



Baltimore, Maryland

2013 International Conference on Sexual
Assault, Domestic Violence, and Stalking

AGENDA

7:00 – 8:00

Registration

7:15 – 8:00

Continental Breakfast

8:00 – 8:30

Holiday Ballroom

Welcome - Opening Remarks

Dave Cohen, Master of Ceremonies

Roger Canaff, Esq., President, End Violence Against Women International (EVAWI), New York, NY.

Sgt. Joanne Archambault, SDCP (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.

8:30 – 9:15

Award Presentations

- **Visionary Award** – Linda Ledray
- **Professional Impact Award** – Ann Burdges
- **Media Excellence Award** – Kirby Dick, Director of the documentary film, *The Invisible War*

9:15 – 10:15

Holiday Ballroom

Plenary I – In the Wake of Penn State: An International Panel
on Male Survivors of Sexual Abuse

Ken Followell, Board Director, MaleSurvivor, Washington, DC; **Gary Foster**, Ph.D., Manager, Living Well, Brisbane, Qld, Australia; **Howard Fradkin**, Ph.D., Psychologist and Co-Founder and Advisory Board Member, MaleSurvivor, Columbus, OH; **Rick Goodwin**, MSW RSW, Executive Director, The Men's Project/ Le Project pour Hommes, Ottawa, ON, Canada; **Steve LePore**, Executive Director, 1in6, Santa Clarita, CA; **David Lisak**, Ph.D., Forensic Consultant, Framingham, MA.

The Penn State scandal, as well as a number of other institutional scandals, have focused attention on the long-overlooked phenomenon of male sexual victimization. While boys are sexually abused less frequently than girls, the numbers are still daunting: at least one in six boys experiences some form of sexual abuse before the age of 18, and 1 in every 8 adult victims of rape is a man. Tragically, very few boys, or the adolescents and men they become, ever disclose the abuse they suffer. Their reluctance to disclose – fed by widespread and deeply held beliefs about masculinity and vulnerability and false stereotypes about victims – is often met with a similar reluctance to reach out on the part of criminal justice and mental health professionals. Lack of disclosure is the product of a collusion of denial, and its consequences harm both individual victims and the society of which they are a part.

Over the past two decades, organizations have emerged to confront this collective denial, to provide services to male survivors of sexual abuse, and to educate society



and its institutions. This panel presentation includes representatives from Male Survivor and 1 in 6 in the United States, The Men's Project in Ottawa, Canada, and Living Well in Australia. Individually and collectively, these organizations and the professionals who have led and guided them have accumulated a treasure of expertise regarding the particular challenges that must be faced and overcome to successfully address the needs of male survivors of sexual violence. This two-part workshop will, for the first time, bring together all four organizations to address some of the major issues professionals confront in reaching out and providing services to males survivors.

Part I of this workshop will include discussing opportunities for collaborative partnerships, as well as key initiatives and programs developed by the organizations represented on this panel.

Objectives:

- Understand the crucial role of community partnerships in establishing services for male survivors of sexual violence.
- Become familiar with the unique issues involved in reaching out to male survivors of sexual violence.
- Understand the key, unique issues that must be addressed in the treatment of male survivors of sexual violence.
- Learn about innovative programs and techniques that have been developed to tailor trauma treatments to the needs of male survivors.

10:15 – 10:45 Break

**10:45 – 12:00 Plenary II – A Cry for Justice: Overcoming Barriers to
Holiday Ballroom Successfully Prosecute Elder Abuse**

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

Deputy District Attorney Paul Greenwood will draw upon his sixteen 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:

- Understand how to overcome typical resistance to investigating and prosecuting criminal elder abuse.



- Learn what constitutes elder abuse and how to respond to the “it is just civil” response.
- Review practical suggestions for greater collaboration to address elder abuse issues in the community.

12:00 – 1:00 **Lunch- Provided**
Key Ballroom 1-6

Eight Concurrent Breakout Sessions

1:00 – 2:30 **The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey:
Peale ABC** **2010 Findings on Intimate Partner Violence Victimization**

***Kathleen C. Basile**, Behavioral Scientist, PhD, Division of Violence Prevention, Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA; **Matthew J. Breiding**, PhD, Behavioral Scientist, Division of Violence Prevention, Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA.*

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a serious public health issue that occurs across a wide range of age groups, among cohabitating or non-cohabitating romantic or sexual partners, and among opposite or same sex couples. IPV includes physical violence, sexual violence, threats of physical or sexual violence, stalking and psychological aggression (including coercive tactics) by a current or former intimate partner. The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) includes a large number of behaviorally specific questions to capture the full range of physical violence, sexual violence, psychological aggression and stalking by an intimate partner. The survey was designed to be consistent with the way that most victims recall their IPV experience; all behaviors committed by a specific intimate partner are linked and a range of impacts of the violence committed by that perpetrator are measured (e.g., injuries, need for services, fear). This presentation will include information on the overlap of rape, physical violence, and stalking by an intimate partner; lifetime and 12-month prevalence estimates of these forms of violence by self-identified race/ethnicity; and information on the characteristics of the victimization experiences, including the frequency of violence experienced, the type of perpetrators, the number of perpetrators, and age at the time of the first intimate partner violence victimization. Detailed information regarding the impact of intimate partner violence is also included.

Objectives:

- Understand how IPV is a serious public health issue effecting a wide range of groups.
- Review the most recent published national data on Intimate Partner Violence Victimization.
- Discuss the overlap of rape, physical violence and stalking. Learn the range of impact related to Intimate partner violence.



**1:00 – 2:30 Crime Victim Compensation: How To Access Financial Help for
Key 7 Victims**

Dan Eddy, JD, Executive Director, National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards, Alexandria, VA.

Crime victim compensation programs across the country help thousands of victims of violence every day by paying for the costs of medical care, mental health counseling, and lost time at work, as well as expenses that families face in the aftermath of homicide. In many states, these programs play a major role in covering the costs of forensic exams for rape victims, and some programs can cover relocation expenses for domestic violence victims. Anyone who works with victims needs to be able to provide information to victims on how they can access this crucial financial help. This workshop will focus on providing practical information on basic eligibility rules, procedures, and benefits.

Objectives:

- Understand that financial assistance is available to victims through government programs in every state.
- Learn basic information on the benefits that victims can access to help them recover.
- Review the essential requirements and procedures in obtaining benefits.
- Discuss "financial injury", along with victims' other needs related to recovery.

**1:00 – 2:30 Using the VAWA and Gun Control Act to Protect Native Women
Key 9, 10**

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

The problems in tribal communities are severe: American Indians and Alaska Native communities suffer from violent crime at far greater rates than other Americans. Some tribes have experienced rates of violent crime two times, four times, and in some cases over ten times the national average. Reservation-based clinical research shows very high rates of intimate-partner violence against American Indian and Alaska Native women. There are many reasons for the epidemic of domestic violence in tribal communities: historical trauma, geographic isolation, too few law enforcement officials policing a vast amount of land, drug and alcohol abuse, the threat of homelessness, pressure from friends and family, and an unwillingness to report offenses due to a history of failure by the tribal, state, and federal criminal justice systems.

In 1994, as part of a comprehensive crime bill, Congress enacted legislation empowering the federal government to participate in the fight against domestic violence. This legislation, called the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), recognized that violence against women is a serious crime with harmful consequences for families, children and society. To combat this violent crime problem, VAWA created federal domestic violence crimes to be prosecuted by the Department of Justice. The crime bill also amended the Gun Control Act to include domestic violence-related crimes.



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

This training will cover the elements needed for successful prosecution of these 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:

- Recognize and understand the ability to federally prosecute certain violence against women offenses occurring in Indian Country.
- Understand which law enforcement agencies and prosecutors' offices have responsibility for the investigation and prosecution of federal domestic violence crimes occurring in Indian country.
- 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.
- Recognize how federal and tribal governments can work together to end violence against women in tribal communities.

1:00 – 2:30 In the Wake of Penn State: Panel Male Survivors, Part II
Holiday 4, 5

Ken Followell, Board Director, MaleSurvivor, Washington, DC; **Gary Foster**, Ph.D., Manager, Living Well, Brisbane, Qld, Australia; **Howard Fradkin**, Ph.D., Psychologist and Co-Founder and Advisory Board Member, MaleSurvivor, Columbus, OH; **Rick Goodwin**, MSW RSW, Executive Director, The Men's Project/ Le Project pour Hommes, Ottawa, ON, Canada; **Steve LePore**, Executive Director, 1in6, Santa Clarita, CA; **David Lisak**, Ph.D., Forensic Consultant, Framingham, MA.

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Over the past two decades, organizations have emerged to confront this collective denial, to provide services to male survivors of sexual abuse, and to educate society and its institutions. This panel presentation includes representatives from Male Survivor and 1 in 6 in the United States, The Men's Project in Ottawa, Canada, and Living Well in Australia.



Individually and collectively, these organizations and the professionals who have led and guided them have accumulated a treasure of expertise regarding the particular challenges that must be faced and overcome to successfully address the needs of male survivors of sexual violence. This two-part workshop will, for the first time, bring together all four organizations to address some of the major issues professionals confront in reaching out and providing services to males survivors.

In Part II of this workshop, panelists will continue to share initiatives from their programs, as well as David Lisak's forensic work evaluating sexually abused men facing death sentences.

Objectives:

- Understand the crucial role of community partnerships in establishing services for male survivors of sexual violence.
- Become familiar with the unique issues involved in reaching out to male survivors of sexual violence.
- Understand the key, unique issues that must be addressed in the treatment of male survivors of sexual violence.
- Learn about innovative programs and techniques that have been developed to tailor trauma treatments to the needs of male survivors.

**1:00 – 2:30 Voluntary Intoxication: It's Not a Crime, You Know
Holiday 6**

Marc A. LeBeau, Ph.D., *Diplomat of American Board of Forensic Toxicologists, Senior Forensic Scientist, FBI Laboratory, Quantico, VA;* **Teresa Scalzo, JD.**, *Deputy Director, Trial Counsel Assistance Program, Judge Advocate General's Corps, U.S. Navy, Washington, D.C.;* **Russell Strand**, *Chief, Family Advocacy Law Enforcement Training Division, United States Army Military Police School, Fort Leonard Wood, MO.*

Sexual assault investigations and prosecutions involving voluntary intoxicated victims present significant challenges. Many predators know of these challenges and prey upon voluntarily intoxicated victims. All too often, investigators and prosecutors focus on explaining away the victim's choices and behaviors rather than focusing on the predator's use of intoxication as a tool. Consequently, these cases are often not charged or are lost at trial. This lecture will provide participants with a strong foundation in the toxicology of alcohol and how to investigate to identify the outward manifestations of the impact of alcohol, as well as its impact on decision-making, memory and perception. The presentation will also offer strategies for re-framing the investigation and prosecution to ensure that they are conducted in an offender focused way. This training will be beneficial for investigators, attorneys, medical personnel, victim advocates, and all other professionals working with sexual assault victims. Part one will explore the research and knowledge surrounding voluntary intoxication. In part two we will go beyond the didactic into the experience and recreating the experience with vignettes and real-world videos.



Objectives:

Understand how the pharmacodynamic effects of alcohol can facilitate sexual assaults.

- Learn investigative and prosecutorial techniques for handling alcohol-facilitated sexual assault, which will enable investigators and prosecutors to hold sex-offenders accountable while simultaneously keeping victims safe.
- Discuss techniques for offender focused investigation and prosecution that will enable them to rebut the myth of opportunistic rape.
- Analyze strategies for investigating and prosecuting cases involving en bloc and fragmentary memory lapses.
- Learn strategies for taking an alcohol facilitated sexual assault case from the crime scene to the courtroom, including common themes, techniques for conducting effective direct and cross examinations, and how to develop powerful opening and closing arguments.

1:00 – 2:30 Forensic Examinations for Suspects

Holiday 1-3

Sgt. Joanne Archambault, (Ret.) Founder / Executive Director, EVAWI, Addy, WA;
Diana Faugno, MSN, RN, CPN, SANE-A, SANE-P, FAAFS, DF-IAFN, Forensic Nurse
Consultant, Treasurer, EVAWI, Palm Desert, CA.

All too often, suspect examinations are overlooked in a sexual assault investigation. Most law enforcement agencies, as well as nurse examiner programs, have failed to establish appropriate policies and procedures for obtaining comprehensive forensic examinations for sexual assault suspects. Any evidence that provides corroboration of the victim's account and documents force or injury is absolutely critical for the investigation of sexual assault. The purpose of this workshop is to make the case for the importance of suspect examinations. During this workshop, the presenters will: discuss the collection of evidence from both the suspect's body and clothing, explore some of the reasons and barriers as to why they often are not done, and provide concrete recommendations for overcoming these barriers and using suspect examinations effectively in your community. A brief literature review of suspect examinations will also be provided for the attendee.

Objectives:

- Understand the challenges and barriers as to why suspect examinations are not approved or done.
- Identify the components of a thorough sexual assault examination of the suspect.
- Provide examples of the types of evidence that might be collected to corroborate a victim's statement in a sexual assault.
- Demonstrate an understanding of the time lines for conducting a suspect examination.



1:00 – 2:30 **Taking it to the Streets: Turning Tragedy into Opportunity,
Key 11, 12** **Part I**

Megan O’Bryan, President, Cleveland Rape Crisis Center, Cleveland, OH; **Chief Dan Clark (Ret.)**, Cleveland Rape Crisis Center and IACP Violence Against Women Institute, Cleveland, OH.

This workshop will be based, in part, on Cleveland Rape Crisis Center’s (CRCC) multi-faceted response to the serial rape and murders of 11 women found in October 2009 in the home of a convicted rapist in a blighted neighborhood. CRCC helped survivors and its community learn more about the realities of sexual violence through its public response to Imperial Avenue. Part 1 in this 2-part series will focus on the policy response and public outreach. Participants will be given steps to be “ready” to respond to a high-profile sexual assault or tragedy in their community when it happens.

Objectives:

- Identify “opportunities” within a high-profile sex crime to respond with information, outreach, partnerships, program development, media advocacy, and public policy.
- Explore how to create a public response to the tragedy including traditional and non-traditional media advocacy and electronic communications.

1:00 – 2:30 **Raped or “Seduced”? How Language Helps Shape Our
Key 8** **Response to Sexual Violence**

Claudia Bayliff, M.A., JD, Project Attorney, National Judicial Education Program-Legal Momentum, Falls Church, VA.

As Professors Janet Bavelas and Linda Coates observed, “Language can never be neutral; it creates versions of reality.” (Bavelas, Janet and Linda Coates, *Is it Sex or Assault: Erotic Versus Violent Language in Sexual Assault Trial Judgment*, 10 Journal of Social Distress and the Homeless 29 (2001).)

Yet when we discuss sexual assault, we constantly use the language of consensual sex to describe assaultive acts. We use euphemisms, erotic or affectionate terms to portray violent acts. This language often implies consent and romance, rather than criminal acts. In addition, we describe violence against women in passive terms, which allow the perpetrators of this violence to remain invisible and unaccountable. We also use language that objectifies or blames sexual assault victims. In another disturbing trend, certain judges are restricting the words that victims and prosecutors can use to describe the crime at issue.

This interactive session will explore the language of sexual assault: how we talk and write about this crime. We will discuss specific examples of the language we use and explore how to discuss sexual assault in a way that more accurately depicts the crime. Participants will learn to recognize troublesome language. They will also practice re-writing passages of text from existing media articles, police reports or court cases.



Objectives:

- Identify instances where the language of consensual sex is used to describe assaultive acts.
- Identify when the passive voice is used to allow perpetrators to remain invisible and unaccountable.
- Recognize objectifying or blaming language used to describe sexual assault victims.
- Practice re-writing documents such as existing police reports, judicial opinions and media articles to make the language more effectively represent the assaultive act depicted.

2:30 – 3:00

Break

Eight Concurrent Breakout Sessions

3:00 – 4:30

Holiday 4, 5

**Williams v. Illinois: More Uncertainty on Expert Testimony
Based on Hearsay**

Teresa Garvey, Attorney Advisor at AEquitas: The Prosecutors' Resource on Violence Against Women, Washington, DC and John Wilkinson, Attorney Advisor at AEquitas: The prosecutors' Resource on Violence Against Women, Washington, DC.

Prosecutors looking for guidance on satisfying the requirements of Crawford v. Washington, 541 U.S. 36 (2004), and its progeny in presenting expert testimony that is based in part upon conclusions reached by other non-testifying experts or technicians will be disappointed by the United States Supreme Court's decision in Williams v. Illinois, 2012 WL 2202981 (U.S. June 18, 2012). Although the Court affirmed the defendant's convictions for sexual assault and related crimes, only four justices joined the plurality opinion, with the fifth vote resting on an entirely different rationale. The absence of a majority opinion, along with the vigorous dissent joined by the remaining justices, has raised more questions than it answers about when and how an expert may testify to conclusions based upon the opinions or work of other experts or technicians.

3:00 – 4:30

Key 9, 10

**Barriers and Challenges: Ending Violence Against Indigenous
Women**

Ruth Jewell, Board of Directors, National Indigenous Women's Resource Center, Douglasville, GA.

The generational and historic trauma that Indigenous people have faced for nearly 600 years has impacted both the experiences and the response from both the Tribes, its citizens and the various other entities that respond to domestic violence perpetrated on Indigenous women and their children. It is often much more difficult to provide safety for a victim when the perpetrator is still allowed to remain in the community despite no contact orders. Most Reservations are isolated and/or can be rather small in land area.

There is a different response when the abuse happens on the reservation, than when it is perpetrated off reservation. The difference between the offenders being non-Tribal vs. a



citizen of a Tribe often, if not most times, looks very different. The particular law enforcement agency responding also looks very different from Tribal to non-Tribal. As we look at the disparity between the availability of services and shelters for Native women when compared to victims from non-marginalized communities, we see the reasons that the need for parity is stark.

This workshop will explain the realities of the unique barriers and challenges that Indigenous women encounter when attempting to escape their abuser. This workshop will take the audience through the steps from the time the abuse happens through the judicial process, with examples that will demonstrate a few of the unique issues these women face. The presenter will also describe a myriad of circumstances that could prevent the responding officer from making an arrest. The differences between the judicial systems that may be responsible for adjudicating a domestic violence, sexual assault, teen dating violence or stalking case will be explained.

This workshop will also provide resources that non-Native programs have available to them when they encounter a Native victim and how to access those resources.

Objectives:

- Increase awareness about the experiences of Native women facing abuse and how those experiences may look different from the more dominant society.
- Provide a realistic view of Indigenous Women's barriers and challenges when involved in an abusive relationship.
- Enable the audience to have a better understanding of Reservation life.
- Provide clarity on the justice system response to violence against Indigenous women from Tribal Courts and Non-Tribal Courts (Local/and Federal).

3:00 – 4:30 Stalking Investigations in the Digital Age

Key 7

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.

Creative and collaborative responses that enhance victim safety and improve offender accountability are critical to intimate partner stalking investigations. Stalking is a complex crime that often has many components, and investigators need to be well versed and trained in how to recognize cases as stalking. As stalking cases pose a series of challenges, other considerations for investigators include: how to best assess the threat level posed by the offender; how to get good victim input and cooperation in the investigation; best documentation, report writing and evidence collection; and how to take all the information to build and charge a criminal case. As many intimate partner-stalking cases can last for a year or more on average, effective communication and coordination by service providers is essential.

In this session, participants will have an opportunity to learn about several best practices in investigating stalking cases, including: early identification; police intervention and



response; threat assessment; and collaboration between other agencies that can assist in victim safety and offender accountability.

A large part of the session will be dedicated to exploring the different technologies offenders use to stalk their victim. During part of 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 and identify the dangers posed to victims and their families. As we demonstrate how offenders use the technologies to advance their stalking tactics, we will also discuss how to best document the use of these technologies in criminal complaints and reports. We will also offer suggestions as to what types of evidence collection is necessary in these cases and how to best work with victims to capture the best evidence.

Objectives:

- Learn about the most common forms of technology being used by stalkers.
- Identify several important investigation strategies for stalking cases that involve technology.
- Discover important evidence collection and retention strategies for law enforcement.
- Identify what necessary evidence should be obtained in stalking cases and how to better support victims to assist in getting that evidence and documentation.
- Discuss simple threat assessment strategies all investigators can do on stalking cases.

**3:00 – 4:30
Key 8**

Failure to Serve and Protect: Leadership Responds to Sexual Offenses and Misconduct by Law Enforcement

Chief Bernadette DiPino, Chief of Police, Ocean City, MD; **Aviva Kurash MSW**, Senior Program Manager, International Association of Chiefs of Police, Alexandria, VA; **Timothy Maher, Ph.D.**, Associate Teaching Professor and Undergraduate Program Director, Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, University of Missouri- St. Louis, MO.

Sexual offenses and misconduct implicating law enforcement officers represent a grave abuse of authority as well as a violation of civil rights. Recurring headlines, court records and academic research suggest this behavior is challenging for law enforcement leaders who must navigate difficult terrain. It is imperative that agencies prepare to proactively address and prevent incidents through department mission, policy, and training.

As a leadership organization with a history of addressing difficult issues in law enforcement including civil rights, racial profiling, immigration, and the use of force, the IACP has examined the problem of sexual offenses and misconduct by law enforcement, and developed a guide to assist law enforcement executives in investigating and preventing incidents. This workshop will present the unique perspectives of a police chief and an academic researcher. Both are members of an IACP Working Group created to address sexual offenses and misconduct by the police. Members of the audience will be encouraged to engage in discussion about this contemporary and troubling issue.



Objectives:

- Explore the issue of police sexual misconduct in its various forms and assess the nature and extent of this behavior.
- Prepare law enforcement, through agency mission, policy, and training to proactively address sexual misconduct and offenses, and enforce officer accountability.
- Demonstrate the importance of developing a consistent, focused effort to identify and eliminate sexual misconduct and offenses within an agency.
- Encourage attendees to share their views regarding the nature, extent, causes, and potential controls of officer misconduct and their successes and challenges addressing such behavior.

**3:00 – 4:30
Holiday 6**

**Overcoming the Consent Defense: From Crime Scene to
Courtroom – Part I: The Crime Scene and Initial Response**

Det. Michael Crumrine, Austin Police Department, Austin, TX; Sgt. Elizabeth Donegan, Austin Police Department, Austin, TX; Catherine Johnson, Instructor / Training Coordinator, North Carolina Department of Justice / Justice Academy, EVAWI Board of Directors, Hendersonville, NC; Teresa Scalzo, JD., Deputy Director, Trial Counsel Assistance Program, Navy Judge Advocate General's Corps, Washington, DC.

Sexual assault investigations and prosecutions are some of the most challenging a detective or prosecutor will conduct in his or her career. They often involve complex issues such as a lack of traditional forensic evidence, intoxicated or impaired victims, and / or victims' feelings of self-blame, shame, and embarrassment. Non-stranger sexual assault investigations and prosecutions have the added complication of needing to overcome societal myths and prejudice about what "Real Rape" actually is.

In this era of shrinking training budgets, many investigators and prosecutors never have the opportunity to obtain specialized training on how to investigate and prosecute non-stranger sexual assault. This three part series will give participants the foundation for successfully investigating and prosecuting non-stranger sexual assault and provide participants with techniques for overcoming the "consent defense" from the crime scene to the courtroom.

Participants will learn proper investigative techniques including: initial victim and witness interviews, processing crime scenes, utilizing evidence historically not used in sexual assault investigations including electronic evidence, such as social media and pre-text phone calls. The series emphasizes the importance of multidisciplinary investigation and prosecution and includes a session on utilizing specialized trial techniques to conduct an offender-focused prosecution to enhance success at trial. Finally, the series will give participants tools to defend their work in court when being attacked by the defense for being too "victim centered" or for being an "advocate" for the victim.

Objectives:

- Develop an understanding of the reality of sexual assault and how it should drive the investigation.



AGENDA

- Develop an understanding of sexual assault victimization and the impact of various investigative techniques on victims.
- Learn how to conduct initial victim and witness interviews.
- Understand the importance of follow-up victim interviews and how to properly obtain and record those statements.
- Participants will also discuss written victim statements and the perceived need to include a perjury statement.

3:00 – 4:30 **What Effect will Telemedicine Have on the Testimony of
Holiday 1-3** **Sexual Assault Forensic Examiners**

Jacqueline Callari-Robinson, R.N., SANE-A, Director of Healthcare Services and Statewide SANE/Forensic Coordinator, Wisconsin Coalition Against Sexual Assault, Madison, WI; The Honorable Jeffrey A. Kremers, J.D., Chief Judge, Milwaukee County.

This presentation will explore what the possible impacts of the telemedicine model of the provision of medical/forensic care will have on the criminal justice system. Milwaukee Chief Judge Kremers will discuss the admissibility of the fact witness, the expert witness and Daubert.

Objectives:

- Understand the practical application of telemedicine to a forensic sexual assault examination.
- Review the legal ramifications of a telemedicine exam on any ensuing criminal court procedure.
- Discuss expert witness issues as they relate to telemedicine.
- Explore the legal and ethical concerns raised by telemedicine.

3:00 – 4:30 **Taking it to the Streets, Turning Tragedy into Opportunity,
Key 11, 12** **Part II: The “Nuts and Bolts” of Reform**

Megan O’Bryan, President, Cleveland Rape Crisis Center, Cleveland, OH; Chief Dan Clark (Ret.), Cleveland Rape Crisis Center and IACP Violence Against Women Institute, Cleveland, OH.

This workshop will be based, in part, on Cleveland Rape Crisis Center’s (CRCC) multi-faceted response to the serial rape and murders of 11 women found in October 2009 in the home of a convicted rapist in a blighted neighborhood. CRCC helped survivors and its community learn more about the realities of sexual violence through its public response to Imperial Avenue. Part 2 in this 2-part series will focus on the “nuts and bolts” of reforming daily practice. The workshop will also offer a “before” and “after” look at how a community, including law enforcement and the public, responds to and understands sex crimes – after advocates and government leaders agreed to work together to address needed improvements. Finally, participants will examine the specific steps involved in crafting an appropriate community response to a tragedy including identifying and



connecting with grassroots organizations for population-specific outreach and program development.

Objectives:

- Discuss how to navigate change within a highly political climate, and how to take local changes to greater “scales” (County and State, for example).
- Learn specifics about the implementation of “better practices” in the community response system.

3:00 – 4:30 Meeting the Needs of Lesbian-Gay-Bisexual-Transgender-Queer/Questioning (LGBTQ) Survivors at the System Level
Peale ABC

Chai Jindasurat, National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs Coordinator, New York City Anti-Violence Project., New York, NY.

Two police officers were dispatched to respond to an unconscious woman found lying on the ground near a bar. By the time officers arrived, the woman had regained consciousness and was able to answer some questions. When the officers asked her name, she told them that she goes by Lee but her legal name is something else and she identifies as transgender. Lee's identification does not line up with her identified name and gender, and when the police officers saw her ID they laughed to each other and said, "Oh, this is really a man."

Ivan, a gay man, experienced abuse from his partner Steven for over three years. Steven became so abusive that he put Ivan in the hospital. Steven stayed with Ivan the whole time he was in the hospital. When hospital staff asked Ivan how he became injured, he was too afraid to tell the truth in front of Steven. None of the local intimate partner violence organizations that Ivan called said they could provide shelter to a man.

Most violence-response systems are organized to serve mainstream populations which do not always meet the needs of survivors who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ). Accessing these systems can potentially be re-traumatizing for an LGBTQ survivor. The National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs (NCAVP) advocates extensively within these systems to make them safer and more accessible for LGBTQ survivors. NCAVP offers this interactive, action-focused workshop to educate participants on the multiple levels of discrimination an LGBTQ survivor of violence may experience in navigating various systems of response (law enforcement, court systems, hospitals, domestic violence shelters, rape crisis centers, etc.), as well as promising practices to increase accessibility and inclusion of LGBTQ survivors within these systems.

Objectives:

- Review the basics of LGBTQ language and terminology, promising practices for working with LGBTQ survivors, and practical strategies and tools to best meet the needs of LGBTQ survivors.
- Build the capacity and skills of attendees to appropriately and respectfully work with LGBTQ survivors of violence



AGENDA

- Diagnose barriers, challenges, and discrimination against LGBTQ survivors in violence response systems
- Create an action plan to advocate effectively for LGBTQ-inclusion within violence response systems and explore local and national resources to provide support in this process.

5:00 – 6:00
Holiday 1-3

**Special Session- Post Coital DNA Recovery- Get ready to
change your evidence collection protocols**

Rachell A. Ekroos, PhD (c), MSN, ARNP-BC, Issaquah, WA; **Patricia M. Speck**, DNSc, APN, FNP-BC, DF-IAFN, FAAFS, FAAN, Associate Professor, University of Tennessee Health Science Center, College of Nursing, Memphis, TN.

Research on post coital DNA recovery is complex but critical to advancing knowledge and practice in the field of sexual assault response. Ongoing research that uses volunteer proxy couple participants has the potential to provide answers to questions that have long plagued the field, especially regarding the time limitations for collecting biological evidence from a woman's body after sexual assault.

During this workshop, the presenters will present historical information related to evidence collection in rape cases. We will then provide an overview of the vaginal and cervical environment, including a discussion of validated clinical research tools and individual changes across the lifespan. Discussion will then center on the addition of ejaculate in the post coital environment, to lay a foundation for addressing questions regarding why a forensic sample might produce (or not produce) recoverable DNA. Finally, the researcher and the collector will explain the complexities of the research protocol used for post-coital DNA recovery and discuss study results which indicate that – with enhanced Y-STR methods – DNA can be recovered up to 10 days or more from the posterior fornix and the cervix.

This research has the potential to change practice by expanding the time frame for DNA recovery after a sexual assault, which can encourage and allow victims to seek evidence collection and care following an assault after the traditional 72-hour time frame. Not only will the results of this research increase the time frame for collection of evidence, it will improve criminal justice outcomes by identifying the assailant while encouraging victims to seek medical care and access other resources that are offered during the course of a medical forensic examination and SART investigation. The research is clear in indicating that the medical forensic examination is an important and critical access point for sexual assault victims, and any artificial barrier that unnecessarily excludes victims (such as the traditional 48 to 72-hour timeframe) therefore limits their options for pursuing justice and is a barrier to healing. All members of the multidisciplinary SART team are thus encouraged to attend this presentation and discuss the potential impact of these research findings on local protocols.



Objectives:

- Review the history of evidence collection in Sexual Assault Forensic Examinations.
- Discuss current knowledge about human cavity environments and explore factors that can influence the recovery of DNA following a sexual assault.
- Examine the study methods and protocol followed by volunteer couples in the study.
- Apply the study findings regarding evidence collection timing to local protocol.

7:00 – 9:00

Special Screening: *The Invisible War*

Holiday 4-6

From Oscar®- and Emmy®-nominated filmmaker Kirby Dick comes *The Invisible War*, a groundbreaking investigative documentary about rape within the U.S. military. The reality is that female soldiers today are more likely to be raped by a fellow soldier than killed by enemy fire. Twenty percent of all active duty females are sexually assaulted during their military service. The film is a 90-minute documentary that won the 2012 Sundance Film Festival Audience Award and is a 2013 Academy Award nominee for Best Documentary Feature. The film reveals the epidemic of rape within the U.S. military exposing the devastating choice many service members feel they are forced to make between speaking up and serving their country.



7:15 – 8:00 **Continental Breakfast**

8:00 – 8:30 **Opening Remarks / Raffle**
Holiday Ballroom

8:30 – 10:00 **Plenary I: Collaborative Prevention: Supporting Victims,
Holiday Ballroom** **Children, and Families Impacted by Violence**

Jeffrey S. Bucholtz, Executive Director & President, We End Violence, San Diego Domestic Violence Council, San Diego, CA.

Collaborative Prevention discusses the importance of collaboration in preventing and responding to violence. This presentation includes lecture, performance, audience interaction, group activities, pop culture analysis, and video segments from a documentary, which is comprised of various interviews with service providers and content experts from the San Diego Safe Start 2011 conference. The presentation includes concrete examples of successes in the San Diego community that address the necessity for both multi-sector and ecological approaches to violence prevention and response. Participants will learn how to address the cultural conditions that facilitate violence, theoretical and practical strategies for fostering coalitions and networks, how to avoid the isolating effects of fragmentation (working in silos), and how to maximize trauma informed approaches, client empowerment, and strengths-based programming.

Objectives:

- Describe the funnel of violence and identify several key cultural facilitators of violence in our communities (i.e. victim blaming, isolation, popular culture, and strict gender-roles).
- Explain the concept of fragmentation and its impact on motivation and collaboration within the fields of violence prevention and response.
- Apply ecological models of violence prevention (and response) to their work.
- Implement trauma and client informed best practices, skills and strategies to their collaborative efforts.

10:00 – 10:30 **Break**

10:30 – 12:00 **How to Improve Your Investigation and Prosecution of
Holiday Ballroom** **Strangulation Cases**

Gael Strack, CEO and Co-Founder, National Family Justice Center Alliance, San Diego, CA; Michael Weaver, MD, FACEP, Medical Director, Sexual Assault Treatment Center, Saint Luke's Health System, and Director, EVAWI, Kansas City, MO.

Strangulation has been identified as one of the most lethal forms of domestic violence and sexual assault: unconsciousness may occur within seconds and death within minutes. When domestic violence perpetrators choke (strangle) their victims, not only is this felonious assault, but it may be an attempted homicide. Strangulation is an ultimate



AGENDA

form of power and control where the batterer can demonstrate control over the victim's next breath: it may have devastating psychological effects or a potentially fatal outcome.

Sober and conscious victims of strangulation will first feel terror and severe pain. If strangulation persists, unconsciousness will follow. Before lapsing into unconsciousness, strangulation victims may resist violently, which could lead to producing injuries on their own neck, in an effort to claw off the assailant, and may also cause injury to the face or hands of their assailant. These defensive injuries may not be present if the victim is physically or chemically restrained before the assault.

Specialized expert in the identification, investigation, and documentation of strangulation in intimate partner violence cases, Gael Strack, J.D. of the Family Justice Center Alliance, and Dr. Michael Weaver, an emergency room physician at St. Luke's hospital in Kansas City, Missouri.

Objectives:

- Findings from a study of 300 misdemeanor strangulation cases.
- Resources and handouts from the Strangulation Training Institute.
- Understanding the lethality of strangulation.
- Identifying the signs and symptoms of strangulation cases.
- Anatomy and medical aspects in surviving and non-surviving victims.
- Investigating and documenting a Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Strangulation case for prosecution.
- Legal aspects of strangulation cases with surviving victims.
- Use of experts in court.

12:00 – 1:00 Lunch- Provided
Key Ballroom 1-6

Eight Concurrent Breakout Sessions

1:00 – 2:30 Reframing the Questions: Jury Selection in Sexual Assault
Peale ABC Cases

Christine Herrman, JD, Executive Director, Oregon Sexual Assault Task Force, Salem, OR.

Although reports of sexual assault have increased in the past 20 years, conviction rates have remained static. While some of this "justice gap" can be ascribed to investigative techniques, it's also undeniable that convictions will not happen if cases are not charged - and studies have shown that, at best, only about 5% of rapes ever result in criminal charges. Prosecutors are simply not charging these cases - and most often, the reason cited is that juries just won't convict.

Research has shown that jurors in sexual assault cases assess the evidence presented through the lens of commonly-held misconceptions and myths about rape and rape victims. (Temkin & Krahe, 2008, etc.) Jurors, as members of our communities, embrace



stereotypes about what constitutes "real rape," including expectations about gender roles and "appropriate" behavior by victims before, during, and after a reported sexual assault. (Temkin & Krahe, 2008.)

As a result of the difficulty presented by these juror biases, prosecutors review cases with an eye toward how jurors will react to the facts of the case. Because the vast majority of sexual assault cases do not fit within the stereotypes of "real rape," few are brought to trial, and perpetrators are not held accountable.

So how do prosecutors combat these rape myths? Expert testimony, when available, can help explain the effects of trauma and "counter-intuitive" victim behavior. However, prosecutors can greatly enhance the effectiveness of that evidence by getting the right people in the jury box.

This workshop will borrow from the lessons of Diffusion theory, as well as the theory of social influence – otherwise known as the science of persuasion to improve the voir dire process in a criminal trial. Participants will be given examples of successful voir dire questions and techniques.

Objectives:

- Recognize the principles of diffusion theory.
- Understand social influence theory.
- Brainstorm new ideas for voir dire discussion about rape myths.
- Strategize new ideas for voir dire questions.
- Learn concrete examples of voir dire questions for sexual assault cases.

**1:00 – 2:30
Holiday 1-3**

**Together We Can: Understanding and Preventing Sexual
Violence**

Jeffrey S. Bucholtz, Executive Director & President, We End Violence, San Diego Domestic Violence Council, San Diego, CA.

Together We Can addresses the root causes of sexual violence in U.S. culture, and provides practical tools for both sexual violence prevention and response. The performance includes in-depth examinations of our ideas about sex, sexuality, consent, gender, responsibility, victim blaming, popular culture, language, and oppression.

During the first segment, participants will explore ideas about healthy sex, obtaining consent, and the role popular culture plays in promoting unhealthy ideas about sex and consent. An in-depth discussion of how we understand and obtain consent follows using Jaclyn Friedman's concept of enthusiastic consent.

Next, through a skit and discussion, participants will address victim blaming, survivor dynamics, and responsibility for sexual violence prevention and response. Participants will then engage in a fun and interactive critical thinking activity about the gendered language that facilitates sexual violence and promotes unhealthy ideas about femininity, masculinity and sexuality. Finally, the performance ends with more practical suggestions on violence prevention and response.



Objectives:

At the end of this session, participants will be able to

- Explain the way our cultural ideas about sex and sexuality facilitate sexual violence and victim blaming.
- Utilize new strategies for discussing the language of gender and violence, and apply discussions about the root causes of violence to their own work.
- Understand the links between oppression, dehumanization and sexual violation.
- Implement new violence prevention and response strategies through the use of popular culture, humor, and activities.

1:00 – 2:30 Family Justice Centers: A Co-location Model for Multi-Holiday 4, 5 Disciplinary Professionals

Gael Strack, CEO and Co-Founder, 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 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:

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

1:00 – 2:30 Coordinated Community Response: Building Alliances, Best Key 7 Practices and Results

Sheetal Ranjan, PhD, Associate Professor, Dept of Sociology, William Paterson University, Wayne, NJ. **Librada Sanchez**, M.S., L.P.C., Director of William Paterson University's Women's Center, William Paterson University, Wayne, NJ., **Gina Pfund**, J.D., Chief Assistant Prosecutor, Domestic Violence Unit, Passaic County Prosecutors Office, Paterson, NJ., **Theresa A. Bivaletz**, LSW, Domestic Violence Response Team Coordinator, Passaic County Women's Center, Paterson, NJ., **Ellen DeSimone**, BA, Detective Sergeant University Police, William Paterson University, Wayne, NJ.

This workshop will provide opportunity for an in-depth examination and discussion of a Coordinated Community Response (CCR) established to address domestic/dating violence, stalking and sexual violence issues at a university campus. We will cover various aspects of a CCR approach including cooperation and coalition-building involving the campus community and the larger community where the campus is located, best practices and the results of such an approach. We will discuss the (a)



historical context of trying to address sexual violence prevention on a university campus, steps in moving institutional culture from past practices to best practices, including a shift from departmental to institutional and community-inclusive approaches and from primarily crime-focused to victim focused practices in response to crimes of violence against women; (b) description and goals of the Campus Violence Prevention Program; (c) adopting and adapting a CCR approach to meet the needs of our particular campus, and the strengths of building meaningful campus and community alliances; (d) the critical role of policy in developing common ground and creating accountable standards to address the problem, steps taken to draft a comprehensive policy reflective of the CCR approach; (e) translating policy into action via campus engagement and training of the diverse university entities such as law enforcement, judicial board and peer groups to ensure victim sensitivity and offender accountability; (f) importance of victim sensitiveness and how campuses can provide necessary advocacy and services, moving the campus from a crime approach to a victim services approach. We will conclude by reinforcing the instrumentality of the CCR approach through the various stages of such a program and strategies used to sustain cooperation and coalition building not only institutionally but with key players in the larger community where the campus is located, including external law enforcement, prosecution, victim services units, human services agencies, etc.

Objectives:

- To provide the participants with an overview of the components and processes involved in creating a more responsive, consistent and coordinated approach to domestic / dating violence, stalking and sexual violence on a university campus.
- To help the participants identify strategies and approaches for fostering dialogue and partnership within the campus community and with the community-at-large through the creation of a forum for interagency communication and collaboration.
- To reflect and share experiences with the participants on how to promote a shift in awareness and attitudes about domestic / dating violence, stalking and sexual violence on campus to ensure victim sensitivity and offender accountability.
- To discuss with the participants key issues on building common ground for addressing domestic / dating violence, stalking and sexual violence through the development or revision of institutional policy and the implementation of training that reflect such policies to the diverse campus entities.

1:00 – 2:30
Key 8

**Game Changers: Assessing and Managing High Lethality
Intimate Partner Stalkers**

Lynn Fairweather, MSW, Principal, Presage Consulting and Training, Portland, OR; **Sgt. Paul Szych**, Albuquerque Police Department, Albuquerque, NM.

This exciting new dual presenter training features the multidisciplinary approach of an experienced victim advocate and a veteran police officer, combining forces to help victims of intimate partner stalking. The presenters will share concrete skills and techniques for professionals in both fields, with a strong focus on collaboration. Their combined 40 years of field experience produces cutting edge threat assessment and management ideas that



AGENDA

will help to increase victim safety and offender accountability alike. This unique workshop includes case examples and multimedia clips from real intimate partner stalking cases.

Objectives:

- Increase knowledge about the prevalence and dynamics of intimate partner stalking.
- Learn how to identify high lethality offenders.
- Understand the warning signs of imminent violence.
- Explore new strategies for helping victims and containing offenders.

**1:00 – 2:30 Combat Experience and Intimate Partner Violence: The Post
Key 11, 12 Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) Made Me Do It!**

Ellen Schell, Esq., Council and Director, Military Families Program, The Legal Project, EVAWI Board of Directors, Albany, NY; **Cpt. Glenna Tinney**, U.S. Navy (Ret.), MSW, ACSW, DCSW, Military Advocacy Program Coordinator, Battered Women's Justice Project, Alexandria, VA.

Over 2 million people have served in Iraq and Afghanistan, including National Guard and Reserve personnel. These veterans are returning to communities throughout the country with visible and invisible wounds of war sometimes leading to involvement with the criminal justice system for a range of crimes, including intimate partner violence (IPV). In addition, increasing numbers of attorneys representing military and veteran offenders in IPV cases are using combat-related post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) as a defense. The workshop will address the increasing incidence of the co-occurrence of IPV and PTSD related to the offender's combat experiences and the unique and complicated dynamics in these cases. The workshop will also explore the implications that PTSD issues pose for advocates serving military-related victims and practitioners in the criminal justice system seeking to assist victims and hold offenders accountable.

Objectives:

- Articulate the deployment and reintegration challenges faced by military service members, veterans, and their families.
- Define three combat-related co-occurring medical and mental health conditions experienced by military personnel and veterans and how they intersect with intimate partner violence (IPV).
- Discuss how combat-related post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is used as a defense in IPV cases.
- Identify strategies that prosecutors can use to address the PTSD defense.

**1:00 – 2:30 Overcoming the Consent Defense: From Crime Scene to
Holiday 6 Courtroom – Part II: Crime Scenes and Evidence**

Det. Michael Crumrine, Austin Police Department, Austin, TX; **Sgt. Elizabeth Donegan**, Austin Police Department, Austin, TX; **Catherine Johnson**, Instructor / Training Coordinator, North Carolina Department of Justice / Justice Academy, EVAWI Board of



*Directors, Hendersonville, NC; **Teresa Scalzo, JD.**, Deputy Directory, Navy JAG Trial Counsel Assistance Program, Navy Judge Advocate General's Corps, Alexandria, VA.*

Sexual assault investigations and prosecutions are among the most challenging a detective or prosecutor will conduct in his or her career. They often involve complex issues such as a lack of traditional forensic evidence, intoxicated or impaired victims, and / or victims' feelings of self-blame, shame, and embarrassment. Non-stranger sexual assault investigations and prosecutions have the added complication of needing to overcome societal myths and prejudice about what "Real Rape" actually is.

In this era of shrinking training budgets, many investigators and prosecutors never have the opportunity to obtain specialized training on how to investigate and prosecute non-stranger sexual assault. This three part series will give participants the foundation for successfully investigating and prosecuting non-stranger sexual assault and provide participants with techniques for overcoming the "consent defense" from the crime scene to the courtroom.

Participants will learn proper investigative techniques including: initial victim and witness interviews, processing crime scenes, utilizing evidence historically not used in sexual assault investigations including electronic evidence, such as social media and pre-text phone calls. The series emphasizes the importance of multidisciplinary investigation and prosecution and includes a session on utilizing specialized trial techniques to conduct an offender-focused prosecution to ensure success at trial. Finally, the series will give participants tools to defend their work in court when being attacked by the defense for being too "victim centered" or for being an "advocate" for the victim.

Objectives:

- Gain familiarity with various crimes scenes and what can be obtained from each of those crime scenes, including the victim, the suspect, and the geographic crime scene.
- Recognize the typical forensic evidence collected in these cases such as evidence collected in a SAFE and what that evidence can and cannot tell you.
- Learn what forms of digital media are available, how to obtain that evidence, and how that evidence may help your case, i.e. store/security/hotel video, phone records, phone texts, cell phone tower information, Face Book posts.
- Identify methods of corroborating the crime and the victim's credibility.

1:00 – 2:30

Sex Trafficking: Your Responsibility as a First Responder

Key 9, 10

***Jennifer McNew**, ASN, RN, SANE-A, SANE-P, Gettysburg Hospital, Adams County Children's Advocacy Center, Gettysburg, PA; **Louis Morlier**, MSW, Special Agent, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Homeland Security Investigations, Middletown, PA.*

This presentation is for any first responder who may encounter a human trafficking victim in their normal course of business. Human trafficking, including minor sex trafficking, is an



emerging field in both healthcare and law enforcement. Despite increased reports of trafficking victims, a lack of knowledge in first responders continues to prevent effective intervention. Part of the problem continues to be attitudes and beliefs that obscure recognition of this predatory crime.

Human trafficking, the obtaining, recruiting, holding, transporting or use of a person for labor or commercial sex acts through force, fraud or coercion, has devastating psychological and medical implications for its victims. First responders need to know how to recognize the appearance, behavior, and tools of the trafficker and trafficking victim. Comorbid medical conditions are also an important concern. The presentation will arm first responders with knowledge of 1) initial trafficking indicators, and medical conditions 2) concrete action steps for first responders based on previous investigations, legal concerns, and victim concerns, 3) trafficker methods of control and manipulation, including those which actively depend on erroneous assumptions in even well-meaning first responders, 4) special hazards and problems frequently encountered during discovery and rescue of trafficking victims.

Participants will come away from the presentation with a framework for effectively responding to trafficking incidents, safely and effectively. Medical, legal, and mental health concerns will be integrated into the responder's plan of attack.

Objectives:

- Identify indicators of human trafficking and anticipate related medical concerns.
- Provide first responders with concrete action steps for reporting, treating and documenting possible trafficking incidents.
- Analyzing methods of control used by traffickers and psychosocial/medical consequences.
- Discuss differential factors that indicate specialized interventions for: trafficker on scene; uncooperative victims; collateral legal and psychiatric issues.

2:30 – 3:00 Break

Eight Concurrent Breakout Sessions

**3:00 – 4:30 Electronic Evidence: Using the CSI Effect to Our Advantage
Holiday 6**

Det. Michael Crumrine, Austin Police Department, Austin, TX; **Catherine Johnson**, Instructor / Training Coordinator, North Carolina Department of Justice / Justice Academy, EVAWI Board of Directors, Hendersonville, NC; **Teresa Scalzo, JD.**, Deputy Director, Trial Counsel Assistance Program, Judge Advocate General's Corps, U.S. Navy, Washington, D.C.

Investigators and prosecutors handling sexual assault cases quickly learn that traditional forms of corroboration such as medical or physical evidence may be limited or non-existent in many cases. Various forms of electronic evidence, including pretext phone calls and emails, are commonly used to prove other types of cases including white-collar crime, drug, and gang cases. Sexual assault investigations and prosecutions can be



enhanced by using lessons learned in these other areas for creating and / or collecting electronic evidence. In this session, participants will identify the various forms of electronic evidence that may exist, including texts, emails, communications on social media, and security videos, and how to secure that evidence. In addition, participants will discuss techniques such as pretext phone calls, texts and emails.

Objectives:

- Learn what forms of digital media are available, how to obtain that evidence, and how that evidence may help their case.
- Demonstrate how the use of a pretext phone call, text or email can be invaluable when investigating and prosecuting non-stranger sexual assaults.
- Understand how to develop a theme for the pretext phone call, text or email; how to determine the mode of communication; and techniques to use during the call to enhance the success of the investigation.
- Review examples of equipment used for pretext phone calls and the relatively inexpensive cost of the equipment.

3:00 – 4:30 **“Each Victim is Unique!” Best Practices to Improve Law
Holiday 1-3** **Enforcement’s Level of Service to Victims**

Sgt. Elizabeth Donegan, Austin Police Department, Austin, TX; **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 that 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 anguishing 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.

Objectives:

- Gain a better appreciation of the psychology of sexual assault victimization and its inherent impact on victims and investigations.
- Learn 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.



AGENDA

- Recognize how to ensure the victim has an adequate understanding of each phase of the process and what to expect from each discipline.
- Understand 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.

3:00 – 4:30 Employment Rights for Victims of Violence
Key 7

Johnny Lee, M.S., Director, Peace@Work, Raleigh, NC.

The focus of this presentation is to prepare advocates for the challenges that victims may face at work. Roughly 6 in 10 victims lose their job due to family violence, even though employment is an important support factor for their transition out of abuse. In addition, victims of sexual assault also face challenges with keeping their job due to the impact of the crime. The presentation will include job security and discrimination against victims, the compensation remedies if the victim is hurt at work, unemployment coverage and other legal remedies. Federal, state, local public policy and civil case law will be examined from across the USA. Laws in other countries such as Canada's OSHA 168 law will be covered to demonstrate their innovations in protections for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.

Participants will be given resources and information on how advocates can support a victim through reporting regulatory agencies and other legal recourse. Legislative initiatives will be reviewed as well to help understand the history, challenges and progress in public policy advocacy. Finally, the challenges that victims face in fighting for their rights and the support techniques to help prepare for the task will be discussed.

Objectives:

- Learn how to support a victim who is threatened with losing their job due to discrimination or fear of assault.
- Discover compensation opportunities for assaults that have occurred at work.
- Review legislation development strategies for public policy initiatives.
- Review significant cases in which the employment rights of a victim were challenged.

3:00 – 4:30 Moving Beyond the Shadow of False Allegations: Prosecution
Holiday 4, 5 Strategy at Trial and in the "Court of Public Opinion"

Kimberly A. Lonsway, PhD, Director of Research, EVAWI, San Luis Obispo, CA. and Patti Powers, JD, Senior Deputy Prosecuting Attorney, Yakima County Prosecuting Attorney's Office, Yakima, WA, Trainer and Consultant.

"False allegations," by definition, represent accusatory statements that are untrue. Untrue allegations may be encountered virtually in any area of life, including the criminal justice system, and may come from suspects and witnesses. However, the language of "false allegations" has come to be associated almost exclusively with a victim's disclosure of sexual assault. The myths and misconceptions of "false allegations," as well as public discourse, have affected many victims' choices to disclose.



Recantations are withdrawals of allegations that have come to be closely associated with “false allegations.” However, recantations may simply be a plea for disengagement from criminal litigation and its fall-out. Still the myths of “false allegations” prevail.

With the perspective of accepting and believing the victim’s disclosure of rape, the tough issues underlying public perception of “false allegations” can be turned into gold at trial. Strategies for successfully holding offenders accountable for victimization will be discussed, focusing on offender tactics as well as the offender’s selection of victims based upon (the offender’s) perception of their accessibility, vulnerability, and credibility in the context of social misperceptions of “false allegations.”

This workshop will explore many aspects of this complex problem, including its consequences for individual victims and wider impact on communities, critically review existing research on the topic, and identify recommendations for best practice. A particular focus will be on prosecutorial strategy, specific to jury selection and direct examination of the victim as a means of re-creating the reality of the crime of rape. We will also explore strategies for prosecuting cases “in the court of public opinion.” Emphasis will be on the fact that the offender is the one who causes victimization – not the victim -- with specific reference to cases which have been tried, offering a new look at the reality of the crime of rape beyond the shadows of “false allegations.”

Objectives:

- Explore the complex problem of unfounded cases and false reports.
- Critically review existing research on the percentage of false reports.
- Identify recommendations for best practices in prosecutorial strategy at trial as well as in the “court of public opinion.”
- Analyze examples from sexual assault cases prosecuted in court which illustrate communication strategy at trial and allow juries and communities to understand the realities of sexual assault beyond the myths and misconceptions of “false allegations.”

3:00 – 4:30

Going Down? Understanding the Effects of Pornography

Key 9, 10

Ben Murrie, M.S., Program Manager, Catharsis Productions, Chicago, IL.

Magazines tout that pornography improves your sex life, reality shows feature porn stars, sex tapes bring instant stardom! But how can something so progressive be so conforming? Something so empowering be so oppressive? Even feminists are on both sides of the fence. Once confined to a hushed and clandestine private experience, porn has now gone mainstream as the instruction manual for sex.

“Going Down” is designed to help us understand the implications and impact of the media we consume. Concerned by how the porn industry defines masculinity, Ben Murrie, takes a look at its infiltration into mainstream culture. He uses visual examples, research, and psychological theory to explore how the detrimental effects of this warped fantasy world impact our identities and those with whom we interact.



During this program, participants will be exposed to both the obvious and subtle presence of pornography in our modern society. They will learn through applicable social psychology theory how pornography models behavior that is problematic in the real world and teaches viewers to sexualize the unimaginable. Finally, the program introduces participants to the research that supports how pornography causes a cognitive and behavioral shift and thus impacts not just the viewer, but all those around them. Because what we are dealing with is no longer a secret little vice, but an epidemic.

Objectives:

- Gain a clear understanding of the influence of pornography in popular culture.
- Recognize objectification in pornography.
- Understand, through research and theory, how pornography influences the way its viewers and those with whom they interact think and behave.
- Discover how these altered thoughts can manifest in sexual aggression.

**3:00 – 4:30 Engaging the Interfaith Community in Domestic Violence
Prevention and Intervention**

Salma Abugideiri, M.Ed., Co-Director, Peaceful Families Project, Herndon, VA; **Sharon O'Brien, Ph.D,** Family Violence Research Consultant, Silver Spring, MD; **Deborah Rosenbloom, JD, MPA,** Director of Programs, Jewish Women International, Washington, D.C.

Victims of domestic violence often turn to their faith leader for support, only to find that their spiritual leader is unprepared to offer an effective and safe response. Clergy may be unwilling to believe that domestic abuse and sexual assault happens in their community, may be unsure of how to respond, may believe that scripture supports a husband's control over his spouse, and may be afraid of retaliation by the abuser. Yet our churches, mosques and synagogues can be places of healing and support to families experiencing abuse.

This interactive and multi-media workshop will explore effective ways of accessing, working with and inspiring clergy and lay leadership to be part of coordinated community responses to domestic violence and sexual assault.

Based on their experiences with three different faith groups – Muslim, Christian & Jewish – the facilitators will present national models of engagement with their faith communities, discuss challenges and benefits, and share best practices, tools, and resources.

Participants will learn what each of the major religions believes about domestic violence as it relates to marriage, separation, and divorce, and experience one or more segments of current programs offered by faith communities, including an analysis of scriptural text and a short documentary on domestic abuse in a faith community.

Participants will break into small groups and begin to develop their own plans for engaging faith leadership in their communities. Plans will include an assessment of their community's demographics, infrastructures, existing relationships, current programs, potential needs, goals, partners and a timeline for implementation.



Objectives:

- Learn how the Jewish, Muslim, and Christian faith communities address domestic and sexual violence.
- Experience educational and awareness segments of each faith community.
- Identify the challenges and benefits of including faith communities in coordinated community responses.
- Develop a plan to collaborate or to engage local faith communities to address domestic and sexual violence.

3:00 – 4:30

**Officer Involved Domestic Violence: Is Your Agency
Prepared?**

Key 8

Sgt. Stephanie Neuman, MSW, Cheyenne Police Department, PCSW- Therapist, Specialty Consulting and Counseling, Cheyenne, WY.

This workshop is designed to educate those responding to officer involved domestic violence. This type of domestic violence is 2-4 times more likely to occur than domestic violence in non-law enforcement families. Because of this high statistic, it is important for agencies and those involved in community resource management to have a plan for the victims of these assaults.

Officer involved domestic violence creates a higher risk factor for those officers who are responding to the call, the advocates who are helping the victim and the administration who is dealing with the officer. This workshop is designed to discuss those risk factors and offers solutions and ideas for improving safety and awareness for everyone involved.

Objectives:

- Recognize that domestic violence does occur in the lives of law enforcement officers and that it is extremely dangerous when it does happen.
- Explore how domestic violence can be prevented when risk factors are immediately identified and dealt with. Strategize resources that may be within their community.
- Create preventative plans for agencies to offer newly trained officers in an effort to decrease the risk.

3:00 – 4:30

**Using Research Evidence to Enhance Service Delivery to Men
Subjected to Childhood Sexual Abuse**

Key 11, 12

Gary Foster, Ph.D., Manager, Living Well, Brisbane, Qld, Australia.

This workshop will utilize learning from research knowledge to inform and enhance service delivery to men subjected to childhood sexual abuse. While across the Western World there is a growing research base detailing both the impact of childhood sexual abuse and ways to moderate its negative outcomes, this knowledge is in the early stages of being translated into service delivery programs. This workshop will outline and draw upon current research evidence on the impact of childhood sexual abuse on men, men's responses, patterns of disclosure, what are known to be unproductive and productive ways of coping and the importance of encouraging hope.



AGENDA

This developing knowledge base will be used to identify strategies to engage men and support the delivery of effective clinical services. Participants will be introduced to key elements of developing an evidence informed service response, including: clearly articulated gender analysis, pro-active engagement strategies; implications for specialist and mainstream services; supported referral; frameworks for practice; optimal service mix (individual, couple, group) and the significance of community awareness strategies. These key elements will be examined with respect to organizational and clinical implications in an evolving fiscally constrained service environment.

Practical examples and details will be provided of the challenges and opportunities in developing local/global service responses, how innovative, connected face to face and web based service responses can reduce isolation and better support men, their partners, families and service providers.

Objectives:

- Obtain current knowledge of the impact of childhood sexual abuse on adult males, responses to sexual assault, patterns of disclosure, identified unproductive and productive ways of coping and the importance of encouraging hope.
- Understand key considerations in designing evidence based service responses to assist men sexually abused as children, including: clearly articulated gender analysis, pro-active engagement strategies; implications for specialist and mainstream services; supported referral; frameworks for practice; optimal service mix and the significance of community awareness strategies.
- Develop a practical understanding of the challenges and opportunities in developing local/global service responses, how connected face to face and web based service responses can be adapted and utilized to better support, men and their supporters.

5:00 – 6:00 Evening SAFE Case Review (Open to All Disciplines)

Key 11, 12

Diana Faugno, MSN, RN, CPN, SANE-A, SANE-P, FAAFS, DF-IAFN, Forensic Nurse Consultant, Treasurer, EVAWI, Palm Desert, CA; **Jacqueline Callari-Robinson**, R.N., SANE-A, Director of Healthcare Services and Statewide SANE/Forensic Coordinator, Wisconsin Coalition Against Sexual Assault, Madison, WI; **Kim Day**, R.N., FNE, A/P, SANE-A, SANE-P, SAFE Technical Assistance Coordinator, IAFN, Elkridge, MD; **Debra Holbrook**, R.N., SANE-A, FNE A, Forensic Nurse Coordinator, Mercy Medical Center, Adjunct Faculty, Institute for Johns Hopkins School of Nursing, Baltimore, MD; **Patricia M. Speck**, DNSc, APN, FNP-BC, DF-IAFN, FAAFS, FAAN, Associate Professor, University of Tennessee Health Science Center, College of Nursing, Memphis, TN; **Michael Weaver**, MD, FACEP, Medical Director, Sexual Assault Treatment Center, Saint Luke's Health System, and Director, EVAWI, Kansas City, MO; **Shirley Pacey**, MA, Director of Blue Tower Training, Macon Resources, Inc., EVAWI Board of Directors, Decatur, IL; **Daniel Sheridan**, PhD, RN, FNE-A, SANE-A, FAAN, Associate Professor, Johns Hopkins University, School of Nursing, Forensic Nurse Examiner, Mercy Medical Center, Baltimore, MD.



AGENDA

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:

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



7:15 – 8:00 Continental Breakfast

Eight Concurrent Breakout Sessions

**8:15 – 9:45 Rape in a small town: How to protect victims, educate the
Key 11, 12 public and report the news when a sexual assault goes viral**

Rachel Dissell, Reporter, *The Plain Dealer*, Cleveland, OH, **Sandra Lyons**, Manager, Sexual Assault Help Center, Steubenville, OH.

In August of 2012, a parent went to the police station in Steubenville, Ohio to report his daughter was the victim of a rape. The police were the last to be notified. The town of just over 18,000 had been buzzing about the assault for days and it was being discussed like on-the-field action on a local high school football blog.

Steubenville High School athletes – including a starting quarterback, a basketball player and wrestling standout – sent out vulgar statements the night of the assault via Twitter. They Tweeted messages like “The song of the night is Rape Me by Nirvana” and “Some people deserve to be peed on” and “You don’t sleep through wang in the butthole.” A nude photo of the 16-year-old victim circulated. The boys were carrying her by the arms and legs.

But the biggest debate that first week was whether the players should be benched or not. It was hardly the first time in Ohio, or anywhere else in the country, where high school athletes have been charged with rape. And it clearly wasn't the first time such allegations have divided a town, either. But the high-pitched back-and-forth in the Ohio Valley town illuminated the struggles that many towns go through when a report of a sexual assault get mixed with high-stakes high school athletics, social media and small town politics.

And like many small towns, in Steubenville everybody knows everybody. The prosecutor was forced to recuse herself from the case because she and her children personally knew some of the accused and she had previously served on the school board. The lone juvenile judge also removed himself from the case. Several of the investigating department’s officers were either related to players or married to other government officials. Eventually, a state agency was brought in to investigate the case.

Whether found to be criminal or not, the remarks of teenage cyber bystanders also had many observers dumbfounded, wondering how so many young adults could discuss the incident online but not step up in person to help the victim or, later, the police.

It was, at the least, a teachable moment for the impulsive teenagers who participated in circulating the texts, Tweets and even a video spoofing the attack – except that the school district refused deal with it. Sandra Lyons, the lone part-time victim advocate, was the only person to stand up for the victim – in the press, in the courtroom and even at some meetings with police and prosecutors. Stories written in *The Plain Dealer*, a Cleveland paper more than two-hours away were unwelcome by some who didn't want their town under a microscope, including a popular radio personality who went on multiple tirades laden with myths about sexual assault.



AGENDA

Objectives:

How social media use by teenagers affects the criminal investigation and media coverage of sexual assault.

- How advocates operating in small or rural towns can protect victims who have no privacy while still publicly advocating for their cases.
- How community leaders can guide the public conversation in a productive way when everybody knows the teens involved.
- Discuss whether media coverage helps expose the truth or does it only expose vulnerable teens to attention that could harm them?

8:15 – 9:45
Holiday 6

Overcoming the Consent Defense: From Crime Scene to Courtroom – Part III: Offender Focused Prosecution

Det. Michael Crumrine, Austin Police Department, Austin, TX; **Sgt. Elizabeth Donegan**, Austin Police Department, Austin, TX; **Catherine Johnson**, Instructor / Training Coordinator, North Carolina Department of Justice / Justice Academy, EVAWI Board of Directors, Hendersonville, NC; **Teresa Scalzo, JD.**, Deputy Directory, Navy JAG Trial Counsel Assistance Program, Navy Judge Advocate General's Corps, Alexandria, VA.

Sexual assault investigations and prosecutions are some of the most challenging a detective or prosecutor will conduct in his or her career. They often involve complex issues such as a lack of traditional forensic evidence, intoxicated or impaired victims, and / or victims' feelings of self-blame, shame, and embarrassment. Non-stranger sexual assault investigations and prosecutions have the added complication of needing to overcome societal myths and prejudice about what "Real Rape" actually is.

In this era of shrinking training budgets, many investigators and prosecutors never have the opportunity to obtain specialized training on how to investigate and prosecute non-stranger sexual assault. This three part series will give participants the foundation for successfully investigating and prosecuting non-stranger sexual assault and provide participants with techniques for overcoming the "consent defense" from the crime scene to the courtroom.

Participants will learn proper investigative techniques including: initial victim and witness interviews, processing crime scenes, utilizing evidence historically not used in sexual assault investigations including electronic evidence, such as social media and pre-text phone calls. The series emphasizes the importance of multidisciplinary investigation and prosecution and includes a session on utilizing specialized trial techniques to conduct an offender-focused prosecution to ensure success at trial. Finally, the series will give participants tools to defend their work in court when being attacked by the defense for being too "victim centered" or for being an "advocate" for the victim

Objectives:

- Identify common sexual assault myths and other factors that make non-stranger sexual assault difficult to prosecute when the consent defense is raised.



AGENDA

- Develop multidisciplinary strategies for overcoming investigative challenges, including how to debunk sexual assault myths.
- Explore techniques for corroborating a victim's credibility, including methods of supporting victims to enable them to testify accurately and powerfully at trial.
- Learn techniques for conducting an offender-focused prosecution, including how to investigate other bad acts and use pretrial motions to limit irrelevant information about sexual assault victims.
- Discuss how law enforcement, prosecutors, medical professionals and advocates can and should work together to in order to secure convictions in non-stranger sexual assault cases.
- Identify techniques for overcoming defense tactics commonly used in non-stranger sexual assault cases in court.
- Identify common areas of cross-examination of law enforcement, medical and other professionals and how best to respond to cross-examination.

8:15 – 9:45 From Outcry to Victim Restoration- DNA Backlog, Part I

Key 9, 10

Noël Bridget Busch-Armendariz, PhD, LMSW, MPA, Associate Professor, Director, University of Texas, School of Social Work, Institute on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, Austin, TX; **Jamie Ferrell**, BSN, RN, DABFN, CA/CP-SANE, CMI-III, SANE-A, CFN, SANE-P, Clinical Director, Forensic Nursing Services, Memorial Hermann Healthcare System, Houston, TX; **Irma Rios**, MBA, Director, Houston Police Department, Crime Lab Division, Houston, TX.

This workshop will present findings generated from a two-year multidisciplinary project that included representation from SANE programs, victim services, crime lab personnel, law enforcement and prosecution, researchers (social scientists, a criminologist, and an economist), and the voices of survivors. This working group set out to understand the responses to survivors of sexual assault whose sexual assault kits (SAKs) had not been tested and build a new model to improve care and responses to victims and increase offender accountability. To achieve this we used several methodologies including an expensive database analysis of SAKs that were unrequested and untested, interviews and focus groups with victims who had submitted forensic evidence, but whose case had not moved forward in the criminal justice system, interviews with victims whose SAK resulted in a CODIS hit and identified an offender; interviews and surveys with investigators and prosecutors, case analysis and dissection between crime lab staff and SANEs, an economic analysis of all these procedures, and a timeline to provide context of sexual assault crimes. This workshop presents our findings and offers recommendations for improved structures and solutions.

Objectives:

- Learn a new model for addressing sexual assault crimes.
- Increase understating of the range and efficacy of services for victims of sexual assault from point of outcry by the victim to the indictment and adjudication of the



AGENDA

offender (and all the steps in between).

- Increase understanding of factors that promote or hinder victim restoration and offender accountability.
- Offer solutions to inform policy makers, practitioners and advocates, first responders and community members about how to meet the complex needs of victims, hold offenders accountable, and eventually ameliorate this crime.

8:15 – 9:45 **Trauma Informed Interviews – From Investigation to the
Holiday 4, 5** **Courtroom**

David Lisak, Ph.D., Forensic Consultant, Framingham, MA; **Patti Powers, JD**, Senior Deputy Prosecuting Attorney, Yakima County Prosecuting Attorney's Office, Yakima, WA, Trainer and Consultant; **Russell Strand**, Chief, Family Advocacy Law Enforcement Training Division, United States Army Military Police School, Fort Leonard Wood, MO.

The torn shirt, the contusion, or the sexual assault kits don't prove the sexual assault or traumatic event occurred or clarify the issue of consent or incapacitation, but they do tend to assist us in understanding the crime. They are all considered evidence and we often include this evidence as the case-in-chief. What about the nightmares, posttraumatic stress, depression, muscular pain and fear?

Although these examples of forensic psycho-physiological evidence don't prove the sexual assault occurred, if collected and properly explained, they can actually provide more evidentiary value in understanding the trauma and the effects of trauma on those involved. Unfortunately, all too many cases of intimate partner violence, sexual assault, human trafficking, and other despicable crimes against humanity are unsolved or not prosecuted due to the lack of appropriate physical evidence.

Physical evidence is not always available but psycho-physiological evidence almost always is. This presentation will explore ways in which psycho-physiological evidence can be identified, preserved, analyzed and presented at trial to take our cases from a one dimensional aspect to a three dimensional understanding of the full experience and impact of the crime and the trauma it caused. This session will review current forensic psycho-physiological knowledge and practices and compare what we think we know with new and exciting research and ideas, which will assist us in a better understanding of the realities and limitations of this new field of endeavor.

Objectives:

- Define forensic psycho-physiological evidence.
- Understand psycho-physiological reactions to stress and trauma.
- Identify proper procedures for the collection of –psycho-physiological evidence.
- Analyze the meaning the forensic –psycho-physiological evidence collected.
- Discuss practical application and implementation of new investigative intervention and trial strategies which successfully convey the three dimensional reality of the crime.



AGENDA

8:15 – 9:45 **Immigrant Survivors of Domestic Violence and Elder Abuse:
Peale ABC** **Effective Management Utilizing Cross-Cultural
Communication**

Varsha Narayan, JD, Manager, Senior Services, Community Refugee Immigration Services, EVAWI Advisory Board of Directors, Columbus, OH.

This engaging workshop will provide professionals with necessary tools to effectively serve immigrant survivors of elder abuse and domestic violence. Through discussion and interactive exercises, participants will gain an improved understanding of the immigrant populations' perspective on domestic violence and elder abuse. This workshop will highlight examples regarding the manner in which different cultures view domestic violence and elder abuse, as defined in the U.S., and the impact domestic violence/elder abuse has on the immigrant survivor. The workshop will address the prejudices, cultural myths and stereotypes that come into play and will provide solutions for managing such situations. Finally, professionals will learn techniques and necessary steps to improve cross-cultural communication for interacting successfully with diverse populations.

Objectives:

- Define domestic violence and elder abuse in the context of immigrant populations from around the world residing in the US.
- Recognize the influence of prejudices and biases that may arise while working with diverse populations.
- Describe the cultural myths and stereotypes of elder abuse / domestic violence of various immigrant populations.
- Utilize necessary tools / guidelines to provide effective services to diverse populations.

8:15 – 9:45 **The University Response to Sexual Violence: Title IX and the
Key 7** **Dear Colleague Letter- Department of Education's Office for
Civil Rights**

John DiPaolo, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy, Office of Civil Rights, Washington, DC.; Emily H. McCarthy, Deputy Chief, Educational Opportunities Section, Civil Rights Division, Washington, DC.; Sheetal Ranjan, PhD, Associate Professor, Dept of Sociology, William Paterson University, Wayne, NJ.; Marnie Shiels, Attorney, OVW – U.S. Department of Justice.

In recent years numerous media reports of domestic, dating, stalking and sexual violence on college campuses has brought national attention to this problem. The attention has made colleges scramble to put into place effective policies, procedures and services. In this workshop we hope to provide an overview of the problem; we will highlight some cases, consequences and discuss national statistics; we will use case studies to exemplify the missteps in some of these cases; and discuss the costs to victims, colleges and society. Next we will provide an overview of how the paradigm of reacting to violence has shifted on college campuses nationally. We will outline the history of how violence has typically been addressed on college campuses; we will discuss recent national initiatives; and we will provide relevant examples of preventive,



AGENDA

proactive, victim-sensitive methods that hold the offender accountable. The goal of this workshop is to educate the audience about the breadth of the problem, familiarize them with recent developments and suggest strategies to collaborate in ending violence on college campuses.

Objectives:

Provide an overview of violence (domestic, dating, stalking and sexual) on college campuses. We will highlight some cases and consequences and discuss national statistics.

- Use several case studies, including Penn State, to exemplify the missteps.
- Discuss the costs (to victims, to colleges, to society) in terms of money and/or reputation given today's social media and speed of news.
- Outline the history of how violence (domestic, dating, stalking and sexual) has been addressed on campuses.
- Discuss how the Department of Justice's Campus Grant Program began the movement to end violence against women on campuses in 1998.
- Provide an overview of recent developments to end violence against women on college campuses.
 - Title IX & Dear Colleague Letter
 - White House Initiatives
 - Department of Justice Initiatives
 - NCAA initiatives
- Provide relevant examples of preventive, proactive, victim sensitive methods that hold the offender accountable.
- Present strategies to law enforcement, advocates, educators, and administrators to collaborate and build on this momentum to end violence on college campuses.

8:15 – 9:45 **Ordinary or Outstanding? A Motivational Journey for Victim
Holiday 1-3** **Service Professionals**

Shirley Pacey, MA, Director of Blue Tower Training, Macon Resources, Inc., EVAWI Board of Directors, Decatur, IL.

Working with people who are victims of sexual assault, domestic violence and stalking can take its toll on victim advocates, criminal justice personnel and other professionals. Most people get bogged down with the everyday routine of their work and forget the power they have to make a difference in the lives of others. It is a challenge for all of us to give the best of ourselves, especially in work environments that may be toxic. Each day that we come to work, we can choose to be ordinary or we can choose to be outstanding. "Ordinary or Outstanding?" is designed to inspire people to eliminate negative thinking and embrace their creative possibilities. A variety of creative activities are used to stimulate self-reflection and personal and professional growth. Participants are asked to stretch their thinking in a safe and fun environment to maximize learning and expression.



AGENDA

Objectives:

Identify and eliminate personal inner critics that block growth.

- List at least two people who can support their wellness and nurture their creativity.
- Explore at least three changes they can make to increase their satisfaction with their work.
- Identify at least three strategies that honor their personal renewal on an ongoing basis.

**8:15 – 9:45
Key 8**

Documenting Sexual Assault Using the Language of Non-Consensual Sex

Sgt. Joanne Archambault, (Ret.) Founder / Executive Director, EVAWI, Addy, WA.

Even when properly investigated, the majority of reported sexual assaults are not successfully prosecuted. Prosecutors often argue that police reports are severely lacking while law enforcement argues that prosecuting attorneys want a sure win. No matter how good an investigation is – the prosecuting attorney may not feel confident filing criminal charges if the reports are incomplete or inaccurate. Or if the prosecutor files charges, the defendant may be acquitted if the reports summarizing the investigation are poorly written.

Sexual assault is an uncomfortable subject for most of American society. Few police officers and deputies have been taught how to properly document these crimes. Because of the pervasiveness of the shame attached to sexual assault, some officers, supervisors and prosecutors feel a need to sanitize or alter a victims' statement.

Defense attorneys often win cases because they attack the credibility of the investigation and the perception of the victims' credibility, often with ammunition that comes from the investigators' own reports.

This workshop is designed to help investigators write a report that will support successful prosecution.

Objectives:

- Summarize evidence uncovered during the course of the investigation.
- Recreate the reality of the sexual assault from the victim's perspective, including preserving the exact words used by the victim.
- Describe what the victim was thinking and feeling at the time of the sexual assault
- Document the entire context of force, threat, or fear that the victim experienced by using the language of non-consensual sex and creating accurate "word pictures."
- Document suspect statements, especially those that corroborate the victim's account or provide an implausible or even absurd version of reality.



AGENDA

9:45 – 10:15 **Break**

Eight Concurrent Breakout Sessions

10:15 – 11:45 **From Outcry to Victim Restoration, Part II**
Key 9, 10

Sonia Corrales, Chief Program Officer, Houston Area Women's Center, Houston, TX;
Bruce Kellison, Ph.D., Associate Director, University of Texas at Austin, Bureau of Business
Research, Austin, TX; **Cpt. Mary Lentschke**, M.S., Houston Police Department, Houston,
TX.

This workshop will present findings generated from a two-year multidisciplinary project that included representation from SANE programs, victim services, crime lab personnel, law enforcement and prosecution, researchers (social scientists, a criminologist, and an economist), and the voices of survivors. This working group set out to understand the responses to survivors of sexual assault whose sexual assault kits (SAKs) had not been tested and build a new model to improve care and responses to victims and increase offender accountability. To achieve this we used several methodologies including an expensive database analysis of SAKs that were unrequested and untested, interviews and focus groups with victims who had submitted forensic evidence, but whose case had not moved forward in the criminal justice system, interviews with victims whose SAK resulted in a CODIS hit and identified an offender; interviews and surveys with investigators and prosecutors, case analysis and dissection between crime lab staff and SANEs, an economic analysis of all these procedures, and a timeline to provide context of sexual assault crimes. This workshop presents our findings and offers recommendations for improved structures and solutions.

Objectives:

- Learn a new model for addressing sexual assault crimes.
- Increase understating of the range and efficacy of services for victims of sexual assault from point of outcry by the victim to the indictment and adjudication of the offender (and all the steps in between).
- Increase understanding of factors that promote or hinder victim restoration and offender accountability.
- Offer solutions to inform policy makers, practitioners and advocates, first responders and community members about how to meet the complex needs of victims, hold offenders accountable, and eventually ameliorate this crime.

10:15 – 11:45 **A First Person Perspective on Compassion and Belief: The**
Peale ABC **Cornerstones of an Effective Response**

Nancy Connor, MPA, Principal, Connor Consultants, EVAWI Board Member, Long Beach, CA; **Matthew C. Everett**, Arlington, VA.

As I was shown the search warrant, I learned we had been living with a socio-path who was only days from destroying our lives. It seemed as though in that second I had lost all control over everything. My life as I knew it was crumbling as the man that I loved walked



AGENDA

off the porch and transitioned into a pedophile right in front of me and the people I worked closely with every day at work became strangers who were about to invade the privacy of my house. The normalcy of love that surrounded our lives was shattered. I had transformed from the Executive Director of a domestic violence/sexual assault agency into a victim in less than five minutes; my life, and my perspective of victims would never be the same. I had no voice, I had no power, I had unknowingly let a stranger into my loving home where he violated my child – I was living a nightmare.

This workshop is designed, from my unique experience, to share some simple strategies on how to best support a colleague in the field in order to strengthen your relationship and accomplish a more positive outcome. This workshop will describe the impact the predator had on our family, as well as on the civil court case that resulted in the national precedent setting case Jane Doe v. XYC Corporation.

Participants will leave reaffirmed with the knowledge they can make the difference in each life they touch.

Objectives:

- Review a first-hand case study in victim advocacy, as both the victim and advocate.
- Learn how to develop a relationship with a victim when they are your colleague.
- Recognize that being in the field does not grant you a shield you from the predators you battle.
- Discover how ‘the little things’ can make all the difference to a response while working in the field.
- Realize that one single voice of perseverance can change the law to increase protection for victims.

**10:15 – 11:45 Overcoming Credibility Challenges: Revealing the Reality of
Holiday 4, 5 Sexual Assault**

Kimberly A. Lonsway, PhD, Research Director, End Violence Against Women International (EVAWI) San Luis Obispo, CA; Patti Powers, JD, Senior Deputy Prosecuting Attorney, Yakima County Prosecuting Attorney's Office, Yakima, WA, Trainer and Consultant.

The general public holds a number of myths and misconceptions about sexual assault, which may affect victims in choosing to disclose these crimes and also investigators and prosecutors in their responses. This presentation is designed to explore the dynamics of sexual assault in the real world and contrast it with the stereotype of “real rape” that is seen in the media and even in criminal justice textbooks. Techniques for successful investigation and prosecution of sexual assault will then be based on a realistic understanding of these dynamics. Throughout the presentation, similarities and differences will be noted between the fields of sexual assault and domestic violence.

Objectives:

- Recognize the realistic dynamics of sexual assault and compare with the stereotype of “real rape.”



AGENDA

- Identify techniques for successful investigation and prosecution of sexual assault.
- Explore similarities and differences between sexual assault and domestic violence responses.
- Identify interview techniques which allow victims a true opportunity to disclose their experience, with emphasis on understanding language as a means of documenting the experience.
- Develop strategies for presenting evidence at trial, including physical, psychological, and environmental evidence designed to provide the jury with a true look at the reality of the crime.

**10:15 – 11:45 Drama, Dance and Disabilities: Women with Disabilities in 3D
Holiday 1-3**

Shirley Paceley, M.A., Director of Blue Tower Training, Macon Resources, Inc., EVAWI Board of Directors, Decatur, IL; **Cathy Saunders**, Volunteer Mentor, Access Living, Chicago, IL; **Jacquelyn Thomas**, Chicago, IL.

This creative workshop utilizes the talents of four women with disabilities to demonstrate what they believe is most important in working with victims of violence who have disabilities. This workshop will include: myths vs. facts about people with disabilities; the value of believing and honoring the victim's story; the role of victim advocates in supporting crime victims with disabilities; sample accommodations in the criminal justice response to victims with disabilities; attitudes about people with disabilities; and building collaborations that include people with disabilities. This interactive workshop includes original skits and poetry as well as music and movement performed by some members of the "Empowered Fe Fe's" from Access Living in Chicago. The goal is not only to convey practical information in a creative manner, but to help the audience gain comfort and confidence in working with people with disabilities who experience violence.

Objectives:

- List five commonly held myths about people with disabilities and the corresponding facts.
- Describe three ways that victim advocates can assure their services are accessible to people with disabilities.
- Detail two examples of individual accommodations that can increase access to the criminal justice system for victims with disabilities.
- Evaluate their personal attitudes about people with disabilities and determine how that impacts their work with victims who have disabilities.

**10:15 – 11:45 Non-Profit Success: Strengthening and Sustaining
Key 7 Organizational Achievement through Strategic Planning and
Board Development**

Herman Millholland, Independent Consultant, Vice-President, EVAWI Board of Directors, Los Angeles, CA.



AGENDA

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 to the mission, but sometimes our passion becomes our focus and 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 the 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, 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.

This workshop will engage participants in a dialogue on board development, understanding board governance, the importance of strategic planning, and the responsibilities of serving as a board member.

Objectives:

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

10:15 – 11:45
Holiday 6

A National Protocol: Perspectives on Change in Communities

Kim Day, R.N., FNE, A/P, SANE-A, SANE-P, SAFE Technical Assistance Coordinator, IAFN, Elkridge, MD.; Marnie Shiels, Attorney, OVW – U.S. Department of Justice.

The National Protocol for Sexual Assault Forensic Examinations has been around since 2004. What difference has it made on the local level? Since the Protocol was developed, there have been changes in science, best practice and even statutes that affect the way that we deliver care to survivors of sexual assault.

The medical forensic exam is critical in the aftermath of sexual assault, from both the healthcare and criminal justice perspectives. In 2005, the re-authorization of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) had several changes that impacted the way



AGENDA

victims could access the medical forensic exam. This presentation will focus on the National Protocol and impact of changes from the newest VAWA legislation. We will also discuss the impact of the Affordable Care Act provisions for screening in healthcare for sexual violence, as well as new recommendations from the Institute of Medicine on universal screening for violence. This presentation will include a facilitated discussion on the local impact of these changes for healthcare, law enforcement and advocacy and criminal justice.

Objectives:

- Identify recent changes in DNA preservation and collection that can impact the timing for evidence collection.
- Discuss the impact of payment for forensic examinations can have on programs and the SART team at large.
- Understand the implications of the Institute of Medicine recommendations for screening for violence.
- Discuss the impact that a broader approach to the utilization of violence screening tools by healthcare providers can have on the community as a whole, and team members.

10:15 – 11:45

Providing Services to Survivors of Sexual Abuse Behind Bars

Key 8

Gwyn Smith-Downes, Senior Program Director, Just Detention International, Washington, D.C.

This workshop will highlight a model for how community service providers and criminal justice professionals can work together to meet the needs of survivors of sexual abuse in detention. This workshop will focus on: the prevalence, dynamics, and impact of sexual violence in custody; applicable national standards under the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA); and how corrections departments and rape crisis centers can partner to provide rape crisis counseling to incarcerated survivors. The presenter will share the development, benefits, and challenges of a model program to provide in-person, confidential counseling to survivors of sexual abuse in a large county jail and two state prisons. Participants will share and discover best practices and effective strategies for providing services to survivors of sexual abuse and how to form effective community-corrections partnerships.

Objectives:

- Recognize, dynamics, and impact of sexual abuse behind bars.
- Understand federal requirements based on the Department of Justice Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) standards regarding mental health services for incarcerated survivors of sexual abuse.
- Learn how to replicate a model program to provide incarcerated survivors of sexual assault with in-person, confidential, rape crisis counseling.



AGENDA

- Share and discover best practices and effective strategies for providing services to survivors of prisoner rape and how to form effective community-corrections partnerships.

**10:15 – 11:45 Assessing for Sexual Assault in Domestic Violence Cases:
Key 11, 12 Law Enforcement and Advocacy Approaches**

Sgt. Mike Davis, Vancouver Police Department, Vancouver, WA; **Jennifer Levy-Peck**, Ph.D., Program Management Specialist, Washington Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs, Olympia, WA.

This workshop, presented by an advocacy specialist and a police sergeant, will explain why intimate partner sexual assault can and should be addressed by law enforcement officers and advocates handling domestic violence cases and will provide practical tools for working with victims. Topics will include how to assess for sexual violence, what to ask and how to ask it, appropriate law enforcement and advocacy responses, and the development of protocols for these cases.

This workshop offers participants a chance to understand how sexual assault is used as a means to control and humiliate intimate partners, and the way those dynamics affect victims' interaction with law enforcement and advocacy services.

Law enforcement participants will benefit from an enhanced understanding of victim behavior and information about the impact of intimate partner sexual violence on the investigation of domestic violence. Sergeant Davis will explain new practices and protocols for these cases. Both system-based and community-based advocates will benefit from learning what elements are important in these cases and how they can support victims who are involved with the criminal justice system.

Objectives:

- Identify the prevalence, importance, and dynamics of intimate partner sexual violence
- Understand the implications for law enforcement response and investigations of intimate partner sexual violence.
- Demonstrate knowledge of practical strategies for assessment of and response to sexual violence in domestic violence cases by law enforcement and advocates.
- Understand of an evidence-based case for prosecution.

**11:45 – 12:45 Lunch- Provided
Key Ballroom 1-6**

**12:45 – 1:00 Housekeeping / Raffle
Holiday Ballroom**



AGENDA

1:00 – 2:15 **Plenary I: The Invisible War – A Military Response**
Holiday Ballroom Moderated by **Aurelia Sands-Belle**, Executive Director, Durham
Crisis Response Center, and Director, EVAWI.

Claudia Bayliff, M.A., JD, Project Attorney, National Judicial Education Program-Legal Momentum, Falls Church, VA; **Russell Strand**, Chief, Family Advocacy Law Enforcement Training Branch, U.S. Army Military Police School, Ft. Leonard Wood, MO; **David Lisak**, Ph.D., Forensic Consultant, Framingham, MA; **Major General Gary S. Patton**, Director of the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO).

The Invisible War movie is a powerful documentary examining the problem of sexual assault in the United States military. Sexual assault is a significant issue in the military and civilian institutions and populations as well. Panel members who work extensively with the military will discuss some of the work that is being done in the military to meet these significant challenges along with promising best practices developed by and for the military. Participants will provide thoughtful insights and recommendations on how to reduce the risk of sexual assault, hold offenders accountable, and strategies to decrease the prevalence of sexual assault.

Following short remarks by each panel member, participants will have an opportunity to ask questions of the panel members and engage in a useful and professional conversation. This panel will be a collaborative effort of experts working in various professions that will benefit not only those who are working with and within the military to meet these challenges, but civilian partners and organizations as well.

2:15 – 2:45 **Break**

2:45 – 4:15 **Plenary II: Self Care – It's All About YOU!**
Holiday Ballroom

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



AGENDA

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:

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

4:15 – 4:30
Holiday Ballroom

Closing Remarks / Raffle

