine health care is not a Present Danger Threat. Consider whether the family is meeting the child's health needs through Western medicine or the use of tribal or traditional healers.

The child is profoundly fearful of the home situation or people within the home.

"Home situation" includes specific family members and/or other conditions in the living arrangement. "People within the home" refers to those who either live in the home or frequent the home so often that a child routinely and reasonably expects that person may be there or show up. The child's fear must be obvious, extreme, and related to some perceived danger that the child feels or experiences. This threat can also be present for a child who does not verbally express fear, but their behavior and emotion clearly and vividly demonstrate fear.

Present Danger Threats refer to a:

- clearly observable family condition, that is
- significant
- immediate - occurring or "in process" of occurring at the point of contact with the family, and
- will likely result in severe harm to a child.

Parent/Caregiver

Parent's/caregiver's intoxicated behavior (alcohol or other drugs), which is occurring now or consistently over time, is impacting their ability to provide basic, necessary care and supervision.

This refers to a parent/caregiver who is reported to be intoxicated or under the influence of drugs or alcohol now and/or much of the time and this impacts their ability to care for the child. The state of the parent's/caregiver's condition is more important than the use of a substance. The parent's/caregiver's intoxicated behavior has a direct effect on their judgment, behavior and ability to provide basic, necessary care for the child.

A parent/caregiver cannot/will not manage their own behaviors which impacts their ability to provide basic, necessary care and supervision.

This includes mental or emotional distress where a parent/caregiver cannot manage their behaviors in order to meet their immediate parenting responsibilities related to providing basic, necessary care and supervision. The parent's/caregiver's actions, or lack of actions, may not be directed at the child but may affect the child in dangerous ways.

Parent/caregiver is demonstrating extremely unusual or unexpected behaviors.

This may include unpredictable, incoherent, outrageous, or extremely inappropriate behavior.

Parent/caregiver is not providing basic, necessary care and supervision for the child's individual developmental needs.

This only refers to those parental duties and responsibilities consistent with basic, necessary care or supervision and that the inability to provide basic care poses an immediate threat to child safety. It is important to consider what basic care is for each child and their developmental needs, as children with disabilities will have different basic care and supervision needs compared to children without disabilities.

Parent/caregiver is acting dangerous now or is described as dangerous.

This includes a parent/caregiver described as physically or verbally imposing and threatening, brandishing weapons, known to be dangerous and aggressive, currently behaving in an aggressive manner, etc.

Parent/caregiver is not able to be located or contacted.

This includes situations when a parent/caregiver cannot be located at the time of the report or contact, and this affects the safety of the child.

One or both parents/caregivers overtly reject intervention.

The key word here is "overtly." This means the parent/caregiver avoids all CPS attempts at communication and completion of the assessment. This refers to situations where a parent/caregiver refuses to see or speak with CPS professional and/or to let CPS professional see the child; is openly hostile (not just angry about CPS presence) or physically aggressive towards CPS professional; refuses access to the home, hides the child or refuses access to the child.

Family

The family may flee.

This will require judgment of case information. Transient families, families with no clear home, or homes that are not established, etc., should be considered. This refers to families who are likely to be impossible or difficult to locate and does not include families that are considering a formal, planned move.

The family hides the child.

This includes both overt and covert behaviors. This refers to families who physically restrain a child within the home, families who avoid allowing others to have contact with their child by passing the child around to other relatives, or other means to limit CPS access to the child.

Child is subject to present/active domestic violence.

This refers to the co-occurrence of domestic violence and child maltreatment. Either presently occurring domestic violence or a general recurring state of domestic violence. Child maltreatment may occur in conjunction with the domestic violence or may be separate. There is greater concern when the abuse of a parent/caregiver and the abuse of a child occur during the same time.

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