



*San Diego, California*  
International Conference on Sexual Assault,  
Domestic Violence and Stalking

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**MONDAY, APRIL 2, 2012**

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**7:00 – 8:00**  
**Bayview Foyer**

**Registration**

**7:00 – 8:00**  
**Grande Foyer**

**Continental Breakfast**

**8:00-8:30**  
**Grande Ballroom**

**United States Navy Color Guard & National Anthem**  
*performed by Det. Garry Hassen, San Diego P.D. Media Relations*

**Welcome- Opening Remarks**

*Dave Cohen, Master of Ceremonies*

*Roger Canaff, Esq., President, End Violence Against Women International (EVAWI), Arlington, VA*

*Sgt. Joanne Archambault, SDPD (Ret.), Executive Director, End Violence Against Women International (EVAWI), Addy, WA*

*Joye E. Frost, Acting Director, Office for Victims of Crime, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC*

*Chief William M. Lansdowne, San Diego Police Department, San Diego, CA*

**8:30- 9:15**  
**Grande Ballroom**

**Award Presentations**

- **Visionary Award** – *Russell Strand, Chief, Family Advocacy Law Enforcement Training Branch, U.S. Army Military Police School, Ft. Leonard Wood, MO*
- **Professional Impact Award** – *Ann Burdges, CEO / Executive Director, Gwinnett Sexual Assault and Children's Advocacy Center (GSAC- CAC), Atlanta, GA.*
- **Media Excellence Award** – *Lamar Advertising, Bob Fessler, Kansas City, MO*

**9:15-10:15**  
**Grande Ballroom**

**Plenary I – Challenging Economic Times Call for Innovative Collaborations** *Moderated by Roger Canaff, Esq.*

*Invited guest The Honorable Susan B. Carbon, Director, US Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women (OVW), Washington, DC; Joye E. Frost, Acting Director, Office for Victims of Crime, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC; Kristina Rose, Deputy Director, National Institute of Justice, Washington, DC; Lynn Rosenthal, White House Advisor on Violence Against Women, Washington, DC.*

**10:15-10:45**  
**Grande Foyer**

**Break**

**10:45 – 12:00**  
**Grande Ballroom**

**Plenary II – False Reports: Moving Beyond the issue to Successfully Investigate and Prosecute Sexual Assault, Part I**

*Sgt. Joanne Archambault, SDPD (Ret.), Executive Director, EVAWI, Addy, WA and Patti Powers, JD, Senior Deputy Prosecuting Attorney, Yakima County Prosecuting Attorney's Office, Yakima, WA, Trainer and Consultant*



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Concerns about unfounded cases and false reports underlie challenges we face in responding to sexual assault and affect investigations, prosecution, and juries. This presentation will explore many aspects of this complex problem, including its origin and consequences for individual victims and wider impact on communities, critically review existing research on the topic, and identify recommendations for best practice. Focus will be on the myths and misconceptions surrounding victimization, victims, and perpetrators of sexual assault.

**OBJECTIVES:**

1. Explore the complex problem of unfounded cases and false reports.
2. Critically review existing research on the percentage of false reports.
3. Identify recommendations for best practices to address this problem.
4. Focus on the realities of sexual assault and strategies for communication with juries.

**12:00 – 1:00**  
**Pavilion**

**Lunch - Provided**

**1:00 – 2:30**

**Eight Concurrent Breakout Sessions**

**1:00 – 2:30**  
**Nautilus 1 & 2**

**The SANE Response to Women with Disabilities**

*Janean Fossum, BSN, Forensic Nurse Consultant, Certified Developmental Disabilities Nurse, Eugene, OR.*

This presentation will look at who is at risk for becoming a victim of assault with a review of the statistics of abuse for all populations. I will take a close look at people with disabilities and focus on signs of abuse that include physical, behavioral, environmental and circumstantial indicators.

Wounds of abuse will be defined, a discussion about what they may mean, how to document them. Best practice for communication, documentation, rule of thirds, reporting and photo tracking.

Time will be spent reviewing those who are likely to abuse persons with disabilities as well as reporting guidelines, discussion of prevention measures and the multidisciplinary team (MDT) approach.

A review of the role of the Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) defining forensics, the training required with the various options reviewed.

Also a review of: VICTIMS with DISABILITIES: The Forensic Interview Techniques for Interviewing Victims with Communication and/or Cognitive Disabilities

VICTIMS WITH DISABILITIES: Collaborative, Multidisciplinary First Response- Techniques for First Responders Called to Help Crime Victims Who Have Disabilities

**OBJECTIVES**

1. The participant will recognize risk factors for persons with disabilities, supporting statistics, offender profile and signs of abuse.
2. The participant will learn how to properly define, identify, document and photograph injuries of abuse.
3. The participant will actively participate in viewing DVD's on the forensic interview and MDT response to persons with disabilities who are victims of abuse.





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In the course of the workshop we will reframe some of the ways we talk about “victim” versus “survivor,” considering the implications of trying to eliminate “victim” from our vocabulary. Participants will: brainstorm about the meaning of “victim,” as well as potential synonyms and substitute terms for naming the person who has been wronged; screen scenes from pop culture in which the term is used and deciphering what is being implied about the characters through use of the term; revisit some of our own concerns with regard to the term “survivor” versus “victim” to examine what kind of assumptions, and possibly prejudices, may underlie our own language use. The workshop ultimately asks participants whether it is time to reclaim the word “victim” by insisting on its proper meaning so as to encourage best practices in challenging the phenomenon of violence against women in our society

### **OBJECTIVES:**

1. Recognize the ways in which the language we use about violence and the victims of violence has a complex history based.,
2. Discuss the changing nature of the word “victim” and the negative connotations with which pop culture has often infused the word.
3. Examine the debate within the movement to end violence against women about the use of the term “victim” versus “survivor.”
4. Explore some of the negative implications of trying to eliminate “victim” from our vocabulary, Develop a greater understanding of – and sensitivity to – the interrelation between language we use as advocates and the language we inherit from the culture at large.

**1:00 – 2:30**  
**Grande Ballroom C**

**Forensic Experiential Trauma Interviews – A Conversation  
with the Brainstem, Part I**

**Roger Canaff, Esq.,** *President, EVAWI, Arlington, VA* and **Russell Strand,** *Chief, Family Advocacy Law Enforcement Training Branch, U.S. Army Military Police School, Ft. Leonard Wood, MO*

Trauma victims do not experience the traumatic event in the in the same way we typically experience a non-traumatic event. Rather, the body and brain react to -- and record information about -- a traumatic event in an entirely different way than we have been led to believe. When trauma occurs, the cognitive brain frequently “shuts down,” leaving the more primitive brainstem to experience and record the event. While brainstems are generally very good at recording experiential and sensory information, they do not do very well at recording the type of information we have been trained to obtain (i.e., the “who, what, when, where, why, and how”). Some victims are capable of providing this information in a limited fashion. However, most trauma victims cannot accurately provide this type of information, and when they are asked to do so, they often inadvertently provide inaccurate information and details. This, in turn, frequently causes the factfinder to become suspicious of the information provided -- and indeed, may lead them to question the legitimacy of the report itself.

Most of our interview techniques have been developed to interview the cognitive brain and obtain this type information, such as a description of the suspect and a detailed chronology of events. Since the vast majority of our training and experience leads us to focus on the cognitive brain -- yet the research clearly shows the cognitive brain is not generally involved in experiencing or recording the experience of trauma -- we must develop and implement new methods to properly interview the brainstem.

This presentation will explore innovative and revolutionary ways to interview the brainstem in a manner that not only reduces the inaccuracy of the information provided, but will greatly enhance our understanding of the experience and the traumatic event. We will review the Forensic Experiential Trauma Interview, which has already been proven to be a “game changer” in the investigation and prosecution of many forms of violence, including child abuse and adult sexual abuse and is emerging as a promising strategy for increasing



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successful interventions, investigations and prosecutions in domestic violence cases. This presentation will deliver methods for obtaining far more experiential physiological information than ever dreamed possible.

Part 1 of this presentation will provide attendees with the research, development background, methodology, and application of the Forensic Experiential Trauma Interview process.

### OBJECTIVES:

1. Understand how the human brain records and remembers traumatic experiences.
2. Recognize the limitations and pitfalls of current "cognitive memory" interview training and application.
3. Identify and practice the application of principles regarding brainstem memory by using the enhanced Forensic Experiential Trauma Interview procedure.

### 1:00 – 2:30 Harbor Island II

### Cultural Competence when Caring for Patients of Gender Based Violence

*Michael Weaver, MD, FACEP, Medical Director, Sexual Assault Treatment Center, Saint Luke's Health System, and Director, EVAWI, Kansas City, MO*

Increasingly we are providing care and support to a diverse population of patients who have been subjected to gender based violence. Their probability to disclose, seek treatment, participate in the criminal justice system, and follow through with the long term healing/support available is directly related to the respect and cultural competency of the various providers with which they interface.

This workshop will be interactive and we will begin by performing a cultural assessment exercise to explore some of our own cultural perspectives. Then we will explore the definition of culture and cultural competence. Finally, we will apply these important concepts to the presentation and care of these patients.

### OBJECTIVES:

1. Define culture and cultural competence.
2. Understand how to make a cultural assessment of victims of gender based violence.
3. Apply this knowledge to improve the care of patients from different ethnic, gender and social backgrounds.

### 1:00 – 2:30 Harbor Island III

### Need to Know: Effective Representation and Advocacy for DV Victims Affiliated with the Military

*Ellen Schell, Legal Director, The Legal Project, and Director, EVAWI, Albany, NY*

Survivors who are in some way affiliated with the military – whether because they or the abusive partner are active duty or reserve service members, or either or both are veterans – have the same needs for civil legal representation as any other victims. They may need help with custody issues or support, paternity, orders of protection, or divorce proceedings. Civilian lawyers can assist them in those matters. Yet, at the same time, there are federal statutes, federal and military regulations, military protocols, and other factors that may have a significant impact on survivors' safety and civil litigation, of which many civilian attorneys are unaware, or perhaps only vaguely aware.

Community-based advocates may also be limited in their knowledge of how to deal with military issues, yet at the same time they are faced with increasing numbers of victims who have a military connection. The Legal Project, an innovative not-for-profit legal services organization that provides advice and representation to victims of domestic violence in the Capital District of New York, has developed a



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program to assist in providing the necessary knowledge to attorneys and advocates – through training, written resource materials, and technical assistance.

This workshop will present some of the legal issues that arise in cases of DV with a military connection, as well as particular strategies we have developed for training attorneys and advocates. We will explore ways to continue to expand the base of knowledge about these issues and how they affect our clients. We will explain the various military systems that come into play in these situations and both positive and negative effects they may have. We will discuss federal laws and regulations, and the particular red flag areas of concern in such cases. Workshop participants will gain a basic knowledge about special issues faced by victims of domestic violence who are affiliated with the military, identify resources for addressing those issues, and enhance their ability to assess and assist victims.

### OBJECTIVES:

1. Explore the structure and culture of the military world.
2. Understand the purposes and structure of the military justice system.
3. Examine the military response to domestic violence and sexual assault.
4. Recognize particular issues faced by survivors connected with the military.
5. Identify legal issues specific to working with military-connected survivors.
6. Learn practical strategies for providing assistance to military-connected survivors.
7. Have access to technical assistance resources

**1:00 – 2:30**  
**Grande Ballroom B**

**False Reports: Moving Beyond the Issue to Successfully Investigate and Prosecute Sexual Assault, Part II**

*Sgt. Joanne Archambault, SDDP (Ret.), Executive Director, EVAWI, Addy, WA and Patti Powers, JD, Senior Deputy Prosecuting Attorney, Yakima County Prosecuting Attorney's Office, Yakima, WA, Trainer and Consultant.*

Clearly, one of the most important challenges for law enforcement training in sexual assault investigation is the idea that many – or even most – reports are false. As long as this belief is accepted by participants, the training program will have only a very limited impact because they will assume that it only relates to “real rape” cases (also sometimes referred to as “righteous rape”) and not the majority of cases that are seen on a daily basis. Yet as we will discuss throughout this presentation, these “red flags” that typically raise suspicion are actually the realistic dynamics of sexual assault. All those murky, difficult cases that are seen every day are real rapes; that is, sexual assault as it happens in the real world and not in criminal justice textbooks. Questions to be addressed include the following:

1. What are the “red flags” that raise suspicion of a sexual assault report?
2. What is our gut reaction to these “red flags?” (both subjective and objective)
3. How are these “red flags” based on cultural stereotypes of “real rape?”
4. What is the actual definition of a false report?
5. But what if part of the report is false?
6. How can law enforcement investigators create a “false report?”
7. How can investigators reverse this cycle of suspicion?
8. How can prosecutors overcome societal issues and re-create the reality of the crime for a jury?
9. How many sexual assault reports are false?
10. How should law enforcement handle the frustrating reality of “real” false reports?



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**1:00 – 2:30**  
**Harbor Island I**

**Strategic Planning for Non-Profit Organizations, Part I**

*Herman Millholland, Independent Consultant, and Director, EVAWI, Los Angeles, CA*

The key to success of a non-profit organization begins with its board of directors. The creation of the organization begins with founding members who have a truly inspired vision and mission that will ultimately change and improve the lives of those they wish to serve. However, the focus often is on the delivery of services which without a doubt is important as to the mission, but sometimes in our zeal we forget that administering or running a non-profit is a business, something that is often overlooked in an organization. The board of directors serve as the business arm of the organization responsible for ensuring its vision, mission and bottom line. Board members, while not generally involved in the day-to-day operations of an organization, should be engaged at all levels of the business to ensure its success which includes developing a strategic plan that will help guide the organization. Today, non-profit organizations are challenged with the reality of operating during very difficult economic times that impact program services, fund development and fundraising, recruitment of professional staff and overall program operations. Executive Directors are often required to wear multiple hats (grant writing, fundraising, managing staff, providing direct services and managing program operations) sometimes resulting in far reaching consequences when board members are not engaged in the business of the non-profit to provide guidance and direction.

Board development through strategic planning is essential to an organization to ensure its success. This workshop is designed for executive directors, program administrators and board members with the goal of engaging participants in a dialogue about developing its board, understanding board governance, recognizing the importance of developing a solid strategic plan and the fiduciary responsibilities that come with serving as a board member.

**OBJECTIVES:**

This two-part workshop will engage the participants in a dialogue about board development, understanding board governance, the importance of strategic planning and the fiduciary responsibilities that come with serving as a board member.

1. Identify the core elements to building a strong nonprofit through its board of directors.
2. Explore the changing and challenging times for nonprofits and how the board can help.
3. Recognize the importance of effective board governance through the development of a strategic planning model.
4. Examine the legal, ethical and financial obligations of the board.
5. Review the potential consequences of ineffective board governance.

**2:30 – 3:00**  
**Bayview Foyer**

**Break**

**3:00 – 4:30**

**Eight Concurrent Breakout Sessions**

**3:00 – 4:30**  
**Nautilus 1 & 2**

**Effective Victim Advocacy in the Criminal Justice System**

*Kayte Anton, Certified Domestic and Sexual Violence Response Professional and Director, EVAWI, Enid, OK; Aurelia Sands-Belle, Executive Director, Durham Crisis Response Center, and Director, EVAWI,*



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Raleigh-Durham, NC; **Catherine Johnson**, Detective, Kansas City Police Department ;and **Alison Jones-Lockwood**, Consultant, Sacramento, CA.

We often emphasize how important it is for professionals within a community to work cooperatively across disciplines, and a fundamental requirement for this type of collaboration is an understanding of each other's roles. This workshop is designed to address common challenges that can arise as a result of conflicting role demands, particularly between law enforcement personnel and victim advocates. For example, debate often centers around the question of whether an advocate can (and should) be present in the room with a survivor during an interview by police or prosecutors. Discussion also focuses on the documentation completed by victim advocates and other criminal justice professionals (e.g., written reports). With an expert panel of victim advocates and a police detective, participants will share strategies – both successful and unsuccessful – that they have used to address these challenges. Participants will then be guided to brainstorm alternative approaches. Expert panelists will share background information to help understand each challenge from multiple disciplinary perspectives, and identify tools and resources that could offer valuable assistance. The ultimate goal is to provide specific strategies that advocates can use to successfully work on behalf of sexual assault victims within the criminal justice system.

### OBJECTIVES:

1. Explore common challenges and role conflicts that can arise between victim advocates and criminal justice professionals.
2. Compare successful and unsuccessful strategies for addressing such challenges, and brainstorm alternative approaches.
3. Identify resources and tools that provide valuable assistance.
4. Develop strategies for providing effective victim advocacy within the criminal justice system.

**3:00 – 4:30**

### **Stalking Cases: What Do You Do When It's not Prosecutable?**

**Nautilus 3 & 4**

**Catherine Garcia**, District Attorney Investigator, San Diego County District Attorney's Office, San Diego, CA; **Carole A. McCoy**, DPA, President, Jefferson Community College, Watertown, NY; and **Steve Albrecht**, DBA, Retired San Diego Police Department, San Diego, CA.

Many situations of stalking are scary and exhibit serious behavior issues but cannot go through the court process for whatever reason. In past times, when law enforcement was better staffed, some of these offenders could be monitored more effectively. With current budget constraints on all, this is a challenge. Our focus as professionals that come into contact with people who are victims of stalking/harassment must be to empower the victims and encourage them not only to report, but to consider other means of stopping the situation. A variety of tools can be used in varying situations. Participants will learn about the Stalking Case Assessment Team model and what information it can provide to victims. Participants will discuss Civil Temporary Restraining Orders (TRO's), campus liability issues, arresting and/or charging people with non-traditional sections, as well as offender traits and considerations.

### OBJECTIVES:

1. Discuss tips and tools of what to do when a stalking situation is not prosecutable.
2. Discuss safety tips, including how to safely use technology.
3. Explore civil liability issues for workplaces/schools and the implications of Title IX.
4. Discuss how to creating a safe equitable environment.
5. Examine the Stalking Case Assessment Team.



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6. Review offender's traits such as: personality types and potential mental health related concerns.
7. Learn how to monitoring stalking behavior, and gather data/ evidence.
8. Discuss how to use creativity in handling and pursuing charges.

**3:00 – 4:30**  
**Harbor Island I**

**Strategic Planning for Non-Profit Organizations, Part II**

*Herman Millholland, Independent Consultant, and Director, EVAWI, Los Angeles, CA*

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**3:00 – 4:30**  
**Grande Ballroom A**

**Victim-Centered Stories: How to Work with the Media to  
Convey the Complexities of Sexual Violence**

*Rachel Dissell, Metro Reporter, The Plain Dealer, Cleveland, OH*

The stories of sexual violence need to be told. They can be told in a way that informs the public, protects and empowers victims and allows police to do their jobs and gain public trust. Sometimes when high



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profile sexual assaults happen in a community, the story gets bungled – even if reporters, law enforcement and victim advocates are trying their best. Unfortunately, if the wrong message gets conveyed, it can prevent more victims from reporting attacks or seeking help.

During this workshop, we will discuss in detail different ways to promote stories about sexual violence and bolster personal accounts of victims with statistics and much needed context. We will also learn how to adequately prepare victims for in-person interviews, including audio or video pieces. We will talk about how victims can set the ground rules for their interviews with media and understand what the media is likely to report about their case. We will also talk about some alternate methods for victims to relay details of their attacks to reporters in a safe and healthy way.

We will also learn how to prepare and educate the local media (hopefully before a news story breaks), offering appropriate strategies for dealing with victim trauma and techniques for accurately, usefully and sensitively reporting on stories relating to sexual violence in their community. We will talk specifically about how to get “police vernacular” and media language to meet in the middle so that accurate details can be portrayed in a way readers, listeners and viewers can grasp (yes, we will discuss the word “alleged.”)

Victim advocates, law enforcement and others can also learn what the different types of media may be looking for when they are telling stories. We will discuss how to give them information that will suit the purposes of reporting on breaking news stories about rapes, including cases involving teenagers and offer strategies for long term patterns of sexual assault reporting and prosecution in the communities that they cover.

### **OBJECTIVES:**

1. Explore tools advocates, law enforcement and others can use for interacting with various forms of media on long- and short-term stories that can give context to the issue of sexual violence.
2. Strategize with advocates, law enforcement and others to prepare for media interviews and interaction.
3. Discuss ways to assist victims in preparing to talk to media so that their personal accounts can be related in a way that they feel safe and understood.
4. Explore a more fair and accurate picture of the complexities of sexual assault and its impact on the community to be reported by media.

**3:00 – 4:30**  
**Harbor Island II**

**Understanding How VAWA 2005 Regulations for Sexual Assault Forensic Exams are Being Implemented: Findings from the SAFE Payment Practice Study**

**Janine Zweig, PhD, Senior Research Associate, The Urban Institute, Washington, DC and Darakshan Raja, The Urban Institute, Washington, DC.**

Victims of sexual assault can seek justice, safety, and empowerment by obtaining a sexual assault forensic exam (SAFE) where evidence is collected for use in a criminal case against their perpetrator if they choose to report the assault to law enforcement. In order to ease the burden of payment for sexual assault victims, the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) reauthorization in 2005 required states to provide SAFEs to victims free-of-charge and without having to report to law enforcement in order to receive STOP (Services-Training-Officers-Prosecutors) grant funds. States were given until January 5, 2009 to fully comply with the mandate. The Urban Institute, in partnership with George Mason University and the Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape, was funded by the National Institute of Justice to conduct



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the first national study on payment practices for sexual assault forensic exams (SAFEs) since the law came into effect.

Researchers conducted three sets of online surveys to examine SAFE payment practices and law enforcement requirements at the state and local jurisdiction level. This interactive workshop will share findings from these surveys describing payment strategies in states and jurisdictions for paying for SAFEs, information on payment practices, whether victims of sexual assault are being charged for SAFEs and to what extent, what actions local jurisdictions are taking to adhere to payment mandates, the extent to which victims are being required to report sexual assaults to law enforcement in order to receive SAFEs, what challenges exist in adhering with regulations, and how communities are overcoming challenges. The workshop will give practitioners practical knowledge on the implementation of payment procedure, the current challenges in implementing payment procedures, and provide initial results on innovative practices in payment policies.

**OBJECTIVES:**

1. Explain current payment practices among states / jurisdictions for paying for sexual assault forensic exams (SAFEs) to inform the field of how the VAWA 2005 mandate works in practice.
2. Explore whether – and to what extent – victims of sexual assault across the country are being charged for SAFEs and/or are being asked to report the assault to law enforcement before receiving a SAFE.
3. Understand current challenges that exist for agencies in adhering to the VAWA 2005 mandate to generate potential solutions.
4. Share innovative practices and successful strategies with practitioners to provide options to those implementing VAWA regulations in the field.

**3:00 – 4:30**  
**Harbor Island III**

**Snakes in the Grass: Detecting Lethality in the Abuse of Reported Physical Abuse**

*Lynn Fairweather, MSW, Presage Consulting and Training, Portland, OR*

Do some femicides and familicides really occur “out of nowhere”? Reported physical abuse is an obvious risk factor for intimate partner homicide, but what about the 20-30% of killings that don’t have an apparent abuse history? This interactive presentation focuses on how dangerous cases can slip through the cracks due to a lack of documented violence, and what lethality traits often appear in seemingly stable situations. Participants will learn about the elements of such cases, characteristics of offenders, imminent signs of danger, and the structure of deception that can end in tragedy. This workshop will include case examples, implications for safety planning, and a group exercise in assessment and management.

**OBJECTIVES:**

1. Learn important facts about the epidemic of intimate partner homicide.
2. Discover why some domestic abuse cases “fly under the radar” but can be just as dangerous as explicitly violent situations.
3. Understand the building blocks and structure of a potentially deadly scenario.
4. Recognize the close range signs of impending lethality.
5. Identify the situations and offenders most at risk for fatal outcome.
6. Discuss how collaboration with colleagues can produce effective safety solutions.

**3:00 – 4:30**  
**Grande Ballroom B**

**Resiliency and Risk Factors for Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual and Transgender Youth**



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**Al Killen-Harvey, LCSW, Clinical Supervisor, Chadwick Center for Children and Families, Rady Children's Hospital, San Diego, CA**

It has been reported in several national research projects that gay and lesbian adolescents, and those adolescents who are questioning their sexual identity, are up to three times more likely to experience suicidal ideations. The high school dropout rate and the incidence of homelessness and drug abuse/addiction for this population have been reported at three to four times that experienced in the general population. Due to a lack of information and visibility, this group of adolescents faces physical, sexual and emotional abuse at home, school and in society at large. Oftentimes the social and governmental systems designed to protect children fail to be sensitive to the degree of vulnerability this significant issue places on adolescents.

The primary goal of this workshop is to explore the high degree of risk of abuse faced by gay and lesbian adolescents. The discussion will include an overview of the stages of sexual identity development and identification of the physical and emotional stressors experienced by this population. There will also be an exploration of the cultural and institutional dynamics that reinforce this abuse.

Attendees will review case examples and videotape interviews of gay and lesbian adolescents to further illustrate the challenges faced by this population, as well as a bibliography of a gay and lesbian adolescent. Attendees will be provided with resources to better serve this population.

### **OBJECTIVES:**

1. Understand the degree of vulnerability that gay, lesbian, bi-sexual and transgender adolescents face.
2. Explore the stages of sexual identity development as it relates to gay, lesbian, bi-sexual and transgender youth.
3. Strategize how those working with adolescents might begin a discussion on this difficult and emotional area.
4. Discuss various barriers (both on a micro and macro level) that gay and lesbian adolescents face in coming to terms with their sexuality.
5. Examine concrete examples of interventions that can be made to assist gay, lesbian, bi-sexual and transgender youth.

**3:00 – 4:30**  
**Grande Ballroom C**

**Forensic Experiential Trauma Interviews: A Conversation with the Brainstem, - Part II**

**Roger Canaff, Esq., President, EVAWI, Arlington, VA and Russell Strand, Chief, Family Advocacy Law Enforcement Training Branch, U.S. Army Military Police School, Ft. Leonard Wood, MO**

Trauma victims do not experience the traumatic event in the in the same way we typically experience a non-traumatic event. Rather, the body and brain react to -- and record information about -- a traumatic event in an entirely different way than we have been led to believe. When trauma occurs, the cognitive brain frequently "shuts down," leaving the more primitive brainstem to experience and record the event. While brainstems are generally very good at recording experiential and sensory information, they do not do very well at recording the type of information we have been trained to obtain (i.e., the "who, what, when, where, why, and how").

Some victims are capable of providing this information in a limited fashion. However, most trauma victims cannot accurately provide this type of information, and when they are asked to do so, they often inadvertently provide inaccurate information and details. This, in turn, frequently causes the factfinder to become suspicious of the information provided -- and indeed, may lead them to question the legitimacy of



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the report itself. Most of our interview techniques have been developed to interview the cognitive brain and obtain this types information, such as a description of the suspect and a detailed chronology of events.

This presentation will explore innovative and revolutionary ways to interview the brainstem in a manner that not only reduces the inaccuracy of the information provided, but will greatly enhance our understanding of the experience and the traumatic event. We will review the Forensic Experiential Trauma Interview, which has already been proven to be a “game changer” in the investigation and prosecution of many forms of violence, including child abuse and adult sexual abuse, and is emerging as a promising strategy for increasing successful interventions, investigations and prosecutions. This presentation will deliver methods for obtaining far more experiential physiological information than ever dreamed possible.

Part 2 will enhance learning from Part 1 and include a demonstration and discussion of this revolutionary new approach to responding, investigating, and prosecuting perpetrators of violence.

**OBJECTIVES:**

1. Understand how the human brain records and remembers traumatic experiences.
2. Recognize the limitations and pitfalls of current “cognitive memory” interview training and application.
3. Identify and practice the application of principles regarding brainstem memory by using the enhanced Forensic Experiential Trauma Interview procedure.

**4:45 – 5:30**

**Special Evening Session:**

**Grande Ballroom B**

**Defining the Vaginal and Cervical Environment for Post Coital DNA Recovery**

*Patricia M. Speck, DNSc, APN, FNP-BC, DF-IAFN, FAAFS, FAAN, Memphis, TN*

The forensic laboratory community has developed a number of highly technical methods for DNA recovery. Recently, two important studies have looked at recovery past the historical 72 hours and evidence from the cervix. Both studies challenge the prevailing wisdom about DNA recovery – the time constraints for recovery and the location for the best sample. The impetus for both studies came from presentations and discussions by advanced practice forensic nurses with physicians, laboratory directors and forensic nurses. It is known that the genital structures change in appearance throughout the monthly cycle and over the lifespan of the female. The changes in appearance are predictable but not studied in the context of the forensic sciences or recovery of post-coital DNA. Vaginal and cervical changes that accompany the estrogenic changes of the entire genitourinary track across the lifespan as well as an overview of the vaginal and cervical environment will be presented. The addition of ejaculate to the environment will be discussed in the context of the post coital environment to lay a foundation for future questions and explanations for why a forensic sample produced (or did not produce) recoverable DNA.

**OBJECTIVES:**

1. Understand the cyclic variability in the vaginal and cervical environment across the lifespan that may influence the recovery of seminal DNA following rape.
2. Recognize the reasons for absence/presence of DNA beyond the expected time frame commonly accepted by the forensic community.

**7:30 – 9:00**

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**Grande Ballroom**

***Voices of Men – A One-Man Play Working to End Men’s Violence Against Women***

***Ben Atherton-Zeman, Spokesperson, National Organization for Men Against Sexism, Maynard, MA***

“Voices of Men” is an interactive multi-media performance using humor to address the critical topics of sexual assault, dating/domestic violence, stalking, and objectification. This one-man show has been performed in 44 states, and several foreign countries, including Canada, England and Turkey. Performed by Ben Atherton-Zeman, it draws from his nearly 20 years of experience working at domestic violence programs and rape crisis centers.



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**7:00 – 8:00**  
**Bayview Foyer**

**Registration**

**7:00 – 8:00**  
**Grande Foyer**

**Continental Breakfast**

**8:00 – 8:30**  
**Grande Ballroom**

**Opening Remarks**  
*Dave Cohen, Master of Ceremonies*  
*Jan I. Goldsmith, San Diego City Attorney*

**8:30 – 10:00**  
**Grande Ballroom**

**Plenary I – Family Justice Centers: A Co-location Model for Multi-Disciplinary Professionals**

*Casey Gwinn, JD, President, National Family Justice Center Alliance, San Diego, CA.*

This session will cover the work of the National Family Justice Center Alliance, highlight promising practices at open Family Justice Centers as well as the innovative programs developing in communities around the globe. Building on the success of the child advocacy centers, sexual assault response teams, community based domestic violence programs and community oriented policing, the Family Justice Center model is setting new standards for providing co-located, wrap around services to victims of family violence and their children by partnering with public and private organizations.

**OBJECTIVES:**

1. Explore new solutions and promising practices in the field of family violence.
2. Review an operating Family Justice Center.
3. Discuss the outcomes, benefits and challenges of co-locating multiple agencies under one roof.

**10:00 – 10:30**  
**Grande Foyer**

**Break**

**10:30 – 12:00**  
**Grande Ballroom**

**Plenary II – Trauma Matters: The Connection between Addiction, Mental Health and Trauma**

*Stephanie S. Covington, PhD, LCSW, Institute for Relational Development / Center for Gender and Justice, La Jolla, CA.*

With the increased awareness of the impact of interpersonal violence on people's lives, criminal justice and community professionals are beginning to consider what this means in their specific settings. There is a growing evidence-base documenting the impact of domestic violence and sexual assault (as well as other forms of trauma) on health, mental health and behavior. The initial focus of the presentation will be on the history of trauma, the process of trauma, and its connection to addiction. It will include the following: stages of recovery, dissociation, triggers, and grounding. Discussion will highlight the implications of trauma response for crime victims' interactions with criminal justice and community professionals and offer guiding principles for increasing the effectiveness of services.

**OBJECTIVES:**

1. Review research documenting the impact of trauma on health, mental health and behavior.
2. Explore the history and process of trauma, as well as its connection to addiction.
3. Discuss the implications for criminal justice and community professionals, including guiding principles to increase the effectiveness of services.



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**12:00 – 1:00**  
**Pavilion**

**Lunch – Provided**

**1:00 – 2:30**

**Eight Concurrent Break-Out Sessions**

**1:00 – 2:30**

**Grande Ballroom C**

**Understanding UCR Clearance Methods**

**Sgt. Joanne Archambault**, *SDPD (Ret.), Executive Director, EVAWI, Addy, WA*; **Assistant Chief Michel Moore**, *LAPD, Los Angeles, CA* and **Lt. David Flutts**, *Anaheim PD, Anaheim, CA*.

In December 2011, FBI Director Robert Mueller approved a radical change to the UCR definition of forcible rape, from the version that had been in place since 1929. The new definition significantly expands the range of sexual assault crimes that will be reported in the UCR program, with implications to be felt for decades to come. Yet the significance of this change only masks the effect of a far more influential set of UCR definitions – for the various clearance methods that law enforcement agencies use to report the outcome of their cases. End Violence Against Women International (EVAWI) has teamed up with the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) National Law Enforcement Leadership Initiative on Violence Against Women to find out how law enforcement agencies clear sexual assault cases. A survey was sent (via email) to hundreds of law enforcement executives who graduated from the IACP's Leadership Institute, as well as over 11,000 multidisciplinary professionals who subscribe to EVAWI's email list. The survey provided 6 brief scenarios involving a sexual assault report, and respondents were asked to indicate how they would be cleared by personnel within their agency. Responses provide a fascinating glimpse into the diverse practices of law enforcement agencies across the country.

To build on the information gathered in the survey, EVAWI is leading a National Working Group of law enforcement executives and others interested in this topic. Members will explore the issues in depth, analyzing the findings of the survey and comparing the findings with the daily practices for clearing cases within police agencies. Ultimately, it is expected that the National Working Group will emerge with best practice recommendations and forge a path for future directions in this complex and challenging area.

However, the implications of this issue extend far beyond sexual assault to all of the offense data reported from law enforcement agencies to the UCR. Without consistent practices for case clearance, it is impossible to evaluate what is truly happening to crime reports in our communities. Ultimately, changes in the daily practices of case clearance within police agencies can only "come from the top." Law enforcement leadership is needed in this area, so that the data reported from the UCR to police agencies, policymakers, and the public can provide information that is truly informative and which will in turn guide policy and practice.

#### **OBJECTIVES**

1. Review the historic change to the UCR definition of forcible rape.
2. Analyze UCR definitions of the two primary clearance methods (clearance by arrest and by exceptional means).
3. Compare survey responses for clearance methods in 6 brief scenarios, with the definitional criteria for clearance methods promulgated by the UCR.
4. Identify best practices and future directions for leadership in this area.





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### Harbor Island I

### Make a Criminal Prosecution a Better Experience for Survivors and Increase Chances of a Successful Prosecution

**Claire Harwell**, JD, National Training Consultant, Framingham, MA; **Teresa Scalzo**, Esq., Sexual Assault Litigation Specialist, Criminal Law Division, US Navy Judge Advocate General Corps, Washington, DC; and **Ellen Schell**, Legal Director, The Legal Project, and Director, EVAWI, Albany, NY

Sometimes it seems as if civil attorneys and prosecutors speak different languages. In fact, there are many ways in which they can work together in order to make the process of a criminal prosecution both safer and more comfortable for the survivors upon whose testimony cases usually rely. The survivor's real-world needs can be addressed, privacy and dignity protected, and the chance of a successful prosecution can be enhanced. This workshop will focus on the ways in which civil attorneys can assist prosecutors by representing survivors – in domestic violence and sexual assault cases in the civilian world, and in military prosecutions – while also discussing cautions and ethical pitfalls that must be navigated in doing this kind of representation.

The three presenters have all worked as both prosecutors and civil attorneys, and will present a framework from which to launch an interactive discussion regarding the ins and outs of this kind of partnership – how it can be successful, how it can go bad if not handled skillfully, and what to keep in mind to make sure the best possible outcome for the survivor is attained.

#### OBJECTIVES:

1. Identify civil legal issues related to criminal prosecutions that may affect survivors.
2. Understand ways that providing civil legal representation for survivors can support or enhance a criminal prosecution.
3. Discuss strategies for approaching prosecutors about working together.
4. Identify cautions and potential ethical issues to watch for in providing this representation.

### 1:00 – 2:30 Grande Ballroom B

### Gendered Justice: Creating Trauma-Informed Services for Victims of Gender-Based Violence

**Stephanie S. Covington**, PhD, LCSW, Institute for Relational Development / Center for Gender and Justice, La Jolla, CA.

While research and clinical experience indicate a high incidence of trauma and co-occurring disorders in women's lives, community professionals often struggle with the realities of providing effective, integrated, and trauma-informed services. This workshop focuses on the three core elements that both staff and clients need: an understanding of what trauma is, its process, and its impact on both the inner self (thoughts, feelings, beliefs, values) and the outer self (behavior and relationships, including parenting). In addition, the workshop provides a discussion and demonstration of interventions based on two woman-centered trauma curricula, *Beyond Trauma* and *Healing Trauma*, which are designed for use in a variety of settings. Examples of coping skills and simple grounding exercises are provided that can be incorporated into work with victims.

#### OBJECTIVES:

1. Describe three core elements of trauma interventions.
2. Demonstrate specific interventions.
3. Identify implications for criminal justice and community professionals who work with victims of gender-based violence in order to enhance the impact and effectiveness of the services they provide.



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**1:00 – 2:30**  
**Grande Ballroom A**

**Law Enforcement: What Can the Forensic Examiner Tell You at the End of the Examination?**

*Kim Day, AAS, RN, FNE A/P, SANE-A, SANE-P, SAFE Technical Assistance Coordinator, International Association of Forensic Nurses (IAFN), Arnold, MD; Diana Faugno, MSN, RN, CPN, SANE-A, SANE-P, FAAFS, DF-IAFN, Forensic Nurse Consultant and Secretary, EVAWI, San Diego, CA; and Det. Catherine Johnson, Sex Crimes Unit, Kansas City Police Department, Kansas City, MO.*

The forensic examination is arguably the most critical component in the aftermath of a sexual assault. The exam has two main goals: to treat the survivor of the assault for any medical injuries that may have resulted from the assault and to collect precious evidence that may eventually lead to the arrest, prosecution, and conviction of the offender. At the completion of the examination, the medical forensic report is generated.

The focus of this presentation will be on the information that can be found in the common medical forensic report, and how this can impact the investigation of sexual assault. We will review common misconceptions about examination interpretation as well as the information that can be obtained during the examination process. Basic review of anatomical terminology and injury identification terms will also be discussed, to enable the audience to apply the examination findings to their investigation process. This session will focus on uncovering the myths about the forensic examination. Small table work with actual case files will allow participants the opportunity to review of a medical forensic report.

**OBJECTIVES:**

1. Identify information commonly found in the medical forensic report.
2. Understand the limitations of the examination interpretation.
3. Identify areas of inconsistency in the medical forensic report.
4. Recognize the importance of collaboration with forensic examiners when deciphering the medical report.
5. Apply the information from the session in an actual review of a medical forensic record.

**1:00 – 2:30**  
**Harbor Island II**

**Strangulation Statutes: A New Tool in the Criminal Justice Toolbox**

*Jacqueline Callari Robinson, RN, SANE-A, Statewide SANE / Forensic Coordinator, WCASA SANE Program, Wisconsin Coalition Against Sexual Assault, Madison, WI and Winn S. Collins, JD, District Attorney, Green Lake County, Green Lake, WI.*

In the last decade, over twenty states enacted laws criminalizing acts of strangulation as a response to increased public awareness about the frequency and lethality of strangulation in crimes of sexual assault and domestic violence. This workshop begins by providing the history behind the creation of strangulation statutes before summarizing the common language and penalty structure found in the laws from the states with a statute. The workshop provides participants from states without a strangulation statute with a model for enacting a statute, while also cautioning those participants from states with a statute that conviction rates under the statute commonly remain lower than other crimes. The presenter will outline how to develop and implement policies, protocols, training, as well as the importance of using a team-based approach to successfully enforce strangulation statutes.

**OBJECTIVES:**

1. Understand the frequency and lethality of strangulation in crimes of SA / DV, Examine the strangulation statutes presently enacted in over twenty states throughout the country



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2. Discuss how states without strangulation statutes may enact these statutes by executing a team-based approach with collaboration from victim advocates, law enforcement, prosecutors, medical professionals, and other criminal justice partners.
3. Strategize how to implement policies, protocols, training, and collaboration with all statewide stakeholders.

**1:00 – 2:30**

**Self-Care: It's All About YOU!**

**Harbor Island III**

*Russell Strand, Chief, Family Advocacy Law Enforcement Training Branch, U.S. Army Military Police School, Ft. Leonard Wood, MO*

Working with victims and families who have undergone significant trauma WILL affect you in a significantly traumatic and profoundly personal way – no matter who you are. There is a principle in the field of forensic science called Lokar's Principle which states a person will always bring something into a crime scene with them, leave something in the scene, and take something with them when they leave. The theory of emotional transfer works the same exact way. Each trauma victim brings something with them into the interview/intervention, leaves something behind – with us, and also takes something with them. Helping professionals generally experience vicarious trauma on a regular basis – often times without understanding the impact of cumulative vicarious trauma. This session will explore the many ways in which vicarious trauma is experienced and processed and how trauma impacts us and the ones we care about. It is believed that first responders and other helping professionals including attorneys, judges, mental health professionals, medical professionals, and victim advocates may intentionally or unintentionally seek to avoid the trauma of others by keeping a safe distance from their experience. This may inhibit a complete understanding of the situation and in some cases may cause lack of empathy and increase victim blaming.

Participants will be given practical information and guidance on how to recognize cumulative trauma and avoid the devastating effects on personal health and happiness. Participants will also be provided information on the principles of self-care, as well as self-care strategies.

**OBJECTIVES:**

1. Recognize the personal impact of vicarious trauma.
2. Develop strategies to mitigate the impact of cumulative personal trauma
3. Understand the principles of self-care.
4. Identify and implement proper self-care strategies.

**2:30 – 3:00**

**Break**

**Bayview Foyer**

**3:00 – 4:30**

**Eight Concurrent Break-Out Sessions**

**3:00 – 4:30**

**Harbor Island III**

**"I Hate In-Service, But This Was Great!" Effective Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Law Enforcement Training**

*Ray Maida, Training Consultant, Wisconsin Coalition Against Sexual Assault, Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance and Trauma Specialist, Dane County District Attorney's Office, Madison, WI.*

Positive feedback from participants in the classroom is only the beginning to successful outcomes. What have participants learned that will impact or change their future response to these crimes? Ray Maida and Wisconsin prosecutors have been presenting "Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Investigative



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Strategies for Law Enforcement” in communities throughout the state for several years and have learned and practiced teaching methods that take the positive response from the classroom to the street. This session will demonstrate the effective interactive presentations we use for training law enforcement officers in “Multi Discipline Community Trainings.”

Domestic Violence Investigation Training: The workshop will demonstrate training techniques to help law enforcement participants conduct investigations that reflect an understanding of domestic violence, limited options for victims and their children, and the need to conduct investigations that are focused on offenders and yield evidence to meet the standard of “beyond a reasonable doubt.”

Sexual Assault Sexual Assault Investigation Training: The workshop will also demonstrate training techniques to help law enforcement participants conduct investigations that reflect an understanding of victim dynamics yet are offender focused, utilize effective strategies for report writing and overcoming a consent defense, and also incorporate the investigation of other crimes associated with sexual assault. The workshop will also address the “cardinal rules” of interview and interrogation, as they pertain to sexual assault cases.

The exercises demonstrated in this workshop are designed to elicit information from the officers in the classroom, so that peers are integral in providing information to each other (“learning from your peers”).

**All learning objectives will be demonstrated in exercises:**

1. Recognize the effective involvement of officers in demonstrated interactive exercises.
2. Identify felonies often committed in the course of domestic violence or sexual assault, through interactive exercises.
3. Explore victim dynamics, trauma and behaviors through interactive exercises.
4. Develop strategies for overcoming consent defense strategies, using case studies.
5. Practice interview and interrogation techniques utilizing open ended questions that “get information without giving information.”

**3:00 – 4:30**

**Your Case: The Latest Media Obsession**

**Nautilus 3 & 4**

*John Clune, Esq. Victim Justice PC, Denver, CO; Sheri Vanino, PsyD, Clinical Psychologist and Co-Founder, Victim Justice Initiative, Denver, CO*

What do you do when the victim you’ve been supporting becomes the latest media obsession? Whether it’s the front page of your local newspaper or the 6 o’clock national news, media publicity changes everything. For victims, high profile exposure complicates a trauma and creates barriers to integration and recovery. It can result in extreme loss of control, extensive re-exposure, and lack of physical and emotional safety. In turn, the victim’s overwhelming experience then impacts the investigation, prosecution and advocacy of the case.

In this interactive workshop, participants will not only develop an understanding of how media attention exacerbates trauma, but they will learn concrete strategies to help the victim cope with the intrusion of the media. Intervention plans and specific recommendations for victims and their families will be discussed. Additionally, tactics that advocates, attorneys and officers can use when dealing with the media will be presented. Examples will be drawn from the presenter’s personal experience in working with high profile mass tragedies as well as individual high profile cases.

**OBJECTIVES:**





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2. Describe at least four ways in which sexual violence contributes to homelessness and homelessness as a risk factor for sexual violence.
3. Identify five or more barriers that homeless victims face in accessing services.
4. Identify at least three barriers that service providers face in providing services to homeless victims.
5. Recognize civil legal solutions available to homeless sexual assault survivors, particularly in areas related to housing, safety and financial stability.

**3:00 – 4:30**                      **Forfeiture by Wrongdoing – A Prosecutor’s “Hail Mary” in Grande Ballroom B**                      **Domestic Violence Cases**

*Nancy Oglesby, JD, Deputy Commonwealth’s Attorney, Goochland County Commonwealth’s Attorney, Goochland, VA.*

This presentation addresses the difficulties presented when a victim ceases to cooperate with the prosecution in domestic violence cases. More often than not, the lack of cooperation is directly connected with the behavior of the accused. This behavior can be both threatening and/or in the form of bribery. The theory of “forfeiture by wrongdoing” has become much more significant since the decisions in the United States Supreme Court cases of *Crawford v. Washington* and *Giles v. California*. This presentation will assist prosecutors in gathering the necessary information from their cases to conduct “Giles Hearings,” which allow trial courts to determine whether or not the defendant has forfeited his 6<sup>th</sup> Amendment right to confrontation. When these motions are successful, the testimonial hearsay issues connected to the line of *Crawford* cases become a non-issue. All hearsay statements of the victim are then admissible greatly increasing the likelihood of a conviction through evidence-based prosecution techniques. Lastly, this presentation will provide participants with tools to compassionately interact with victims even after they choose not to participate or cooperate with the prosecution’s case.

**OBJECTIVES:**

1. Review *Crawford v. Washington* and *Giles v. California* and their impact on the prosecution of domestic violence cases.
2. Discuss the concept of forfeiture by wrongdoing and its application to domestic violence prosecutions.
3. Explain how a prosecutor can gather evidence to support a successful “Giles Motion”. Discuss specific arguments necessary to convince a trial court to determine a defendant has forfeited his 6<sup>th</sup> Amendment right to confrontation thereby allowing evidence to be admitted that would otherwise be barred as hearsay.
4. Review tools to compassionately interact with victims even after they choose not to participate/cooperate with the prosecution’s case.

**3:00 – 4:30**                      **Using the VAWA and Gun Control Act to Protect Women in Harbor Island II**                      **Indian Country**

*Leslie A. Hagen, Attorney, National Indian Country Training Coordinator, Department of Justice , EOUSA, Office of Legal Education, Columbia, SC.*

Reservation-based clinical research shows very high rates of intimate-partner violence against American Indian and Alaska Native women. This is a particular problem, with some counties facing murder rates against Native women well over 10 times the national average. This presentation will explore the many reasons for the epidemic of domestic violence in tribal communities, such as historical trauma, geographic isolation, too few law enforcement officials policing a vast amount of land, just to name a few.



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While domestic violence remains primarily a matter of state, local, and tribal jurisdiction, both VAWA and the Gun Control Act provide federal tools to assist in the prosecution of domestic violence offenders in situations involving firearms or interstate travel or activity.

This training will review the Violence Against Women Act and the Gun Control Act, and examine the elements needed for successful prosecution of domestic violence offenses in federal court. In addition, the training will cover how federal and tribal governments can work in partnership to end violence against women in tribal communities.

**OBJECTIVES:**

1. Recognize and understand the ability to federally prosecute certain violence against women offenses occurring in Indian Country.
2. Identify which law enforcement agencies and prosecutors offices have responsibility for the investigation and prosecution of federal domestic violence crimes occurring in Indian country.
3. Understand the elements and requisite proofs needed to successfully prosecute in federal court crimes found in the Violence Against Women Act and the Gun Control Act.
4. Explore how federal and tribal governments can work together to end violence against women in tribal communities.

**3:00 – 4:30                      Human Trafficking: Modern Day Slavery in the United  
Grande Ballroom A            States**

**Vanessa Lanza**, Director of Partnerships, Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking (CAST), Los Angeles, CA.

Human trafficking- a form of modern day slavery- is a rapidly growing problem throughout the world, particularly in California which is known for being one of the top destination areas for victims to be trafficked. The US government estimates that human trafficking is the fastest growing criminal enterprise, equal to that of arms trafficking, and the International Labor Organization (ILO) estimates that it is a thirty-two billion dollar a year industry in the world today. It is estimated that nearly 18,000 women, men and children are trafficked into the US each year. Thousands more US citizens are trafficked within our borders. Those who are trafficked make clothing, grow food for export, assemble toys for children, work in restaurants, nail salons, elderly care facilities and in the hotel and hospitality industry. They clean homes and act as caregivers to the family of their slaveholders. Some are forced into prostitution. All suffer unspeakable trauma at the hands of the traffickers. Many fall prey to traffickers by fleeing from family or gender-based violence, and for international victims, the effects of globalization and poverty in their countries of origin. Given the recent public attention on trafficking and the growing number of cases handled by advocates, federal and local law enforcement, this is a timely opportunity for the criminal justice system and advocacy organizations to build upon our respective experiences and become strategic allies.. Working together, we will be better able to ensure safety and dignity for survivors of human trafficking and hold traffickers accountable.

**OBJECTIVES:**

1. Discover populations who often become victims of trafficking and why;
2. Strategize effective interview questions that will identify and assist victims of trafficking
3. Outline ways to enhance partnerships among law enforcement, advocates, and others in addressing the multitude of needs of trafficking victims while holding perpetrators accountable.



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**3:00 – 4:30**  
**Grande Ballroom C**

**DNA Backlog? Untested Rape Kits? The Role of DNA in a Sexual Assault Investigation - Part I: Understanding the Role of DNA in a Sexual Assault Investigation**

**Sgt. Joanne Archambault**, SDPD (Ret.), Executive Director, EVAWI, Addy, WA; **Rebecca Campbell**, PhD, Professor of Psychology and Program Evaluation, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI; and **Kimberly A. Lonsway**, PhD, Director of Research, EVAWI, San Luis Obispo, CA.

This two-part series is designed for a multidisciplinary audience, to provide a shared understanding of the role of DNA evidence in a sexual assault investigation – and offer context for current media coverage of the “DNA backlog” and the question of “untested rape kits.”

In the first session, **Dr. Kim Lonsway** will lay groundwork for the discussion, by guiding participants through the process of sexual assault investigation and exploring what DNA evidence can and cannot be used to accomplish at each stage. Particular attention will focus on dispelling common misunderstandings regarding the nature of DNA evidence, the process of crime lab analysis, and comparisons (or “hits”) within the federal DNA database (CODIS).

**Dr. Rebecca Campbell** will then present the results from the Detroit SAK (Sexual Assault Kit) Action Research Project, an NIJ- funded initiative to catalog and audit over 10,000 untested sexual assault kits that were inventoried in a police property storage facility as of August 2009. Some of the kits date back to the 1980s. A central focus of the project is to develop procedures to triage the processing of cases and create protocols for notifying and supporting victims. The results will be used to inform current research and policy, by providing information about the quality of the evidence contained in the kits and their potential for contributing probative value for a criminal prosecution. Especially critical are the questions of what do to about older cases, where the statute of limitations is about to expire. Should such cases be pursued, even though this may be detrimental to the victim’s recovery and healing? “For a lot of these women, the assault happened 10, 15 years ago, and they’ve moved on with their lives,” Campbell has stated. “To have somebody literally show up at their door and tell them they’re digging back into the case? How do you reopen somebody’s life like this?”

Significant time will be allocated for discussion, moderated by **Sgt. Joanne Archambault**.

**NOTE:** *Although the session is one of a two-part series, the content of each presentation is self-contained, so participants are not required to attend both -- nor will it be necessary to do so in order to follow the discussion.*

**OBJECTIVES:**

1. Establish a shared understanding of the role of DNA evidence in a sexual assault investigation, including what can and cannot be accomplished at each stage.
2. Dispel common misunderstandings about the nature of DNA evidence, the process of crime lab analysis, and comparisons (or “hits”) within the federal DNA database (CODIS).
3. Interpret media coverage of related issues, such as the “DNA backlog” and the question of untested rape kits.
4. Analyze the method and findings of the Detroit SAK (Sexual Assault Kit) Action Research Project, including recommendations for procedures that have been developed to triage the processing of cases as well as protocols for notifying and supporting victims.

**5:00 – 6:00**

**Special Evening Sessions**



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**Grande Ballroom B**

**SAFE Case Review (Open)**

**Jacqueline Callari Robinson**, RN, SANE-A, Statewide SANE / Forensic Coordinator, WCASA SANE Program, Wisconsin Coalition Against Sexual Assault, Madison, WI; **Kim Day**, AAS, RN, FNE A/P, SANE-A, SANE-P, SAFE Technical Assistance Coordinator, International Association of Forensic Nurses (IAFN), Arnold, MD; **Diana Faugno**, MSN, RN, CPN, SANE-A, SANE-P, FAAFS, DF-IAFN, Forensic Nurse Consultant and Secretary, EVAWI, San Diego, CA; **Claire Nelli**, RN, SANE-A, Independent Forensic Services, San Diego, CA; **Patricia M. Speck**, DNSc, APN, FNP-BC, DF-IAFN, FAAFS, FAAN, Memphis, TN and **Michael Weaver**, MD, FACEP, Medical Director, Sexual Assault Treatment Center, Saint Luke's Health System, and Director, EVAWI, Kansas City, MO.

Case review is one way practicing clinicians and other victim service professionals can share expertise, particularly regarding challenging or unusual cases. This session will provide participants the opportunity to share details of recent cases with colleagues in an informal setting. Participants are asked to bring case notes, de-identified medical records and photographs for presentation. Please note this session is open to all professions and not just health care providers.

**OBJECTIVES:**

1. Understand the importance of clear consistent documentation and photo documentation.
2. Demonstrate the ability to identify injury in medical/forensic exams.
3. Describe the purpose of Peer/Case review.
4. Recognize genital injury patterns.
5. Identify alternative techniques to improve visualization of genital injuries.
6. Correlate the injury pattern with the patient history.



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**7:00 – 8:00**  
**Bayview Foyer**

**Registration**

**7:00 – 8:00**  
**Grande Foyer**

**Continental Breakfast**

**8:15 – 9:45**

**Eight Concurrent Break-Out Sessions**

**8:15 – 9:45**  
**Nautilus 1 & 2**

**Trekking through Tech: Stalking in the Digital Age**

*Det. Deirdri Fishel, State College Police Department, State College, PA and Michelle M. Garcia, Director, Stalking Resource Center, National Center for Victims of Crime, Washington, DC.*

According to the 2009 Bureau of Justice Statistics report, *Stalking Victimization in the United States*, 3.4 million people are stalked in a one year period and 1 in 4 of those victims were stalked using some form of technology. While this report was informative and groundbreaking in its examination of the widespread use of technology in stalking cases, the 1 in 4 estimates are likely quite low. Victim advocates and criminal justice professionals know that most stalking cases involve the use of at least one form of technology – whether it is the use of cell phones, computers, GPS, social networking sites, emails or cameras. And the technologies change and advance practically daily! But yet, many victim service providers and criminal justice professionals are still uncertain exactly how offenders use these technologies to stalk, harass, intimidate and cause fear in their victims. Moreover, many professionals find themselves unsure of what assistance to offer victims when it comes to technology and how to hold offenders accountable for what they are doing.

In this interactive, informative and, at times, hands-on session, participants will have the opportunity to explore these diverse technologies. We will highlight the most common technologies being used in stalking cases. Advocates and other victim service providers will learn up-to-date, best practices for safety planning for victims who are being stalked via the use of technology. Law enforcement will learn more about what types of evidence collection is necessary in these cases and how to best work with victims to capture the best evidence. Prosecutors and attorneys will learn about how to present and explain this evidence to judges and juries who might themselves have a limited understanding of how the technologies work.

**OBJECTIVES:**

1. Discuss the most common forms of technology being used by stalkers.
2. Identify several important safety strategies for working with victims who are being stalked via technology.
3. Discover important evidence collection and retention strategies for law enforcement.
4. Participate in hands-on demonstrations of several common technologies being used in stalking cases.
5. Discuss tips for explaining the danger of these technologies to judges and juries who might not be familiar with the technologies and how they work.



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**8:15 – 9:45**  
**Nautilus 3 & 4**

**DNA Backlog? Untested Rape Kits? The Role of DNA in a Sexual Assault Investigation - Part II: Moving Forward with Innovative Research and Best Practice**

**Sgt. Joanne Archambault**, *SDPD (Ret.), Executive Director, EVAWI, Addy, WA*; **Martha Bashford, JD**, *Prosecutor, Sex Crimes Unit, New York County District Attorney's Office, New York, NY*; **Ilse Knecht**, *Deputy Director, Public Policy, National Center for Victims of Crime, Washington, DC*; and **Kristina Rose**, *Deputy Director, National Institute of Justice, Washington, DC*.

In Part II of this series, NIJ Deputy Director **Kris Rose** will moderate a discussion of innovative research and best practices, with respect to the role of DNA in a sexual assault investigation. She will begin by briefly summarizing NIJ's efforts to develop solutions through research, including the sexual assault kit (SAK) action research project.

**Martha Bashford** will then describe the efforts in New York City to eliminate their DNA backlog and submit all untested sexual assault evidentiary kits for analysis by the crime lab. Even more important, the city actively pursued prosecution in as many cases as possible, with many cases resulting in successful conviction and incarceration of sexual assault perpetrators. Along the way, many lessons were learned with respect to effective strategies for investigation and prosecution. Special care was also taken when notifying victims and eliciting their participation, to ensure they had adequate support by victim advocates, as well as friends and family.

**Ilse Knecht** will further explore these issues of victim notification and participation, with particular focus on recommendations for best practice. She will offer information and lessons learned from the extensive work of the National Crime Victim Center through their DNA Resource Center, which was developed in part with funding from the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC). In addition to the informational website, this initiative has also resulted in the development of a series of training conferences, webinars, written reports, and other valuable resource materials.

Discussion will again be moderated by **Sgt. Joanne Archambault**.

**NOTE:** *Although the session is one of a two-part series, the content of each presentation is self-contained, so participants are not required to attend both -- nor will it be necessary to do so in order to follow the discussion.*

**OBJECTIVES:**

1. Discuss the findings of innovative research and best practices with respect to the role of DNA in a sexual assault investigation.
2. Examine efforts in New York City to eliminate their DNA backlog, test all evidentiary kits, and pursue prosecution for "cold cases" involving sexual assault.
3. Analyze various procedures designed to notify victims and support their participation in the investigation and prosecution of a sexual assault "cold case."

**8:15 – 9:45**  
**Grande Ballroom A**

**Calling All SANE Programs: Our Shared Challenges and Unique Responses**

**Jacqueline Callari Robinson, RN**, *SANE-A, Statewide SANE / Forensic Coordinator, WCASA SANE Program, Wisconsin Coalition Against Sexual Assault, Madison, WI*; **Kim Day, AAS, RN, FNE A/P**, *SANE-A, SANE-P, SAFE Technical Assistance Coordinator, International Association of Forensic Nurses (IAFN), Arnold, MD*; **Diana Faugno, MSN, RN, CPN**, *SANE-A, SANE-P, FAFS, DF-IAFN, Forensic Nurse*



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Consultant and Secretary, *EVAWI*, San Diego, CA; and **Shannon Liew**, RN, BSN, *SANE-A*, *SANE* Coordinator, Office of the Illinois Attorney General, Chicago, IL.

Programs that provide medical-forensic exams for sexual assault patients meet a significant need in the communities they serve. Unfortunately, they also meet a number of challenges along the way. Competency is difficult to maintain; the time commitment required for training new practitioners poses a barrier; rural areas often lack resources and call volumes to ensure a programmatic response; transfer policies frequently result in patients becoming frustrated and not following through with care; and 24-hour coverage is difficult to sustain. And finally, the common thread in all of this seems to revolve around funding!

The good news is that many programs have come up with creative ways to address these and other issues. **WE CAN LEARN FROM EACH OTHER!** In this session, a panel representing diverse SANE Programs from across the country will share some of their unique approaches to these challenges. Through group roundtable work, participants will identify other common obstacles and share solutions from their programs. Through a facilitated discussion, they will present their key points to the larger group.

By identifying our common experiences and unique responses, we may avoid the need to recreate the wheel, saving precious time and resources for our individual programs and the movement as a whole.

### **OBJECTIVES:**

1. Identify new approaches to address funding challenges.
2. Understand the pros and cons of "blended" training methods.
3. Learn ways in which programs have addressed the challenge of 24-hour coverage.
4. Understand the considerations, pros and cons of establishing a transfer policy for the medical-forensic exam.
5. Learn ways in which rural areas can address the need for a programmatic medical-forensic response.
6. Share challenges and creative solutions through facilitated discussion.

**8:15 – 9:45**  
**Grande Ballroom C**

**Religious Organization States of Healing Child Sexual Abuse: A Case Study**

**Jaime Romo**, PhD, Associate with the Center for Progressive Renewal and consultant with the Faith Trust Institute, San Diego, CA.

Given the universal values of protecting children and vulnerable adults, how has religious authority sexual abuse happened? How are religious organizations responding to victims of sexual abuse in general? What are the implications of recent legal and grass roots responses? What is working?

Dr. Jaime Romo will discuss the state of abuse in the United States, both in society at large and religious authority sexual abuse in particular, and the work and impact of litigation and grass roots efforts to expose abuse and promote healing. The presenter will explain how abuse has continued, even after religious authority sexual abuse was known, and programmatic responses put in place by religious groups.

Dr. Romo will discuss how a person abused by clergy or anyone else might know this organization is a place to bring this wound to be healed: policy, practices, and assessments. He will contrast effective practices in health care, community centers, and in gang violence prevention programs with data from a



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first in its field six- month Safe Church Seminar process involving three cohorts of ministry teams from seven congregational churches.

### **OBJECTIVES:**

1. Review religious organizations' responses to sexual abuse past and present.
2. Examine various prevention and intervention strategies for child sexual abuse in religious settings.
3. Evaluate the process and products of a first in its field six-month Safe Church Seminar.
4. Apply conclusions to other organizations with respect to abuse prevention and intervention.

**8:15 – 9:45**  
**Harbor Island II**

**Combating Defense Arguments When Testifying in Sexual Assault Cases**

**Roger Canaff**, Esq., President, EVAWI, Arlington, VA; **Det. Michael A. Crumrine**, Austin Police Department, Austin, TX; **Det. Catherine Johnson**, Sex Crimes Unit, Kansas City Police Department, Kansas City, MO; and **Teresa Scalzo**, Esq., Sexual Assault Litigation Specialist, Criminal Law Division, US Navy Judge Advocate General Corps, Washington, DC.

Sexual assault investigations are some of the most challenging investigations a police officer will conduct in their career. They often involve extremely complicated issues such as lack of forensic evidence, intoxicated or impaired victims, and victims' feelings of self blame, shame, embarrassment, and confusion. These cases are made more challenging because they are often won or lost as a result of the testimony that is deemed more credible. Defense attorneys attack the credibility of all witnesses, including victims and investigators. It is not uncommon for the defense to mischaracterize an investigator's deep understanding of sexual assault victimization-as a loss of the investigator's objectivity and impartiality. This session will discuss the challenges of balancing victim support against offender credibility and provide multidisciplinary techniques and strategies for overcoming defense attacks on officer credibility. In addition, the facilitators will demonstrate several mock trial scenarios and then ask participants to join in additional trial scenarios.

### **OBJECTIVES:**

1. Discuss challenges frequently faced in cross examination. Explain and demonstrate techniques that can be used to elicit the most accurate information from victims and enhance the ability to explain in court how these techniques have been validated in other areas of police work (e.g. hostage negotiation).
2. Strategize how to combat defense counsel's attempt to exploit one's understanding of victimization.

**8:15 – 9:45**  
**Harbor Island III**

**Domestic Violence in the Workplace**

**Johnny Lee**, Director, Peace@Work and CEO, Workplace Security Solutions, Raleigh, NC

According to research conducted in 2009 of 500 workplace domestic violence assaults by the presenter, Mr. Lee, along with his experience in conducting human resources, safety and security trainings, domestic violence is a leading cause of injury and fatality for female workers. In fact, according to a North Carolina Study, 75% of all female occupational homicides are caused by an ex-partner. Also, 6 out of 10 victims of domestic violence lose their jobs or quit due to interpersonal violence.

This workshop will help advocates understand the employment and workplace issues related to domestic violence, build key relationships with their business community and develop new support and protection resources for victims of abuse through their jobs. It will help advocates reach out and educate the business community to be another source of support, not only for the victims but for community agencies as well.



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### OBJECTIVES:

1. Understand of the dynamics of domestic violence and its relation to the workplace.
2. Demonstrate how violence against women can impact workplace safety and a company's bottom line.
3. Develop a prevention/management program and security planning for the workplace.
4. Discuss how to train business professionals to identify potential victim employees and approach them appropriately.
5. Explore community resources available for support and how to utilize business associations to support community agencies.
6. Understand the impact of abuse on the workplace and how to address such issues.

**8:15 – 9:45**  
**Grande Ballroom B**

### **Domestic Sex Trafficking: The Chicago Approach (A Multi Disciplinary Approach to Services and Prosecutions)**

*John R. Blakey, JD, Chief, Special Prosecutions Bureau, Cook County State's Attorney's Office, Chicago, IL; Jennifer S. Greene, Violence Against Women Policy Advisor, Cook County State Attorney's Office, Chicago, IL; and Erin Knowles Wirsing, LCSW, Program Manager, Initiative Against Human Trafficking, Salvation Army, Chicago, IL.*

The Department of Justice and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children have designated Chicago as a High Intensity Area for human trafficking. Being an international transportation hub, a convention destination and the second largest city in the United States, Chicago is a perfect storm for human trafficking. It is an ideal location for the creation of a model based on the same approach used to dismantle organized crime, with the added benefit of intensive social service provision. In 2010, Cook County State's Attorney Anita Alvarez launched her Human Trafficking Initiative in Chicago (Cook County). The Chicago Approach, as it has come to be known, incorporates a multi-disciplinary team of law enforcement (first responders and investigators), 24 hour social service providers and prosecutors who identify victims and conduct joint state and federal investigations into human trafficking.

This workshop will examine the multi-tiered system of sex trafficking that encompasses victims, pimps and a larger organized tier where disputes are resolved, boundaries are allocated and general rules of business are enforced. It will outline the collaborative approach between local, state and federal law enforcement in covert investigations. It will also examine the key role of service providers in combating sex trafficking and the essential need for those providers to be embedded in law enforcement response from the beginning. The feasibility of duplicating this model in smaller jurisdictions will be discussed as well as best practices for implementation. Finally, a review of the 2010 Illinois Safe Children's Act will be incorporated.

### OBJECTIVES:

1. Examine innovative solutions for a coordinated community response and be able to identify important key players in their community for collaborative efforts to fight against sex trafficking.
2. Examine prosecutorial strategies for addressing human trafficking and utilizing non – traditional laws.
3. Explore potential challenges to successfully implementing the collaboration and how to forge a common goal among various agencies.
4. Understand of how specific service provision can improve prosecution response to victims and increase victim engagement in the criminal justice system.
5. Understand about the Illinois Safe Children's Act and how the law affected law enforcement's response to sex trafficking of minors.
6. Review a case study of domestic sex trafficking in Chicago and how the multi-disciplinary team worked together to provide services to the victims and prosecute the traffickers.



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**8:15 – 9:45**

**Life After Crawford, Davis, Giles and Bryant**

**Harbor Island I**

**John F. Wilkinson, JD**, Attorney Advisor, *AEquitas: The Prosecutors' Resource on Violence Against Women*, Washington, DC

This presentation examines the history and development of evidence based prosecution of domestic violence cases and identifies how *Crawford v. Washington* and its progeny have impacted the prosecution of domestic violence cases with non-participating victims. The presentation also discusses tools and strategies for successfully prosecuting these difficult cases and the practical steps necessary to achieve success. Specific topics will include: contextual analysis of domestic violence cases, effective investigation, training law enforcement personnel, collaborating with community partners, the use of non-testimonial statements, forfeiture by wrongdoing, forfeiture crimes, and the use of other acts evidence.

**OBJECTIVES:**

1. Evaluate the admissibility of out-of-court statements.
2. Argue for the admissibility of non-testimonial statements.
3. Identify intimidation and establish forfeiture by wrongdoing by conducting hearings more effectively.

**9:45 – 10:15**

**Break**

**Bayview Foyer**

**10:15 – 11:45**

**Eight Concurrent Break-Out Sessions**

**10:15 – 11:45**

**Forensic Compliance Update: Where Do We Stand In 2012?**

**Grande Ballroom A**

**Sgt. Joanne Archambault**, SDPD (Ret.), Executive Director, EVAWI, Addy, WA; **Kim Day**, AAS, RN, FNE A/P, SANE-A, SANE-P, SAFE Technical Assistance Coordinator, International Association of Forensic Nurses (IAFN), Arnold, MD; and **Kimberly A. Lonsway, PhD**, Research Director, End Violence Against Women International (EVAWI) San Luis Obispo, CA.

All states and territories must certify that they are in compliance with VAWA 2005 requirements for medical forensic examinations. Specifically, exams must be available to sexual assault victims: (1) free of charge, and (2) regardless of their decision to participate in the criminal justice process. Yet communities have faced considerable challenges in designing protocols that are compliant, in areas such as: the initial response to a sexual assault disclosure, payment for the medical forensic examination, mandatory reporting to law enforcement, storage and transportation of evidence, case tracking and retrieval, processing of evidence, and the potential for evidence-based prosecution (i.e., without the victim's cooperation). For many states and territories, the changes that are required in public policy and daily practice have been described as "monumental." A primary goal of this workshop is to share information on how communities are implementing policies and procedures to achieve the "spirit" as well as the "letter" of the law in VAWA 2005. Therefore, we will present survey results from several hundred multidisciplinary professionals from around the country who participated in a recent webinar series on this topic. The goal is to forge a direction for best practices and identify tools and resources for this complex and challenging area.



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**OBJECTIVES:**

1. Identify key provisions of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) 2005 and examine implications for their own communities.
2. Explore strategies for enacting compliance through several different approaches, as revealed through responses to a national survey.
3. Evaluate best practices and tools for forensic compliance.

**10:15 – 11:45**  
**Nautilus 3 & 4**

**What's In A Name? The Differences Between Domestic Violence and Victims of Sexual Assault... and Why they Matter**

*Jessica Mindlin, Esq., National Director of Training and Technical Assistance, Victim Rights Law Center (VRLC), Portland, OR.*

Although we often refer generically to “violence against women,” domestic violence and sexual assault differ significantly. Issues such as victim and offender age, credibility, consent, relationship to the perpetrator, law enforcement response (including mandatory arrest policies), privacy concerns, victims’ legal needs, and the availability of legal remedies, all differ. They also come together to impact how society – and the justice system - view and respond to these victims. This workshop will provide a forum to identify and discuss the differences between victims of domestic and sexual violence, and both why and how those differences matter as we seek to improve our victim advocacy and services.

**OBJECTIVES:**

1. Identify at least 4 differences between victims of sexual assault and victims of domestic violence;
2. Recognize at least 5 ways in which the differences between SA and DV victims impact the legal remedies available to these victims; and
3. Identify how victim and offender credibility, and the issue of consent, impact SA and DV victims and those who seek to serve them.
4. Offer information on screening bridging gaps in services

**10:15 – 11:45**  
**Nautilus 1 & 2**

**Protecting the Stalking Victim: Officers and Advocates Working Together**

*Rebecca Dreke, MSSW, Senior Program Associate, Stalking Resource Center, National Center for Victims of Crime, Washington, DC and Det. Deirdri Fishel, State College Police Department, State College, PA.*

Intimate partner stalking is a complex crime that requires creative and collaborative responses to enhance victim safety and improve offender accountability. Stalking victims often require more than one person assisting them with the different aspects of their case. And as many intimate partner stalking cases can last for a year or more on average, effective communication and coordination by service providers is essential.

It seems obvious to state that when law enforcement and victim service providers collaborate, there can be better outcomes for stalking victims as well as enhanced accountability of offenders. Yet, we know that forging the necessary relationships between officers and advocates can sometimes prove challenging. To effectively assist victims of intimate partner stalking however, these relationships between officers and advocates need to function well. In this session, we will explore how to build effective law enforcement and advocate collaborative responses to stalking. Participants will have an opportunity to take part in interactive discussions about overcoming the inherent challenges of working from different perspectives,



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how officers and advocates can tackle the tough issues of confidentiality and sharing information, and how to work together to get the best evidence necessary to build a solid stalking case.

**OBJECTIVES:**

1. Learn effective collaboration and coordination skills for advocates and police officers.
2. Identify opportunities for resource and information sharing between officers and advocates working stalking cases.
3. Discuss challenges of assisting victims on stalking cases.
4. Learn best practices for information sharing and confidentiality in stalking cases.
5. Identify what necessary evidence should be obtained in stalking cases and how to better support victims to assist in getting that evidence and documentation.

**10:15 – 11:45                      Working with Diverse Populations**  
**Grande Ballroom C**

*Rose Luna, Training/Diversity Specialist, Texas Association Against Sexual Assault, Austin, TX.*

This workshop will examine cultural diversity within our communities or service areas. We will explore and discuss the dynamics of these differences and identify tools to effectively communicate, serve and build relationships.

**OBJECTIVES:**

1. Define culture.
2. Discuss the tangible benefits of cultural competency among service providers.
3. Discuss the growing numbers of diverse populations in the United States, both obvious and hidden.
4. Identify key elements necessary for effective service delivery and outreach to diverse groups.

**10:15 – 11:45                      The Power of Narrative: Integrating Trauma, Neurobiology, and**  
**Harbor Island III                      Victims' Rights**

*Meg Garvin, MA, JD, Executive Director, National Crime Victim Law Institute, Portland, OR and*  
*Christopher Wilson, PsyD, Psychologist, Portland, OR.*

Constructing narrative helps people organize and remember events in a way that gives structure and meaning to their experiences. For victims and survivors, having the power to craft and articulate narrative is especially critical, as it allows for the integration of experiences that may transform fragmented memories into memories with meaning that help promote healing.

For those whose role it is to assist victims/survivors, without knowing how the brain responds to trauma, we may find ourselves feeling helpless, and sometimes subtly struggling to make sense of a victim/survivor's story due to its non-linear nature. This workshop is aimed to assist those who work with victims/survivors by sharing an easy to understand model of the brain. With this knowledge, participants will be able to better make sense of the experiences of those they are attempting to help and have a sense of how best to help victims/survivors begin to create a healing narrative.

In addition, participants will be given a basic understanding of the field of victims' rights and how those working with victims/survivors, whether they are attorneys, advocates, or other allied professionals, can apply such knowledge. While it is possible for victims/survivors to be re-victimized by the criminal justice system, this workshop will help participants understand how the assertion and enforcement of victims' rights in courts can help victims/survivors articulate a healing narrative that will re-empower the victim and diminish or overcome the victimization that can occur in systems.



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**OBJECTIVES:**

1. Recognize how the brain responds to threat and how trauma affects the brain.
2. Understand how articulation of narrative aids in healing, particularly in cases of sexual assault and interpersonal violence.
3. Review the current state of victims' rights law in the United States and what standing victims and survivors have to personally assert and seek enforcement of those rights in courts.
4. Identify how to help victims and survivors assert rights in courts to aid in their articulation of a healing narrative and their re-empowerment.

**10:15 – 11:45**  
**Harbor Island I**

**Working with Victims Who Recant**

*John F. Wilkinson, JD, Attorney Advisor, AEquitas: The Prosecutors' Resource on Violence Against Women, Washington, DC*

The presentation will discuss the prosecution response to victims of domestic violence who recant or become uncooperative after making an initial police report. This presentation will also address the many reasons why a victim might recant, evidence-based prosecution, the importance of being victim-centered and offender-focused in these cases, and the ethical considerations that prosecutors face when victims recant their statements.

**OBJECTIVES:**

1. Demonstrate the relationship between domestic violence dynamics and the victim's decision to testify on behalf of her abuser or recant through cross-examination questions
2. Apply an understanding of a victims' lack of participation and identify community resources that can provide support
3. Effectively cross-examine a victim of domestic violence

**10:15 – 11:45**  
**Grande Ballroom B**

**Each Victim is Unique! Best Practices to Improve Our Level of Service to Victims**

*Sgt. Elizabeth Donegan, SOAR Unit and Missing Persons, Austin Police Department, Austin, TX and Nicole Salomon, Survivor, RN, Nurse Supervisor, US Oncology, Kyle, TX*

The criminal justice system is often a difficult, confusing road that victims must maneuver with limited information in order to achieve some semblance of justice. Those of us within the system must understand the incredible influence and responsibility we have when dealing with sexual assault victims. Although there are commonalities between victims, each is unique in the issues occurring behind the scenes which influence his or her ability to move forward in the process. Understanding the psychology of sexual assault victimization is critical to providing the level of service victims need and deserve.

Join Nicole Salomon and Sgt Liz Donegan as Nicole, a survivor of intimate partner sexual assault, discusses her challenging encounter with the criminal justice system. Nicole will recount her experience from her assault, to contacts with law enforcement and advocacy, through prosecution. Sgt. Donegan will facilitate a discussion of lessons to be learned and suggestions for best practices.

A key aspect of the discussion is a reminder to employ patience and time to help practitioners understand the often complicated issues going on with each victim, as well as to give victims a voice in decision-making, to ensure that more move forward with the process.



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**OBJECTIVES:**

1. Understand the psychology of sexual assault victimization and its inherent impact on victims and investigations.
2. Identify specific steps to enhance communications with victims and provide them with more complete information -- and the time and space to process that information -- in order to make better-informed decisions.
3. Explore how to ensure the victim has an adequate understanding of each phase of the process and what to expect from each discipline.
4. Recognize the tremendous impact each discipline has on victims throughout the judicial process, and how each role is critical to providing the level of service victims need and deserve.

**10:15 – 11:45**  
**Harbor Island II**

**Power Dynamics and Constructive Force in Sexual Assault Cases**

*Teresa Scalzo, Esq., Sexual Assault Litigation Specialist, Criminal Law Division, US Navy Judge Advocate General Corps, Washington, DC and Russell Strand, Chief, Family Advocacy Law Enforcement Training Branch, U.S. Army Military Police School, Fort Leonard Wood, MO.*

It is commonly said that sexual assault is a crime that involves power and control. What does power look like in these cases? How does an offender benefit from the different kinds of power at his or her disposal? The use of power can make the need for physical force or physical violence unnecessary. Cases where the perpetrator employs constructive force present unique challenges, especially when the perpetrator is in a position of power over the victim. Examples of such cases include, but are not limited to, sexual assault by police officers, teachers and military members on subordinates. The investigation must determine whether grooming techniques were employed and must examine the history of the relationship between the perpetrator and the victim, as well as any power differential between them. The consent defense can be particularly persuasive if jurors do not understand the nature of constructive force, which requires the prosecutor to use trial strategies that explain the overwhelming nature of the constructive force employed. This lecture offers multidisciplinary strategies for handling these challenging cases and investigating and proving constructive force.

**OBJECTIVES:**

1. Explore multidisciplinary strategies for investigating and prosecuting constructive force cases.
2. Recognize the different dynamics and legal issues involved when constructive force is used to perpetrate a sexual assault.
3. Identify the tools for overcoming the consent defense in sexual assault cases involving constructive force.
4. Discuss multidisciplinary strategies for supporting victims in sexual assault cases involving constructive force, particularly in those cases where the perpetrator is in a position of power over the victim.

**11:45 – 12:45**  
**Pavilion**

**Lunch – Provided**

**12:45 – 1:00**  
**Grande Ballroom**

**Comments / Housekeeping**

**1:00 – 2:15**  
**Grande Ballroom**

**Plenary I – A Cry for Justice: Overcoming Barriers to Successfully Prosecute Elder Abuse**

*Paul Greenwood, Esq., Deputy District Attorney, San Diego District Attorney's Office, San Diego, CA*



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Deputy District Attorney Paul Greenwood will draw upon his fifteen years experience of prosecuting felony elder abuse to tackle some of the typical barriers that obstruct the successful investigation and prosecution of such cases.

He will provide practical suggestions on how to overcome misconceptions surrounding elderly victims and the criminal justice system; and he will illustrate his presentation with examples of proven collaborative techniques. DDA Greenwood will urge his audience to heed the warning signs that elder abuse is fast becoming one of this nation's most challenging and serious social issues; and he will call for greater community involvement in the fight against this crime.

**OBJECTIVES:**

1. Identify what constitutes elder abuse and how to respond to the "it is just civil" response.
2. Discuss how to overcome typical resistance to investigating and prosecuting criminal elder abuse.
3. Strategize ways to increase collaboration to address elder abuse issues in the community.

**2:15 – 2:45**  
**Grande Foyer**

**Break**

**2:45 – 4:00**  
**Grande Ballroom**

**Plenary II – Turiel Meets DeGeneres: Using Humor to Reframe Rape as a Moral Issue**

*Gail Stern, MEd, ABD, Co-Founder and Director of Consulting, Education and Training, Catharsis Productions, Chicago, IL.*

Most people do not associate the use of humor with sexual assault prevention, or even in a cultural critique of sexual violence, and yet the tactical use of humor has been invaluable in reducing both cognitive and emotional resistance to the content associated with rape, its offenders, and the cultural supports that undergird it. Also, research on the use of humor to shift deep-seated schemas has proven to be an effective pedagogical strategy.

Elliot Turiel, and colleague Larry Nucci, asserted that individuals place actions within one of three domains: social, moral, and personal. This workshop will focus on the social and moral domains. The social domain consists of behaviors that serve a social regulatory function—queuing up for movie tickets, not talking in class, and in Western cultures, the gendered rules for clothing—are examples. The moral domain, in contrast, is one reserved for issues of justice and welfare, and is not relative. We place behaviors and actions in the moral domain based on their impact on other human beings—murder, child sacrifice, and terrorism—are examples. Most people, while convinced that stranger rape belongs in the moral domain, place the crime of non-stranger rape in the social domain. Acts of coercion, taking advantage of a person's vulnerability (and even facilitating that vulnerability) and holding the victim responsible for preventing their own rape, are all examples of how rape can be contextualized as a social domain issue, not one that requires a moral le

This workshop will guide the sexual violence prevention educator on how to apply this research in their programming, as well as provide strategies on how to infuse humor to effectively reach their targeted audience.

**OBJECTIVES:**

1. Explain moral development research.
2. Strategize ways to apply moral development research to sexual assault prevention education.



*San Diego, California*  
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Domestic Violence and Stalking

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3. Problem-solve the most challenging rape-supportive arguments that emerge in most education sessions.
4. Explore the basic principles of using humor in the context of sexual violence prevention education

**4:00 – 4:30**  
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**Closing Remarks**

*Bonnie Dumanis, San Diego County District Attorney, San Diego, CA*

*Herman Millholland, Vice President, EVAWI, Los Angeles, CA.*

*Sgt. Joanne Archambault, SDPD (Ret.), Executive Director, EVAWI, Addy, WA*