



INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF CHILD SERVICES CHILD WELFARE POLICY

Chapter 5: General Case Management

Section 08: Developing the Case Plan/Prevention Plan

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POLICY OVERVIEW

The Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act requires the development of a written Case Plan/Prevention Plan for any child receiving foster care maintenance payments. Case Plan/Prevention Plans are developed to identify and monitor the activities and services children and families need to achieve successful outcomes.

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PROCEDURE

The Indiana Department of Child Services (DCS) will have an approved Case Plan/Prevention Plan in the case management system within 45 days of removal or disposition, whichever comes first, for all children who:

1. Have an open Child in Need of Services (CHINS); or
2. Have an open Informal Adjustment; and

Note: For children participating in a program of Informal Adjustment (IA), the signed IA/Prevention Plan serves as the Case Plan/Prevention Plan. See policy 5.09 Informal Adjustment/Prevention Plan (IA) for additional information.

3. Are at imminent risk of removal. See policy 7.01 Child at Imminent Risk of Removal for additional information.

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

DCS will verify completion of a Case Plan/Prevention Plan, within federal guidelines, for all Juvenile Delinquent/Juvenile Status (JD/JS) cases for whom payment of the placement is ordered to DCS.

DCS will ensure the Case Plan/Prevention Plan is updated at least every 180 days from the effective date of the previous plan. The Case Plan/Prevention Plan should be updated anytime there is a significant change in the child and/or family needs.

DCS will work with the following to develop a purposeful and achievable Case Plan/Prevention Plan that addresses the child's safety, stability, permanency, well-being, educational needs (if identified) and any cultural considerations:

1. The child (if developmentally appropriate);

2. Parent, guardian, or custodian (including noncustodial and/or incarcerated parents);
3. Extended family members; and
4. Members of the Child and Family Team (CFT) utilizing the CFT Meeting process (if applicable).

Despite a refusal by a parent, guardian, custodian, and/or child to participate in the development of the Case Plan/Prevention Plan, the FCM must provide a copy of the document to the parent, guardian, or custodian and/or child (as applicable) and ask them to review and sign the Case Plan/Prevention Plan. If a parent, guardian, or custodian and/or child is not able to be located or refuses to sign the Case Plan/Prevention Plan, the FCM will document the inability or refusal of the parent, guardian, custodian and/or child to sign the Case Plan/Prevention Plan in the case management system. See policies 5.03 Engaging the Family, 5.04 Noncustodial Parents, 7.06 Educational Services, 8.20 Educational Services, and 8.21 Special Education Services for additional information.

Exception: DCS will not involve the parent in the case planning process if parental rights have been terminated or if the parent has not been located after diligent efforts. See policy 5.23 Diligent Search for Relatives/Kin and Case Participants for additional guidance.

Older Youth and the Case Planning Process

DCS will make concerted efforts to actively involve all children and youth in the case planning process and development of the Case Plan/Prevention Plan goals (as developmentally appropriate). However, youth 14 years of age and older are required to participate in the development of the Case Plan/Prevention Plan. DCS may excuse the child from the case planning process only when the child is unable to participate effectively due to a physical, mental, emotional, developmental, and/or intellectual disability. The reasons for the child's inability to participate must be documented in the Case Plan/Prevention Plan.

Note: If the child/youth refuses to participate in the development of the Case Plan/Prevention Plan, DCS must record the refusal and document efforts made to obtain the child's input and participation in the development of the Case Plan/Prevention Plan.

Youth 14 years of age and older may select up to two (2) child representatives to be a part of their CFT and assist with the development of the Case Plan/Prevention Plan. Ensure all youth 14 years of age and older receive the Indiana DCS Bill of Rights for Youth in Foster Care and are informed of their rights before signing the completed Case Plan/Prevention Plan.

The FCM will:

1. Complete the Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths (CANS) assessment prior to the development of the Case Plan/Prevention Plan. See policy 5.19 Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths (CANS) Assessment for additional information.

Note: All need items rated a 2 or a 3 on the CANS Assessment should be addressed in the Case Plan/Prevention Plan. Strengths rated a 0 or 1 may also be useful in planning.

2. Seek input about the child's and/or family's strengths and needs from professionals who may not be members of the CFT but have knowledge regarding the child and or family;

Note: School personnel must be invited to provide information and participate in the case planning process for all children placed out-of-home who are school-aged and not

homeschooled. The invitation may be made through the school principal or Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) Point of Contact (POC). A standing invitation is on the School Notification and Best Interest Determination (BID) form asking school personnel to contact the FCM directly to provide this information. The date the form was sent to the school must be documented in the Case Plan/Prevention Plan.

3. Schedule and convene a CFT Meeting or conduct a Case Plan Conference if all required parties are not members of the CFT. The resource parent and Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA)/Guardian ad Litem (GAL) must be involved in developing the Case Plan/Prevention Plan if they are not already members of the CFT. See When to Develop a Case Plan/Prevention Plan document for additional clarification.

Note: For cases with identified domestic violence (DV), staff with the FCM Supervisor prior to the CFT Meeting or Case Plan Conference to plan for the safety of the child, non-offending parent, and others in attendance. See policy 2.30 Domestic Violence for additional information.

4. Develop the Case Plan/Prevention Plan:
 - a. Prioritize the goals and services based on the immediate safety needs of the child and risk of future Child Abuse and/or Neglect (CA/N),
 - b. Determine the Permanency Plan and second Permanency Plan, if concurrent planning, that is in the best interest of the child. See When to Develop a Case Plan/Prevention Plan and policies 5.15 Concurrent Planning-An Overview and 6.10 Permanency Plan for additional information and clarification,
 - c. Utilize Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Timely (SMART) goals in the development of the Case Plan/Prevention Plan. See the SMART-Goals Tip Sheet for additional guidance,
 - d. Ensure all elements of the Case Plan/Prevention Plan are identified in the Case Plan/Prevention Plan, credibly relate to the underlying needs of the child and family, and that all elements support the Permanency Plan,
 - e. Ensure services and any identified reasonable accommodations to address all identified risk factors for the child; parent, guardian, or custodian (including the noncustodial and/or incarcerated parent); and resource parent are in place and documented in the Case Plan/Prevention Plan. See policy 5.10 Family Services for more information,
 - f. Ensure the expectant youth's (including an expectant father) Case Plan/Prevention Plan includes information regarding services being offered to prevent removal of the minor parent's child, and
 - g. Recognize the importance of both formal and informal supports for the family and child.
5. Develop or update the Safety Plan and/or the Plan of Safe Care to ensure the child's safety in all settings (e.g., school, extracurricular activities, home setting, safe sleep environment, and visitation). See policies 4.19 Safety Planning, 4.42 Plan of Safe Care, and 5.21 Safety Planning for more information;

Note: Efforts to enable the child's school to provide appropriate support and protect the safety of the child will be documented in the Case Plan/Prevention Plan.

6. Ensure the following are attached to every Case Plan/Prevention Plan:
 - a. CFT Meeting notes (see policy 5.07 Child and Family Team Meetings),

- b. Safety Plan and/or the Plan of Safe Care (see policy 5.21 Safety Planning),
- c. Visitation Plan (see policy 8.12 Developing the Visitation Plan),
- d. Transition Plan for Successful Adulthood, if applicable. (see policy 11.06 Transition Plan for Successful Adulthood), and
- e. The 30-Day Assessment Determination Report and the Step-Down Planning form, for any child receiving treatment in a residential facility (see policy 5.24 Child-Focused Treatment Review [CFTR]).

7. Obtain signatures on the approved Case Plan/Prevention Plan from all required parties;

Note: The FCM must ensure youth 14 years of age and older understand that by signing the Case Plan/Prevention Plan, they are also acknowledging the receipt of the Indiana DCS Bill of Rights for Youth in Foster Care and that the bill of rights was explained in a manner they were able to understand.

- 8. Mail or hand-deliver a copy of the signed Case Plan/Prevention Plan, within 10 calendar days of completion, to the required parties as well as the following:
 - a. Additional persons specifically identified in the plan who will play a role in implementing the Case Plan/Prevention Plan, and
 - b. Service providers outlined in the Case Plan/Prevention Plan.
- 9. Upload the signed copy of the Case Plan/Prevention Plan to the case management system; and
- 10. Ensure a copy of the signed Case Plan/Prevention Plan is provided to the court.

The FCM Supervisor will:

1. Provide input when developing the Case Plan/Prevention Plan;
2. Discuss with the FCM during regular case staffing how best to protect the safety of the child and the non-offending parent when writing the Case Plan/Prevention Plan for cases with identified DV;
3. Review and approve the Case Plan/Prevention Plan prior to its distribution and ensure it is completed within the timeframes identified in this policy; and
4. Review the Safety Plan and/or Plan of Safe Care to confirm it is appropriate to address the child's safety needs.

The DCS Staff Attorney will file the signed Case Plan/Prevention Plan and any necessary attachments as part of the court report prior to the court hearing.

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RELEVANT INFORMATION

Definitions

Case Staffing

Case staffing is a systematic and frequent review of all case information with safety, stability, permanency, and well-being as driving forces for case activities.

Permanency Plan

The Permanency Plan is the intended permanent or long-term arrangement for care and custody of the child. The Permanency Plan must include one (1) of the following goals that the court considers most appropriate and in the best interest of the child. See policy 6.10 Permanency Plan for additional information regarding each permanency goal:

1. Reunification;
2. Adoption;
3. Legal Guardianship;
4. Another Planned Permanent Living Arrangement (APPLA) (only applicable for youth 16 years of age and older); or
5. Placement with a fit and willing relative.

Safety Plan

A safety plan is a voluntary, non-legally binding written agreement with the family, which identifies interventions to address safety of the child and specifies family support and/or community services that will be utilized.

Forms and Tools

- Case Plan/Prevention Plan (SF 2956) – Available in the case management system
- [Cultural Consideration in Case Planning](#)
- [Indiana DCS Bill of Rights for Youth in Foster Care](#)
- Plan of Safe Care (SF 56565) – Available in the case management system
- Safety Plan (SF 54243) - Available in the case management system
- [SMART-Goals Tip Sheet](#)
- [Step-Down Planning \(SF 57072\)](#)
- [Transition Plan for Successful Adulthood \(SF 55166\)](#)
- Visitation Plan – Available in the case management system
- [When to Develop a Case Plan/Prevention Plan](#)

Related Policies

- [2.30 Domestic Violence](#)
- [4.19 Safety Planning](#)
- [4.42 Plan of Safe Care](#)
- [5.03 Engaging the Family](#)
- [5.04 Locating and Engaging Noncustodial Parents](#)
- [5.07 Child and Family Team Meetings](#)
- [5.10 Family Services](#)
- [5.15 Concurrent Planning-An Overview](#)
- [5.19 Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths \(CANS\) Assessment](#)
- [5.21 Safety Planning](#)
- [5.23 Diligent Search for Relatives/Kin and Case Participants](#)
- [5.24 Child-Focused Treatment Review \(CFTR\)](#)
- [6.10 Permanency Plan](#)
- [7.01 Child at Imminent Risk of Removal](#)
- [7.06 Educational Services](#)
- [8.12 Developing the Visitation Plan](#)
- [8.20 Educational Services](#)
- [8.21 Special Education Services](#)
- [11.06 Transition Plan for Successful Adulthood](#)

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LEGAL REFERENCES

- [IC 31-9-2-22.1: "Concurrent planning"](#)
- [IC 31-34-15: Chapter 15. Case Plan](#)

- [IC 31-34-15-4: Form; contents](#)
- [IC 31-34-15-7: Consult with child; selection of child representatives; adviser](#)
- [IC 31-37-19-1.5 Completion of case plan; copies of case plan; contents; review and update](#)
- [P.L. 96-272 Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980](#)
- [42 USC 675\(1\) and \(5\): Definitions](#)
- [42 USC 671 \(a\)\(16\) State plan for foster care and adoption assistance](#)
- [42 USC 672: Foster care maintenance payment program](#)
- [42 USC 12102: Definition of disability](#)
- [45 CFR 1356.21\(q\): Case plan requirements](#)

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PRACTICE GUIDANCE- DCS POLICY 5.08

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.

Change in Child or Parent's Status

The Case Plan/Prevention Plan should document changes regarding the parent's income, employment status, and place of residence. These changes may affect the child's Title IV-E Eligibility. See policy 15.1 Eligibility Overview for Field and Legal Staff for more information.

Child Representatives

Beginning at 14 years of age, youth may select up to two (2) child representatives. The child representatives must be at least 18 years of age, be added as a member of the CFT, and may not be a foster parent or FCM. Youth may select one (1) of the child representatives to also be their adviser, and if necessary, advocate for age-appropriate activities. Child representatives are subject to the approval of DCS, and they may be rejected if there is cause to believe they would not act in the best interest of the child.

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