

Chapter 1 : Leaving a Child Unattended in a Motor Vehicle / Tampa Attorney

For a younger child, maybe it means focusing on your own anxiety and the coping strategies (or lack of) that your child may be observing. For a younger child, perhaps it means going back up to the 2-minute action plan above and really just focusing on how you react when your child is demonstrating anxiety.

Every single time, her works stands out. Hello Alicja, we are honored to having you once again in our competition. Winning definitely offers a huge positive stimulus. If you had doubts about what you were doing before you can believe that it makes sense once again. There are many very talented photographers taking part in this contest so I think choosing the winner will be extremely difficult. Anything new since our last interview that you would love to share with us? I am also working hard on my photography studies and hopefully I will graduate in September. So this is quite a busy time for me. The title is perfect too. The little boy with a fragile naked body and a funny facial expression that makes you smile is standing among beautiful leaves. There are great photos in every category. I enjoyed looking at photos from the Documentary category – they let you take a glimpse into the intimate life of other people in different places around the world. Originally, I was just taking photos of my daughter and I did not think of them as a series. In the course of time, I realized that they form a certain pattern. It is obvious that they are about my relationship with her, but they are also about looking at your child grow and become independent and about the cutting of the umbilical cord in a more metaphorical way. It is about letting your child go and live in the world, stand firm on the ground on her own. You can no longer hold her in your arms and protect her, she has to go and live on her own and experience everything – the good and the bad things that happen in life. The parent can have very mixed feelings about it: I feel very proud and, at the same time, very scared. The series is accompanied by a poem written by a friend of mine. The poem explores the themes of water and gradual transformation from an aquatic creature tadpole maybe? You also take self-portraits, do they have significant value for you? I take self-portraits every now and then. However, they are not about documenting physical appearance and changes in my looks; they often mark some significant moments in my life. Even though they may seem completely ordinary to the rest of the world, yet for me they are worth remembering. They evoke memories of very specific events, persons, smells, weather conditions, etc. Together, they make up a specific self-portrait diary where every photo is connected to a particular event in my life. You are someone whose work has been recognized on many competitions. In which ways quality photo competition influence your work and your career? I am often not really certain if the things I do are good enough. I often feel discouraged and full of doubts. When you get positive feedback like, for example, a prize in a competition, you definitely feel more self-confident and believe in yourself more. It is a great stimulus to continue working. How do you imagine your perfect day? I would love to go on a trip to some big city, like New York or Tokyo and take the camera and explore it, wander around all day long, without any specific plan. It would be great to get on and get off buses or underground in places that strike you as interesting with nothing else to do but just walking about and seeing new things. I have been working a lot recently and I really miss travelling – so that is probably the explanation for a perfect day that would look like this. As far as photography goes, I still think that the thing that inspired me most was the work of Sally Mann. I think it also makes you aware of one important thing: The most interesting people and places are the ones right next to you. I think that Annie Leibovitz also mentioned it as her piece of advice for aspiring photographers: Start with your friends and family, the people who will put up with you. Discover what it means to be close to your work, to be intimate with a subject. I do not really think that there was any specific moment. I just keep doing what I like. I do not do photography professionally, I treat it more as a hobby and something fun to do and I want to keep it this way. This works best for me. How involved are your subjects in the whole process of one photograph? I take photos of people who are close to me: So there is always a close relationship between me and my subjects. However, their involvement in the whole process is quite a different thing though. When I ask my daughter if she could pose for me, she is often too busy doing other things and I simply have to resolve to bribery. Anyway, the final result is rarely as I have originally imagined it. How much of your story comes to life during actual shooting,

and how much during the editing? It really depends on the photo. In some cases you take a photo almost unaware and realize later that it tells a story, only after you see it on your computer screen for example. Sometimes you are an observer and a story unfolds right in front of your eyes and all you have to do is to capture the right moment. What are your goals you set in photography that you are yet to archive? Well, right now my primary goal is to finish my photography studies. I am going to spend the rest of the summer studying history of photography for the final exam and I have to print some photos too. So these are my immediate goals.

Chapter 2 : Is it OK to spank a misbehaving child once in a while?

Raising a child who is a lifelong learner is not hard. But it takes time and patience, just like any other aspect of parenthood! When we give our children the gift of loving to learn we equip them in an insatiable desire to understand their evolving world and the relationships they have.

On a given morning not too long ago, the rest of the world disappeared and Peaksville was left all alone. Its inhabitants were never sure whether the world was destroyed and only Peaksville left untouched or whether the village had somehow been taken away. They were, on the other hand, sure of one thing: A monster had arrived in the village. Just by using his mind, he took away the automobiles, the electricity, the machines—because they displeased him—and he moved an entire community back into the dark ages—just by using his mind. And this is Aunt Amy, who probably had more control over the monster in the beginning than almost anyone. But one day she forgot. She began to sing aloud. She sings no more. They have to think happy thoughts and say happy things because, once displeased, the monster can wish them into a cornfield or change them into a grotesque, walking horror. This particular monster can read minds, you see. He knows every thought, he can feel every emotion. I forgot to introduce you to the monster. This is the monster. His name is Anthony Fremont. This is the Twilight Zone. He has isolated his town of Peaksville, Ohio from the rest of the universe. The people must thus grow their own food, and supplies of common household items, such as bar soap, have been dwindling. He has blocked television signals and caused cars not to work. Everybody is under his rule, even his parents. The people live in fear of him, constantly telling him how everything he does is "good," since he banishes anyone thinking unhappy thoughts into the otherworldly "cornfield" from which there is no return. Never having experienced any form of discipline, Anthony does not even understand that his actions are wrong, and is confused when his father tells him that the neighbors are reluctant to let their children play with him after he sent several of his playmates to the cornfield. One night each week, Anthony gives the townsfolk one hour of television, which he creates and projects onto the family TV set. Unable to voice their real feelings, they tell Anthony that it was far better than what used to be on TV. He gets two presents from his wife: Getting drunk from the brandy, he starts complaining about the miserable state of the town, not listening to the record, and no one singing "Happy Birthday" to him. Anthony at first ignores him after telling him to be quiet. Dan eventually snaps with repressed rage surfacing and confronts the child, calling him a monster and a murderer. Anthony transforms Dan into a jack-in-the-box, causing his wife to break down. The adults are horrified at what Anthony had done, and his father asks him to wish it into the cornfield, which he does. Anthony causes snow to begin falling outside. The snow will kill off at least half the crops and the town will face starvation. The father then smiles and tells Anthony in a terrified voice, "A real good thing. We only wanted to introduce you to one of our very special citizens, little Anthony Fremont, age 6, who lives in a village called Peaksville, in a place that used to be Ohio. And, if by some strange chance, you should run across him, you had best think only good thoughts. Anything less than that is handled at your own risk, because if you do meet Anthony, you can be sure of one thing:

Chapter 3 : The Importance of Fine Motor Skill Development | Penfield Children's Center

Another example is when a child is left unattended in a car when the weather is extremely hot and there is no ventilation for the child. Consequences of Violating Vehicle Code Section A violation of Vehicle Code Section is punishable as an infraction with a fine of \$ An infraction does not result in any jail time.

Sometimes their words are telling us one thing and their voices another. It is hard to know what to believe but never more important than when you are worried about them and their adjustment post divorce, it seems. One of the things we love at What About Me is when we hear from you. We love to address your specific questions and needs. In fact, that is an area we are always hoping to grow in. We want to hear your feedback, your thoughts, and your struggles so we can talk about them together and hopefully learn from each other in the process. We feel grateful for the feedback we have gotten and the questions too! One such mom sent us a question recently that we wanted to address directly. She will remain nameless, of course, but her question is posted below. Our daughter expressed her grief with lots of anger, which was painful to watch and deal with but at least she addressed and worked through the issue. Our son, on the other hand, acted as if nothing was going on. He totally refused to acknowledge there was even a problem. This worried me immensely. With anything in life, different children and different personality types handle scenarios in various ways. Sometimes it is totally predictable and sometimes it is not. Maybe you have a child who is typically more dramatic who gave a dramatic response to the divorce and a more quiet child who turned more inward or maybe they flip-flopped on you and left your head spinning a little. Regardless, you are watching your children now experiencing this huge life change and trying to manage their chaos or lack thereof. Like the mom who wrote in alluded to: Anger surfaces and you can name it, talk about it, deal with it. You can even take it to a counselor if needed and ask for help specifically. What about your child who is acting like nothing is wrong in the least? What do you do then? This is where keeping a pulse on your kids is essential. Being in tune enough with your own emotions to be in tune with theirs is the biggest key to figuring out this puzzle. As crazy as it sounds, sometimes, they may really be fine. It may feel earth-shattering for you that your marriage has ended. You may have one child who is unbelievably angry or sad and you may have another who really does initially feel okay. For instance, it could be a relief for them that the fighting has stopped or the elephant in the room has been named and dealt with by the adults. A child could feel more settled knowing the new plan and moving forward. All that is definitely possible. Of course, they could also be stretching the truth. It could be a million different reasons they feel the need to lie. Continued emotional safety and unconditional love in your relationship with them can crack that shell over time and we always encourage fostering those qualities! It is also possible that your son or daughter could be WAY out of touch with their emotions. We all need a little help with learning what to do with big emotions and your child especially will if this is the first rocky patch they have hit in their little lives. As you can tell, there is a myriad of reasons your child could be telling you or showing you they are fine. It is your job as the parent to figure out what is true in a loving, creative way and it typically starts with you, the adult, creating space to wonder about what exactly is going on with your child before you jump to worry. Here are a few good questions to ask yourself: Age and development is a huge factor here: And where do they fall developmentally? For instance, is your child really mature for his age or typically a little behind his peers? What kind of emotional vocabulary does your child have? Are they typically able to speak about their emotions with confidence and accuracy? What has this looked like in your home traditionally? Do they need some instruction and coaching in naming emotions? What about displaying them? How safe is your home when different members show big or small emotions? Is there a reason for them to stuff their emotions or feel shame around them due to their experiences or their observation of yours? Is this a normal response to stress? Is this child usually ruffled easily or not? Is there someone else he or she could be talking to? What is the other parent saying? What are the signs around you saying? What are your context clues? How have the circumstances of life changed for your child? Is it actually easier for them that you and your spouse will not be married? Was the decision abrupt or could he or she have seen it coming and been waiting for confirmation? Is it unusual for them to not talk to you much? Basically, what I am suggesting is

good, old-fashioned parenting detective work. Not necessarily with your child either. The truth is this: It can be easy in the midst of the crazy to jump to conclusions or get really worried without all the information gathered. So, I would suggest that you start with an information gathering session with your own self and questions first. Become a student of your child. Why might they be acting as if nothing is going on? Your answer may rise right to the surface simply in that session of wondering and curiosity. Personally, I think taking the time to slow down and be curious about what is going on with my kids is the hardest part. What if you take that time and do not come up with an answer? Remember, there is a spectrum here. They could really feel okay and they might not. Remain a student of your child. If there is reason to believe they may actually be okay, test out believing them. Tell them so too. Get down on their level – whether it is physically getting eye to eye or taking them to get pizza or kicking a ball in the backyard – and tell them you trust them and believe them. Then talk about how you will be there for them if their emotions change. Then, go about creating a space for that to be true! Model it even in your own life. Without letting them be responsible for your emotions, show them or talk about how your emotions change as you process different life events too. Then, reassess with your questions for yourself routinely. Like so many things in parenting, it is kind of a big experiment. You may test out believing them and find you were VERY wrong as you reassess or you may find that they really were doing okay but the reality hits them later as they further develop or further get into the reality of how the divorce plays out for their day-to-day lives. If your detective work convinces you something is wrong and they are not talking to you, try finding a trusted mentor or school counselor or trusted therapist in town for your child to talk to. Sometimes a change of scenery and trusted adult produces better results than simply the routine asking of the same questions from mom every few weeks. Our hope for you is simply this: As you study your child, you fall more in love with the unique person they were created to be and get to know how they operate so you can offer them more compassion and support through whatever they feel along this lifelong journey.

Fine motor skills are those that involve a refined use of the small muscles which control the hand, fingers and thumb. With the development of these skills, a child is able to complete important tasks such as writing, feeding oneself, buttoning and zippering.

Get free article updates here. Will you do something for me? I want you to think about a recent situation you found yourself in that made you feel anxious. Maybe it was a big meeting or presentation at work. Maybe it was a job interview or a public speaking gig. Maybe it was because you had a fender bender or forgot to pay a bill. Now think about how it made you feel. The feeling you have to use the bathroom. Now think about how that must feel to our children; with their young minds and not yet fully developed coping skills. Although they may not outwardly show it, even the most seasoned athlete experiences nerves. The great Michael Jordan admitted that his first go-around in the NBA finals in was lost due to allowing his adrenalin and the pressure exhaust him. It is years of experience that lead professional athletes to find coping strategies that allow them to handle anxiety, rather than allowing it to rule their play. Many years after that experience, Michael Jordan has learned to coach other athletes on keeping nerves at bay by telling them to never think about the pressure or stakes of a game. Fear, stress, anxiety, nerves can feel unfamiliar, confusing, even terrifying. As children grow older and become more aware of their own strengths, weaknesses, and how failure can make them feel, anxiety becomes an emotion that they will experience again and again as all humans do. Some children will have a more natural capacity for finding their own coping strategies. Regardless of the personality of your own little one, there are positive ways that we can encourage our children to handle anxiety that can transfer into life-long coping skills. It really just boils down to reshaping how WE react to the anxiety our children experience. Why is it frustrating? Helping a child work through anxiety is even more hard work and exhausting. Now think about how feeling frustrated leads us to act in our parenting, particularly in those moments of anxiety or future situations that we predict will bring back those same feelings: We may discount their fears by telling them they SHOULD NOT be feeling that way We may give negative consequences for not participating in something We may avoid talking about the anxiety for fear that it will bring back the emotion We may attempt to avoid future similar situations that we believe will induce the same fears So then what could be the outcome of the above actions? Well, we may accidentally make our children feel like they are being bad for experiencing a very human emotion. We may accidentally teach that avoidance is the best coping skill for anxiety. We may even accidentally change how our children feel about skills or experiences that were initially fun for them. And what does all of this do? It empowers the anxiety. Instead of empowering the anxiety, we want to empower our child to tackle the anxiety. Okay, so seems simple enough right? Empower the child, not the anxiety. Separate the child from the anxiety. In the throes of the beast, it can be so very hard to remember this and react in ways that truly empower our child. I am a behavior specialist by profession and a mom of three children myself. Acknowledge the beast Helping your child understand what anxiety is and how to give recognition to fear is equivalent to grabbing the bull by its horns. Ask questions about what makes them anxious- and encourage them to be specific. What part of the baseball game makes you feel the most nervous? Do you still feel that way after the game starts? I love the idea that child therapist, Natasha Daniels discusses here for teaching kids how anxiety works in negative ways to create false alarms in our minds; and how we can combat those false alarms with positive thoughts. Helping our children acknowledge their fears means having a conversationâ€ which is also conveniently the opposite of not having the conversation! Remember- it is the situation itself that is upsetting to our child; not the conversation about it. Develop a battle plan Michael Phelps deals with prerace nerves by envisioning his race, all that could go wrong, and what he would do if those things came true. Has that scenario happened before? Okay, so you strike outâ€ then what? You walk off the field and move onto the next play. What physical acts might help that feeling in our stomach or slow our heartrate down? Do you need to take some deep breathsâ€ do you need to count down from ten or visualize something that provides a sense of calm? Would it be beneficial to counteract nerves with a quick physical burst of activity, such as jumping jacks? Developing a plan is also a

good time to talk with your child about how the discomfort of anxiety is a temporary feeling and how there will be an end point when the situation has ended- or in many cases, when the anticipation is over and the situation has started. Most athletes feel nerves before the race that quickly dissolve when the race starts. The minutes leading up to the first day of school may include nerves, but they most likely will dissipate as you are meeting new friends and listening to the new rules of your classroom. Do you remember in the movie Sing when Meenah was afraid to go onto stage? Keep in mind that behavior influences behavior. This is true for the interactions between all humans, but especially true for the behavior that bounces back and forth between parent and child. Let me say it again: Our job as parents is to share our calm, not add to chaos. If we respond to anxiety with anxiety, what can we expect the outcome to be? In the same sense, if we approach situations that we THINK may be invoke nerves in a way that suggests they should feel that way, can you predict how that will end? Think about it this way- because we care SO MUCH about our children, we may unintentionally react to situations in a way that confirms that anxiety is the right reaction to the problem. Your daughter comes home with stories of drama and nasty comments from other girls and you go into a tizzy, calling other mothers or going on about how girls can be so mean. Even in situations when our children struggle at a skill that is not a strength, compensating for their weaknesses may only lead to a lack of the development of positive coping skills and increased anxiety for future situations that they are not prepared for. So what can we do to ensure that our behaviors have a positive influence on the behavior of our kids as they learn to cope with anxiety? Karen Banes from the Washington Post has a few suggestions, including the following: Model healthy ways of coping with anxiety See that first bullet point right above- the one about being an emotional rock for your child, even if you also feel anxiety inside? Living in the Baltimore metro area means getting stuck in traffic on a normal basis. I also have to drive quite far on a tight schedule to get my oldest to school in the mornings. Every single minute counts in the morning and something as simple as an extra red light, backup from a car pulled over or getting stuck on the one lane road behind someone going well below the speed limit can be the difference between getting to work late and getting to work really late. My son had no reason to be anxious or frustrated while riding in the car in the morning. I have had to find ways to lower my own anxiety about getting stuck in traffic in the morning; and on mornings that is unsuccessful, I have to do my best to demonstrate calm instead of chaos. Anxiety and stress are normal parts of normal humanhood. Wilson also stresses that parents be aware of their facial expressions and body language, as children are extremely perceptive in picking up the emotions behind our nonverbal cues. When Worries Are More Than Just Worries All children will demonstrate phases of anxiety, which is a normal party of child development ; even if the phase we are observing seems strange to us. Some children may decide for a few weeks that they are only going to eat foods that are orange or wear clothes that are green. Other children may develop an imaginary friend or have a recurring nightmare. Situational anxiety or phases like these should come and go and there should be benefit seen when the child is provided comfort and support by adults. Earlier I talked about how teaching a child to remind themselves that the side effects of anxiety are temporary and will not last. The difference between normal worry and an anxiety disorder is severity. Children can experience a variety of anxiety disorders, including generalized anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, posttraumatic stress disorder, social anxiety disorder, separation anxiety disorder, selective mutism, and specific phobias. While you may choose to educate yourself, avoid diagnosing your child. It is so very important to reach out to professionals that can assist in determining if they need extra help and how that extra help should look. If you are anything like me, there is a good chance that when you have concerns about your child you become better at doing research than an FBI agent. Let me point you in the direction of two amazing resources, as they were referenced to me by a good friend and colleague, who also happens to be a Licensed Clinical Social Worker LCSW. Burns is the guru of anxiety disorders and his books greatly popularized Aaron T. You can follow Dr. Burns on Facebook, or his Feeling Good website, where he has weekly podcasts every Sunday afternoon. If you have the time to read this , I hope you will be as blown away as I was by Dr. Aaron Beck, his daughter Dr. If you want access to a wealth of knowledge regarding both anxiety and depression, just go to their blog right here , including this specific article written by Dr. Judith Beck and Dr. Robert Hindman, about why anxiety persists. This is a good read as it gives insight on the behavioral strategies and

beliefs that people suffering from anxiety disorders may demonstrate. Receive others just like it once per week directly in your mailbox. What outward signs did my child demonstrate that showed me they were nervous? How did it make me feel to observe my child having those emotions? Did my reaction seem to aid in how my child was positively able to handle the anxiety or did it instead seem to increase the anxiety? What is one thing I could change about my reaction in the moment? Long-Term Action Plan for Fine Parents For the long-term action plan, think about patterns in situations in which you observe your child becoming anxious. Here are some suggestions: For an older child it may mean sharing with your child what situations used to or still do make you feel anxiety- and how you learned to cope with it positively. For a younger child, maybe it means focusing on your own anxiety and the coping strategies or lack of that your child may be observing.

Chapter 5 : PENALTIES FOR FAILING TO REPORT SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE

Maybe your child isn't ready to go to the funeral yet, forcing it to do so might be harmful. Another possibility is that the child just doesn't want to sit through a funeral. There could be many more reasons depending on relation to the relative and the age of the child.

November 12, Fine motor skills are those that involve a refined use of the small muscles which control the hand, fingers and thumb. With the development of these skills, a child is able to complete important tasks such as writing, feeding oneself, buttoning and zipping. These abilities gradually develop through experience and exposure to a variety of toys, materials and even foods. Why is fine motor skill development important? Little hands need to develop dexterity and strength. We, as parents or caregivers, can help this process by encouraging children to play, explore and interact with a variety of items. Toys, clothing fasteners, safe scissors and play dough are all tactile examples of practices that facilitate fine motor development. Even doing age appropriate tasks in the kitchen are great ways to help build fine motor skills. The ability to do so is the first step in learning to color, draw and ultimately write. Here are some activities to try with your child that will help fine motor development: Tummy Time Your baby needs time to push up, shift from side to side and eventually swipe at objects in front of her, both on her tummy and when on her back. Finger Feeding Let your little one finger feed as much as possible. Picking up food with her fingers will help her develop a pincer grasp thumb and first finger together , which is a necessary precursor to holding a crayon. Play with Small Items Toddlers should be encouraged to stack blocks, string beads, use one piece puzzles and play with pop beads. Children should not be left alone when playing with beads as they may be a choking hazard. Play with Play Dough One of the very best ways to build hand strength is to play with play dough , play foam or a similar non toxic and malleable substance. Finger Painting Be sure to encourage finger painting, either with paint, pudding or shaving cream. Puzzles Simple puzzles can help children learn about manipulating objects through turning, placing and flipping pieces. Two-Handed Tasks Any activity that encourages your child to coordinate both hands together is a great tool for development. Buttoning and Tying Practice buttoning and unbuttoning, zipping, hooking fasteners or tying helps to build strength and dexterity. Large child-appropriate practice boards that help facilitate these activities are available in most toy stores. Practice with Clothes Pins Have your child hang pictures, coloring pages or clothes on a clothesline with spring loaded clothes pins. This activity builds pincer strength. Look for opportunities throughout the day for your child to manipulate small items, push and pull with her hands and fingers and practice small movements. Being aware of these opportunities is the first step in helping your child develop fine motor skills. What is your favorite activity to do with your child that helps promote fine motor development? Patty Bunce is a registered Occupational Therapist with extensive pediatric experience.

Chapter 6 : Early Identification and the Child Find Program | Special Education

'It's Fine' Available Everywhere Now! iTunes ~ www.nxgvision.com Amazon ~ www.nxgvision.com Google Play ~ http://po.s.

California Penal Code Section 262.1(a) Christina Moon was having a hectic day when she went to return an item to her local J. With her daughter exhausted and already occupied with a movie in the back of her SUV, she pulled into the parking lot. You could face serious charges for leaving your child in a car. As soon as she approached the store, the four-year-old girl began to protest. She was tired of running errands with her mom. Not to mention, she was heavily involved with her movie in the back seat. Knowing that she just had to make a quick return, Moon decided to let her daughter have her way. She locked her car from the outside and took her keys with her. Unfortunately for Moon, the quick errand in J. Penney took about 15 minutes. When her mother came out of the store, a police officer was already circling the parking lot. Moon ultimately plead guilty to leaving an unattended child in a vehicle. Leaving a Child in a Car California Vehicle Code Section 262.1(a) Under California Vehicle Code Section 262.1(a), no parent, legal guardian, or other person who is responsible for a child under the age of six can leave the child unattended in a car. Leaving a child under the age of six with another child who is under the age of 12 is also considered a violation. In other words, a child cannot be left in a car unless they are under the supervision of someone who is at least 12 years old. One clear example of this is when a child is left unattended in a car with the engine running while the parent runs back into the house to retrieve a forgotten item. Another example is when a child is left unattended in a car when the weather is extremely hot and there is no ventilation for the child. An infraction does not result in any jail time. Most importantly, the law allows the judge to waive your fine if you show that you are economically disadvantaged. In that case, the judge will refer you to a community education program, which teaches you about the dangers of leaving a child unattended in a car. Child Endangerment California Penal Code Section 262.1(a) Under certain circumstances, you could face charges of child endangerment if you leave a child unattended in a car. This is a far more serious crime than an infraction. California Penal Code Section 262.1(a) defines child endangerment as any person who willfully causes or permits any child to suffer or inflicts unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering on a child. The law also punishes those individuals who are caring for a child. If you are caring for a child or have custody of that child and you willfully cause or permit injury, you could be found guilty of child endangerment. In situations where there was no willful act to cause a child to suffer great bodily injury, a misdemeanor charge is likely. However, it is still up to the discretion of the prosecutor when filing criminal charges. Consequences of Child Endangerment A felony conviction of violating Penal Code section 262.1(a) is punishable by two, four or six years in prison. A misdemeanor is punishable by up to a year in county jail. The judge can also issue a criminal protective order preventing you from having any contact with your child. Your Child Could Be Taken Away From You Welfare and Institutions Code Section 160630 If you are convicted of child endangerment, your local social services agency will likely contact you and conduct a further investigation in determining the safety and welfare of the child. A social worker will make a visit to your home and interview you and other members of the household to determine if the child is at risk for harm. A conviction for endangering a child can result in expensive fines and jail time. This will keep you away from your child and your family. Fighting these allegations with an aggressive defense from an experienced team of attorneys is absolutely necessary. We will get through this together. His vast experience, zealous advocacy for his clients and extensive knowledge of many areas of the law make Mr. Wallin a premiere Southern California attorney. Wallin has been successfully representing clients for more than 30 years. Clients come to him for help in matters involving assault and battery, drug crimes, juvenile crimes, theft, manslaughter, sex offenses, murder, violent crimes, misdemeanors and felonies. Wallin also helps clients with family law matters such as divorce and child custody.

Chapter 7 : How To Help A Child With Anxiety In Day-To-Day Situations - A Fine Parent

Child Find is a legal requirement that schools find all children who have disabilities and who may be entitled to special education services. Child Find covers every child from birth through age The school must evaluate any child that it knows or suspects may have a disability.

The Importance of Art in Child Development By Grace Hwang Lynch In recent years, school curricula in the United States have shifted heavily toward common core subjects of reading and math, but what about the arts? Although some may regard art education as a luxury, simple creative activities are some of the building blocks of child development. Learning to create and appreciate visual aesthetics may be more important than ever to the development of the next generation of children as they grow up. Developmental Benefits of Art Motor Skills: Many of the motions involved in making art, such as holding a paintbrush or scribbling with a crayon, are essential to the growth of fine motor skills in young children. According to the National Institutes of Health, developmental milestones around age three should include drawing a circle and beginning to use safety scissors. Around age four, children may be able to draw a square and begin cutting straight lines with scissors. Many preschool programs emphasize the use of scissors because it develops the dexterity children will need for writing. For very young children, making art or just talking about it provides opportunities to learn words for colors, shapes and actions. According to a report by Americans for the Arts, art education strengthens problem-solving and critical-thinking skills. The experience of making decisions and choices in the course of creating art carries over into other parts of life. Drawing, sculpting with clay and threading beads on a string all develop visual-spatial skills, which are more important than ever. Even toddlers know how to operate a smart phone or tablet, which means that even before they can read, kids are taking in visual information. This information consists of cues that we get from pictures or three-dimensional objects from digital media, books and television. Art education teaches students how to interpret, criticize, and use visual information, and how to make choices based on it. When kids are encouraged to express themselves and take risks in creating art, they develop a sense of innovation that will be important in their adult lives. As we live in an increasingly diverse society, the images of different groups in the media may also present mixed messages. Studies show that there is a correlation between art and other achievement. A report by Americans for the Arts states that young people who participate regularly in the arts three hours a day on three days each week through one full year are four times more likely to be recognized for academic achievement, to participate in a math and science fair or to win an award for writing an essay or poem than children who do not participate. She blogs about Asian fusion family and food at HapaMama.

Chapter 8 : The Child Find Mandate: What Does It Mean to You? - Wrightslaw

A headline at Spectrum calls childhood disintegrative disorder "the most terrifying childhood condition you've never heard of." The story by David Dobbs then backs it up. CDD, or Heller's.

But, how do you know if a child needs help? Not all states will call it early intervention or EI, but states generally use similar terms meaning early identification and service for children with disabilities. The first is a referral, usually by an educator or a parent. The second is the Child Find program. Mandated by IDEA, Child Find continuously searches for and evaluates children who may have a disability with the use of Child Find activities, which can vary widely from school district to school district. For example, one district might hold periodic conferences to train staff on policies, while another may hold playgroups, during which parents are asked to complete a developmental milestone questionnaire. At least seven main elements are included in a Child Find program: Definition of Target Population: The state defines the criteria that determine which children are eligible for help. Some states expand the target population to include at-risk children, not just those who have disabilities or developmental delays. The state raises public awareness about children who need help and the services available to them, targeting parents, caregivers, educators, school staff, physicians and others. A child is referred for services; specific procedures vary, depending on the state. The child is screened for possible disabilities or developmental delays. The state tracks and follows up with children who are receiving services. Some states have multiple agencies that share responsibilities mandated by IDEA. Resources must be coordinated to ensure availability of services. Jones is a teacher at Acme Preschool. She notices that Johnny rarely makes eye contact, does not respond to his name and speaks infrequently. From her participation in Child Find activities, she recognizes that these signs indicate possible autism spectrum disorder ASD. The referral of a child can sometimes be a delicate situation. Parents may be less than receptive to the idea that their child might have a disability. Once notified of the referral, the parents do have the legal right to refuse evaluation and services. Furthermore, an evaluation can bring peace of mind:

Chapter 9 : What Charges Can You Face for Leaving Your Child in a Car? | WK Law

In terms of the age of the child, researchers have found that _____ is an especially difficult time for the formation of a stepfamily.

Section of Title 18, United States Code, defines child pornography as any visual depiction of sexually explicit conduct involving a minor someone under 18 years of age. Visual depictions include photographs, videos, digital or computer generated images indistinguishable from an actual minor, and images created, adapted, or modified, but appear to depict an identifiable, actual minor. Undeveloped film, undeveloped videotape, and electronically stored data that can be converted into a visual image of child pornography are also deemed illegal visual depictions under federal law. Notably, the legal definition of sexually explicit conduct does not require that an image depict a child engaging in sexual activity. A picture of a naked child may constitute illegal child pornography if it is sufficiently sexually suggestive. Additionally, the age of consent for sexual activity in a given state is irrelevant; any depiction of a minor under 18 years of age engaging in sexually explicit conduct is illegal. Federal law prohibits the production, distribution, reception, and possession of an image of child pornography using or affecting any means or facility of interstate or foreign commerce See 18 U. Specifically, Section makes it illegal to persuade, induce, entice, or coerce a minor to engage in sexually explicit conduct for purposes of producing visual depictions of that conduct. Any individual who attempts or conspires to commit a child pornography offense is also subject to prosecution under federal law. Federal jurisdiction is implicated if the child pornography offense occurred in interstate or foreign commerce. This includes, for example, using the U. Mails or common carriers to transport child pornography across state or international borders. Additionally, federal jurisdiction almost always applies when the Internet is used to commit a child pornography violation. Even if the child pornography image itself did not travel across state or international borders, federal law may be implicated if the materials, such as the computer used to download the image or the CD-ROM used to store the image, originated or previously traveled in interstate or foreign commerce. In addition, Section A of Title 18, United States Code, specifically prohibits any parent, legal guardian or other person in custody or control of a minor under the age of 18, to buy, sell, or transfer custody of that minor for purposes of producing child pornography. Lastly, Section of Title 18, United States Code, prohibits any persons outside of the United States to knowingly produce, receive, transport, ship, or distribute child pornography with intent to import or transmit the visual depiction into the United States. Any violation of federal child pornography law is a serious crime, and convicted offenders face severe statutory penalties. For example, a first time offender convicted of producing child pornography under 18 U. A first time offender convicted of transporting child pornography in interstate or foreign commerce under 18 U. Convicted offenders may face harsher penalties if the offender has prior convictions or if the child pornography offense occurred in aggravated situations defined as i the images are violent, sadistic, or masochistic in nature, ii the minor was sexually abused, or iii the offender has prior convictions for child sexual exploitation. In these circumstances, a convicted offender may face up to life imprisonment. It is important to note that an offender can be prosecuted under state child pornography laws in addition to, or instead of, federal law.