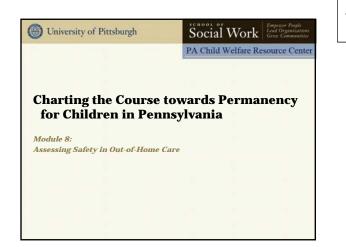
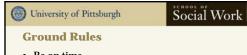


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- Be on time
- Sign/initial the sign-in sheet each day
- Provide constructive/motivational feedback
- · Be respectful
- Take risks
- Ask questions
- No cell phones/text messaging

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Name Tents			
County		Unit/Departmer	nt
Length of time in current position	Name	What is one thin do now to make children are saf out-of-home ca	e sure e in
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· An absence of or control of threats of severe harm

Characteristics of Safety & A Safe

· Presence of caregiver Protective Capacities

· A safe home is experienced as a refuge

Perceived and felt securityConfidence in consistency

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Environment

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 Information Explored to Identify Characteristics of Safety & A Safe Environment
 How the children are behaving in the home
 How the children are performing
 How the family is operating
 The caregiver(s)' capacity to sustain continued safety
 How community connections sustain continued safety

University of Pittsburgh Social Work Control of the Social Work Control

placed with a kinship care provider, in a foster or preadoptive home, and in respite, that safety will continue and that safety will be reaffirmed periodically during a child's stay in out-of-home care.



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Overall Learning Objectives

- Identify and provide rationale for standards of care associated with kin (formal and informal) and foster care and evaluate the effect of our beliefs and perceptions on safety in out-of-home care.
- Learn the Pennsylvania specific approach designed to assess, confirm, and maintain child safety in out-of-home care.
- Recognize the nature and importance of quality visitation with children in out-of-home care as a basis for assessing their safety as well as for attending to other critical needs.

Conversity of Pittsburgh Social Work Connect information collection skills and methods related to critical attributes of safety in out-of-home care. Learn to complete an assessment and analysis of attributes of a safe out-of-home care setting.

• Identify the critical thinking required to reach conclusions and make decisions based on an assessment of safety in out-of-home care.

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Agenda

• Indicators of Safety in Out-of-Home Care

Workshop Closure & Evaluations

· Focused Information Collection through Quality

Analyzing Safety Information & Making the Safety

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• Present Danger

Visitation

Decision

Welcome & IntroductionsDefining Out-of-Home CareKnowing the Child to be Placed

Day 1

Day 2

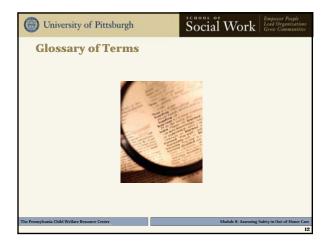
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University of Pittsburgh	Social Work Emparer People Lend Organizations Great Communities
Tuning In Activity	
Agree	Disagree
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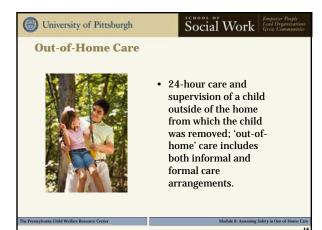
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Safety in Out-of-Home Care

A family and home situation where there is an absence of perceived or actual threats, a refuge exists, and is experienced, family members have perceptions and feelings of security and there is confidence in consistency.



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Formal Care

• Required in situations in which the County Children and Youth Agency has legal and physical custody of the child and places the child in an emergency caregiver's home that has temporary approval from a statelicensed foster care agency, or in a resource home fully approved by a state-licensed foster care or adoption agency.

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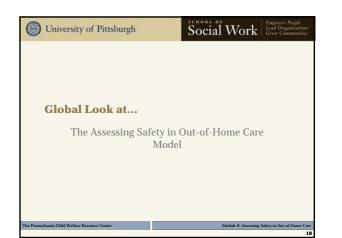
Informal Care

Situations in which a child who is not in County Children and Youth Agency custody goes to live with an alternate caregiver on a temporary basis when Safety Threats are present and the child is unable to continue residing with the caregiver(s) of origin.

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Informal Care, cont'd		
These arrangements include those:		
 made by parents/guardians and Youth Agency involvement 		ldren
 agreed upon jointly between the County Children and You 	th Agency when the	e

situation occurs during the course of County Children and Youth Agency involvement.	





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Steps to Assess Safety in Out-of-Home Care

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- Step 1: Know the Child to be Placed
- Step 2: Provider Selection
- Step 3: Present Danger Assessment and safety determination (First Encounter - Provider Interview)
- Step 4: Confirm a safe placement setting (Within 60 days, or two months, from the date of placement)
- Step 5: Monitor for stability and any changes that could pose a threat to child safety (within 180 days, or six months from the previously confirmation of a safe placement setting)

Chiversity of Pittsburgh Social Work Constraints of the Social Work Constraints of t

• Is the child fearful?

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- What is the child's perception of the placement?
- Are their sibling group considerations that must take place?

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Social Work Step 2: Provider Selection, cont'd

• Informal Living Arrangements

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- Complete background checks and other clearances as required.
- Check agency information sources: central registry and agency records.
- Consider other children and adults in the home.

(University of Pittsburgh Social Work **Step 3: Present Danger Assessment and**

Initial Safety Determination

- · First encounter and interview with provider.
- Consider others in the home/impact of them on the placed child and child's impact on them.
- · Consider immediate safety issues.
- · Decide if the provider home is safe or unsafe.
- If minor changes can eliminate threats go for those quick fixes.
- · Otherwise, if not safe, another placement is needed.

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Step 4: Confirm a Safe Placement Setting

- Within 60 days or two months from placement, conduct the first comprehensive assessment by conducting as many face-to-face and phone contacts as possible with the placed child and placement family to gather information.
- · Monitor placed child's family Safety Plan.
- · If there are concerning circumstances, put supports in place (not a Safety Plan).
- · Make decision about safety of the child in this setting.
- · After placement, safety is assessed at every contact.



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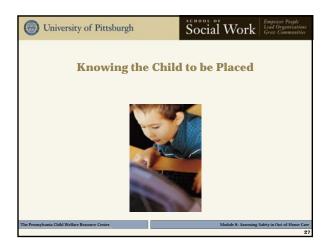
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Step 5: Monitor for Stability

- Over the next 180 days or six months from the previously confirmation of a safe placement setting.
- Confirm that conditions that create safety for child continue.
- Monitor for any changes that could pose a threat to child safety
- Remember, safety is assessed at every contact.

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Incidence of Children Entering Out-of-Home

Children under five are the largest and fastest growing subpopulation involved in the child welfare system. Children under four represent 31.9 percent of all children experiencing child maltreatment.

• Children under six represent 34 percent of all children

Center for the Study of Social Policy, 2007

• Children under six represent the largest group of children entering out-of-home placement.

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in out-of-home placement.

Placement

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Incidence of Children Ex cont'd • Adverse childhood experien negative impact on later adu	ces have a significant
• The greater the number of exposures to trauma in childhood results in the greater likelihood of adult health risk behaviors, poor health status, and disease.	
Centers for Disease Control and Preventio Childhood Experiences Study Available frr http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/ace/index.l	om:

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Purposes of Child Pre	paration for P

- · Alleviating anxieties/reducing stress.
- · Assessing children's strengths and needs and communicating this information to caregivers.
- · Establishing supportive relationships with children.
- · Connecting new caregivers and children to ease transition.
- · Providing supportive services.

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Speaking to Children about Placement

- Discussion points, including use of specific interactional skills such as: Tuning in to Self, Tuning in to Others, Reaching Inside of Silences, Reaching for Feedback, etc.
- Pay particular attention to the child's developmental stage.
- Key points for consideration in preparing the child including independent living concerns for 16-year-old Carley.

Placement

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Action Planning

- Take a moment to identify:
 - Something new I learned...
 - Something I need to know more about...
 - Something I will apply to my job...

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Principles for Choosing an Appropriate Placement Setting, cont'd

- Place the child(ren) in a home/facility where they can continue to attend the same school.
- Carefully assess the child's needs prior to choosing the placement.
- Select the substitute caregiver based upon their capability to meet the child's special needs.

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Placement Considera Policy	ntions in Pennsylvania
Registry	
• Relatives/Kin	
Least Restrictive	
Education Considered	
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condition (severe harm or occurring to a child/youth	t, and clearly observable family r threat of severe harm) h in the present tense, ng to endanger a child, and
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Module 8: Assessing Safety in Ou

Assessing Present Danger

- Identify current danger.
- Identify immediate threat of danger.

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- Confirm current danger or threat of danger as necessary by fully exploring and understanding the nature of the harm or threat of harm.
- If after exploration you determine that Present Danger exists, respond/take action accordingly *e.g.*, address the threat, avoid the home as a placement, or locate the child to another home (if the child is already placed).

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	hild be placed or remain in a Present Danger is apparent
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Present Danger in Out-of-Home Care

- Out-of-home caregiver(s) *or others in the home* are acting violently or out of control.
- Out-of-home caregiver(s) describes or acts toward the child in predominantly negative terms or has extremely unrealistic expectations.
- The out-of-home caregiver(s) communicates or behaves in ways that suggest that they may fail to protect child(ren) from serious harm or threatened harm by other family members, other household members, or others having regular access to the child(ren).

O University of Pittsburgh	Social Work Great Communities
Present Danger in Out	t-of-Home Care, cont'd
0	er(s)/family refuses access to on to believe that the family is
Out-of-home caregiver(s) meet the child's immedia shelter.	is unwilling or unable to te needs for food, clothing, or

- Out-of-home caregiver(s) is unwilling or unable to meet medical needs including their own, other placed children, or children to be placed.
- Out-of-home caregiver(s) has not, will not, or is unable to provide supervision necessary to protect child from potentially serious harm.

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Present Danger in Out-of-Home Care, cont'd

- Child is unusually fearful/anxious of home situation.
 Out-of-home caregiver(s) has previously maltreated a child, and the severity of the maltreatment or the caregiver's response to the previous incident(s) suggests that safety may be an immediate concern.
- The physical living conditions are hazardous and immediately threatening.
- The out-of-home caregiver(s)' drug or alcohol use seriously affects his/her ability to supervise, protect, or care for the child.



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Present Danger in Out-of-Home Care, cont'd Out-of-home caregiver(s)' emotional instability or

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- developmental delay affects ability to currently supervise, protect, or care for the child.
 Domestic violence exists in the home and poses a risk
- Domestic violence exists in the home and poses a risk of serious physical and/or emotional harm to the child(ren).

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• Child has exceptional needs or behavior which the outof-home caregiver(s) cannot/will not meet or manage.

University of Pittsburgh Social Work Present Danger in Out-of-Home Care, cont'd Child is seen by either out-of-home caregiver as responsible for the child's caregiver(s) of origin's problems, or for problems that the out-of-home caregiver(s) is experiencing or may experience.

- One or both of the out-of-home caregiver(s) are sympathetic toward the child's caregiver(s) of origin, justify the caregiver(s) of origin's behavior, believe the caregiver(s) of origin rather than the CCYA, and/or are supportive of the child's caregiver(s) of origin's point of view.
- One or both of the out-of-home caregiver(s) indicate the child deserved what happened in the child's home.

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Present Danger in Out-of-Home Care, cont'd

- Out-of-home caregiver(s) has history of or active criminal behavior that affects child safety, such as domestic violence, drug trafficking or addiction, sex crimes, other crimes of violence against people or property.
- Out-of-home caregiver(s) or family members will likely allow the caregiver(s) of origin unauthorized access to the child.
- Active CCYA case or a history of reports and/or CCYA involvement that indicates that history will compromise the safety of the child if placed in this home.

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THE HAWES FAM	ILY EXERCISE	
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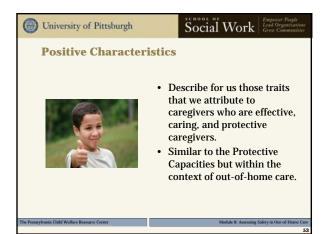
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Transition Points Vulnerability	s are a Time of Child
At the time of the init	tial placement
At the time of any su	bsequent placement moves
points in time.	e paid to safety at these
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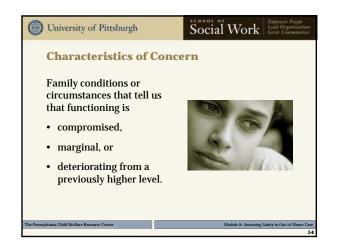
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Action Planning Take a moment to identify: Something new I learned Something I need to know Something I will apply to n	more about	
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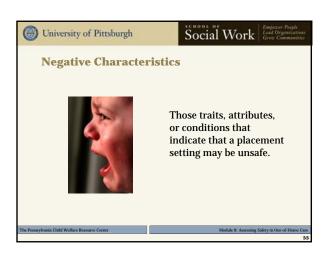




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10 Indicators of Safe Out-of-Home Care	ety in
	w are the children functioning y, behaviorally, physically, and
	w are the adult family members y, emotionally, behaviorally, ⁄?
he Pennsylvania Child Welfare Resource Center	Module 8: Assessing Safety in Out-of-Home Care 56

O University of Pittsburgh	Social Work Emparer People Lead Organizations Great Communities
10 Indicators of Safety Out-of-Home Care, co	
 <u>Caregiver Supervision:</u> F caregiver(s) actively cari- protecting the children in 	ng for, supervising, and
4. <u>Discipline:</u> How are disc children in the home?	ipline strategies used with the
	out-of-home family members le ways that they accept the

demonstrate in observable ways that they accept the identified child into the home?



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iule 8: A

10 Indicators of Safety in Out-of-Home Care, cont'd

- 6. <u>Community Supports:</u> How does the out-of-home family access/use community supports to help assure child safety?
- 7. <u>Current Status:</u> How do the out-of-home family members respond to the current issues, demands, stressors within the home that affect the child's safety?
- 8. <u>Placed Child's Family– Out-of-Home Family</u> <u>Dynamics:</u> Out-of-Home Family Dynamics: How do the dynamics between the caregiver(s) of origin and the out-of-home family support the safety of the child?

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10 Indicators of Safet Out-of-Home Care, co	•
9. <u>Oversight:</u> How does th demonstrate that they a cooperative with CCYA	5
5	out-of-home caregiver(s) are capable of and actively planning for the child's day-to-

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Applying What You Know

- Review each set of characteristics for the indicator.
- Do not consider other indicators at this point.
- Identify all characteristics that apply.
- Consider intensity, frequency, duration, and impact on the child of the characteristics.
- Answer this question: Considering all you know about this child, what set of characteristics, traits, and attributes best represent what you know and have observed?



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Applying What You Know, cont'd

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- Think seriously about any Negative Characteristics you have identified in the home and decide if they offset the Positive Characteristics in terms of impact on the child.
- Decide if the indicator is positive, concerning, or negative.

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Small Group Activity

- Think of a case example related to each assigned indicator. Then choose three examples to record on flip chart paper. One example should be "positive", one "concerning", and one "negative."
- Document your examples of the indicator. (on flip chart paper)
- The indicators are assigned as follows:
 - Group 1: Indicators 1 and 2
 - Group 2: Indicators 3 and 4
 - Group 3: Indicators 5 and 6
 - Group 4: Indicators 7 and 8 $\,$
 - Group 5: Indicators 9 and 10

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- **Characteristics of Safety & Safe Environment**
- An absence of or control of threats of severe harm
- Presence of caregiver Protective Capacities
- A safe home is experienced as a refuge
- Perceived and felt security
- Confidence in consistency

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Action Planning

- Take a moment to identify:
 - Something new I learned...
 - Something I need to know more about...
 - Something I will apply to my job...

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Research Identifies:

- Caseworker visits and interactions with children are the cornerstone of practice and one of the most important ways to promote positive outcomes for children. The core focus of visits is the protection of children.
- Visits are the mechanism for monitoring safety and providing services to promote the well-being of the child and the child's family and caregiver(s).

Child Welfare Caseworker Visits with Children and Parents, National Conference of State Legislatures, September 2006, adapted by ACTION for Child Protection, Inc. for Substitute Care Visits, October 2009.

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 More
 Approached from a neutral perspective

- Proactive, not passive
- Respectful of who owns the information

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Practicing Information Collection

- The trainer is acting as the sibling of a mother whose child has been placed there for 1 month.
- Minimum of two deliveries (*i.e.*, questions, clarifications, confrontations, inquiries, *etc.*).
- Ask the questions necessary to gain the information on all of the indicators.
- Record notes during the interview.
- In terms of this being "round robin" information collection, each individual participant should pick up the specific line of conversation/questioning where the last person leaves off.

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Documenting Safety Related Information From Interviews

- Information gathered related to domains and any or all of the 10 Safety Indicators.
- The Safety Decision and Analysis for that decision.
- Supports put into place to address concerns (not a Safety Plan).
- If the decision was made that the child is unsafe but the child is court ordered to remain in the placement, documentation should be included to reflect how child safety will be assured.



Documenting Safety Related Information

• Changes to the out-of-home caregiver's ability to provide a safe home for the placed child.

· Judgments about changes within the family that reflect

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on safety.

From Interviews, cont'd

• The status of child safety.

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What We Have Learned So Far:

 The step-by-step process for assessing safety in out-ofhome care;

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- How we recognize Present Danger in placement settings;
- The 10 indicators of safety in out-of-home care and their characteristics;
- How to determine if a Safety Indicator is positive, concerning, or negative; and
- How we collect information through quality visits and effective questioning.

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Safety Analysis

1. Have any changes (positive or negative) occurred within the out-of-home family since your last assessment? Describe the changes and explain what prompted the change. Include in the explanation whether or not the change in the family resulted in a change in response to the 10 Safety Indicators.

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Safety Analysis, con	ťd
sufficient positive Safe operation that give yo	10 Safety Indicators, are there ety Indicators present and in u confidence that the child will ting? Provide your rationale for
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Safety Analysis, cont'd

3. Describe, in behavioral terms, any Negative Characteristic and/or Safety Indicators that are present. Include intensity, frequency, and duration of the Characteristic and/or Safety Indicator and the impact on this child. If there are negative Safety Indicators and the decision is to leave the child in this home, describe the rationale and justification for this decision. Supervisory signature below indicates agreement with this rationale.



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Safety Analysis, cont'd

4. A) Consider and describe any Safety Indicators that are rated as "concerning". B) Are there supports (*e.g.* respite care, child care, training on the child's specific needs, *etc.*) that will enhance the resource family's ability to provide a safe environment for the child? Provide your rationale for this judgment. For supports already in place, describe the effectiveness/impact/continued need for that support.

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Safety Decisions	
Safe:	
 Sufficient Safety Indicator undersigned persons to co <i>remains safe</i> for this chi 	nfirm <i>that the setting</i>
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Safety Decisions, cont	'd
Unsafe:	
persons to conclude that the this child. Child must be rem decision is made, the followi within the designated timefr	
 Review the child's curren modifications needed and changes. 	t Safety Plan to determine d document any and all necessary
concerns, as they relate to	county are placed in the home, o those children, should be propriate entities according to d Youth Agency's policy

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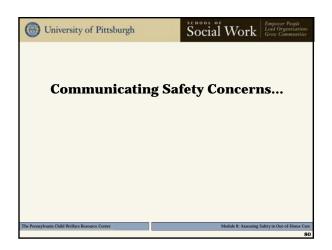
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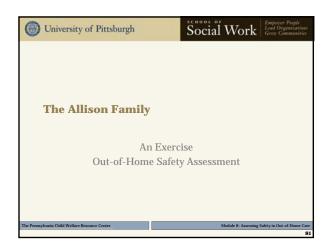
University of Pittsburgh Safety Decisions, cont'd

Implications of Court Orders:

• Clearly document according to agency policy when County Children and Youth Agency determines that the child is unsafe but remains in this setting as a result of a court order.

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Action Planning

- Take a moment to identify:
 - Something new I learned...
 - Something I need to know more about...
 - Something I will apply to my job...

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Characteristics of Saf Environment	ety & A Safe
An absence of or control	of threats of severe harm
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A safe home is experience	ed as a refuge

- Perceived and felt security
- Confidence in consistency

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Review of Action Plan	1	
Outstanding	gQuestions	
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Knowledge Check	
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Wrap-Up and Evaluat	ions	
he Pennsylvania Child Welfare Resource Center	Module 8: Assessing	Safety in Out-of-Home Care