

Overview of the SCAN Policies Database

The State Child Abuse and Neglect (SCAN) Policies Database compiles data on the definitions and policies that states use in their surveillance of child maltreatment, along with data on associated risk and protective factors. The SCAN Policies Database is funded by the Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation in collaboration with the Children's Bureau in the Administration for Children and Families at the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The project team is led by Mathematica in partnership with Child Trends.

The project's purpose is to review and compile information from states' definitions and policies, to create a database of those definitions and policies (the SCAN Policies Database) that can be used for analysis. The database is a resource for researchers, analysts, and others who are interested in examining differences between states in their definitions and policies on child maltreatment.

Content

The scope of the SCAN Policies Database includes information about state definitions and policies related to child abuse and neglect for all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. This information represents data collected, reviewed, and verified between May 2019 and July 2020. The data reflect the state definitions and policies for the calendar year 2019. The scope of topics in the SCAN Policies Database includes states' definitions of child abuse and neglect as well as information about policies related to reporting, screening, and investigating child maltreatment. Key aspects of the child welfare systems' response and context are also included.

The content in the database is organized into six domains. The state profiles, codebook, data collection protocol, and data file are also organized by these domains. In the protocol, each question is named with a prefix that identifies its associated domain. The six domains are listed below, with the identifying protocol number prefix.

Domain	Question prefix
Definitions	D
Reporting	R
Screening	S
Investigation	I
Child welfare response	W
Child welfare system context	C

State Profile

This SCAN Policies Database state profile serves as a summary of the information collected about the definitions and policies for the identified state. Each profile is organized by topical domains, which contain a set of tables that depict the state's information for each variable within that domain.

This information was gathered through a document collection, review, and coding process conducted by the SCAN Policies Database team. Input from states on data collection was obtained through a confirmation and verification process. More information about the SCAN Policies Database data collection procedures can be found in the data user's guide and data collection protocol which are accessible from the Data Use Resources page <https://www.scanpoliciesdatabase.com/data-use-resources>.

The state profile presents responses for each variable with "yes," "no," "unknown," or other response as appropriate. The response of "unknown" was used for topics that could not be located from the state's available resources or verified with the state. In some cases, "logical skip" was used when a question was not applicable to a particular state given a related response on a preceding question.

Data use resources

Several data use resources are available to support users of the SCAN Policies Database:

- **Data user's guide:** The guide has detailed information about the data set, including the process used to collect and review the data, the scope of information included in the data set, guidance on using the data, such as how to link the data with other data sources; and notes about specific topics. This data user's guide also has two appendices. Appendix A provides a glossary of key terms. Appendix B summarizes the decisions made on the scope and variables to include in the SCAN Policies Database after a data quality assessment.
- **Codebook:** The codebook provides information about each variable in the data set, including variable names, labels, definitions, protocol number, variable type, and frequencies. The codebook has two appendices. Appendix A contains supplemental notes that are important for accurately interpreting and using the data. Appendix B is a comprehensive list of all state statutes and policy documentation sources used to collect data for the SCAN Policies Database for each state, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.
- **Data collection protocol:** The protocol has the questions used to collect information about states' statutes and policies as part of the data review and coding process. Appendix A provides a glossary of key terms.

These data use resources can be found on the SCAN Policies Database website (<https://www.scanpoliciesdatabase.com/data-use-resources>) or from National Data Archive for Child Abuse and Neglect (NDACAN) (<https://www.ndacan.acf.hhs.gov/>).

More Information

More information about the SCAN Policies Database can be found at <https://www.scanpoliciesdatabase.com>. General inquiries can be submitted to SCANPoliciesDatabase@mathematica-mpr.com.

State Identifying Information

Table I.A. State identifying information

	Response
a. State abbreviation	MN
b. State Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) code	27
c. Census region code	Midwest
d. State verified coding of information	Yes
e. State confirmed documents reviewed	Yes
f. State definitions and policies for calendar year	2019

Domain D: Definitions of child maltreatment

Table II.A. State's definition of child maltreatment

	Response
1. Types of maltreatment included in state definition	
a. Physical abuse	Yes
b. Excessive corporal punishment	Yes
c. Sexual abuse	Yes
d. Emotional maltreatment	Yes
e. Neglect	Yes
f. Inadequate clothing	Yes
g. Inadequate shelter	Yes
h. Malnourishment, inadequate food	Yes
i. Medical neglect, inadequate medical care	Yes
j. Failure-to-thrive	Yes
k. Educational neglect	Yes
l. Abandonment	Yes
m. Injurious environment. Likelihood of harm to child's health, physical well-being	Yes
n. Drug Lab. Child present within structure where methamphetamine is being created	Yes
o. Inadequate supervision. Failure to meet parent or caretaker responsibilities	Yes
p. Drug or alcohol misuse. Parental drug or alcohol misuse causing harm to child	Yes
q. Prenatal exposure to drugs or alcohol	Yes
r. Illicit substance. Illegally providing a controlled substance to a child	Yes
s. Human trafficking, involuntary servitude, sexual servitude	Yes
t. Female genital mutilation	Yes
u. Shaken baby syndrome, abusive head trauma	Yes
v. Failure to protect. Failure to protect from harm	Yes
w. Domestic violence. Exposure to domestic violence	Yes
x. Factitious disorder by proxy	Yes
y. Institutional abuse/neglect	No
z. Other definition (specify)	No
2. Subtypes of maltreatment included in state definition	
a. Subtypes of maltreatment considered abuse	Physical abuse includes shaken baby syndrome; Sexual abuse includes trafficking

Table II.A (continued)

	Response
b. Subtypes of maltreatment considered neglect	Neglect includes inadequate clothing, malnourishment, medical neglect, failure to thrive, educational neglect, failure to provide necessary supervision, parental drug or alcohol misuse, prenatal exposure to drugs or alcohol, failure to protect, and inadequate shelter
c. Subtypes of maltreatment considered other than abuse or neglect	Not applicable
3. Level of harm included in state's definition of child maltreatment	
a. Inflicts harm	Yes
b. Imminent danger or substantial risk of harm	Yes
4. Differences in level of harm included in state's definition of child maltreatment by type of maltreatment	No
5. Type of harm or injury specified in state's definition of child maltreatment	
a. Death, bodily injury, impairment of physical condition	Yes
b. Impairment of mental or emotional condition	Yes
c. Harmful environment, conditions	Yes
d. Type of harm or injury not specified	No
e. Other (specify)	No
6. Variation in extent of injury or harm by maltreatment type in the state's definition of child maltreatment	No
7. Perpetrator identified as part of state's definition of child maltreatment	Yes
8. Types of perpetrators specified as part of state's definition of child maltreatment	
a. Any adult	Yes
b. Parent	Yes
c. Guardian	Yes
d. Caregiver/caretaker	Yes
e. Family member/parent paramour	No
f. Household member	Yes
g. Person responsible for child	Yes
h. Other (specify)	No

Table II.A (continued)

	Response
9. Types of perpetrators vary by type of maltreatment	Yes
10. Explanation of variation in types of perpetrator by maltreatment type	The perpetrator for sexual abuse is a person responsible for the child's care, by a person who has a significant relationship to the child, or by a person in a position of authority; For sex trafficking, any adult can be a perpetrator
11. Child age included in definition of child maltreatment	Yes
12. Specific child age in definition of child maltreatment	Under age 18 and up to 21 if in the care of the agency
13. Variability of child age by type of maltreatment	No

Table II.B. Child maltreatment definition exemptions

	Response: Yes/No/Unknown
1. Exemption included in state's definition of child maltreatment	
a. Financial issues, financial inability to provide for a child	Yes
b. Discipline, physical discipline as long as it is reasonable and causes no bodily injury to the child	Yes
c. Safe haven exemption, newborn relinquished or abandoned in accordance with infant safe haven laws	Yes
d. Infant testing positive drugs – medical, newborn with positive test for controlled substance as a result of parent's medical treatment	Yes
e. Religious observance, parent relies on spiritual or religious forms of medical treatment	Yes
f. Other exemption (specify)	No
2. Safe haven exemption included in state's definition of child maltreatment	
a. Must leave a child at specific safe haven locations	Yes
b. Child must be left by parent or parent's agent	Yes
c. Child must be left by a certain age (specify)	Yes - 7 days old or younger
d. No intent to return	No
e. Child must be left unharmed	Yes
f. Other (specify)	No

Domain R: Reporting child abuse and neglect

Table III.A. Reporting policies

	Response
1. Statewide centralized reporting	No
2. How reporting is decentralized	
a. Each county or region has its own reporting hotline	No
b. Some counties or regions have own reporting hotline	No
c. During some times of the day, counties or regions have their own reporting hotline	No

Table III.A (continued)

<p>d. Other (specify)</p>	<p>Yes - Reports can be made to local child welfare agencies or local law enforcement agencies; A mandated reporter who knows or has reason to believe a child has died as a result of neglect or physical or sexual abuse, the person shall report that information to the appropriate medical examiner or coroner instead of the local welfare agency, police department, or county sheriff; If a child is not in immediate danger, reports can be made to the following: (1) the Minnesota Department of Human Services, Licensing Division if alleged maltreatment was committed by a staff person at a child care center, residential treatment center (children's mental health), group home for children, minor parent program, shelter for children, chemical dependency treatment program for adolescents, waived services program for children, crisis respite program for children, or residential program for children with developmental disabilities, (2) the Minnesota Department of Health, Office of Health Facility Complaints if alleged maltreatment occurred in a home health care setting, hospital, regional treatment center, nursing home, intermediate care facility for the developmentally disabled, or licensed and unlicensed care attendants, (3) the Minnesota Department of Education if an alleged perpetrator is employed by a public pre-school, elementary school, middle school, secondary school, or charter school when a child is a student in the school, or (4) local law enforcement agency</p>
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Table III.A (continued)

	Response
	if alleged offender is staff working in a private or parochial school, someone outside the family and not a staff person at a regulated facility
3. Standard for reporting child maltreatment	
a. Known abuse and neglect	Yes
b. Reasonable cause to believe a child was abused or neglected	Yes
4. Universal mandated reporting	No
5. Required training for mandated reporters	No
6. Penalties for failure to report	Yes, all mandated reporters
7. Specific penalties for failure to report	
a. Criminal charges	Yes
b. Civil charges	No
c. Professional licensure suspended or revoked	No
d. Other (specify)	No
8. Penalties for false reporting	Yes
9. Specific penalties for false reporting	
a. Criminal charges	Yes
b. Civil charges	Yes
c. Professional license suspended or revoked	No
d. Other (specify)	Yes - Any punitive damages set by the court or jury, plus costs and reasonable attorney fees
e. Unknown	No
10. Immunity for reporters of child abuse and neglect	Yes
11. Information requested at the time of report	
a. Identifying information of child	Yes
b. Location/contact information of child and family	Yes
c. Type/severity of suspected maltreatment	Yes
d. Date of suspected maltreatment	Yes
e. Identifying and other information of alleged perpetrator(s)	Yes
f. Identifying and other information of reporter	Yes
g. Identifying information of child's parents, guardian, or caregiver/caretaker	Yes
h. Identifying and other information of family/household members	Yes
i. Information on prior maltreatment	No

Table III.A (continued)

	Response
j. Other (specify)	<p>Yes - Family or alleged perpetrator's awareness of reporter's contact with the agency; Whether reporter has notified any other agency or individual of information provided; How a family may respond to intervention and services; In calls regarding youth experiencing, or at risk of experiencing homelessness, a runaway or sex trafficked child, include questions regarding (1) maltreatment, (2) whether a youth has disclosed or was found in a sex trafficking situation, (3) whether they were shown or described in an ad for escort or sex act online or otherwise, (4) or whether law enforcement agencies have been involved in investigation of alleged trafficking; Description of any action a school and/or other facility or agency has taken in response to an incident, if allegation occurred within such a location; Reporter's awareness of immediate danger that would pose a safety threat for a child protection assessor or investigator; Reporter's knowledge of safety planning underway or behaviors of parent/caregiver that demonstrate ability to protect a child from immediate danger; Reporter's awareness of any immediate family, relative, or community resources willing to offer protection or support; What a reporter is willing to do or has done to help the family thus far; Additional information regarding a child and/or family which may be helpful; Whether reporter would like to be notified of the initial disposition</p>

Table III.A (continued)

	Response
12. Anonymity of reporter	
a. All reporters (including mandated reports) can stay anonymous	No
b. The general public can be anonymous (mandated reporters cannot remain anonymous)	Yes
c. Reporters (including mandated reporters) cannot be anonymous	No
d. Unknown	No
13. Tribal involvement in accepting reports of tribal cases	
a. Tribes are not involved	No
b. Tribes accept reports (specify tribes)	Yes - Red Lake Nation; Bois Forte Band of Chippewa; Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe; White Earth Nation
c. Collaboration of tribes with state/local public child welfare agency accept reports (specify tribes)	No
d. Unknown	No

Table III.B. Types of mandated reporters

	Response	Response	Response
1. Types of mandated reporters	Included in state's definition of mandated reporters	Training required ¹	Subject to penalties for failure to report ²
a. Foster parents	Yes	Logical Skip	Yes
b. School staff – teachers	Yes	Logical Skip	Yes
c. School bus drivers or other transportation staff	No	Logical Skip	Logical Skip
d. Before/after school program staff	Yes	Logical Skip	Yes
e. Child care staff	Yes	Logical Skip	Yes
f. Camp counselors, directors, or administrators	No	Logical Skip	Logical Skip
g. Athletic coaches or staff	Yes	Logical Skip	Yes
h. Medical or dental professionals	Yes	Logical Skip	Yes
i. Substance abuse disorder treatment providers	Yes	Logical Skip	Yes
j. Mental health, counselors, or other social service professionals	Yes	Logical Skip	Yes
k. Police or other law enforcement	Yes	Logical Skip	Yes
l. Emergency medical technicians, firefighters, or other emergency personnel	Yes	Logical Skip	Yes
m. Judges	No	Logical Skip	Logical Skip
n. District attorneys or other attorneys	No	Logical Skip	Logical Skip
o. Guardian ad litem or Court-appointed special advocates	Yes	Logical Skip	Yes
p. Other court personnel	No	Logical Skip	Logical Skip
q. Shelter staff	Yes	Logical Skip	Yes
r. Those who work in fields processing or monitoring print, film, or computer images	No	Logical Skip	Logical Skip
s. Religious clergy	Yes	Logical Skip	Yes
t. Volunteers	No	Logical Skip	Logical Skip

Table III.B (continued)

	Response	Response	Response
u. Other type of mandated reporter (specify)	Yes - Hospital administrators; Group home staff; In some counties and tribes, county and tribal attorneys consider themselves mandated reporters	Logical Skip	Yes - Hospital administrators; Group home staff; In some counties and tribes, county and tribal attorneys consider themselves mandated reporters

¹Responses in this column can equal logical skip when the given type of mandated reporter is not included in the state's definition of mandated reporters or when no training is required for mandated reporters (Table III.A.5). Responses in this column can be yes when a state has universal mandated reporting (Table III.A.4) and all mandated reporters require training (Table III.A.5).

²Responses in this column can equal logical skip with the given type of mandated reporter is not included in the state's definition of mandated reporters or when no mandated reporters are subject to penalties (Table III.A.6). Responses in this column can be yes when a state has universal mandated reporting (Table III.A.4) and when all adults or all mandated reporters are subject to penalties (Table III.A.6)

Domain S: Screening reports of child abuse and neglect

Table IV.A. Screening policies

	Response
1. Statewide centralized screening	No
2. How screening is decentralized	
a. Each county or region has its own screening unit	Yes
b. Some counties or regions have their own screening units	No
c. During certain times of the day, counties or regions have their own screening units	No
d. Other (specify)	No
3. Information required to screen in report	
a. Identifying information of child	No
b. Location/contact information of child and family	Yes
c. Type/severity of suspected maltreatment	Yes
d. Date of suspected maltreatment	No
e. Identifying and other information of alleged perpetrator(s)	Yes
f. Other (specify)	No
g. Unknown	No

Table IV.B. Screening Decision Process and Activities

	Response	Required cases	Conditions or types of cases
1. Decision processes used during screening			
a. Supervisory review	Yes	Required for some	—
b. Team-based decision	Yes	Required for all	—
c. Individual screener	No	Logical Skip	—
d. Other (specify)	No	Logical Skip	—
e. Unknown	No	—	—
2. Variability of decision process used for screening			
a. Consistent statewide	No	—	—
b. Varies locally	Yes	—	—
c. Unknown	No	—	—
3. Certain activities or information are required as part of screening			
4. Activities/information required as part of screening			
a. Safety or risk assessment	No	Logical Skip	Not applicable
b. Review agency records for prior involvement with child protective services	Yes	Required for all	Not applicable
c. Other (specify)	Yes - Collection of collateral contacts within 24 hours of report; If a collateral contact is initiated, but not completed within 24 hours, a screening decision must be made without the additional information	Required for all	Not applicable
5. Types of safety/risk assessment used during screening			
a. Structured Decision Making	Logical Skip	—	—
b. Other (specify)	Logical Skip	—	—
6. Consistency of screening activities/information			
a. Consistent statewide	No	—	—

Table IV.B (continued)

	Response	Required cases	Conditions or types of cases
b. Varies locally (specify)	Yes - County agencies may propose modifications to screening that provide additional protections for children but must not limit reports that are screened in or provide additional limits on consideration of reports that were screened out in making screening determinations	—	—
c. Unknown	No	—	—

Table IV.C. Screeners

	Response
1. Screener of abuse and neglect reports	
a. Case workers (frontline staff)	Yes
b. Case managers (supervisors)	Yes
c. Staff in specialized screening unit	No
d. Other (specify)	Yes - Encouraged to include other professionals on the screening team, such as law enforcement, county or tribal attorneys, mental health professionals, and physicians to strengthen decisions
2. Qualifications of screener	
a. Associate's degree	No
b. Bachelor's degree	No
c. Master's degree	No
d. Training for screening (specify)	Yes - All child protection workers or social services staff having responsibility for child protective duties shall receive 15 hours of continuing education or in-service training each year relevant to providing child protective services
e. Years of experience (specify)	No
f. Other (specify)	No
g. Unknown	No
3. Tribal involvement in screening process of tribal cases	
a. Tribes are not involved	No
b. Tribes conduct screening (specify tribes)	No
c. Collaboration of tribes with state/local public child welfare agency (specify tribes)	Yes - Red Lake Nation; Bois Forte Band of Chippewa; Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe; White Earth Nation
d. Unknown	No

Domain I: Investigations of child abuse and neglect

Table V.A. Investigations policies

	Response
1. Child maltreatment investigations lead to criminal penalties	Yes
2. Investigator for reports	
a. Case workers (frontline staff)	Yes
b. Case managers (supervisors)	Yes
c. Staff in specialized investigations unit	No
d. Law enforcement	Yes
e. Other (specify)	No
3. Qualifications of investigator	
a. Associate's degree	No
b. Bachelor's degree	No
c. Master's degree	No
d. Training for conducting investigations (specify)	Yes - Training in the appropriate techniques for child abuse assessment and investigation as provided by the commissioners of human services and public safety; Requires competency based foundation training during the first 6 months as a child protection worker
e. Years of experience (specify)	No
f. Other (specify)	No
g. Unknown	No
4. Level of evidence required for substantiation (founded/indicated/confirmed)	
a. Preponderance of evidence	Yes
b. Credible or substantial evidence	No
c. Probable or reasonable cause	No
d. Other (specify)	No

Table V.B. Required activities/information for investigation

	Response	Required cases	Conditions or types of cases
1. Certain activities/information required for the investigation process	Yes		
2. Specific activities or information required for investigation			
a. Review agency records for prior involvement with child protective services	No	Logical Skip	Not applicable
b. Visit to child's home	No	Logical Skip	Not applicable
c. Interview or observation of child victim	Yes	Required for all	Not applicable
d. Interview or observation of other children living in child's home	Yes	Required for all	Not applicable
e. Risk or safety assessment	Yes	Required for all	Not applicable
f. Evaluation of home environment or home study	No	Logical Skip	Not applicable
g. Interviews with child's parents, caregivers, or other adults residing in child's home	Yes	Required for all	Not applicable
h. Check of criminal records for adults in home	No	Logical Skip	Not applicable
i. Check of child welfare or central registry for prior child maltreatment allegations against adults in home	No	Logical Skip	Not applicable
j. Medical evaluation	Yes	Required for some	Substance-exposed infants; Physical abuse; Sexual abuse; Shaken baby; Significant malnutrition; Non-verbal child; Medical neglect; Medical child abuse; Concerning behaviors; Infants under 9 months of age with unexplained injury
k. Mental health evaluation	No	Logical Skip	Not applicable
l. Interview alleged perpetrator	Yes	Required for some	If the interview can be conducted safely and it is in the best interest of the child
m. Interview reporter or collateral source	No	Logical Skip	Not applicable
n. Other (specify)	Yes - Coordination with tribes when the alleged victim is an Indian child	Required for some	Alleged offender interview is not required if the alleged offender cannot be safely interviewed

Domain W: Child welfare response

Table VI.A. Differential or alternative response

	Response
1. Differential/alternative response	
a. No	No
b. Yes—implemented statewide	Yes
c. Yes—implemented in specific counties or regions (specify)	No
d. Unknown	No
2. Types of maltreatment eligible for differential/alternative response	
a. All types of maltreatment are eligible	No
b. Only certain types of maltreatment are eligible	Yes
c. Unknown	No
3. Types of maltreatment <u>not</u> eligible for differential/alternative response	
a. Cases involving child fatalities	Yes
b. Substance-exposed infants	No
c. Physical abuse	No
d. Sexual abuse	Yes
e. Neglect	No
f. Abandoned infants	No
g. Other (specify)	No
4. Eligibility for differential/alternative response determined by a risk determination	
a. No	No
b. Yes	Yes
c. Other (specify)	No
d. Unknown	No
5. Tools used to determine risk for differential/alternative response	Unknown
6. Risk level eligible for differential/alternative response	
a. No risk	No
b. Low risk	No
c. Moderate risk	No
d. Other (specify)	No
e. Unknown	Yes
7. Other types of cases or conditions eligible for differential/alternative response	
a. No immediate safety concerns	Yes
b. No prior reports of child abuse or neglect	Yes
c. Other (specify)	Yes - Reports of educational neglect; Unmet basic needs (such as unsafe living conditions); Chemical addiction of caregiver who has acknowledged need for help

Table VI.A (continued)

	Response
8. When is determination made for differential/alternative response	
a. At time of screening to screen-out to differential response	No
b. After a report is screened-in	Yes
c. Other (specify)	No
9. Referrals to community services for cases engaged in differential response	
a. No	Yes
b. Yes—for all cases	No
c. Yes—when families express interest	No
d. Yes—when there is a determination of risk	No
e. Yes—other (specify)	No

Table VI.B. In-home services and foster care

	Response
1. In-home services provided for unsubstantiated cases to maintain intact families	
a. No	No
b. Yes—implemented statewide	No
c. Yes—implemented in specific counties or regions	No
d. Unknown	Yes
2. In-home services provided post reunification	
a. No	No
b. Yes—implemented statewide	Yes
c. Yes—implemented in specific counties or regions	No
d. Unknown	No
3. Tribal involvement in foster care for tribal cases	
a. Tribes do not provide foster care	No
b. Tribes provide foster care (specify tribes)	Yes - Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe; White Earth Nation
c. Unknown	No
4. Foster care extension for those older than 18 years	Yes
5. Age youth are allowed to remain in extended foster care	
a. Age 21	Yes
b. Other (specify)	No
6. Foster care case management staff	
a. State/county public agency staff	No
b. Contracted provider staff	No
c. Tribal agency staff	No
d. Unknown	Yes
7. Qualifications of foster care case managers	
a. Associate's degree	No
b. Bachelor's degree	No
c. Master's degree	No
d. Training for case management (specify)	No
e. Years of experience (specify)	No
f. Other (specify)	No
g. Unknown	Yes

Table VI.C. Permanency

	Response
1. Kinship guardianship as a permanency option	Yes
2. Subsidized guardianship	No
3. Subsidized kinship guardianship	Yes
4. Subsidized adoption	Yes

Domain C: Child welfare system context

Table VII.A. Child welfare system context

	Response
1. State or county-administered child welfare system	
a. State-administered	No
b. County-administered	Yes
c. Hybrid (partially administered by the state and partially administered by the counties)	No
d. Unknown	No
2. State operates under legal consent decree or other court-ordered monitoring	No

Supplemental Notes on State

Screening

Team-based review is recommended but not required for certain cases.

Child welfare response

When determining eligibility for differential response, both statutory and discretionary reasons are taken into account. Things to consider when receiving and screening in a report on a family who has had a previous or current child protection assessment, investigation, or case management include:

1. The level of cooperation, such as follow-through on appointments and other agreed-on action steps in safety planning
2. Willingness to change as demonstrated by observable and meaningful changes in parental behavior
3. Ability of parent(s) to ensure child's safety and provide for the needs of a child
4. Level of involvement on the part of parent(s) or caregiver(s) in services during an ongoing child protection case, or previous case involvement
5. Whether or not there is court involvement or permanency being sought in an open case management situation

State Statutes and Policy Documentation Sources

Basic Requirements, Minn. Admin. Rules § 9560.0216 (2013). Retrieved July 31, 2019, from <https://www.revisor.mn.gov/rules/9560.0216/>

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Minnesota Department of Human Services. (2018). *Minnesota's best practice response to the co-occurrence of child maltreatment and domestic violence*. Retrieved May 14, 2019, from <https://edocs.dhs.state.mn.us/lfservlet/Public/DHS-3490-ENG>

Minnesota Department of Human Services. (2018). *Minnesota's best practices for family assessment and family investigation*. Minnesota Department of Human Services. Retrieved May 14, 2019, from <https://edocs.dhs.state.mn.us/lfservlet/Public/DHS-7059-ENG>

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Minnesota Department of Human Services. (2019). *Minnesota child maltreatment intake, screening and response path guidelines*. Retrieved May 14, 2019, from <https://edocs.dhs.state.mn.us/lfservlet/Public/DHS-5144-ENG>

Northstar Care for Children Act, Minn. Stat. Ann. § 256N.20 (2019).

Peace Officers; Authority; Training; Reporting, Minn. Stat. Ann. § 626 (2019).

Public Health Provisions, Minn. Stat. Ann. § 145 (2019).