

The application of the six Family Centered Principles of Partnership...

<i>...are used throughout the implementation of the seven strategic components of MRS...</i>	<i>...as demonstrated by...</i>
1. Collaboration between Work First and Child Welfare	Reducing the number of times family members need to repeat the same information. Involving Work First as a preventative effort, and reducing the number of children needing CPS and placement services. Preventing recidivism by providing on-going services through Work First.
2. Strengths based structured intake	Respectfully allowing reporters to be heard, supported, and encouraged while improving the quality and consistency of information gathered through highly structured intake procedures that focus on family strengths in an effort to ensure the safety of children
3. Choice of two approaches to reports of child abuse, neglect, or dependency	Protecting the safety of children in the most severe cases by not treating all reports in the same way, and missing some clear need for immediate action. Engaging some families in services that could enable them to better parent their children. Not overlooking vital information about the strengths of the family, the supports they have, and their motivation to change. Better serving many of the families reported to CPS in ways that focus more on helping rather than "punishing" them.
4. Coordination between law enforcement agencies and child protective services for the investigative assessment approach	Achieving joint efforts in interviewing and ensuring safety of families and children. Ensuring an effective working relationship. As a result, perpetrators will be held accountable for harming children; the number of interviews children experience will be reduced, preventing / reducing re-traumatization; and, the evidence process for criminal prosecution will be enhanced.
5. Redesign of CPS In Home Case Planning And Case Management Services	Providing the most intensive services and contacts to families with the greatest needs, while those with fewer needs receive less intensive services/contacts. Delivering services within the context of the family's own community and culture. Social workers better identifying risks in their work with families. Having the option of receiving supportive/voluntary services available for families where there is a low risk of harm. Engaging families in the planning process, and producing better outcomes of safety, permanence, and well-being for children.
6. Child and Family Teams during the provision of CPS In Home Services and Placement Services	Improving the decision-making process. Encouraging the support and buy-in of the family, extended family, and the community in the planning and assessment process. Developing specific, individualized, and appropriate interventions for children and families. Recognizing the birth family as an expert.
7. Shared Parenting meetings during the first 7 days of placement out of the home	Keeping the family of origin actively involved in their role as parents of their child. Cultivating a nurturing relationship between the birth parents and the foster parents. Foster parents becoming mentors for the birth family regarding appropriate parenting.