

## REPORTING CHILD ABUSE/CHILD PROTECTION

### 1. Definition of Abuse or Neglect

Child abuse or neglect is defined in law as “an act or omission which seriously threatens the health or welfare of a child.” Specifically, this refers to:

- a. Evidence of skin bruising, bleeding, malnutrition, failure to thrive, burns, fracture of any bone, subdural hematoma, soft tissue swelling or death, and such condition or death which is not justifiably explained, or where the history given concerning such condition or death is at variance with the condition or the circumstances indicating that the condition may not be the product of an accidental occurrence.
- b. Any case in which a child is subject to unlawful sexual behavior as defined in state law.
- c. Any case in which a child is in need of services because the child’s parents, legal guardians or custodians fail to take the same actions to provide adequate food, clothing, shelter, medical care or supervision that a prudent parent would take.
- d. Any case in which a child is subjected to emotional abuse, which means an identifiable and substantial impairment of the child’s intellectual or psychological functioning or development, or a substantial risk or impairment of the child’s intellectual or psychological functioning or development.
- e. Any act or omission described as neglect in state law as follows:
  - i) A parent, guardian or legal custodian has abandoned the child or has subjected him or her to mistreatment or abuse or allowed another to mistreat or abuse the child without taking lawful means to stop such mistreatment or abuse and prevent it from recurring.
  - ii) The child lacks proper parental care through the actions or omissions of the parent, guardian, or legal custodian.
  - iii) The child’s environment is injurious to his or her welfare.
  - iv) A parent, guardian, or legal custodian fails or refuses to provide the child with proper or necessary subsistence, education, medical care, or any other care necessary for his or her health, guidance, or well-being.
  - v) The child is homeless, without proper care or not domiciled with his or her parent, guardian or legal custodian through no fault of such parent, guardian or legal custodian.
  - vi) The child has run away from home or is otherwise beyond the control of his or her parent, guardian or legal custodian.
  - vii) A parent, guardian or legal custodian has subjected another child or children to an identifiable pattern of habitual abuse, and the parent, guardian or legal custodian has been the respondent in another proceeding in which a court has adjudicated another child to be neglected or dependent based upon allegations of sexual or physical abuse or has determined that such parent’s, guardian’s or legal custodian’s abuse or neglect caused the death of another child; and the pattern of habitual abuse and the type of abuse pose a current threat to the child.

### 2. Reporting Requirements

Any Centennial BOCES employee who has reasonable cause to know or suspect that any child is subjected to abuse or to conditions that might result in abuse or neglect must immediately upon receiving such information report such fact to the appropriate county department of Social Services, local law enforcement agency, or through the statewide

child abuse reporting hotline system. The employee must follow any oral report with a written report sent to the appropriate agency.

In cases where the suspected or known perpetrator is a Centennial BOCES employee, the report should be made to the law enforcement agency. (Reports made to social services will be referred to law enforcement.)

If a child is in immediate danger, the employee should call 911. “Immediate” refers to abuse that occurs in the employee’s presence or has just occurred.

The employee reporting suspected abuse/neglect to social services or law enforcement officials must inform the school principal or other appropriate Centennial BOCES administrator as soon as possible orally or with a written memo. The ultimate responsibility for seeing that the oral and written reports are made to social services or law enforcement agencies lies with the Centennial BOCES employee who had the original concern.

### **3. Contents of the Report**

The following information should be included to the extent possible in the initial report:

- a. Name, age, address, sex and race of the child.
- b. Name and address of the child’s parents, guardians and/or persons with whom the student lives.
- c. Name and address of the person, if known, believed responsible for the suspected abuse or neglect.
- d. The nature and extent of the child’s injury or condition, as well as any evidence of previous instances of known or suspected abuse or neglect of the child or the child’s siblings – all with dates as appropriate.
- e. The family composition, if known.
- f. Any action taken by the person making the report.
- g. Any other information that might be helpful in establishing the cause of the injuries or the condition observed.

It is helpful if the person reporting suspected abuse/neglect is prepared to give documentation. Thus, noting details of observations is important. It is permissible for the Centennial BOCES employee to conduct a preliminary non-investigative inquiry of any injury or injuries under the following circumstances:

- a. Centennial BOCES personnel may inquire of the child how an injury occurred. Leading and/or suggestive questions should be avoided. Centennial BOCES personnel may not contact the child’s family or any other person suspected of causing the injury or abuse to determine the cause of the suspected abuse or neglect.
- b. A Centennial BOCES employee’s reasonable cause to suspect that the child has been subjected to abuse or neglect may arise from a child’s vague or inconsistent response to such an inquiry or from an explanation which does not fit the injury.
- c. All efforts shall be made to avoid duplicate or numerous interviews of the victim.

### **4. After Filing Reports**

After the report is made to the agency, Centennial BOCES staff members shall cooperate with social services and law enforcement in the investigation of alleged abuse or neglect. Centennial BOCES will report any further incidents of abuse to the agency’s representative.

Once a report of child abuse is given to the agency, the responsibility for investigation and follow-up lies with the agency, not Centennial BOCES. Therefore, Centennial BOCES staff will not engage in the following activities:

- a. Make home visits for investigative purposes.
- b. Take the child for medical treatment. (This does not preclude taking action in an emergency situation.)
- c. Convey messages between the agency and the parent/guardian.

Authorized Centennial BOCES personnel may make available to agency personnel assigned to investigate instances of child abuse the health or other records of a student for such investigative purposes.

**5. Guidelines for Consideration**

- a. If any Centennial BOCES employee has questions about reasonable cause of child abuse and the need for making a report, the employee may consult with the building principal and/or the program director. If the principal or program director is not available, a direct call to the county department of social services about concerns is advisable. Note that consultation with another Centennial BOCES employee will not absolve the Centennial BOCES employee of the responsibility for reporting child abuse.
- b. In an emergency situation requiring retention of the child by Centennial BOCES staff due to fear that if released the child's health or welfare might be in danger, it should be observed that only law enforcement officials have the legal authority to hold a child. Otherwise a court order must be obtained to legally withhold a child from his or her parent or guardian.

LEGAL REF.: C.R.S. 18-3-412.5 (1) (b) definition of unlawful sexual behavior

Revised: September 20, 2018  
Reviewed: CASB 2005  
Centennial BOCES