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Chapter 1 : United States Secret Service - Wikipedia

understanding of the role of law enforcement in child protection. Other manuals are available that examine the role of CPS caseworkers, educators, health providers, and legal professionals, as well as a.

An example of intersectoral collaboration to assist domestic violence victims involves the municipality, police and NGOs in Bulgaria. In Sofia, these three bodies provide a consultation center. The purpose is to provide multiple resources for victims in one independent location. Interviewers reported that victims of domestic violence are using the center to seek help where a police officer, lawyer and social worker are available to meet with victims of domestic violence. These policies should provide for a collaborative, coordinated response among the various relevant sectors. Combating Honour Crimes in Europe: Laws should require police protocols, regulations and guidelines to include the following minimum elements: The UK Metropolitan Police uses the following definition for honour-based violence: The simplicity of the above definition is not intended in any way to minimize the levels of violence, harm and hurt caused by the perpetration of such acts. Information sharing systems should also provide information on issued protection and restraining orders so that police can determine whether such an order is in force. Policies should also ensure that all police undergo appropriate trainings on violence against women and girls. A Long Way to Go: Facilitation of cross-communications among police units in different areas, particularly with regard to receiving victims who are transferred. Guidelines should state that the overall objective of effective police response is to promote the safety of the victim or person at-risk, accomplish the arrest, prosecution and conviction of the perpetrator, and prevent repetition of the crime. UN Handbook , Section 3. Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence , Art. Police should only transfer a victim to a shelter with her consent, and should advise but never force the victim into a decision. However, law enforcement protocols should require police to provide victims with information about how and where to obtain assistance if desired including victim counseling, legal aid, and safe houses. The Duluth Police Pocket Card is a laminated card that police carry and use to document domestic violence incidents. The card instructs the police on what to document, what risk assessment questions to ask, what to inform the victim about services and what to expect, how to determine the predominant aggressor, and basics on the applicable law. Drafters must ensure that laws and guidelines that govern police conduct are in place. The Penal Code not only punishes disabling, but also disfiguring and defacing Section Such trainings should underscore the seriousness of such crimes and should inform law enforcement of the need to promptly and thoroughly investigate reports of such crimes or threatened crimes. The drafters should work closely with civil society to ensure effective civilian and independent oversight of the police and to ensure the availability of procedures for complaints about police misconduct to an independent investigatory body. Advocates, law enforcement and other bodies may wish to adapt this form to track and evaluate police response.

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Chapter 2 : Role of law enforcement | www.nxgvision.com

The role of law enforcement in the response to child abuse and neglect. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Children's Bureau. This material may be freely reproduced and distributed.

The other challenge for police is juveniles commit a disproportionate number of offenses compared to their population. At the time of an arrest, officers decide whether to refer young offenders to juvenile court or to route these cases out of the justice system. Police account for most referrals to juvenile court. According to the U. Justice Department, 83 percent of court referrals came from law enforcement agents in Parents, schools, crime victims and probation officers made the remaining referrals. In the same year, police departments handled and released 22 percent of all juveniles arrested. By contrast, the police referred 70 percent of all young offenders to juvenile court. Under federal law, officers who detain young offenders must keep them secure while in custody and for a period of no more than six hours. Juvenile arrest procedures differ across police departments. Status Offenses Police officers handle noncriminal behavior -- known as status offenses -- involving juveniles. Skipping school, running away from home and violating curfews are status offenses. Police also intervene in non-delinquent cases in which youngsters are reported missing or believed to have been abused or neglected. Officers investigate these situations by interviewing the alleged victims, their parents or guardians, school officials and others associated with the victims. Police departments often have crime units dedicated to juvenile matters. Protective Service Police are charged with protecting the public from crime and general mayhem. Officers are usually the first on the scene when a child is left home alone, locked inside a car during extreme hot or cold weather conditions or not strapped into a car seat as required for infants or toddlers. In some districts, police patrol the halls of public schools, especially in high-crime areas, to deter disturbances that put youngsters at risk of becoming either victims or violators. Education Police officers sometimes partner with education officials and teachers to deter criminal behavior among youngsters. Officers visit classrooms as invited guests to warn students about the consequences of taking and selling drugs, as well as talking to or walking away with strangers who might want to harm them. Sometimes police bring young offenders in for questioning, give them a warning and release them to a parent or guardian. In other cases, police place a juvenile under police supervision for a period of time. When officers refer young offenders to juvenile court, probation officers take over these cases. Training Community leaders in some states recognize that police officers need training to work with a growing population of juvenile offenders. The survey cites the top five areas in which police need training as substance abuse; bullying, including cyber-bullying; gang activity; sexual, physical and emotional abuse; and chronic criminal behavior. The survey also cited training in school safety, Internet offenses and handling runaways as a need for police officers.

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Chapter 3 : Multidisciplinary Child Protection Teams – The Social Worker’s Role

The Role of the Division of Child Protection and Permanency The DCP&P has the authority to take measures to protect your child, but the agency does not have the authority to press criminal charges. It does, however, have a duty to report certain pieces of information to the local prosecutor's office.

In fact, there exists no governmental function that controls or directs the activities of the public as much as law enforcement. Law enforcement is a government service with which the public has frequent contact. Such contact and control is constant and, if it is not experienced directly through personal contact, it is at least felt indirectly through the visible or implied presence of police personnel. To most people the phrase law enforcement relates directly to the responsibility of uniformed police officers or to police activities in the community. This relationship is correct since the police are most surely involved in the enforcement of the law and, by definition, police officers are persons employed by municipal, county, or state governments and charged with the responsibility of enforcing the law and maintaining order. Typically, they are referred to as city police, county sheriffs and deputies, and state police or highway patrol officers. Not valid, however, is the tendency to think of crime control and the maintenance of order as the exclusive responsibility of the police. This misconception is easily understood, however, when we consider the visible activities of the police. The police have the responsibility for dealing with crime and traffic on a twenty-four-hour basis, are usually conspicuously visible to the public, and are the agents that immediately respond when violations of the law occur. The police, however, are just one segment of the mechanism our society uses to maintain the standards of conduct necessary to protect individuals in the community. This system has four generalized and separately organized units: Generally speaking, the police are charged with the detection, identification, and apprehension of law violators. Courts hear cases, weigh evidence, interpret law, and determine guilt or innocence. When guilt is the finding, the sentence may be suspended or, if a sentence is imposed, it may be probation, a fine, incarceration, or some combination of these. Corrections is charged with detention and rehabilitation of the offender. This is obviously an oversimplification of the process, but it does place in perspective the special generalized role of the police in conjunction with the other segments of the system. Types of Police City police derive their authority from the state constitution, and their administrative operations are defined by each municipal government. Municipal police are granted full police powers. In some states, however, they are restricted to the administration of the county correctional facility, the serving of court orders and documents, and provision of security for courts. State police units exist in all but a few of the states. They may be called state police, public safety departments, or highway patrols. In some states they practice full police activities, but typically they limit their function to highway traffic control, enforcement, and accident investigation. Constitution did not specifically establish federal police agencies, Congress created them for the enforcement of specific legislative acts. For example, the Constitution stipulates that Congress has the power to coin money and punish counterfeiters Article I, Section 8. Concurrently, Congress has the authority to establish the Secret Service to detect and arrest counterfeiters. The Police Responsibility The municipal, county, and state police of the United States are charged with responsibilities that rank second to none in importance in our democratic society. The police service is that branch of government that is assigned the awesome task of securing compliance to the multitude of laws and regulations deemed beneficial to society. Within this broad context the police are charged with 1 safeguarding of lives and property, 2 preservation of the peace, 3 prevention of crime, 4 suppression of crime through detection and arrest of violators of the law, 5 enforcement of the law, 6 prevention of delinquency, 7 safeguarding the constitutional rights of individuals, 8 control of vehicular traffic, 9 suppression of vice, and 10 provision of public services. The police have not always had these broad responsibilities. For years the police, and even the public, generally believed the police were fulfilling their responsibility by investigating crime and attempting to apprehend criminals. No thought was given to the concept of prevention, and most certainly citizens did not

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expect the police to intervene in domestic disputes or problems related to their youngsters. Role conflict is unavoidable as the police oscillate between competing traditions such as control of the public versus social service to the public. So strong is the influence of the past that typical police officers show deep resentment when an outsider attempts to confront them with evidence of the change. Although the police function is old, it has begun, of necessity, to change in order to meet changing needs. For example, even under the most favorable conditions the police cannot eliminate crime. The police do not create the social conditions conducive to crime nor can they resolve them. The police do not enact the legislation that they must enforce. They do not adjudicate the offenders they arrest, and they are only one of the agencies of criminal justice. In addition to the suppression of crime and enforcement of the law, the police are becoming increasingly involved with crime prevention and public service. Theirs is an expanding role and now includes such activities as family crisis intervention, juvenile diversion, social agency referral services, youth programs, rape victim assistance, and other public service functions. Arizona, which required police officers to inform suspects of their constitutional rights before questioning, the police have come to recognize their role in safeguarding the constitutional rights of individuals. Service on the other hand denotes help, duty, and aid, which is a more appropriate description of the police function. In support of this view, some police organizations have recognized law enforcement as a community responsibility, with the police assuming a leadership profile rather than an autocratic role. Unfortunately people have demonstrated their inability to live in harmony with their neighbors, thus the need for exercising police authority and the legal power of arrest. This awesome but essential authority carries with it the responsibility of using only that force absolutely necessary in any given situation in order to achieve a legal objective. The possible consequences of the use of force demand that it be exercised with the greatest degree of discretion. The police officer should always try for voluntary surrender in any arrest situation, but need not retreat or desist from his or her efforts by reason of the resistance or threatened resistance of the person being arrested. To really understand the role of the police in achieving their objectives, it is necessary to review operational line functions. Line functions are police activities directly related to the achievement of objectives. They are, typically, patrol and criminal investigation. Patrol refers to moving on foot or by vehicle around and within an assigned area for the purpose of providing police services. Police officers are usually in uniform, and when a vehicle is used, it is usually conspicuously marked. The purpose of patrol is to distribute police officers in a manner that will eliminate or reduce the opportunity for citizen misconduct, increase the probability of apprehension if a criminal commits a crime, and provide a quick response when a citizen requests police assistance. The patrol unit is the backbone of police operations and operates twenty-four hours each day. The patrol function is so basic to fulfilling the police responsibility that its goals are essentially synonymous with the total police objective. As such, the patrol officer is the most important position of the police organization. The patrol officer is responsible for all activities within his or her geographical assignment and will respond to all situations related to police service. He or she will institute constant surveillance techniques, arrest violators when he or she observes the commission of a crime, respond to radio-dispatched calls as requested by citizens, control vehicular and pedestrian traffic, direct traffic, enforce traffic regulations, investigate traffic accidents, conduct preliminary investigations following the commission of a crime, investigate public accidents involving personal injury, mediate family disputes, search for lost children, refer people to social agencies able to offer specialized assistance outside the realm of police services, give directions to motorists, and provide a wide variety of other public services. Criminal Investigation The investigation of crime becomes necessary when patrol has failed as a deterrent or has been unable to apprehend the criminal immediately after the commission of a crime. The initial purpose of investigation is to identify, locate, and arrest the perpetrator of the crime. The secondary but equally important purpose is to prepare the case for court and assist in the prosecution of the offender. The police officer who investigates such crimes is usually referred to as a detective. Generally the detective goes to work after the fact and must rely on such things as physical evidence, witnesses, and information obtained from various sources. As a general rule, the detective works in

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civilian clothing so that he or she is inconspicuous when moving about the community in pursuance of the investigative task. Unlike patrol officers, detectives are not usually involved in crime prevention but with the repression of crime through the subsequent arrest of offenders. Briefly stated, the detective becomes involved in such activities as searching the crime scenes, securing physical evidence, interviewing witnesses, interrogating suspects, obtaining warrants of arrest, taking suspects into custody, preparing written reports for prosecution, and testifying in court. Crime Prevention As stated previously, in recent years the police have become more involved with crime prevention. Crime prevention is primarily an additional responsibility of uniformed patrol officers and personnel assigned to a specialized crime prevention organizational unit. The primary means by which patrol prevents crime is through being conspicuous and available. The obvious presence of the police discourages the criminal from committing a crime for fear of being caught. This indicates the importance of the conspicuously marked vehicle. Not only does this show their presence, but it also gives the impression of police saturation. Patrol officers also prevent crime by becoming familiar with juveniles within their patrol area or beat. A healthy relationship built on mutual respect between the patrol officers and juveniles will do more toward the prevention of delinquency than any other police activity. The patrol officer is the person the juveniles see and identify as the authority symbol. Respect for the officer promotes respect for the law, and such respect will discourage unlawful conduct. A very important, but often overlooked, role of patrol in crime prevention is the securing of information that can be passed to other units of the police department. With such information the specialized units can work on a potential problem prior to its actually becoming a problem. The patrol officer is on the street and is in the best possible position to obtain information on such things as the formation of a juvenile gang, the underlying frustrations of the community, and the use of narcotics. A specialized unit for crime prevention may become involved with such things as coordination of neighborhood watch programs, diversion programs for juveniles, public education, improving community relations, involvement with community organizations, youth programs, and working with other public agencies. Support Services Other police officers work within organizational units that exist to assist the line activities of the police organization. These men and women may be assigned to the crime laboratory, communications center, records, equipment maintenance, research and planning, inspections, jail, identification center, property management, personnel recruitment and selection, and training. Police Role in the Protection of Individual Freedom In effect, people of the community realize their civil rights through the interpretive actions of the police. In other words, police procedures and policies are in a sense telling the public what they can or cannot do. There are, of course, many controls from the federal level relative to civil rights, but implementation is the major responsibility of the local police departments, and they must be totally cognizant of the ramifications and importance of these rights. In addition to interpretive actions defining civil rights, the police have the role of instructing citizens with regard to their duties, obligations, rights, and privileges in terms of the law.

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Chapter 4 : ROLE OF THE POLICE

The role of law enforcement in child abuse cases is to investigate to determine if a violation of criminal law occurred, identify and apprehend the offender, and.

Government officials, educators, social services, and law enforcement acknowledged that existing procedures were seriously lacking in the educational setting. In hospital settings, however, multidisciplinary child protection teams were established approximately 50 years ago to more effectively handle suspected cases of child abuse presenting in the emergency department ED or referred to the hospital. These multidisciplinary clinical teams are critical in ongoing efforts to identify and prevent child abuse in the communities serviced by their hospitals. While a medical director, usually a pediatric physician who is board certified in child abuse pediatrics, leads the team, the social worker is a key member, serving as the clinical and team coordinator. According to Wolfe, by virtue of their training and perspective, social workers are adept at working with multiple disciplines and across multiple systems to direct team efforts. Hospital-based child protection teams face numerous unpredictable challenges, most of which are emergencies. The ED often is the first entry point into the system for abused children in crisis and the first opportunity for clinical diagnosis of child abuse. When a child presents to the ED with suspected abuse, the urgency and severity of injury means that many clinical specialties have a role in diagnosis and treatment, including pediatrics, trauma, nursing, psychology, and social work. Christian, MD, director of Safe Place: The Center for Child Protection and Health at CHOP, which provides clinical emergency, inpatient, and outpatient care to hundreds of abused and neglected children each year, conducts research in the field of child abuse, educates in child abuse pediatrics, and leads advocacy efforts in the city and state. Christian leads the CHOP multidisciplinary child protection team, which includes other pediatric physicians, two social workers, and a psychologist as core members. Nurse practitioners and other clinicians, such as trauma physicians and child life specialists, also work with the team. One social worker serves as a liaison to families and outside agencies, provides psychosocial assessment, and ongoing family support. The other social worker provides therapy and counseling services. Most importantly, the social worker ensures effective communication throughout diagnosis and treatment of child abuse cases, especially when the family or staff is uncomfortable with the abusive situation, as is common with sexual abuse cases, Christian explains. In addition to assessing the child and supporting the family, social workers on child protection teams field calls from outside entities, arrange visits from child welfare and law enforcement, interface with citywide and countywide child abuse programs, and coordinate with prosecuting attorneys. A Well-Oiled Machine Social workers often function as the lynchpin on hospital-based child protection teams and provide a valuable diagnostic assessment of the child, which then informs all team recommendations for treatment. As such, I contribute expertise in child interviewing and language development in order to obtain accurate histories. After an initial diagnosis of child abuse, collaboration and synergy among clinicians who may participate on a multidisciplinary team also is essential. In addition to benefiting the child, multidisciplinary teams are advantageous for hospitals see sidebar on page xx. The team provides hour consultation to the ED and inpatient clinics as well as satellite outpatient clinics. Maintaining and Improving Effectiveness Few studies have been conducted on the effectiveness of multidisciplinary protection teams. This study surveyed professionals working on or with hospital-based child protection teams and reported that a collegial atmosphere and interdisciplinary collaboration are major keys to effectiveness. The researchers found that the factors most detrimental to team success were members not working well with other team members, poor communication, and the lack of a collaborative atmosphere. To maintain or create successful team functioning for less experienced hospital teams, Wolfe advises that team members and hospitals understand that the team is not stagnant, and roles and responsibilities may shift from case to case or as the team evolves. For example, a child welfare case worker and law enforcement personnel are mandated to conduct an investigation any time child abuse is suspected. The hospital team must understand and support

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those mandates, even if they conclude that child abuse did not occur. In such situations, keeping the child at the center can be challenging, Wolfe says. According to Snider, his team has learned that, in general, many cases of child abuse, particularly sexual abuse, can be prevented through basic measures, but ultimately the solution is more complex. The aforementioned study on child protection team success found that the opportunity for education regarding child abuse, primarily from discussing cases and lessons learned from each case, is a variable associated with team success. In hospitals without a dedicated child protection team or coordinated child abuse response service, hospital social workers will likely take the lead in handling suspected child abuse cases. The NACHRI guidelines provide recommendations for hospitals that treat children regarding the handling of suspected child abuse, noting that basic services should include a full-time clinical social worker. When budgeting and staffing issues prevent the social worker from being dedicated to child protection, the NACHRI recommends that the social worker at least have some training in the dynamics of child abuse, its assessment and management in a hospital setting, child abuse reporting laws, and appropriate interventions and support. The guidelines also distinguish between clinical and therapeutic social work. Therapeutic social workers have a distinct role supporting medical and clinical social work by providing ongoing therapy that complements crisis intervention, according to the NACHRI. The updated NACHRI guidelines mean that child abuse treatment and prevention work at hospitals will continue to expand. Recent public health research and statistics indicate that child abuse may be even more prevalent than what is documented. This, coupled with the Affordable Care Act provision for funding of home visit programs, will amplify the importance of social work involvement in child abuse prevention and multidisciplinary child protection teams. Clinicians may tend to look only within their discipline for treatment, Wolfe notes. Ultimately, a child-centered approach results in better outcomes for the child and family members. It also has systemic benefits. According to Wolfe, this child-centered approach also benefits hospitals and involved agencies by doing the following: Factors that influence the effectiveness of child protection teams. Pediatrics, 1 ,

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Chapter 5 : Roles and responsibilities of police

Law enforcement's role in child abuse cases cannot be overstated. It spans the entire case from the initial call, through the investigation, to the court proceedings.

The two core missions of investigations and protection synergize with the other, providing crucial benefits to special agents during the course of their careers. Proficiency in analyzing handwriting and forgery techniques being applied in protective investigations of handwritten letters and suspicious package threats. Partnerships that are created between field offices and local law enforcement during the course of investigations being used to gather both protective intelligence and in coordinating protection events. Financial criminals include embezzling bank employees, armed robbers at automatic teller machines, heroin traffickers, and criminal organizations that commit bank fraud on a global scale. The USSS plays a leading role in facilitating relationships between other law enforcement entities, the private sector, and academia. The Service maintains the Electronic Crimes Task Forces, which focus on identifying and locating international cyber criminals connected to cyber intrusions, bank fraud, data breaches, and other computer-related crimes. Additionally, the Secret Service runs the National Computer Forensics Institute NCFI , which provides law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and judges with cyber training and information to combat cybercrime. The Secret Service is authorized by law to protect: From until , legislation was in place limiting Secret Service protection to former Presidents and their spouses to a period of 10 years from the date the former President leaves office. President Barack Obama signed legislation on January 10, , reversing this limit and reinstating lifetime protection. The Secret Service investigates thousands of incidents each year of individuals threatening the President of the United States. It was commissioned in Washington, D. The Marshals did not have the manpower to investigate all crime under federal jurisdiction, so the Secret Service began investigating a wide range of crimes from murder to bank robbery to illegal gambling. After the assassination of President William McKinley in , Congress informally requested that the Secret Service provide presidential protection. A year later, the Secret Service assumed full-time responsibility for presidential protection. In , William Craig became the first Secret Service agent to die while serving, in a road accident while riding in the presidential carriage. The Secret Service was the first U. Secret Service is not a part of the U. Marshals, and an additional private security detail led by Frederick Russell Burnham , the celebrated scout, were all called in by Chief John Wilkie to provide added security. Truman was residing in Blair House while the White House, across the street, was undergoing renovations. Though mortally wounded by three shots from a 9 mm German Luger to his chest and abdomen, Private Coffelt returned fire, killing Torresola with a single shot to his head. As of [update] , Coffelt is the only member of the Secret Service killed while protecting a US president against an assassination attempt Special Agent Tim McCarthy stepped in front of President Ronald Reagan during the assassination attempt of March 30, , and took a bullet to the abdomen but made a full recovery. Collazo was also shot, but survived his injuries and served 29 years in prison before returning to Puerto Rico in late They work with other federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies and the military to safeguard the President when he travels in Air Force One , Marine One and by limousine in motorcades. The operation, which was later described by Bruce Sterling in his book *The Hacker Crackdown* , affected a great number of people unrelated to hacking, and led to no convictions. The Secret Service, however, was sued and required to pay damages. That directive made the Secret Service responsible for security at designated events. Immediately after the World Trade Center was attacked as part of the September 11 attacks , Special Agents and other New York Field office employees were among the first to respond with first aid. On August 20, , Director Brian L. These bodies collectively provide necessary support and resources to field investigations that meet any one of the following criteria: Significant economic or community impact, Participation of multiple-district or transnational organized criminal groups, Use of new technology as a means to commit crime. Secret Service expanded its fight on cybercrime by creating the first European Electronic Crime Task Force , based on the

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successful U.

Chapter 6 : Child Abuse Attorneys in NJ | The Role of Law Enforcement in Child Welfare Cases

BACKGROUND: New government guidance on cooperation in child protection confirms the importance of the general practitioner (GP) contribution. While research highlights the concerns of others about their role in the multi-agency process, relatively little is known about the views and experiences of.

Chapter 7 : Police Officer's Roles in the Juvenile Justice System | www.nxgvision.com

In addition to assessing the child and supporting the family, social workers on child protection teams field calls from outside entities, arrange visits from child welfare and law enforcement, interface with citywide and countywide child abuse programs, and coordinate with prosecuting attorneys.