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Appendix 6220-B: Comparison of Permanency-Planning Goals

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The chart on the next two pages distinguishes and compares all of CPS's permanency-planning goals under the following headings:

- the child's circumstances
- the family's circumstances
- the case-plan review period
- the length of service
- the desired outcome
- follow-up services

Cross-reference: For detailed information about CPS's policies and procedures for selecting particular goals, see Section [6220](#), Permanency Planning in Substitute Care, in its entirety, including Items

[6221.2](#) Issues to Consider in Selecting a Permanency Goal

[6221.41](#) Family Reunification

[6221.42](#) Alternative Family Placement with Long-Term Commitment; and

[6221.43](#) Another Planned Living Arrangement with Support of a Family

	Family Preservation	Family Reunification	Alternative Family Placement with Long-Term Commitment	Another Planned Living Arrangement with the Support of a Family
The child's circumstances	The child is in the home of a parent or relative, and the short-term risk of abuse or neglect is under control.	The child is in substitute care.	The child is in substitute care. A permanency planning goal of family reunification is not appropriate.	The youth is 16 or older without a developmental disability and in foster care or a youth 18 or 19 with a developmental disability and in foster care.
The family's circumstances	The family is willing and able to work with CPS to reduce the long-term risk of abuse or neglect.	The family is willing and able to work with CPS to reduce the risk of abuse or neglect.	The child's parents are unwilling or unable to reduce the risk of abuse or neglect enough for the child to return home safely (though they may be willing and appropriate to	The parents are unwilling or unable to reduce the risk of abuse or neglect enough for the youth to return home safely.

			maintain a long-term relationship with the child).	
Case-plan review period	CPS establishes an initial case plan within 45 days after completing the investigation and reviews it at least every 3 months.	CPS establishes a case plan (family plan within 21 days and child's plan within 45 days) within 45 days of the child's initial placement and reviews it at <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 5 months, · 9 months, and · every 6 months thereafter while CPS has TMC A family plan may be continued after the department receives PMC if the goal remains or later becomes family reunification.	CPS establishes a case plan (family plan within 21 days and child's plan within 45 days) within 45 days of the child's initial placement and reviews it at <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 5 months, · 9 months, and · every 6 months thereafter while the Department has TMC Once the department obtains PMC a family plan is no longer completed.	CPS establishes a case plan (family plan within 21 days and child's plan within 45 days) within 45 days of the child's initial placement and reviews it at <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 5 months, · 9 months, and · every 6 months thereafter while the Department has TMC Once the department obtains PMC a family plan is no longer completed.
Usual length of service	Regular services — 6 to 12 months. Intensive services — 90 to 120 days.	Service lasts 6 to 18 months and the desired outcome is that the child will return home. The level of risk is reduced and the family can manage the remaining risk without CPS assistance.	Service continues until a family adopts or takes conservatorship of the child or the child ages out of care.	Service for subgoal of independent living continues for up to 2 years from ages 16 to 18, if the youth does not have a developmental disability. Services in the SUB stage may continue past turning 18, if the youth voluntarily remains in care and meets the eligibility guidelines (See 6565 , Youth Who Are 18 and Older and 1542 , Eligibility Requirements for Title IV-E, MAO, and State Paid Assistance). Service may continue in the PAL stage as needed. Service for subgoal of community care continues for up to 2 years for ages 18 to 19, if the youth does has a developmental disability and the youth voluntarily remains in care and meets the eligibility guidelines noted

				above or special circumstances apply.
Desired outcome	The child lives safely at home. The level of risk is reduced, and the family can manage the remaining risk without CPS assistance.	The child returns home. The level of risk is reduced, and the family can manage the remaining risk without CPS assistance.	A family has adopted or taken conservatorship of the child or has agreed to care for the young adult on a long-term basis. The child is safe and secure. The child is with a family committed to the child and/or there is an enduring and nurturing family relationship that can meet the child's or young adult's needs.	A youth without a developmental disability begins to live independently as an adult. A youth with a developmental disability is either living on their own or in community care with the support of a family.
Follow-up services	The parents rely on friends, family members, and community services for assistance in the future.	CPS conducts a discharge conference with the family. The parents establish a plan for dealing with future occurrences of risk. The parents rely on friends, family members, and community services for assistance in the future	CPS continues to provide services to the child and the caregiver, unless the caregiver has adopted the child or taken conservatorship. Post adoptive services can be provided.	CPS conducts a discharge conference with the youth when the youth leaves care. Some PAL services may be provided to help the youth in transition.

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