Date Revised: 10/15/2019

Course Goal: To teach recruit officers crimes committed against children.

Learning Objective:

- Recognize the crime elements required to arrest for: [9.I.A]
 - o Child harm, injury, or endangerment [9.I.A.1]
 - Physical abuse of child [9.I.A.2]
 - Lewd or lascivious acts with a child [9.I.A.3]
 - Annoying or molesting children [9.1.A.4]
 - Possession of child pornography [9.1.A.5]
 - Unlawful sexual intercourse [9.I.A.6]
- Recognize the crime classification as a misdemeanor or felony [9.1.B]
- Recall the statutory definition of child abuse [9.IV.A]
- Discuss physical and behavioral indicators of: [9.4.B]
 - o Physical child abuse [9.IV.B.1]
 - Physical neglect of a child [9.IV.B.2]
 - o Mental Suffering [9.IV.B.3]
 - o Sexual child abuse [9.IV.B.4]
- Demonstrate effective officer actions for conducting an interview with a child victim of abuse [9.IV.C]

Session Time: 2 Hours

Resources:

- Classroom with tables
- Overhead projector
- Computer with multimedia software and Microsoft PowerPoint

Session Summary: The instructor will lead a facilitated discussion accompanied with learning activities with the whole class.

	Outline	Instructor's Notes	
I.	Identifying and Classifying Crimes Against Children	TTS 9.1.A - 9.1.B, 9.4.A - 9.4.C (2 hours)	
	A. Child harm, injury, or endangerment [9.I.A.1]1. any person	PowerPoint Slides # 1 - 35	
	willfully causing or permitting any child to suffer, or		
	 inflicting unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering, or 		
	4. having the care or custody of any child, and		

- 5. willfully causing or permitting that child to be placed in such a situation that his or her person or health is endangered.
- B. Corporal Punishment or Injury of Child [9.I.A.2]
 - 1. any person who,
 - 2. willfully inflicts upon any child,
 - 3. any cruel or inhuman, corporal punishment or an injury,
 - 4. resulting in a traumatic condition.
 - a. A traumatic condition is defined in Penal Code Section 273.5 to be a condition of the body, such as a wound or external or internal injury, whether of a minor or a serious nature, caused by physical force. Several court cases have upheld that this definition does apply to crimes committed under Penal Code Section 273d(a).
- C. Lewd or Lascivious Acts with a Child [9.I.A.3]
 - 1. any person
 - 2. willfully committing any lewd or lascivious act
 - 3. upon or with the body of a child, with
 - 4. the intent of arousing, appealing to, or gratifying one's sexual desires or those of the child, when the child is under 14 (*Penal Code Section 288(a*))
 - 5. **or** the child is 14 or 15 and the suspect is 10 or more years older than the victim. (*Penal Code Section 288(c)(1)*)
- D. Annoying or Molesting Children [9.1.A.4]
 - 1. any person
 - 2. annoying or molesting
 - 3. any child under the age of 18
 - 4. Annoy means to harass, disturb, or irritate, especially by repeated acts
 - 5. Molest means to make annoying sexual advances
- E. Possession of Child Pornography [9.I.A.5]
 - 1. knowingly possesses, or

- 2. controls any matter,
- 3. showing a child under the age of 18 years,
- 4. engaging in or simulating sexual conduct
 - a. Developed or undeveloped film
 - b. Negatives
 - c. Photocopies
 - d. Filmstrips
 - e. Slides
 - f. Videotapes or laser discs
 - g. Books, magazines, newspapers, or written material photographic in nature
 - h. Computer hardware or software including
 - 1) floppy discs,
 - 2) data storage media,
 - 3) CD-ROM players,
 - 4) computer generated images, or
 - 5) computer imaging equipment
- F. Unlawful Sexual Intercourse [9.I.A.6]
 - 1. sexual intercourse,
 - 2. with a minor under the age of 18,
 - 3. who is not the spouse of the perpetrator
 - 4. Sexual intercourse is any penile-vaginal penetration, however slight
 - 5. **Spouse** is a person's legal husband or wife
- G. Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
 - 1. Any person who causes, induces, or persuades a person who is a minor at the
 - 2. time of commission of the offense to engage in a commercial sex act, with the
 - 3. intent to effect or maintain a violation of Penal Code Section 266, 266i, 266j,
 - 4. 267, 311.1, 311.2, 311.3, 311.4, 311.5, 311.6, or 518
- II. Child Abuse Investigations
 - A. Statutory Definition of Child Abuse, PC 11165.6
 - 1. Definition [9.IV.A]
 - a. PC 11165.6, a physical injury,
 - b. Which is inflicted by other than

- c. On a child,
- d. By another person
- 2. Other definitions include
 - a. Sexual abuse of a child,
 - b. Neglect,
 - c. Willful cruelty or unjustifiable punishment of a child,
 - d. Unlawful corporal punishment or injury, or
- e. Neglect or abuse in out-of-home care
- B. Physical and Behavioral Indicators
 - 1. Categories of Child Abuse
 - a. Physical [9.IV.B.1]
 - Any action which results in a nonaccidental physical injury
 - 2) Intentional, deliberate assaults such as, but not limited to:
 - a) Excessive spanking
 - b) Punching, slapping, or kicking
 - c) Twisting limbs
 - d) Burning
 - e) Biting
 - f) Cutting
 - g) Poking
 - b. Physical neglect [9.IV.B.2]
 - 1) Felony Neglect (PC 273a(a))
 - a) Any person whom, under circumstances or conditions likely to produce great bodily harm or death,
 - b) Willfully causes or permits any child to suffer, or
 - Inflicts thereon unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering, or
 - d) Having the care or custody of any child, willfully causes or permits the person or health of that child to be injured, or

- e) Willfully causes or permits that child to be placed in a situation where his or her person or health is endangered.
- 2) Misdemeanor Neglect (PC 273a(b))
 - a) Any person who, under circumstances or conditions other than those likely to produce great bodily harm or death,
 - b) Willfully causes or permits any child to suffer, or
 - Inflicts thereon unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering, or
 - d) Having the care or custody of any child, willfully causes or permits the person or health of that child to be injured, or
 - e) Willfully causes or permits that child to be placed in a situation where his or her person or health may be endangered
- c. Mental suffering [9.IV.B.3]
 - Deprivation suffered when parent or person legally responsible does not provide emotional experiences necessary for the child to feel loved, wanted, secure, and worthy.
 - Willfully cause or permit unjustifiable mental suffering
 - Mental suffering can be based on the responsible adult(s)'s
 - a) Verbal assaults (e.g., belittling, screaming, threats, blaming, sarcasm)
 - b) Unpredictable or inconsistent responses or double messages
 - c) Continual negative attitudes
 - d) Constant family discord

- e) Domestic violence/domestic dispute situations
- Ignore a child's emotional needs because of drug or alcohol use, psychiatric disturbances, personal problems, outside activities, or other preoccupying situations
- d. Sexual child abuse [9.IV.B.4]
 - 1) Sexual assault
 - a) Sexual assault or sexual exploitation of a minor
 - b) Covers a broad spectrum of behavior such as:
 - (1) Rape,
 - (2) Rape in concert,
 - (3) Incest,
 - (4) Sodomy,
 - (5) Oral copulation,
 - (6) Penetration with a foreign object,
 - (7) Child molestation
 - May consist of one incident or many acts over a prolonged period of time
 - 2) Incestuous: Sexual activity between an adult and a minor who are blood-related (incestuous sexual abuse) (e.g., parent, sibling, grandparent, etc.)
 - 3) Intrafamilial sexual abuse: Sexual activity between an adult and a minor who are not blood-related (intrafamilial sexual abuse) (e.g., uncle by marriage, step-parent, step-sibling, etc.)
 - 4) Extrafamilial sexual abuse
 - Sexual abuse by someone outside the family
 - b) Individual is likely to be known to the child (although abuser

may be a stranger in some
cases)

- 5) Exploitation / child pornography: Involvement of minors in the production of pornographic material or prostitution
- 2. Indicators of Sexual Abuse
 - a. Behavioral Indicators
 - Age-inappropriate understanding of sexual behavior
 - Inappropriate, unusual, or aggressive sexual behavior
 - Compulsive indiscreet masturbation
 - 4) Excessive curiosity about sexual matters or genitalia
 - Unusually seductive with classmates, teachers, or other adults
 - 6) Frightened of parents, care giver, or of going home
 - 7) Younger Children
 - a) Bed wetting, fecal soiling
 - b) Unusual fears or phobias
 - c) Overly compulsive behavior
 - d) Overrating/underrating
 - e) Significant change in academic performance
 - f) Drastic behavior changes in and out of parent's/care giver's presence
 - g) Sleep or speech disorders
 - 8) Older children and adolescents
 - a) Withdrawal, clinical depression, apathy
 - b) Chronic fatigue
 - c) Overly compliant behavior
 - d) Poor hygiene or excessive cleanliness
 - e) Poor peer relations and social

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- f) Aggressive, antisocial, or delinquent behavior
- g) Frequent absences or dropping out of school
- h) Self-consciousness about one's body
- b. Physical Indicators
 - 1) Torn, stained, bloody underclothing
 - Scars, injuries, or irritations in vaginal, anal, or external genitalia areas (i.e., pain, itching, swelling, bruising, bleeding, lacerations, etc.)
 - 3) Pain upon urination or defecation
 - 4) Difficulty in walking or standing due to genital or anal pain
 - 5) General discharge or infection
 - 6) Bite marks on genitalia
 - 7) Pregnancy
 - 8) Sexually transmitted diseases
- C. Conducting Interview w/ Child Victim
 - Temporary Protective Custody: WIC 305, Officers can take children into protective custody if
 - a. 300(a) WIC
 - 1) The minor has suffered or
 - 2) Is at a substantial risk of suffering,
 - Nonaccidental serious physical harm,
 - 4) By the minor's parent or guardian
 - b. 300(b) WIC
 - 1) The minor has suffered or
 - 2) Is at a substantial risk of suffering,
 - 3) Serious physical harm or illness,
 - 4) Due to a parent or guardian's inability to provide appropriate:
 - a) Supervision,
 - b) Protection
 - c) Food, clothing, shelter,
 - d) Medical treatment, or

- e) To protect the minor from the conduct of another person.
- c. 300(c) WIC
 - 1) The minor has suffered, or
 - 2) Is at a substantial risk of suffering,
 - 3) Serious emotional damage,
 - 4) Due to the conduct of the parent or guardian, or
 - 5) Due to the parent or guardian's inability to provide adequate care
- d. 300(d) WIC
 - 1) The minor has been sexually abused, or
 - 2) Is at a substantial risk of being sexually abused,
 - 3) By a parent, guardian, or other member of the household, or
 - 4) If the parent or guardian knew or reasonably should have known,
 - 5) The minor was being sexually abused or at risk of sexual abuse.
- e. 300(e) WIC
 - 1) The minor is under the age of five years, and
 - 2) Has suffered severe physical abuse,
 - 3) By a parent, or
 - 4) Person known to the parent, or
 - The parent reasonably should have known that the child was being physically abused
- 2. Victim Interviews [9.IV.C]
 - a. Control the interview conditions/ environment
 - 1) Determine who will conduct the interview.
 - 2) Plan and prepare the interview carefully.
 - 3) Be aware of the child's relationship with the suspect.
 - 4) Interview each victim separately.

- 5) Select a quiet, comfortable, private setting away from distractions.
- 6) Have support persons available, if needed.
- 7) Consider use of audio or video recordings
- b. Build rapport
 - 1) Take time to gain child's confidence.
 - 2) Provide emotional support and comfort.
 - 3) Establish child's developmental level and capabilities to be interviewed by considering the:
 - a) Child's age,
 - b) Child's ability to evaluate and articulate,
 - c) Child's ability to differentiate between the truth and a lie, and right from wrong, and
 - d) Impact the interview may have on the child
 - 4) Use appropriate communication techniques
 - a) Use simple terminology.
 - b) Avoid legal jargon.
 - c) Use a calm understanding tone of voice.
 - d) Sit at eye-level with the child.
 - e) Make eye contact, but do not stare at the child.
 - f) Avoid wearing sunglasses.
 - g) Avoid over reactions or negative reactions to any of the child's statements.
 - h) Use the same terms the child uses when referring to genitalia or parts of the body.
 - i) Listen patiently and do not rush the child.

- j) Remain neutral; show empathy and concern, but do not take sides.
- k) Be sensitive that the child's attention span is dependent on the child's age and maturity
- 5) Gather information
 - Explain why there's an interview and why the questions are being asked.
 - b) Explain that the child is not responsible or at fault
 - Avoid leading questions that may plant ideas in the child's mind.
 - d) Limit questions to "who," "what," "where," and "how many."
 - e) Avoid asking "why" questions that may imply that the child is at fault
 - f) If the child pauses for an extended period of time, encourage the child to continue (e.g., "And then what happened?").
 - g) Encourage use of dolls, drawings, and/or other visual props to communicate experiences
- 6) Conclude the interview
 - Tell the child what will happen next (e.g., forensic medical exam).
 - b) Do not make false promises or create unrealistic expectations as to:
 - (1) Apprehension of the suspect or
 - (2) When the officer will get

back to the victim or victim's parents/care giver

- Although children want the abuse to end, they may not be seeking to have an abuser punished
- c. Evidence
 - Statements from victims, witnesses, reporting party, and/or suspect
 - 2) Injuries
 - a) Photographs of injuries
 - b) Past medical records indicating previous abuse
 - c) Biological evidence (e.g., blood, semen, etc.)
 - 3) Instruments of the crime
 - a) Instruments used to cause injuries (e.g., belts, panels, etc.)
 - b) Harmless items that may inflict serious wounds (e.g., shoes, twisted towels, kitchen utensils, electrical cords, etc.)
 - 4) Documents/ photographs
 - a) Crime scene photographs,
 videos, sketches, and diagrams
 - b) Documents (e.g., diaries, letters, etc.)
 - c) Pornographic material (print/video)
 - d) Erotica or sexual aids
 - 5) Other
 - a) Clothing, bedding, towels, etc.,
 belonging to the victim and
 suspect
 - b) Living conditions
 - c) Fingerprints
 - d) DNA
- d. Forensic Medical Exam
 - 324.5 WIC allows peace officers to authorize exam against

- parent/guardian wishes if child is in protective custody related to sexual abuse
- 2) If it is known or suspected that penetration or an exchange of biological fluids occurred, officers should immediately arrange to have the child transported to a designated medical facility for a forensic medical examination
- e. Officers must determine if suspect should be arrested at time of prelim investigation based on
 - 1) Probable cause,
 - 2) The nature of the offense (e.g., felony, misdemeanor), [9.I.B]
 - 3) Safety of the victim or witnesses,
 - 4) Potential ramifications of the arrest,
 - 5) Imminent danger to the community,
 - 6) Likelihood the suspect will attempt to flee,
 - The possible destruction of evidence (on the suspect or the suspect's belongings), and/or
 - 8) Prior instances of abuse
 - Even after arrest, officers should consider protective custody of victim and siblings in case suspect bails