

California SB-331 Judicial Curriculum Proposal and Alternative Curriculum Recommendations
C.A. Childress (2023)

SB-331 Proposed Judicial Curriculum	Recommended Balanced Judicial Curriculum
Child Abuse	
(A) Child sexual abuse (B) Physical abuse. (C) Emotional abuse.	(A) Child Physical Abuse (V995.54) (B) Child Sexual Abuse (V995.53) (C) Child Neglect (V995.52) (D) Child Psychological Abuse (V995.51)
Psychological Control	
(D) Coercive control.	(E) Psychological Control
<p>From Barber & Harmon: “Psychological control refers to parental behaviors that are intrusive and manipulative of children’s thoughts, feelings, and attachment to parents. These behaviors appear to be associated with disturbances in the psychoemotional boundaries between the child and parent, and hence with the development of an independent sense of self and identity.” (Barber & Harmon, 2002, p. 15)¹</p> <p>From Cui et al: “Specifically, psychological control has historically been defined as psychologically and emotionally manipulative techniques or parental behaviors that are not responsive to children’s psychological and emotional needs (Barber, Maughan, & Olsen, 2005). Psychologically controlling parents create a coercive, unpredictable, or negative emotional climate in the family, which serves as one of the ways the family context influences children’s emotion regulation (Morris, Silk, Steinberg, Myers, & Robinson, 2007; Steinberg, 2005).”²</p>	
Potential Bias	
(E) Implicit and explicit bias, including biases relating to parents with disabilities.	(F) Implicit and explicit bias, including bias associated with culture, gender, religion, sexual orientation and identify, and parents with disabilities.

¹ Barber, B. K. and Harmon, E. L. (2002). Violating the self: Parenting psychological control of children and adolescents. In B. K. Barber (Ed.), *Intrusive parenting* (pp. 15-52). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

² Cui, L., Morris, A.S., Criss, M.M., Houlterberg, B.J., and Jennifer S. Silk, J.S. (2014). Parental Psychological Control and Adolescent Adjustment: The Role of Adolescent Emotion Regulation. *Parenting: Science and Practice*, 14, 47–67.

Trauma	
(F) Trauma.	(G) The difference between trauma and complex trauma, including the trans-generational transmission of trauma.
Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)	
(G) Long- and short-term impacts of domestic violence and child abuse on children.	(H) Identifying authentic IPV versus false allegations of IPV designed to manipulate the court's decisions. Association of IPV to child abuse concerns following divorce.
IPV Cycle of Violence	
(H) Victim and perpetrator behavioral patterns and relationship dynamics within the cycle of violence.	(I) Victim and perpetrator behavioral patterns and relationship dynamics within the cycle of violence, and spousal psychological abuse using children as weapons (DSM-5 V995.82 Spouse or Partner Abuse, Psychological).
Narcissistic-Borderline-Dark Personality Pathology	
none	Symptom patterns of narcissistic, borderline, and dark personality parents, including child and spousal abuse risks, the potential development of persecutory delusions, and the creation of false pathology in the child to manipulate the court's decisions for secondary gain.
Family Systems Constructs	
none	The features of family systems and family conflict, including triangulation, cross-generational coalitions, emotional cutoffs, inverted hierarchies, and enmeshment.
Attachment & Attachment Pathology	
none	Description of the attachment system in children and symptom features of attachment pathology, including child development research regarding the breach-and-repair sequence and the resolution of attachment pathology.