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# The Pennsylvania Psychologist

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## SPECIAL SECTION – AMENDMENTS TO PENNSYLVANIA CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES LAW

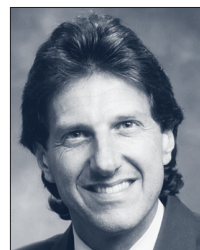
### Introduction to the Amendments to the Pennsylvania Child Protective Services Law

Following publicity concerning child sexual abuse associated with Penn State University, the Pennsylvania General Assembly embarked upon extensive amendments to the Pennsylvania Child Protective Services Law, often referred to as the Child Abuse Reporting Act (23 Pa. C. S. § 6301-6385). These amendments address a number of substantial and procedural issues that take effect December 31, 2014.

The substantive issues that will affect many practicing psychologists include changes in the definition of child abuse, changes in the definition of mandated reporters, and changes in the basis to report suspected child abuse. Procedural changes include multidisciplinary teams to investigate related criminal offenses, the tracking of founded cases of child abuse, and the process by which an individual is added to or removed from the child abuse registry. In addition, beginning on January 1, 2015, all Pennsylvania licensed professionals identified as mandated reporters of child abuse shall be required to obtain continuing education credit in the area of child abuse as part of their biennial license renewal.

The legislative process associated with the passage of these amendments was emotional in nature. Much of the discussion centered on sexual abuse and the role of mandated reporters. To date, there have been seventeen separate legislative bills associated with the changes in the law.

PPA played a prominent role throughout the course of this legislative process. PPA wrote testimony for the Task Force on Child Abuse, adopted a leadership role with other professional groups, and advocated for changes that would be beneficial to children. Some suggestions offered by PPA were adopted. Others were rejected. For example, PPA was successful in



*Samuel Knapp, EdD, ABPP, Director of Professional Affairs (left)  
Allan M. Tepper, JD, PsyD, PPA Legal Consultation Plan (center)  
Rachael Baturin, MPH, JD, Professional Affairs Associate (right)*

ensuring reasonable continuing education requirements and eliminating an automatic felony conviction for failure to report suspected child abuse. PPA was not successful in maintaining a direct nexus between the child and the mandated reporter as a basis for reporting suspected abuse. Although these articles describe the most salient issues concerning reporting child abuse, there are still outstanding questions regarding the implementation of these amendments and these amendments also will be subject to future judicial review.

Despite these unanswered questions, the following articles are presented as an introduction to the amendments to the law, as well as a review of a number of the substantive changes that will affect many practicing psychologists. It is anticipated that this first series of articles will be followed by additional writings and trainings associated with the reporting of suspected child abuse in Pennsylvania.

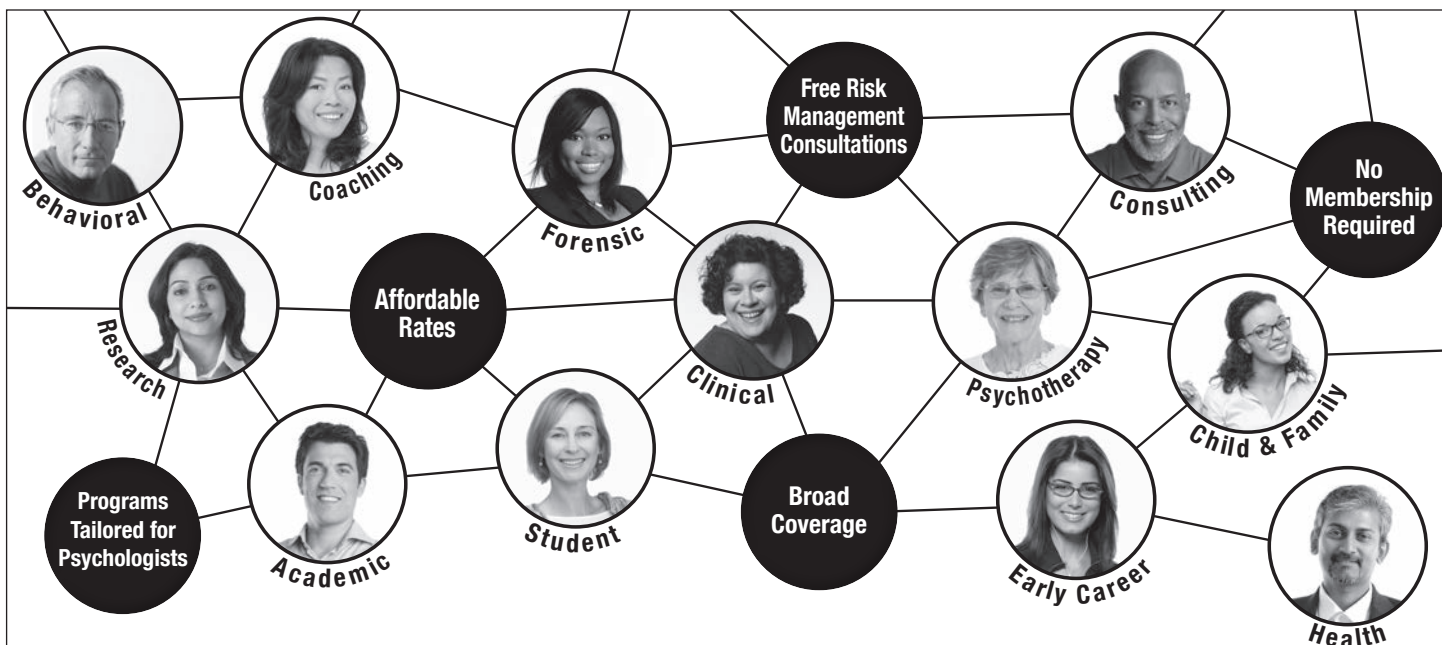


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## Definition of Child Abuse

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**T**he type of behavior that constitutes child abuse is contained in 23 Pa. C. S. § 6303 (b)(1). Pursuant to this section of the statute, there are nine categories of child abuse. A number of these categories have been added or amended following the new changes in the child abuse reporting statute. Overall, these nine categories address bodily injury, serious physical neglect, serious mental injury, and sexual abuse.

Here we summarize the characteristics associated with bodily injury, serious physical neglect, and serious mental injury, but we address sexual abuse in a separate article. It should be noted, however, that the definition of what constitutes child abuse is quite detailed in nature, and thus the following discussion is offered only as an introduction to the changes associated with this portion of the child abuse reporting statute.

### Bodily Injury

One definition of child abuse is causing bodily injury to a child through any *recent* act or failure to act. Bodily injury is defined as an impairment of physical condition or an act that causes substantial pain. A *recent* act or failure to act is defined as one occurring within two years of the date of the report.

Additional physical activities that can constitute child abuse include, but are not limited to, kicking or throwing a child in a manner that endangers the child, unreasonably restraining or confining a child, and forcefully slapping or otherwise striking a child under one year of age.

Pursuant to a new section of the statute, the Pennsylvania General Assembly retained a parent's ability to use reasonable force on or against

their child for the purposes of supervision, control, and discipline (23 Pa. C.S. § 6304 (d)). Another person responsible for the child's welfare also is allowed to use reasonable force to quell a disturbance or remove the child from the scene of a disturbance that threatens physical injury to persons or damage to property, prevent a child from self-inflicted physical harm, for self-defense or the defense of another individual, or to obtain possession of weapons or other dangerous objects or controlled substances or paraphernalia that are on the child or within the control of the child.

This new section of the statute has particular significance for practicing psychologists. For example, if parents disclose the use of harsh corporal punishment during the course of a psychotherapy session, the psychologist should obtain a detailed accounting of the facts and circumstances surrounding the administration of the corporal punishment, juxtapose this behavior against the definition of child abuse, and decide whether to file a report of suspected child abuse. In addition, it is recommended that the psychologist maintain good written notes outlining their observations and decision-making process.

### Serious Physical Neglect

Causing serious physical neglect of a child can constitute child abuse. Serious physical neglect can be committed by a repeated, prolonged or egregious failure to supervise a child in a manner that is appropriate considering the child's developmental age and abilities. Serious physical neglect also can be committed by the failure to provide a child with the adequate essentials of life. For the practicing psychologist, the application

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*The mere existence of the psychological condition does not trigger a report of suspected abuse.*

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of this section of the statute will require consideration of the child's chronological age, the child's emotional functioning, the nature of the behavior in question, and the frequency of the behavior in question.

### Serious Mental Injury

Historically, serious mental injury accounts for less than one percent of all cases of founded child abuse. Children who experience other forms of child abuse, however, often exhibit concurrent emotional problems.

Serious mental injury is defined as a psychological condition that renders a child chronically and severely anxious, agitated, depressed, socially withdrawn, psychotic, or in reasonable fear that his or her life or safety is threatened. Serious mental injury also can include a psychological condition that interferes with a child's ability to accomplish age-appropriate developmental and social tasks. The mere existence of the psychological condition does not trigger a report of suspected abuse. Rather, there has to be reasonable cause to suspect that the individual in question caused or significantly contributed to the serious mental injury of the child through any act or failure to act.

## Sexual Abuse

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*Rachael Baturin, MPH, JD, Professional Affairs Associate*

The Child Protective Services Law requires that a report of suspected child sexual abuse be made when a child less than 18 years of age has been the victim of designated sexual offenses. The sexual offenses that trigger a report of suspected child sexual abuse are rape, sexual assault, statutory sexual assault, involuntary deviant sexual intercourse, aggravated indecent assault, institutional sexual assault, molestation, indecent assault, indecent exposure, prostitution, sexual abuse, unlawful contact with a minor, incest, and sexual exploitation. A report of suspected abuse is required regardless of who committed

the offense. A report of suspected abuse is required if the mandated reporter learns of the sexual behavior from any source. Details related to these sexual offenses are listed in Table 1.

The sexual offenses included in the statutory definition of sexual abuse are derived from the Pennsylvania Crimes Code. For example, rape is defined as sexual intercourse by force or threat of force; when the person is unconscious; when the person's ability to control his or her conduct has been compromised as a result of unknowingly ingesting drugs or intoxicants designed to prevent resistance; when the person suffers from

a mental incapacity; or when the person is less than 13 years of age. Rape is a felony of the first degree. Depending upon the facts of the case, a criminal conviction for rape involving a child can carry a prison term ranging from a maximum 40-year prison term to life imprisonment.

The definitions of sexual criminal offenses overlap considerably. A true understanding of the elements of these offenses requires a working knowledge of the Pennsylvania Crimes Code. Table 1 gives more information on the sexual behavior that can trigger a report of suspected sexual abuse.

Table 1  
*Descriptions of Sexual Offenses Involving Children*

ACTIVITY	AGE OF CHILD	FOUND IN CRIMINAL CODE <sup>1</sup>	REPORT
Non consensual sexual intercourse <sup>2</sup>	Anyone under 18	Rape ( 3121); <sup>3</sup> involuntary deviate sexual intercourse (3123); sexual assault (3124.1)	YES
"Consensual" sexual intercourse <sup>4</sup>	One of the participants is less than 13 years old	Rape; statutory sexual assault (3122.1); involuntary deviate sexual intercourse; aggravated indecent assault (3125)	YES
"Consensual" sexual intercourse	One of the participants is 13, 14, or 15 and the other is 4 or more years older and they are not married	Involuntary deviate sexual intercourse; statutory sexual assault	YES
"Consensual" sexual intercourse as resident of juvenile justice or MH/MR facility	Anyone under 18	Institutional sexual assault (3124.2)	YES

*Continued on page 5*

<sup>1</sup> Many of the activities qualify for prosecution under more than one definition. For example, certain behaviors could be prosecuted as rape, aggravated sexual assault, or sexual abuse of children. The determination of the level of prosecution depends on many factors including the context of the crime or mitigating circumstances.

<sup>2</sup> Rape occurs when there is sexual intercourse by force or threat of force; when the person is unconscious; when the person's ability to control their conduct has been compromised because with unknowingly ingested drugs or intoxicants designed to prevent resistance; when the person suffers from a mental incapacity; or when the person is less than 13 years of age. The same standard applies if there is penetration of the genitals or anus with a foreign object.

<sup>3</sup> Refers to the section found in Chapter 18 (Crimes Code) of Pennsylvania statutes.

<sup>4</sup> An activity may be consensual to the extent that the participant engages in it without coercion. However, the law defines certain activities as non-consensual based only on the age (and presumed capacity to consent) of the participant.

<sup>5</sup> Incest occurs when a person knowingly engages in sexual intercourse with an ancestor or descendant, brother or sister (including half-brother or half-sister), or blood relations who are uncle, aunt, nephew or niece. It can occur even if the relationship is by adoption.



## SEXUAL ABUSE

*Continued from page 4*

ACTIVITY	AGE OF CHILD	FOUND IN CRIMINAL CODE <sup>1</sup>	REPORT
Consensual sexual intercourse	Youngest participant is 16 years old or older	Not a reportable crime	NO
“Consensual” touching of sexual parts for the purpose of sexual gratification	Anyone less than the age of 13 is incapable of giving consent; anyone who is 13, 14, or 15 and the other party is four or more years older than they are and they are not married	Indecent assault (3126)	YES
“Consensual” sexual intercourse between relative and child <sup>5</sup>	Anyone under 18	Incest (4302)	YES
Victim of indecent exposure <sup>6</sup>	Anyone under 18	Indecent Exposure (3127)	YES
Engaging in or being solicited to engage in prostitution <sup>7</sup>	Anyone under 18	Prostitution (5902)	YES
Any unlawful contact with a minor <sup>8</sup> associated with open lewdness, prostitution, obscenity, sexual abuse, or sexual exploitation	Anyone under 18	Unlawful contact with minor (6318); Open lewdness (5901); prostitution (5902), obscenity (5903); sexual abuse (6312), and sexual exploitation (6320)	YES
Being procured for pornography or disseminating or being in knowingly in possession of child pornography <sup>9</sup>	Anyone under 18 being used for pornographic purposes	Sexual exploitation; sexual abuse	YES
Deliberately exposed to alarming sexual activities <sup>10</sup>	Anyone under 18	Open lewdness (5901)	YES
Deliberately sold pornography or admitted to pornographic event	Anyone under 18	Obscenity (5903)	YES

### Sample Questions to Test Your Understanding<sup>11</sup>

Would you be a mandated reporter if, in your professional capacity, you learned that:

1. A 14-year-old child reported having sexual intercourse with another child who was 14?
2. An adult took pictures of a child under the age of 18 for the purposes of distributing it to gratify the sexual impulses of another adult?
3. A 9-year-old girl opened the bedroom door of her parents without knocking and walked in on her father who was naked at the time?
4. A 24-year-old man reported that he transported a 17-year-old girl for purposes of having sexual relationships for pay with a friend of his?
5. A 19-year-old boy reported that he was making out with his 13-year-old girlfriend and inserted his finger into her vagina?
6. A 15-year-old girl had sexual relations with a 14-year-old boy?
7. A 16-year-old boy reported that he had sexual relations with a 21-year-old woman?
8. A 12-year-old girl reported making out with her boyfriend who accidentally brushed up against her breasts?
9. A 16-year-old girl reported having sexual relations with a 21-year-old man who was the brother of her stepfather?
10. A 35-year-old man reports that he watches child pornography?

ANSWERS: Yes for questions 2, 4, 5, 9, and 10

<sup>6</sup> “person exposes his or her genitals in public place or in any place where there are present other persons under circumstances in which he or she knows or should know that this conduct is likely to offend, affront or alarm” (18 P. C. A. § 3127 (a)).

<sup>7</sup> Prostitution involves procuring prostitutes, encouraging prostitution, procuring a patron for a prostitute, transporting a person for prostitution, or leasing a premise to be used for prostitution, or living off the earnings of prostitutes (18 P. C. A. § 5902).

<sup>8</sup> These activities overlap with other child abuse reporting requirements.

<sup>9</sup> Procuring a child for “actual or simulated activity or nudity arranged for the purpose of sexual stimulation or gratification of any person” (18 P. C. A. § 6320).

<sup>10</sup> Open lewdness means “any lewd act which he knows is likely to be observed by others who would be affronted or alarmed” (18 P. C. A. § 5901).

<sup>11</sup> These sample questions are only to test your understanding of the material in this article. These questions are not part of the continuing education program.

## Basis to Report Suspected Child Abuse

Samuel Knapp, EdD, ABPP, Director of Professional Affairs

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Rachael Baturin, MPH, JD, Professional Affairs Associate

The recent amendments to the Child Protective Services Law have substantially changed the basis to report suspected child abuse. These changes are contained in 23 Pa. C. S. § 6311(b). Overall, these particular changes will have great impact upon the practicing psychologist.

In the past, a nexus between the child and the clinician was necessary to trigger a report of suspected child abuse. That is, it was necessary for a mandated reporter to see the child professionally or to be affiliated with an entity responsible for the care of the child.

Under the amended statute, a child coming before a mandated reporter is one basis upon which a report of suspected child abuse may be triggered. Pursuant to 23 Pa. C. S. § 6311(b) (1) (iii) and (iv), however, a report of suspected child abuse also can be triggered if a person makes a specific disclosure to the mandated reporter that an identifiable child is a victim of child abuse, or if an individual 14 years of age makes a specific disclosure to the mandated reporter that the individual has committed child abuse.

How might these changes become apparent in a clinical setting? In the past, if the clinician was treating the perpetrator, and the perpetrator admitted engaging in child abuse, there was no duty to report, unless the clinician or someone in the clinician's practice also was treating the child or it triggered a "duty to warn or protect." Now, an admission by a perpetrator 14 years or older will require a report of suspected child abuse.

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### *Criminal prosecutions related to clinical practice are a rare occurrence.*

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In the past, if a grandmother spoke about child abuse committed by her daughter against her granddaughter, there was no duty to report unless the clinician also had contact with the child (or the child was seen in the same agency, institution, or organization as the mandated reporter). Now, a specific disclosure by any person to the mandated reporter that an identifiable child is the victim of child abuse will trigger a report of suspected abuse.

The amended statute states that "Nothing in this section shall require the mandated reporter to identify the person responsible for the child abuse to make a report of suspected child abuse" (23 Pa. C. S. § 6311(b) (3)). Although the exact meaning of this subsection is unclear, it seems to imply that suspected child abuse must be reported whether or not the mandated reporter knows the identity of the perpetrator.

Reports of suspected child abuse involving bodily injury must be reported if it is a *recent* act that has occurred against a child within the past two years. Reports of suspected serious mental injury, serious physical neglect, or sexual abuse, however, have no time limit, and such suspected abuse must be reported as

long as the child in question is less than 18 years of age.

In addition to changes in the basis to report suspected abuse, there also have been changes to the grading of the potential criminal sanctions associated with the failure to report suspected child abuse. Depending upon the facts of the case, the grading of the potential criminal sanctions range from a misdemeanor of the second degree to a felony of the second degree. It should be noted, however, that mandated reporters who make a report of suspected abuse in good faith have immunity from civil and criminal liability.

Criminal prosecutions related to clinical practice are a rare occurrence. Given the controversy preceding the recent amendments to the Child Protective Services Law, however, it can be expected that greater scrutiny will be given to situations in which a question is raised as to whether a mandated reporter failed to report a case of suspected child abuse. Once again, the best means of avoiding such criminal scrutiny is by obtaining a working understanding of the child abuse reporting statute, securing consultation or legal advice in difficult cases, exercising sound clinical judgment, and maintaining good written records.

## Mandated Continuing Education

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Beginning in January 2015, all licensed professionals who meet the definition of a mandated reporter of suspected child abuse shall be required to accrue two hours of approved continuing education in child abuse for every license renewal period. Licensed Pennsylvania psychologists are included in this category. Psychologists, therefore, shall be required to obtain this child abuse continuing education training prior to the expiration of the December 1, 2013, through November 30, 2015, biennial license renewal period. In addition, persons applying for licensure after January 1, 2015, must show evidence of completion of three hours of continuing education in child abuse as part of the license application process.

There has been no increase in the total number of required continuing education credits.

In addition, the continuing education credits in child abuse can be completed as part of the overall continuing education requirement.

The child abuse continuing education training shall address, but not be limited to, recognition of the signs of child abuse and the reporting requirement for suspected child abuse.

The curricula of the program must be approved by each respective licensing board in conjunction with the Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare.

There are some exceptions to this requirement. Psychologists who can document completion of a designated Department of Education child abuse training program are exempt from the requirement. It is unclear, however, whether this is a one-time exemption, or whether this exemption carries through to a subsequent biennial period. In addition, upon application of the licensee, the licensing board has the authority grant an exemption to the continuing education requirement, although the standards associated with such an exemption presently are unclear.

Given the background history associated with the recent amendments to the Child Protective Services Law, it is

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*There has been no increase in the total number of required continuing education credits.*

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reasonable to assume that exemptions to the continuing education requirement shall be limited in nature, and thus that the vast majority of licensed psychologists shall be required to complete this new continuing education requirement. It also is reasonable to assume that the Pennsylvania State Board of Psychology shall be addressing this issue in the near future. For this reason, it is recommended that all psychologists monitor the Psychology Board's website for updates regarding this change in the continuing education requirement or watch for future articles in the *Pennsylvania Psychologist*.

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## CE Questions for This Issue

*Psychologists may earn one hour of CE credit which may count toward the State Board of Psychology's requirement of 3 hours of ethics every renewal period. However, it will not count toward the requirement (starting in 2015) that psychologists and other licensed mandated reporters have to have at least two hours of CE in child abuse identification and reporting every renewal period.*

The articles selected for one CE credit in this issue of the *Pennsylvania Psychologist* are sponsored by the Pennsylvania Psychological Association. PPA is approved by the American Psychological Association to sponsor continuing education for psychologists. PPA maintains responsibility for this program and its content. The regulations of the Pennsylvania State Board of Psychology permit psychologists to earn up to 15 credits per renewal period through home study continuing education. If you have more than 30 continuing education credits for this renewal period you may carry over up to 10 credits of continuing education into the next renewal period.

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Allow three to six weeks for notification of your results. If you successfully complete the test, we will mail a confirmation letter to you. The response form must be submitted to the PPA office on or before August 30, 2016.

**Learning objectives:** The articles in this issue will enable readers to (a) assess and explain current issues in professional psychology and (b) describe and act on new developments in Pennsylvania that affect the provision of psychological services.

### Introduction

1. The new standards for reporting child abuse in Pennsylvania go into effect
  - a. January 1, 2014
  - b. December 31, 2014
  - c. On the very day each law was signed by the Governor
  - d. None of the above

### Definitions of Child Abuse

2. According to the Child Protective Services Law
  - a. Parents may use corporal punishment with their children for purposes of discipline

- b. Other adults may use corporal punishment with children to quell a disturbance, prevent the child from injuring him or herself or others, for self-defense, or to take a weapon from a child
  - c. Fights or scuffles between children do not trigger a report of suspected child abuse
  - d. All of the above
3. Neglect occurs when an adult caregiver fails
  - a. To provide optimal growth conditions for a child
  - b. To provide a child with the essentials of life, including food, shelter, or medical care
  - c. Even once, to provide supervision for a child appropriate for his or her age or developmental level
  - d. None of the above

### Basis to Report Suspected Abuse

4. According to the Child Protective Services Law, psychologists must report child abuse when
  - a. A person makes a specific and credible disclosure to the mandated reporter that an identifiable child is the victim of child abuse
  - b. When an individual 14 years of age or older specifically discloses to the mandated reporter that he or she committed child abuse
  - c. When the psychologist is treating a child who has been the victim of child abuse
  - d. All of the above
5. Which of the following is NOT true about the reporting of suspected child abuse.
  - a. Psychologists need not know the identity of the perpetrator in order to be mandated to report suspected abuse
  - b. Reporters are not liable for civil damages arising out of reports made in good faith
  - c. Physical abuse of a person under the age of 18 must be reported no matter how long ago the physical abuse occurred
  - d. Sexual abuse of a person under the age of 18 must be reported no matter how long ago the sexual abuse occurred

### Sexual Abuse

6. Rape occurs when
  - a. There is sexual intercourse under the threat of force
  - b. The victim is unconscious
  - c. The victim's ability to resist is compromised by unknowingly ingesting drugs or intoxicants designed to reduce resistance
  - d. All of the above

*Continued on page 9*



## CE QUESTIONS

Continued from page 8

7. According to the Child Protective Service Law, psychologists would be required to report suspected child abuse if there were sexual intercourse between a child who is
- Less than 13 years old and a child who is older than the age of 13
  - 15 years old and another child who is also 15
  - 16 years old and an adult who is 4 or more years older than the child
  - 15 years old and another child who is over the age of 14 yet under the age of 18.
8. Incest occurs when there is sexual intercourse between
- A brother and sister, even if the parties did not know they were related
  - Cousins
  - An ancestor or descendent, brother or sister (half-brother or half-sister), or blood relations uncle or aunt
  - All of the above
9. Starting in January 2015, every mandated reporter who is a licensee must have at least two hours of approved training in child abuse every renewal period UNLESS they
- Took equivalent training to fulfill Department of Education requirements
  - Have otherwise fulfilled their ethics requirement
  - Received their license before January 1, 1988
  - All of the above
10. Which of the following is TRUE about the continuing education in child abuse that all applicants to become licensed psychologists must show
- This requirement goes into effect in January 2015
  - There must have three hours of education in child abuse
  - The child abuse education must address recognition of child abuse and the reporting requirements
  - All of the above

## Mandated Continuing Education

## Continuing Education Answer Sheet

## The Pennsylvania Psychologist, July/August 2014

Please circle the letter corresponding to the correct answer for each question.

- |    |   |   |   |   |     |   |   |   |   |
|----|---|---|---|---|-----|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | a | b | c | d | 6.  | a | b | c | d |
| 2. | a | b | c | d | 7.  | a | b | c | d |
| 3. | a | b | c | d | 8.  | a | b | c | d |
| 4. | a | b | c | d | 9.  | a | b | c | d |
| 5. | a | b | c | d | 10. | a | b | c | d |

## Satisfaction Rating

Overall, I found this issue of the *Pennsylvania Psychologist*

Was relevant to my interests	5	4	3	2	1	Not relevant
Increased knowledge of topics	5	4	3	2	1	Not informative
Was excellent	5	4	3	2	1	Poor

Comments or suggestions for future issues \_\_\_\_\_

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4 CE Credits

*Pennsylvania's Psychology Licensing  
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6 CE Credits

*\*This program qualifies for three contact  
hours for the ethics requirement as  
mandated by the Pennsylvania State Board  
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# Classifieds

## POSITION AVAILABLE

**ASSOCIATE CLINICAL DIRECTOR** – Keystone Human Services is seeking an experienced clinician to provide behavior support services to individuals having developmental disabilities and dual diagnoses in community-based residential and community settings. The successful candidate should have demonstrated experience in applied behavior analysis, autism, behavioral assessment, staff training and consultation, and functioning as a member of an interdisciplinary team. The position assumes a lead role in developing teaching strategies that give individuals supported by the agency the opportunity to develop a sense of independence, responsibility, and autonomy. Required Minimum Qualifications: •Masters or doctoral degree in psychology, applied behavioral analysis, social work or related field. •Minimum 5 years of experience in human services, developmental disabilities and/or autism support. •Ability to develop, implement, and evaluate behavior support plans, directs others on implementation of plans, and monitoring treatment data for clinical effectiveness. •Ability to communicate effectively in oral and written modes and interact with other members of the leadership and management teams on issues related to health, safety, welfare, quality, and communication to assure achievement of programmatic and organizational goals. •Ability to interpret and apply written clinical information also required. •Licensure or certification to practice in the Commonwealth of PA and/or board certification or eligibility for board certification in behavior analysis preferred. Please go onto our website at [www.keystoneemployment.com](http://www.keystoneemployment.com) and apply to Requisition 379BR. Please contact Mandie Levan at 717-695-8424 with any questions.

## OTHER

### OFFICE SPACE AVAILABLE FOR RENT IN A THREE-OFFICE PSYCHOTHERAPY SUITE IN JENKINTOWN.

Share suite with another psychologist and psychiatrist. The office is in a charming, older building, with thick walls (ensuring sound privacy) and lots of windows. It is near both train and bus routes. The office for rent is 11x16, has two windows, and a closet with built-in shelves. The suite has a waiting room, kitchenette and powder room. Available in September. Contact Gail Post, PhD at 215-884-9260 or [gailkpost@yahoo.com](mailto:gailkpost@yahoo.com) for more information."

### AVAILABLE PSYCHOTHERAPY OFFICE: BALA CYNWYD, PA

– Very nice psychotherapy office space available for full- or part-time sublet in newly renovated light-filled suite with other psychotherapists. Internet access, attractive building with good security, many amenities, free parking, location convenient to public transportation. Contact Linda Guerra PhD at 215-545-7009 or email: [guerra@netmcs.com](mailto:guerra@netmcs.com).

## 2014/15 CE Calendar

The following programs are being offered either through co-sponsorship or solely by PPA.

### August 15, 2014

*The DSM-5 and ICD-10 Transition*

Frazer, PA

Marti Evans (717) 232-3817

### October 31, 2014

Fall Continuing Education & Ethics Conference  
Lancaster, PA

Contact: [ppa@papsy.org](mailto:ppa@papsy.org)

### March 19 and 20, 2015

Spring Continuing Education & Ethics Conference  
Monroeville, PA

An APA Insurance Trust Risk Management workshop will be offered on March 20.

Contact: [ppa@papsy.org](mailto:ppa@papsy.org)

### Podcasts

New Podcasts for CE Credit by Dr. John Gavazzi are now available on [www.papsy.org](http://www.papsy.org).

For CE programs sponsored by one of the Regional Psychological Associations in Pennsylvania, visit [www.papsy.org](http://www.papsy.org).

Registration materials and further conference information are available at [www.papsy.org](http://www.papsy.org).

If you have additional questions, please contact [ppa@papsy.org](mailto:ppa@papsy.org).



## Join PPA's Listserv!

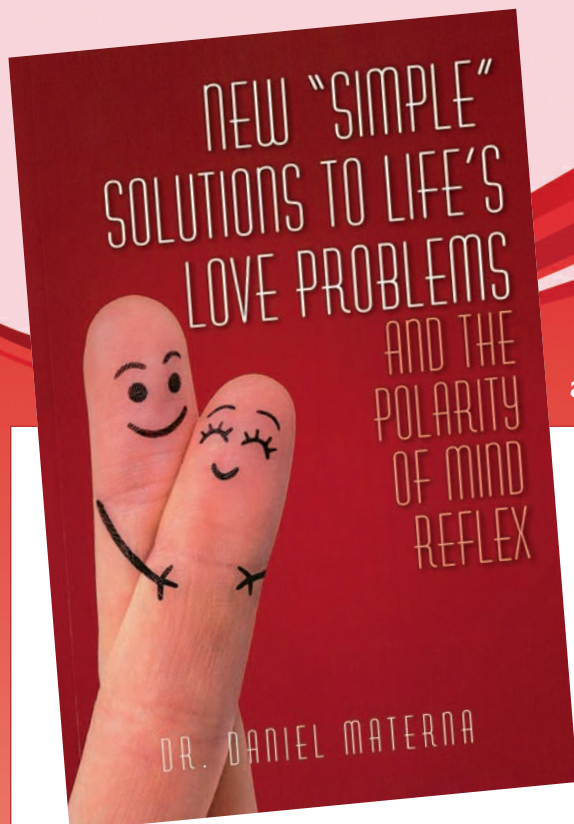
The listserv provides an online forum for immediate consultation with hundreds of your peers. Sign up for FREE by contacting:

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**Are you tired of failing at love relationships and wondering why love is never secure or lasting for you? Then you **MUST** read Dr. Daniel Materna's book**

## **New "Simple" Solutions To Life's Love Problems And The Polarity Of Mind Reflex**



"This book offers what appears to be the missing link to help couples and therapists alike understand the core problem in relationships. The Polarity of Mind Reflex describes the relationship fight-or-flight response in ways that we all can identify. Dr. Materna explains the pattern of creating the same struggle in one relationship after another or making the same mistake in choosing a partner. Most importantly, Dr. Materna offers strategies for the quick fix we all have been searching to find. This book is bound to be a classic in the field of psychology, self-help, and relationship counseling. It is a must read... I highly recommend this book and will be using it regularly in my practice to help others... a great approach to treatment, wise, warm, and enjoyable writing style."

*Natalie Paul, Psy. D.  
Clinical Psychologist  
Private Practice in Nazareth, PA*

**Here is a sampling  
of what relationship experts  
are saying about Dr. Materna's book:**

"Dr. Materna whittles down the complexities of attachment and love and crafts a simple and understandable model that allows individuals to move from protective ways of relating—through excessive care giving of selfishness—to intimate relating and mutual respect of needs. His model paves the way for couples to safely share needs and feelings which are the building blocks that foster intimate connecting and deep long-lasting love."

*David L. Janvier, M.A., LPC, Certified Sex Therapist  
Janvier Counseling & Associates, LLC  
Wexford, PA*

"I am awed by the creative thinking and discipline that went into the writing of this book. I applaud your achievement... I like the thematic framework—it offers an easy grasp way of thinking about self and others that brings together psychological, ethical, and religious principles. It provokes the reader into some self-examination (how am I being selfish, how is my thinking muddled about what I need, am I expressing my needs clearly, etc.)... I thought the discussion of conflict, feelings and conflict tools and solutions was particularly strong in offering practical and useful suggestions."

*Richard D. Magee, Ph. D.  
Retired Professor of Clinical Psychology,  
Indiana University of Pennsylvania  
AAMFT Approved Supervisor*

"I truly enjoyed reading your book and I am confident it will bring true love and understanding into the world... a great read... magnificent... I am confident this book will be a great success."

*Katherine Hammond Holtz, Psy. D.  
Licensed Psychologist, Neuropsychologist  
Mindfulness Based Stress Reduction Instructor  
Pittsburgh, PA*

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