1. Understand and be able to recognize severe safety threats to a child.

   The most severe safety threats will include very young (most vulnerable) children and/or very severe abuse, neglect or sexual abuse.

2. Understand and be able to apply factors which indicate impending danger.

   Examples include multiple injuries at various stages of healing, lack of recognition of a problem by parents, extensive history.

3. What factors indicate an Immediate Protective Action Plan (IPAP) is warranted?

   An IPAP is utilized when a child is considered unsafe and in present danger, but supports are immediately available to ensure safety.

4. Define (and be able to apply) present danger.

   Present danger is an immediate safety threat occurring in the present tense.

5. Review the purpose and time frame for an IPAP.

   It is utilized for up to seven days to protect a child in present danger while the safety evaluation is being completed.

6. Review the components of, and be able to contrast, the IPAP and Safety Plan.

   An IPAP is utilized when a child is considered unsafe and in present danger and a Safety Plan is utilized when a child is considered unsafe and in impending danger. An IPAP describes the present danger, the actions to be taken within seven days to protect the child from present danger, and identifies who is responsible for implementing the action. The safety plan describes the safety threats present, identifies the actions needed to control and manage the safety threats, and names the person responsible for monitoring the safety plan and documenting the frequency of contact.

7. Understand (and be able to apply) the Safety Threshold.
The safety threshold is crossed when it is apparent that threatening family conditions exist that are specific and observable; imminent and out of control; and that involve potentially severe effects to vulnerable children. It is the point where the conditions in a family's home directly threaten the safety of the children in the home.

8. Understand the safety threshold is defined the same as impending danger.

Self-explanatory, no answer needed.

9. Understand the safety evaluation as an ongoing process.

See #8 above.

10. Review (and be able to apply) the definition of a Person Responsible for the Child (PRFC).

A child’s parent, legal guardian, custodian, or foster parent, also includes a person 18 years of age or older who cohabitates with the child’s parent, or an employee/owner of a child care center, home, or day treatment program or institution.

11. Review protective capacities, examples, and how they may help manage safety threats and make a home safe.

Protective capacities are skills and resources of the parent that contribute to the child’s safety. These may include recognition of the problem and willingness to correct it by the parent, parent’s ability to meet the needs of the child, parent is able to protect the child, etc. Caregiver protective capacities must be present in behavioral, cognitive and emotional characteristics.

12. Review the categories of information (6 questions) in the Assessment of Child Safety (AOCS).

Know that the capacities and skills of adults and children are documented in the Child Functioning and Adult Functioning sections of the AOCS.