

Chapter 323: Implementation Updates

Tuesday, June 29, 2010

Handout Materials



**New York State
Office of
Children & Family
Services**

New York State
Office of Children and Family Services
and
PDP Distance Learning Project

CHAPTER 323: IMPLEMENTATION UPDATES

June 29, 2010

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SCR INDEX: 2009

The SCR received 297,000 calls.

The SCR registered 180,000 Intake reports.
(includes: initial, subsequent, additional information and duplicate Intake reports)

SCR staff handled 223,000 Database Check requests.

The SCR received 7,700 Administrative Review requests.

The SCR received 9,000 Requests for Information.

Abandoned Infant Information Hotline received 95 calls in 2009.

OCFS: Statewide Central Register for Child Abuse and Maltreatment

The Statewide Central Register of Child Abuse and Maltreatment (SCR) takes telephone calls twenty-four hours per day, seven days a week.

The SCR received 359,000 Call Center calls in 2009 of which 297,000 were Hotline calls.

The Call Center includes all hotline calls, electronic reports, and Service Center calls, as well as supervisory calls and calls from local districts regarding intake reports.

The Service Center responds to requests for information, database checks from authorized voluntary agencies and courts, and the expungement of records.

Another function is the Abandoned Infant Information Hotline (AIIH) that provides information and referrals as part of New York State's safety net to protect vulnerable children.

Intake Function

Child Protective Specialists interview mandated and public callers for pertinent information, check for prior history against the statewide CONNECTIONS database and immediately transmit, as required by statute, the Intake report to local Child Protective Services (CPS) for investigation.

SCR Supervisors are on-site and administrative staff are on-call twenty-four hours a day/seven days a week to provide staff support and supervisory consultation to callers.

The SCR works collaboratively on an ongoing basis with stakeholders in the Child

Protective System including local CPS districts and mandated reporters.

The SCR maintains ongoing communication with Monroe and Onondaga Counties who maintain locally based Child Abuse and Maltreatment Hotlines. Meetings with these local hotlines are held three times yearly to provide forums for discussions related to consistent intake practices.

Of the 297,000 hotline calls received in 2009 the SCR processed about 180,000 Intake reports.

Factors that affect the ratio of calls to Intake reports include, but are not limited to, calls with insufficient information to locate the family, requests for services not related to child protection, callers requesting contact with their local district caseworker, etc.

Technology

The SCR utilizes technology to maximize the effective use of staff in its twenty-four hour a day, seven day a week operations. A state of the art telephone system combined with workload management software, known as "Impact 360," provide the essential tools that allow the SCR to staff operations to meet workload requirements.

CPS Specialists

The SCR uses a single workforce of CPS Specialists who are cross-trained to process Intake calls as well as Service Center requests, when call volume allows.

Statewide Central Register of Child Abuse and Maltreatment (SCR)

Service Center Functions

Database Checks

Adoption and foster care agencies, detention facilities, day care, therapeutic programs and family and surrogate courts are legally required to submit Database Checks to the SCR on prospective caregivers, adoptive parents and guardians. Agencies are prohibited from placing a child with a family or assigning a childcare worker one-on-one contact with a child until the SCR has checked the individuals against the statewide database for prior history of abuse/maltreatment.

In 2009 SCR staff processed 223,000 Database Check requests.

Administrative Reviews/Fair Hearings

The SCR supports an individual's due process rights through the Administrative Review process. Local CPS case records are submitted to the SCR. Investigative findings are reviewed against levels of evidence defined in statute. This review process is completed by OCFS attorneys.

Individuals who request to have the record sealed or expunged but are denied, are entitled to a Fair Hearing. The Bureau of Special Hearings (BSH) administers this process. The SCR handles the preparatory work necessary to support BSH processes.

In 2009 the Statewide Central Register received 7,700 Administrative Review requests.

Requests for Information

Individuals named in a report of Child Abuse/Maltreatment and their attorneys have a right to receive a copy of their SCR record. Information that reveals the identity of the reporter or anyone else who participated in the investigation is not released, nor is any information that may jeopardize the safety of the children named in the report.

The SCR received 9,000 Requests for Information in 2009.

These requests were processed by a combination of CSEA technical support and CPS Specialist staff.

Statewide Central Register of Child Abuse and Maltreatment (SCR)

- Mandated reporters and public callers who suspect that a child is being abused or maltreated call the New York Statewide Central Register's (SCR) toll free number twenty-four hours a day seven days a week.
- The SCR operates a "cold" back up site in the event phone or power disruptions.
- Calls are answered by a staff of 150 trained Child Protective Specialists whose minimum qualifications include a Bachelor's degree and direct experience in the provision of child protective services (CPS) or child welfare services.
- The majority of Specialists join the SCR with prior experience in investigating CPS reports at the local district level.
- Child Protective Specialists receive eight weeks of intensive in-house training, including two weeks of on-the-job training, before beginning their shift assignment on the hotline.
- A staff of 28 supervisors is on-site twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week to support decision-making and supervisory consultation to callers.
- The automated hotline telephone system advises callers that a supervisor is available at all time.
- If, based on the information provided by the caller, there is a reasonable cause to suspect that the child's physical, mental or emotional condition has been impaired or is in imminent danger of becoming impaired, by the failure of the child's parent or person legally responsible to exercise a minimum degree of care, an Intake Report is registered and immediately sent to the Local Department of Social Services (LDSS) Child Protective Services (CPS) unit for investigation.
- In 2009, the SCR hotline received 297,000 calls, which resulted in 180,000 reports being electronically transmitted to counties for further action.
- Counties maintain 24 hour coverage via the use of on call rosters.
- Information regarding crimes or immediate threats to a child's health and safety by persons not defined as legally responsible are immediately referred to the appropriate law enforcement agency by the SCR.
- The parents, as well as anyone else who may have had a role in the suspected abuse or maltreatment are searched against the statewide child abuse/maltreatment database to determine if there is any history of abuse or maltreatment. This information is also provided to the LDSS CPS.
- The investigating local district has 60-days to indicate or unfound the report based on a standard of some credible evidence. Approximately, 35% of all reports are indicated.

SCR FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

When I call the State Central Register (SCR) how long can I expect to be on the phone?

The goal is to answer 80-85 % of all calls in one minute. Access is dependant upon the time of day and peak reporting. The SCR adjusts staffing levels based on historical call volume.

Do I have to give my name?

You do not have to leave your name when making a report to the SCR unless you are calling as a mandated reporter. However, we encourage callers to identify themselves so that the child protective investigator can contact you for more information. Calls are not tape-recorded and all information is confidential by NYS law. (Please see Section 422 of the Social Services Law for more information.)

Do I need proof that child abuse or neglect has occurred before I can call?

No. You do not need proof or certainty. You just need to have a reasonable suspicion that a child is harmed or in imminent danger of harm.

If my concerns are not registered as a report, what can I expect?

When an SCR Child Protective Specialist does not register a report, they will provide you with a clear explanation why. You will also be offered the opportunity to speak to a supervisor. Supervisors sit in close proximity to their unit staff (generally, a unit is comprised of seven specialists) and are available for consultations. Supervisors are on-site at all times and administrators are on-call round the clock. In addition, the SCR may make a law enforcement referral or provide you with a referral for other resources.

What are the common reasons a report is not registered?

A report cannot be registered for the following reasons:

- NYS does not have jurisdiction

- The alleged perpetrator is not a parent or legally responsible person for the child
- There is no child younger than 18 years of age
- There are insufficient demographics to locate the child or family
- There is no reasonable cause to suspect child abuse or maltreatment

How are registered reports of suspected child abuse or maltreatment transmitted to the local CPS for investigation?

During regular daytime business hours CPS reports are immediately transmitted via the CONNECTIONS system. SCR specialists verbally transmit reports taken after-hours to a local district on-call worker. More and more districts use laptops to receive reports after-hours, thus freeing up SCR staff to respond to other incoming calls.

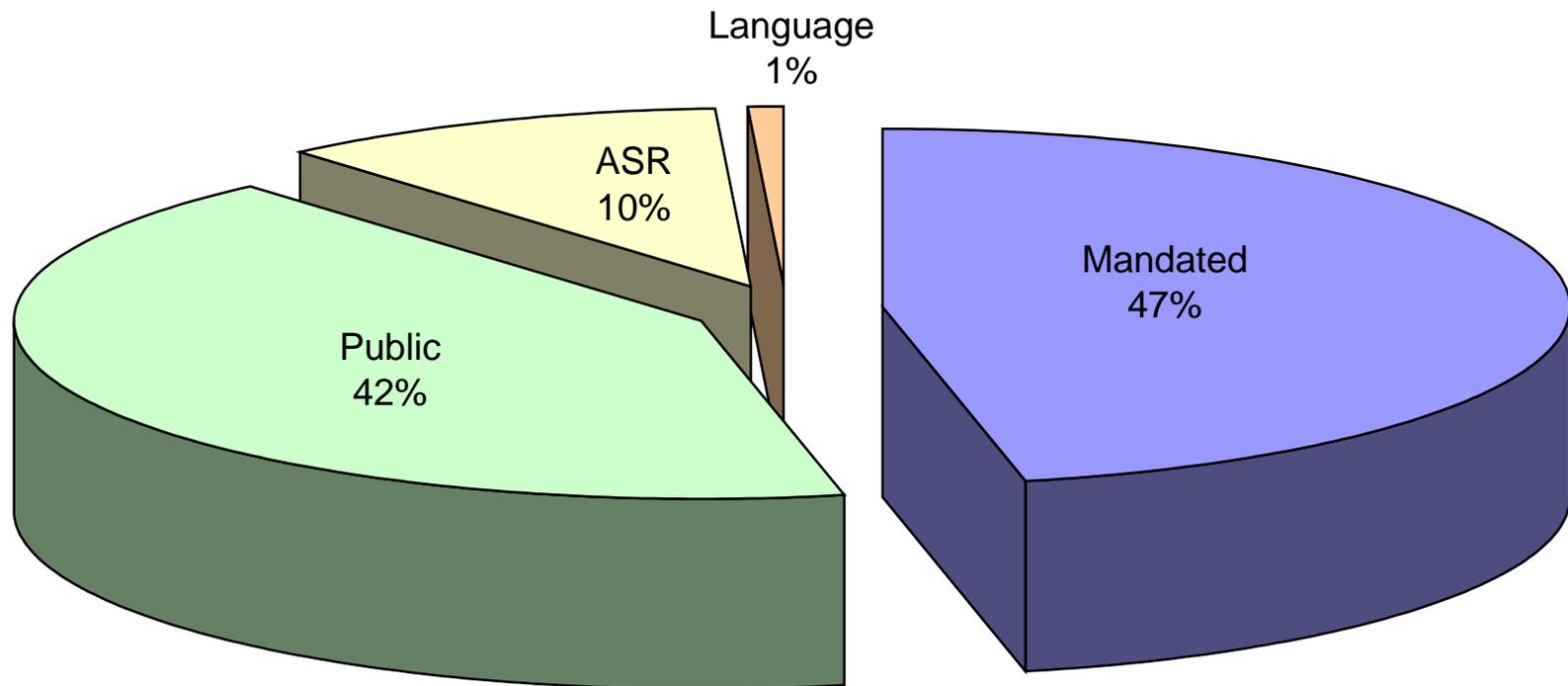
What kind of quality control measures are in place at the SCR?

In order to evaluate the interview, decision-making and report quality, each SCR supervisor is required to listen in to the interview without the specialists' knowledge and conduct a minimum of one call/report assessment per worker per month. For probationary workers, a minimum of two assessments per month is necessary. Also, feedback from local CPS staff is reviewed.

What levels of evidence are used in the Child Protective System?

Per NYS Social Services Law, the SCR uses the "reasonable cause to suspect" standard when registering reports. "Some credible evidence" is used by the investigating CPS when substantiating allegations and indicating a report. A "fair preponderance of evidence" is required to maintain a case after administrative review or administrative hearing.

2009 SCR Intake Profile



SUMMARY OF CHANGES TO DEFINITIONS OF ABUSED CHILD AND NEGLECTED CHILD IN RESIDENTIAL CARE

Definitions

The definitions of abuse and neglect pertaining to children in residential care were moved from SSL § 412 to the new SSL § 412-a and revised substantially. The new definitions follow.

An "**abused child in residential care**" is one who is subjected to the following acts, regardless of whether the child is injured:

- 1) being thrown, shoved, kicked, pinched, punched, shaken, choked, smothered, bitten, burned, cut, or stricken
- 2) the display of a weapon or other object that could reasonably be perceived as being meant to inflict pain or injury, in a threatening manner;
- 3) the use of corporal punishment;
- 4) the withholding of nutrition or hydration as punishment; or
- 5) the unlawful administration of any controlled substance or alcoholic beverage.

*Note: For all of the above actions, the statute presumes that such actions create risk of injury and classifies these actions as abuse **unless the action is accidental or is done as an emergency physical intervention to protect the safety of the child or another person.***

Or, an abused child in residential care is one who has had inflicted upon the child a reasonably foreseeable injury that causes death or creates a **substantial risk** of:

- 1) death;
- 2) serious or protracted disfigurement;
- 3) serious or protracted impairment of the child's physical, mental or emotional condition; or
- 4) serious or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any organ.

Or, is subjected to a reasonably foreseeable and substantial risk of injury, by other than accidental means, which would be likely to cause:

- 1) death;
- 2) serious or protracted disfigurement;
- 3) serious or protracted impairment of the child's physical, mental or emotional condition; or
- 4) serious or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any organ.

Or, is the victim of sexual abuse (including sex offenses, use of a child for purposes of prostitution, use of a child for a sexual performance, and incest). However, the corroboration requirements of the Penal Law and the age requirements or age based elements of any such crime do not apply to this definition. *****No injury is needed for an allegation of sex abuse*****

A "**neglected child in residential care**" is a child who is *impaired* physically, mentally or emotionally or is at substantial risk of impairment because of failure to receive:

- 1) adequate food, clothing, shelter, medical, dental, optometric or surgical care consistent with the applicable rules and regulations of the licensing or operating State agency, provided that the facility has reasonable access to the provision of such services and that necessary consents for health care have been sought and obtained;
- 2) access to educational instruction in accordance with the compulsory education provisions in the Education Law;
- 3) proper supervision or guardianship, consistent with the applicable rules and regulations of the licensing or operating State agency.

A neglected child in residential care can also mean a child who *is inflicted* with a physical, mental or emotional injury, excluding a minor injury, by other than accidental means, or is subjected to the risk of a physical, mental or emotional injury, excluding a minor injury, by other than accidental means, where such injury or risk of injury was reasonably foreseeable.

A neglected child in residential care can also mean a child who *is inflicted* with a physical, mental or emotional injury, excluding a minor injury, by other than accidental means, or is subjected to the substantial risk of a physical, mental or emotional injury, excluding a minor injury, by other than accidental means, as a result of a failure to implement an agreed upon plan of prevention and remediation.

A neglected child in residential care can also mean a child who is subjected to the intentional administration of any prescription or non-prescription drug other than in substantial compliance with a prescription or order issued for the child by a licensed, qualified health care practitioner.

"**Physical injury or impairment**" and "impairment of physical condition" mean any confirmed harm, hurt or damage resulting in a significant worsening or diminution of a child's physical condition.

"**Mental or emotional injury or impairment**" and "impairment of mental or emotional condition" will be defined to mean a substantial diminution of a child's psychological or intellectual functioning which is determined by a physician, psychologist, psychiatric nurse practitioner, licensed clinical or master social worker, or licensed mental health counselor.

"**Residential care**" now includes inpatient or residential settings certified by the Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services (OASAS) and designated as serving youth. This adds OASAS residential facilities serving youth to the jurisdiction of IAB. IAB investigations at OASAS facilities will be the responsibility of the Commission on Quality of Care and Advocacy for Persons with Disabilities (CQCAPD), except for any stand-alone residential programs certified by OASAS on the same premises as a foster care facility licensed by OCFS, which will be the responsibility of OCFS IAB.

Indicating Reports

To determine if a report can be indicated for abuse or neglect of a child in residential care, IAB staff will be looking for some credible evidence that a specific custodian is responsible (in whole or in part) for abuse or neglect.

For sex abuse cases, the question is whether the subject of the report committed, promoted or knowingly permitted sex abuse.

For cases in which a child was subjected to one of acts listed on page one under item 1, the question is whether the subject of the report committed the action at issue.

For cases involving the intentional administration of a prescription or non-prescription drug, the question is whether the subject of the report intentionally administered drug to the child.

For all other cases, the question is whether the subject of the report caused the injury or impairment of the child or the substantial risk of injury or impairment by:

- 1) direct action,
- 2) conduct and with knowledge or deliberate indifference allowing any such injury, impairment or risk,
- 3) failing to exercise a minimum degree of care,
- 4) failing to comply with a rule or regulation involving care, services or supervision of a child where it was reasonably foreseeable that such failure would result in the abuse or neglect of a child, or
- 5) failing to meet a personal duty imposed by an agreed upon plan of prevention and remediation arising from abuse or neglect of a child in residential care.

Responsibilities of OCFS IAB

Within 60 days of receiving a report of abuse or neglect of a child in residential care, OCFS must make the following determinations:

- a) whether the report is indicated or unfounded;
- b) is there a basis for a familial report to the SCR, and if so, OCFS must make a separate report to the SCR, unless such a report has already been made;
- c) whether it appears likely that a crime may have been committed against the child, and if so, OCFS must transmit a report of the allegations and findings to the appropriate law enforcement authority or confirm that such a report has already been transmitted; and
- d) whether it appears that there was a statutory or regulatory violation relative to the care and treatment of individuals receiving services, and, if so, the IAB investigator must provide that information to the director of the residential facility and the appropriate operating or licensing agency (or, within OCFS, the appropriate OCFS staff) at that time.

Procedures

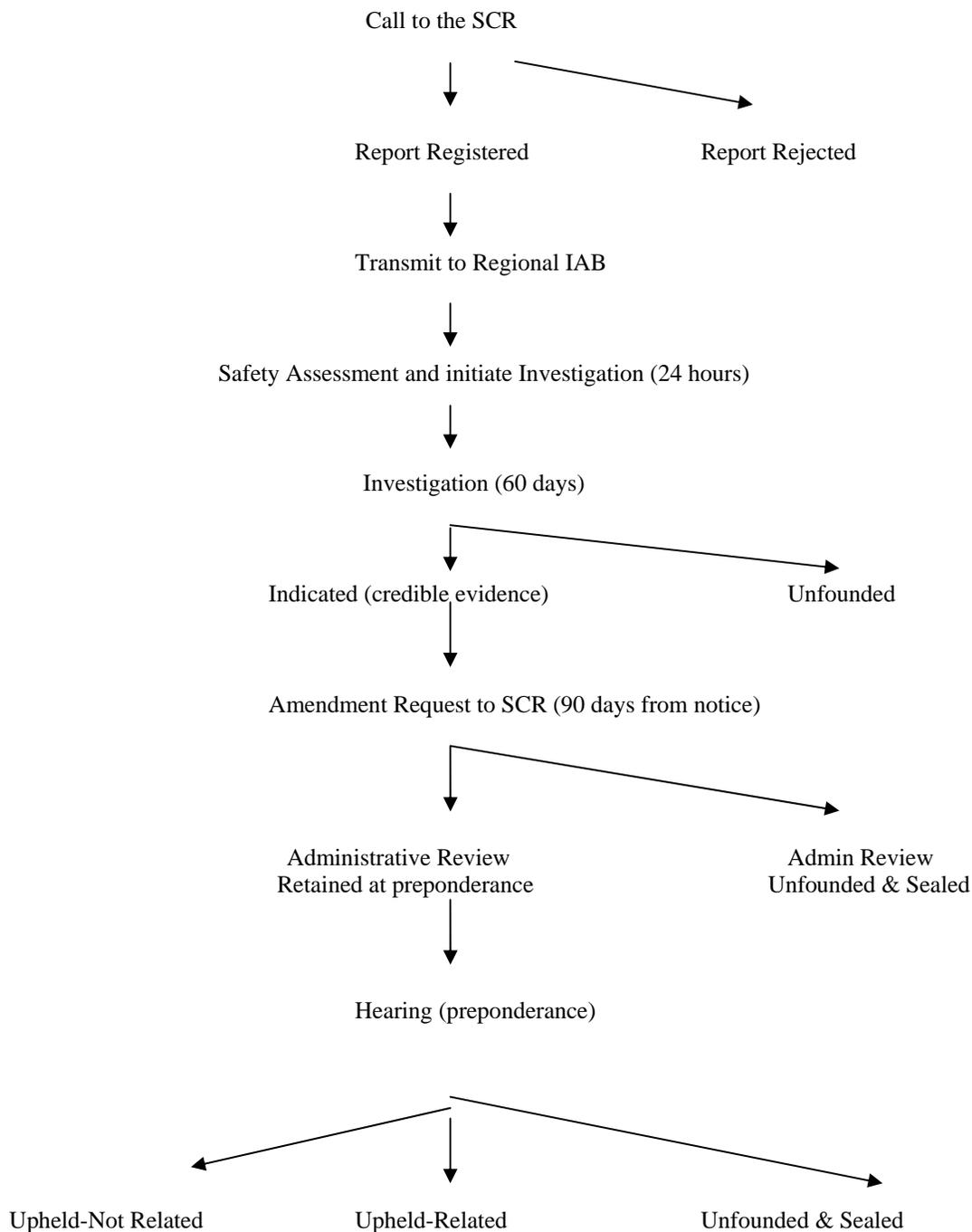
If OCFS determines that a report is indicated (or, it appears a crime was committed against a child, or there was a violation of the statutory, regulatory or other licensing requirements relative to the care and treatment of individuals) then **OCFS must:**

- a) report its findings to the director of the facility and to the appropriate licensing or operating State agency or, within OCFS, to the appropriate OCFS staff;
- b) recommend to the facility and the licensing State agency that appropriate preventive and remedial actions, if any, be undertaken with respect to a residential care facility and/or the subject of the report of the IAB report;

And, the Facility and Licensing State Agency must:

- c) initiate any necessary and appropriate corrective action within a reasonably prompt period of time; and
- d) within a reasonably prompt period of time, the facility must submit to the appropriate licensing State agency and OCFS, and the licensing State agency must submit to OCFS (and send a copy to the facility) a written report of the actions taken to address OCFS' findings and such subsequent progress reports as OCFS may require, including any actions to implement a plan of prevention and remediation.

INSTITUTIONAL ABUSE PROCESS



Standards Of Evidence

Standard
for criminal conviction:
Beyond a reasonable doubt

Standard to retain an
indicated determination @
fair hearing: Fair Preponderance

Standard to retain an indicated
determination @ administrative review:
Fair Preponderance

Standard to substantiate an allegation and indicate
a case: Some credible evidence.

Standard to place a call to the SCR: Reasonable Cause to Suspect based
on observation or disclosure.

ORGANIZATIONS ENTITLED TO CONDUCT DATABASE CHECKS UNDER SECTION 424-A OF THE SOCIAL SERVICES LAW

Child day care centers, including head start programs, and school-age child care programs licensed or registered by the NYS Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS)

If you operate a day care center or school-age child care program licensed or registered by OCFS, please use the CCFS number assigned to your program. If you have questions about your CCFS number, please contact your day care licensing representative. (If you do not know the name of your licensing representative or do not know how to contact your licensing representative, please see the attached list that shows contact information for the OCFS day care regional offices. Please contact the appropriate regional office for the county in which your day care program is located.)

Child day care centers, including head start programs, licensed by the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

If you operate a day care center licensed by the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene and do not have a CCFS number or RID, please record "DOH" in the Agency Code field and attach a copy of your current license issued by the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene to each LDSS-3370 form.

The following organizations are authorized to clear and must submit an LDSS-3370 with a valid Resource Id (RID) Number for the Database Check to be processed by the SCR:

Authorized Agencies must clear prospective foster parents, prospective adoptive parents, and persons age 18 or older who reside in the homes of those applying to be foster parents or adoptive parents.

Adoption Agencies from states other than New York may clear prospective adoptive parents where such agencies will place into New York for adoption a foreign born eligible orphan child with non-quota immigrant status under applicable federal law.

The New York State Department of Health and county departments of health must clear applicants to operate *summer camps* in New York.

Child care resource and referral programs may conduct database checks on persons to be included in a list of substitute child day care caregivers where the child care resource and referral program maintains such a list.

The New York State Office of Mental Health (OMH) or New York State Office of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities (OMRDD) must clear applicants to operate a family care home which will serve children.

OCFS must clear applicants to be providers of family or group family day care, assistants to such providers, and persons age 18 or older who reside in homes where family or group family day care will be provided. These clearance requests are submitted by ***OCFS Regional Office staff to the SCR***. Family and group family day care homes have no authority to conduct their own database checks and should not submit database check forms directly to the SCR.

OCFS must clear applicants to receive, board or keep children in foster homes or family homes certified or approved by OCFS, and persons age 18 or older who reside in such homes. These clearance requests are submitted by the ***Division of Juvenile Justice and Opportunities for Youth (DJJOY) to the SCR***.

OCFS must clear applicants to operate day care centers and school-age child care programs where such centers and programs will be operated by individuals. These clearance requests are submitted by ***OCFS Regional Office staff to the SCR***. Individuals proposing to operate day care centers and school-age child care programs may not submit clearance requests concerning themselves directly to the SCR. (Individuals proposing to operate day care centers and school-age child care programs will submit clearance requests concerning their staff directly to the SCR; see below.)

The entities listed below must submit database checks on prospective employees of and providers of goods and services to residential facilities operated by the program where such employees and providers

have the potential for regular and substantial contact with children cared for by the center or program. The LDSS-3370 must have a valid Resource Id (RID) Number for the Database Check to be processed by the SCR.

Residential facilities for children operated by authorized agencies and certified by OCFS

Juvenile detention facilities certified by OCFS

Runaway and homeless youth shelters and programs certified by OCFS

Residential schools operated, supervised or approved by the State Education Department

Early intervention services programs established pursuant to Section 2540 of the Public Health Law

Preschool services programs established pursuant to Section 4410 of the Education Law

Special Act school districts

Programs and facilities licensed by the New York State Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services

Residential facilities and non-residential programs licensed or operated by the OMH or OMRDD

Residential facilities operated by OCFS (Clearance requests will be submitted through DJJOY)

If you operate any of the program types listed above other than a day care program and do not have a RID, please send an electronic e-mail request to the Office of Children and Family Services at ocfs.sm.conn_app_help@ocfs.state.ny.us. Please include the following information so we can determine if issuance of a RID is appropriate:

1. The name, address and telephone number of your organization and a contact person within your organization;
2. A statement of which of the categories listed above your organization falls under;
3. The name and telephone number of a contact person in your licensing agency who can verify the status of your organization; and
4. A copy of your license, certification or other official documentation of approval by the relevant State or local agency.

If you do not fall within any of the categories described above but believe you are legally authorized to access the database check process, please contact your licensing agency listed below for assistance in determining if your organization may legally access the database check process. If your licensing agency asserts you are legally entitled to access the database check processes of the SCR, please obtain from your licensing agency a written explanation of the legal rationale for that view and provide that to the above e-mail address with your request for a RID.

Office of Children and Family Services

Capital View Office Park, 52 Washington Street, Rensselaer, New York 12144-2796 (518) 473-7793

New York State Office of Mental Health

44 Holland Avenue, Albany, New York 12229 1-800-597-8481 (toll-free)

New York State Office of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities

44 Holland Avenue, Albany, New York 12229 (518) 473-9689 / 1-866-94NYSDD (1-866-946-9733)

New York State Education Department

89 Washington Avenue, Albany, New York 12234 Phone: (518) 474-3852

New York State Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services

Albany Office, 1450 Western Avenue, Albany, NY 12203-3526 Phone: 518-485-1768

Daycare Centers and School-Age Child Care Programs should contact the appropriate licensing agency listed below for assistance regarding the correct CCFS/RID number to use on database check forms they submit to the State Central Register.

ALBANY REGIONAL OFFICE –

52 Washington Street, Room 261 West, Rensselaer, NY 12144 (518) 486-7078

Serving the counties of: Albany, Clinton, Columbia, Delaware, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Hamilton, Montgomery, Otsego, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Warren, Washington

BUFFALO REGIONAL OFFICE

295 Main Street, Room 545, Buffalo, NY 14203 (716) 847-3828

Serving the counties of: Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Genesee, Niagara, Orleans, Wyoming

LONG ISLAND REGIONAL OFFICE (For Day care issues only)

Courthouse Corporate Center, 320 Carlton Avenue, Suite 4000, Central Islip, NY 11722 (631) 242-7100

Serving the counties of: Nassau and Suffolk

NEW YORK CITY REGIONAL OFFICE

80 Maiden Lane, New York, NY 10038 (212)-383-1834

Serving the New York City Boroughs: Bronx, Brooklyn (Kings), Manhattan, Queens, and Staten Island (Richmond)

ROCHESTER REGIONAL OFFICE

259 Monroe Avenue, 3rd Floor, Monroe Square, Rochester, NY 14607 (585) 238-8531

Serving the counties of: Chemung, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Wayne, Yates

SYRACUSE REGIONAL OFFICE

The Atrium, 100 S. Salina Street, Suite 350, Syracuse, NY 13202 (315) 423-1202

Serving the counties of: Broome, Cayuga, Chenango, Cortland, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego, St. Lawrence, Tioga, Tompkins

SPRING VALLEY REGIONAL OFFICE

11 Perlman Drive, Spring Valley, NY 10977 (845) 708-2498

Serving the counties of: Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Sullivan, Ulster, Westchester

NYC Department of Health – Family Daycare and Group Family Daycare Programs

Bronx	718-579-7880 or 718-579-7849
Brooklyn/Staten Island	718-398-5010
Manhattan	212-280-9251 or 212-280-9255
Queens	718-393-6257

NYC Department of Health – School Age Childcare Programs in all Boroughs

212-676-2444

IAB: Common Misperceptions

➤ **Myth:** public school districts, little league organizations, cub scouts, etc. will know if someone is the subject of an IAB report to the SCR.

Fact: all information related to calls to the SCR is confidential, except under very specific limited circumstances

➤ **Myth:** If a facility disagrees with the findings of an IAB investigation, they are not required to complete a plan of prevention and remediation.

Fact: all indicated IAB cases and some unfounded IAB cases are required to have plans of prevention and remediation or corrective action. The plan is required from the facility regardless of the outcome of an administrative review or fair hearing on behalf of the subject.

➤ **Myth:** Having a union representative present during an IAB investigation interview will impact the outcome of the investigation.

Fact: Although a union representative may be present during an IAB interview, they may not actively participate in any IAB interview or investigation. Delaying an investigation to wait for a union representative to be available may result in the case being decided without any input from the subject. Union representation is relevant to job performance and conditions of employment, not to IAB determinations

➤ **Myth:** Reports to the SCR will result in the loss of a professional license such as teacher or nursing certification.

Fact: Information contained in the SCR is not shared with State Education for the purposes of impacting professional licenses or certification. It is possible, however, that a criminal case involving the same incident or situation may impact on a professional license.

➤ **Myth:** If a person is reported to the SCR for IAB, they are put at risk of having their own children removed.

Fact: The existence of an IAB report is not shared with the local Child Protective Services and cannot result in the removal of the subject's own children.

