



**COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
DEPARTMENT OF AUDITOR-CONTROLLER**

KENNETH HAHN HALL OF ADMINISTRATION
500 WEST TEMPLE STREET, ROOM 525
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012-2706
PHONE: (213) 974-8301 FAX: (213) 626-5427

J. TYLER McCAULEY
AUDITOR-CONTROLLER

WENDY L. WATANABE
CHIEF DEPUTY

January 14, 2008

RECEIVED

JAN 14 2008

**COMMISSION ON
STATE MANDATES**

Ms. Paula Higashi
Executive Director
Commission on State Mandates
980 Ninth Street, Suite 300
Sacramento, California 95814

Dear Ms. Higashi:

Los Angeles County's Draft Parameters and Guidelines [Ps&Gs]
Interagency Child Abuse and Neglect [ICAN] Investigation Reports [00-TC-22]

We enclose our draft Ps&Gs for the ICAN reimbursement program.

Leonard Kaye of my staff is available at (213) 974-8564 to answer questions you may have concerning this submission.

Very truly yours,

J. Tyler McCauley
Auditor-Controller

JTM:CY:LK
Enclosures

Los Angeles County's Draft Parameters and Guidelines Narrative
Interagency Child Abuse and Neglect Investigation Reports [00-TC-22]

The draft parameters and guidelines [Ps&Gs] for the Interagency Child Abuse and Neglect [ICAN] Investigation Reports reimbursement program closely follow the funding decision of the Commission on State Mandates [Commission] which was issued on December 19, 2007.

The Commission found that, since July 1, 1999, cities and counties are incurring reimbursable "costs mandated by the state" in implementing ICAN.

The ICAN provisions that the Commission found to be reimbursable include those which require local agencies to: distribute the State Department of Justice [DOJ] Suspected Child Abuse Report form [SS 8572] to mandated reporters; accept and refer initial child abuse reports; cross-report child abuse among designated local agencies; report to the District Attorney and licensing agencies; file additional cross-reports in child death cases; investigate and report [on form SS 8583] suspected child abuse cases to DOJ; notify the suspected abuser that he or she has been reported to DOJ's Child Abuse Central Index; notify the mandated reporter of the investigation results; respond to DOJ requests for information; notify the suspected child abuser that he or she is in DOJ's Child Abuse Central Index; obtain the original investigative report [if previous report(s)] but draw independent conclusions on the current instance; retain investigative reports for seven years or more as specified.

The Commission's decision further specified, on pages 3-7, the local agency departments which are eligible to receive reimbursements for performing the [above] mandated duties, generally on or after July 1, 1999, as follows:

"Distributing the Suspected Child Abuse Report Form

Any City or County police or sheriff's department, county probation department if designated by the county to receive mandated reports, or county welfare department shall:

- Distribute the child abuse reporting form adopted by the Department of Justice (currently known as the "Suspected Child Abuse Report" Form SS 8572) to mandated reporters. (Pen Code, Sec. 11168, formerly Sec. 11161.7)

Reporting Between Local Departments

Accepting and Referring Initial Child Abuse reports when a department takes Jurisdiction:

Any City or County police or sheriff's department, county probation department if designated by the county to receive mandated reports or county welfare department shall:

- Transfer a call electronically or immediately refer the case by telephone, fax, or electronic transmission, to an agency with proper jurisdiction, whenever the department lacks subject matter or geographical jurisdiction over an incoming report of suspected child abuse or neglect. (Pen. Code, Sec. 11165.9)

Cross-Reporting of Suspected Child Abuse or Neglect from County Welfare and Probation Departments to the law Enforcement Agency with Jurisdiction and the District Attorney's Office:

A county probation department shall:

- Report by telephone immediately, or as soon as practically possible, to the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the case, to the agency given the responsibility for investigation of cases under Section 300 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, and to the district attorney's office every known or suspected instance of child abuse, as defined in Penal Code section 1116.5 except acts or omissions coming within subdivision 9b) of section 11165.2, or reports made pursuant to section 11165.13 based on risk to a child which releases solely to the inability of the parent to provide the child with regular care due to the parent's substance abuse, which shall be reported only to the county welfare department. (Pen Code Sec. 11166, subd. (h), now subd. (j).)
- Send a written report thereof within 36 hours of receiving the information concerning the incident to any agency to which it is required to make a telephone report under this subdivision.

As of January 1, 2001, initial reports may be made by fax or electronic transmission, instead of by telephone, and will satisfy the requirement for a

written report within 36 hours. (Pen Code Sec. 11166, subd. (h), now subd. (j).)

A county welfare department shall:

- Report by telephone immediately, or as soon as practically possible, to the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the case, to the agency given the responsibility for investigation of cases under Section 300 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, and to the district attorney's office every known or suspected instance of child abuse, as defined in Penal Code section 1116.5 except acts or omissions coming within subdivision 9b) of section 11165.2, or reports made pursuant to section 11165.13 based on risk to a child which releases solely to the inability of the parent to provide the child with regular care due to the parent's substance abuse, which shall be reported only to the county welfare department.
- This activity does not include making an initial report of child abuse and neglect from a county welfare department to the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the case, which was required under prior law to be made "without delay." (Pen Code Sec. 11166, subd. (h), now subd. (j).)
- Send a written report thereof within 36 hours of receiving the information concerning the incident to nay agency, including the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the case, to which it is required to make a telephone report under this subdivision.

As of January 1, 2001, initial reports may be made by fax or electronic transmission, instead of by telephone, and will satisfy the requirement for a written report within 36 hours. (Pen Code Sec. 11166, subd. (h), now subd. (j).)

Cross-Reporting of Suspected Child Abuse or neglect from the law Enforcement Agency to the County Welfare and Institutions Code Section 300 Agency, County Welfare, and the District Attorney's Office:

A City or county law enforcement agency shall:

- Report by telephone immediately, or as soon as possible, to the agency given responsibility for investigation of cases under Welfare and Institution Code section 300 and to the district attorney's office every known or suspected instance of child abuse reported to it, except acts or omissions coming within Penal Code 11165.2, subdivision (b), which shall be reported only to the county welfare department. (Pen Code Sec. 11166, subd. (i), now subd. (k).)
- Report to the county welfare department every known or suspected instance of child abuse reported to it which is alleged to have occurred as a result of the action of a person responsible for the child's welfare, or as the result of the failure of a person responsible for the child's welfare to adequately protect the minor from abuse when the person responsible for the child's welfare knew or reasonably should have known that the minor responsible for the child's welfare knew or reasonably should have known that the minor was in danger of abuse. (Pen Code Sec. 11166, subd. (i), now subd. (k).)
- Send a written report thereof within 36 hours of receiving the information concerning the incident to nay agency, including the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the case, to which it is required to make a telephone report under this subdivision.

As of January 1, 2001, initial reports may be made by fax or electronic transmission, instead of by telephone, and will satisfy the requirement for a written report within 36 hours. (Pen Code Sec. 11166, subd. (i), now subd. (k).)

Receipt of Cross-Reports by District Attorney's Office:

A district attorney's office shall:

- Receive reports of every known or suspected instance of child abuse reported to law enforcement, county probation or county welfare departments, except acts or omissions of general neglect coming within Penal Code section 11165.2 subdivision (b). (Pen Code Sec. 11166, subds. (h) and (i), now subds. (j) and (k).)

Reporting to Licensing Agencies:

Any City or County police or sheriff's department, county probation department if designated by the county to receive mandated report or county welfare department shall:

- Report by telephone immediately or as soon as practically possible to the appropriate licensing agency every known or suspected instance of child abuse or neglect when the instance of abuse or neglect occurs while the child is being cared for in a child day care facility, involves a child day care license staff person, or occurs while the child is under the supervision of a community care facility or involves a community care facility license or staff person. The agency shall also send, fax, or electronically transmit a written report thereof within 36 hours of receiving the information concerning the incident to any agency to which it is required to make a telephone report under this subdivision. The agency shall send the licensing agency a copy of its investigation reported any other pertinent materials.

As of July 31, 2001, initial reports may be made by fax or electronic transmission, instead of by telephone, and will satisfy the requirement for a written report within 36 hours. (Pen Code Sec. 11166.2.)

Additional Cross-Reporting in Cases of Child Death:

A city or county law enforcement agency shall:

- Cross-report all cases of child death suspected to be related to child abuse or neglect to the county child welfare agency. (Pen Code Sec. 11166.9, subd. (k), now section 11174.34, subd. (k).)
- Create a record in the Child Welfare Services/Case Management System (CWS/CMS) on all cases of child death suspected to be related to child abuse or neglect. (Pen Code Sec. 11166.9, subd. (l), now section 11174.34, subd. (l).)
- Enter information into the CWS/CMS upon notification that the death was subsequently determined not to be related to child abuse or neglect. (Pen Code Sec. 11166.9, subd. (l), now section 11174.34, subd. (l).)

Investigation of Suspected Child Abuse, and reporting to and from the State department of Justice

Any city or county police or sheriff's department, county probation department if designated by the county to receive mandated reports or county welfare department shall:

- Complete an investigation to determine whether a report of suspected child abuse or severe neglects is unfounded, substantiated or inconclusive, as defined in Penal Code section 11165.12, for purposes of preparing and submitting the state "Child Abuse Investigation Report: Form SS 8583, or subsequent designated form, to the department of Justice. (Pen. Code, sec. 11169, subd. (a); Cal Code Regs., tit. 11, sec. 903, "Child Abuse Investigation report" Form SS 8583.)
- Forward to the Department of Justice a report in writing of every case it investigates of known or suspected child abuse or severe neglect which is determined to be substantiated or inconclusive, as defined in Penal Code section 11165.12. Unfounded reports, as defined in Penal Code section 11165.12, shall not be filed with the Department of Justice. If a report has previously been filed which subsequently proves to be unfounded, the Department of Justice shall be notified in writing of that fact. The reports required by this section shall be in a form approved by the Department of Justice and may be sent by fax or electronic transmission. (Pen. Code, sec. 11169, subd. (a); Cal. Code regs., tit. 11, sec. 903, "Child Abuse Investigation Report" Form SS 8583.)

Notifications following Reports to the Central Child Abuse Index

Any city or county police or sheriff's department, county probation department if designated by the county to receive mandated reports or county welfare department shall:

- Notify in writing the known or suspected child abuser that he or she has been reported to the Child Abuse Central Index, in any form approved by the Department of Justice, at the time the "Child Abuse Investigation report" is filed with the Department of Justice. (Pen Code Sec. 11166.9, subd. (b).)
- Make relevant information available, when received from the Department of Justice, to the child custodian, guardian ad litem appointed under section 326, or counsel appointed under section 317 or

318 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, or the appropriate licensing agency, if he or she is treating or investigating a case of known or suspected child abuse or severe neglect. (Pen Code Sec. 11170, subd. (b)(1).)

- Inform the mandated reporter of the results of the investigation and of any action the agency is taking with regard to the child or family, upon completion of the child abuse investigation or after there has been a final disposition in the matter. (Pen Code Sec. 11170, subd. (b)(2).)
- Notify, in writing, the person listed in the Child Abuse Central Index that he or she is in the index, upon receipt of relevant information concerning child abuse or neglect investigation reported contained in the index from the Department of Justice when investigating a home for the department children. The notification shall include the name of the reporting agency and the date of the report. (Pen. Code, sec. 11170, subd. (b)(6).)

Any city or county police or sheriff's department, county probation department if designated by the county to receive mandated reports, or county welfare department shall:

- Obtain the original investigative report from the reporting agency, and draw independent conclusions regarding the quality of the evidence disclosed, and its sufficiency for making decisions regarding investigation, prosecution, licensing, or placement of a child, when a report is received from the Child Abuse central Index. (Pen. Code, sec. 11170, subd. (b)(6)(A), now (b)(8)(A).)

Any city or county law enforcement agency, county probation department, or county welfare shall: (j).)

- Notify, in writing, the person listed in the Child Abuse Central Index that he or she is in the index, upon receipt of relevant information concerning child abuse or neglect reports contained in the index from the Department of Justice regarding placement with a responsible relative pursuant to welfare and Institutions Code sections 281.5, 305, and 361.3. The notification shall include the location of the original investigative report and the submitting agency. The notification shall be submitted to the person listed at the same time that all other parties are

notified of the information, and no later than the actual judicial proceeding that determines placement. (Pen. Code, sec. 11170, subd. (c).)

Record Retention

Any city or county police or sheriff's department, county probation department if designated by the county to receive mandated reports, shall:

Retain child abuse or neglect investigative reports that result in a report filed with the Department of Justice for a minimum of 8 years for counties and cities (a higher level of service above the two-year record retention requirement pursuant to Gov. Code sections 26202 (cities) and 34090 (counties).) If a subsequent report on the same suspected child abuser is received within the first 10-year period, the report shall be maintained for an additional 10 years. (Pen. Code, sec. 11169, subd. ©.)

A county welfare department shall:

Retain child abuse or neglect investigative reports that result in a report filed with the Department of Justice for as minimum of 7 years for welfare records (a higher level of service above the three-year record retention requirement pursuant to Welf. & Inst. Code sec. 10851.) If a subsequent report on the same suspected child abuser is received within the first 10-year period, the report shall be maintained for an additional 10 years. (Pen. Code, sec. 11169, subd. (c)."

The Commission has found the [above] ICAN duties to be reimbursable and not required as part of other mandated programs. However, clarification is required in order to enable local claimants to separate other responsibilities of child protective agencies from those found to be reimbursable by the Commission.

Child Protective Agencies

Child protective agencies are required to provide a broad array of services which address pervasive child abuse. The United States Department of Health and Human Services Administration for Children & Families¹ reports that:

¹ From Chapter 2, Child Maltreatment Report, attached in pertinent part herein in Exhibit A, page 1.

"Each week, child protective services (CPS) agencies in the United States receive more than 50,000 referrals alleging that children have been abused or neglected. Some of these referrals lie outside the responsibility of the CPS agency and may be forwarded to other agencies. Child protective agencies provide Other referrals do not have sufficient information to enable follow-up. For these and other reasons, including the workload of the agency, approximately one-third of referrals are screened in as reports to CPS agencies because they meet the states' policies for conducting an investigation or assessment.

Once a referral is accepted as a report alleging child abuse or neglect, the agency determines whether or not the child was maltreated or if at risk of maltreatment. The agency may initiate an investigation of the alleged incident, or it may pursue an alternative response, which has the goal of determining which services are the most appropriate. Regardless of what type of response an agency uses for a specific report, it must decide if further action is necessary to protect the child." [Emphasis added.]

Therefore, the predominate or 'regular' goal of a child protective service agency is to determine which services are most appropriate in helping the child, not the goal of the ICAN program which is focused on investigating, classifying and reporting child abusers. These ICAN duties are performed in addition to the 'regular' duties of child protective workers. And it is precisely those duties which the Commission has found to be reimbursable here.

In determining the time and cost to perform the additional ICAN duties, it is recommended that each claimant conduct their own time study if the actual cost method is not used. A standard time or cost for conducting ICAN duties is not proposed because of variations among jurisdictions in implementing the ICAN program as well as their 'regular' duties. Further most of the available data is based on the 'regular' duties of specialized child protective workers. In this regard, the United States Department of Health and Human Services Administration for Children & Families² reports that:

"In most large jurisdictions and among many local agencies, the functions of screening and investigation are conducted by different workers. In many

² From Chapter 2, Child Maltreatment Report, attached in pertinent part in Exhibit A, page 3.

rural and smaller agencies, one worker may perform both functions. Using data from both types of agencies—those that differentiate and those that do not—an average workload was computed.

Data from those States that reported significant numbers of specialized workers for intake, screening, investigation, and assessment were used to estimate the number of cases that were handled by CPS workers. The number of screening and intake workers (1,960) compared to the number of investigation and assessment workers (14,679) were reported by 28 States. Based on these 28 States, the weighted average number of investigations or assessment per investigation or assessment work was 63.1 per year. It is important to note that these calculations did not consider other activities of these workers and that some workers conducted more than one function. A more accurate calculation of workload requires a systematic estimation of work for a specific timeframe.

A workload study in California estimated that an average monthly caseload for workers who exclusively provide CPS Emergency Response investigations and no other services was 16.15 investigations per worker per month or approximately 194 per year. Each investigation could include more than one child.”

The investigations referred to above are not those required by ICAN, but reflect those required to carry out a child protective agency’s ‘regular’ goal as is further explained in the United States Department of Health and Human Services Administration for Children & Families³ report:

“After conducting interviews with family member, the alleged child victim, and sometimes other people familiar with the family, the CPS agency makes a determination concerning whether the child is a victim of abuse or neglect, or is at risk of abuse or neglect. This determination is often called disposition.

Approximately 30 percent of the reports included at least one child who was found to be a victim of abuse or neglect. About 58 percent of the reports were found to be unsubstantiated; the remaining reports were closed for additional reasons ...

³ From Chapter 2, Child Maltreatment Report, attached in pertinent part in Exhibit A, pages 16-17.

Child facilities are the most tragic consequence of maltreatment. For 2003, an estimated 1,500 children died due to the child abuse or neglect ...

More than three-quarters of children who were killed were younger than 4 years old; 10 percent were 4-7 years old;; 5 percent were 8-11 years old, and 6 percent were 12-17 years old ... “

In California, Los Angeles County Sheriff, Leroy D. Baca, and others⁴, explain on how the ICAN program focuses on the child abuser. In this regard, Sheriff Baca notes, on page 2, that:

“In 2001, there were approximately three million reports of child abuse or neglect nationwide. In 2001, California reported that various agencies and private individuals referred 671,422 children for child abuse or neglect investigations in the state.

In 2001, the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department's Family Crimes Bureau (FCB) reported 1,318 child physical abuse or neglect cases and 2,011 child sexual abuse cases in the county. Over seventy-seven percent of the 4,023 victims were between the ages of five and seventeen. Females accounted for the majority of victims. In child sexual abuse cases, over eighty-one percent of the victims were female. Just over half of the child physical abuse victims were male.

The FCB reported that, in 2001, nearly ninety-four percent of the suspects in child sexual abuse cases were male. In child physical abuse cases, over fifty-five percent of suspects were male. In cases where the suspect's age was known, half of those suspects fell in the twenty-five to forty-five age category and fifteen percent fell in the under eighteen age category. In a striking statistic, of the total sexual abuse cases reported to the Sheriff's Department in 2001, nearly eighty-five percent of the suspects were known to the

⁴ In the Journal of Juvenile Law, 2001-2002, ““SILENT SCREAMS” - ONE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY'S RESPONSE TO IMPROVING THE MANAGEMENT OF CHILD ABUSE REPORTING AND INVESTIGATIONS”, by Leroy D. Baca, Paul Jendrucko, Daniel Scott, 2001-2002 La Verne Law Review, Inc, attached to Los Angeles County's. August 30, 2007 filing with the Commission .

victims." [Footnotes omitted.]

Sheriff Baca also explains, on page 2 of the article, the importance of an interagency or ICAN approach in protecting children from abuse:

"The large number of child abuse or neglect cases reported statewide demonstrates the necessity for a comprehensive and coordinated inter-agency communication plan. A single child abuse case requires representatives of several county agencies to aid the victim, investigate the claim, and possibly prosecute the suspected offender. Therefore, inter-agency reporting is an important facet in resolving child abuse cases."

In particular, on page 4, Sheriff Baca, clarifies the purpose of cross-reporting among agencies with different roles:

"The purpose of cross-reporting is not to behave as a watchdog- that the Sheriff's Department and DCFS watch each other to detect errors in the manner in which the two agencies follow their respective mandates. Each agency looks at things from a different perspective. Social workers look at an abusive or neglectful situation with the viewpoint of protecting children from harm and coordinating services that ultimately have as their goal reunification of the family, empowered with effective parenting skills. The California Welfare and Institutions Code defines many responsibilities that social workers embody as goals.

Law enforcement takes action from a different angle: an eye on resolving an allegation of criminal behavior and, when appropriate, applying all of the resources and skills required to apprehend and bring an offender before the criminal justice system. This difference in perspectives is the reason state lawmakers require both agencies to investigate allegations of suspected child abuse. The agencies must ensure that the interests of both the victim and the people of the State of California are equitably served." [Footnotes omitted.]

To illustrate how ICAN requirements were met in Los Angeles County, five flow charts are included here as pages 10-14 of Exhibit B and also included in this narrative on the following pages. Exhibit B also contains pertinent excerpts from the Los Angeles County Interagency ICAN Council's 2006 annual report. The

Sheriff and many other agencies and groups collaborated in developing the County's ICAN programs, including, as noted on page 5⁵:

- "1) the District Attorney's Office;
- 2) the Department of Children and Family Services;
- 3) County Counsel;
- 4) the Chief Medical Examiner;
- 5) the Juvenile Dependency Court and its judicial officers;
- 6) the Los Angeles Police Department;
- 7) the family of independent municipal and special police agencies;
- 8) hospitals and treatment centers that provide mental health and therapeutic services to victims;
- 9) public social services;
- 10) the county's Inter-Agency Council on Child Abuse and Neglect ... "

The County's five ICAN flow charts are as follows:

⁵ In the Journal of Juvenile Law, 2001-2002, "SILENT SCREAMS" - ONE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY'S RESPONSE TO IMPROVING THE MANAGEMENT OF CHILD ABUSE REPORTING AND INVESTIGATIONS", by Leroy D. Baca, Paul Jendrucko, Daniel Scott, 2001-2002 La Verne Law Review, Inc, attached to Los Angeles County's, August 30, 2007 filing with the Commission .



ICAN 2006 DATA REPORT

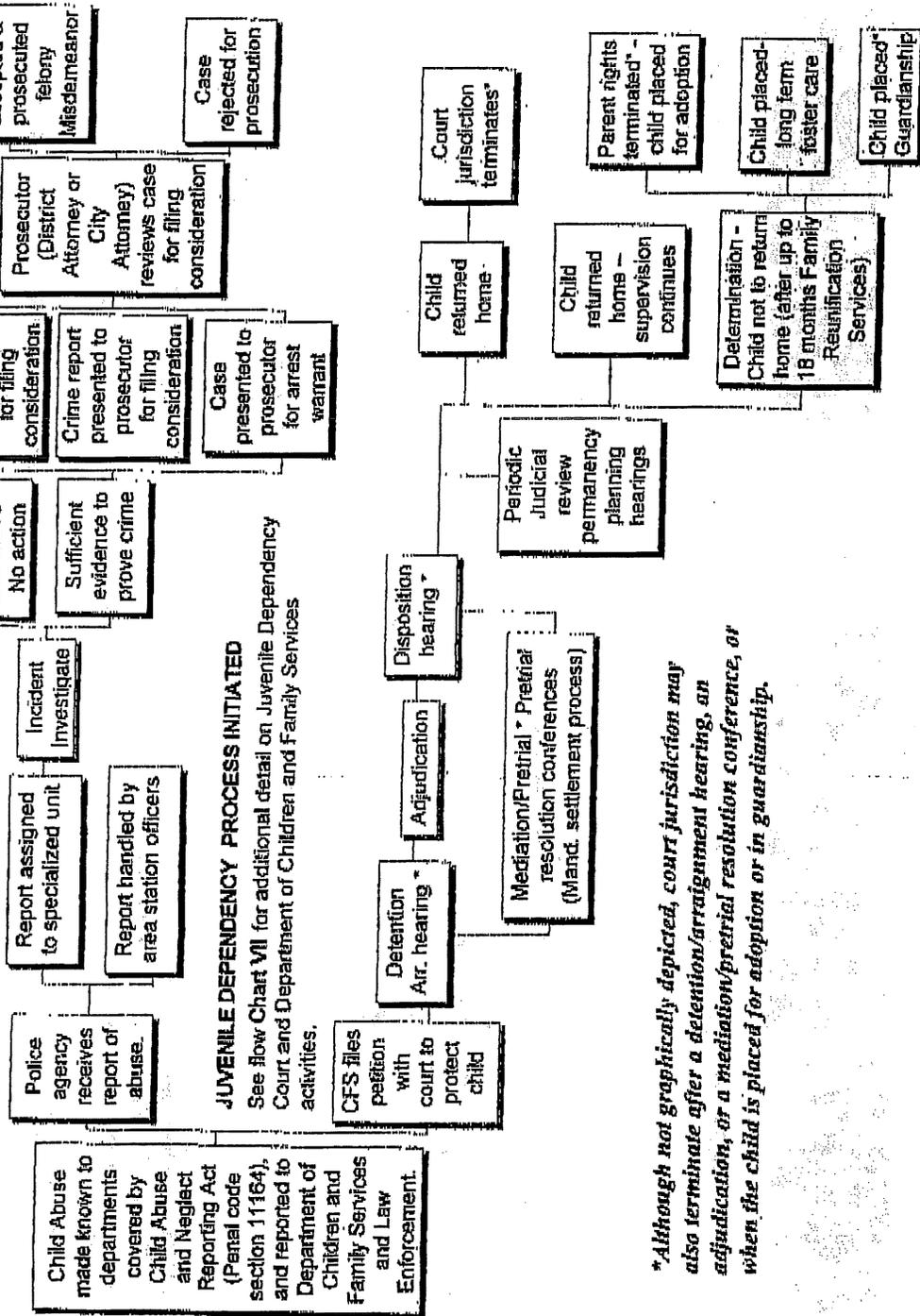
Flow Chart II

ICAN AGENCY INVOLVEMENT IN CHILD ABUSE CASES - 2004

CHILD PROCESS INITIATED

See flow Charts III, IV for individual detail on LAPD and LASD
See Flow Chart VI for detail on the L.A. District Attorney.
Where possible similar categories of agency data have been totaled.

CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT REPORT



JUVENILE DEPENDENCY PROCESS INITIATED
See flow Chart VII for additional detail on Juvenile Dependency Court and Department of Children and Family Services activities.

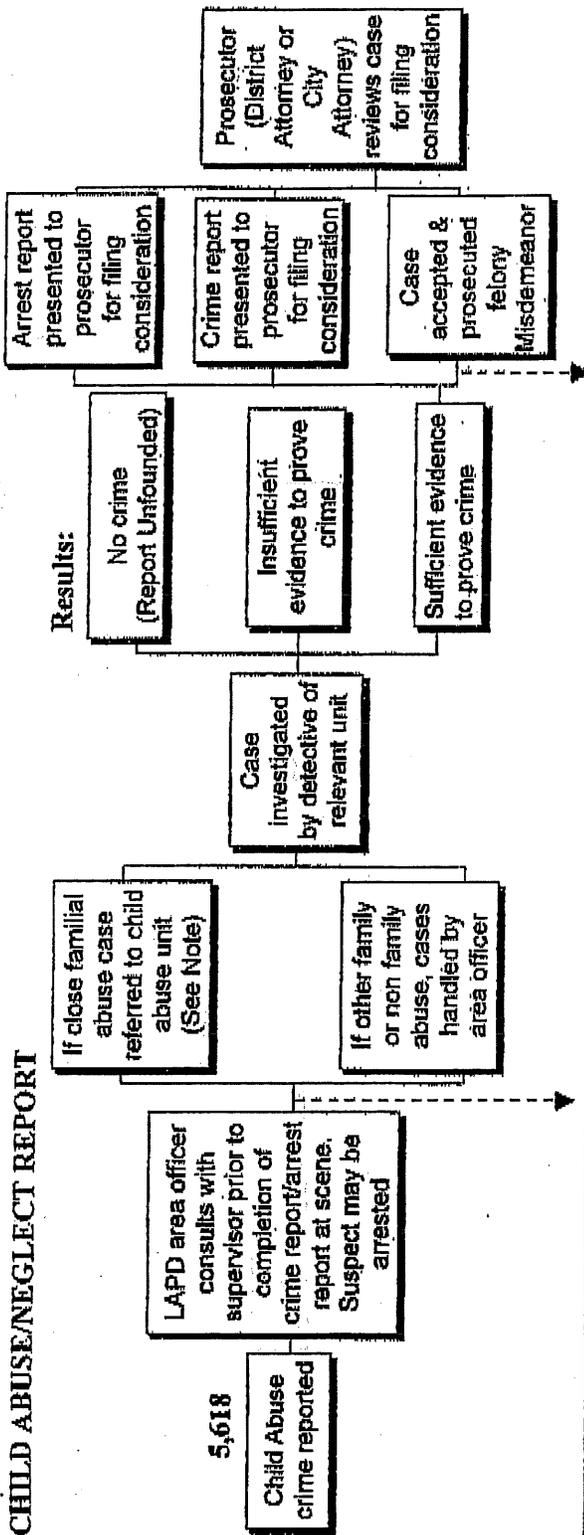
*Although not graphically depicted, court jurisdiction may also terminate after a detention/arrestment hearing, an adjudication, or a mediation/pretrial resolution conference, or when the child is placed for adoption or in guardianship.



Flow Chart III

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT INVOLVEMENT IN CHILD ABUSE CASES - 2004

CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT REPORT



Children may be detained at this point (siblings as well as child victim) and referred to the Department of Children and Family Services under Welfare and Institutions Code Section 300.

NOTE:

Case Count Definition

Endangering cases:

Multiple victims in same family = 1 report (case)

All other cases:

Each victim = 1 report (case)

Child Abuse Unit Responsibilities

Child Abuse Unit handles abuse involving parents, step parent,

legal guardian, common law spouse.

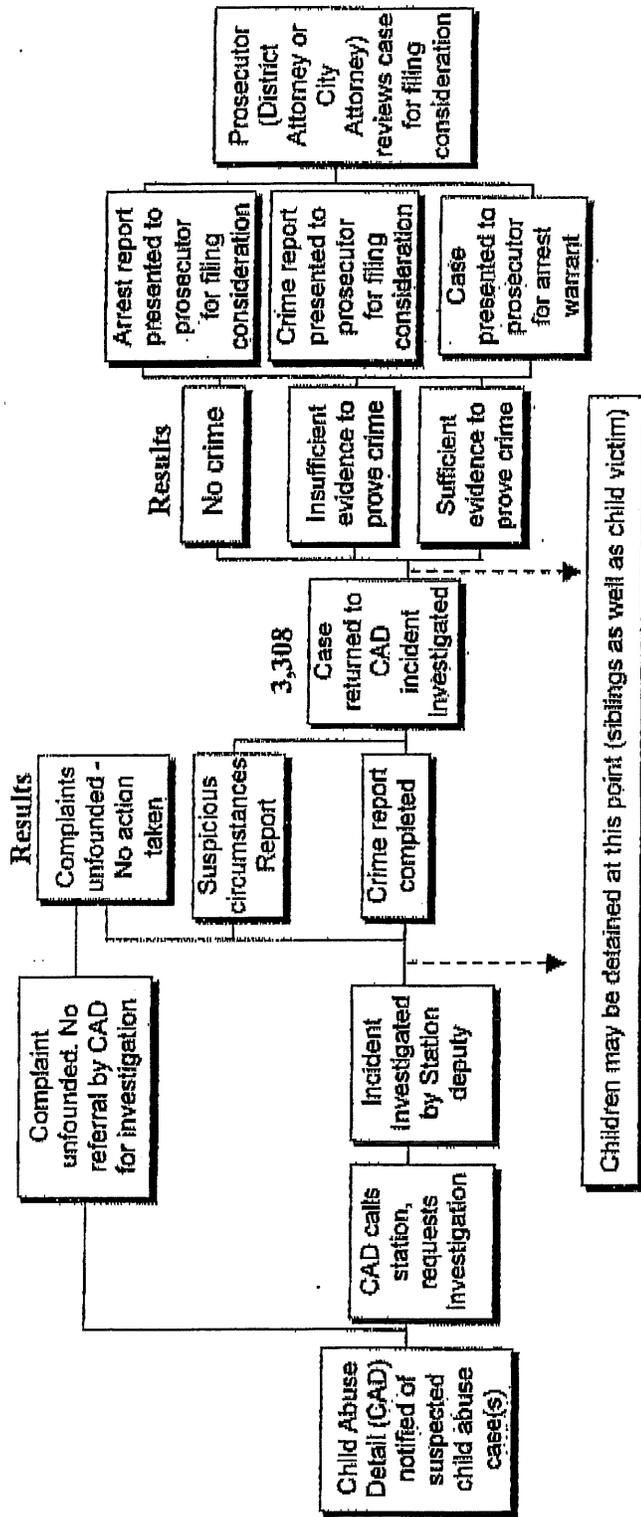
GEOGRAPHIC AREA RESPONSIBILITIES

Abuse in which perpetrator is not parent, step parent, legal guardian, or common law spouse: child not primary object of attack, but receives injury; unfit homes, endangering and dependent child cases; other cases where criteria does not meet Abused Child Unit.



ICAN 2006 DATA REPORT

Plan Chart IV LOS ANGELES SHERIFF DEPARTMENT INVOLVEMENT IN CHILD ABUSE CASES - 2004



NOTE:

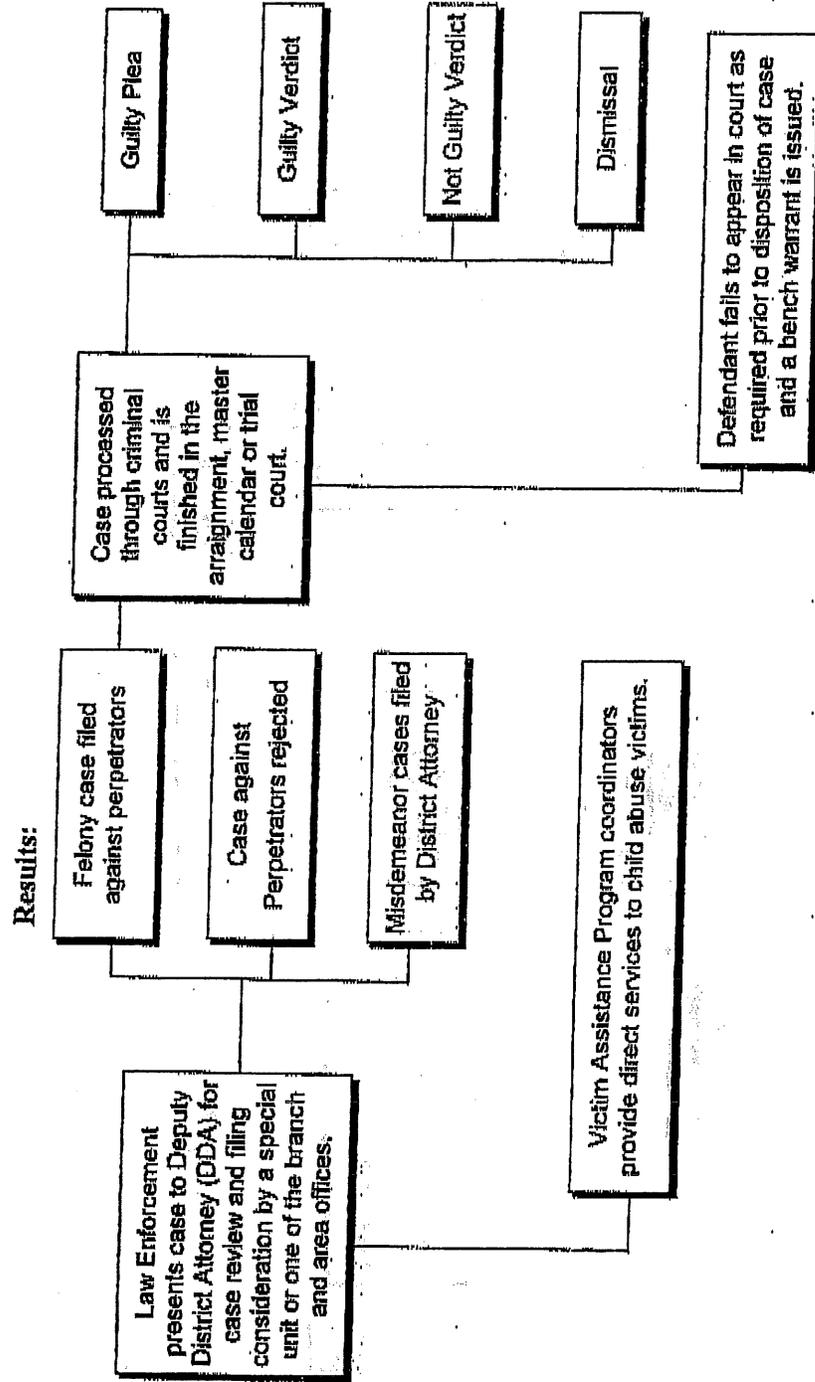
CASE COUNT DEFINITION

Multiple victims of the same incident, in the same family are treated as one case.
The Child Abuse Detail does not handle neglect/endorgerment cases.

See the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department Report for more details on their workload.



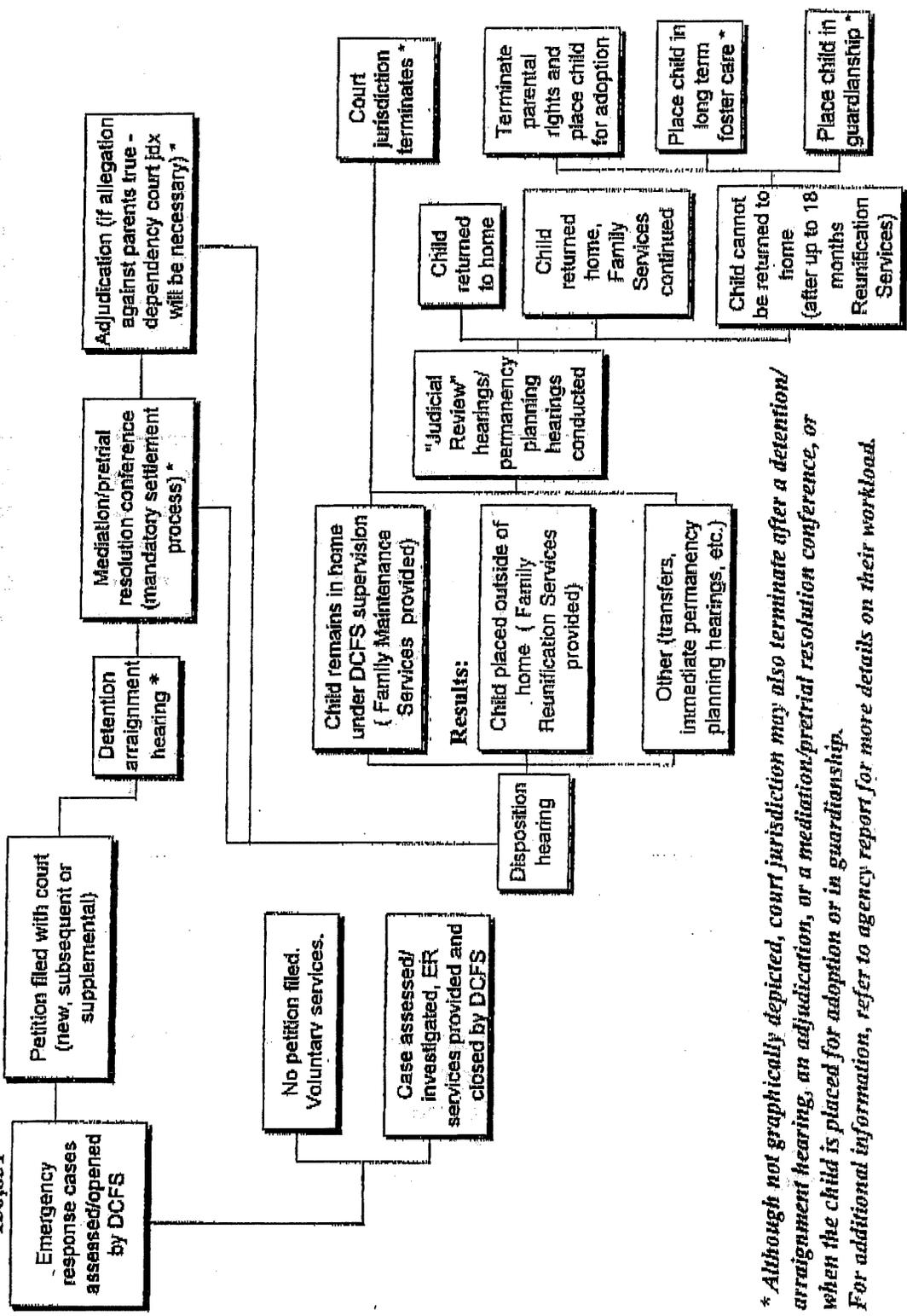
Flow Chart
LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT
INVOLVEMENT IN CHILD ABUSE CASES - 2004





ICAN 2006 DATA REPORT

Flow Chart VI
 JUVENILE DEPENDENCY COURT DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES
 INVOLVEMENT IN CHILD ABUSE CASES - 2004
 156,831



* Although not graphically depicted, court jurisdiction may also terminate after a detention/arraignment hearing, an adjudication, or a mediation/pretrial resolution conference, or when the child is placed for adoption or in guardianship. For additional information, refer to agency report for more details on their workload.

Of course, this is not to suggest that Los Angeles County's approach in implementing ICAN services is the only approach. Hopefully, the review and comment phase for these Ps&Gs will include input from many local and State agencies to accommodate acceptable variations in claiming ICAN costs.

In addition, some of the ICAN requirements detailed in the County's original ICAN test claim, filed on June 29, 2001, have changed. In 2005, some ICAN changed. Therefore, to provide claimants with a detailed and up to date enumeration of specific ICAN duties, a copy of the California Department of Justice's 2005 "... Guide to Reporting Child Abuse to the California Department of Justice" is included herein as Exhibit C. It is proposed that this Guide also be an integral part of the Ps&Gs sent to claimants, also accompanying the State Controller's claiming instructions.

It should be noted that DOJ's Bulletin No. 05-02, attached on page 20 of Exhibit C, now requires a different standard of evidence for finding and reporting a "substantiated report" of child abuse on DOJ Form SS 8583. The new standard to issue a "substantiated report", is that the investigator must find, based on the evidence, that it is "... more likely than not that child abuse or neglect, as defined, occurred". The old standard, was merely that the investigator issue a "substantiated report", based upon "some credible evidence".

In conducting time studies, claimants should consider the extent to which the evidentiary burden, and consequently, the investigatory burden, in finding and reporting a "substantiated report" of child abuse [on Form SS 8583] has increased. The critical point to note is that the burden has changed.

Other updates to the DOJ Form SS 8583, issued in June of 2005, compared with the same form included in the County's June 29, 2001 test claim filing, issued in March of 1991, are:

1. Under "Investigating Agency", a new section was created under section 11, requiring the investigator to report the following:
 - "Active investigation conducted per PC 11169(a) Yes No**"
 - "Victim(s) contacted ? Yes No**"
 - "Suspect(s) contacted ? Yes No* No Suspects"
 - "No Witness(es) contacted ? Yes No* No witness(es)"
 - " * Explain in comments field A, 12."

2. Under "Involved Parties/Suspects", the following new reporting requirements were added:

"Suspect given written notice per PC 11169 (b) ___ Yes ___ No"
 "Date notice given ___ Mo ___ Dy ___ YR"
 " If notice not given, explain in comments field A.12."

Updates to the DOJ Form SS 8572, compared with the same form included in the County's June 29, 2001 test claim filing, are:

1. Under "Case Identification", the following reporting requirements were deleted:

"Victim Name"
 "Report No. , Case Name"
 "Date of Report"

2. Under "Reporting Party", the following new reporting requirements were added:

"Name of mandated reporter"
 "Mandated Reporter's Category"
 "Reporter's Business/Agency Name and Address", Street, City, Zip"
 "Did mandated reporter Witness the incident?, ___ Yes?, ___ No?"
 "Reporter's Telephone (Daytime)"
 "Today's Date"

3. Under "Report Notification ", the following new reporting requirements were added:

"Police Department"
 "Sheriff's office" was deleted
 "County Welfare/CPS(Child Protective Services)"
 "Address, Street, City, Zip, Date/Time of Phone Call"
 "Official Contacted/Title"

4. Under "Victim", the following new reporting requirements were added:

"Approx. age"
 "Ethnicity"
 "School, Class, grade"
 "Physically Disabled? ___ Yes, ___ No"
 "Developmentally Disabled? ___ Yes, ___ No"
 "Other Disability (Specify)"
 " Primary Language, Spoken in Home"

"In Foster Care? ___ Yes, ___ No"

"If Victim Out-of-care at the Time of Incident, Check Type of care",
 ___ Day care, ___ Child Care Center, ___ Foster Family Home, ___
 Family Friend, ___ Group Home or Institution, ___ Relative's
 Home?"

"Type of Abuse (Check one), ___ Physical, Mental, ___ Sexual, ___
 Neglect, ___ Other(Specify)"

"Relationship to Suspect, Photos take, ___ Yes, ___ No?"

"Did the Incident Result in This Victim's Death? ___ Yes, ___ No,
 ___ Unk?"

5. Under "Victim's Sibling's", the following new reporting requirements were added:

"Ethnicity"

6. Under "Parent's/Guardians", the following new reporting requirements were added:

"Approx. Age"

"Ethnicity"

"Address, Street, City, Zip"

7. Under New section: "Suspect", the following new reporting requirements were added:

"Suspect's Name (Last, First, Middle)"

"Birth-date / Approximate, Age"

"Sex"

"Ethnicity"

"Address, Street, City, Zip, Telephone"

"Other Relevant Information"

8. Under "Incident Reporting", the following items were deleted:

" ___ Occurred, ___ Observed"

"If the child Was in Out-of-Home-Care at the Time of Incident,
 Check Type of care", ___ Family Day care, ___ Child Care Center,
 ___ Foster Family Home, ___ Small Family Home, ___ Group Home
 or Institution?"

"Type of Abuse (Check one), ___ Physical, Mental, ___ Sexual, ___
 Neglect, ___ Other(Specify)"

"Summarize what the Abuse Child or Person Accompanying the Child
 Said happened"

"Explain Known History of Similar Incident(s) For This Child"

1. Under the reporting Party Section (A), additional information is required: 1) the category and business of the reporting party; 2) the mandated reported category; 3) Did the reporter witnessed the incident

The Victim section is a separate category (c): More information is required: 1) the average age , ethnicity, school, class, grade; 2) Physical condition of the victim: disabled, developmentally disabled, language spoken (primary, at home); the location: In foster care, out-of-care facility; 3) type of abuse; 4) relationship to suspect; 5) photos taken; 6) did the incident resulted in death?

The involved party section (D): 1) ethnicity is added the sibling's category; 2) approximate age; 3) ethnicity is also added to then parent's category; 4) a Suspect category is added to the involved parties category: 1) Suspect's name, birth-date, approx. age, address, phone #, sex, ethnicity, and other relevant information

The incident section (E): 1) date/time of incident; place of incident"

It should be noted that, in a few instances, some of the detailed information in initiating an ICAN report may also be required and/or funded under an other program. In this case, time and costs should not be claimed for the specific duplicative duties. An example of this where this might occur is provided in California's SB 2030 Study, included herein in pertinent part in Exhibit D. On pages 58 – 59 of the report [pages 1-2 of Exhibit D] it states:

"Pursuant to CDSS MPP section 31-105, all local departments are required to follow this protocol or an approved substitute that contains these minimum elements. Mandated information to be gathered includes:

- child (name, birth date, sex, ethnicity, primary language, current location, name/address of school or daycare, location/phone number of each absent parent),
- referral (time, date, alleged incident location),
- reporter (name, relationship to child, agency affiliation, address, phone number),

- each adult in household (name, relationship to child, birthdate, ethnicity, current location, phone number),
- alleged perpetrator (same elements as for other adults, and information on access to child),
- each minor child in family (name, birthdate, sex, ethnicity, primary language, current location, name/address of school or daycare, location/phone number of each absent parent),
- description of the alleged incident and risk factors including:
 - participating incident (severity & frequency, location & description of injury, history of abuse or neglect),
 - child characteristics (age, vulnerability, special circumstances, behavior),
 - caretaker characteristics (ability to care for child, interaction with children, other caretakers, parenting knowledge/skill, substance abuse, criminal behavior, mental health),
 - family factors (relationships, support systems, history of abuse or neglect, presence of parent substitute),
 - environmental conditions, and
 - family strengths,
- records review, and
- collateral contacts (date, affiliation/relationship to child, summary of information). “

In accordance with the above discussion, the County's draft Ps&Gs for the Interagency Child Abuse and Neglect Investigation Reports reimbursement program is as follows:

Los Angeles County
Draft Parameters and Guidelines [Ps&Gs]
Interagency Child Abuse and Neglect Investigation Reports [00-TC-22]

I. SUMMARY OF THE MANDATE

On December 19, 2007 the Commission on State Mandates (Commission) issued a Statement of Decision [00-TC-22] finding, on pages 3-7, that the test claim legislation imposes a reimbursable state-mandated program on local agencies within the meaning of article XIII B, section 6 of the California Constitution and Government Code section 17514.

The Commission found that, since July 1, 1999, cities and counties are incurring reimbursable costs in implementing ICAN's requirements, including those to: distribute the State Department of Justice [DOJ] Suspected Child Abuse Report form [SS 8572] to mandated reporters; accept and refer initial child abuse reports; cross-report child abuse among designated local agencies; report to the District Attorney and licensing agencies; file additional cross-reports in child death cases; investigate and report [on form SS 8583] suspected child abuse cases to DOJ; notify the suspected abuser that he or she has been reported to DOJ's Child Abuse Central Index; notify the mandated reporter of the investigation results; respond to DOJ requests for information; notify the suspected child abuser that he or she is in DOJ's Child Abuse Central Index; obtain the original investigative report [if previous report(s)] but draw independent conclusions on the current instance; retain investigative reports for seven years or more as specified.

II. ELIGIBLE CLAIMANTS

Any city, county, and city and county that incurs increased costs as a result of this reimbursable state-mandated program is eligible to claim reimbursement of those costs.

III. PERIOD OF REIMBURSEMENT

Government Code section 17557, subdivision (c), as amended by Statutes 1998, chapter 681, states that a test claim shall be submitted on or before June 30 following a given fiscal year to establish eligibility for that fiscal year. The County of Los Angeles filed the test claim on June 29, 2001, establishing eligibility for fiscal year 1999-2000 for those test claim statutes in effect on July 1, 1999 and later periods as specified under Section IV. Reimbursable Activities herein for test claim statutes in effect subsequent to July 1, 1999.

Actual costs for one fiscal year shall be included in each claim. Estimated costs of the subsequent year may be included on the same claim, if applicable. Pursuant to Government Code section 17561, subdivision (d)(1)(A), all claims for reimbursement of initial fiscal year costs shall be submitted to the State Controller within 120 days of the issuance date for the claiming instructions.

If the total costs for a given fiscal year do not exceed \$1,000, no reimbursement shall be allowed except as otherwise allowed by Government Code section 17564.

IV. REIMBURSABLE ACTIVITIES

To be eligible for mandated cost reimbursement for any fiscal year, only actual costs may be claimed. Actual costs are those costs actually incurred to implement the mandated activities. Actual costs must be traceable and supported by source documents that show the validity of such costs, when they were incurred, and their relationship to the reimbursable activities. A source document is a document created at or near the same time the actual cost was incurred for the event or activity in question. Source documents may include, but are not limited to, employee time records, including time survey forms, time logs, sign-in sheets, and, invoices, receipts and unit cost studies using source documents.

Evidence corroborating the source documents may include, but is not limited to, worksheets, cost allocation reports (system generated), purchase orders, contracts, agendas, training packets, and declarations. Declarations must include a certification or declaration stating, "I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct," and must further comply with the requirements of Code of Civil Procedure section 2015.5. Evidence corroborating the source documents may include data relevant to the reimbursable activities otherwise in compliance with local, state, and federal government requirements. However, corroborating documents cannot be substituted for source documents.

Claimants may use time studies to support labor [salary, benefit and associated indirect] costs when an activity is task-repetitive. Time study usage is subject to the review and audit conducted by the State Controller's Office. The reimbursable time recorded on each time survey form must be for specific reimbursable activities as detailed herein and as further described in the 2005 "Guide for Reporting Child Abuse to the California Department of Justice", published by the California Department of Justice, attached hereto and incorporated herein by

reference. An employee's reimbursable time is totaled and then multiplied by their productive hourly rate, as that term is defined in the State Controller's Office annual claiming instruction manual, found on www.sco.ca.gov. If a time study sample is used to claim time for 4 through 9 staff, at least 2 staff should be time surveyed. If 10 or more staff are claimed, a 20% sample, rounded to the nearest whole number of cases, should be taken.

The claimant is only allowed to claim and be reimbursed for increased costs for reimbursable activities identified below. Increased cost is limited to the cost of an activity that the claimant is required to incur as a result of the mandate.

For each eligible claimant, the following activities are reimbursable:

A. Annually, update Departmental policies and procedures necessary to comply with ICAN's requirements.

B. Periodically, meet and confer with State and local agencies in coordinating ICAN cross-reporting and collaborative efforts.

C. Annually, train ICAN staff in State Department of Justices' [DOJ] ICAN requirements.

D. Periodically, to develop, update or obtain computer software and obtain equipment necessary for ICAN cross-reporting and reporting to DOJ.

E. Continuously, the following reimbursable activities for local agency departments are:

Distributing the Suspected Child Abuse Report Form

Any City or County police or sheriff's department, county probation department if designated by the county to receive mandated reports, or county welfare department shall:

- Distribute the child abuse reporting form adopted by the Department of Justice (currently known as the "Suspected Child Abuse Report" Form SS 8572) to mandated reporters. (Pen Code, Sec. 11168, formerly Sec. 11161.7)

Reporting Between Local Departments

Accepting and Referring Initial Child Abuse reports when a department lacks Jurisdiction:

Any City or County police or sheriff's department, county probation department if designated by the county to receive mandated reports or county welfare department shall:

- Transfer a call electronically or immediately refer the case by telephone, fax, or electronic transmission, to an agency with proper jurisdiction, whenever the department lacks subject matter or geographical jurisdiction over an incoming report of suspected child abuse or neglect. (Pen. Code, Sec. 11165.9)

Cross-Reporting of Suspected Child Abuse or Neglect from County Welfare and Probation Departments to the law Enforcement Agency with Jurisdiction and the District Attorney's Office:

A county probation department shall:

- Report by telephone immediately, or as soon as practically possible, to the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the case, to the agency given the responsibility for investigation of cases under Section 300 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, and to the district attorney's office every known or suspected instance of child abuse, as defined in Penal Code section 1116.5 except acts or omissions coming within subdivision 9b) of section 11165.2, or reports made pursuant to section 11165.13 based on risk to a child which releases solely to the inability of the parent to provide the child with regular care due to the parent's substance abuse, which shall be reported only to the county welfare department. (Pen Code Sec. 11166, subd. (h), now subd. (j).)
- Send a written report thereof within 36 hours of receiving the information concerning the incident to any agency to which it is required to make a telephone report under this subdivision.

As of January 1, 2001, initial reports may be made by fax or electronic transmission, instead of by telephone, and will satisfy the requirement for a

written report within 36 hours. (Pen Code Sec. 11166, subd. (h), now subd. (j).)

A county welfare department shall:

- Report by telephone immediately, or as soon as practically possible, to the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the case; to the agency given the responsibility for investigation of cases under Section 300 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, and to the district attorney's office every known or suspected instance of child abuse, as defined in Penal Code section 1116.5 except acts or omissions coming within subdivision 9b) of section 11165.2, or reports made pursuant to section 11165.13 based on risk to a child which releases solely to the inability of the parent to provide the child with regular care due to the parent's substance abuse, which shall be reported only to the county welfare department.
- This activity does not include making an initial report of child abuse and neglect from a county welfare department to the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the case, which was required under prior law to be made "without delay." (Pen Code Sec. 11166, subd. (h), now subd. (j).)
- Send a written report thereof within 36 hours of receiving the information concerning the incident to nay agency, including the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the case, to which it is required to make a telephone report under this subdivision.

As of January 1, 2001, initial reports may be made by fax or electronic transmission, instead of by telephone, and will satisfy the requirement for a written report within 36 hours. (Pen Code Sec. 11166, subd. (h), now subd. (j).)

Cross-Reporting of Suspected Child Abuse or neglect from the law Enforcement Agency to the County Welfare and Institutions Code Section 300 Agency, County Welfare, and the District Attorney's Office:

A City or county law enforcement agency shall:

- Report by telephone immediately, or as soon as possible, to the agency given responsibility for investigation of cases under Welfare and Institution Code section 300 and to the district attorney's office every known or suspected instance of child abuse reported to it, except acts or omissions coming within Penal Code 11165.2, subdivision (b), which shall be reported only to the county welfare department. (Pen Code Sec. 11166, subd. (i), now subd. (k).)
- Report to the county welfare department every known or suspected instance of child abuse reported to it which is alleged to have occurred as a result of the action of a person responsible for the child's welfare, or as the result of the failure of a person responsible for the child's welfare to adequately protect the minor from abuse when the person responsible for the child's welfare knew or reasonably should have known that the minor responsible for the child's welfare knew or reasonably should have known that the minor was in danger of abuse. (Pen Code Sec. 11166, subd. (i), now subd. (k).)
- Send a written report thereof within 36 hours of receiving the information concerning the incident to any agency, including the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the case, to which it is required to make a telephone report under this subdivision.

As of January 1, 2001, initial reports may be made by fax or electronic transmission, instead of by telephone, and will satisfy the requirement for a written report within 36 hours. (Pen Code Sec. 11166, subd. (i), now subd. (k).)

Receipt of Cross-Reports by District Attorney's Office:

A district attorney's office shall:

- Receive reports of every known or suspected instance of child abuse reported to law enforcement, county probation or county welfare departments, except acts or omissions of general neglect coming within Penal Code section 11165.2 subdivision (b). (Pen Code Sec. 11166, subsd. (h) and (i), now subsd. (j) and (k).)

Reporting to Licensing Agencies:

Any City or County police or sheriff's department, county probation department if designated by the county to receive mandated report or county welfare department shall:

- Report by telephone immediately or as soon as practically possible to the appropriate licensing agency every known or suspected instance of child abuse or neglect when the instance of abuse or neglect occurs while the child is being cared for in a child day care facility, involves a child day care license staff person, or occurs while the child is under the supervision of a community care facility or involves a community care facility license or staff person. The agency shall also send, fax, or electronically transmit a written report thereof within 36 hours of receiving the information concerning the incident to any agency to which it is required to make a telephone report under this subdivision. The agency shall send the licensing agency a copy of its investigation reported any other pertinent materials.

As of July 31, 2001, initial reports may be made by fax or electronic transmission, instead of by telephone, and will satisfy the requirement for a written report within 36 hours. (Pen Code Sec. 11166.2.)

Additional Cross-Reporting in Cases of Child Death:

A city or county law enforcement agency shall:

- Cross-report all cases of child death suspected to be related to child abuse or neglect to the county child welfare agency. (Pen Code Sec. 11166.9, subd. (k), now section 11174.34, subd. (k).)
- Create a record in the Child Welfare Services/Case Management System (CWS/CMS) on all cases of child death suspected to be related to child abuse or neglect. (Pen Code Sec. 11166.9, subd. (l), now section 11174.34, subd. (l).)
- Enter information into the CWS/CMS upon notification that the death was subsequently determined not to be related to child abuse or neglect. (Pen Code Sec. 11166.9, subd. (l), now section 11174.34, subd. (l).)

Investigation of Suspected Child Abuse, and reporting to and from the State department of Justice

Any city or county police or sheriff's department, county probation department if designated by the county to receive mandated reports or county welfare department shall:

- Complete an investigation to determine whether a report of suspected child abuse or severe neglects is unfounded, substantiated or inconclusive, as defined in Penal Code section 11165.12, for purposes of preparing and submitting the state "Child Abuse Investigation Report: Form SS 8583, or subsequent designated form, to the department of Justice. (Pen. Code, sec. 11169, subd. (a); Cal Code Regs., tit. 11, sec. 903, "Child Abuse Investigation report" Form SS 8583.)
- Forward to the Department of Justice a report in writing of every case it investigates of known or suspected child abuse or severe neglect which is determined to be substantiated on inconclusive, as defined in Penal Code section 11165.12. Unfounded reports, as defined in Penal Code section 11165.12, shall not be filed with the Department of Justice. If a report has previously been filed which subsequently proves to be unfounded, the Department of Justice shall be notified in writing of that fact. The reports required by this section shall be in a form approved by the Department of Justice and may be sent by fax or electronic transmission. (Pen. Code, sec. 11169, subd. (a); Cal. Code regs., tit. 11, sec. 903, "Child Abuse Investigation Report" Form SS 8583.)

Notifications following Reports to the Central Child Abuse Index

Any city or county police or sheriff's department, county probation department if designated by the county to receive mandated reports or county welfare department shall:

- Notify in writing the known or suspected child abuser that he or she has been reported to the Child Abuse Central Index, in any form approved by the Department of Justice, at the time the "Child Abuse Investigation report" is filed with the Department of Justice. (Pen Code Sec. 11166.9, subd. (b).)

- Make relevant information available, when received from the Department of Justice, to the child custodian, guardian ad litem appointed under section 326, or counsel appointed under section 317 or 318 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, or the appropriate licensing agency, if he or she is treating or investigating a case of known or suspected child abuse or severe neglect. (Pen Code Sec. 11170, subd. (b)(1).)
- Inform the mandated reporter of the results of the investigation and of any action the agency is taking with regard to the child or family, upon completion of the child abuse investigation or after there has been a final disposition in the matter. (Pen Code Sec. 11170, subd. (b)(2).)
- Notify, in writing, the person listed in the Child Abuse Central Index that he or she is in the index, upon receipt of relevant information concerning child abuse or neglect investigation reported contained in the index from the Department of Justice when investigating a home for the department children. The notification shall include the name of the reporting agency and the date of the report. (Pen. Code, sec. 11170, subd. (b)(6).)

Any city or county police or sheriff's department, county probation department if designated by the county to receive mandated reports, or county welfare department shall:

- Obtain the original investigative report from the reporting agency, and draw independent conclusions regarding the quality of the evidence disclosed, and its sufficiency for making decisions regarding investigation, prosecution, licensing, or placement of a child, when a report is received from the Child Abuse central Index. (Pen. Code, sec. 11170, subd. (b)(6)(A), now (b)(8)(A).)

Any city or county law enforcement agency, county probation department, or county welfare shall: (j).)

- Notify, in writing, the person listed in the Child Abuse Central Index that he or she is in the index, upon receipt of relevant information concerning child abuse or neglect reports contained in the index from the Department of Justice regarding placement with a responsible

relative pursuant to welfare and Institutions Code sections 281.5, 305, and 361.3. The notification shall include the location of the original investigative report and the submitting agency. The notification shall be submitted to the person listed at the same time that all other parties are notified of the information, and no later than the actual judicial proceeding that determines placement. (Pen. Code, sec. 11170, subd. (c).)

Record Retention

Any city or county police or sheriff's department, county probation department if designated by the county to receive mandated reports, shall:

Retain child abuse or neglect investigative reports that result in a report filed with the Department of Justice for a minimum of 8 years for counties and cities (a higher level of service above the two-year record retention requirement pursuant to Gov. Code sections 26202 (cities) and 34090 (counties).) If a subsequent report on the same suspected child abuser is received within the first 10-year period, the report shall be maintained for an additional 10 years. (Pen. Code, sec. 11169, subd. ©.)

A county welfare department shall:

Retain child abuse or neglect investigative reports that result in a report filed with the Department of Justice for as minimum of 7 years for welfare records (a higher level of service above the three-year record retention requirement pursuant to Welf. & Inst. Code sec. 10851.) If a subsequent report on the same suspected child abuser is received within the first 10-year period, the report shall be maintained for an additional 10 years. (Pen. Code, sec. 11169, subd. (c).)

V. CLAIM PREPARATION AND SUBMISSION

Each of the following cost elements must be identified for each reimbursable activity identified in Section IV, Reimbursable Activities, of this document. Each claimed reimbursable cost must be supported by source documentation as described in Section IV. Additionally, each reimbursement claim must be filed in a timely manner.

A. Direct Cost Reporting

Direct costs are those costs incurred specifically for the reimbursable activities. The following direct costs are eligible for reimbursement.

1. Salaries and Benefits

Report each employee implementing the reimbursable activities by name, job classification, and productive hourly rate (total wages and related benefits divided by productive hours). Describe the specific reimbursable activities performed and the hours devoted to each reimbursable activity performed.

2. Materials and Supplies

Report the cost of materials and supplies that have been consumed or expended for the purpose of the reimbursable activities. Purchases shall be claimed at the actual price after deducting discounts, rebates, and allowances received by the claimant. Supplies that are withdrawn from inventory shall be charged on an appropriate and recognized method of costing, consistently applied.

3. Contracted Services

Report the name of the contractor and services performed to implement the reimbursable activities. If the contractor bills for time and materials, report the number of hours spent on the activities and all costs charged. If the contract is a fixed price, report the services that were performed during the period covered by the reimbursement claim. If the contract services are also used for purposes other than the reimbursable activities, only the pro-rata portion of the services used to implement the reimbursable activities can be claimed. Submit contract consultant and attorney invoices with the claim and a description of the contract scope of services.

4. Fixed Assets and Equipment

Report the purchase price paid for fixed assets and equipment (including computers) necessary to implement the reimbursable activities. The purchase price includes taxes, delivery costs, and installation costs. If the fixed asset or equipment is also used for purposes other than the

reimbursable activities, only the pro-rata portion of the purchase price used to implement the reimbursable activities can be claimed.

5. Travel

Report the name of the employee traveling for the purpose of the reimbursable activities. Include the date of travel, destination point, the specific reimbursable activity requiring travel, and related travel expenses reimbursed to the employee in compliance with the rules of the local jurisdiction. Report employee travel time according to the rules of cost element A.1, Salaries and Benefits, for each applicable reimbursable activity.

B. Indirect Cost Rates

Indirect costs are costs that are incurred for a common or joint purpose, benefiting more than one program, and are not directly assignable to a particular department or program without efforts disproportionate to the result achieved. Indirect costs may include both (1) overhead costs of the unit performing the mandate; and (2) the costs of the central government services distributed to the other departments based on a systematic and rational basis through a cost allocation plan.

Compensation for indirect costs is eligible for reimbursement utilizing the procedure provided in the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-87. Claimants have the option of using 10% of direct labor, excluding fringe benefits, or preparing an Indirect Cost Rate Proposal (ICRP) if the indirect cost rate claimed exceeds 10%.

If the claimant chooses to prepare an ICRP, both the direct costs (as defined and described in OMB Circular A-87 Attachments A and B) and the indirect costs shall exclude capital expenditures and unallowable costs (as defined and described in OMB Circular A-87 Attachments A and B). However, unallowable costs must be included in the direct costs if they represent activities to which indirect costs are properly allocable.

The distribution base may be (1) total direct costs (excluding capital expenditures and other distorting items, such as pass-through funds, major subcontracts, etc.), (2) direct salaries and wages, or (3) another base which results in an equitable distribution.

In calculating an ICRP, the claimant shall have the choice of one of the following methodologies:

1. The allocation of allowable indirect costs (as defined and described in OMB Circular A-87 Attachments A and B) shall be accomplished by (1) classifying a department's total costs for the base period as either direct or indirect, and (2) dividing the total allowable indirect costs (net of applicable credits) by an equitable distribution base. The result of this process is an indirect cost rate which is used to distribute indirect costs to mandates. The rate should be expressed as a percentage which the total amount allowable indirect costs bears to the base selected; or
2. The allocation of allowable indirect costs (as defined and described in OMB Circular A-87 Attachments A and B) shall be accomplished by (1) separating a department into groups, such as divisions or sections, and then classifying the division's or section's total costs for the base period as either direct or indirect, and (2) dividing the total allowable indirect costs (net of applicable credits) by an equitable distribution base. The result of this process is an indirect cost rate that is used to distribute indirect costs to mandates. The rate should be expressed as a percentage which the total amount allowable indirect costs bears to the base selected.

VI. RECORD RETENTION

Pursuant to Government Code section 17558.5, subdivision (a), a reimbursement claim for actual costs filed by a local agency or school district pursuant to this chapter is subject to the initiation of an audit by the Controller no later than three years after the date that the actual reimbursement claim is filed or last amended, whichever is later. However, if no funds are appropriated or no payment is made to a claimant for the program for the fiscal year for which the claim is filed, the time for the Controller to initiate an audit shall commence to run from the date of initial payment of the claim. In any case, an audit shall be completed not later than two years after the date that the audit is commenced. All documents used to support the reimbursable activities, as described in Section IV, must be retained during the period subject to audit. If an audit has been initiated by the Controller during the period subject to audit, the retention period is extended until the ultimate resolution of any audit findings.

VII. OFFSETTING SAVINGS AND REIMBURSEMENTS

Any offsetting savings the claimant experiences in the same program as a result of the same statutes or executive orders found to contain the mandate shall be deducted from the costs claimed. In addition, reimbursement for this mandate from any source, including but not limited to, service fees collected, federal funds, and other state funds, shall be identified and deducted from this claim.

VIII. STATE CONTROLLER'S CLAIMING INSTRUCTIONS

Pursuant to Government Code section 17558, subdivision (b), the Controller shall issue claiming instructions for each mandate that requires state reimbursement not later than 60 days after receiving the adopted parameters and guidelines from the Commission, to assist local agencies and school districts in claiming costs to be reimbursed. The claiming instructions shall be derived from the test claim decision and the parameters and guidelines adopted by the Commission.

Pursuant to Government Code section 17561, subdivision (d)(1), issuance of the claiming instructions shall constitute a notice of the right of the local agencies and school districts to file reimbursement claims, based upon parameters and guidelines adopted by the Commission.

IX. REMEDIES BEFORE THE COMMISSION

Upon request of a local agency or school district, the Commission shall review the claiming instructions issued by the State Controller or any other authorized state agency for reimbursement of mandated costs pursuant to Government Code section 17571. If the Commission determines that the claiming instructions do not conform to the parameters and guidelines, the Commission shall direct the Controller to modify the claiming instructions and the Controller shall modify the claiming instructions to conform to the parameters and guidelines as directed by the Commission.

In addition, requests may be made to amend parameters and guidelines pursuant to Government Code section 17557, subdivision (d), and California Code of Regulations, title 2, section 1183.2.

X. LEGAL AND FACTUAL BASIS FOR THE PARAMETERS AND GUIDELINES

The Statement of Decision is legally binding on all parties and provides the legal and factual basis for the parameters and guidelines. The support for the legal and factual findings is found in the administrative record for the test claim. The administrative record, including the Statement of Decision, is on file with the Commission.



**COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
DEPARTMENT OF AUDITOR-CONTROLLER**

KENNETH HAHN HALL OF ADMINISTRATION
500 WEST TEMPLE STREET, ROOM 525
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012-2706
PHONE: (213) 974-8301 FAX: (213) 626-5427

J. TYLER McCAULEY
AUDITOR-CONTROLLER

WENDY L. WATANABE
CHIEF DEPUTY

**Los Angeles County's Draft Parameters and Guidelines
Interagency Child Abuse and Neglect Investigation Reports [00-TC-22]**

Declaration of Leonard Kaye

Leonard Kaye makes the following declaration and statement under oath:

I Leonard Kaye, SB 90 Coordinator, in and for the County of Los Angeles, am responsible for filing test claims, reviews of State agency comments, Commission staff analysis, and for proposing parameters and guidelines (P's& G's) and amendments thereto, all for the complete and timely recovery of costs mandated by the State. Specifically, I have prepared the subject Ps&Gs and narrative thereto. .

Specifically, I declare that I have examined the County's State mandated duties and resulting costs, in implementing the subject law, and find that such costs as set forth in the subject test claim, are, in my opinion, reimbursable "costs mandated by the State", as defined in Government Code section 17514:

" ' Costs mandated by the State' means any increased costs which a local agency or school district is required to incur after July 1, 1980, as a result of any statute enacted on or after January 1, 1975, or any executive order implementing any statute enacted on or after January 1, 1975, which mandates a new program or higher level of service of an existing program within the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution."

I am personally conversant with the foregoing facts and if so required, I could and would testify to the statements made herein.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct of my own knowledge, except as to the matters which are therein stated as information or belief, and as to those matters I believe them to be true.

1/12/08; Los Angeles, CA
Date and Place

Leonard Kaye
Signature



U.S. Department of Health & Human Services

Administration for Children & Families

[Home](#) | [Services](#) | [Working with ACF](#) | [Policy/Planning](#) | [About ACF](#) | [ACF News](#)
[CHILDREN'S BUREAU](#) Safety · Permanency · Well-being

Enter Search Term Here

Search

Advanced
Search
[Home](#) > [Statistics & Research](#) > [Child Maltreatment 2003](#) > Chapter Two

Chapter 2

Reports

Child Maltreatment 2003

Each week, child protective services (CPS) agencies in the United States receive more than 50,000 referrals alleging that children have been abused or neglected. Some of these referrals lie outside the responsibility of the CPS agency and may be forwarded to other agencies. Other referrals do not have sufficient information to enable followup. For these and other reasons, including the workload of the agency, approximately one-third of referrals are screened out and do not receive further attention from CPS. The remaining two-thirds of referrals are screened in as reports to CPS agencies because they meet the States' policies for conducting an investigation or assessment.

Once a referral is accepted as a report alleging child abuse or neglect, the agency determines whether or not the child was maltreated or is at risk of maltreatment. The agency may initiate an investigation of the alleged incident, or it may pursue an alternative response, which has the goal of determining which services are the most appropriate.¹ Regardless of what type of response an agency uses for a specific report, it must decide if further action is necessary to protect the child.

This chapter presents statistics on the screening of referrals and the investigation or assessment of reports. Of the referrals that were screened in, data are provided on the sources of reports, the CPS response time, and the dispositions or findings of investigations.

Screening of Referrals

During 2003, an estimated 2.9 million referrals, including 5.5 million children, were made to CPS agencies. The national rate was 39.1 referrals per 1,000 children for 2003 compared to 35.9 referrals per 1,000 children for 2002.²

CPS agencies screened in 67.9 percent of referrals and screened out 32.1 percent.³ These results were similar to last year's report, which indicated 67.1 percent were screened in and 32.9 percent were screened out.

[Return to Table of Contents](#)

Report Sources

Professionals submitted more than one-half (56.8%) of the reports (figure 2-1). "Professional" indicates that the report source came into contact with the alleged victim as part of the reporter's occupation. State laws require most professionals to notify CPS agencies of suspected maltreatment. The categories of professionals include educators, legal

and law enforcement personnel, social services personnel, medical personnel, mental health personnel, child daycare providers, and foster care providers. The three most common sources of reports in 2003 were from professionals—educational personnel (16.3%), legal or law enforcement personnel (16.0%), and social services personnel (11.6%).⁴

Nonprofessional report sources submitted the remaining 43.2 percent of reports. These included parents, other relatives, friends and neighbors, alleged victims, alleged perpetrators, anonymous callers, and "other" sources.³ Anonymous (9.1%), other relatives (8.1%), and "other" sources (7.7%) accounted for the largest groups of nonprofessional reporters.

[Return to Table of Contents](#)

Response Time from Report to Investigation or Assessment

Most States have time standards for initiating the investigation or assessment of reports and monitor whether these commence within the required time standards. While some States have one timeframe for responding to all screened-in referrals, many States establish priorities. Of the States that establish priorities, many specify a high-priority response as within 1 hour or within 24 hours. Lower-priority responses range from 24 hours to 14 days.⁶

Because CPS agencies receive reports of varying degrees of urgency, average response times reflect the types of reports that are received, as well as the ability of workers to meet the time standards. Based on data from 27 States, the median response time from report to investigation was 3 days.²

[Return to Table of Contents](#)

Investigated Reports

CPS agencies assign a finding—also called a disposition—to a report after the circumstances are investigated or assessed and a determination is made as to the likelihood that maltreatment occurred or that the child is at risk of maltreatment. Each State establishes specific dispositions and terminology. States crosswalk or "map" State-specific terms to standard terminology used by the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS). The major NCANDS disposition categories are described below.

- **Alternative Response Nonvictim:** A conclusion that the child was not identified as a victim when a response other than investigation was provided.
- **Alternative Response Victim:** A conclusion that the child was identified as a victim when a response other than investigation was provided.
- **Indicated:** An investigation disposition that concludes that maltreatment cannot be substantiated under State law or policy, but there was reason to suspect that the child may have been maltreated or was at risk of maltreatment. This is applicable only to States that distinguish between substantiated and indicated dispositions.
- **Substantiated:** A type of investigation disposition that concludes that the allegation of maltreatment or risk of maltreatment was supported or founded by State law or State policy. This is the highest level of finding by a State agency.
- **Unsubstantiated:** A type of investigation disposition that determines that there is not sufficient evidence under State law to conclude or suspect that the child has been maltreated or is at risk of being maltreated.

Dispositions of investigated or assessed reports are based on the activities of the CPS workers who assess the allegations that children in the household were maltreated. In many instances, there are allegations of more than one type of maltreatment regarding more than one child in the household. The report disposition is the most serious finding related to all allegations for all children.

For example, if an allegation of neglect was substantiated for one child, an allegation of physical abuse was unsubstantiated for the same child, and an allegation of physical abuse for a second child was unsubstantiated, the report would be substantiated. In the same example, counts of children by disposition would result in one child with a substantiated allegation, and two children with unsubstantiated allegations. Data on children are provided in Chapter 3, Victims. Because many reports have more than one child, and because of the computation of report disposition, the general tendency is for there to be more children than reports with the same disposition.

More than one-quarter of investigations or assessments resulted in a disposition of substantiated (26.4%), indicated (4.1%), or alternative response victim (0.1%), meaning that at least one child involved in each of these investigations or assessments was found to be a victim (figure 2-2). More than one-half (57.7%) of investigations or assessments led to a finding that the alleged child maltreatment was unsubstantiated.⁸

Return to [Table of Contents](#)

Disposition of Reports by Report Source

Case-level data enable the variation in dispositions by report source to be examined.⁹ Based on 1.4 million reports, key findings are listed below.

- More than one-quarter (26.7%) of substantiated reports were referred by legal, law enforcement, or justice personnel. In addition, this category of reporters was responsible for about one-quarter (28.6%) of indicated reports.
- Four groups of reporters accounted for more than one-half of all unsubstantiated reports—educational personnel (17.6%); anonymous reporters (11.9%); social services personnel (10.9%); and legal, law enforcement, or justice personnel (10.8%).

Return to [Table of Contents](#)

CPS Workforce and Workload

In most large jurisdictions and among many local agencies, the functions of screening and investigation are conducted by different workers. In many rural and smaller agencies, one worker may perform both functions. Using data from both types of agencies—those that differentiate and those that do not—an average workload was computed.

Data from those States that reported significant numbers of specialized workers for intake, screening, investigation, and assessment were used to estimate the number of cases that were handled by CPS workers.¹⁰ The number of screening and intake workers (1,960) compared to the number of investigation and assessment workers (14,679) were reported by 28 States. Based on these 28 States, the weighted average number of investigations or assessments per investigation or assessment worker was 63.1 per year. It is important to note that these calculations did not consider other activities of these workers and that some workers conducted more than one function. A more accurate calculation of workload requires a systematic estimation of work for a specific timeframe.

A workload study in California estimated that an average monthly caseload for workers who exclusively provide CPS Emergency Response investigations and no other services was 16.15 investigations per worker per month or approximately 194 per year.¹¹ Each investigation could include more than one child.

Return to [Table of Contents](#)

Tables

The following pages contain the tables referenced in Chapter 2. Unless otherwise explained, a blank indicates that the State did not submit usable data. Specific information about State submissions can be found in appendix D.

Return to [Table of Contents](#)

Table Notes

Additional information regarding methodologies that were used to create the tables is provided below.

Table 2-1

- For those States that submitted the Child File, the screened-in number is the sum of the reports by disposition. For SDC States, the number is taken directly from the State's report form.
- The national referral rate, 39.1 referrals per 1,000 children in the population, was calculated from the total number of referrals and the child population in the 34 States reporting both screened-in and screened-out referrals.
- A national estimate of 2,900,000 referrals was calculated by multiplying the national referral rate (39.1) by the national child population for all 51 States (73,043,506). The result was rounded to the nearest 100,000.

Table 2-3

- The information to calculate the response in days between maltreatment report and investigation was available through State NCANDS Agency File aggregate data. "Response time" is the time from the login of a call to the State Agency from a reporter alleging child maltreatment to face-to-face contact with the alleged victim, or to contact with another person who can provide information. The number of days was calculated by dividing the number of hours between maltreatment report and investigation by 24. Hours less than 24 are considered as less than 1 day.

Table 2-6

- Only States that were able to report workforce data by screening and intake workers and investigation or assessment workers and provided data for screened-in investigations were included in calculations for screened-in investigations per investigation or assessment worker.
- The weighted average number of screened-in investigations per investigation worker is based on dividing the total number of investigations (926,741) by the total number of investigation and assessment workers (14,679) for the 28 States that submitted these data.

Chapter Two: Figures and Tables

Notes

¹ The term assessment also is used. Throughout this report, the term investigation or assessment is used to include investigations, assessments, or alternative responses unless a specific approach is being discussed. [back](#)

² Unless otherwise specified, all rates refer to children younger than 18 years old in the national population. [back](#)

³ See [table 2-1](#), which is located at the end of this chapter. Based on data from 34 States, the national rate of referrals is 40.6 referrals per 1,000 children. A referral can include more than one child. Multiplying this rate by the national child population of 73,043,506 results in an estimated 2,958,000 referrals in 2003. The estimate was then rounded to 3,000,000. Of these approximately 950,000 were screened out and 2,008,000 were screened in. [back](#)

⁴ See [table 2-2](#). [back](#)

⁵ "Other" nonprofessional sources includes clergy member, sports coach, camp counselor, or

any perpetrator who had contact with the child victim, but the relationship is not an identified NCANDS code. [back](#)

⁶ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Administration for Children and Families/Children's Bureau and Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation. *National Study of Child Protective Services Systems and Reform Efforts: Review of State CPS Policy*. (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003). This document is also available at <http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/cps-status03>. [back](#)

⁷ See [table 2-3](#). [back](#)

⁸ See [table 2-4](#). [back](#)

⁹ See [table 2-5](#). [back](#)

¹⁰ See [table 2-6](#). [back](#)

¹¹ American Humane Association, 2000, *SB 2030 Child Welfare Services Workload Study Report* (Sacramento: California Department of Social Services). [back](#)

[Return to Table of Contents](#)



U.S. Department of Health & Human Services

Administration for Children & Families

[Home](#) | [Services](#) | [Working with ACF](#) | [Policy/Planning](#) | [About ACF](#) | [ACF News](#)

CHILDREN'S BUREAU Safety · Permanency · Well-being

Enter Search Term Here

Search

Advanced
Search

[Home](#) > [Statistics & Research](#) > [Child Maltreatment 2003](#) > Chapter Six

Chapter 6 Services Child Maltreatment 2003

Child protective services (CPS) agencies provide services to prevent future instances of child abuse and neglect and to remedy conditions that have come to the attention of child welfare agencies. The two categories of CPS services are described below.

- *Preventive services* are provided to parents whose children are at risk of abuse or neglect.¹ These services are designed to increase the understanding of parents and other caregivers of the developmental stages of childhood and to improve their child-rearing competencies. Examples of preventive services include respite care, parenting education, housing assistance, substance abuse treatment, daycare, home visits, individual and family counseling, and homemaker help.
- *Postinvestigation services* (also termed remedial or postresponse services), are offered on a voluntary basis by child welfare agencies or ordered by the courts to ensure the safety of children.² These services address the safety of the child and are usually based on an assessment of the family's strengths, weaknesses, and needs. These services include individual counseling, case management, family-based services (services provided to the entire family, such as counseling or family support), in-home services (such as family preservation), foster care services, and court services.

This chapter presents information about children who received preventive services and who received postinvestigation services. The factors that influence the provision of services also are discussed.

Preventive Services

During 2003, approximately 1.8 million children (1,848,000) received preventive services at a rate of 25.3 per 1,000 children.³ For 2002 approximately 2.4 million children at a rate of 28.0 per 1,000 children received preventive services.

States have flexibility in determining who will receive preventive services, what services will be offered, and how the services will be provided. Preventive services were funded by the following Federal programs, as well as other State programs.

- *Section 106 of Title I of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA), as amended [42 U.S.C. 5106 et seq.]*—The Child Abuse and Neglect State Grant (Basic State Grant), provides funds to States to improve CPS systems. The grant serves as a catalyst to assist States in screening and investigating child abuse and neglect reports, improving risk and safety assessment protocols, training CPS workers and mandated reporters, and improving services to infants disabled with life-threatening conditions.
- *Title II of CAPTA, as amended [42 U.S.C. 5116 et seq.]*—Community-Based Family

Resource and Support Grants assist each State in preventing child abuse and neglect and in promoting healthy parent-child relationships by developing, operating, expanding, and enhancing a network of community-based, prevention-focused resource and support programs that coordinate resources among a broad range of human services organizations.

- *Title IV-B, Subpart 2, Section 430, of the Social Security Act, as amended Promoting Safe and Stable Families [42.U.S.C. 629 et seq.]*—This legislation has the goal of keeping families together by funding such services as preventive intervention so that children do not have to be removed from their homes, services to develop alternative placements if children cannot remain safely in the home, and reunification services to enable children to return to their homes, if appropriate.
- *Title XX of the Social Security Act, Social Services Block Grant (SSBG), [42 U.S.C. 1397 et seq.]*—States may use these funds for preventive services such as child daycare, child protective services, information and referral, counseling, and employment, as well as other services that meet the goal of preventing or remedying neglect, abuse, or exploitation of children.

Some States were able to estimate the number of recipients of services by funding source. Approximately 31.7 percent of child recipients received preventive services funded by Promoting Safe and Stable Families grants and 18.9 percent under the Social Services Block Grant.⁴ The Child Abuse and Neglect Basic State Grant and the Community-Based Family Resource and Support Grants provided the preventive services for 2.1 percent and 12.6 percent of children, respectively. But one-third of the children (34.7%) were not identified with a specific funding source.

Return to [Table of Contents](#)

Postinvestigation Services

More than three-quarters of the States have policies requiring workers to provide short-term services, if needed, during an investigation or assessment. A similar percentage of States require workers to assist with the planning of ongoing services.⁵ Almost 60 percent (57.1%) of the child victims received postinvestigation services.⁶ Of the children who were not found to be victims of maltreatment, 25.1 percent of children received such services.

With a few exceptions, the State data on the average number of days to the provision of services appear to fall within the timeframe allowed for an investigation or shortly thereafter. The weighted average time from the start of an investigation to the provision of service was 43 days.

Children may be removed from their homes during or after an investigation. Some children who are removed on an emergency basis spend a short time in foster care, while others spend a longer time. Slightly more than 15 percent of victims (15.1%) were placed in foster care as a result of an investigation or assessment.⁷ In addition, 2.8 percent of nonvictims experienced a removal. Nationally, an estimated 206,000 children were removed from their homes as a result of a child abuse investigation or assessment.⁸ Nearly two-thirds (60.6%) of the children who were removed from their homes suffered from neglect and more than 17 percent (17.5%) suffered from multiple types of maltreatment.⁹

Court proceedings to determine temporary custody of the victim, guardianship of the victim, or disposition of State dependency petitions were reported as being initiated for 12.4 percent of victims.¹⁰ Court-appointed representatives were assigned for 7.6 percent of child victims.¹¹ One-fifth of child victims (22.8 %) received family preservation services and 6.4 percent had received family reunification services within the previous 5 years.¹²

Return to [Table of Contents](#)

Factors Influencing the Receipt of Services

A multivariate analysis was used to examine whether or not the characteristics of a child's case affected which factors influenced the receipt of services, and which factors influenced the removal of victims from their homes.

[Return to Table of Contents](#)

Receipt of Postinvestigation Services

There are several reasons why only some children and families receive postinvestigation services or family reunification services. For example, there may not be enough services available for families or the waiting lists may be very long. One hypothesis is that the characteristics of a child's case influence the receipt of services. This hypothesis was explored by using the case-level data submissions to examine which factors influenced whether or not a child received postinvestigation services. Highlights of the findings are listed below.¹³

- Child victims of prior maltreatment were 52 percent more likely to receive services than children with no prior victimization.
- Child victims who were reported with a disability were 89 percent more likely to receive services than children without a disability.¹⁴
- When compared to physical abuse victims, victims of multiple types of maltreatment were 73 percent more likely to receive services and sexual abuse victims were 17 percent less likely to receive services.
- Child victims in the age group of birth to 3 years were approximately 25 percent more likely to receive services than child victims older than 4 years.
- Compared to White child victims, victims of "other" or multiple race were 51 percent more likely to receive services. African-American and Hispanic child victims were 23 percent more likely to receive services than White victims.
- If the reporter of the child abuse or maltreatment was categorized as law enforcement or legal personnel, the victim was 31 percent less likely to receive services than if the reporter was categorized as a social or mental health professional.
- Child victims who were abused or maltreated by their father were 45 percent less likely to receive services than child victims who were abused or maltreated by their mother.

[Return to Table of Contents](#)

Receipt of Foster Care Services

The factors associated with children being removed from their home and placed in foster care were similar to the factors associated with receiving services. The characteristics of a child's case—maltreatment type, prior victimization, and age—similarly influenced the decision to remove a child from the home and the decision to provide services.

- Prior child victims were 76 percent more likely to be placed in foster care as children with no prior victimization.
- Child victims reported with a disability were more than twice as likely to be placed in foster care as child victims without a disability.
- Sexual abuse victims were 38 percent less likely to be placed in foster care than physical abuse victims.
- Child victims between ages 4 and 11 years were approximately 34 percent less likely to be placed in foster care than victims who were younger than 4 years.
- African-American child victims were 36 percent more likely to be placed in foster care than White child victims.
- If the reporter of the child abuse or neglect was categorized as educational personnel, the child victim was 51 percent less likely to be placed in foster care than if the reporter was categorized as a social or mental health professional.

- Child victims who were abused or neglected by their father only were 49 percent less likely to be placed in foster care than victims who were abused or neglected by their mother acting alone.

[Return to Table of Contents](#)

Tables

The following pages contain the tables referenced in Chapter 6. Unless otherwise explained, a blank indicates that the State did not submit usable data. Specific information about State submissions can be found in [appendix D](#).

[Return to Table of Contents](#)

Table Notes

Additional information regarding methodologies that were used during table creation are provided below.

Table 6-1

- A national estimate of 1,848,000 children who received preventive services was derived by multiplying the total weighted rate per 1,000 children (25.3) by the national child population (73,043,506) and dividing the total by 1,000. The resulting number was rounded by the nearest 1,000.

Table 6-3

- A national estimate of 517,000 victims who received postinvestigation services was calculated by multiplying the total number of victims (906,000) by the percent of child victims who received postinvestigation services for the 45 States that reported victim postinvestigation data (57.1%) and dividing the total by 100. The resulting number was rounded to the nearest 1,000.
- A national estimate of 614,000 nonvictims who received postinvestigation services was calculated by multiplying the total number of nonvictims (2,447,000) by the percent of child nonvictims who received postinvestigation services for the 40 States that reported nonvictim postinvestigation data (25.1%) and dividing the total by 100. The resulting number was rounded to the nearest 1,000.
- The average number of days to services was rounded to whole days.

Table 6-4

- A national estimate of 137,000 victims who were removed from home was calculated by multiplying the total number of victims by the weighted percent of victims removed from home for the 41 States that reported data (15.1%) and dividing the total by 100. The number was rounded to the nearest 1,000.
- A national estimate of 69,000 nonvictims who were removed from home was calculated by multiplying the total number of nonvictims by the weighted percent of nonvictims removed from home for the 37 States that reported data (2.8%) and dividing the total by 100. The number was rounded to the nearest 1,000.

Table 6-5

- The category neglect includes medical neglect.

Table 6-8

- Weighted percentages were calculated by dividing the total number of victims who received family preservation or reunification services by the total number of victims only for the States that reported each category of data. That number was multiplied by 100.

Table 6-9

- Logistic regression models associate the contribution of the categories within a factor to the outcome of interest (in this case postinvestigation services and foster care placement). Odds ratios indicate the likelihood, relative to the reference group, of the outcome occurring. Odds ratios greater than 1.00 indicate an increased likelihood of occurrence. (E.g., victims of prior abuse or neglect were 52 percent more likely than children with no history of prior abuse or neglect to receive postinvestigation services). Odds ratios less than 1.00 indicate a decreased likelihood of occurrence. (E.g., victims who were age 16 or older were 17 percent less likely than children age birth to 3 to receive postinvestigation services).
- The category neglect includes medical neglect.

Chapter Six: Tables

Notes

- ¹ Data about preventive services are captured through the Agency File or the SDC Survey. States are not limited to reporting those children who received an investigation or assessment by the CPS agency. [back](#)
- ² Data about postinvestigation (remedial) services are collected through the Child File or the SDC Survey. States are asked to report only those children who received services by the CPS agency within 90 days of the disposition date. [back](#)
- ³ Supporting data are provided in [table 6-1](#), which is located at the end of this chapter. [back](#)
- ⁴ See [table 6-2](#). [back](#)
- ⁵ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Administration for Children and Families/Children's Bureau and Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation. [HHS/ACF and OASPE] *National Study of Child Protective Services Systems and Reform Efforts: Review of State CPS Policy*. (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003). [back](#)
- ⁶ See [table 6-3](#). [back](#)
- ⁷ See [table 6-4](#). [back](#)
- ⁸ The national estimate of 206,000 children who were removed from their home is the sum of a nationally estimated 137,000 victims and 69,000 nonvictims who were removed from their homes. [back](#)
- ⁹ See [table 6-5](#). [back](#)
- ¹⁰ See [table 6-6](#). [back](#)
- ¹¹ See [table 6-7](#). [back](#)
- ¹² See [table 6-8](#). [back](#)
- ¹³ See [table 6-9](#). [back](#)
- ¹⁴ In general, children with such conditions are undercounted as not every child receives a clinical diagnostic assessment. [back](#)

Return to [Table of Contents](#)



Search:

[Email this page](#)
[Printer-friendly version](#)

View By Topics

- [A-Z Injury Topics](#)
- [CDC Injury Fact Book](#)
- [Data & Statistics](#)
- [Fact Sheets](#)
- [Funding and Research](#)
- [Publications](#)
- [Injury Response Overview](#)
- [Acute Injury Care](#)
- [Alcohol Screening and Brief Intervention](#)
- [Mass Casualties](#)
- [State Programs](#)
- [Traumatic Brain Injury](#)
- [Violence Prevention Overview](#)
- [Child Maltreatment](#)
- [Intimate Partner Violence](#)
- [Sexual Violence](#)
- [Suicide](#)
- [Youth Violence](#)
- [Unintentional Injury Prevention Overview](#)
- [Child Passenger Safety](#)
- [Preventing Falls Among Older Adults](#)
- [Fire Deaths and Injuries](#)
- [Fireworks Injury Prevention](#)
- [Impaired Driving](#)
- [Older Adult Drivers](#)
- [Playground Injuries](#)
- [Teen Drivers](#)
- [Water-Related Injuries](#)

Child Maltreatment: Fact Sheet

Occurrence

Data on the confirmed number of U.S. child maltreatment cases in 2002 are available from child protective service agencies; but these data are generally considered underestimates (DHHS 2005):

- o 906,000 children in the United States were confirmed by child protective service agencies as being maltreated.
- o Among children confirmed by child protective service agencies as being maltreated, 61% experienced neglect; 19% were physically abused; 10% were sexually abused; and 5% were emotionally or psychologically abused.
- o An estimated 1,500 children were confirmed to have died from maltreatment; 36% of these deaths were from neglect, 28% from physical abuse, and 29% from multiple maltreatment types.
- o Shaken-baby syndrome (SBS) is a form of child abuse affecting between 1,200 and 1,600 children every year. SBS is a collection of signs and symptoms resulting from violently shaking an infant or child (National Center on Shaken Baby Syndrome 2005).

Consequences

- Children who experience maltreatment are at increased risk

Topic Links

- [Overview](#)
- [Fact Sheet](#)
- [CDC Activities](#)
- [CDC Publications](#)
- [Prevention Strategies](#)
- [Links](#)

Featured Resources

- ▶ **Child Maltreatment 2004**
This report presents national data about child abuse and neglect reported to child protective services agencies in the United States during Federal fiscal year 2004.
- ▶ **Child Welfare Information Gateway**
This gateway provides resources to help protect children and strengthen families.
- ▶ **Children's Bureau**
The Children's Bureau works with State and local agencies to develop programs that focus on preventing the abuse of children in troubled families, protecting children from abuse, and finding permanent placements for those who cannot safely return to their homes.
- ▶ **FRIENDS National Resource Center**
FRIENDS National

Information Resource

- [Calendar](#)
- [Related Web Sites](#)

About CDC Injury Center

- [Center Overview](#)
- [Organizational Charts](#)
- [Injury Center LISTSERV](#)

Contact CDC

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention,
National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (NCIPC)
4770 Buford Hwy, NE
MS K-66
Atlanta, GA 30341-3717
Call:
1 (800) CDC-INFO (232-4636)
TTY: 1 (888) 232-6348
FAX: (770) 488-4760

E-mail:
cdcinfo@cdc.gov

for adverse health effects and behaviors as adults—including smoking, alcoholism, drug abuse, eating disorders, severe obesity, depression, suicide, sexual promiscuity, and certain chronic diseases (Felitti et al. 1998; Runyan et al. 2002).

- Maltreatment during infancy or early childhood can cause important regions of the brain to form improperly, leading to physical, mental, and emotional problems such as sleep disturbances, panic disorder, and attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (DHHS 2001).
- About 25% to 30% of infant victims with SBS die from their injuries. Nonfatal consequences of SBS include varying degrees of visual impairment (e.g., blindness), motor impairment (e.g. cerebral palsy) and cognitive impairments (National Center on Shaken Baby Syndrome 2005).
- Victims of child maltreatment who were physically assaulted by caregivers are twice as likely to be physically assaulted as adults (Tjaden et al. 2000).
- Direct costs (judicial, law enforcement, and health system responses to child maltreatment) are estimated at \$24 billion each year. The indirect costs (long-term economic consequences of child maltreatment) exceed an estimated \$69 billion annually (Fromm 2001).

Resource Center is a federally mandated Training and Technical Assistance Provider for agencies working to prevent child abuse.

▶ **National Scientific Council for the Developing Child**
The Council is a multi-disciplinary collaboration comprised of leading scholars in neuroscience, early childhood development, pediatrics, and economics.

▶ **Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) Study**
The ACE Study examines the links between child maltreatment and later-life health and well-being.

▶ **Radio interview on hidden problem of child abuse.**
Courtesy of WABE-FM.
Text version of interview

Groups at Risk

Children younger than 4 years are at greatest risk of severe injury or death. In 2003, children younger than 4 years accounted for 79% of child maltreatment fatalities, with infants under 1 year accounting for 44% of deaths (DHHS 2005).

Risk and Protective Factors

A combination of individual, relational, community, and societal factors contribute to the risk of child maltreatment. Although children are not responsible for the harm inflicted upon them, certain individual characteristics have been found to increase their risk of being maltreated. Risk factors are *contributing* factors—not direct causes.

Examples of risk factors:

- Disabilities or mental retardation in children that may increase caregiver burden

- Social isolation of families
- Parents' lack of understanding of children's needs and child development
- Parents' history of domestic abuse
- Poverty and other socioeconomic disadvantage, such as unemployment
- Family disorganization, dissolution, and violence, including intimate partner violence
- Lack of family cohesion
- Substance abuse in family
- Young, single nonbiological parents
- Poor parent-child relationships and negative interactions
- Parental thoughts and emotions supporting maltreatment behaviors
- Parental stress and distress, including depression or other mental health conditions
- Community violence

Protective factors are the opposite of risk factors and may lessen the risk of child maltreatment. Protective factors exist at individual, relational, community, and societal levels.

Examples of protective factors:

- Supportive family environment
- Nurturing parenting skills
- Stable family relationships
- Household rules and monitoring of the child
- Parental employment
- Adequate housing
- Access to health care and social services
- Caring adults outside family who can serve as role models or mentors
- Communities that support parents and take responsibility for preventing abuse (DHHS 2003)

References

Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) (US), Administration on Children, Youth, and Families (ACYF). Child maltreatment 2003 [online]. Washington (DC): Government Printing Office; 2005. [cited 2005 April 5]. Available from: URL: www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/pubs/cm03/index.htm.

Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), Administration on Children, Youth, and Families (ACYF). Emerging practices in the prevention of child abuse and neglect. Washington (DC): Government Printing Office; 2003.

Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) (US), Administration on Children, Youth, and Families (ACYF). In focus: understanding the effects of maltreatment on early brain development. Washington (DC): Government Printing Office; 2001.

Felitti V, Anda R, Nordenberg D, Williamson D, Spitz A, Edwards V, et al. Relationship of childhood abuse and household dysfunction to many of the leading causes of death in adults. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine* 1998;14(4):245-58.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Rd, Atlanta, GA 30333, USA
Tel: 404-639-3311 • CDC Contact Center: 1-800-232-6249

Department of Health

Permanently Disabled Children and Youth Services
States—statistical evidence. Chicago (IL): Prevent Child Abuse America (PCAA); 2001. [cited 2005 Jan 1]. Available from: URL: www.preventchildabuse.org/learn_more/research_docs/cost_analysis.pdf.

National Center for Shaken Baby Syndrome website. [cited 2005 Jan 1]. Available from: URL: www.dontshake.com.

Runyan D, Wattam C, Ikeda R, Hassan F, Ramiro L. Child abuse and neglect by parents and caregivers. In: Krug E, Dahlberg LL, Mercy JA, Zwi AB, Lozano R, editors. *World Report on Violence and Health*. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization; 2002. p. 59-86.

Tjaden P, Thoennes N. Full report of the prevalence, incidence, and consequences of violence against women: findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey. Washington (DC): National Institute of Justice; 2000 Nov. Report No.: NCJ 183721.

[Back to Top](#)

* Links to non-Federal organizations found at this site are provided solely as a service to our users. These links do not constitute an endorsement of these organizations or their programs by CDC or the Federal Government, and none should be inferred. CDC is not responsible for the content of the individual organization Web pages found at these links.

Page last modified: April 06, 2007



U.S. Department of Health & Human Services

Administration for Children & Families

Home | Services | Working with ACF | Policy/Planning | About ACF | ACF News

CHILDREN'S BUREAU Safety · Permanency · Well-being

Enter Search Term Here

Search

Advanced
Search

Home > Statistics & Research > Child Maltreatment 2003 > Summary

Summary Child Maltreatment 2003

Overview

For Federal fiscal year 2003, an estimated 2.9 million referrals alleging child abuse or neglect were accepted by State and local child protective services (CPS) agencies for investigation or assessment. During 2003 approximately 906,000 children were determined to be victims of child abuse or neglect by the CPS agencies.

What is the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS)?

NCANDS is a federally sponsored effort that collects and analyzes annual data on child abuse and neglect. The data are submitted voluntarily by the States and the District of Columbia. The first report from NCANDS was based on data for 1990; the report on data for 2003 is the 14th issuance of this annual report.

The 1988 amendments to the Child Abuse and Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) directed the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to establish a national data collection and analysis program. The Children's Bureau in the Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, collects and analyzes the data from these States.

How are the data used?

Data from the States are used for the annual report, *Child Maltreatment*. In addition, data from the States are used systematically to measure the impact and effectiveness of CPS through performance outcome measures.

What data are collected?

The NCANDS collects case-level data on all children who received an investigation or assessment by a CPS agency. States that are unable to provide case-level data submit aggregated counts of key indicators.

Case-level data include information on the characteristics of the referral of abuse or neglect that are made to CPS agencies, the characteristics of the alleged child abuse or neglect victims, the disposition (or finding) and the alleged maltreatments, the risk factors of the child and the caregivers, the services that are provided, and the characteristics of the perpetrators.

Where are the data available?

Aggregated counts by State are available for 1990-2003 from the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect at Cornell University. In addition, restricted usage files of case-level

Mr. David Wellhouse
David Wellhouse & Associates, Inc.
9175 Kiefer Blvd., Suite 121
Sacramento, CA 95826

Ms. Jean Kinnoy Hurst
California State Association of Counties
1100 K Street, Suite 101
Sacramento, CA 95814-3941

Mr. Larry Bolton
Department of Social Services (A-24)
744 P Street, MS 17-27
Sacramento, CA 95814

Ms. Paula Higashi
Executive Director
Commission on State Mandates
980 Nine Street, Suite 300
Sacramento, CA 95814

Mr. Dale DuBois
City of Bellflower
16615 Bellflower Blvd.
Bellflower, CA 90706

Ms. Annette Chinn
Cost Recovery Systems, Inc.
705-2 East Bidwell Street, #294
Folsom, CA 95630

Mr. Allan Burdick
MAXIMUS
4320 Auburn Blvd., Suite 2000
Sacramento, CA 95841

Mr. Dale Mangram
Riverside Sheriff's Department
4080 Lemon Street 3rd Floor
Riverside, CA 92502

Mr. J. Bradley Burgess
Public Resource Management Group
895 La Sierra Drive
Sacramento, CA 95864

Ms. Ginny Brummels
State Controller's Office (B-08)
Division of Accounting & Reporting
3301 C Street, Suite 500
Sacramento, CA 95816

Ms. Susan Geanacou, Sr. Staff Attorney
Department of Finance (A-15)
915 L Street, 11th Floor Suite 1190
Sacramento, CA 95814

Ms. Carla Castaneda
Department of Finance (A-15)
915 L Street, 11th Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814

Mr. Glen Everroad
City of Newport Beach
1300 Newport Blvd.
P.O. Box 1768
Newport Beach, CA 92659

Mr. Keith B. Peterson, President
Sixten, & Associates
3841 North Freeway Blvd., Suite 170
Sacramento, CA 95834

Post-It® Fax Note	7671	Date	1/15/08	# of pages	139
To	Paula Higashi	From	Leann Kope		
Co./Dept.	CSM	Co.	LA Court		
Phone #		Phone #	913 924 8564		
Fax #	916 445-0227	Fax #			

Ms. Bonnie Ter Kerst
County of San Bernardino
Office of the Auditor-Controller
222 west Hospitality Lane
San Bernardino, CA 92415

Ms. Beth Hunter
Centration, Inc.
8570 Utica Ave., Suite 100
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 95834

Ms. Mary Ault
Department of Social Services (A-24)
Children & Family Services
744 P Street, MS 17-18
Sacramento, CA 95814

Jim Spano,
State Controller's Office
Division of Audits(B-8)
300 Capitol Mall, Suite 518
Sacramento, CA 95814

Ms. Juliana F. Gmur
MAXIMUS
2380 Houston Avenue
Clovis, CA 93611

Mr. Christopher Krueger
Office of the Attorney General (D-08)
1300 I Street, 17th Floor
P.O. Box 944255
Sacramento, CA 95814

Ms. Donna Ferebee
Department of Finance (A-15)
915 L Street, 11th Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814

**COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
DEPARTMENT OF AUDITOR-CONTROLLER**

KENNETH HAHN HALL OF ADMINISTRATION
500 WEST TEMPLE STREET, ROOM 525
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012-2766
PHONE: (213) 974-8301 FAX: (213) 626-5427



J. TYLER McCAULEY
AUDITOR-CONTROLLER

DECLARATION OF SERVICE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Los Angeles:

Hasmik Yaghobyan states: I am and at all times herein mentioned have been a citizen of the United States and a resident of the County of Los Angeles, over the age of eighteen years and not a party to nor interested in the within action; that my business address is 603 Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration, City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, State of California;

That on the 15th day of January, 2008, I served the attached:

Documents: Los Angeles County's, Draft Parameters and Guidelines, [Ps&Gs], Interagency Child Abuse and Neglect [ICAN] Investigation Report [00-TC-22], including a 1 page letter of J. Tyler McCauley dated 1/14/08, a 38 page narrative, a 1 page declaration of Leonard Kaye, an 18 page Exhibit A, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children & Families, Chapter 2, Reports, Child Maltreatment 2003, a 46 page Exhibit B, ICAN Inter-Agency Council on Child Abuse and Neglect, a 24 page Exhibit C, A Guide to Reporting Child Abuse to the California Department of Justice, and a 7 page Exhibit D, Changes in Local or California Policy Standard now pending before the Commission on State Mandates.

upon all Interested Parties listed on the attachment hereto and by

- by transmitting via facsimile the document(s) listed above to the fax number(s) set forth below on this date. Commission on State Mandates FAX as well as mail of originals.
- by placing true copies original thereof enclosed in a sealed envelope addressed as stated on the attached mailing list.
- by placing the document(s) listed above in a sealed envelope with postage thereon fully prepaid, in the United States mail at Los Angeles, California, addressed as set forth below.
- by personally delivering the document(s) listed above to the person(s) as set forth below at the indicated address.

PLEASE SEE ATTACHED MAILING LIST

That I am readily familiar with the business practice of the Los Angeles County for collection and processing of correspondence for mailing with the United States Postal Service; and that the correspondence would be deposited within the United States Postal Service that same day in the ordinary course of business. Said service was made at a place where there is delivery service by the United States mail and that there is a regular communication by mail between the place of mailing and the place so addressed.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this 15th day of January, 2008, at Los Angeles, California.

Hasmik Yaghobyan

Commission on State Mandates

Original List Date: 7/6/2001 Mailing Information: Draft Staff Analysis
Last Updated: 7/7/2006
List Print Date: 02/14/2008 **Mailing List**
Claim Number: 00-TC-22
Issue: Interagency Child Abuse and Neglect (ICAN) Investigation Reports

TO ALL PARTIES AND INTERESTED PARTIES:

Each commission mailing list is continuously updated as requests are received to include or remove any party or person on the mailing list. A current mailing list is provided with commission correspondence, and a copy of the current mailing list is available upon request at any time. Except as provided otherwise by commission rule, when a party or interested party files any written material with the commission concerning a claim, it shall simultaneously serve a copy of the written material on the parties and interested parties to the claim identified on the mailing list provided by the commission. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 2, § 1181.2.)

Mr. David Wellhouse
David Wellhouse & Associates, Inc.
9175 Kiefer Blvd, Suite 121
Sacramento, CA 95826

Tel: (916) 368-9244
Fax: (916) 368-5723

Mr. Leonard Kaye, Esq.
County of Los Angeles
Auditor-Controller's Office
500 W. Temple Street, Room 603
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Claimant
Tel: (213) 974-8564
Fax: (213) 617-8106

Mr. Jim Spano
State Controller's Office (B-08)
Division of Audits
300 Capitol Mall, Suite 518
Sacramento, CA 95814

Tel: (916) 323-5849
Fax: (916) 327-0832

Mr. Allan Burdick
MAXIMUS
4320 Auburn Blvd., Suite 2000
Sacramento, CA 95841

Tel: (916) 485-8102
Fax: (916) 485-0111

Mr. Larry Bolton
Department of Social Services (A-24)
744 P Street, MS 17-27
Sacramento, CA 95814

Tel: (916) 657-2353
Fax: (916) 657-2281

Mr. Dale Mangram
Riverside County Auditor Controller's Office
4080 Lemon Street, 3rd Floor
Riverside, CA 92502

Tel: (951) 955-2700
Fax: (951) 955-2720

Ms. Jean Kinney Hurst
California State Association of Counties
1100 K Street, Suite 101
Sacramento, CA 95814-3941

Tel: (916) 327-7500
Fax: (916) 441-5507

Ms. Susan Geanacou
Department of Finance (A-15)
915 L Street, Suite 1190
Sacramento, CA 95814

Tel: (916) 445-3274
Fax: (916) 324-4888

Mr. Christopher Krueger
Office of the Attorney General (D-08)
1300 I Street, 17th Floor
P.O. Box 944255
Sacramento, CA 95814

Tel: (916) 323-8549
Fax: (916) 322-2368

Mr. Dale DuBois
City of Bellflower
16615 Bellflower Boulevard
Bellflower, CA 90706

Tel: (562) 925-0124
Fax:

Ms. Donna Ferebee
Department of Finance (A-15)
915 L Street, 11th Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814

Tel: (916) 445-3274
Fax: (916) 323-9584

Ms. Annette Chinn
Cost Recovery Systems, Inc.
705-2 East Bidwell Street, #294
Folsom, CA 95630

Tel: (916) 939-7901
Fax: (916) 939-7801

Mr. J. Bradley Burgess
Public Resource Management Group
895 La Sierra Drive
Sacramento, CA 95864

Tel: (916) 595-2646
Fax:

Ms. Ginny Brummels
State Controller's Office (B-08)
Division of Accounting & Reporting
3301 C Street, Suite 500
Sacramento, CA 95816

Tel: (916) 324-0256
Fax: (916) 323-6527

Ms. Carla Castaneda
Department of Finance (A-15)
915 L Street, 11th Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814

Tel: (916) 445-3274
Fax: (916) 323-9584

Mr. Glen Everroad
City of Newport Beach
3300 Newport Blvd.
P. O. Box 1768
Newport Beach, CA 92659-1768

Tel: (949) 644-3127
Fax: (949) 644-3339

Ms. Bonnie Ter Keurst
County of San Bernardino
Office of the Auditor/Controller-Recorder
222 West Hospitality Lane
San Bernardino, CA 92415-0018

Tel: (909) 386-8850
Fax: (909) 386-8830

Ms. Beth Hunter
Centration, Inc.
8570 Utica Avenue, Suite 100
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730

Tel: (866) 481-2621
Fax: (866) 481-2682

Mr. Keith B. Petersen
SixTen & Associates
3841 North Freeway Blvd., Suite 170
Sacramento, CA 95834

Tel: (916) 565-6104
Fax: (916) 564-6103

Ms. Mary Ault
Department of Social Services (A-24)
Children and Family Services Division
744 P Street, MS 17-18
Sacramento, CA 95814

Tel: (916) 657-2614
Fax: (916) 657-8690

Ms. Juliana F. Gmur
MAXIMUS
2380 Houston Ave
Clovis, CA 93611

Tel: (916) 485-8102
Fax: (916) 485-0111

