

A GUIDE TO UNDERSTANDING THE CHILD PROTECTION REGISTRY



Think of the Child First...

Over the years many changes have been made to the laws regarding child abuse and neglect within the State of Delaware. Most of these changes were brought about due to federal or state legislation, such as the Child Abuse Prevention Act of 1997. However, throughout the history of these laws there has always been a requirement that the Division of Family Services (DFS) maintain a confidential record of each case of child abuse and neglect on an internal information system. The manner in which these records are maintained, though, has changed. On February 1, 2003, a new law was passed that established the **Child Protection Registry**.

•What is the Child Protection Registry?

The *Child Protection Registry* contains the names of individuals who have been substantiated for incidents of abuse or neglect since August 1, 1994. The primary purpose of the *Child Protection Registry* is to protect children and to insure the safety of children in childcare, health care, and public educational facilities.

•What the Child Protection Registry is not—

The Child Protection Registry does not include individuals substantiated for dependency, parent and child conflict, adolescent problems, or cases opened for risk of child abuse and neglect. This registry is not available through the Internet and is not the same as the Sex Offender Registry maintained by the Delaware State Police, State Bureau of Identification.

•Who has access to Child Protection Registry information?

The Division of Family Services, Criminal History Unit in the Office of Childcare Licensing, responds to requests from employers in childcare, health care, and public schools wishing to obtain a *Child Protection Registry* background check for all prospective employees. These requests can only be granted with **the written consent of the individual** whom they are seeking information about. In addition, this information is considered when an individual applies for employment with the Department of Services for Children, Youth, and Their Families, and in determining eligibility to become a foster or adoptive parent. The only other entities with access to this information are law enforcement agencies and the Department of Justice.

•How do you get on the Child Protection Registry?

Upon completion of an investigation of child abuse and neglect by DFS, there are three ways an individual can be placed on the registry: 1) by not requesting a substantiation hearing in Family Court, 2) by order of Family Court after a substantiation hearing has been held and, 3) by plea or conviction of a criminal offense based on the same incident of abuse or neglect investigated by DFS.

Consider this...

Many agencies that you may already be familiar with maintain similar confidential internal information systems regarding their consumers. Examples include the Internal Revenue Service and the Social Security Administration.

• **According to Title 10, Subsection 901 of the Delaware Code, child abuse and neglect are defined as follows:**

“Abuse” or “abused child” means that a person:

- (a) causes or inflicts sexual abuse on a child; or
- (b) has care, custody, or control of a child, and causes or inflicts:
 - a. physical injury through *unjustified* force as defined in § 468 of Title 11;
 - b. emotional abuse;
 - c. torture;
 - d. exploitation; or
 - e. maltreatment or mistreatment.

“Neglect” or “neglected child” means that a person:

- (a) is responsible for the care, custody, and/or control of the child; and
- (b) has the ability and financial means to provide for the care of the child; and
 - a. fails to provide the necessary care with regard to: food, clothing, shelter, education, health, medical or other care necessary for the child’s emotional, physical, or mental health or safety and general well-being; or
 - b. chronically and severely abuses alcohol or a controlled substance, is not active in treatment for such abuse, and the abuse threatens the child’s ability to receive care necessary for his or her safety and general well-being, or
 - c. fails to provide necessary supervision appropriate for a child when the child is unable to care for his or her own basic needs or safety, after considering such factors as the child’s age, mental ability, physical condition, the length of the caretaker’s absence, and the context of the child’s environment.

A **child** means any person who has not reached his or her 18th birthday.



•Will a person be on the Child Protection Registry forever?

There are four different levels on the *Child Protection Registry* that relate to physical abuse, sexual abuse, and neglect. Except for Child Protection Level I, a person who is substantiated for an incident of abuse or neglect shall be placed and remain on the Registry as follows:

Level I –

•*Did you know that not sending your child to school as required by law is considered educational neglect?*

These cases do not appear on the registry. However, your name and other case information will remain a part of the Division’s internal information system.

Examples include educational neglect*, mild to moderate emotional neglect, mild to moderate emotional abuse, and mild physical neglect.

* Educational neglect means that a parent or caretaker has failed to follow through with a Court-ordered activity after a conviction in Court for “Failure to Send Child to School.”

If an individual is convicted of any of the following crimes when based on the same incident of abuse or neglect, he or she shall be deemed to present a low risk of future harm to children and shall be placed on Level I of the Child Protection Registry: *violation of compulsory school attendance requirements or truancy.*

Level II –

• *Did you know when your child witnesses an incident of domestic violence it is considered emotional neglect?*

When an individual is substantiated on Level II, his or her name will remain on the registry for three years.

Neglect considered Level II includes some things many parents are not aware of such as leaving a child between the ages of 12 and 17 years alone for an extended period of time and a lack of supervision for children ages 7 to 11 years. Locking a child in or out of a space when they are between the ages of 12 and 17 is considered Level II as well. Moderate physical neglect is also placed on Level II.

Examples of physical abuse that would be on Level II are bruises, cuts, and lacerations not requiring intervention by a medical professional.

Severe emotional abuse (such as ridiculing, shunning, and isolating a child) and neglect is also placed on this level.

If an individual is convicted of the following crimes when based on the same incident of abuse and neglect, he or she shall be deemed to present a moderate risk of future harm to children and shall be placed on Level II of the Child Protection Registry: *interference with custody*.

Consider this...

The following are some things to think about before leaving a child alone:

1. Consider the child: How mature is the child? How comfortable is the child with the situation? What has the child done in the past to show you he or she is able to take on this responsibility?
2. Consider the child's knowledge and ability: Does the child know how and when to contact emergency help? Is the child able to prepare food for him or herself? Are there hazards to the child in the environment such as accessible knives, power tools, a stove or an oven?
3. Consider the situation: Where will the child be when left alone? How long is the child to be alone?

Level III –

• *Did you know that if you are capable of caring for your child and you refuse, you could be placed on the registry for abandonment?*

Individuals placed on Level III remain on the registry for seven years.

Substantiations of abandonment of children ages 13 to 17 years old, leaving a child ages 7 to 11 years alone, lack of supervision for children ages 6 and younger and locking in or out of children ages 7 to 11 are all considered grounds for placement at Level III of the registry.

This level accounts for more extreme forms of physical abuse such as bizarre treatment, bruises, cuts, & lacerations requiring intervention by a medical professional, and dislocations or sprains. In addition, all substantiated cases of abuse involving a child under the age of six months are included at this level, regardless of the need for medical treatment beyond a medical examination. Verbal innuendos (inappropriate sexualized statements to a child by a parent/ caretaker intended to entice or alarm) also can place individuals at Level III. Malnutrition, non-organic failure to thrive*, non-life-threatening medical neglect, and serious physical neglect are also on this level.

If an individual is convicted of any of the following crimes when based on the same incident of abuse and neglect, he or she shall be deemed to present a high risk of future harm to children and shall be placed on the Child Protection Registry at Level III: *offensive touching, sexual harassment, menacing, reckless endangering, assault in the third degree, terrorist threatening, unlawful imprisonment, unlawful administration of drugs or controlled substances, abandonment of a child, indecent exposure in the first/second degree, or misdemeanor endangering the welfare of a child.*

Consider this...

Discipline is an opportunity to teach children and role model positive behaviors. When picking a form of discipline keep in mind that it should be developmentally appropriate, based on the age of the child, and consistent. Some examples might include time-outs for younger children or removal of privileges for older children.

*Non-organic failure to thrive means a lack of appropriate physical and emotional development that threatens the well being of the child. It can be permanently damaging to the child without being life threatening.

Level IV –

• *Did you know that driving under the influence (DUI), as documented by law enforcement, with a child present is also considered neglect and can place you on Level IV of the registry?*

A designation of Level IV is reserved for the most severe cases of physical abuse, sexual abuse, and neglect. Individuals placed on this level remain on the registry permanently.

Examples of physical abuse at this level include blunt force trauma, bone fractures, puncture or stab wounds, head trauma, internal injuries, shaken baby injuries, burns or scalds, suffocation, poisoning, and death.

Sexual abuse assigned to Level IV means any sexual contact, sexual intercourse, or sexual penetration, as those terms are defined in the Delaware Criminal Code, between a parent or caretaker and a child. Also included at this level are incidents of exploitation, pornography, and other forms of sexual abuse. Exploitation can include non-sexual acts such as instructing a child to steal, deal drugs, or even drive a car without a license.

Level IV neglect is designated as abandonment of children ages 0 to 12 years of age, leaving a child ages 6 years or younger alone, and locking in or out a child ages 0 to 6 years old. Life threatening medical neglect of a child is also placed on Level IV of the registry.

If an individual is convicted of any of the following crimes when based on the same incident of abuse or neglect he or she shall be deemed to present the highest risk of future harm to children and shall be placed on the Child Protection Registry at Level IV: *vehicular assault, vehicular homicide, criminally negligent homicide, assault in the first or second degree, murder, manslaughter, murder by abuse or neglect, incest, rape, unlawful sexual contact, sexual extortion, sexual solicitation of a child, bestiality, continuous sexual abuse of a child, possession of child pornography, unlawfully dealing in child pornography, felony endangering the welfare of a child, dangerous crime against a child, kidnapping, coercion, dealing in children, unlawful dealing with a child, sexual exploitation of a child, or promoting suicide.*

Frequently Asked Questions about the Child Protection Registry...

•How do I know if my name is on the Child Protection Registry?

The case worker assigned to investigate a case will send a “Notice of Intent to Substantiate for Abuse and Neglect and Enter on Child Protection Registry” letter informing the person that the Division intends to substantiate them for an incident of abuse or neglect. The letter will specify the Child Protection Level and the consequences. In addition, individuals convicted of the previously mentioned crimes related to incidents of abuse and neglect investigated by DFS will also be placed on the registry at the corresponding level.

•Can an individual have her or his name removed from the Child Protection Registry?

Removal from the registry means only that your name may no longer be reported to childcare, health care, and public schools upon their request for a Child Protection Registry check. Your name and other case information will remain as a part of the Division’s internal information system and will be reported in response to inquiries related to application for employment in the Department of Services for Children, Youth, and Their Families, foster and adoptive parent decisions, child care licensing decisions, reporting pursuant to Section 309 of Title 31, or any other purpose set forth in Section 906 (6) of Chapter 9. There are two ways to have your name removed from the registry:

Automatic Removal

A person who is entered on the Child Protection Registry at Child Protection Level II or Level III will be automatically removed from the Registry after the required years have been completed for that level, provided the person has not been substantiated for another incident of abuse or neglect while on the Registry.

Early Removal

A person who is entered on the Child Protection Registry at Child Protection Level II or Level III, and who has successfully completed a Division Family Service Plan or a Family Court-ordered case plan may file a Petition for Early Removal in Family Court prior to the expiration of the time designated on the Level.

•What if an individual has had more than one case substantiated against her or him?

If an individual is substantiated for abuse or neglect while on the registry, the imposed conditions for each incident must be completed one after the other, with the conditions for the most restrictive Child Protection Level or Levels being completed before those for the less restrictive Level or Levels.

•What if substantiations are on different Child Protection Levels?

A person who has partially completed a Level when assigned to a more restrictive Level is given credit for the partial completion when he or she has completed the conditions for the more restrictive Level or Levels.



Important Delaware Numbers:

To report child abuse and neglect, call

State of Delaware – Division of Family Services

1(800) 292-9582 *24 hours a day, 365 days per year*

If you need to talk to someone, call

CONTACT:

1(800) 262-9800

If you need a referral, call

Delaware Helpline:

1(800) 464-4357

To get information on parenting skills education, call

Child, Inc

NCC: (302) 762-8989

Prevent Child Abuse Delaware

1(800)866-925-7223

Turning Point

KC: (302) 424-2420

Our Mission

Our Mission is to provide leadership and advocacy for Delaware's children. Our primary responsibility is to provide and manage a range of services for children who have experienced abandonment, abuse, adjudication, mental illness, neglect, or substance abuse; and we endorse a holistic approach to enable children to reach their fullest potential.

Vision Statement

Think of the child first!

Our vision is for every child to have safety, stability, self-esteem, and a sense of hope. The Delaware Children's Department will lead a system of care (both community based and residential) that is child centered and assures effective, timely and appropriate support for Delaware's children. We will achieve our mission when families, staff, community partners, and other stakeholders think of the child first. Our activities include prevention, early intervention, assessment, treatment, permanency, and after care. The Department will offer desirable career opportunities, attracting and retaining proud and talented employees who are motivated to think of the child first in all that they do.



The Department of Services for Children, Youth, and Their Families

Division of Family Services:

Office of Children's Services (OCS)

Administrative Office – (302) 633-2657

1825 Faulkland Road – Wilmington, Delaware 19805

Division of Family Services (OCS) Regional Offices:

New Castle I, Beech Street – (302) 577-3824

New Castle II, University Plaza – (302) 451-2800

Kent County, Barratt Building – (302) 739-4800

Sussex County, Georgetown Service Center – (302) 856-5460

Web Site: <http://www.kids.delaware.gov>

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