

The Arkansas Health and Safety Factors are:

- 1) Caretaker's behavior toward child is violent or out of control.**
- 2) Caretaker describes or acts towards the child in predominantly negative terms or has extremely unrealistic expectations.**
- 3) Caretaker caused serious physical injury to child or made plausible threat to cause severe physical injury.**
- 4) Caretaker's explanation for injury is unconvincing.**
- 5) Family refuses access to child there is reason to believe that family is about to flee, or child's whereabouts cannot be ascertained.**
- 6) Caretaker has not, cannot, or will not provide supervision necessary to protect child from potentially dangerous harm.**
- 7) Caretaker is unwilling or unable to meet child's needs for food, clothing, shelter, and/or medical or mental health care.**
- 8) Child is fearful of caretaker, other family members, or other people living in or having access to the home.**
- 9) Child's physical living conditions are hazardous and immediately threatening, based on child's age and developmental status.**
- 10) Child sexual abuse is suspected and circumstances suggest that child safety may be an immediate concern.**
- 11) Caretaker's current substance use seriously affects his/her ability to supervise, protect, or care for the child.**
- 12) Caretaker fails to protect child from serious physical or threatened harm.**
- 13) Caretaker's emotional stability seriously affects current ability to supervise, protect, or care for child.**
- 14) Caretaker has previously maltreated a child and severity of maltreatment or caretaker's response to previous incidents suggest child safety may be an immediate concern.**

- 1. ASP Takes hotline call**
- 2. Assigns to either CACD or DCFS (by type of offense)**
- 3. Investigator initiates investigation by making contact with victim outside the presence of the offender (within 24 hours for I or 72 hours for II)**
- 4. Investigator interviews unsworn witnesses (parents, guardians, siblings, doctors, neighbors, etc) and prepares a "Summary" of the interview.**
- 5. Investigator may gather physical evidence (Drug screens, photographs, articles for chemical or other analysis)**
- 6. Investigator reviews records if necessary (medical, education, counseling, criminal) for evidence.**
- 7. Investigator judges the credibility of witnesses, decides relevance, and weighs the evidence.**
- 8. Investigator references PUB-357 to evaluate the evidence and compare the facts to the elements of the alleged offenses.**
- 9. If elements of offense are satisfied by preponderance of the evidence; True finding or True but Exempt. If not; Unsubstantiated; If unable to complete investigation; Inactive.**
- 10. Subject may appeal True finding if done timely. Request record and pay \$10, an administrative hearing will be set by Office of Appeals and Hearings for review by Administrative Law Judge.**
- 11. At hearing, ALJ reviews record, may hear testimony of witnesses, or may rely on record and hearsay from investigator.**
- 12. Overturn Affirm**
- 13. Affirmed may be appealed to Circuit Court (Review of record)**