Figure: 26 TAC §749.503(a)

Serious Incident (1) A child dies while in the CPA's care.	Regulation? (ii) If so, when? (A)(i) YES. (A)(ii) As soon as possible, but no later than 2 hours after the child's death.	possible, but no	(i) To Law enforcement? (ii) If so, when? (C)(i) YES. (C)(ii) Immediately, but no later than 1 hour after the child's death.
(2) A substantial physical injury or critical illness that a reasonable person would conclude needs treatment by a medical professional or hospitalization.		(B)(i) YES. (B)(ii) Immediately after ensuring the safety of the child.	(C)(i) NO. (C)(ii) Not Applicable.
(3) Allegations of abuse, neglect, or exploitation of a child; or any incident where there are indications that a child in care may have been abused, neglected, or exploited.	whether the CPA plans to move the child until the investigation is complete. (A)(ii) As soon as the CPA becomes aware of it.	(B)(i) YES, including whether the CPA plans to move the child until the investigation is complete. (B)(ii) Immediately after ensuring the safety of the child.	(C)(i) NO. I(C)(ii) Not applicable.
(4) Physical abuse committed by a child against another child. For the purpose of this subsection, physical abuse occurs when there is substantial physical injury, excluding any accident; or failure to make a reasonable effort to prevent an action by another person that		(B)(i) YES. (B)(ii) Immediately after ensuring the safety of the child.	(C)(i) NO. (C)(ii) Not applicable.

results in substantial			
physical injury to the child.			
(5) Sexual abuse	(A)(i) YES.	(B)(i) YES.	(C)(i) NO.
committed by a child against another child. For the purpose of this subsection, sexual abuse is: conduct harmful to a child's mental, emotional or physical welfare, including nonconsensual sexual activity between children of any age, and consensual sexual activity between children with more than 24 months difference in age or when there is a significant difference in the developmental level of the children; or failure to make a reasonable		(B)(ii) Immediately after ensuring the safety of the child.	(C)(ii) Not applicable.
effort to prevent sexual conduct harmful to a			
child. (6) A child is indicted, charged, or arrested for	(A)(i) YES.	(B)(i) YES.	(C)(i) NO.
a crime; or when law enforcement responds to an alleged incident at the foster home that could result in criminal charges being filed against the child.	(A)(ii) As soon as possible, but no later than 24 hours after the CPA becomes aware of it.	(B)(ii) As soon as the CPA becomes aware of it.	(C)(ii) Not applicable.
(7) A child is issued a ticket at school by law enforcement or any other citation that does not result in the child being detained.	(A)(i) NO. (A)(ii) Not applicable.	(B)(i) YES. (B)(ii) As soon as possible, but no later than 24 hours after the CPA becomes aware of it.	(C)(i) NO. (C)(ii) Not applicable.

(8) The unauthorized absence of a child who is	(A)(i) YES.	(B)(i) YES.	(C)(i) YES.
developmentally or chronologically under 6 years old.	(A)(ii) Within 2 hours of notifying law enforcement.	hours of notifying law enforcement.	(C)(ii) Immediately upon determining the child is not on the premises And the child is still missing.
(9) The unauthorized absence of a child who is developmentally or chronologically 6 to 12 years old.	(A)(i) YES. (A)(ii) Within 2 hours of notifying law enforcement, if the child is still missing.	(B)(i) YES. (B)(ii) Within 2 hours of determining the child is not on the premises, if the child is still missing.	(C)(i) YES. (C)(ii) Within 2 hours of determining the child is not on the premises, if the child is still missing.
(10) The unauthorized absence of a child who is 13 years old or older.	discovered and the child is still missing. However, the CPA must report the child's absence immediately if the child has previously been alleged or determined to be a	than 6 hours from when the child's absence is discovered and the child is still missing. However, the CPA must report the child's absence immediately if the child has previously been alleged or determined to be a trafficking victim, or the CPA believes the child has been abducted or has no intention of	when the child's absence is discovered and the child is still missing. However, the CPA must report the child's absence immediately if the child has previously been alleged or determined to be a trafficking victim,

care contracts a information is child has communicable disease confidential. communicable information is contracted the communicable applicable.	
that the law requires the communicable applicable.	
CPA to report to the (A)(ii) As soon as disease or has	
Texas Department of possible, but no later been exposed to	
State Health Services than 24 hours after it.	
(DSHS) as specified in the CPA becomes	
25 TAC 97, Subchapter aware of the (B)(ii) As soon as	
A, (relating to Control of communicable possible, but no	
Communicable disease. later than 24	
Diseases). hours after the	
CPA becomes	
aware of the	
communicable	
disease.	
(12) A suicide attempt (A)(i) YES. (B)(i) YES. (C)(i) NO.	
by a child.	
(A)(ii) As soon as the (B)(ii) (C)(ii) Not	
CPA becomes aware Immediately after applicable.	
of the incident. ensuring the	
safety of the	
child.	