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Child Abuse And The School

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CHILD ABUSE AND THE SCHOOL

A Dissertation
Presented to the Graduate Faculty
of the
University of the Pacific

In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Doctor of Education

by
Robert L. Harriman

September 1975

CHILD ABUSE AND THE SCHOOL

Abstract of Dissertation

INTRODUCTION: The reality of child abuse in the United States is becoming increasingly manifest as statistics continue to mount. Vincent Fontana, Chairman of New York Mayor's Task Force on Child Abuse and Neglect, asserts: "Statistics strongly suggest that child battering is probably the most common cause of death in children today." Child abuse is occurring in every community and experts indicate that approximately three instances of child abuse occur for every population increment of 10,000.

PROBLEM: School districts in the state of California are not adequately dealing with the problems of child abuse and should be doing a more adequate job. The California Penal Code is very clear in spelling out that school personnel must report suspected child abuse cases to the legal authorities, yet some school districts do not report any cases of child abuse while others of comparable size, location, and population, report a substantial number. The literature suggests that the reasons for school districts not reacting to child abuse cases are because of the lack of adequate direction in terms of school board policies, administrative rules and regulations, and inservice training.

PURPOSE: The purpose of this study was to develop a child abuse intervention model which would include school board policies, administrative rules and regulations, and recommended inservice procedures for the training of school personnel.

PROCEDURE: In order to obtain information for developing more adequate procedures for dealing with child abuse cases, the following procedure was used: two key people from the California State Department of Health were selected by the researcher in order to elicit their assistance in identifying school districts, county offices of education, and other social agencies which appeared to have exemplary child abuse programs. Three methods were used to collect data: (1) personal interviews of people knowledgeable in the field of child abuse (2) letters of inquiry to all county superintendents in the state of California and (3) a comprehensive review of the literature. The salient issue was to develop a working model of child abuse programs including school district board policies, administrative rules and regulations, and an inservice training program for school personnel.

CONCLUSION: The result of the study dealing with child abuse cases indicated that few school districts in the state of California have written policies, administrative rules and regulations, and inservice training for school personnel for child abuse. It was found that procedural recommendations were sometimes available from county offices of education, but seldom were these procedures implemented at the school district level. Research indicated that inservice training of school personnel in the area of child abuse is generally left to the discretion of the individual school district and its support staff, and nowhere within the state could it be found that inservice training was mandatory.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Recommendations for further study are:
(1) Colleges and universities should review their curriculum in order to determine if child abuse education is included,
(2) The model should be tested in a unified school district in order to determine its efficacy on all children, ages seven-teen and under,
(3) Teacher and administrative organization should investigate incidence of child abuse in order to determine if they are adequately disseminating the impact of the problem,
(4) Legislation should be reviewed across country and measures taken to determine if some areas of the country are more successful than others in combating child abuse.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author wishes to express his sincere appreciation to the vast numbers of educators who helped in this study by responding to letters of inquiries, personal interviews and dedicated interest in the field of child abuse.

The author is indebted to the members of his committee, Dr. Eunice Cox, Dr. Fred Muskal, Dr. Ruth Faurot, Dr. Erling Erickson and particularly Dr. Roger Reimer. The committee's recommendations, sincerity and encouragement are deeply appreciated.

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CHAPTER I

THE PROBLEM AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

INTRODUCTION

The reality of child abuse in the United States is becoming increasingly manifest as statistics continue to mount. Vincent Fontana, Chairman of New York's Mayor's Task Force on Child Abuse and Neglect, asserts: "Statistics strongly suggest that child battering is probably the most common cause of death in children today, outnumbering those caused by any of the infectious diseases, leukemia, and auto accidents."¹

Child abuse is occurring in every community and experts indicate that approximately three instances of child abuse occur for every population increment of 10,000.²

Instances of child abuse cases cited by David L. Martin are illustrated.

- a. Child, age seven, hands and feet bound while child is suspended from door for eight hours one day. Next day, child suspended from door for five hours while parents beat child with hands and belt. When child begged for water, mother responded first with wet washcloth over his face, then with a broom handle in his back. As a result of the beating on that second day, child went into 34-day coma. Child died.

¹David L. Martin, "The Growing Horror of Child Abuse and the Undeniable Role of the Schools in Putting an End to It," American School Board Journal (November, 1973), p. 52.

²Ibid.

- b. Child, age nine, burned by parents with chemicals (bleach and peroxide) and electric iron. Burns, some of them developing into gangrene, covered most of the area on child's arms, legs, hips, feet, genitals, and back of hands. Child scrubbed with scouring pads. Child beaten. Child died.
- c. Child, age seventeen, forced into incestuous relationship with father when child was twelve years old. Girl regularly beaten by father. When child gave birth to infant (result of incest), the girl's mother told her to place the newborn infant into a plastic bag. She did so. Bag was airtight. Child indicted for murder. Final disposition of case not indicated.
- d. Child, age six, beaten with fists and attachments from vacuum cleaner. Spleen lacerated. Child died.
- e. Child, beaten, stabbed in neck, choked. Result: permanent mental retardation.
- f. Child, punished by withholding food. Result: death by starvation.³

The alarming cases of child abuse in the United States are becoming increasingly evident, and as such it is incumbent upon the state and federal governments to act expeditiously in re-examining legislation that could ameliorate this serious problem.

In the state of California the Senate Select Committee on Children and Youth met on December 17, 1973, in Los Angeles at the Children's Hospital in order to hear the testimony from experts and lay persons regarding child abuse. The purpose of the meeting was to determine if additional legislation was needed in this area. The following is a

³Ibid.

portion of the transcripts dealing with child abuse:

Committee Members

HONORABLE MERVYN M. DYMALLY, CHAIRMAN
HONORABLE MILTON MARKS, VICE CHAIRMAN
HONORABLE NICHOLAS C. PETRIS
HONORABLE ALBERT S. RODDA
HONORABLE JAMES E. WHETMORE

Members Present: Senator Mervyn M. Dymally, Chairman
Senator James E. Whetmore

Transcripts:

Chairman Dymally: The Select Committee on Children and Youth is hereby called to order.

The purpose of this hearing is to hear expert testimony and testimony from concerned parents, community groups, and individuals. We can only begin to scratch at the surface of this problem which is becoming more serious as we study it.

Each year some 60,000 children in this country are reported to have been abused; some to the point of permanent injury and even death.

In California the abused child still remains unprotected. There are various procedures used and implemented through administrative rulings and policy of social service and law enforcement agencies. Our task here today is to examine these procedures carefully to determine if they are viable as substantive guidelines to future legislative proposals.

Furthermore, we found out in preparation of this hearing, that there is another equally important element of this problem; and that is the parent who abuses the child. The crux of this issue is to examine if the present criminal penalties and sanctions against the parent are the best alternatives to establishing effective deterrence. I have a notion that the state is not now providing adequate community services for parents who are in crisis.

Assemblyman Karabian: Thank you Senator Dymally. May I say at the outset that I am delighted that you established and asked for a Select Committee on this subject and began investigation into this subject, because certainly it is apparent to all of us who are charged with the responsibility of making

the law, the laws are inadequate and that the institutions perhaps need updating to get at this problem. We must not only punish child abusers, it is imperative that we find effective ways to prevent the brutalization of the innocent. No decent human being, whether a parent or not, can fail to be shocked by victims of child abuse in California. As a Deputy District Attorney, I prosecuted child abuse cases. I knew of children who had their bones broken, their bodies burned, and their faces mutilated by their own parents. I knew of children for whom such injuries did not matter anymore; they were in the morgue. According to estimates at least 20,000 children in this state need to be rescued from child abusers.⁴

The school, having care of children during operational hours, is in an advantageous position to take action that will help in the identification and subsequent prevention of child abuse. "School officials must take an active role by increasing their knowledge about the abused child and by establishing and following well-defined school policies and regulations that will bring this problem to the attention of legal authorities."⁵

Medical experts, legislators and social workers who are knowledgeable and concerned about child abuse told the American School Board Journal that:

- (1) Schools can be an important force in combating child abuse.

⁴State of California, Senate Select Committee on Children and Youth, Child Abuse (Children's Hospital, Los Angeles, California).

⁵Interview with Stella M. Robellar, Juvenile Probation Office, County of Santa Clara, June, 1974.

- (2) School officials should establish specific policies and procedures for child abuse reporting.
- (3) School board members and superintendents should encourage proper reporting by sensitizing school employees to the existence of the problem and method of reporting.⁶

At a meeting of educators, Mr. Kenneth R. Rashid, Special Assistant to the Acting Associate Chief, Children's Bureau, Office of Child Development, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, asked his audience how many of them, in the course of their careers, have suspected that at least one of their pupils might have been an abused or neglected child. Every hand in the audience went up. For the first time society seems to be facing the problem of child abuse and neglect.⁷

This leads us to question our own state laws, our school districts' policies, and procedures. Are we aware enough of the abuse problem to do something about it? The research staff of the American School Board Journal questioned many experts in the area of child abuse and all agreed that schools can help with the problem by being aware and doing something about it. Kathern Bond, staff assistant with the Children's Division of the American Humane Association, says that several salient issues hamper effective school reporting of child abuse. Among them are the inability of school personnel to recognize abuse, and the poor relationships which exist between schools and the agencies that are charged with the responsibility to act

⁶Martin, op. cit., p. 53.

⁷Jean Nazzaro, "Child Abuse and Neglect." Exceptional Children, February, 1974, pp. 351-354.

upon school reports. Bond asserts that the problem of reporting does not generally lie in the first person to identify the abused child, but that it occurs in the follow up of those responsible for reporting.⁸ Victor L. Crawford, Maryland State Senator, says, "The natural desire of individuals not to be involved is an impediment to effective child abuse reporting by school officials."⁹ It is important that people become involved, especially when it could mean the saving of a savage beating or possible death to a child.

School employees may not know of their legal responsibilities in regard to reporting suspected child abuse and become confused and angered when they feel that nothing can be done. Elizabeth Davoren, psychiatric social worker says that:

All professionals who deal with child abuse, police, physicians, nurses, teachers, social workers, attorneys, and judges should ... have education ... inservice training, of some sort, and information on how to recognize abuse and what to do when abuse is suspected, needs spelling out for each profession.¹⁰

California State law is very clear in outlining the responsibility of school personnel and other agencies in respect to child abuse reporting. Penal Code Section 11161.5

⁸Martin, loc. cit.

⁹Ibid.

¹⁰Elizabeth Davoren, The Battered Child in California (March, 1973), p. 3.

has been amended to read:

- (a) In any case in which a minor is brought to a physician and surgeon, dentist, resident, intern, podiatrist, chiropractor, or religious practitioner for diagnosis, examination or treatment, or is under his charge or care, or in any case in which a minor is observed by any registered nurse when in the employ of a public health agency, school, or school district and when no physician and surgeon, resident, or intern is present, by any superintendent, any supervisor of child welfare and attendance, or any certificated pupil personnel employee or any public or private school system or any principal of any public or private school, by any licensed day care worker, by an administrator of a public or private summer day camp or child care center, or by any social worker, and it appears to the physician and surgeon, dentist resident, intern, podiatrist, chiropractor, religious practitioner, registered nurse, school superintendent, supervisor of child welfare and attendance, certificated pupil personnel employee, school principal, teacher, licensed day care worker, by an administrator of a public or private summer day camp or child care center or social worker from observation of the minor that the minor has physical injury or injuries which appear to have been inflicted upon him by other than accidental means by any person, that the minor has been sexually molested, or that any injury prohibited by the terms of Section 273a has been inflicted upon the minor, he shall report such fact by telephone and in writing, within 36 hours, to both the local police authority having jurisdiction and to the juvenile probation department; or, in the alternative, either to the county welfare department, or the county health department.

No person shall incur any civil or criminal liability as a result of making any report authorized by this section.¹¹

¹¹State of California, Senate Bill No. 1506, Legislative Counsel's Digest, Amendment to Section 11161.5, Penal Code, relating to minors, January 8, 1974.

Title 9, section 273a, paragraph 2, of the California Penal Code states:

Any person who, under circumstances or conditions other than those likely to produce great bodily harm or death, willfully causes or permits any child to suffer, or inflicts thereon unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering or having the care or custody of any child, willfully causes or permits the person or health of such child to be injured, or willfully causes or permits such child to be placed in such situation that its person or health may be endangered, is guilty of a misdemeanor.¹²

Statement of the Problem

School districts are not adequately dealing with child abuse. "It seems unlikely, for example, that one school system with 7,600 students would have 26 suspected cases in a one-year period while a school system of 20,000 students had no reports and has done nothing to recognize the problem, hence denying that the problem exists."¹³ The literature previously cited suggests that the reasons for school districts not responding to suspected child abuse cases are twofold: First, adequate direction in terms of school district board policies and administrative rules and regulations are lacking; and second, school personnel

¹²State of California, Penal Code 273a, "Willful cruelty or unjustifiable punishment of child; endangering life or health." Title 9, Abandonment and Neglect.

¹³C. Henry Kempe and Ray E. Helfer, Helping the Battered Child and His Family (Philadelphia and Toronto; J. B. Lippincott Co., 1972), p. 115.

have not received adequate training.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to develop a model which will provide more adequate procedures for dealing with child abuse cases in school districts. It will include board policies, administrative rules and regulations, and recommendations for inservice training of personnel.

Procedure of the Study

In order to obtain information for developing more adequate procedures for dealing with child abuse cases in school districts, the following procedure has been used: Two key people from the California State Department of Health were selected by the researcher in order to elicit their assistance in identifying school districts, county offices of education, and other social agencies which appear to have exemplary child abuse programs.

Three methods have been used to collect data:

(1) personal interviews, (2) letters of inquiry, and (3) a comprehensive review of the literature. The salient issue has been to develop a working model of child abuse programs including school district policies, administrative rules and regulations, and an inservice training program for school personnel.

Significance of the Study

The study is significant for the following reasons:

The results may increase the awareness of school personnel of the child abuse problem. School personnel may not be so reluctant to report suspected child abuse cases to the authorities if there are well-defined board policies and administrative rules and regulations. The results may increase the desire of school districts to provide in-service training for personnel.

Definition of Terms

Terms used in this study are defined as follows:

1. Child. "Child" means an individual between the ages of 5 and 17 inclusive.
2. Child Abuse. "Child Abuse" means a situation in which a child suffers from any one or more of the following:
 - a. Serious physical injury inflicted upon the child by other than accidental means.
 - b. Harm by reason of intentional neglect or malnutrition or sexual abuse.
 - c. Going without necessary and basic physical care.
 - d. Willful mental injury, negligent treatment, or maltreatment of a child under the age of 18 by a person who is responsible for the child's welfare under circumstances which indicate that the child's health or welfare is harmed; or treatment thereby, as determined in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Director of Health.

- e. Any condition which results in the violation of the rights or physical, mental, or moral welfare of a child or jeopardizes the child's present or future health, opportunity for normal development or capacity for independence.¹⁴

3. Parent. "Parent" means any person who exercises care, custody and control of the child as established by law.¹⁵

4. Child Services. "Child Services" means services for or on behalf of children which shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- a. Protective services.
- b. Caretaker services.
- c. Day care services, which include dropoff care.
- d. Homemaker services or family aides.
- e. Counseling services.¹⁶

¹⁴Mervyn M. Dymally, Senate Bill 354, Legislative Counsel's Digest, State of California Social Services (1974), Approved by the Governor May 31, 1974, effective January, 1975.

¹⁵Ibid.

¹⁶Ibid.

Limitations

Conditions beyond the control of the investigator impose the following limitations:

1. The problem of school districts' claim of child abuse intervention programs without definitive policies, administrative rules and regulations, and reporting procedures.
2. The problem of school districts' claim to inservice training of personnel regarding child abuse reporting.

Overview

In Chapter One, the problem has been stated and the purpose and procedure for the study presented.

The literature is reviewed in depth in Chapter Two, concentrating on child abuse as perceived by the schools citing their responsibilities in view of school district policies, administrative rules and regulations, and inservice training for school personnel.

The procedures of the study are presented in Chapter Three.

An analysis of the data and exemplary models for dealing with child abuse are presented in Chapter Four.

Chapter Five contains the summary and conclusions and recommendations of the study.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

INTRODUCTION

The physical abuse that children suffer has received increasing attention in the past few years. Child abuse exists and educators play an important part in the detection and in the reporting of cases to the legal authorities. David G. Gil states:

However, little has been said concerning the roles and responsibilities of educators and schools in dealing with this phenomenon in spite of the fact that about half the children subjected to physical abuse are of school age and are thus in almost daily contact with the schools, our major social institution concerned with the well-being and development of children.¹

It seems that a major emphasis of a child abuse intervention program should be the education of the educator, since the child must attend school pursuant to mandatory state laws. "Educators consequently may be in a good position to help with the detection and protection of abused children and to aid in reducing and controlling abuse."² The school administrator in particular must be aware of state laws in respect to suspected child abuse cases. The administration at the school level must be extremely aware of

¹David G. Gil, "What Schools Can Do About Child Abuse," American Education, Vol. 5 (April, 1969), p. 2.

²Ibid.

detection and reporting procedures since they vary from state to state. The principal is in a crucial position with regard to parents and the school.³ Dr. Morris J. Paulson says, "If there is any area of great importance specific to primary intervention, it is certainly here in the schools."⁴ In California, as in many other states, the mandatory child abuse reporting procedures as stipulated in Section 11161.5 of the Penal Code includes the schools as an agency which is required to report all cases. The schools must maintain a high level of awareness if child abuse is to be curbed. "Educators must be alert and willing to participate in the detection, reporting, treatment and prevention of battered children."⁵ The willingness of the schools to report potential cases of child abuse plays a key role in the early detection of this critical problem. "In time to come, it is hoped that the schools, as educational institutions, will take on a very much more active role in the war on child abuse."⁶ The literature regarding the laws relating to child abuse, school policies, administrative rules and regulations,

³Morris J. Paulson, Ph.D., Associate Professor in Residence, Principal Investigator, UCLA Child Trauma Intervention Project, in a letter to Robert L. Harriman (December 18, 1974), filed under correspondence.

⁴Ibid.

⁵Nations Schools, "What's New Aiding the Abused," Vol. 90, No. 3 (September, 1972), p. 91.

⁶Vincent J. Fontana, Somewhere A Child Is Crying (Macmillan Publishing Co., Inc., New York, 1973), p. 171.

exemplary programs, and inservice programs is reviewed in this chapter.

Laws Relating to Child Abuse

Prior to 1960, most states had no laws requiring the reporting of suspected child abuse. "Since the American Academy of Pediatrics symposium on child abuse in 1961, physicians, social workers, and teachers have become increasingly alert to evidence of the battered child syndrome."⁷ The United States Children's Bureau eagerly pursued legislation to protect the abused child, and by June 1967, every state in the United States had adopted laws which require or encourage physicians and certain others, depending upon the state's law, to report suspected cases of child abuse to appropriate law enforcement or welfare authorities. Persons reporting suspected child abuse in good faith are free from civil or criminal liability for doing so.⁸ According to Monrad G. Paulsen, Dean of the Law School at the University of Virginia, "Few legislative proposals in the history of the United States have been so widely adopted in so little time."⁹

However, since the dynamics of child abuse were not adequately understood at the time reporting legislation

⁷Peter and Judith DeCourey, A Silent Tragedy (Alfred Publishing Company, Inc., 1973), p. 10.

⁸David G. Gil, Violence Against Children (Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1970), p. 21.

⁹Ibid.

was enacted, no proven strategies and policies for prevention and treatment were incorporated into these laws, and their impact on incidence rates is consequently not expected to be significant.¹⁰

Punitive action for not reporting suspected child abuse seems to be the only legal means for enforcing mandatory reporting laws.

The concern over child abuse has not gone unnoticed. The United States Congress has introduced current laws to curb such deleterious crimes against children. Senator Walter Mondale introduced Public Law 93-247 to the 93rd Congress; s.1191 on January 31, 1974, which was enacted. An abridgement of Public Law 93-247 is contained herein; the entire law can be found in Appendix A. Public Law 93-247, which is generally referred to as the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, allows for financial assistance for a demonstration program for the prevention, identification, and treatment of child abuse and neglect. The Act provides for the establishment of a National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect. The Secretary, through the Center, is authorized to make grants to those groups or individuals who contribute to demonstration programs under Section 4 of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act.¹¹

In the State of California, Senator Dymally introduced

¹⁰David G. Gil, "Violence Against Children," Journal of Marriage and the Family (November, 1971), p. 637.

¹¹United States Senator Mondale, An Act, Public Law 93-247, 93rd. Congress, s.1191 (January 31, 1974).

Senate Bill 354, which establishes an office of Child Abuse Prevention in the State Department of Health and specifies the powers and duties of that office. It also provides for pilot projects to study child abuse in conjunction with designated agencies. Three regional "family crisis centers" shall be established by the office on a pilot project basis for the prevention, identification and treatment of child abuse, one in the northern portion of the state, one in the southern portion of the state, and one in the central portion of the state. Senate Bill 354 also establishes a State Advisory Committee on child abuse to advise the Office of Child Abuse Prevention and the State Child Health Board concerning child abuse. Senate Bill 354 is to become effective when federal funds are made available for such purposes.¹²

California State law mandates under Section 11161.5 of the Penal Code that school personnel report suspected cases of child abuse. Yet, Mr. Verner, foster care consultant with the California State Department of Health says, "We have long known that school districts were not doing the job of reporting child abuse."¹³ California law has a penalty clause for not reporting suspected child abuse under

¹²Mervyn M. Dymally, Senate Bill 354, Legislative Counsel's Digest, State of California Social Services (1974), Approved by the Governor May 31, 1974, effective January 1975.

¹³Interview with Mr. Verner Felker, Foster Care Consultant, State Department of Health (December 18, 1974).

Section 11162.0 of the Penal Code. If school personnel are aware that child abuse exists and do not report these cases to the legal authorities, they can be charged with a misdemeanor and be fined \$500 or serve six months in the county jail. Dr. Robert W. ten Benschel, Associate Professor of Pediatrics at the University of Minnesota states:

School officials seem reluctant to report or even to suspect child abuse. That fact becomes all the more grave when you consider that ten percent of all battered children die of their injuries, and that unreported and misdiagnosed cases carry a 25 to 50 percent risk of permanent injury or death within a year.¹⁴

A California case demonstrates that child abuse has the potential of moving beyond the level of a misdemeanor charge.

In April, 1970, five-month-old Thomas Robison of Arroyo Grande was admitted to Sierra Vista Hospital in nearby San Luis Obispo, where x-rays showed that his skull was fractured from ear to ear. The boy's seventeen-year-old mother, who was living with an AWOL soldier, said he had fallen off a bed, and the child was returned to the mother three days later. Twice within the next month he required further hospital treatment for injuries that included whip whelts on the back, puncture wounds in the neck, and burned finger tips; the last time he had strangulation marks and was not breathing. Before respiration was restored, he suffered so much brain damage that he had to go to a home for the mentally retarded. Now three, he has an IQ of 24 and may never weigh more than 35 pounds ... The child's father brought a \$5,000,000 suit against the four doctors, for failing to report the attacks, and against the city and police chief of Arroyo Grande, for failing to investigate adequately when another doctor did make charges. In a settlement said to be the first of this kind, the doctors and the police agreed to pay \$600,000 ...¹⁵

¹⁴Nations Schools, "What's New Aiding the Abused," Vol. 90, No. 3 (September, 1972), p. 91.

¹⁵Time Magazine, New York (November 20, 1972), p. 74.

In light of the moral and ethical considerations of the educational profession, the current laws, and the potential for more serious consequences, it seems unusual that school personnel do not demonstrate more concern about the problem.

School Policies, Administrative
Rules and Regulations

There is a dearth of information in the literature regarding school policies, administrative rules and regulations which go beyond the Educational and Penal Codes. It seems that many school districts are taking the posture that since child abuse is prohibited by law, teachers and school personnel have easy access to the codes; therefore, it is not necessary to develop school policies, administrative rules and regulations. This, of course, is unrealistic in dealing with today's societal problems. Too many children are dying from child abuse each year for schools to avoid the problem. As previously cited, the California Penal Code, Section 11162.0, indicates that failure to report suspected child abuse is a misdemeanor, and that those who fail to do so are subject to prosecution. Since school personnel can be prosecuted for non-compliance with this law, it seems logical that well-written guidelines in the form of policies, rules and regulations would spell out definitive steps for people to follow. Dr. ten Bensel cites two salient points for school personnel to consider:

1. Laws in every state grant immunity from civil or

criminal liability for anyone who reports suspected cases of child abuse in good faith. Teachers' fear of becoming involved in legal action brought by child's parents are unwarranted.

2. People who see children more regularly than do physicians often are the first to spot physical signs or hear a child's story of abuse. If trained to recognize those symptoms for what they are, school personnel can save pupils' lives.¹⁶

The literature reflects that the problem of abused children is being recognized as a major health concern in the United States. Yet, abuse cases or beating incidents with children and particularly older children go unnoticed in the schools.

A child abuse program was started in the Syracuse, New York school system on the premise that the schools could contribute to a valuable degree in detecting cases. The Syracuse program and results of the first four years of operation are presented as one of the exemplary programs found in the schools.

Child Abuse Program in Syracuse

Since its inception, the school program has been the greatest single source of uncovering child abuse problems in Syracuse.¹⁷ The program has been invaluable in the identification of the abused child since most of the injuries were

¹⁶"What's New Aiding the Abused," Nations Schools, Vol. 90, No. 3 (September, 1972), p. 91.

¹⁷C. George Murdock, M.D., "The Abused Child and the School System," American Journal of Public Health, Vol. 60, No. 1 (January, 1970), p. 106.

not of the magnitude to need attention by a physician. The following procedure was used in Syracuse. A form (figure 1) was prepared and sent to all schools in the district. A school personnel reporter filled in the form giving the pertinent data, and sent it to the Director of Health Services. Duplicates were made, and the original report was forwarded to the Children's Division of the County Department of Social Welfare. Social workers from the county office were assigned to investigate suspected cases of child abuse, and then subsequently referred the case to the local Family Court, if any punitive action was deemed necessary. A central registry of cases was kept by the Children's Division of Social Welfare, which often revealed repeated abuse or abuse of siblings in the family.

Before 1964, the Syracuse school system had very few child abuse cases reported. The child abuse referral system was implemented in the 1964-1965 school year. Table I shows that during the first year of operation, eighteen cases of child abuse were reported. In 1965-1966, twenty cases of child abuse were reported; in 1966-67, twenty-four cases were reported; and in 1967-68, the last school year for which data were available, eighteen cases were reported. It appears that after the school personnel were informed that they had legal immunity from civil and criminal liability, they were not so reluctant to make the reports. The types of abuse recorded included welts incurred by whippings with sticks, broom handles, ropes, belts, and electric cords. There were also

City School District, Syracuse, N.Y.,

Report form for abused child (type or print)

Name _____ Birth Date _____

Address _____ Father _____ Mother _____

Description of injuries (location, degree, and extent).

Statement from child regarding injuries.

Statement from witnesses, if any, or other pertinent information.

Date _____ Signature _____

Title _____

School _____

Return to: Director, Health Services, 409 West Genesee Street, Syracuse, N.Y. 13202

January, 1970

FIGURE 1

REPORT FORM FOR ABUSED CHILD¹⁸

a scattering of lacerations, which had been caused by knives or other sharp instruments.

Child abuse reports in the Syracuse school system were usually initiated by the nurse after referral to her office. However, other school personnel were actively involved by making the reports directly to the authorities.

¹⁸Ibid. p. 107.

Table 2 indicates the nature of those persons involved in reporting child abuse to the authorities. During the period of time from 1964-1968, the nurse reported forty-one cases of abuse; the principal reported sixteen cases; visiting teachers reported seven cases; regular teachers reported eight cases; guidance counselors reported two cases; and the school physician reported eight cases. These figures clearly indicate that reports were generally referred to the legal authorities by first the nurse, and second the school principal.

TABLE 1
CASE REPORTS BY YEAR AND AGE¹⁹
SYRACUSE SCHOOL DISTRICT

Age	1964- 1965	1965- 1966	1966- 1967	1967- 1968	Total
5	3	1	3	1	8
6	5	1	4	2	12
7	2	8	4	4	18
8	2	2	2	2	8
9	0	4	4	2	10
10	0	1	3	2	6
11	0	3	1	1	5
12	0	0	2	2	4
13	2	0	2	0	4
14	4	0	0	2	6
Total	18	20	25	18	81

¹⁹C. George Murdock, M.D., "The Abused Child and the School System," American Journal of Public Health, Vol. 60, No. 1 (January, 1970), p. 108.

TABLE 2
REPORTERS²⁰

	1964- 1965	1965- 1966	1966- 1967	1967- 1968	Total
Nurse- teacher	6	8	16	11	41
Principal	6	6	4	0	16
Visiting teacher	1	0	4	2	7
Teacher	3	3	1	1	8
Guidance counselor	1	0	0	1	2
School physician	1	3	0	4	8

The Syracuse school system encountered several difficulties in the implementation of the program. First, they indicate that fear of an individual in reporting a case of child abuse can be alleviated tremendously if the problem is properly presented to them with emphasis on the fact that they have legal immunity from civil or criminal suit. Second, a reciprocity of cooperation is encouraged between the school system and the investigating agency since information and relevant data on the child is necessary. According to the Syracuse system of reporting child abuse, it was

²⁰ Ibid.

successful for several reasons. First, the entire school district was made aware of the problem of child abuse. Second, the school district used a uniform reporting procedure and a form that was easy to fill out. Third, a copy was sent to the Children's Division of the County Welfare Department which acted on the referrals; and fourth, if legal action was deemed necessary, the courts were used for final adjudication.

Another child abuse program which was considered successful was started in Baltimore School District in Maryland. This program was based on the premise that early intervention in identifying the abused child would act as a factor in preventing injuries to children.

Child Abuse Program in Baltimore

Baltimore school officials cooperated actively with the local health, welfare, and law-enforcement agencies in promoting the enactment legislation directed toward requiring child abuse reporting because of early involvement of the schools; school personnel are included in the Maryland statute of those who are required to report child abuse. In Maryland, the provisions and procedures for the implementation of the law were inserted in the official public school manual and school personnel were provided with the needed guidance and interpretation.²¹

²¹David G. Gil, "What Schools Can Do About Child Abuse," American Education, Vol. 5 (April, 1969), p. 2.

As a result of the continuous involvement, the whole school system became sensitized to the phenomenon of child abuse, and during the first year nearly one in every four cases identified in Maryland was reported by the schools.²²

The experience of the Maryland program suggests that the problem of the abused child is beginning to come to the forefront of public attention. With a comprehensive reporting program, a school system can be a tremendous asset in eliminating the problem of child abuse. Definitive guidelines and the training of school personnel were the salient points of the program for the intervention of the abused in the Wayne-Westland School District in Michigan.

Wayne-Westland School District - Michigan

"Specific school board policies and reporting procedures are absolutely necessary."²³ The Wayne-Westland School District in Michigan has an abuse reporting policy that:

1. Reminds school personnel of Michigan State law requiring any principal, teacher, counselor or social worker (to) report all cases of suspected child abuse on behalf of children under seventeen.
2. Tells school employees how to recognize suspected child abuse and child neglect.

²² Ibid.

²³ David L. Martin, "The Growing Horror of Child Abuse and the Undeniable Role of the Schools in Putting an End to It," American School Board Journal (November, 1973), p. 53.

3. Outlines specific procedures for reporting, notification of parents, school administration, local hospital; method of transporting child to local hospital for examination; and specifics about writing required reports.²⁴

It is extremely important that school policies and administrative rules and regulations specify exactly what school personnel should do with regard to suspected abuse.

The Wayne-Westland School District made it perfectly clear in recognizing that child abuse was a problem by setting up policies and procedures for its school personnel to follow; referring to the mandatory state law requiring the reporting of suspected child abuse and inservice school personnel in the identification of the abused.

The child abuse programs in Syracuse, Baltimore, and Michigan all had common factors which led to their success. First, school personnel were made aware of the child abuse problem. Second, definitive guidelines were set forth and followed; and third, the knowledge that the person who reports will be immune from civil and criminal prosecution. A Montgomery County executive in Maryland recommends that:

A school board policy should provide for immediate reporting directly by the teachers to the responsible agency simultaneously with reporting to the teacher's superior; that is, the policy should not permit a superior to keep a suspected case from being reported.²⁵

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Ibid.

Inservice for School Personnel

There is a lack of information in the literature which deals with child abuse inservice training for school personnel. In California, inservice training on the abused comes from the Juvenile Probation Department, Protective Services, or the Police Department upon request by the school districts.²⁶ School personnel may not be aware of the magnitude of child abuse, and therefore, not request inservice training for their staffs. If a school district does not carry out its function of reporting suspected child abuse cases pursuant to Section 11161.5 of the California Penal Code, then the district attorney can enforce Section 11162.0 of the Penal Code which states that:

Any person, firm or corporation violating any provision of this article is guilty of a misdemeanor and is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail, not exceeding six months or by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500) or by both. Statute 1953, Chapter 34.²⁷

School authorities could help in dealing with the problem of child abuse if they took the "first step of necessity; that being self-education. Teachers should be helped to understand the cultural, social and personality forces that may interact to bring about parents' violent

²⁶Interview with Stella M. Robellar, Juvenile Probation Office, County of Santa Clara, December, 1974.

²⁷California Penal Code Section 11162.0 Violation: Penalty.

physical attacks against their children."²⁸ The literature suggests that a problem exists at the teacher level. It may be that school personnel are not being trained in identifying the abused child. It is also possible that school districts are not formulating policies and administrative rules and regulations for school personnel to follow.²⁹

In the county of Santa Clara, California, the Juvenile Probation officers help to inservice the schools within the parameters of their jurisdiction; however, inservice training must be requested by the school district in order for the Juvenile Probation Office to respond. According to the Juvenile Probation Office, they have received only four requests from all of the county schools for inservice training during the 1974-1975 school year.³⁰ It seems inconsistent that the only known inservicing child abuse agency in Santa Clara County, the Juvenile Probation Office, would have only four school inservice requests for the present school year in light of California's mandatory reporting law. School personnel need to be inserviced in order to identify the abused or neglected child.

According to Vincent DeFrancis, Director, Children's Division, The American Humane Society, the contribution

²⁸David G. Gil, "What Schools Can Do About Child Abuse," American Education, Vol. 5 (April, 1969), p. 2.

²⁹Ibid.

³⁰Interview with Stella M. Robellar, Juvenile Probation Office, County of Santa Clara, December, 1974.

which schools make toward better child protection lies in two broad areas. The first, and most important of these is to help in early identification of children with problems. Another reason why schools are not realizing their full potential for early case finding is that the classroom teacher is not aware of, and perhaps not alert to, the signs and symptoms of neglect. Special emphasis should be placed on helping teachers toward earlier recognition of these problems in children and to equip them with knowledge about community resources so that children may be helped at the earliest possible moment. Such training for teachers may be provided in their undergraduate or graduate schooling or through special inservice training.³¹

Some of the areas that should be covered in a thorough inservice training of teachers are spelled out by the American Humane Association which includes the following:

Behavior

1. Is the child aggressive, disruptive, destructive? Such a child may be acting out of need to secure attention. He may be shouting for help. His behavior may reflect hostile or emotionally destructive climate at home, or he may be imitating destructive parental behavior.
2. Is the child shy, withdrawn, passive, or overly compliant? This child may be as emotionally damaged as the aggressive child. He has internalized his problem; his cry for help is a whisper instead of a shout. He may be inattentive; he may daydream; he may be out of touch with reality.
3. Is the child an habitual truant; chronically late or tardy? Is he frequently absent for flimsy reasons and lame excuses? This behavior points to problems of adjustment; problems at home, in school, within the child, or in combination.

³¹Vincent DeFrancis, Community Cooperation for Better Child Protection, Children's Division, The American Humane Association (Denver, Colorado, May 24, 1959), p. 14.

4. Does the child come to school much too early? Does he loiter and hang around after school is dismissed? This child may be seeking to escape from home; he may lack normal satisfactions at home. On the other hand, he may be "pushed out" in the morning and has no place to go after school because there is no one to supervise or care for him.

Child's Appearance

1. Is the child inadequately dressed for the weather? Is his clothing torn, tattered or unwashed? Is the child not clean; is he unbathed? Do other children refuse to sit next to him because he smells? These are all signs of physical neglect, a condition not related to poverty. It reflects a breakdown in household management and in concern for the child.
2. Is the child undernourished? Is he coming to school without breakfast; does he go without lunch? Again, this is often a problem unrelated to poverty.
3. Is the child always tired? Does he sleep in class? Is he lethargic or listless? Such conditions are symptomatic of parental failure to regulate the child's routines, or of family problems which disrupt family routines.
4. Is the child in need of medical attention? Does he need glasses or dental work?
5. Does the child bear bruises, welts and contusions? Is he injured frequently? Does he complain of beatings or other maltreatment? Is there reason to suspect physical or sexual abuse?

Parental Attitudes

1. Are the parents aggressive or abusive when approached about problems concerning their child?
2. Are they apathetic or unresponsive?

3. Do the parents show little concern about the child? Do they fail to show interest in what he is doing.³²

Summary

The literature on child abuse as it relates to the responsibility of the school has been reviewed in this chapter. Specific areas covered were laws relating to child abuse; school policies, administrative rules and regulations; the Syracuse, Baltimore, and Michigan abuse programs; and inservice training.

The literature cites a lack of adequate direction in the terms of school district board policies, and administrative rules and regulations. Inservice training for school personnel was clearly sparse and whenever cited in the literature, it was a function of a social agency other than the school.

³² The American Humane Association, Children's Division, Guidelines For Schools (Denver, Colorado), 1971.

CHAPTER III

PROCEDURE OF THE STUDY

School districts are not adequately dealing with child abuse in the state of California. The literature previously cited suggests that the reasons for school districts' inadequate response to suspected child abuse are twofold: First, adequate direction in terms of school district board policies and administrative rules and regulations are lacking; and second, school personnel have not received adequate training in identifying the abused child. The purpose of this study was to develop a model that will provide more adequate procedures for dealing with child abuse cases in school districts. The model will include board policies, administrative rules and regulations, and recommendations for inservice training of school personnel.

The procedures employed in conducting this study are presented in detail in this chapter. A review of the literature was made to determine what had been written about child abuse in relation to the school. The role of the school was discussed in relation to the law and to the need for reporting systems, and inservice training of personnel. The literature revealed that California has mandatory legislation requiring school personnel to report suspected child abuse to the legal authorities; specifically

both the local police authority having jurisdiction and to the juvenile probation department by telephone and in writing within 36 hours after identifying the suspected abuse; or in the alternative either the county Welfare Department or the county Health Department.¹ It was also noted that failure to comply with Section 11161.5 of the Penal Code carries a penalty clause for failure to report. There was a dearth of information in the literature regarding child abuse and the school. Information regarding the schools' role in child abuse was essentially negative, in that the literature generally purported what the school should be doing, rather than what the schools are doing.

Purpose of the Procedure

The purposes of the procedures discussed in this chapter were:

1. To locate school districts in the state of California with exemplary child abuse intervention programs in order to study their procedures with the intent of applying promising components in a working model.
2. To locate school districts in the state of California that have specific child abuse policies, administrative rules and regulations.

¹State of California, Senate Bill 1506, Legislative Counsel's Digest, Amendment to Section 11161.5, Penal Code, relating to minors (January 8, 1975).

3. To locate school districts in the state of California that have access to child abuse inservice training for school personnel.
4. To locate school districts that have a large number of child abuse referrals to the Justice Department, Juvenile Probation Office, Protective Services or other official reporting agencies. The purpose of this search was to find school districts that have a high awareness of child abuse reporting, but do not necessarily have written policies, administrative rules and regulations, and visable inservice programs. The intent of the study was to review these unwritten school district procedures and to identify desirable components which may be applied toward the development of a working model.

Procedure of the Study

The state of California has applied for federal funds to help in the treatment of the abused child. As of this writing, funding has not been granted. Two key health department officials were contacted to serve as experts in the field of child abuse. They were Ms. Lucille Hood, Chief of the Family and Children's Service Unit and Mr. Verner Felker, Foster Care Consultant; both with extensive experience in child abuse cases. The purpose for

selecting people from the State Department of Health was to seek their assistance in locating exemplary school district child abuse intervention programs within California. Although they were unable to identify exemplary programs from data available to their office, they made the following recommendations:

1. Contact as many County Offices of Education as possible and seek their assistance in identifying school districts with exemplary child abuse intervention programs.
2. Contact Protective Services Organizations for assistance.
3. Generate additional resource people by contacting the County Office of Education, Protective Services and Juvenile Probation Department and the Justice Department.²

Additional investigation supported that making these contacts would be an appropriate way to identify exemplary programs. A letter of inquiry was sent to all County Superintendents in the State of California asking for their assistance in locating school districts in their respective counties that have exemplary child abuse intervention programs. A copy of the letter can be found in Appendix B.

²Interview with Ms. Lucille L. Hood, Chief of the Family and Children's Services Unit; State Department of Health and Mr. Verner Felker, Foster Care Consultant, State Department of Health (December 18, 1974).

Santa Clara County Protective Services was contacted by telephone on February 26, 1975, and Mr. Bruce Holt, Director, was interviewed. Questions asked of Mr. Holt were directed toward locating school districts with exemplary child abuse intervention programs within that county as well as statewide. After talking with Mr. Holt, it was decided that additional contacts with other Protective Services would not be necessary because records of statistical referrals denoting specific school districts are not kept.

A personal interview with Ms. Stella Robellar, Juvenile Probation Officer, Santa Clara County, was held on January 10, 1975. The interview contained the following questions:

1. Do you know of any school district in the state of California that has a child abuse intervention program including board policies, administrative rules and regulations, and inservice training programs for school personnel?
2. It is known that the Juvenile Probation Department conducts inservice training for school districts in Santa Clara County. Do you know of any other agency who conducts inservice training for school districts in Santa Clara County? Does any official body mandate that you conduct inservice, or are these training sessions conducted at the request of school districts?

A letter of inquiry was mailed to the Department of Justice, Mr. Ross Rich, CID Specialist II, Special Services Section of the Bureau of Identification, State Department, requesting information with regard to child abuse programs that had a large number of referrals to the Bureau. The purpose of identifying school districts by means of statistical child abuse referrals was to do a follow-up interview with personnel from those districts in order to find out why their level of awareness appeared to be higher than other districts. The letter to Mr. Rich can be located in Appendix B.³

In addition to the above contacts, letters of inquiry were sent to a large number of additional key people. Also, contacted in person at a statewide Child Abuse and Neglect Conference held at Bakersfield, California on January 30, 1975, were knowledgeable physicians, social workers, and educators who represented the most prominent authorities of child abuse and neglect in the state of California.

Summary

The procedures used to gather evidence of existing school district child abuse intervention programs have been

³Letter of inquiry to Mr. Ross Rich, CID Specialist II, Special Services Section of the Bureau of Identification, State Department, California (January 10, 1975).

presented in this chapter. It was noted that existing district child abuse intervention programs may not be specifically spelled out in writing, and therefore, the researcher gleaned these data through interviews for application toward the model.

These specific procedures included:

1. An indepth review of the related literature.
2. Selecting two members of the State Department of Health to aid the researcher with their expertise.
3. Contacting all County Offices of Education in the state of California through written inquiry.
4. Contacting Protective Services and the Juvenile Probation Office in Santa Clara County.
5. Contacting the Justice Department of the state of California.
6. Contacting the additional resource people identified by the above.

The primary purpose of the procedures was to locate existing exemplary school district child abuse intervention programs. The results of these procedures are reported in Chapter IV. The model is presented in Chapter V.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The findings of the investigation were gathered by sending a letter of inquiry to every County Superintendent in the state of California, and by personal interviews with knowledgeable people in the area of child abuse. The chapter is organized into six sections: (1) Responses from County Superintendents, (2) Data from school programs which have exemplary components, (3) Data from non-school or governmental agencies which play an important role in child abuse prevention, (4) Data from interviews, (5) Other programs which have been identified through literature, (6) Summary. A cross section of the entire state of California was represented in the study based on size and geography.

Response from County Superintendents

A letter of inquiry was sent to all fifty-eight County Superintendents in the state of California asking for their assistance in locating school districts within their county that have exemplary child abuse intervention programs. A copy of the letter can be found in Appendix B. Thirty-three counties replied to the letter yielding a fifty-seven percent return. Counties replying to the letter of inquiry were: Alameda, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Contra Costa, El Dorado,

Fresno, Glenn, Humboldt, Kern, Lake, Los Angeles, Merced, Modoc, Napa, Nevada, Orange, Placer, Plumas, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Siskiyou, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Tehama, Tulare, Tuolumne, and Yuba. Each of the Superintendents in the thirty-three counties indicated that he knew of no school district within his county that had an exemplary child abuse program which included either district board policies, administrative rules and regulations, or inservice programs. Riverside and San Bernardino Counties each responded with a copy of their respective procedures which included salient child abuse program components and are presented in this chapter. Ten county offices suggested additional resource people to contact who might have knowledge of school districts that have exemplary child abuse programs. All of these sources which included people from schools, county offices, protective services were contacted. Eighty percent of these replied, and all but two reported that they did not have additional information. It was recommended that the Oakland Unified School District and Oakland Children's Center and Preschool along with Hayward Unified School District be contacted because they had procedures for dealing with child abuse.

Riverside County

The Riverside County Superintendent of Schools reported that his office sends a child abuse procedural

document to all the schools in the county entitled Corporal Punishment--Cruelty to Children. This document contains a copy of the Penal Code 11161.5, Reports of Child Cruelty.

The following is a salient portion of the document.

Copies of all written reports received by the local police authority shall be forwarded to the State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation. If the reports of the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation maintained pursuant to Section 1110, reveal any reports of suspected infliction of physical injury upon the same minor or upon any other minor in the same family by other than accidental means, or if the records reveal any arrest or conviction in other localities for a violation of Section 273a inflicted upon the same minor or any other minor in the same family, or if the records reveal any other pertinent information with respect to the same minor or any other minor in the same family, the local reporting agency and the local Juvenile Probation Department shall be immediately notified of the fact.

Reports and other pertinent information received from the Bureau shall be made available to: any licensed physician and surgeon, dentist, resident, intern, chiropractor, or religious practitioner with regard to his patient or client; any director of a County Welfare Department, School Superintendent, or school principal having direct interest in the welfare of a minor; and any probation department, Juvenile Probation Department, or agency offering child protective services.¹

Riverside County also specifies the procedure that school personnel should take in child abuse intervention:

1. When it comes to the attention of school personnel that a student has sustained a physical injury or injuries inflicted on him by other than

¹ Office of Riverside County Superintendent of Schools, Division of Special Services and Special Schools, Corporal Punishment--Cruelty to Children, Riverside County, California.

accidental means, the principal should be immediately notified.

2. The principal, upon verifying such injury or injuries, should notify the appropriate law enforcement agency and the Child Protective Services/Department of Welfare by telephone.
3. The telephone report should be followed up by a written report.²

It is recommended in the Riverside model that the report of suspected child abuse include specific statements with regard to the nature of the injury and any statements made by the student about the injury. The Riverside model also includes the telephone numbers for district offices of the Department of Public Welfare-Riverside County.

The Mistreatment of Minor Report currently being used in Riverside County schools is presented on the following page:³

²Ibid.

³Riverside County Schools, Mistreatment of Minor Report, Pursuant to Penal Code Section 11161.5, Riverside, California.

MISTREATMENT OF MINOR REPORT
(Pursuant to Penal Code Section 11161.5)

SEND COPIES TO:

- Original: Law Enforcement Agency
- Copy: Child Protective Services Department of Welfare
- Copy: District File
- Copy: School File

Section 11161.5 requires that this report shall be filed within 36 hours of observation of the injuries to a minor "12 years of age or under."

TO:

LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY	Address	Date of Report

Name of Minor	Birthdate	Age	Sex

Address	Telephone

Parent or Guardian	Business Address	Business Telephone

School	Address	Grade	Teacher

The above named minor appears to have had physical injury or injuries inflicted upon him/her by other than accidental means. The observed injury is as follows: (indicate type and extent)

How did minor explain injury?

Is there a history of similar injuries?

This observation was reported by telephone to the following:

TO:

LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY/OFFICER	Date	Time

Division

TO: WELFARE DIVISION: Child Protective Services/Department of Welfare

Name of Person Contacted	Date	Time

Signature of Employee Making Report

Print or type name and position

School District	Telephone

Address

Nothing was mentioned in the Riverside County child abuse intervention model regarding inservice training for school personnel; nor were there recommendations regarding local board policy.

San Bernardino County Program

San Bernardino County recommends specific procedures for schools to follow regarding child abuse cases. The following procedures are set forth in cases of suspected child abuse in order to comply with the Penal Code Section 11161.5: It is mandatory that any supervisor of child welfare and attendance (attendance counselor), certificated pupil personnel employee, or any principal, report cases of possible child abuse which are brought to his attention. The reports must be made both by telephone and in writing. They are to be made to the appropriate law enforcement agency and welfare personnel in the district or in the community. These specific instructions are part of the procedures recommended by the San Bernardino School District:

- 1.) San Bernardino City Police Department: phone 383-5011. Ask for the desk sergeant. When he responds, indicate that you are making a verbal report of a possible child abuse case as required by Penal Code Section 11161.5. You should give, if known, the name of the minor, his whereabouts, and the character and extent of the injuries.
- 2.) San Bernardino County Sheriff's Office: Phone 383-2511. Ask for the Juvenile Division of the Sheriff's Office. Then ask to speak to Captain Monte Davis. If he is not available, ask for any other officer who may be available in the office. In the rare event that no officer is present, the message may be given to the receptionist. The explanation should be the same as described above.

- 3.) San Bernardino County Welfare Department: Phone 383-1227, 1123 or 1523. These are the numbers of Protective Services workers. In the event none of them is in, make your verbal report to the unit clerk at 383-1522.⁴

Written reports should be made to both the law enforcement agencies and the Protective Services Section of the County Welfare Department. All written reports that fall within the jurisdiction of the City Police Department should be addressed to the Juvenile Bureau, San Bernardino City Police Department. Written reports that are within county jurisdiction should be addressed to the sheriff. A standard form is used for the reporting of suspected child abuse. This form is called the San Bernardino County Juvenile Application for Petition and Family History. It is used by the County Welfare Department and Juvenile authorities.

A copy of this Juvenile Application for Petition is located on the following page:⁵

⁴San Bernardino City Unified School District, Inter-Office Communication, Procedures to be Followed in Cases of Possible Child Abuse (P.C. 11161.5), January 23, 1975, revised. San Bernardino, California.

⁵San Bernardino County, Juvenile Application for Petition and Family History, San Bernardino County, California.

**San Bernardino County
Juvenile Application for Petition
and
Family History**

Agency _____
Agency File _____
Date of Report _____

Name _____ Informant _____
Address _____ Address _____
City _____ City _____
Birthdate _____ Birthplace _____
Age _____ Sex _____ Race _____ Victim _____
Hair _____ Eyes _____ Address _____
Height _____ Weight _____ City _____
School _____ Grade _____

(If more than one victim, list below
on a separate sheet.)

Father _____ Phone _____ Offense _____
Address _____ Circle One: 600a 600b 600c
601 602 W & IC
Mother _____ Phone _____ Location _____
Address _____ Date of Offense _____ Time _____
Step Parent _____ Phone _____ Arrested At _____
Address _____ Arrested By _____ Agency _____
Divorce Custody w/ _____ Verified _____ Date _____ Time _____
Monor Resides w/ _____

If not parent,
Relative in Co. or State _____
Address _____
City _____ Phone _____
(Mandatory if parents*whereabouts
unknown or if they live out of state)
DETAINED: Home _____ Juv. Hall _____
Glen Helen _____
Other _____
Parents, Guardian, or Other
Notified Per W & IC627
No. _____ Name/Person Advised _____
Date _____ Time _____ By _____

**STATEMENT OF FACTS (Do Not merely refer to other reports accompanying
Application)**

Do you recommend minor's detention in Juvenile Hall pending court
hearing? Yes _____ No _____

Check reason per W & IC 628

- () Immediate and urgent necessity for protection of minor.
- () Immediate and urgent necessity for protection of person or
property of another.
- () Minor has violated an order of Juvenile Court.
- () Minor is likely to flee jurisdiction of Juvenile Court.

I hereby request the Probation Officer to file a Juvenile Court Petition
in behalf of the above-named minor. I hereby certify that the facts
contained herein are true to best of my knowledge; I will testify to
these facts in court if required.

Signature _____ Title _____

Data from School Programs Which
Have Exemplary Components

Oakland Unified School District

Oakland Unified School District has developed a set of procedures for schools to follow regarding suspected child abuse which stipulates that the school principal or his designate be responsible for reporting. This regulation requires the burden of responsibility to be placed on the principal who is then held accountable by his superordinates for seeing that suspected child abuse cases are reported to the authorities in compliance with the Penal Code.

Reporting Suspected Abuse of Minors

Procedure

- I. Any school employee who observes or receives information of injuries which appear to have been inflicted upon a minor by other than accidental means shall report this knowledge or information to the school principal or his designated representative.
- II. The principal or his designated representative should call upon those persons whose assistance can expedite this procedure and serve as witness (i.e., school nurse and/or other appropriate school personnel).
- III. The principal or his designated representative shall report cases of suspected child abuse by telephone and written report within thirty-six (36) hours to the Oakland Police Department, Youth Services Division, 455-7th Street, Oakland, telephone 273-3641, and to the Alameda County Welfare Department, Child Protective Services Division, 400 Broadway, Oakland, whose telephone is 874-6267. The report shall state, if known, name of the minor, his whereabouts and the

character and extent of the injuries.
(See attached report form.)

- IV.
 - a. The principal or designated representative shall report to Regional Superintendent's Office by telephone and written report.
 - b. A telephone report shall be made to the Superintendent's Office (OPS)
 - c. A copy of the report shall be sent to the Health Services Office (OPS)
- V. Document facts and observations in the written report as Juvenile Court testimony as a witness may be necessary.
- VI. DO NOT DISCUSS the situation with anyone other than the appropriate representatives of the School, Welfare, Probation or Police Departments.⁶

A subsequent child abuse reporting form can be found on page 52 of this chapter.

Oakland Public Schools-
Office of Children's Centers and Preschool

The Oakland Children's Centers and Preschool puts the responsibility of identifying suspected child abuse on all of the employees, yet places the Head Teacher or his designate as the person to whom the employees report. The Head Teacher is then held accountable by his superordinates to carry out the reporting process to the legal authorities. The procedures for reporting suspected child abuse are:

- I. Any Children's Center employee who observes or

⁶Oakland Unified School District, Pupil Personnel Development, Health Services, Reporting Suspected Abuse of Minors (Procedure), Oakland, California.

receives information of injuries which appear to have been inflicted upon a minor by other than accidental means shall report this knowledge or information to the Head Teacher or his/her designated representative.

- II. The Head Teacher or designated representative shall call upon those persons whose assistance can expedite this procedure and serve as witness (i.e., program nurse and/or other appropriate school personnel).
- III. The Head Teacher or designated representative shall report cases of suspected child abuse by telephone and written report within thirty-six (36) hours to the Oakland Police Department, Youth Services Division, 455 7th St., Oakland, telephone 273-3641, and to the Alameda County Welfare Department, Child Protective Services Division, 400 Broadway, Oakland, telephone 874-6267. The report shall state, if known, name of the minor, his whereabouts and the character and extent of the injuries.
- IV. The Head Teacher or designated representative shall report to the Director of the Office of Children's Centers & Preschool Programs by telephone and written report. The Office of Children's Centers & Preschool Programs shall report by telephone to Superintendent's Office, Oakland Public Schools. A copy of the report shall be sent to the Health Services Office (OPS).
- V. Document facts and observations in the written report as Juvenile Court testimony, as a witness, may be necessary.
- VI. DO NOT DISCUSS the situation with anyone other than appropriate representatives of the Center, Welfare, Probation or Police Department.

⁷Oakland Public Schools, Office of Children's Centers and Preschool Programs, Reporting Suspected Abuse of Minors, Procedure, Oakland, California.

The Oakland Public Schools Office of Children's Centers and Preschool Programs requires a form to be filled out to report suspected child abuse in compliance with Penal Code 11161.5. A copy of the form is on the following page:⁸

⁸Ibid.

REPORT OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE

In Compliance with Penal Code 11161.5
(To be reported within 36 hours)

CONFIDENTIAL

- To: 1. Oakland Police Department Youth Services Division,
telephone 273-3641
2. Alameda County Welfare Department Child Protective Services
Division, telephone 874-6267

NAME OF MINOR _____ BIRTHDATE _____ SEX _____ GRADE _____

ADDRESS _____ TELEPHONE _____

CENTER _____ REGION _____ CENTER TELEPHONE _____

PARENT'S OR GUARDIAN'S NAME _____ TELEPHONE _____

PARENT'S OR GUARDIAN'S ADDRESS _____

1. NATURE OF INJURY _____

2. OBSERVATIONS OF INJURY

BY WHOM _____

TITLE _____

DATE _____ TIME _____

3. STUDENT'S STATEMENT (if appropriate) use back if necessary

4. REPORT TELEPHONED: To whom _____

Date _____ TIME _____

5. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS AND INFORMATION (including current whereabouts
of child)

Distribution: Copies to:

1. Oakland Police Dept.
Youth Services Div.
2. Alameda County Welfare
Dept.
Child Protective Serv. Div.
3. Director of Children's Centers
OPS-CC 2-275
SGS:MO bw 2/5/75

Reported by _____

Head Teacher or
Designated Representative

Hayward Unified School District

Hayward Unified School District has initiated Policy 5149 and Procedure 5149, Reporting Suspected Child Abuse which according to Miss Joan M. Chambers, Administrative Director of the Department of Pupil Services in the Hayward Unified School District has "worked very well in the district for almost two years." Miss Chambers said,

Prior to initiating the procedures, the school district held meetings with representatives from law enforcement agencies, probation, and welfare in order to get their input and this prior involvement of them paid off a great deal in the smooth manner in which they have operated cooperatively when suspected child abuse cases have been brought to the attention of school staffs.⁹

Policy 5149 states that provision of the Penal Code Section 11161.5 which is relevant to school employees. Procedure 5149 encourages the employee who identifies suspected child abuse to confer with the school principal. The reporting form is specific in that distribution of the report is made to (1) The Law Enforcement Agency, (2) Alameda County Probation Department, (3) Alameda County Welfare Department, (4) District Office, especially the Administrative Director of Pupil Services, and (5) The School Principal.

⁹Letter from Miss Joan M. Chambers, Administrative Director, Department of Pupil Services, Hayward Unified School District, Hayward, California, April 4, 1975.

Welfare
5140

Procedure 5149

REPORTING SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE

- I. The law requires that any registered nurse, superintendent, supervisor of child welfare and attendance, certificated pupil personnel employee, principal, teacher, or licensed day care worker shall, upon observation that a minor has physical injury or injuries that appear to have been inflicted upon the minor by other than accidental means by any person, report such fact by telephone and in writing within 36 hours to local police authority having jurisdiction and the juvenile probation department and, as appropriate, to the county welfare department.

Said employee is encouraged to confer with the principal in the process of reporting.

Said employee is to complete Form I-PP-7, "Report of Suspected Child Abuse," and forward copies to the appropriate law enforcement agency, the Alameda County Probation Department, and to the Alameda County Welfare Department if the minor is a dependent child of the court, and to the Hayward Unified School District Administrative Director of Pupil Services, and the School Principal.

- II. The School Principal or his designated representative may call upon those persons whose assistance can expedite this policy and procedure, (i.e., School Nurse and/or Child Welfare and Attendance Consultant).

Procedure Approved: 6-25-73

Legal Reference:
California Penal Code,
Section 11161.5; Wel-
fare and Institutions
Code, Section 600

Hayward Unified School District
Department of Pupil Services
REPORT OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE
In compliance with Penal Code 11161.5
(To be reported within 36 hours)

TO: Law Enforcement Authority DATE: _____
Probation Department Dependency Services
County Welfare Department-as appropriate

NAME OF MINOR _____ BIRTHDATE _____ SEX _____ GRADE _____
ADDRESS _____ TELEPHONE _____
SCHOOL _____ DISTRICT _____ SCHOOL TELEPHONE _____

PARENT'S OR GUARDIAN'S NAME _____
PARENT'S OR GUARDIAN'S ADDRESS _____

1. Nature of injury or injuries _____
2. Observations of injury (By Whom, Title, Date, Time) _____
3. Student's Statement (if appropriate) _____
4. Telephoned Report (To Whom, Date, Time) _____
5. Additional Comments or Information _____

Signature Title

Signature Title

Signature Title

Distribution:

White: Law Enforcement Agency
Hayward Police, 22738 Mission Blvd., Hayward, 94541, 581-1700

Green: Alameda County Probation Department
Dependency Services, 2200 Fairmont Dr., San Leandro, 94573,
351-0420

Pink: District Office
Administrative Director of Pupil Services

Goldenrod: School Principal's Office confidential file

This form must be delivered to the law enforcement agency having police jurisdiction and the Probation Department, Dependency Services, and, as appropriate, to the County Welfare Department.

Data from Non-School or Governmental AgenciesProtective Services - Juvenile Probation

Mr. Bruce Holt, Director of the Santa Clara County Protective Services, was interviewed by telephone on February 26, 1975. He stated that it was not likely that exemplary school district child abuse intervention programs could be identified through Protective Services in the state since these data were usually not available to these offices. However, Mr. Holt stated that Protective Services plays an important role in child abuse consultation, especially when a school district and Protective Services work closely together. Mr. Holt mentioned that some school districts contract with the office of Protective Services so that a staff member from that office can be directly at a school site to help the staff with identification of suspected child abuse.

The Santa Clara County Juvenile Probation Department was contacted and Ms. Stella Robellar was personally interviewed on January 19, 1975. Ms. Robellar said that she was unable to identify any school districts in the state of California that have exemplary child abuse intervention programs. She was unaware of any school district with specific child abuse policies and administrative rules and regulations, and furthermore, doubted if any existed. Ms. Robellar explained that her office was the only inservicing agency in Santa Clara County, and that she is

not mandated to conduct any child abuse inservice without being invited by a school to do so. She also indicated that she provides inservice for very few school personnel each year.

Department of Justice

A letter of inquiry was mailed to the Department of Justice, Mr. Ross Rich, CID Specialist II, Special Services Section of the Bureau of Identification, State Department, requesting information with regard to child abuse programs that had a large number of referrals to the Bureau. Mr. Rich, in his letter of January 9, 1975, said that "The Bureau of Identification does not have any contact with various California school districts concerning child abuse, as they report directly to the local welfare and law enforcement agencies."¹⁰ As was noted before, the local protective services under the welfare department does not have pertinent data relating to schools or school districts, in addition, the Juvenile Probation Office as a local law enforcement agency, does not keep statistical data under the category of those who refer child abuse cases. Therefore, this office was unable to provide direction with regard to ... data.

¹⁰Letter of inquiry to Mr. Ross Rich, CID Specialist II, Special Services Section of the Bureau of Identification, State Department, California, January 10, 1975.

Data from Interviews

A statewide child abuse and neglect conference was held in Bakersfield, California on January 30, 1975. A number of prominent physicians, social workers, and educators presented their views on child abuse. However, when the researcher broached the question of exemplary school child abuse programs, no one attending the conference could answer in the affirmative.

All letters of inquiry sent to people who were identified as being concerned and/or responsible for child abuse through research, resulted in a void in the area of school district policies and administrative rules and regulations, except for Oakland Unified School District and Hayward Unified School District. One of the most prominent authorities of child abuse in California is Ms. Adah Maurer, Executive Director of End Violence Against the Next Generation, Inc. A letter of inquiry was sent to her, which is found in Appendix B. On March 18, 1975, Ms. Maurer, responded to the inquiry and said, "No school district in California has worked out guidelines for reporting child abuse. My research into this is second only to your own."¹¹

¹¹Letter of inquiry to Ms. Adah Maurer, Executive Director of End Violence Against the Next Generation, Inc., Berkeley, California.

Other Programs

Board of Education, City of New York

The Board of Education of the city of New York in a Special Circular, number 31, 1973-74, discussed the law as it pertains to the state of New York. All areas of the reporting were similar to California except for the strict Law of Implementation. The Law of Implementation says:

Each principal or bureau head shall conduct educational programs for all staff members in order to encourage the fullest degree of reporting of suspected child abuse or maltreatment. This educational program shall include staff responsibility for the identification and reporting of cases of child abuse and maltreatment.¹²

The implementation component is important since no program in California mandates inservice.

Summary

The findings of the study indicate that child abuse intervention programs in California schools are seriously lacking. Intervention programs including (1) school district board policies; (2) administrative rules and regulations, and (3) inservice training for school personnel appear non-existent. The findings of the study show that in most cases protective services or the local police authority within the respective county acts as an inservicing agent to

¹²Board of Education of the City of New York, Special Circular No. 31, 1973-74, Reports of Evidence of Child Abuse and Maltreatment (Brooklyn, New York), October 26, 1973.

the school, but only upon request. Findings of the study show that the school districts generally depend upon their respective County Offices of Education to coordinate suspected child abuse reporting procedures. Oakland Unified School District and Hayward Unified School District are good examples of genuine efforts to improve child abuse reporting procedures by making sure that school personnel are aware of their responsibilities under the law. Also, both school districts have developed reporting forms for district use.

... A working model of a child abuse intervention program including school board policies, administrative rules and regulations, and a plan for inservice training is presented in Chapter Five. A working model containing salient components will be presented which has been drawn from a comprehensive review of the literature and the field.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SUMMARY

The Problem

"School districts in the state of California are not adequately dealing with the problems of child abuse and should be doing a better job."¹ The California Penal Code is very clear in spelling out that school personnel must report suspected child abuse cases to the legal authorities, yet some school districts do not report any cases of child abuse while others report a substantial number. The literature previously cited suggests that the reasons for school districts not responding to child abuse cases are due to a lack of adequate direction in terms of school board policies, administrative rules and regulations, and inservice training.²

¹Interview with Mr. Verner Felker, Foster Care Consultant, State Department of Health (December 18, 1974).

²David L. Martin, "The Growing Horrors of Child Abuse and the Undeniable Role of the Schools in Putting an End to It," American School Board Journal (November, 1973).

The Purpose

The purpose of this study was to develop a child abuse intervention model which would include school board policies, administrative rules and regulations, and recommended inservice procedures for the training of school personnel.

CONCLUSIONS

The results of the study indicated that few school districts in the state of California have written child abuse policies, administrative rules and regulations, and inservice training for school personnel. Hayward Unified School District and the Oakland Unified School District were the only school districts that were found to have written statements specifying procedures. It was found that procedural recommendations were sometimes available from the county offices of education, but seldom were these procedures implemented at the school district level. Research indicates that inservice training of school personnel in the area of child abuse is generally at the discretion of the individual school district and its support staff, and nowhere within the state could it be found that inservice training was mandatory.

A Child Abuse Intervention Model
at the School District Level

Deobold B. Van Dalen emphasizes the importance of education model building in order to bring together masses of information for further study and investigation.³ Therefore, the child abuse intervention model is comprised of three essential components brought together to form a working model that school districts in California can use. The three components illustrated in the model are: (1) school district policies, (2) administrative rules and regulations, and (3) recommended inservice training for school personnel.

It is important that each school district develop a policy statement dealing with child abuse in order to specifically set rules and regulations guidelines for implementation. Stephen Knezevich states that a policy is a general statement which:

... describes the objective to be achieved. A policy statement represents a guideline. Policy making is the most important function assigned to a governing board. Through policies the board expresses and maintains control. Consistency of behavior and ability to anticipate another's action are important for any group of people who must work together in a complex institution. Policies help to create this pattern of behavior. A policy statement is phrased usually in terms broad enough to include all issues likely to be involved, but at the same time specific enough to apply to a

³Deobold B. Van Dalen, Understanding Educational Research: An Introduction (New York: McGraw Hill Book Company, 1973), p. 454.

particular situation. For this reason policies become useful as a framework for decisions related to specific requests. A policy statement may be specific or broad, cover one or many dimensions of an issue, or simply define limits to be observed in reaching a decision on a given matter.⁴

Inquiry throughout the state of California indicated that even though reporting suspected child abuse by school personnel is mandatory, individual school districts are not specifically providing direction to personnel through administrative rules and regulations. Knezevich indicates that administrative rules and regulations are extremely important and says:

Rules and regulations grow out of policies and that rules and regulations attempt to specify a precise course of action which is consistent with a broad framework of policy. A policy does not stipulate how objectives are to be accomplished; it points the general direction. Specific directions on school operation, such as how, by whom, where, and when, are rules and regulations.⁵

It can clearly be seen that a general policy statement and administrative rules and regulations are important components in a child abuse intervention model. The policy statement by the board involves the entire school district in the problem of child abuse. The administrative rules and regulations specifically designate who is responsible. An effective organization cannot operate successfully without

⁴Stephen J. Knezevich, Administration of Public Education, Harper and Row Publishers (New York, Evanston, and London, 1962), p. 217.

⁵Ibid.

them. Inservice training of school personnel is another important component in the formation of the child abuse intervention model. For policy and/or rules and regulations to have an impact, personnel must be informed. In order that all school personnel be familiar with procedural aspects of identification and reporting, a child abuse intervention model is very important. This requires that school administrators and school boards work closely together to develop policies, administrative rules and regulations, and inservice training for school personnel.

The Model

As stated previously, the purpose of this study is to develop a model which will provide more adequate procedures for dealing with child abuse cases in school districts in California which will ultimately help to reduce the number of battered children. The model includes three salient components: (1) recommendations for school policies, (2) recommendations for administrative rules and regulations, and (3) recommendations for inservice training of school personnel.

Child Abuse - Recommended Board Policy

The following recommended school board policy is drawn primarily from the Hayward Unified School District Policy and legal references. Additional input has been derived from both the literature and practitioners in the field.

Part I. California State law requires that any registered nurse, superintendent, supervisor of child welfare and attendance, certificated pupil personnel employee, principal, teacher, or licensed day care worker shall, upon observation that a minor has physical injury or injuries that appear to have been inflicted upon the minor by other than accidental means by any person, report such fact by telephone and in writing within 36 hours to the local police authority having a jurisdiction, and the juvenile probation department, and the county welfare department if the minor is a dependent child of the court.

Rationale. This portion of the recommended school board policy specifies that school personnel must report suspected child abuse cases to the legal authorities under Section 11161.5 of the California Penal Code. It is especially important that school boards specify who must report suspected child abuse cases in the administrative rules and regulations since the California Penal Code would not be easily accessible.

Part II. Failure to report suspected child abuse by school personnel can be investigated by the District Attorney's office, and if there is a willful violation of the law, prosecution can be exercised pursuant to Section 11162.0 of the California Penal Code.

Rationale. It is important for school personnel to know that failure to report suspected child abuse to the legal authorities is a misdemeanor, and upon conviction could bring a fine of \$500, or six months in jail or a combination of both.

Part III. No person shall incur any civil or criminal liability as a result of making any report of suspected child abuse to the legal authorities.

Rationale. School personnel must be informed that they are free from civil and criminal liability for reporting suspected child abuse. This reference to the law makes it easier for school personnel to become involved in the reporting process.

Part IV. All school personnel named in Section 11161.5 of the California Penal Code shall attend inservice training regarding the abused child each school year beginning September, 1975. Failure to meet inservice requirements specified in the administrative rules and regulations will automatically freeze the individual's salary to that of the current year.

Rationale. "The legal responsibility to report child abuse implies the ability to recognize it."⁶ Mandated

⁶Robert W. ten Bensel, M.D., The Battered Child Syndrome, Medcom, 1971, p. 3.

inservice training is not provided for in the Penal Code or Education Code. It is recommended by the researcher that it be mandatory with the penalty clause specified above. The problems of child abuse are important enough to require that all personnel named in Section 11161.5 of the California Penal Code attend child abuse education training yearly.

Child Abuse - Administrative
Rules and Regulations

The following administrative rules and regulations are recommended by the researcher and are obtained from the literature and from practitioners in the field.

Part I. When any member of the school district covered in Section 11161.5 of the California Penal Code suspects that a child is being physically abused, he shall report this suspicion to the school principal immediately. The principal of the school shall investigate the facts of the suspicion. If the principal feels that the suspicion is justified, he must report such facts by telephone and in writing within 36 hours to the local police authority. The principal will issue a statement of disposition to the reporting teacher or other school employee within two days after the report to him.

Rationale. It is important that one key person be designated in a school to report to the legal authorities all cases of suspected child abuse. The researcher recommends that the principal assume this responsibility. All cases of

suspected child abuse would be under the security of the principal, and he would be aware of any repeated abuse of the same child or abuse of siblings.

Part II. If the reporting person does not agree with the findings of the principal, then he/she is required to notify the local police authority.

Rationale. The law requires that school personnel report suspected child abuse to the authorities, and if there is difference in agreement between the principal and the employee, then the employee is required to make the report to the authorities.

Part III. No person shall incur any civil or criminal liability as a result of making any report of suspected child abuse to the legal authorities.

Rationale. Noted under policy statement.

Part IV. Personnel who must report suspected child abuse under Section 11161.5 of the California Penal Code are: school nurse, certificated personnel, teachers, superintendent, supervisors of child welfare, principals and licensed day care workers.

Rationale. Noted under policy statement.

Child Abuse -
Inservice Training

Since California State law requires the reporting of suspected child abuse by school employees contained in Section 11161.5 of the Penal Code, and subjects them to legal prosecution for non-compliance, then the school district should provide inservice training in identification of the abused child.

The following inservice training is recommended by the researcher and is obtained from the literature and practitioners in the field.

Inservice Training for
School Personnel

Part I. The following school personnel will attend one inservice training session provided by the district each school year:

1. School Nurses.
2. Certificated Personnel.
3. Teachers.
4. Superintendent.
5. Supervisor of Child Welfare.
6. Principals.
7. Licensed Day Care Workers.

Part II. The district will offer five inservice sessions per year, and all employees listed under Section 11161.5 of the California Penal Code must attend at least one session per year. School districts may desire to adapt the

number of inservice sessions to meet the needs of the district. One quarter semester unit of district credit toward the salary schedule will be earned. These employees are listed in Part I.

Rationale. Since inservice training is mandatory, the school district should have at least enough separate sessions available for the convenience of the staff. District credit on the salary schedule will act as a positive incentive.

Part III. Failure to attend one inservice session per year will automatically freeze the individual's salary to that of the current year as specified in the recommended board policy.

Rationale. In order to insure that all staff members receive inservice training, there should be a penalty for non-compliance.

Part IV. Specific topics included for inservice training:

1. Board Policy

The school district's child abuse board policy would be reviewed.

2. Administrative Rules and Regulations

Administrative rules and regulations specifying procedures and responsibilities would be reviewed.

3. Incidence of Child Abuse

Statistical information regarding the incidence of child abuse in the United States would be discussed.

4. Legal Responsibility of School Personnel

Legal review of the California Penal Code would be presented.

5. Recognizing the Abused Child

School personnel would be trained to recognize symptoms and characteristics of non-accidental injuries sustained by a child.

6. Abusive Injuries (burns, beatings, neglect, the battering pattern)

School personnel would view slides of non-accidental injuries such as burns with cigarettes; boiling water poured over buttocks, legs; abrasions, lacerations and swelling caused by being tied up. School personnel would be taught to look for the shape of the instrument implanted in a wound; bruises that are shades of yellow and blue thus sustaining battering over a period of time. School personnel would view slides of the battering pattern which is the progressive pattern of repeated and increasingly severe abuse.⁷

⁷Robert W. ten Bensel, M.D., The Battered Child Syndrome, p. 8.

7. The Battering Pattern

School personnel would discuss parents' attitudes toward their children; and forms of discipline.

8. The Child

A general discussion of the abused child would take place specifying from the literature that abused children tend to grow up to be the battering parent.

9. Central Register

School personnel are briefed on the central register that is located at the State Department in Sacramento. When a child has been abused and brought to the attention of the authorities, his/her name is placed in a central register for the purpose of keeping track of subsequent abuse or abuse of siblings.

10. Child Protective Measures

School personnel are briefed on the disposition of the child once it is determined that he/she is being abused. Educators are made aware that children who are being physically abused can be taken directly out of school by the police and placed in protective custody.

11. Prevention

School personnel are encouraged to counsel parents on acceptable forms of punishment for

their child. School personnel are briefed on non-profit organizations that help parents when they recognize that they cannot stop beating their children or have an uncontrollable urge to batter them. Child abuse prevention services are increasingly being offered throughout the state of California and offers parents long or short term counseling to help strengthen and maintain a healthy emotional and physical coexistence for parents and their children in the earliest of stages before crisis results. Several non-profit child abuse prevention services were referred to the researcher in the course of this study and are found in Appendix D.

It is recommended that the Child Welfare and Attendance Office of each respective county work closely with the schools and form an ongoing Child Abuse Committee to help educate several members in each school district in order that they can become resident experts in the field of child abuse to assist other personnel in the district. It is recommended by the researcher that each district purchase a slide presentation of the battered child. Thirty-five millimeter slides for battered or abused children are most difficult to locate, but the literature confirms that 35mm slides titled The Battered Child Syndrome can be purchased from MEDCOM, Inc., 2 Hammarskjold Plaza, New York, N. Y. 10017, for under seventy dollars. The author is

Robert ten Bensel, M.D. Another important film reference is War of the Eggs--a film on Child Abuse, a 27 minute, 16mm, color or B/W written by Michael Crichton. This film is a sensitive exploration of the child battering syndrome. To obtain this film contact Insight Films, P.O. Box 1057, Pacific Palisades, California 90272.

Important references on child abuse are found in the bibliography of this study. The researcher particularly recommends readings by Vincent DeFrancis, Vincent Fontana, David G. Gil, C. Henry Kempe, Jerome Leavitt, and Robert ten Bensel. These authors are leading figures in the fight against child abuse.

A number of forms for reporting suspected child abuse cases to the authorities were reviewed and found to be adequate. The following form is recommended by the Santa Clara County Office of Attendance and Juvenile Services Department and meets the requirements for reporting.

SUGGESTED FORM FOR
REPORT OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE TO
LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY

In compliance with Penal Code 11161.5

TO: _____ DATE _____
(Law Enforcement authority involved)

NAME OF MINOR _____ BIRTHDATE _____ SEX _____ GRADE _____

ADDRESS _____ PHONE _____

SCHOOL _____ DISTRICT _____ PHONE _____

PARENT'S OR GUARDIAN'S NAME _____

PARENT'S OR GUARDIAN'S ADDRESS _____

1. NATURE OF INJURY OR INJURIES _____

2. OBSERVATIONS OF INJURY (BY WHOM, DATE, TIME) _____

3. STUDENT'S STATEMENT (IF APPROPRIATE) _____

4. TELEPHONED REPORT (TO WHOM, DATE, TIME) _____

(School Administrator's Signature)

DISPOSITION
Law Enforcement Agency
J. P. D.
District Office
School File

(Title)

This form must be delivered to the law enforcement agency having police jurisdiction.

The study indicated that school district policies, administrative rules and regulations, and mandatory inservice training regarding suspected child abuse is seriously lacking in the state of California. Even though the legal portion of reporting suspected child abuse is covered in the Penal Code under Section 11161.5, it does not mention inservice training requirements. The law specifies that school personnel report suspected child abuse, but it is incumbent upon the individual district to formulate policies, administrative rules and regulations and to require inservice training. This study reveals inservice training is not mandated anywhere within the state of California. It is naive to presume that just because a law is on the books that procedures have been worked out to comply effectively with all aspects of the law. This study indicates that very little is being done at the local district level to comply fully with the intent of the law.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations for further study are suggested:

1. It is recommended that the model developed in this study be tested in a unified school district.
 - a. California State law requires reporting of suspected child abuse for children 17 years of age and under.

b. A unified district would test the model with young children and adolescents.

2. Teacher and administrative organizations should investigate incidence of child abuse in order to determine if they are adequately disseminating the impact of the problem.

3. Legislation should be reviewed across country and measures taken to determine if some areas of the country are more successful than others in combating child abuse.

4. Colleges and universities should review their curriculum in order to determine if child abuse education is sufficiently studied.

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APPENDIX A

CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT

CALIFORNIA SENATE BILL 354

Senator Mondale introduced Public Law 93-247 to the 93rd. Congress, s.1191 on January 31, 1974, and is now law.

An Act

To provide financial assistance for a demonstration program for the prevention, identification, and treatment of child abuse and neglect, to establish a National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act."

The National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect

Sec. 2. (a) The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "Secretary") shall establish an office to be known as the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "Center").

(b) The Secretary, through the Center, shall-

(1) compile, analyze, and publish a summary annually of recently conducted and currently conducted research on child abuse and neglect;

(2) develop and maintain an information clearinghouse on all programs, including private programs, showing promise of success, for the prevention, identification, and treatment of child abuse and neglect;

(3) compile and publish training materials for personnel who are engaged or intend to engage in the prevention, identification, and treatment of child abuse and neglect;

(4) provide technical assistance (directly or through grant or contract) to public and non-profit private agencies and organizations to assist them in planning, improving, developing, and carrying out programs and activities relating to the prevention, identification, and treatment of child abuse and neglect;

(5) conduct research into the causes of child abuse and neglect, and into the prevention, identification, and treatment of thereof; and

(6) make a complete and full study and investigation of the national incidence of child abuse and neglect, including a determination of the extent to which incidents of child abuse and neglect are increasing in number or severity.

DEFINITION

Sec. 3. For purposes of this Act the term "child abuse and neglect" means the physical or mental injury, sexual abuse, negligent treatment, or maltreatment of a child under the age of eighteen by a person who is responsible for the child's health or welfare is harmed or threatened thereby, as determined in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

Sec. 4. (a) The Secretary, through the Center, is authorized to make grants to, and enter into contracts with, public agencies or nonprofit private organizations (or combinations thereof) for demonstration programs and projects designed to prevent, identify, and treat child abuse and neglect.

Grants or contracts under this subsection may be--

(1) for the development and establishment of training programs for professional and paraprofessional personnel in the fields of medicine, law, education, social work, and other relevant fields who are engaged in, or intend to work in, the field of the prevention, identification, and treatment of child abuse and neglect; and training programs for children, and for persons responsible for the welfare of children, in methods of protecting children from child abuse and neglect;

(2) for the establishment and maintenance of centers, serving defined geographic areas, staffed by multidisciplinary teams of personnel trained in the prevention, identification, and treatment of child abuse and neglect cases, to provide a broad range of services related to child abuse and neglect, including direct support and supervision of satellite centers and attention homes, as well as providing advice and consultation to individuals, agencies, and organizations which request such services;

(3) for furnishing services of teams of professional and paraprofessional personnel who are trained in the prevention, identification, and treatment of child abuse and neglect cases, on a consulting basis to small communities where such services are not available; and

(4) for such other innovative programs and projects including programs and projects for parent self-help and for prevention and treatment of drug-related child abuse and neglect, that show promise of successfully preventing or treating cases of child abuse and neglect as the Secretary may approve.

Not less than 50 per centum of the funds appropriated under this Act for any fiscal year shall be used only for carrying out the provisions of this subsection.

(b) (1) Of the sums appropriated under this Act for any fiscal year, not less than 5 per centum and not more than 20 per centum may be used by the Secretary for making grants to the States for the payment of reasonable and necessary expenses for the purpose of assisting the States in developing, strengthening, and carrying out child abuse and neglect prevention and treatment programs.

(2) In order for a State to qualify for assistance under this subsection, such State shall-

(A) have in effect a State child abuse and neglect law which shall include provisions for immunity for persons reporting instances of child abuse and neglect from prosecution, under any State or local law, arising out of such reporting;

(B) provide for the reporting of known and suspected instances of child abuse and neglect;

(C) provide that upon receipt of a report of known or suspected instances of child abuse or neglect an investigation shall be initiated promptly to substantiate the accuracy of the report, and, upon a finding of abuse or neglect, immediate steps shall be taken to protect the health and welfare of the abused or neglected child, as well as that of any other child under the same care who may be in danger of abuse or neglect;

(D) demonstrate that there are in effect throughout the State, in connection with the enforcement of child abuse or neglect laws and with the reporting of suspected instances of child abuse and neglect, such administrative procedures, such personnel trained in child abuse and neglect prevention and treatment, such training procedures, such institutional and other facilities (public and private), and such related multidisciplinary programs and services as may be necessary or appropriate

to assure that the State will deal effectively with child abuse and neglect cases in the State:

(E) provide for methods to preserve the confidentiality of all records in order to protect the rights of the child, his parents or guardians;

(F) provide for the cooperation of law enforcement officials, courts of competent jurisdiction, and appropriate State agencies providing human services;

(G) provide that in every case involving an abused or neglected child which results in a judicial proceeding a guardian ad litem shall be appointed to represent the child in such proceedings;

(H) provide that the aggregate of support for programs or projects related to child abuse and neglect assisted by State funds shall not be reduced below the level provided during fiscal year 1973, and set forth policies and procedures designed to assure that Federal funds made available under this Act for any fiscal year will be so used as to supplement and, to the extent practicable, increase the level of State funds which would, in the absence of Federal funds, be available for such programs and projects;

(I) provide for dissemination of information to the general public with respect to the problem of child abuse and neglect and the facilities and prevention and treatment methods available to combat instances of child abuse and neglect; and

(J) to the extent feasible, ensure that parental organizations combating child abuse and neglect receive preferential treatment.

(3) Programs or projects related to child abuse and neglect assisted under part A or B of Title IV of the Social Security Act shall comply with the requirements set forth in clauses (B), (C), (E), and (F) of paragraph (2).

(c) Assistance provided pursuant to this section shall not be available for construction of facilities; however, the Secretary is authorized to supply such assistance for the lease or rental of facilities where adequate facilities are not otherwise available, and for repair or minor remodeling or alteration of existing facilities.

(d) The Secretary shall establish criteria designed to achieve equitable distribution of assistance under this section among the States, among

geographic areas of the Nation, and among rural and urban areas. To the extent possible, citizens of each State shall receive assistance from at least one project under this section.

AUTHORIZATIONS

Sec. 5. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the purposes of this Act \$15,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, \$20,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, and \$25,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976, and for the succeeding fiscal year.

ADVISORY BOARD ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

Sec. 6. (a) The Secretary shall, within sixty days after the date of enactment of this Act, appoint an Advisory Board on Child Abuse and Neglect (hereinafter referred to as the "Advisory Board"), which shall be composed of representatives from Federal agencies with responsibility for programs and activities related to child abuse and neglect, including the Office of Child Development, the Office of Education, the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, the Social and Rehabilitation Service, and the Health Services Administration. The Advisory Board shall assist the Secretary in coordinating programs and activities related to child abuse and neglect administered or assisted under this Act with such programs and activities administered or assisted by the Federal agencies whose representatives are members of the Advisory Board. The Advisory Board shall also assist the Secretary in the development of Federal standards for child abuse and neglect prevention and treatment programs and projects.

(b) The Advisory Board shall prepare and submit, within eighteen months after the date of enactment of this Act, to the President and to the Congress a report on the programs assisted under this Act and the programs, projects, and activities related to child abuse and neglect administered or assisted by the Federal agencies whose representatives are members of the Advisory Board. Such report shall include a study of the relationship between drug addiction and child abuse and neglect.

(c) Of the funds appropriated under Section 5, one-half of 1 per centum, or \$1,000,000, whichever is the lesser, may be used by the Secretary only for purposes of the report under subsection (b).

COORDINATION

Sec. 7. The Secretary shall promulgate regulations and make such arrangements as may be necessary or appropriate to ensure that there is effective coordination between programs related to child abuse and neglect under this Act and other such programs which are assisted by Federal funds.

California State Law

State Senator Dymally introduced Senate Bill 354 which is an act to add Section 306.6 to the Health and Safety Code and to add and repeal Chapter 11 (commencing with Section 18950) to Part 6 of Division 9 of the Welfare and Institution Code, relating to social services. This was approved by the Governor on May 31, 1974, and filed with the Secretary of State May 31, 1974.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB354, Dymally. Social Services.

Establishes Office of Child Abuse Prevention in State Department of Health and specifies powers and duties thereof, including establishment of pilot projects with regard to child abuse in conjunction with designated agencies.

Establishes State Advisory Committee on Child Abuse to advise the Office of Child Abuse Prevention and the State Child Health Board concerning child abuse.

To become operative during such times as federal funds are made available for such purposes. Remains in effect until December 31, 1979.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section 306.6 is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read:

306.6. There is hereby created a State Advisory Committee on Child Abuse. The membership of the committee shall be composed of seven persons who shall be representative of parents, medical and health practitioners, law enforcement personnel, social workers and other professionals interested in children's services. The State Child Health Board shall appoint four members to the commission, the Speaker of the Assembly shall appoint one member, the Senate Rules Committee shall appoint one member and the Governor shall appoint one member. The members shall serve at the pleasure of the appointing power.

The committee shall act in an advisory capacity to the Office of Child Abuse Prevention, established pursuant to Article 3 (commencing with Section 18952) of Chapter 11 of Part 6 of Division 9 of the Welfare and Institutions Code concerning the performance of that office's duties and responsibilities and to the State Child Health Board concerning the matter of child abuse.

Sec. 2. Chapter 11 (commencing with Section 18950) is added to Part 6 of Division 9 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, to read:

CHAPTER 11. THE OFFICE OF CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION

Article 1. General

18950. The Legislature finds and declares that child abuse is a growing concern in this state, and that current methods of coping with child abuse problems are resulting in family breakups that are both expensive and nonproductive to the state. It is the intent of the Legislature to provide for the establishment of one or more pilot projects to provide for the detection and correction of the abuse or maltreatment of children who are unable to protect themselves.

In this regard, the welfare of children of this state requires the establishment of pilot projects for the prevention of child abuse.

It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this chapter to establish three pilot project child abuse centers, one in the north of the state serving Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties; one in the central

portion of the state located in Fresno County or Kern County; and one in the south of the state located in Los Angeles County. The projects established under this chapter are intended to act as coordinating bodies that offer guidelines and stimulation for services that provide for the prevention, identification, management and treatment to abused children and their parents.

Article 2. Definitions

18951. As used in this chapter:

- (a) "Child" means an individual under the age of 18.
- (b) "Child services" means services for or on behalf of children which shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
 - (1) Protective services.
 - (2) Caretaker services.
 - (3) Day care services which include dropoff care.
 - (4) Homemaker services or family aides.
 - (5) Counseling services.
- (c) "Adult services" means services for or on behalf of a parent of a child which shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
 - (1) Access to voluntary placement, long or short term.
 - (2) Counseling services before and after a crisis.
 - (3) Homemaker services or family aides.
- (d) "Multidisciplinary personnel" means any team of three or more persons who are trained in the prevention, identification and treatment of child abuse and neglect cases and who are qualified to provide a broad range of services related to child abuse. The team may include, but not be limited to:
 - (1) Psychiatrists, psychologists or other trained counseling personnel.
 - (2) Police officers or other law enforcement agents.
 - (3) Medical personnel with sufficient training to provide health services.
 - (4) Social workers with experience or training in child abuse prevention.
- (e) "Child Abuse" as used in this chapter means a situation in which a child suffers from any one or more of the following:
 - (1) Serious physical injury inflicted upon the child by other than accidental means.
 - (2) Harm by reason of intentional neglect or malnutrition or sexual abuse.

- (3) Going without necessary and basic physical care.
- (4) Willful mental injury, negligent treatment, or maltreatment of a child under the age of 18 by a person who is responsible for the child's welfare under circumstances which indicate that the child's health or welfare is harmed or threatened thereby, as determined in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Director of Health.
- (5) Any condition which results in the violation of the rights or physical, mental, or moral welfare of a child or jeopardizes the child's present or future health, opportunity for normal development or capacity for independence.

(f) "Parent" means any person who exercises care, custody and control of the child as established by law.

Article 3. Office of Child Abuse Prevention

18952. (a) There is hereby established in the State Department of Health an Office of Child Abuse Prevention which shall be administered by a coordinator appointed by the Director of Health. The Coordinator of the Office of Child Abuse Prevention shall be a professional with recognized training and experience in child abuse prevention.

18953. The office shall employ such personnel as is necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter, subject to civil service rules and regulations.

18954. (a) The office shall establish three regional "family crisis centers" on a pilot project basis for the prevention, identification and treatment of child abuse, one in the northern portion of the state, one in the southern portion of the state, and one in the central portion of the state. The pilot project in the south shall be established in conjunction with the southern California counties' Departments of Public Social Services and shall be located in Los Angeles County. The pilot project in the north shall be established to serve the six Bay Area counties comprised of Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo and Santa Clara Counties and shall be located in San Francisco County or Alameda County. The pilot project in central California shall be established in conjunction with the central valley counties' Departments of Public Social Services and shall be located in Fresno County.

(b) The Office of Child Abuse Prevention shall seek the assistance of both public and private entities in the establishment and implementation of the pilot project centers.

(c) It shall be the responsibility of the Office of Child Abuse Prevention to organize the pilot projects. In the event that only one pilot project be funded under federal law as set forth in Section 18955.1 of this chapter, the Office of Child Abuse Prevention shall select that pilot project according to the following:

(1) Each county or counties wishing to have the pilot project in their jurisdiction shall submit a written proposal fully setting forth the following:

(a) The facilities to be used for such a project.

(b) The degree of cooperation between law enforcement agents and social service agencies for such a project.

(c) The number and type of personnel who will staff the project.

(d) The need for such a project.

(2) Upon receipt of all such proposals, the Office of Child Abuse Prevention shall select the site for the pilot project according to the criteria set forth above.

18955. In the exercise of its authority under Section 18954 the office shall develop plans to fulfill the requirements of any federal act providing for the establishment and maintenance of pilot projects for the prevention, identification, and treatment of child abuse to facilitate the receipt and allocation of federal funds for planning, research, demonstration and special project grants. The office shall submit its recommendations concerning applications for federal funds to the Health and Welfare Agency to be forwarded to the appropriate federal agency.

18955.1. It is the intent of the Legislature that in establishing the three pilot projects pursuant to Section 18954, the Office of Child Abuse Prevention shall make every attempt to qualify such projects for federal funding under subsection (a) of Section 4 of Public Law 93-247. To that extent, should any provisions of this chapter prevent such federal funding for these three pilot projects, such provisions of this chapter shall be rendered inoperative.

18956. The office shall report to the Legislature and Governor on the progress of the pilot projects within one year after the effective date of this chapter.

18957. The Office of Child Abuse Prevention may by contract with other public or private entities, establish "family crises centers" with accompanying advisory councils on a pilot project basis other than those required by this chapter when adequate federal funds are made available for such purposes.

18958. The Office of Child Abuse Prevention shall apply for federal funding under subsection (b) of Section 4 of Public Law 93-247 for the administration of its functions under this chapter. The office shall use such funds to: (1) develop and establish training programs for professional and paraprofessional personnel in the fields of medicine, law, education, social work, and other relevant fields who are engaged in, or intend to work in, the field of the prevention, identification and treatment of child abuse; (2) provide statewide coordination of general information and education in child abuse prevention; (3) regulate the pilot projects established pursuant to Section 18954 and utilize that data received from the pilot projects pursuant to subsection (g) of Section 18960 so as to obtain more accurate statewide data on child abuse prevention; (4) assist and provide funds for the coordination of child abuse prevention programs by counties as set forth in Section 18954; and (5) develop and establish other innovation programs in child abuse prevention where the office finds a need for such programs.

Article 4. Pilot Projects

18960. The pilot projects established pursuant to Section 18954 shall stimulate within the counties designated in Section 18954 the development and the coordination of all necessary programs and services relevant to the prevention, identification, management, and treatment of child abuse. The following services, among others may be included:

(a) Coordination of the identification and reporting of all instances of child abuse within the county or counties that are serviced by the pilot projects. Such reports shall be forwarded to the California Department of Justice, Bureau of Identification, Special Services Section as set forth in Section 11161.5 of the Penal Code.

(b) Provision of direct family counseling where such services are not made available by the county or counties serviced by the pilot projects.

(c) Provision of homemaker or family aide services on a temporary basis to a family in which child abuse is present where such services are not made available by the county or counties serviced by the pilot projects.

(d) Establishment of a 24-hour "hotline" telephone service, to be available to any child, parent, or other resident of the county or counties served by the pilot projects who wishes to ask for assistance or information, or to make a report with regard to child abuse. Such "hotline" service shall be staffed by persons who, in the opinion of the pilot project, have appropriate training to provide such services, and shall be provided by the pilot project only where such a service is not provided by the county or counties serviced by the pilot projects.

(e) Encouragement of and arrangement of voluntary placement of a child outside the home when both parents and child agree to a "cooling off" period, and when such outside voluntary placement is available and advisable provided that:

(1) Such voluntary placement should be in the vicinity of the parents' current home so that visiting and other parental-child interaction can be facilitated.

(2) No child shall be placed in any institution maintained by the county or state for the detention or housing of any minor who comes within or who is alleged to come within the provisions of Section 601 or 602.

(3) No placement shall be deemed voluntary nor shall any voluntary placement be made when the parent is threatened with prosecution or removal of the child pursuant to Section 600 if they do not consent to the placement.

(4) A child agreeing to such a placement shall be of a mental age to make a reasonable, rational decision and shall be without undue influence or fear of reprisal from either parents or any member of the multidisciplinary family crisis teams or any other adult.

(f) Establishment of multidisciplinary family crisis teams trained and available to accompany law enforcement agents on any original or follow-up visits in instances of abuse. These teams shall attempt to ensure that each family is aware of all public social services that are available within the vicinity of their residence and that the family has access to such facilities.

(g) Maintenance of a clearinghouse index for the county or counties serviced by the pilot project in order that current records are maintained with regard to cases of dependency avoidance and child abuse. Such collection data shall be forwarded to the Office of Child Abuse Prevention.

(h) Provision of professional child mental health services on a part-time basis to licensed private

facilities providing care for children in instances where such facilities are financially unable to provide full-time professional child mental health services. The Office of Child Abuse Prevention shall be responsible for the costs of such services and shall establish the procedure for such facilities to apply for the services.

(i) Provision of parent education and training services to:

(1) Parents of families in which child abuse is present.

(2) Prospective parents.

(3) Parents, generally.

Such services for parents of families in which child abuse is found, are to be supplementary or adjunctive to any other treatment and services. Such services for any other parents are primarily to be child abuse prevention services.

Article 5. Advisory Council on Child Abuse Prevention

18961. (a) There shall be an advisory council on child abuse for each pilot project established pursuant to Section 18954, each to be composed of 23 members. Except for the advisory council of the pilot project in the north, 18 members shall be appointed by the board of supervisors in the county or city and county in which the center is located, and five members shall be appointed by the Governor. The members of each of the advisory councils shall be representatives of public agencies, private agencies, and community organizations which are directly or indirectly involved with the problem of child abuse.

(b) A member of a center's advisory council may be a resident of a municipality other than the county, or city and county in which the center is located.

(c) The members of the council shall be composed of parents, medical and health practitioners, law enforcement personnel, social workers and professionals in children's services.

(d) The advisory council for the pilot project in the north shall consist of 23 members, of which 18 shall be appointed by the boards of supervisors of the six Bay Area counties comprised of Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties. Each county's board of supervisors shall appoint three members to the council. The other five members of the council shall be appointed by the Governor.

(e) Notwithstanding subdivisions (a) and (d) in the event that only one pilot project is funded by federal moneys, there shall be one advisory board consisting of 11 members. Five members shall be appointed by the board of supervisors of the county in which the pilot project is established, two members shall be appointed by the Senate Rules Committee, two members shall be appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly and two members shall be appointed by the Governor.

18962. The members of the council shall serve without compensation and shall not be reimbursed for any actual and necessary expenses incurred in connection with the performance of their duties under this chapter.

Sec. 3. The Office of Child Abuse Prevention shall be funded pursuant to the Federal Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act.

Sec. 4. The provisions of this act shall be operative only for and during such time as federal funds are provided or made available for the purposes of this act.

Sec. 5. The provisions of this act shall remain in effect only until December 31, 1979, and as of such date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, which is chaptered before December 31, 1979, deletes or extends such date.

Sec. 6. This act shall be known as the California Child Abuse Prevention Act of 1974.

APPENDIX B
CORRESPONDENCE TO COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS
AND OTHER AGENCIES

CUPERTINO UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT

SAN ANTONIO SCHOOL
Robert Harriman, Principal
1030 Astoria Drive
Sunnyvale, California 94087
Phone 736-5342

December 20, 1974

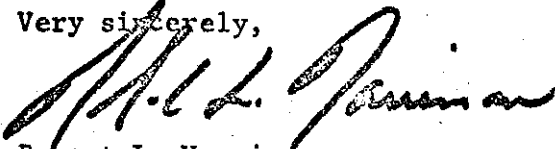
Letter of inquiry sent to all
County Superintendents of Schools
in the State of California

I need your assistance in locating school districts in your county that have exemplary child abuse intervention programs including policies, administrative rules and regulations and inservice training for teachers.

If you can be of assistance, please return the whole of this letter with the name of the district, address and a contact person.

I have enclosed a self addressed stamped envelope for your convenience.

Very sincerely,



Robert L. Harriman,
Principal

RLH: ec

CUPERTINO UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT

SAN ANTONIO SCHOOL

Robert Harriman, Principal
1030 Astoria Drive
Sunnyvale, California 94087
Phone 736-5342

March 14, 1975

Ms. Adah Maurer
EVAN-G Executive Director
977 Keeler Avenue
Berkeley, California 94708

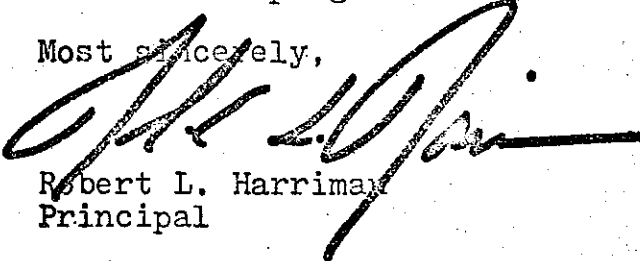
Dear Ms. Maurer:

In your letter to me of January 22, 1975, you indicated in paragraph one that to your knowledge, the "school districts in Alameda County have not yet taken up the problem of establishing guidelines for identifying and reporting cases of suspected child abuse or neglect that surface in the schools."

Recently I surveyed all of the county superintendents in the state of California and have received a similar response to that of yours. I am presently trying to find any school district in the state that has a child abuse intervention program that includes school board policies, and administrative rules and regulations plus inservice training for personnel. Most people that I talk with say that if anyone knows, it will be Adah.

I would appreciate a quick reply if possible rather than exhaust more energies trying to locate non exist, exemplary child abuse programs within schools in California.

Most sincerely,

Robert L. Harriman
PrincipalRLH:ec
Enc.

CUPERTINO UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT

SAN ANTONIO SCHOOL

Robert Harriman, Principal
1030 Astoria Drive
Sunnyvale, California 94087
Phone 736-5342

January 9, 1975

Mr. Ross S. Rich
CID Specialist II
Special Services Section
Bureau of Identification
Department of Justice
P.O. Box 13417
Sacramento, California 95813

Re: Licensing and Statutory Compliance Unit

Dear Mr. Rich:

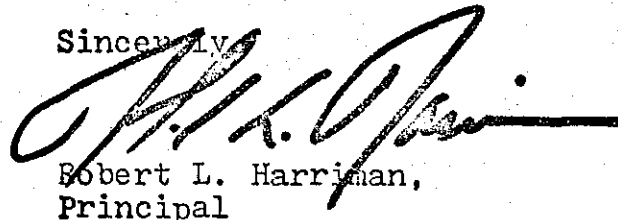
I have enclosed a copy of a letter you wrote dated July 16, 1974 so that you will remember me.

If you recall, I am attempting to locate school districts that have exemplary child abuse intervention programs. I have talked to Ms. Hood with the Department of Health and now need your assistance.

1. Can you identify six school districts in California who have the highest statistical referrals? This is extremely important to me so that I can contact them and study their reporting procedures in order to develop exemplary working models for my doctoral dissertation and for practical use throughout the State.

Please respond as soon as possible. I am enclosing a self addressed stamped envelope.

Sincerely,



Robert L. Harriman,
Principal

RLH:ec
Encls. 2

APPENDIX C

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

SAN MATEO COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION**J. RUSSELL KENT — SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS****333 MAIN STREET • REDWOOD CITY, CALIFORNIA 94063****Telephone: (415) 364-5600****January 9, 1975**

**Robert Harriman, Principal
San Antonio School
1030 Astoria Drive
Sunnyvale, CA 94087**

Dear Mr. Harriman:

As to our conversation of January 9, 1975, regarding school district child abuse intervention programs, I can honestly say that this county has none.

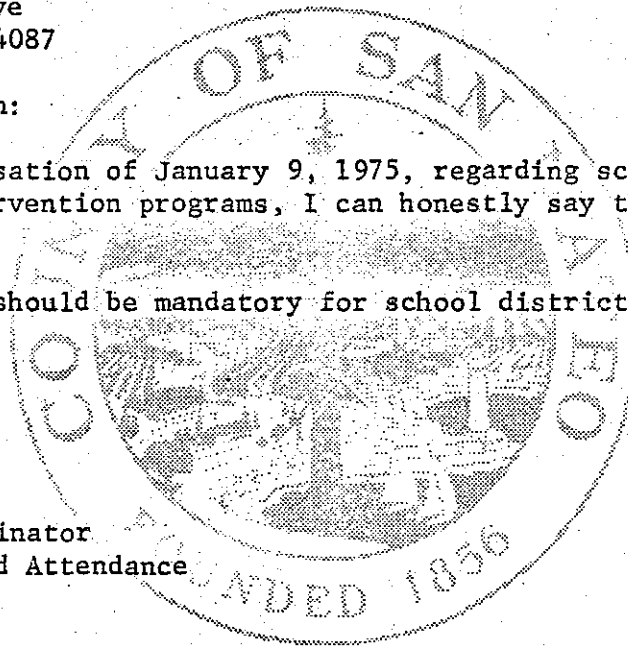
I, too, feel it should be mandatory for school districts to develop their own.

Cordially,



**PHIL BRAY, Coordinator
Child Welfare and Attendance**

PB/jw





THE AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION

P. O. Box 1266 • Denver, Colorado 80201 • Telephone (303) 771-1300

CHILDREN'S DIVISION

Vincent De Francis, *Director*

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December 30, 1974

Robert L. Harriman
19901 Buckhaven Lane
Saratoga, California 95070

Dear Mr. Harriman:

We heartily agree that the schools have an important role to play in helping to protect abused and neglected children. I regret, however, that we have not prepared materials which relate to school policies or administrative rules and regulations with regard to this problem.

With the thought that you may find it of interest I am enclosing one of our small pamphlets which discusses the roles of various community resources in protecting children. I'm also sending an annotated listing of all our current publications. An order form is attached for your convenience.

Please feel free to contact me again if we can be of service.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Kathern Bond
Administrative Assistant
Children's Division

KB:wk

Encl. Publications #11
Publications List
Program, Services and Objectives
Guidelines for Schools with Price List



E V A N - G

End Violence Against the Next Generation, Inc.

Jan. 22, 1975

Robert L. Harriman
Cupertino Union School District
Sunnyvale, Ca.

Dear Mr. Harriman:

To my knowledge, the school districts in Alameda County have not yet taken up the problem of establishing guide lines for identifying and reporting cases of suspected child abuse or neglect that surface in the schools.

It is a task that needs doing. The legal department of the State Dept. of Education worked on establishing such guide lines to be distributed to the school districts. I have been informed that by last Sept. the job was 75% finished but awaited the conclusion of the legislative session to include the new laws. Mr. Tom Griffin of that office has promised to see that the job is done and distributed "soon." We have not heard from him recently.

U. Cal. Berkeley Extension Division is giving a course in May that will cover that as well as other aspects of children's rights. If you have secured answers to your present research by that time, I would be very pleased to know of it. Perhaps you might even be willing to contribute to the class formally not only the information you have gathered but whatever direction the Cupertino School District has developed in response to this need. Please let me know if you think you may have enough data by May and whether you would be willing to do this. If you have a copy of Lifelong Learning, the Spring Schedule of Extension Classes in Berkeley, you will find the class listed on page 59.

I hope I may hear from you again on this.

Sincerely,

Adah Maurer
Adah Maurer

AM/eb



"CHILDREN"
BY
CLEMENT RENZI

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
DAH MAURER
177 KEELER AVENUE
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94708
(415) 527-0454

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EVA N. G

End Violence Against the Next Generation
977 Keeler Ave., Berkeley, Ca. 94708

March 18, 1975

Robert L. Harriman
Principal
San Antonio School
1030 Astoria Dr.
Sunnyvale, Cal. 94087

Dear Dr. Harriman:

No school district in California has worked out guidelines for reporting child abuse. My research into this is second only to your own. But I can perhaps fill you in on a few facts:

Last summer the State Dept. of Education appointed an interne in the legal department to construct such guidelines. Carla Tate was the law student so appointed. At the end of the summer, she tells me, the job was about 75% finished and Tom Griffin told her, and subsequently myself that he planned to appoint someone to finish the work as soon as the 1974 legislative session should be completed. This would make it possible to have the guidelines recognize new legislation then in the hopper.

Now in March, 1975, the legal office has not completed the work nor, to the best of my knowledge, are they working on it. Mr. Griffin does not respond to my phone calls; those delegated to respond know nothing of any guide lines.

However the U.S. Office of Education has arranged for a number of school districts around the country, 6 to 8 I believe, to be funded by H.E.W. to make such a project on a pilot basis. The March issue of the Phi Delta Kappan has an article about it and reports that two school districts have been at work on it. Montgomery County, Md. and Community School District 18 in Brooklyn N.Y. Hot on the trail I called Brooklyn at 212-773-7744 only to glance at the clock and remember that 3:P.M. here is 6 or 7 P.M. in Brooklyn.

The article concludes by saying that "Most school systems today provide very little real help to their teachers and so perhaps it is up to the teachers to take the initiative.... Teachers have got to start doing their share. It may be that the role of the teacher in the future will have to be part social worker, part counselor, and even part physician in recognizing abuse symptoms. So be it...."

We plan to pursue the matter both in Sacramento and D.C. Oh, yes, and Brooklyn. I suggest you be the real pioneer and call a conference of you-pupil personnel department including the school nurses, psychologists, a teacher or two, the Union or CTA whoever represents teachers in your district and the agencies such as Child Protective Services, Probation Dept. Welfare etc. And get to work on it. Good Luck!

I will keep you informed if I find out anything more, *M. G.*

CALM

Child Abuse Listening Mediation, Inc.

January 28, 1975

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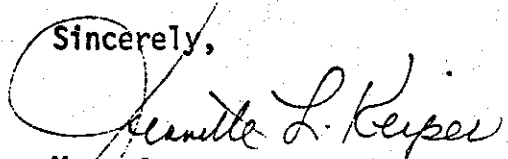
Mr. Rob Harriman
19901 Buckhaven Lane
Saratoga, California 95070

Dear Mr. Harriman:

Dr. Lorenzo Dall'Armi has sent on to us your letter of December 20, 1974 requesting assistance in locating Child Abuse intervention programs.

We are sending you a booklet about CALM which tells of its inception, policies, volunteer and education programs.

After you have read the booklet, if we can be of further help, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Jeanette L. Keiper
Assistant Director

Enc.
JLK:mf

P.S. Please note Page 5 of booklet on Education.



BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION
Department of Justice

3301 C STREET

MAILING ADDRESS:
P. O. Box 13417
SACRAMENTO 95813

July 16, 1974

Robert Hariman
19901 Buckhaven Lane
Saratoga, CA 95110

Refer: Licensing & Statutory
Compliance Unit

Dear Mr. Hariman:

This is in response to our telephone conversation on July 15, 1974.

In compliance with Section 11110 and 11161.5 PC, the Bureau of Identification has established the following procedures.

As crime reports are received from various police departments and sheriff offices at a central location, the clerks sort out child neglect, child beating assaults on children, death reports of children, incest and child molest where a member of the family is listed as a suspect.

These reports are forwarded to our Child Abuse section where all the names listed are first searched in the "Child Abuse" file. If no prior record exists in the Child Abuse file, the reports are forwarded to our master record file to have the names of the adults mentioned searched for prior criminal record.

When the Child Abuse file reveals a prior record, all the information available on prior case or cases is copied and mailed to the new reporting agency. If our master record files reveal a prior arrest record, only those arrests for child abuse, molest, neglect or assault are considered. If there is an indication on the record of prior activity in these areas of child abuse, the arrest record and any other pertinent information is copied and mailed to the reporting agency, and a letter to the local Juvenile Probation Department.

We have set up a "Child Abuse" maintenance file of name cards on suspects, parents and victims. This file presently contains some 71,220 cards. These are 3x5 index cards describing both children and adults. They are cross-referenced to help with any identification if a mother should change her name or a different child in the same family is reported to us. When the report is indexed, both parents names will be placed in file, even though neither of them may be suspected of the abuse. The suspect is, of course, indexed whether it be a parent, babysitter, or some other person. All children in the family are indexed if their names are given. Index cards are made for all adults whose names appear in the file who do not have prior criminal records to be placed in our master record file. The Child Abuse file is a separate file from the criminal record file for the protection of the victims whose names are never placed in our criminal file.

July 16, 1974

Reporting is most often done by one of the parents or by grandparents of the child, followed by concerned neighbors, children hospitals, school teachers and counselors and public hospitals.


The following are the amounts of child abuse reports received by the Bureau on a statewide basis.

Fiscal year	68/69	69/70	70/71	71/72	72/73	73/74	74/75	75/76
	5,433	5,401	6,101	6,003	11,197	15,970	21,559*	29,104*

*Projected Estimated Amounts

If we can be of further assistance, please advise.

Very truly yours,


ROSS S. RICH
CID Specialist II
Special Services Section

RSR:vt



BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION
Department of Justice

2301 C STREET

MAILING ADDRESS:
P. O. Box 13417
SACRAMENTO 95813

January 16, 1975

Mr. Robert L. Harriman
19901 Buckhaven Lane
Saratoga, CA 95070

Refer: Licensing & Statutory
Compliance Unit

Child Abuse

Dear Mr. Harriman:

This is in answer to your letter of January 9, 1975 requesting information on school districts that have child abuse intervention programs.

The Bureau of Identification does not have any contact with the various California school districts concerning child abuse, as they report directly to the local welfare and law enforcement agencies.

I have received information the the Los Angeles City Unified Schools have a referral program established. In October 1973 Kings County started to established uniform procedures for child abuse reporting and Hanford Elementary Schools were represented on the steering committee. The report I received from Professor Goodpaster from the University of California, Davis, mentions Davis Unified School Districts as having psychological services to help the child and the child's parents by counseling. There is a possibility the information you need could be obtained from these school districts.

I am sorry that I do not have any more information to help you in your project. Please advise if I can be of further assistance.

Very truly yours,

ROSS S. RICH
CII Supervisor I
Special Services Section

RSR:sz

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES

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SANTA BARBARA • SANTA CRUZ

NEUROPSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE
 THE CENTER FOR THE HEALTH SCIENCES
 780 WESTWOOD PLAZA
 LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90024

December 18, 1974

Robert L. Harriman, Principal
 19901 Buckhaven Land
 Saratoga, California 95070

Dear Mr. Harriman:

Thank you for your letter of December 13 inquiring into our Child Trauma Program. We have used the MMPI in addition to a number of other tests comprising 6 to 8 hours of evaluation, comparing test responses of abusive parents with non-abusing mothers and fathers. These scales will shortly be appearing in two professional journals. When they are available I will be happy to send you reprints.

We are also preparing a multidisciplinary, five-year research proposal to be hopefully funded by HEW. This five-year proposal has two major elements:

- 1) Identification of high risk mothers and fathers in a prenatal clinic, using a variety of interview and test instruments.
- 2) Research study applying group therapy and child management procedures to families already identified as high risk or maltreating.

I am enclosing a number of reprints from the group here at UCLA: these will give you an idea of the nature of our program. Thank you for your interest in the UCLA Child Trauma Unit. If you wish further information or if you feel there is any way in which we can collaborate in working with parents at risk within the school system, please be in touch. You, as principal, are in a very crucial position in regard to parents and the school. If there is any area of great importance specific to primary intervention it is certainly here in the schools. I appreciate your interest as school principal in this area of child-parent relationships. Please be in touch if you think we can be of help to you.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Morris J. Paulson".

Morris J. Paulson, Ph.D.
 Associate Professor in Residence

Principal Investigator
 UCLA Child Trauma Intervention Project

MJP:mh

Encls

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO
MEDICAL CENTER
4200 EAST NINTH AVENUE
DENVER, COLORADO 80220

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COLORADO PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL
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PLEASE REPLY TO:
THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR THE
PREVENTION AND TREATMENT
OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT™
1001 JASMINE
DENVER, COLORADO 80220

December 3, 1974

Robert L. Harriman
19901 Buckhaven Lane
Saratoga, California 95070

Dear Mr. Harriman,

Thank you for your letter requesting information on school reporting of child abuse.

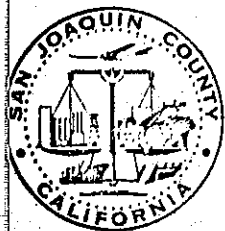
Unfortunately, we do not have any material on this subject in our articles. There are 4 or 5 fine articles contained in "The Battered Child", selected readings by Jerome E. Leavitt, published by General Learning Press, 250 James Street, Morristown, New Jersey 07960. These articles are under the Chapter heading "The Educator Takes a Look".

I hope you are able to obtain this paperback book through your local bookstore. If we can be of further help, feel free to contact us.

Sincerely,

Lois Robinson

Lois Robinson
The National Center
University of Colorado



COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN
Superintendent of Schools

COURTHOUSE - ROOM 406
STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA 95202

27 January 1975

114

GAYLORD A. NELSON
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT

J. HAMILTON HODGSON
ASSOCIATE SUPERINTENDENT

JOHN F. BAHNSEN
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT

Robert L. Harriman, Principal
San Antonio School
1030 Astoria Drive
Sunnyvale, CA. 94087

Dear Mr. Harriman:


Please excuse the delay in responding to your correspondence of 20 December 1974. Most of Christmas vacation and the early part of January were spent on SARB and HR69.

The local courts, the Department of Public Assistance, and this Office have tried to inform the districts of their responsibilities regarding child abuse. We have had meetings with various groups, mostly administrative and ancillary personnel, on this matter. To my knowledge there is no district program in the County that even approaches exemplary status.

I am sorry that we cannot provide you with assistance in your quest.

Sincerely,

GAYLORD A. NELSON
County Superintendent of Schools

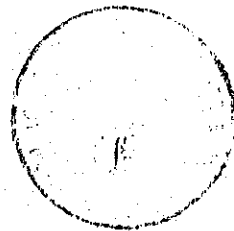


JOHN W. MCINTOSH
Supervisor, Child Welfare &
Attendance

JWM:dg

CHARD M. CLOWES, Superintendent

February 28, 1975



Mr. Robert L. Harriman, Principal
San Antonio School
Cupertino Union School District
1030 Astoria Drive
Sunnyvale, CA 94087

Dear Mr. Harriman:

We regret the long delay in responding to your letter of January 20 requesting information about local school districts that have exemplary child abuse intervention programs.

We have been unable to locate district programs of the type you are requesting.

Enclosed are two items which may be of interest.

1. A headstart In-service program on children at Risk
2. A County Schools bulletin - Agencies-Services and Referral Procedures.

Note the contents of pages 3, 4, 63, 64, 65 and 66.

We would be very interested in receiving materials from you which are developed to help school district personnel deal more effectively with problems related to child abuse and child neglect.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM G. RUTH, Director
Division of Administrative Services--
Attendance and Welfare

Wanda Schermerhorn
Wanda Schermerhorn, Consultant

WS/jh
Encls.

Merced County Department of Education

FLOYD A. SCHELBY, SUPERINTENDENT



116

TELEPHONE (209) 723-2031
632 WEST 13TH STREET
MERCED, CALIF. 95340

January 10, 1975

Robert L. Harriman, Principal
19901 Buckhaven Lane
Saratoga, CA. 95070

Dear Mr. Harriman:

We do not have a school district in our county that has an exemplary child abuse intervention program.

Sincerely,

DAVID E. AUSTIN, Ed.D.
Assistant County Superintendent
Educational Services

DEA:eg

EUREKA CITY SCHOOLS

117

3200 WALFORD AVE.

EUREKA, CALIFORNIA 95501

JOHN B. LANDIS

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS AND
SECRETARY, BOARD OF EDUCATION

PHONE 443-0861

January 17, 1975

Mr. Robert Harriman, Principal
Cupertino Union School District
1030 Astoria Drive
Sunnyvale, California 94087

Dear Mr. Harriman:

I regret to say there is no district in Humboldt county which, to my knowledge, has an exemplary program for child abuse intervention.

We have as much as anyone has, so far as I know, and this isn't much.

Our practice HAS BEEN:

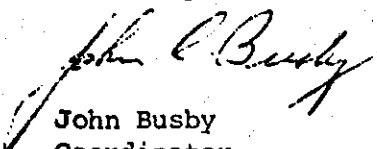
1. Provide our administrators, counselors, and nurses with copies of the Penal Code applicable to child abuse.
2. Encourage them to follow guidelines set by Protective Service personnel, Probation staff, Police department, and Sheriff's office. When in doubt, our staff is told to let these allies make whatever charges, if any, should result.
3. Maintain a close, friendly, and cooperative relationship with these agencies.
4. Frequent opportunities of agency representatives to meet with administrative and building staff to clarify procedures and to provide "inservice training" in this manner.

This relationship is jeopardized by the Federal Privacy legislation recently applied to school records. We will no longer release any information to any agency without parent/guardian approval. The one exception is an apparent and clear-cut criminal act against a student; and then only a verbal phoned report that such an act "may have been performed." The agency - Protective Service, Police, Sheriff - is expected to apply its own procedure at this point. Older students subject to possible abuse are encouraged to make "self-referrals" to Protective Services - we provide the phone number, an opportunity to phone, and supportive counseling.

Until we get further clarification on this legislation, we feel this is about all we can legally do.

If, as a result of your studies, you develop a district plan, I would certainly like to receive a copy.

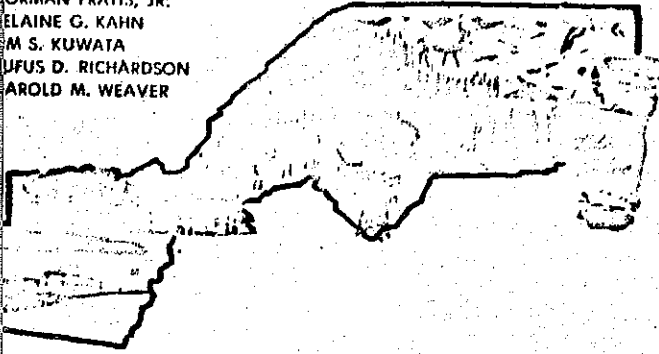
Sincerely,



John Busby
Coordinator,
Child Welfare/Attendance

JB:daz

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PLACER COUNTY OFFICE of EDUCATION

1230 HIGH STREET

AUBURN, CALIFORNIA 95603

Phone (916) 823-4611

KENNETH L. LONERGAN
 Superintendent

January 7, 1975

Mr. Robert L. Harriman, Principal
 Cupertino Union School District
 1030 Astoria Drive
 Sunnyvale, California 94087

Dear Mr. Harriman:

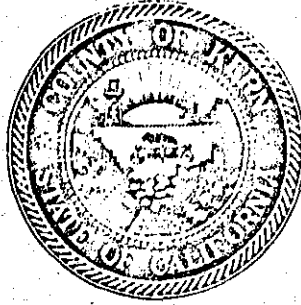
We regret that there are no school districts in Placer
 County that have exemplary child abuse intervention programs.

Sincerely yours,

Kenneth L. Lonergan
 County Superintendent

KLL:rs

DR. HARRY E. BLAIR
Superintendent of Schools



January 9, 1975

Mr. Robert L. Harriman, Principal
Cupertino Union School District
19901 Buckhaven Lane
Saratoga, CA. 95070

Dear Mr. Harriman:

I am enclosing a brochure for an outstanding workshop on the subject of Child Abuse which is scheduled January 30, here in Bakersfield.

I think you would find this very worthwhile and possibly will resolve some of the concerns you have regarding an intervention program and policies.

I would suggest you get your reservation in immediately because it is limited to 200 people. I am looking forward to seeing you there.

Sincerely,

HARRY E. BLAIR
Superintendent of Schools

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Agnes Herren".

(Mrs.) Agnes Herren, P.H.N.
Supervisor of Health Services

ADH:th
Enc.



SAN BERNARDINO CITY UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

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 NEAL ROBERTS, Assistant, Desegregation Programs

1250 NORTH MUSCOTT AVENUE
 SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA 92411
 (714) 888-0211

January 23, 1975

Robert L. Harriman, Principal
 Cupertino School District
 19901 Buckhaven Lane
 Saratoga, California 95070

Dear Mr. Harriman:

In response to your letter of December 20, 1974, I am not sure that we can offer you an exemplary Child Abuse intervention program. However, we do have certain regulations and procedures which we follow in cases of suspected child abuse. Since teachers are not usually directly involved in the actual reporting and follow-up of such cases, we have not established an inservice training for them other than that which might be offered by individual principals. Many of our principals have attended a day-long seminar on child abuse, how to recognize the symptoms, and what action to take.

I am enclosing the guidelines which our department has developed and which is in the hands of each school administrator in our district.

If you are interested in offering inservice training to teachers or other staff in your district, I suggest that you contact Frank Bland, Sheriff, San Bernardino County, 351 N. Arrowhead, San Bernardino, Ca. 92401, ATTN: Capt. Monte Davis, Juvenile Division. Ask him for a brochure of the Child Abuse program offered at the Glen Helen Rehabilitation Center in November of 1973. I feel confident the same type of program offered us can be arranged in your area.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Margaret J. Steffen".

Mrs. Margaret J. Steffen, Supervisor
 Attendance and Child Welfare

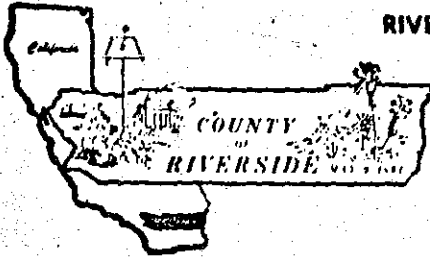
MJS:cm

Encl.

OFFICE OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

4015 LEMON STREET, P. O. BOX 868
RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA 92502

TELEPHONE (714) 787-2901



DON F. KENNY	- Superintendent	(714) 787-6311
BROOKS P. COLEMAN	- Assoc. Supt., Administration & Business Services	(714) 787-6158
LOUIS S. BARBER	- Asst. Supt., Special Schools & Special Services	(714) 787-6489
BARBARA PROVOST	- Asst. Supt., Educational Services	(714) 787-6300

March 5, 1975

Mr. Robert L. Harriman, Principal
San Antonio School
1030 Astoria Drive
Sunnyvale, California 94087

Dear Mr. Harriman:

My sincere apologies for the time lapse that I have allowed with regards to your request for data, dated December 20, 1974. The following names are people who I feel may assist in giving identification to child abuse intervention programs.

Ms. Aletrice Martin, Consultant
Early Childhood Education
Riverside County Schools
P.O. Box 868
Riverside, 92501
(714) 787-6300


Mr. Roger Harlow, Director
Pupil Personnel Services
Desert Sands Unified School District
83-049 Avenue 46
Indio, 92201
(714) 347-8631

Mr. Paul Buckley, Director
Pupil Personnel Services
Corona/Norco Unified School District
300 Buena Vista Avenue
Corona, 91720
(714) 736-3301

I am also enclosing a document which we have made available to all school districts in the quantity they desire. Page 3 of the document suggests a procedure and form for suspected child abuse, and has been very helpful in identifying for our various school districts the location and telephone number of the Child Protective Services/Department of Public Social Services. The one sheet form, Mistreatment of Minors Report, has been useful in taking care of proper recording. It not only gives an area for recording the telephone call to both law enforcement and the welfare division (CPS), but also is a written recording document that can be handed to law enforcement immediately upon investigation, and allows for a copy to be immediately placed in the mail to Child Protective Services. At this writing, we have not changed the wording in Section 11161.5, which just recently was altered to include sexual molestation. Also, the change from 12 years of age to 18 years of age.

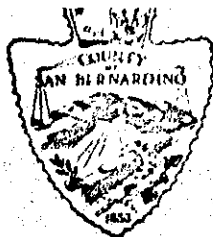
Again, my apologies for being late with this information. If you are in need of further information or help, please feel free to contact our office.

Sincerely,


Clyde D. Powell, Coordinator
Child Welfare & Attendance

County Board of Education Members

Mary K. McOwen Dr. W. Edwin Gardner Katherine Nelson Genevieve Rutherford Margaret ...



OFFICE OF COUNTY
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
172 W. 3rd Street
SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA 92415
Telephone: (714) 383-2183

ROY C HILL
Superintendent of Schools

January 13, 1975

Mr. Robert L. Harriman, Principal
San Antonio School
1030 Astoria Drive
Sunnyvale, CA 94087

Dear Mr. Harriman:

This is an answer to your letter dated December 20, 1974 directed to Dr. Roy C Hill regarding child abuse intervention programs.

San Bernardino City Unified School District maintains a reasonably good program except that they have no specific inservice training for teachers. The person to contact would be: Mrs. Margaret Steffen, Supervisor, Attendance and Child Welfare, San Bernardino City Schools, 1250 N. Muscott Street, San Bernardino, California 92411.

Sincerely yours,

J. R. Sipe
John R. Sipe, Director
Child Welfare and Attendance

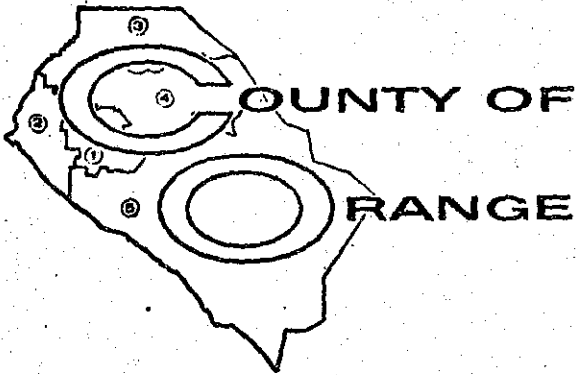
JRS:gd

ORANGE COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

TELEPHONE: 834-3900
AREA CODE 714

1250 SOUTH GRAND AVENUE
SANTA ANA, CA

MAILING ADDRESS:
P. O. BOX 11846
SANTA ANA, CA 92711



January 16, 1975

Robert L. Harriman, Principal
Cupertino Union School District
1030 Astoria Drive
Sunnyvale, California 94087

Dear Mr. Harriman:

Your letter to Dr. Peterson was referred to my department for reply.

In Orange County we are in the midst of establishing a Central Registry, County-wide guidelines and reporting procedures under the direction of a newly appointed Coordinator of Child Abuse, Mrs. Lorraine Adler, 601 North Ross, P.O. Box 1957, Santa Ana, Calif. 92702.

We have an interdepartmental advisory committee which includes the Orange County Department of Education. A sub-committee is working out County-wide inservice which includes schools and should be exemplary, but it is just starting. Intervention, prevention and reporting will be considered.

Write: Fountain Valley School District, Number One Lighthouse Lane, Fountain Valley, Calif. 92708, Att. Fern Zahlen, Coordinator, Health Services, for the only program currently in schools with an exemplary school intervention program. We hope to change that!

Hope this meets your needs.

Sincerely,

Helen Brown M.S.

Helen Brown, Coordinator
School Health

HB:nm

c.c. Ed Harding, Coordinator
Student Community Services

SAN FRANCISCO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

PUPIL SERVICES CENTER
1945 Washington Street
San Francisco, Ca. 94109

January 23, 1975

Mr. Robert L. Harriman
Principal, San Antonio School
1030 Astoria Drive
Sunnyvale, California 94087

Dear Mr. Harriman:

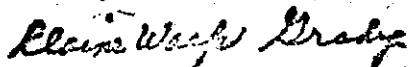
Your letter asking for information concerning exemplary child abuse intervention programs has been referred to me for reply.

We have in the San Francisco Unified School District, a Pupil Personnel staff consisting of counselors, social workers, psychologists and attendance workers. All of these disciplines have knowledge of the laws pertaining to Child Abuse and are aware of the legislative powers for reporting such cases to the Police Department, Department of Public Health, or the Protective Services Unit of the Department of Social Services.

The Pupil Services staff works directly with site principals, teachers, etc., in every case of child abuse that is brought to their attention. Also, in San Francisco, there is a Child Abuse Council. I have referred your inquiry to the Executive Director, who will respond directly to you. There is a school social worker acting as liaison,---- Mr. Walter Phillips, Director, Pupil Services is on the Board of Directors of the Child Abuse Council, and I attend monthly meetings.

Currently we are working on a proposal with HEW to develop a more formal unit of four school social workers and one police woman to act as a roving team to deal directly with child abuse cases as they are reported throughout the SFUSD system. This team, along with the San Francisco Child Abuse Council will do inservice for teachers and site administrators.

Sincerely,



Elaine Wolfe Grady, ACSW
Supervisor, Social Work Services

EWG:jk

cc: Michael Joan Schwartz, Exec. Dir.
S. F. Child Abuse Council
Walter Phillips

OAKLAND UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

CHILDREN'S CENTERS
PRESCHOOL PROGRAMS831 East 14th Street
Oakland, California 94606
(415) 836-2622

May 2, 1975

Robert L. Harriman
Principal
Cupertino Union School District
San Antonio School
1030 Astoria Drive
Sunnyvale, California 94807

Dear Mr. Harriman,

I am enclosing a copy of the Child Abuse Reporting Form for Oakland Public Schools.

We are fortunate to have the Child Trauma Center at Children's Hospital Medical Center, Oakland in our community. We have had their staff conduct "inservice" for Preschool & Children's Centers teachers. Each of the Regions has had inservice for their nurses and Hayward School District has had a course available to all.

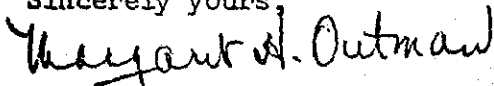
I would not presume to assume that Oakland Public Schools inservice is adequate to the subject. However, some gains have been made though I know that the reporting process is not easy, there are often so many extenuating factors associated with each episode.

I think a workshop with school site principals and police and probation departments could be beneficial to foster mutual understanding to the benefit of the children.

I happen to be on the Child Trauma Advisory Council. We are meeting today on the problems of reporting forms. There should be consistency state-wide, it would seem, what do you think?

However, I know that the form whatever it is, is not the main problem with the reporting process.

Sincerely yours,



Margaret H. Outman, P.H.N.

Office of Children's Centers and Preschool Programs
Oakland Public Schools representative to the Child Trauma Center

Enc.
MHO:bw

BOARD OF EDUCATION

MRS. JOAN S. HAMBLIN
ALBERT R. LÉPOHE, Ph.D.
GREGORY MICHAELS
MRS. DOLORES WAGNER
MARVIN S. WEINREB, M.D.



HAYWARD UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

.24411 Amador Street, Hayward, California
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 5000, Hayward, California 94540
Raymond G. Arveson, Superintendent

April 4, 1975

Mr. Robert L. Harriman, Principal
San Antonio School
1030 Astoria Drive
Sunnyvale, California 94087

Dear Mr. Harriman:

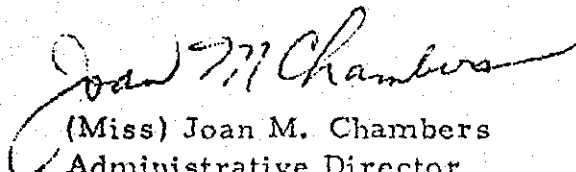
In response to your recent letter, we are enclosing Policy and Procedure 5149 regarding Reporting Suspected Child Abuse as well as a copy of Report of Suspected Child Abuse.

We find that these materials have worked very well in our district for almost two years. Prior to initiating the procedures we held meetings with representatives from law enforcement agencies, probation, and welfare to get their input and this prior involvement of them has paid off a great deal in the smooth manner in which we have operated cooperatively when suspected child abuse cases have been brought to the attention of school staffs.

We find that with the revision of the law in January, we now need to update these procedures to include reporting of sexual molestation, as well.

We hope the enclosed information will be of help to you.

Yours truly,


(Miss) Joan M. Chambers
Administrative Director
Department of Pupil Services

JMC:at
Enclosures

APPENDIX D

NON-PROFIT CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION SERVICES

Non-Profit Child Abuse Prevention Services

1. **Parental Stress Services** P.O. Box 9266, Berkeley
California 94709
Telephone: (415) 845-6243

2. **Parents Anonymous** 2930 W. Imperial Hwy.
Suite 332
Inglewood, California
90303
Telephone: (213) 754-6660

3. **Child Abuse Prevention
Services** P.O. Box 815
Napa, California 94558
Telephone: (707) 252-1116

4. **Child Abuse Listening
Mediation, Inc.** P.O. Box 718
Santa Barbara, California
93102
Telephone: (805) 963-1115