



**Tuesday, April 22, 2014**

**7:00 – 8:00**

**Registration**

**7:15 – 8:00**

**Continental Breakfast**

**Ballroom Foyer**

**8:00 – 8:30**

**Welcome / Opening Remarks**

**Grand Ballroom**

*Dave Cohen, Master of Ceremonies*

*Herman Millholland, Independent Consultant, President, EVAWI Board of Directors, Los Angeles, CA; Joanne Archambault, (Sergeant, San Diego PD, Ret.), Executive Director, EVAWI, Addy, WA*

**8:30 – 9:15**

**Award Presentations**

**Grand Ballroom**

- *Visionary Award – Lynn Schafran*
- *Professional Impact Award – Kym Worthy*
- *Media Excellence Award – Cara Courchesne and Erin Rhoda*

**9:15 – 10:15**

**Plenary I: Intimate Partner Sexual Abuse: From Teen Dating Violence to Trafficking**

**Grand Ballroom**

*Lynn Schafran, Esq., Director, National Judicial Education Program, Legal Momentum, New York, NY*

Dating violence is an issue of increasing concern. The deepening understanding of domestic violence as learned behavior has revealed that coercive control, physical violence and intimate partner sexual abuse begin in adolescence. Every aspect of domestic violence, including femicide, is seen among high school and college age offenders who abuse their dating partners.

Teens are at higher risk of intimate partner violence than adults; about one in five teens has been physically or sexually abused by a dating partner. Certain types of abuse are perpetrated against teens at uniquely high rates, such as the distribution of sexually explicit photos via social media, and birth control sabotage as the means to bind the victim to the abuser. Professionals working with teen victims need to know about these types of abuse and how to best respond to them. Although forced sex in the domestic violence context is a leading indicator of escalating violence and potential lethality, teen victims are often met with a lack of seriousness from authority figures to whom they disclose.

With respect to trafficking, advocates and prosecutors are encountering cases in which a woman first reports physical violence, and then, as the counselor or prosecutor gains her trust, discloses that she is being sexually abused, and then, as more trust develops, discloses that her abuser is trafficking her. This session will cover warning signs and red flags for trafficking and



IPSA in the context of domestic violence cases so advocates, law enforcement professionals, and prosecutors are better prepared to respond to these victims and successfully prosecute trafficking cases.

**Objectives:**

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:

- examine the complexities involved in responding to intimate partner sexual abuse/assault cases.
- recognize the dynamics of the multiple forms of intimate partner sexual abuse; the impact of intimate partner sexual abuse on victims and their families; the significant correlation between intimate partner sexual abuse and risk assessment including implications for custody/visitation determinations; and institutional, cultural, racial and legal issues which affect disclosure;
- explore the need for cross-training on domestic violence and sexual abuse for victim services providers, health professionals, law enforcement, and prosecutors; and how to assess the capacity of batterer intervention and sex offender treatment programs to address intimate partner sexual abuse.
- examine the forms and dynamics of intimate partner sexual abuse in the context of teen dating violence, and the implications for professionals involved in sexual and domestic violence cases with this age group.
- identify the links between domestic violence, intimate partner sexual abuse, and trafficking, and how to elicit this information in order to successfully prosecute trafficking cases.

**10:15 – 10:45**                      **Break**  
**Ballroom Foyer**

**10:45 – 12:00**                      **Plenary II: The Untested Rape Kit Crisis and Cold Case**  
**Grand Ballroom**                      **Sexual Assault Prosecutions**

***Kym Worthy, JD, Wayne County Prosecutor, Detroit, MI***

There are an estimated 400,000 untested rape kits languishing in police property storage facilities around the country. In 2009, over 11,300 untested rape kits were discovered in a Detroit Police Department property storage facility. Thanks to the generosity of the National Institute of Justice, funding was provided the Wayne County Prosecutor's Office to conduct a two and one-half year action-research project to determine why this was permitted to happen and how to prevent it from happening again.

This session will focus on the preliminary findings of the project and the wide-spread culture of disbelief and victim-blaming that permitted kits to collect, untested, for decades. Any doubts as to the value of testing older rape kits will be quickly dispelled by the project results which have already resulted in the identification of numerous serial offenders.



Participants will learn about the challenges of locating victims on older cases and the importance of utilizing a victim-centered approach when notifying victims that their case has been re-opened.

Finally, the session will focus on the investigative process and what prosecutors need to successfully charge and convict offenders in cold case sexual assaults.

### **Objectives:**

As a result of this session, participants will have a better understanding of:

- the scope of the untested rape kit crisis.
- the dynamics that permitted the kits to collect, untested, for decades.
- measures that are currently being undertaken to resolve the crisis and prevent it from recurring.
- measures that are currently being undertaken to maintain a victim-centered approach to victim notification in cold cases.
- why it is *not* enough to simply test the kits; the cases that emanate from that testing *must* be investigated and prosecuted.
- what prosecutors need to successfully prosecute cold case sexual assault crimes.

**12:00 – 1:00**                      **Lunch – Provided**  
**Metropolitan**  
**Ballroom**

### **8 Concurrent Breakout Sessions**

**1:00 – 2:30**                      **Domestic Violence in the Workplace: A Team-Based Plan**  
**Grand D**                              **for Helping Employee-Victims Save Their Lives and Their**  
**Jobs**

**Steve Albrecht**, DBA, PHR, CPP, BCC, Consultant, La Mesa, CA

Despite their best efforts to keep personal struggles separate from their workplaces, some employees are plagued with domestic violence “crossover” issues. In these cases, abusive partners violate the boundaries of the organization by calling, e-mailing, texting, and even stalking these employees, often showing up at their worksites in order to confront their victims – sometimes with fatal results. Company leaders, managers, and supervisors hate these types of events, because they are disruptive, intrusive, and create fear. As such, their response is all too often either to terminate victim-employees or criticize them for their inability to keep their personal lives out of the company.

Victim-employees often have two constant concerns when intimate partner violence crosses over from home to work: (1) fear for their lives and (2) fear of losing their jobs. In addition, firing



the victim-employee creates two immediate problems: (1) It eliminates their incomes, which may mean they may have to remain in the violent relationship if they have no financial resources to leave, and (2) They are still trapped with a violent partner, and now they have no safe harbor or respite during the day at their workplaces.

What is the solution, which provides safety and support for the employee-victim and safety and an ethical response for the company? Courage.

Courageous organizations address the potential for intimate partner violence among their employees by first recognizing that it might happen (and this likelihood increases the more female employees they have); providing training and educational programs for managers and supervisors to recognize the warning signs early enough to help; encouraging all employees to reach out to company Employee Assistance Programs (EAPs) for counseling, safety plans, and support; and finally, by moving past “blaming the victim” and offering realistic solutions that save the employees live and career.

This session will help domestic violence advocates, clinicians, educators, and law enforcement “speak the language of business” and give them the tools they need to help educate and orient business leaders to see intimate partner violence in their workplaces as an “us issue,” as in, “what will **we** do about this, to support our employees and protect our company?” The program will use case studies involving intimate partner violence crossover cases, to help the participants understand the issues to develop solutions that work for the employees and their firms.

### **Objectives:**

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to identify:

- how to help companies intervene safely and successfully intervene on behalf of victim-employees.
- how to provide information, support, or training to companies on the realities of domestic violence issues that may impact their employees.
- state laws that can protect victim-employees from losing their jobs.
- how to help victim-employees manage their professional lives, as well as their personal lives, and protect themselves from inappropriate contacts, stalking, bullying, threats, or contact with abusive partners, while at work.

### **1:00 – 2:30                      Trauma, Addiction and Victimization: The Unspoken Cycles Cedar**

**Jennifer Storm, MS, Executive Director, Victim / Witness Assistance Program, Harrisburg, PA**

This session will address issues related to Alcohol Facilitated Sexual Assault, trauma associated with the aftermath of sexual assault, addiction as a coping mechanism and finally how to heal as a survivor. Participants will not only learn from a woman who is an adult thriving after trauma and addiction but will also gain insight and understanding about how American teen culture impacts sexual identity and the pressure to engage in high-risk behaviors. The learning environment will be interactive, fun, and educational. Questions and discussion will be encouraged.



Being victimized by crime can be a life-altering, traumatic experience—one that can potentially throw a person off the course of recovery and back into the throes of addiction or vice versa, lead people to pick up negative coping mechanisms in order to deal with the trauma. Victims' services as well as our justice systems in general are just now realizing the interconnectivity of addiction, trauma and victimization. As service professionals we must understand these cycles and their potential impact on clients.

This workshop offers expert guidance for those working with victims to help facilitate a better understanding of the cycle of trauma, victimization and addiction in order to provide more well-rounded comprehensive services to clients.

**Objectives:**

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:

- understand the cycle of addiction, trauma and victimization.
- understand the victim's role throughout the criminal justice system.
- understand how to develop tools to not engage in negative coping mechanisms and addictions while healing.

**1:00 – 2:30  
Aspen**

**Sexual Violence & Journalism: Collaboration Beyond the  
News**

**Erin Rhoda, MA**, Editor, *Bangor Daily News*, Bangor, ME; **Cara Courchesne**, Communications & Outreach Coordinator, *Maine Coalition Against Sexual Assault*, Bangor, ME

This workshop will illustrate one effective advocacy-media partnership and how participants can learn from its successes and challenges. Workshop facilitators will describe their collaboration and how it produced meaningful outcomes, including 30 sexual-violence-related OpEds during Sexual Assault Awareness Month, company-wide training for editors and reporters to more responsibly write about sexual and domestic violence, training for two newspaper staff members to become victim advocates, and a multimedia project centered on victims' recovery from sexual violence.

Participants will discuss how journalists and professionals who work to address sexual violence can best avoid potential pitfalls, capitalize on advantages, and successfully partner with one another to further the movement to end gender-based violence. Participants will also develop an action plan to enhance their relationships with media partners.

**Objectives:**

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:

- describe the dynamics that make partnerships with news organizations difficult.
- recognize opportunities for success by working with journalists.
- identify five key strategies to develop and foster effective relationships with media partners.
- develop an action plan to enhance media relationships.



**1:00 – 2:30**                      **What She Saw: The Criminal Justice System Through the  
Redwood**                      **Eyes of a Sexual Assault Survivor**

**Teresa Graziani**, Tacoma, WA; **Christine Herrman**, JD, Project Director, Center on Sentencing and Corrections, Vera Institute of Justice, New York, NY

Professionals who serve on Sexual Assault Response Teams (SARTs) generally agree that the most effective SART is victim-centered and offender-focused. But what does that look like from the viewpoint of the victim herself? This workshop will review Ms. Graziani's experience with the criminal justice system as a victim of sexual assault. She will share her perspective on the response of police, advocates, prosecutors and others with whom she had contact throughout the nearly four years it took to see the case to completion. (Ms. Graziani's case did not require a medical examination.)

Ms. Graziani was the victim of former Washington State Patrol Trooper Carlos Torres. Torres was tried by jury and convicted of Custodial Sexual Misconduct. Christine Herrman, now Project Director in New York, prosecuted the case.

**Objectives:**

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:

- learn from the experience of a crime victim within criminal justice system.
- explore ways to use a multidisciplinary approach before, during, and after the criminal trial.
- consider ways to make the criminal justice process more victim-centered.

**1:00 – 2:30**                      **Investigating and Prosecuting Sexual Assault by  
Grand C**                      **Constructive Force**

**Teresa Scalzo**, JD, Deputy Director, Navy JAG Trial Counsel Assistance Program, Navy Judge Advocate General's Corps, U.S. Navy, Washington, D.C.; **Russell Strand**, Chief, Behavioral Sciences Education and Training Division, United States Army Military Police School, Fort Leonard Wood, MO

Cases where the perpetrator employs constructive force present unique challenges, especially when the sexual assault involves minimal to no force or when there are multiple sexual assaults. Examples of such cases include but are not limited to sexual assault by police officers, teachers, religious professionals and military members on subordinates. Constructive force cases present additional challenges to those normally encountered in nonstranger sexual assault cases.

To overcome these challenges, investigators and prosecutors must conduct offender focused investigations and prosecutions while simultaneously supporting victims and connecting them with the support and care they need to heal. In addition, the investigation must put the sexual assault into context by examining the power differential and history of the relationship between the victim and perpetrator to determine whether the perpetrator employed any grooming techniques or attempts to mask the crime. It must also examine the environment in which the sexual assault occurred.



Finally, the consent defense can be particularly persuasive in constructive force cases if jurors do not understand the nature of constructive force, which requires the prosecutor to use trial strategies that explain the overwhelming nature of the constructive force employed. This workshop offers multidisciplinary strategies for handling "power rape" cases and investigating and proving constructive force.

**Objectives:**

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:

- examine multidisciplinary strategies for investigating and prosecuting constructive force sexual assault cases.
- explore the different dynamics and legal issues involved when constructive force is used to perpetrate a sexual assault.
- identify tools for overcoming the consent defense in constructive force sexual assault cases.
- evaluate tools for conducting an offender focused investigation and prosecution in constructive force cases while simultaneously supporting victims and connecting them with the care and support they need to heal.

**1:00 – 2:30**

**Grand A**

**Evidence Assessment, Interpretation and Case Impact**

**Joanne Archambault**, (*Sergeant, San Diego PD, Ret.*), *Founder / Executive Director, EVAWI, Addy, WA*; **Brian Lew**, *Criminalist, San Diego PD Crime Laboratory, Forensic Biology Unit, CA*

Sexual Assault Forensic Examiners (SAFE's) have significantly improved medical evidence collection following a sexual assault. However for optimal impact, it is essential that investigators understand how to evaluate all of the evidence available, not only the victim's sexual assault forensic evidence kit, but crime scene evidence such as condoms, foreign objects, Kleenex and bedding, as well as evidence from the victim and suspect's clothing to determine the best possible source of probative evidence. Once potential sources of evidence are identified, we will discuss how to submit appropriate lab service requests to significantly improve communication between investigators and criminalists.

This class will provide you with information about the current status of DNA in crimes of sexual assault. Concrete techniques will be explored so that you can use the information in real world applications. Participants will be encouraged to evaluate all aspects of evidence that might be found in a sexual assault. Participants will specifically learn to differentiate between evidence needed to identify a suspect and evidence more commonly needed to overcome consent defenses in sexual assault.

**Objectives:**

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:

- understand the current status of DNA in crimes of sexual assault .
- recognize various barriers to realizing the potential of DNA evidence, and ways of overcoming these barriers.



- properly assess all aspects of evidence that might be found in a sexual assault.
- improve communication with criminalists by determining which evidence should be evaluated and in what order, based on the information obtained from the victim and the investigation.
- understand the impact specific evidence may have on the disposition of an investigation.
- understand the differences in evidence needed to corroborate sexual assaults involving consent defenses and those where the assailant's identity is in question.
- understand the unique challenges officers and detectives face when investigating crimes of sexual assault.

**1:00 – 2:30**

**Willow A/B**

**Sheltering Animals & Families Together (SAF-T)<sup>™</sup>  
An Innovative Solution to Protecting People and Pets from  
Family Violence**

*Allie Phillips, JD, Director, National Center for Prosecution of Animal Abuse, Deputy Director, National Center for Prosecution of Child Abuse, National District Attorneys Association, Alexandria, VA*

Research studies have clearly documented the linkage between animal abuse and domestic violence. However, if a domestic violence shelter is not making accommodations for families with pets, then they are unable to safeguard a majority of families in need. With over 60% of American households having family pets, and up to 48% of women refusing or delaying leaving an abusive home out of concern for their pet, Sheltering Animals & Families Together (SAF-T)<sup>™</sup> is the solution.

Created by Allie Phillips when she was a frontline prosecuting attorney, SAF-T is the only national initiative guiding domestic violence shelters on how to house pets on-site with families. SAF-T recognizes the linkages between violence to people and animals, how pets can be victims of domestic violence and can become targets of batterers. SAF-T also celebrates the human-animal bond by encouraging pets to remain with their families which can reduce trauma and provide therapeutic love and comfort. With over 70 participating shelters in 31 states, including Australia and Canada, SAF-T allows families to leave an abusive home sooner if they are allowed to bring their pet with them, and prevents families from being lured back to the home to protect their pets.

**Objectives:**

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:

- examine research studies on families experiencing violence and animal abuse.
- recognize the dynamics of why families with pets do not flee the abusive home.
- learn how to establish an on-site SAF-T program at your family violence shelter.
- review legal issues and concerns about housing pets safely on-site.



**1:00 – 2:30**                      **Who's Lying Here? Reading People and Judging Credibility**  
**Grand B**

**Wendy L. Patrick, JD, PhD, Deputy District Attorney, Sex Crimes and Stalking Division, San Diego County, CA**

Working in the field of sexual assault often requires the ability to make credibility determinations. This seminar will facilitate this objective through presenting a fascinating overview of the research behind reading people skills, presented in an entertaining and interactive format. Ms. Patrick is co-author of the revised version of the New York Times bestseller *Reading People* (Random House 2008), and this seminar will apply the techniques and methods discussed in her book. In this seminar, you will learn how to read anyone on a number of different levels through perceiving their "Seven Colors" in order to maximize the productivity of your interaction, professional or personal. You will learn about the qualities that have been proven to be most important, and how to best perceive and use them in any situation.

**Objectives:**

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:

- strategize an approach to reading credibility in different situations through perceiving the numerous ways people project their true colors.
- perceive inconsistencies between language, behavior, voice, mannerisms, appearance, and how to determine what information is most reliable.
- analyze the range of potential meanings behind specific mannerisms and behaviors.
- recognize patterns in a person's behavior that reveal stable personality traits beyond those that are immediately observable.

**2:30 – 3:00**                      **Break**  
**Ballroom Foyer**

**8 Concurrent Breakout Sessions**

**3:00 – 4:30**                      **Evaluating the Probative Value of Sexual Assault Evidence**  
**Grand A**                              **Collected from Suspects**

**Joanne Archambault, (Sergeant, San Diego PD, Ret.), Executive Director, EVAWI, Addy, WA;**  
**Brian Lew, Criminalist, San Diego PD Crime Laboratory, Forensic Biology Unit, CA**

It is a fundamental principle of forensics any time two people (or objects) come into contact, there will potentially be transfer of evidence from one party to the other and in either direction. Yet historically, most communities have only conducted a medical forensic examination of the victim in a sexual assault case, completely overlooking the suspect's evidentiary value. In fact, 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. Why? This workshop will challenge this practice and make the case for routinely conducting a medical forensic examination of the suspect in a sexual assault case.



Any evidence that provides corroboration of the victim's account and documents force or injury can be absolutely critical during a sexual assault investigation and lead to a superior resolution to the case. In some instances, it can be the difference between "no prosecutable case at all" and "one with strong evidence of suspect involvement." For example, there are several scenarios where only a medical forensic examination of the suspect will potentially offer evidence to associate the victim and suspect. These include cases where the suspect either wore a condom, digitally penetrated the victim, or forced either oral copulation and/or penile penetration but did not ejaculate. Given the current state of forensic DNA testing, there is simply no excuse for not conducting a medical forensic examination of the suspect whenever merited.

In this workshop, expert facilitators will review the relevant literature, explain the process for collecting 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.

**Objectives:**

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:

- explore the challenges and barriers as to why suspect examinations are often not approved or conducted.
- 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, document injury or force, and otherwise lead to the resolution of the case.
- demonstrate an understanding of the time lines for conducting a suspect examination.

**3:00 – 4:30**  
**Willow A/B**

**Caught in the Cross Fire: When the Abuse of Animals  
Co-Occurs with Family Violence**

*Allie Phillips, JD, Director, National Center for Prosecution of Animal Abuse, Deputy Director, National Center for Prosecution of Child Abuse, National District Attorneys Association, Alexandria, VA*

The American family has changed over the decades, and it now often includes companion animals. Over 72 million American homes (63%) have a companion animal with 98% deeming them a part of the family. More children are growing up with pets rather than with two residing parents. However, when family violence is present, the pet may be victimized to gain silence and compliance of child and adult victims. Anyone who works with maltreated children or family violence victims needs to understand how this dynamic is impacting families.

This session will delve into the newest research and theories addressing how animals can be caught in the crossfire of family violence and how failing to address animal abuse can contribute to continued violence in the home. Understanding the importance of companion animals in American households lays the foundation to understanding how companion animals (including livestock and wildlife) can become targets of a batterer's abuse.



Strategies for intervention will include: recognizing the psychological impact of animal abuse on children; addressing the issues that arise when maltreated children turn to abusing animals; using successful multi-disciplinary team responses, including cross-training and cross-reporting abuse; talking with children about their experiences with animals; including animal-assisted activities to help maltreated children who have witnessed animal abuse; and creating programs to assist families with companion animals flee abusive homes and find safety. This includes Sheltering Animals & Families Together (SAF-T)<sup>TM</sup>, a global initiative created by Ms. Phillips to help keep families with companion animals safe. In this workshop, investigation and prosecution strategies will be discussed for effectively handling cases that involve cross-over abuse, as well as treatment programs for children and adults who have harmed animals. (No photos of abused animals will be shown in this presentation.)

### Objectives:

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:

- examine new research on how victims are impacted by animal abuse.
- learn how to work as a multi-disciplinary team to recognize animal abuse and help families.
- explore policy recommendations to better help families with pets who are experiencing violence.
- evaluate investigation and prosecution techniques for "link" crimes.

### 3:00 – 4:30                      Trauma Informed Justice Grand D

**Denise C. Frank**, LCSW, LMSW, *Legal Advocate, Community Justice for Survivors of Sexual Violence Project, Taos, NM*; **Claire Harwell**, JD, *Project Director, Community Justice for Survivors of Sexual Violence Project, New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs, Albuquerque, NM*

Drawing from principles of trauma-informed care, this presentation will focus on how trauma survivors' experiences affect their ability to participate in the criminal justice and administrative justice system, and how a trauma-informed approach to crime victims maximizes their access to justice. Using specific examples from a legal practice that exclusively serves sexual assault survivors in the criminal and civil justice system, the presenters will illustrate lessons learned in trauma-informed justice practices.

The presenters will draw from their respective clinical and legal experience, and the professional literature from each field, to describe innovative ways to improve survivors' experiences in court and in the investigative process. Ms. Frank will describe her application of expertise in trauma treatment to minimize secondary trauma from system involvement-- including her use of a trained assistance dog – as well as her leadership in a community Crisis System of Care Alliance, to recognize and ameliorate clients' traumatic responses to exposure to traumatic elements of past crimes. Ms. Harwell will discuss core training on response to trauma for legal professionals, and the identification and management of mental health issues in both investigative and prosecution phases of representation.



**Objectives:**

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:

- explore the fundamental principles of trauma-informed care.
- recognize five strategies for assisting witnesses in managing overwhelming trauma responses.
- discuss hypothetical case examples to internalize the applications of being trauma-informed in the criminal justice system.
- identify common trauma reactions for sexual assault survivors.

**3:00 – 4:30**

**Cedar**

**Lived Through This: Surprising (and Inspiring) Lessons  
Learned During an Eight Year Journey Listening to  
Survivors**

**Anne K. Ream**, Founder and Director, *The Voices and Faces Project*, Chicago, IL

The presentation will highlight stories from the forthcoming book, *Lived through This: a Journey and a Memoir* co-authored by Anne Ream of The Voices and Faces Project, and featuring photographs by Patricia Evans.

Eight years ago, Voices and Faces Project founder Anne K. Ream and documentary photographer Patricia Evans embarked on a unique journey. Their goal was to bear witness to stories of survivors of sexual violence, domestic violence and human trafficking. Their passion was to show the world that those who have lived violence are shaped – but not defined – by what has been done to them. Anne and Patricia believed that putting names and faces on an issue that too often leaves its victims silent and invisible could change the way the way we see the issue of rape – and perhaps change the way that rape victims too often see themselves.

What started as a series of cross-country interviews soon grew into a multi-year, multi-country documentary project that took them to places they never imagined. And now, that project has become a book. Part personal history, part photographic collection of a powerful community of survivors, *Lived Through This* (Beacon Press, 2014) is a chronicle of this journey, an exploration of Anne's own history of violence, and a testament to how bearing witness to the pain of others gave that history purpose. It was also a journey of many surprises, as much of what Anne and Patricia learned challenges conventional wisdom about how survivors heal, what they need, and what we can best do for them.

During this interactive lecture, video and slide program, Anne Ream will introduce the audience to eight survivors of sexual violence who challenged her thinking on the issue, and opened her eyes to the complex ways women rebuild their lives.

**Objectives:**

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:

- share with others a fresh perspective on helping survivors of sexual violence heal and rebuild their lives.



- recognize the connections between a diverse community of survivors from the US, and beyond.
- challenge commonly held beliefs about survival and healing, thinking more openly about what works - and doesn't.
- discuss important strategies for improving the way we meet the needs and protect the rights of survivors of sexual violence.
- view survivor stories as a critical tool for changing the movement to end sexual violence, domestic violence and human trafficking.
- develop a deeper understanding of the experience of living through violence, after hearing the stories of those who have done so.

**3:00 – 4:30**                      **“Okay, I Did It!” Techniques for Interrogation and Cross  
Grand C**                              **Examination**

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

Suspects in sexual assault cases are not easy to interrogate or cross-examine. They have a substantial interest in lying and may actually believe their own lies. Often, they will minimize and rationalize their behavior(s). In addition, they have generally spent a good deal of time thinking about the case and rehearsing “their side of the story.” However, with the right techniques we can get these offenders to admit information that is helpful to the investigation and prosecution of a sexual assault case and ultimately lead to their own conviction. This session will discuss how to thoroughly prepare for an interrogation and cross-examination, including where to look for information about the suspect and his or her past. It will also discuss the latest research on sex offenders and how it can be applied to uncover information regarding other sexual assaults or bad acts, their victim selection strategy, attempts to isolate or manipulate the victim, whether or not the suspect turned a blind eye to the victim's attempts to communicate non-consent and other deliberate, intentional choices made by the suspect that show that the incident was not a consensual encounter but rather a sexual assault. The presenters will discuss consensus based and destructive cross-examination and how these techniques can be used to expose the defendant at trial.

**Objectives:**

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:

- review the latest research on sex offenders and understand how it applies to a criminal interrogation and cross-examination in court.
- identify key areas for the interrogation and cross-examination of sex offenders.
- discuss techniques for interrogation that will effectively uncover other sexual assaults or bad acts, victim selection strategy, attempts to isolate or manipulate the victim, whether or not the suspect turned a blind eye to the victim's attempts to communicate non-consent and other deliberate, intentional choices made by the suspect.



- discuss effective techniques for cross-examining a sex offender, including how to conduct consensus based and destructive cross-examinations.

3:00 – 4:30  
Aspen

**Tribal-State-Federal Collaborative Efforts to Protect Native Women on Tribal Lands...And, "Why Can't Anyone Give me Real Crime Statistics from Tribal Lands?"**

**McDonald Rominger**, JD, Supervisory Senior Resident Agent, Phoenix Field Office, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Phoenix, AZ; **Beya Thayer**, MSW, Youth and Young Adults Project Coordinator & Criminal Justice Liaison, Northern Arizona Regional Behavioral Health Authority, Flagstaff, AZ

Finding accurate crime data relating to Tribal lands can be more difficult than finding a needle in a haystack – you know it's there but you're not likely to find it without inside information. The trifurcated investigative responsibilities between Tribal law enforcement, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) leads to a deficiency of accurate crime statistics reported to Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) due to the general lack of any coordinated effort between the triumvirate to decide who will report what.

The problem is further compounded by the fact that, typically, sovereign Tribal Police Departments are responsible for "misdemeanor domestic violence" matters, while the FBI and the BIA are responsible for "felony domestic violence cases" – a fact which often leads to an egregious disconnect in addressing "Habitual Offender" domestic violence perpetrators on Tribal lands. As a result, native women are often victimized by offenders who theoretically should be sufficiently held accountable by the criminal justice community. This problem is further exacerbated – sometimes fatally – by the failure of federal authorities to work with the disparate tribal, state, county, quasi-state and community agencies charged with assisting victims of violent crime and reporting same to state authorities.

Arizona (which is geographically comprised of 25% Tribal lands, with just one of those Tribes consisting of 332,000 enrolled members) has multiple "Commissions, Boards, Committees, Coalitions, and Advocacy Working Groups" devoted to advocacy on behalf of the state's crime victims and subsequently reporting accurate crime data related to these crimes and victims -- regardless of whether the crime occurs on Tribal or State land. However, until recently, there has been a dearth of such crime data as it relates to the 21 Indian Nations in Arizona. The resultant miasma leads to injustice against Native women; poorly funded Tribal and Federal law enforcement efforts; and, underfunded victim services and offender treatment programs, due to a total lack of reliable crime data. In Arizona, the FBI is reaching out to both Tribal and State partners in a pilot project in an effort to ensure that (1) Domestic violence offenders in Tribal lands are held accountable; (2) Reliable crime data relating to Tribal lands can be readily assessed by Tribal, Federal, State, and community officials charged with funding decisions related to the protection of Native women and (3) Leaders and trainers of advocacy groups are engaged in facilitating "best practices," educating first responders and investigators within the local criminal justice system and creating victim-centered agencies and protocols for investigating sexual assault and domestic violence cases.



### Objectives:

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:

- recognize the limitations of existing crime reporting data (e.g., the UCR Program) in sexual assault and domestic violence criminal cases on tribal lands
- demonstrate knowledge of how multi-disciplinary coordination increases with the assistance of liaisons that collaborate with state, federal and tribal stakeholders.
- recognize how such collaboration can yield meaningful data that identifies the threat to women on tribal lands, which in turn can lead to subsequent dedication of resources at a level necessary to address the threat against Native women.
- discuss the positive outcomes that collaborative efforts can produce in order to effect systems change on tribal lands relating to reducing violence against women and holding offenders accountable.
- recognize the importance of engaging leaders and trainers of victim advocacy groups in facilitating “Best Practices – Protocols” training for law enforcement first responders (Tribal police), investigators (FBI, BIA and Tribal Criminal Investigators), Tribal and Federal prosecutors and local community agencies in sexual assault and domestic violence cases arising on Tribal lands.

### 3:00 – 4:30                      Sex Crimes and Sexually Violent Predators: Dispelling the Grand B                              Myths

*Wendy L. Patrick, JD, PhD, Deputy District Attorney, Sex Crimes and Stalking Division, San Diego County, CA*

This program will discuss the statistics, prevalence, and laws related to sex crimes and sexually violent predators. It is taught by Wendy Patrick, who is the Team Leader in charge of the Sexually Violent Predator cases for the San Diego District Attorney’s Office and is the incoming Co-Chair of the California District Attorneys Association Sexually Violent Predator Committee. This program will provide a candid view of the reality of sex crimes in modern society, the legal process involved in prosecuting sex cases, and the differences between different labels used to reference sex offenders. The program will cover internet crimes against children, human trafficking, and prostitution, as well as other prevalent sexual crimes and applicable laws.

Ms. Patrick has spent her career as a trial lawyer having completed over 150 trials including over 100 jury trials, most of them for the last decade involving cases of domestic violence, sex crimes, sexually violent predators, and child molestation. Accordingly, she has an enormous amount of experience in sex crimes cases and will discuss not just the rules, but also the practical realities of the issues that commonly arise in this area. Most important, she will explore how they can be addressed.

### Objectives:

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:

- learn to recognize the strategic wiles of sexual predators, and how to distinguish between innocent behavior, and predatory overtures.



- learn what the most common areas sexual predators frequent in order to solicit victims are.
- learn what types of behaviors and mannerisms are commonly used by sex offenders to ingratiate themselves with potential victims.
- learn what steps both children and adults can take to reduce the chances of being targeted and victimized by a sexual predator.

**3:00 – 4:30**                      **Contesting the “He Said, She Said” Defense**  
**Redwood**

**Carlton Hershman**, Detective, Elder Abuse Unit, San Diego PD, CA; **Layne Howard**, Los Angeles, CA

This presentation addresses the complex issues investigators and prosecutors face when investigating and prosecuting crimes of sexual assault. We will discuss hurdles such as the “consent defense,” intoxicated victims with memory loss, and cases mistakenly referred to as, “He said, she said.”

Investigating sex crimes are the most difficult cases to investigate and prosecute, even more so than homicides. There are many negative stereotypes involving sexual assault cases that investigators will not find in other types of crimes. Knowing and understanding these issues will help detectives and prosecutors during the course of their investigations and prosecutions.

Understanding your victim and how these crimes occur is only half the battle, getting your case into the courtroom is the other half. Almost all sexual assaults reports are delayed, making them cold case crimes from the beginning, leaving investigators with the belief that there is little to no “evidence.”

Mistakes made by law enforcement and how investigators approach sexual assault cases will be discussed in addition to why investigators should follow through with their investigations to effectively understand who and what your suspect is and how the assault occurred. Detectives should look for reasons to go forward with the investigation, rather than reasons to drop it and why in the long run this tactic is much more likely to hold offenders accountable.

Perceptions about the high number of false reports are also a constant challenge when investigating and prosecuting sexual assault. Defendants use this as a defense. This session will cover the presenters experience with false reports and the myth that many, if not most victims, lie about being raped and sexually assaulted.

**Objectives:**

As a result of this session, participants will be able to:

- address difficult sexual cases with new and effective responses.
- evaluate and obtain evidence in difficult sexual assault cases in order to prosecute the suspect(s).
- address and understand perceptions about a victim’s bizarre behavior.
- better recognize “true” false reports.
- effectively approach and conduct a thorough evidence-based investigation.



4:30 – 4:45                      **Break**  
Ballroom Foyer

## 2 Concurrent Special Evening Sessions

4:45 – 5:30                      **Fundamentals in Clinical Forensic Photodocumentation**  
Grand A

**Rachel Ekroos**, MSN, ARNP-BC, AFN-BC, Forensic Medical Consultant, Center for Forensic Nursing Excellence International, Henderson, NV; **Stacey Mitchell**, DNP, MBA, RN, SANE-A, SANE-P, Administrative Director, Harris Health System, Houston, TX

This workshop brings two nationally recognized experts in clinical forensic practice and clinical forensic photodocumentation practices together to share processes and best practices with attendees. Attendees will learn how to assess image quality and improve processes, how to avoid common photodocumentation errors. Participants will recognize the importance of strategic photodocumentation collection and examine the various technologies that exist.

The group will discuss photodocumentation practices that will help professionals collect quality images easily and effectively within their own environments. Also guidance will be offered to help get the most out of existing technological resources in various professional environments. Information will be provided to help participants understand technical differences affecting forensic medical photodocumentation collection. Considerations will be shared on how technological advancements may lead to changes in photodocumentation processes and protocols in order to take full advantage of the tools available for the best possible results.

At some point after the workshop, there will be an opportunity for four workshop attendees to spend 30 minutes one-on-one with an expert using the SDFI-TeleMedicine camera system. This will provide a real-world, hands-on experience for participants to walk through best practices of photodocumentation with state-of-the-art technology.

### **Objectives:**

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:

- identify at least three factors affecting the quality of a clinical image.
- recognize common mistakes or pitfalls in forensic medical photodocumentation collection.
- differentiate between objective and subjective assessment of image quality and why it matters.
- describe the difference between rules of 3s, 4s and 5s for forensic medical photodocumentation.
- identify different characteristics of various digital imaging devices.



**4:45 – 5:30**                      **Characteristics of Drugs Used in Drug Facilitated Sexual  
Grand B**                              **Assaults**

*Leslie Wilson, Director of Technical Resources , Express Diagnostics International, Blue Earth, MN; Richard Strasser, Chief Operating Officer, Express Diagnostics International, Blue Earth, MN*

The objective of this presentation is to discuss the drugs used in drug facilitated sexual assaults (DFSAs). This discussion will include the difference between on presumptive drug test screening and laboratory drug confirmation. Topics explored will be cutoff levels, limit of detection (LOD) for a drug test, units of measurement, detection times, urine vs. saliva samples, parent vs. metabolites, false positives, and other related topics. Presumptive drug screens may assist in search/ arrest warrant preparation.

Sexual assaults have long been linked to the abuse of substances, primarily alcohol, that may decrease inhibitions and render the user incapacitated. In addition to alcohol, the drugs most often implicated in the commission of drug facilitated sexual assaults are GHB, Rohypnol (a benzodiazepine), and ketamine, although others, including alternative benzodiazepines or sedative hypnotics, are used as well. These drugs often render victims unconscious -- an effect that is quickened and intensified when the drugs are taken with alcohol. Because of the sedative properties of these drugs, victims often have no memory of an assault, only an awareness or sense that they were violated.

**Objectives:**

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:

- recognize the difference between presumptive tests and confirmation tests.
- examine the issues surrounding false positive drug tests.
- identify common drugs used in drug facilitated sexual assaults (DFSAs).
- explore detection times for various drugs used in DFSAs.

**5:45 – 7:00**                      **Zumbathon® Move for the Movement Charity Event**  
**Grand C**



**Wednesday, April 23, 2014**

**7:15 – 8:00**                      **Continental Breakfast**  
**Ballroom Foyer**

**8:00 – 8:30**                      **EVAWI Board of Directors, Raffle and Housekeeping**  
**Grand Ballroom**

**8:30 – 10:00**                    **Plenary I: Domestic Violence Court: Collaboration in the**  
**Grand Ballroom**                **Courtroom**

*The Honorable Douglas J. Miles, County Court Judge, Colorado Judicial Branch,  
Colorado Springs, CO*

As a former prosecutor, Doug Miles co-founded the Domestic Violence Enhanced Response Team (DVERT) in Colorado Springs, Colorado. DVERT was a collaborative community response to domestic violence calls for service involving law enforcement, prosecution, victim advocates, child welfare, animal protection, and other allied professionals. Judge Miles has now implemented a similar collaborative model in his Domestic Violence Court (DV Court); the judicial response is informed by the participation of numerous agencies including probation, prosecution, defense, victim advocacy, batterer intervention programs, CASA (court appointed special advocates), child welfare, mental health and community service agencies. Based on a problem-solving court model similar to a drug court, the Fourth Judicial District DV Court balances offender support and offender accountability while enhancing victim safety and encouraging victim input and participation.

This session will explore the development of the DV Court, the successes and the challenges of this innovative approach to domestic violence. This interactive presentation will provide participants the opportunity to discuss barriers to implementing similar programs and strategize next steps toward more collaborative court involvement in the sentencing and monitoring of domestic violence criminal cases.

**Objectives:**

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:

- identify barriers to the creation of specialized DV Courts.
- design strategies to overcome barriers to the creation of specialized DV Courts.
- identify and anticipate challenges presented by offenders sentenced to DV Court.
- explore the balance between offender support, containment and accountability while encouraging victim participation.

**10:00 – 10:30**                    **Break**  
**Ballroom Foyer**



10:30 – 12:00  
Grand Ballroom

**Plenary II: Victim Interviews – A Journey from  
Revictimization to Trauma-Informed Promising Best  
Practices**

**Russell Strand**, Chief, Behavioral Sciences Education and Training Division, United States Army Military Police School, Fort Leonard Wood, MO

Traumatized individuals often undergo a process many professionals and victims do not commonly understand. For example, law enforcement traditionally use a “who,” “what,” “where,” “why,” “when,” and “how,” approach in their interviews. However, collecting information about the event in this way, fails to address how trauma shapes memory and recall, thereby increasing the innaccuracy of information provided.

The Forensic Experiential Trauma Interview (FETI) process was developed as a means of interviewing the more primitive portions of the brain where traumatic memory is stored. This technique has the potential to reduce the innacuracy of information provided by victims as well as enhancing the interviewer’s understanding of the entire experience. The FETI process can be used during interviews with victims as well as suspects, and a trauma-informed approach can inform strategies beyond interviews to the entire process of an investigation and prosecution. In this session, we will explore how a trauma-informed and victim-centered appraoch can be incorporated into every stage of the criminal justice process, including the initial patrol response, detailed follow-up interviews conducted by investigators, prosecutor interviews, and the history-taking performed by health care providers during the medical forensic examination.

However, meaningfully incorporating this approach into the criminal justice process requires agencies to develop policies and procedures, to translate theory into practice. As one example, law enforcement policies should require that victim interviews be recorded (whether video or audiorecorded), so investigators can focus on listening attentively to the victim, rather than trying to take notes and document the interview at the very time it is being conducted. Recordings also preserve the best record of the interview, so reports can be more accurately documented and perceived inconsistencies can be explored so they do not create unnecessary problems later on. The presenter will explore a number of examples of policies that can be adopted to incorporate a trauma-informed and victim-centered approach in other stages of the criminal justice process, with the goal of tranforming this vision into a reality for victims.

**Objectives:**

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:

- review the history of victim interview strategies commonly used by law enforcement.
- explain the background and rationale for the FETI, based on empirical research regarding the neurobiology of trauma and memory.



- explore how a trauma-informed approach can be applied beyond victim and suspect interviews, to the entire process of an investigation and prosecution.
- recognize that agencies must adopt policies and practices to meaningfully incorporate a trauma-informed and victim-centered approach to all of the various stages of an investigation and prosecution, not just during interviews.
- examine several examples of policies that should be enacted by agencies to meaningfully support the approach, with a goal of translating theory into practice.

**12:00 – 1:00**  
**Metropolitan**  
**Ballroom**

**Lunch – Provided**

### **8 Concurrent Breakout Sessions**

**1:00 – 2:30**  
**Aspen**

**Working with Tribal Communities to End Sexual Violence:  
Some Innovative Strategies**

*Christine Herrman, JD, Project Director, Center on Sentencing and Corrections, Vera Institute of Justice, New York, NY; Claudia Bayliff, JD, Project Attorney, National Judicial Education Program, Legal Momentum, Falls Church, VA; Theresa M. Pouley, Chief Judge, Tulalip Tribal Court, Tulalip, WA*

Perpetrators sexually assault American Indian and Alaska Native women at a much higher rate than any other racial or ethnic group in the United States. Almost one in three American Indian and Alaska Native women will be raped during her lifetime. Sexual predators know they can rape Native women with impunity; these rapists are rarely held accountable by the criminal justice system. Some tribal communities are struggling to change these grim statistics by prosecuting sexual assault cases within their tribal courts. Others are developing coordinated community response and resource teams in order to impact the rate of federal or state prosecution of these offenders.

This presentation focuses on two innovative collaborations between tribes and technical assistance providers, which were designed to help the tribes respond to sexual violence within their communities. The National Judicial Education Program (NJEP), in collaboration with the Tulalip Tribes, conducted a two-day *Understanding Sexual Violence* program for a multidisciplinary audience of Tulalip stakeholders. The Oregon Sexual Assault Task Force, in conjunction with the Northwest Portland Area Indian Health Board, obtained a grant to conduct multiple trainings for nurses and multidisciplinary response teams in tribal communities in Washington, Oregon and Idaho. The purpose of the trainings is to help tribal communities build core competencies for a coordinated community response to sexual violence and to allow nurses from tribal communities to attain Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) training and certification.

This interactive session will explore: what was done in these programs, funding strategies, lessons learned, and ideas for further collaborations.



**Objectives:**

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:

- explore some of the unique challenges involved in responding to sexual violence in tribal communities.
- recognize the importance of community norms, practices, beliefs, and traditions in crafting a tribal response to sexual violence.
- identify strategies for improving tribal and non-tribal collaborative efforts.

**1:00 – 2:30  
Grand D**

**The Use of Technology to Stalk – Intermediate and  
Advanced Intervention Strategies for Law Enforcement and  
Advocates, Part I**

*Rebecca Dreke, MSSW, Senior Program Associate, Stalking Resource Center, Washington, DC; Deirdri Fishel, Detective, State College PD, PA*

Any professional who has ever worked on a stalking case knows that most involve the use of at least one form of technology – whether it is the use of cell phones, computers, GPS, social networking sites, emails or cameras. Yet the technologies change and advance constantly! Most victim service providers and criminal justice professionals are aware of this reality, yet are still uncertain exactly how offenders use these ever-changing technologies to stalk, harass, intimidate and create fear in their victims.

Moreover, many professionals find themselves unsure of what assistance to offer victims when it comes to technology and how to hold offenders accountable for what they are doing. In this interactive, two-part session, participants will have the opportunity to explore these diverse technologies, including some "hands-on" learning. In this first part of the workshop, we will highlight the most common technologies being used in stalking cases. We will also identify the dangers posed to victims and their families and demonstrate how offenders use the technologies to advance their stalking tactics.

**Objectives:**

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:

- list the most common forms of technology being used by stalkers and understand how they work.
- identify several important safety strategies for working with victims who are being stalked via technology.
- explore best practices for evidence collection and retention strategies for law enforcement.
- participate in hands-on demonstrations of several common technologies being used in stalking cases.
- discuss tips for explaining the danger of these technologies to judges and juries who might not be familiar with the technologies and how they work.



1:00 – 2:30  
Willow A/B

**The EVAWI Model – Effective Victim-Centered  
Multidisciplinary Collaboration**

**Aurelia Sands Belle**, MA, Executive Director, Durham Crisis Response Center, and Director, EVAWI, Durham, NC; **Herman Millholland**, Independent Consultant, President, EVAWI Board of Directors, Los Angeles, CA; **Ellen C. Schell**, General Counsel, NYS Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence, Albany, NY

Since 2002, the success of End Violence against Women International (EVAWI) has been its mission driven approach to educating those who respond to gender-based violence with a goal of equipping them with the knowledge and tools needed to support victims while holding offenders accountable. This time tested model has continued to promote a successful victim-centered, multi-disciplinary approach that has included access to health care, mental health, financial and legal services while recognizing the importance and value of working closely with public policy supporters at the local, state and national level, which ultimately strengthens the response of the criminal justice system.

This presentation will be an interactive discussion on the challenges and barriers (frustrations) that exist in communities to providing victim-centered services and, identifying solutions using the principles of the EVAWI model to create an effective results-oriented multidisciplinary approach for healthcare, advocacy, law enforcement and prosecution professionals. This fundamental strategy continues to be accomplished through those all-important relationships, partnerships and collaborations that are essential tools to ensuring that every forensic, investigative, advocacy and prosecutorial case will result in successful outcomes for the victims we serve and, for you - the professional.

**Objectives:**

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:

- explore and discuss the success of the EVAWI Model.
- discuss the challenges and barriers to victim-centered services in your community.
- understand the crucial role of community partnerships in establishing services for victims during the forensics, investigative, advocacy, prosecutorial and post-convictions phases of the criminal justice process.
- recognize that the lack of effective communication is often a major impediment internally and externally to achieving organizational goals.
- identify short and long term solutions that will create effective and results-focused services.

1:00 – 2:30  
Grand C

**Overcoming The Consent Defense: From Crime Scene to  
Courtroom, Part I**



**Teresa Scalzo, JD**, Deputy Director, Navy JAG Trial Counsel Assistance Program, Navy Judge Advocate General's Corps, U.S. Navy, Washington, D.C; **Liz Donegan**, Sergeant, Austin PD, TX; **Mike Crumrine**, Detective, Austin PD, TX

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 lack of traditional forensic evidence, intoxicated or impaired victims, and/or victims' feelings of self-blame, shame, embarrassment, etc. 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 time of shrinking training budgets, many investigators and prosecutors never have the opportunity to receive specialized training on how to investigate and prosecute non-stranger sexual assault. This two-part series will give participants the foundation for successfully investigating and prosecuting non-stranger sexual assault and will provide participants with techniques for overcoming the "consent defense" -- from the crime scene to the courtroom.

Participants will learn proper investigative techniques including the basics (such as conducting initial victim and witness interviews, as well as processing crime scenes) and advanced techniques (such as utilizing evidence historically not used in sexual assault investigations). This can include electronic evidence, such as social media and pretext phone calls. The series emphasizes the importance of multidisciplinary investigation and prosecution and includes tips 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:**

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:

- develop an understanding of the realities of sexual assault dynamics and recognize how they should drive the investigation.
- examine the impact of sexual assault victimization and various investigative techniques on victims.
- learn how to conduct initial victim and witness interviews.
- understand the importance of follow-up victim interviews and learn how to properly obtain and record victim statements.
- discuss the issues surrounding written victim statements and the perceived need to include a perjury statement.

**1:00 – 2:30**  
**Cedar**

**Effective Techniques: Working with Domestic Violence Survivors from Middle Eastern Cultures**

**Varsha N., JD**, Independent Consultant, Columbus, OH



When greeting a client or domestic violence survivor from the Middle East, would you smile, shake hands, or wave and say hello? Often professionals are challenged by situations that require cross-cultural communication. This engaging workshop will provide professionals with necessary tools to effectively serve domestic violence survivors of Middle East populations. Through the use of video clips, discussion, interactive exercises, participants in this workshop will uncover the prejudices, cultural myths and stereotypes that come into play and will provide solutions for managing such situations while serving Middle East populations.

**Objectives:**

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:

- define myths and stereotypes regarding Middle East populations.
- recognize the influence of prejudices and biases that arise while working with Middle East populations.
- describe strategies to resolving conflict.
- practice techniques to improve cross-cultural communication.

**1:00 – 2:30  
Grand A**

**Behind Closed Doors: The Untold Truth About Sibling  
Sexual Assault**

**Sam McKenzie**, BS, Sexual Assault/ Domestic Violence Program Specialist, Wise Women Gathering Place, Green Bay, WI; **Jamie Stephany**, Survivor/Public Speaker/Community Consultant/Information Coordinator/Volunteer, Disability Rights Wisconsin/LINKED/Wise Women Gathering Place, Green Bay, WI

Child sexual assault is a devastating act. But what happens when the perpetrator is a family member, specifically a sibling? The effects of abuse are vastly different than in cases where the perpetrator is non-familial. Cases involving incest can be challenging as this has been an area of taboo for many years. Current literature indicates that sibling incest is the most common form of child sexual assault in the United States (up to five times more common than father daughter incest). However, there is little information as to the barriers and challenges to reporting, investigating and providing effective services that will reduce re-victimization and prevent further perpetration.

The family's response to a disclosure of sibling incest directly affects how details of the abuse are unveiled. Deep-rooted family principles and home environment factors can play an extensive role in the family's participation in the investigation and access to support services. Accumulated intergenerational trauma and learned experiences can affect judgments and behaviors that minimize and normalize abuse. The associated denial and normalization of abuse contributes to an unstable atmosphere that may lead to inconsistent responses by the involved siblings and their parents. An environment that is founded on mistrust for the victimized sibling can have long term and often devastating effects.



During this presentation a survivor of sibling incest will share how details of abuse were recalled and disclosed. She will discuss the reactions of her family and the system as the abuse was reported. Participants will examine the consequences of unresolved childhood trauma and explore how the lack of supportive services may ultimately lead to ongoing re-victimization. This workshop will use a combination of information sharing, survivor presentation, interactive exercises and open discussion to increase the understanding of the dynamics of sibling incest. Participants will have the opportunity to work in multidisciplinary teams to review current practices and create new strategies that support safe disclosure of sibling incest.

**Objectives:**

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:

- identify common misconceptions of family responses to child sexual abuse/incest cases.
- identify how family beliefs and upbringing can impact responses, behaviors and choices in cases of incest.
- explore the unique challenges and barriers in the care and response of cases involving incest.
- examine the intersections of primary and secondary trauma when responding to cases involving incest/childhood sexual abuse.
- understand how unresolved childhood sexual abuse/incest can lead to further trauma or re-victimization.
- identify realistic strategies to overcome challenges in working with child victims/survivors whose families are not supportive.
- understand that each incest victim/survivor is a unique individual living with a unique set of family dynamics and circumstances.

**1:00 – 2:30                      Ending Violence on College Campuses – A Paradigm Shift  
Redwood**

**Roger Canaff, Esq.**, Director / Past President, EVAWI, Legal Expert, Child Protection and Special Victims Advocate, Author, Public Speaker, New York, NY; **Sheetal Ranjan, PhD**, Associate Professor, Dept of Sociology, William Paterson University, Wayne, NJ.

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,



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:**

This presentation seeks to:

- 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 (intimate partner, 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 offenders accountable.
- present strategies to law enforcement, advocates, educators, and administrators to collaborate and build on the momentum to end violence on college campuses.

**1:00 – 2:30**

**Forensic Peer Review – Case Studies**

**Grand B**

**Diana Faugno**, MSN, RN, CPN, SANE-A, SANE-P, FAFS, DF-IAFN, Forensic Nurse Consultant, Treasurer, EVAWI, Palm Desert, CA; **Dan Sheridan**, PhD, RN, FNE-A, SANE-A, FAAN, Associate Professor, Johns Hopkins University, School of Nursing, Forensic Nurse Examiner, Mercy Medical Center, Baltimore, MD; **Debra Holbrook**, RN, SANE-A, FNE-A, Director Forensic Nursing, Mercy Medical Center, Baltimore, MD

Six forensic medical cases will be presented in a case review format. Cases to be discussed will cover physical abuse in a domestic violence situation, sexual abuse of both male and female victims, as well as the abuse and neglect of disabled adults. Participants will discuss findings and conclusions based on the history given and examination of photographs presented. Tips on how to improve documentation will also be threaded throughout the discussion.



As an innovative initiative, responses will be monitored by an electronic polling system. This technique will be used to identify participants, moderate responses, and permit multiple users in the conversation. Responses will be moderated by Faugno, Holbrook and Sheridan in an engaging session which provides immediate feedback. This technology is also helpful in allowing those participants who are reluctant to respond verbally to offer opinions on case review and have their questions addressed.

**Objectives:**

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:

- list two things they can do to improve their photo documentation.
- describe how the peer review process can improve quality and practice.
- discuss two strategies to improve written documentation.
- share and compare findings with peers in a national forum.

**2:30 – 3:00**                      **Break**  
**Ballroom Foyer**

**8 Concurrent Breakout Sessions**

**3:00 – 4:30**                      **A Victim-Focused Response: Fielding and Enhancing the**  
**Willow A/B**                      **Military System**

*Alan R. Metzler, Colonel, United States Air Force, Deputy Director, Department of Defense, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office*

The Department of Defense fields a victim-focused response system that provides for professional advocacy, independent investigation and legal analysis, and cross functional oversight mechanisms, capabilities, and services that enable a comprehensive and concerted response to a report of sexual assault. This workshop will highlight a range of significant enhancements implemented over the last two years to professionalize advocacy, field specially-trained investigators and prosecutors, enhance the administration of military justice, provide protections and services to victims, enhance legal advocacy, hold commanders and leaders accountable for establishing appropriate climates of dignity and respect, and provide oversight and accountability for the entire system. The military's system of checks and balances ensures that every report of sexual assault is competently and thoroughly investigated, offenders are held appropriately accountable, victims are cared for throughout the process, and leaders are providing oversight to ensure the system is working as designed.

**Objectives:**

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:



- recognize the independent oversight functions and actors that are engaged when a sexual assault is reported and understand the critical responsibility each has in responding to the report
- recognize the cross-functional oversight mechanisms and integrated system of checks and balances that are part of the Department of Defense response system construct
- understand the wide variety of initiatives implemented to build victim confidence in the Department of Defense response system, enabling awareness and increased access to critical services for victims of sexual assault
- identify the significant initiatives and reforms implemented to the Department of Defense sexual assault response system over the last two years

**3:00 – 4:30  
Grand D**

**The Use of Technology to Stalk – Intermediate and  
Advanced Intervention Strategies for Law Enforcement and  
Advocates, Part II**

*Rebecca Dreke, MSSW, Senior Program Associate, Stalking Resource Center, Washington, DC; Deirdri Fishel, Detective, State College PD, PA*

In the second part of this two-part series, we will explore “advanced” topics in the use of technology to stalk. For example, advocates and other victim service providers will learn up-to-date, best practices for safety planning for victims who are being stalked via the use of technology. Law enforcement professionals will explore which types of evidence collection is necessary in these cases and how to best capture, preserve and document the best evidence. Prosecutors and attorneys will learn about how to present and explain this evidence to judges and juries who might themselves have a limited understanding of how the technologies work.

This session will have something for everyone, whether you are a complete novice or a “tech master!” The session will include videos, hands-on demonstrations and many chances for interaction with the facilitators and other participants. The workshop will be co-facilitated by a detective who has worked many stalking cases and has learned how to “turn the table” on stalkers by using some of the same technologies to catch them in the act and hold them accountable. The Stalking Resource Center staff will also offer important victim safety strategies as well as provide audience members with information on how they can become better educated and able to educate others on this critical issue facing anyone who works on stalking cases in the digital age.

**Objectives:**

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:

- list the most common forms of technology being used by stalkers and understand how they work.
- identify several important safety strategies for working with victims who are being stalked via technology.



- explore best practices for evidence collection and retention strategies for law enforcement.
- participate in hands-on demonstrations of several common technologies being used in stalking cases.
- discuss tips for explaining the danger of these technologies to judges and juries who might not be familiar with the technologies and how they work.

**3:00 – 4:30  
Grand C**

**Overcoming the Consent Defense: From Crime Scene to Courtroom, Part II**

**Teresa Scalzo, JD**, Deputy Director, Navy JAG Trial Counsel Assistance Program, Navy Judge Advocate General's Corps, U.S. Navy, Washington, D.C.; **Liz Donegan**, Sergeant, Austin PD, TX; **Mike Crumrine**, Detective, Austin PD, TX

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 lack of traditional forensic evidence, intoxicated or impaired victims, and/or victims' feelings of self-blame, shame, embarrassment, etc. 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 time of shrinking training budgets, many investigators and prosecutors never have the opportunity to receive specialized training on how to investigate and prosecute non-stranger sexual assault. This two-part series will give participants the foundation for successfully investigating and prosecuting non-stranger sexual assault and will provide participants with techniques for overcoming the "consent defense" -- from the crime scene to the courtroom.

Participants will learn proper investigative techniques including the basics (such as conducting initial victim and witness interviews, as well as processing crime scenes) and advanced techniques (such as utilizing evidence historically not used in sexual assault investigations). This can include electronic evidence, such as social media and pretext phone calls. The series emphasizes the importance of multidisciplinary investigation and prosecution and includes tips 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:**

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:

- identify common sexual assault myths and other factors that make non-stranger sexual assault difficult to prosecute when the consent defense is raised.
- develop multidisciplinary strategies for overcoming these difficulties, including how to debunk sexual assault myths.



- gain familiarity with various crimes scenes and what can be obtained from them, including the victim, the suspect, and the geographic crime scene.
- learn what forms of digital media are available, how to obtain that evidence, and how that evidence may help their case (e.g., store/security/hotel video, phone records, phone texts, cell phone tower information, Facebook posts, etc.).
- identify methods 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 victims in a sexual assault case.

**3:00 – 4:30  
Grand B**

**Tackling Drug-Facilitated Sexual Assault from Prevention  
to Prosecution**

*Trinka Porrata, (Detective, Los Angeles PD, Ret.), Consultant, Porrata Consulting & Project GHB, Mesa, AZ*

Along the journey from prevention efforts to the click of the prison door, how can we best respond to drug-facilitated sexual assaults? These are difficult cases at best, but teamwork and best practices can prevent more assaults and bring more perpetrators to justice. Recognition of the symptoms of the more than 50 predatory drugs that have been utilized is a crucial first step. It isn't just about the big three "date rape drugs" that the media talks about. These predatory drugs range from sleeping pills to hallucinogens with a wide array of effects and testing issues.

No, victims aren't always unconscious. They may even appear to participate. They may seem functional to witnesses in passing and the suspect may appear to be the Good Samaritan at first glance. The underlying inability to give or withhold consent and their lack of complete memory clearly complicate the issue, but they are actually elements of the crime. It's why they do it.

These same drugs are used in robbery and credit card fraud, human trafficking and even murder. Recognizing how these cases present, what investigative efforts can be used, how crucial timing is in obtaining forensic evidence, and how to approach the prosecution stage can make a difference in the ultimate outcome. There is also a "black hole" of victims who are drugged and end up driving under the influence or behaving bizarrely. Their circumstances may overshadow recognition of the underlying problem - that they are the victim of a crime -- until it is too late to obtain crucial evidence. How can we help them? It can happen to anyone, of either sex, any age, and any cultural or economic background. And if it does happen to YOU, will your agency be able to recognize it and "have your back," or will it punish you for your ultimate behavior? A recent study of ER statistics demonstrated that drugging for sexual assault, robbery or "just for laughs" is indeed happening more than recognized. Let's make a difference.



**Objectives:**

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:

- recognize the array of drugs and their symptoms used in DFSAs.
- examine testing issues related to DFSA cases.
- explore investigative techniques important to handling DFSA cases.
- discuss drugging victims currently not widely recognized.
- outline prevention strategies for DFSA.

**3:00 – 4:30**                      **One Voice Raised – Cold Case Solved**  
**Redwood**

**Jennifer Wheatley Wolf**, Survivor, Arlington, VA; **David H. Cordle, Sr.**, Chief Investigator (Retired), Anne Arundel County State's Attorney's Office, Current Chief of Staff, Anne Arundel County Executive's Office, Annapolis, MD

I didn't see the face of the man who raped me in 1988. Detective Dave Cordle worked my case for 20 years and was able to solve it in 2009. Together, we have written a book about my case, called *One Voice Raised: A Triumph Over Rape*. In this session, I will read passages from the book accompanied by a slide show taking participants through my story from victim to empowered survivor. Dave Cordle will detail how he was finally able to solve this case.

**Objectives:**

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:

- learn from one victim's perspective of turning a horrible event into a positive force.
- see how changing perspective and focusing in an investigation can provide results.
- explore how keeping communication open with victims can be healing.
- understand the importance of linking DNA to known fingerprints to solve and possibly prevent future crimes.

**3:00 – 4:30**                      **Global Response Model for Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault of Americans Traveling and Living Overseas**  
**Aspen**

**Paula Lucas**, Americans Overseas Domestic Violence Crisis Center, Portland, OR

The Americans Overseas Domestic Violence Crisis Center(AODVC) serves the 7 million American civilians living overseas and the 68 million American civilians who travel overseas annually with 24/7 domestic violence support, and sexual assault support through its SASHA Program (Sexual Assault Support & Help For Americans Abroad). AODVC also supports victims in the military and their dependents overseas.



By extrapolating the interpersonal domestic violence and interpersonal sexual assault statistics from the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), to the populations we serve, we can estimate the following victimization annually:

- Interpersonal domestic violence perpetrated against American civilians living overseas: 45,000
- Interpersonal sexual assault of Americans living overseas: 7,000
- Interpersonal domestic violence against American travelers annually: 442,000
- Interpersonal sexual assault of American travelers annually: 68,000

The AODVC model serves globally disbursed and mobile populations of Americans victimized by violence while living and traveling overseas, by providing advocacy, resources and tools so they can navigate the complicated jurisdictional, legal and social international landscapes. AODVC provides wraparound services to enable victims to live their lives free of abuse -- either in the foreign country or back in the United States. This is achieved via an international toll free crisis line (866-USWOMEN), which is accessible from 175 countries, as well as live chat and crisis email.

Trained advocates and case managers provide safety planning, advocacy, referrals to local law enforcement or family violence agencies, research of potential options and outcomes and on-going long term case management. Additional services include:

- The Danger to Safety program, which offers relocation and logistics in the foreign country or back to the USA.
- Pro-bono legal consultations to abused American parents defending, or who may need to defend, Hague Convention on International Child Abduction petitions if they flee, or are thinking of fleeing, back to the USA for safety with their children, and in some cases full pro-bono representation in Hague Defenses.
- Payment of legal retainers to enable battered parents to file for custody of their children.
- Assistance with housing, emergency needs, basic needs and professional counseling.

In 2012 the center received 3005 incoming calls, emails and live chats from a total of 547 victims (545 female, 2 male) in 57 countries

### **Objectives:**

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:

- explore the obstacles battered American women and children face overseas and examine what they will encounter if they decide to flee home, including jurisdictional issues and the Hague Convention on International Child Abduction.
- learn about the challenges and lessons learned in providing domestic violence, sexual assault and child abuse services to a population of American citizens globally disbursed all over the world.



- discuss why it is important for domestic violence and sexual assault agencies in the USA to know about the challenges victims face overseas and when they return home to the USA to effectively provide safety to these families.
- learn about the award winning AODVC model and explore how they may be able to adapt the model to their own programs on a local or national level.

**3:00 – 4:30  
Grand A**

**Methods of Recruitment, Coercion and Abuse Perpetrated  
by Human Traffickers**

*M. Alexis Kennedy, PhD, Associate Professor, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, NV;  
Lisa Dooley, MA, Project Coordinator, Rural Crime & Justice Center, Minot State  
University, Minot, ND*

This presentation will address the tactics and strategies used by human traffickers and pimps. Prevention is dependent on removing the mystique behind pimps who tend to be glorified in the media. The different routes of recruitment into prostitution will be the starting point of this presentation. It will then focus on the strategies used by current pimps. The violence used to keep children and women in prostitution will be described and compared to the violence used in domestic violence situations. Grooming and seduction technique will be discussed and the positive start to the relationship will be compared to domestic violence relationships.

Other overlapping factors such as use of violence, social isolation and imbalances in power and decision-making, will be compared. The psychology behind the trauma bond will be discussed. The use of violence in trafficking will also be compared to techniques used in torture situations. Much of the extreme violence seen perpetrated against domestic child victims and adult victims of prostitution mirrors the tactics used to break spirits through torture.

Finally, the violence and strategies used will be compared to historical situations of slavery. The breaking of slaves in Western cultures only a few generations ago carries similar patterns to the behavior seen today in this modern form of sexual slavery. The criminal traits that are emerging from research on pimps and traffickers will also be discussed.

**Objectives:**

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:

- compare the overlap between trafficking strategies and domestic violence.
- discuss the psychology of trauma bonds.
- contrast pimping to the techniques used in torture situations.
- outline the criminal traits of traffickers.

**3:00 – 4:30  
Cedar**

**Follow the Yellow Brick Road: Using Protocols to Guide  
Criminal Justice Responses to Survivors with Disabilities**



**Shirley Pacey**, MA, Director, Blue Tower Training, Decatur, IL, Director, EVAWI, Decatur, IL; **Teresa Tudor**, Program Administrator, IL Dept. of Human Services, Springfield, IL

Although much work has been done around responding to violence against women, little focus has been placed upon the community response to crimes against people with disabilities. The road to successful investigation and prosecution of those who perpetrate violence against people with disabilities is largely uncharted territory. Many law enforcement officers and prosecutors have been left on their own to figure out how best to support victims with disabilities and involve them in the criminal justice process.

Through an OVW Arrest grant, Illinois has developed a Model Protocol for law enforcement and prosecutors which provides guidance for responding to domestic violence and sexual assault against people with disabilities. Through the collaborative efforts of victims with disabilities, law enforcement, prosecutors, victim services, disability service providers and other allies committed to justice for crime victims, these protocols were developed. The protocols guide law enforcement and prosecutors in responding to domestic violence and sexual assault victims with disabilities through model guidelines, investigative procedures, pre-trial examples, and legal considerations.

The workshop will highlight Illinois' statewide effort to develop the Model Protocol including: the collaborative multi-disciplinary process; design challenges in meeting the needs of rural, urban and metropolitan areas; training and technical assistance components; and lessons learned. Key areas of the protocol will be reviewed and participants will have an opportunity to ask questions and develop action plans to assist in implementation of protocols in their communities. In this workshop, law enforcement professionals, prosecutors, victim advocates and others will be inspired to create a "yellow brick road" in their communities, to support equal access to the criminal justice system for victims in a compassionate, proactive, individualized manner.

**Objectives:**

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:

- explore key issues impacting the criminal justice response to crimes against people with disabilities, such as, guardianship, mandated reporting, credibility, capacity and consent
- learn how to apply or adapt what they already know and do in their current roles (law enforcement officers, prosecutors or victim advocates) to improve their response to victims with disabilities.
- develop a sample action plan to create change in the response to violence against people with disabilities.
- identify tools that will assist them in improving their response to victims with disabilities (e.g., sample forms, protocols, resources).



- discuss strategies to engage victims with disabilities in the investigation and prosecution processes.

## 2 Concurrent Special Evening Sessions

**5:00 – 6:00**                      **A Victim-Focused Response: Fielding and Enhancing the Willow A/B**                      **Military System Cont'd**

**5:00 – 6:00**                      **Special Evening Session: SAFE Case Review**  
**Grand A**

**Diana Faugno**, MSN, RN, CPN, SANE-A, SANE-P, FAAFS, DF-IAFN, Forensic Nurse Consultant, Treasurer, EVAWI, Palm Desert, CA; **Patricia Speck**, DNSc, APN, FNP-BC, SANE-P, DF-IAFN, FAAFS, FAAN, Associate Professor and Public Health Option Coordinator, UTHSC College of Nursing, Memphis, TN; **Claire Nelli**, RN, SANE-A, Forensic Nurse Examiner, San Diego Sexual Assault Response Team, San Diego, CA; **Dan Sheridan**, PhD, RN, FNE-A, SANE-A, FAAN, Associate Professor, John Hopkins University, School of Nursing, Forensic Nurse Examiner, Mercy Medical Center, Baltimore, MD; **Debra Holbrook**, RN, SANE-S, FNE-A, Director Forensic Nursing, Mercy Medical Center, Baltimore, MD; **Shirley Paceley**, MA, Director, Blue Tower Training, Decatur, IL, Director, EVAWI; **Aurelia Sands Belle**, MA, Executive Director, Durham Crisis Response Center, and Director, EVAWI; **Rachell Ekroos**, MSN, ARNP-BC, AFN-BC, Forensic Medical Consultant, Center for Forensic Nursing Excellence International, Henderson, NV; **Stacey Mitchell**, DNP, MBA, RN, SANE-A, SANE-P, Administrative Director, Harris Health System, Houston, TX

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:

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:

- 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.



**Thursday, April 24, 2014**

**7:15 – 8:00**                      **Continental Breakfast**  
**Ballroom Foyer**

**8 Concurrent Breakout Sessions**

**8:15 – 9:45**                      **What You Should Know About Recovering DNA After 72 –**  
**Willow A**                              **96 Hours: The Post-Coital DNA Recovery Study Results**

*Patricia Speck, DNSc, APN, FNP-BC, SANE-A, SANE-P, DF-IAFN, FAFS, FAAN, Associate Professor and Public Health Option Coordinator, UTHSC College of Nursing, Memphis, TN; Rachel Ekroos, MSN, ARNP-BC, AFN-BC, Forensic Medical Consultant, Center for Forensic Nursing Excellence International, Henderson, NV; Joanne Archambault, (Sergeant, San Diego PD, Ret.), Founder / Executive Director, EVAWI, Addy, WA*

Historically, the forensic science community used secretor status as the method for excluding suspects in rape cases. Prostatic enzymes detected on a female confirmed sexual contact with a male. In the early days, documentation included sexual development, but outside the medical world, understanding cyclic variations of hormones did not exist. Recently, literature has revealed that estrogenic effects are present in children as early at 6 years of age and in some women estrogen effects never fully diminish after menopause.

With the advent of RFLP DNA analysis in the 1990s, the sample size necessary to identify the offender was so large that many cases with minute or mixed samples remained unsolved. The forensic laboratory community has since developed a number of highly technical methods for DNA recovery including STR, mitochondrial, and Y-STR, as well as machines that evaluate multiple samples. These newer, speedier methods have challenged the traditional timing for recovery of DNA, even in mixed samples. Two studies looked at recovery past the historical 72 hours and a third looked at cervical and posterior fornix specimen collection. More studies promote new techniques for DNA recovery. Each of these studies challenge the prevailing wisdom about the time limit placed on DNA recovery, influences for recovery, and the location for the best sample. The 3-year study of 72 proxy couples is complete and the results are now available.

This workshop will review the history of the traditional 72-hour limit for sampling DNA, genital male and female conditions influencing recovery of DNA, recruitment, the strict protocol including barriers for completion of the study, and the results. In addition, the three presenters will focus on the impact of practice change for DNA specimen collection from victims of sexual assault. These practice changes may expand protocols to one week, two weeks, and three weeks or even up to one month.



### Objectives:

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:

- summarize the history of specimen collection for DNA analysis in sexual assault cases.
- identify the importance of research and objective data related to timing of specimen collection for laboratory DNA recovery.
- list at least three factors influencing the recovery of DNA.
- identify potential economic and workload implications for the multiple sectors that may be affected by protocol changes extending the time for specimen collection.

**8:15 – 9:45**  
**Redwood**

### **Real Not Rare: Recognizing and Responding to Intimate Partner Sexual Violence**

*Di Macleod, MA, Founder and Director, Gold Coast Centre Against Sexual Violence Inc., Gold Coast, Brisbane, Australia*

Knowledge and understanding of Intimate Partner Sexual Violence (IPSV) is a critical issue for BOTH Domestic Violence AND Sexual Assault workers. However, Bergen (2007) notes that workers often don't know how to ask about, talk about, respond to and educate others about IPSV. Even where domestic violence and sexual violence agencies are combined or co-located, this does not necessarily mean issues will be integrated and that the issue of IPSV will be recognized and understood.

This workshop is based on an Australian program entitled, *Real not Rare - Recognizing and Responding to Intimate Partner Sexual Violence*. This is a specialized two-day training program designed to enhance understanding, knowledge and effective responses to IPSV. The program uses adult learning principles and experiential learning styles employing a range of training methods, including PowerPoint information, case studies, small group exercises, role plays, DVD presentations, and guest presentations. This innovative program has been listed in the promising practice database created by the Australian Centre for the Study of Sexual Assault website and also reflects elements of good practice as defined by the Australian Domestic and Family Violence Clearinghouse (2012).

Training is important in any profession, and it is particularly important in this area of service delivery where worker intervention can have a major impact on the safety, wellbeing and lives of help-seekers. Training of workers can help to ensure that a survivor of IPSV will be met with the safest, most appropriate, and most effective response from the first professional encountered, whether that person is working in a domestic violence or sexual violence agency.

There is significant research linking IPSV and homicide, documenting the reality that women are more likely to be killed by male partners who both physically and sexually assault them than by those who only use physical violence. Therefore, recognizing the

seriousness of IPSV as a risk factor for lethality is critical for all service providers. By identifying and effectively responding to IPSV, we can potentially save lives.

**Objectives:**

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:

- increase their awareness of Intimate Partner Sexual Violence (IPSV)
- explore the multiple forms of IPSV and identify barriers for victim/survivors of IPSV in seeking help.
- improve the quality of care and response to victims of IPSV.
- recognize the need for cross-training among various workers and agencies.
- promote collaboration between workers in women's shelters, domestic violence services, and sexual assault services.

**8:15 – 9:45  
Grand C**

**You Have Options: The Ashland Police Department's  
Program to Increase Sexual Assault Reporting and  
Strengthen the Law Enforcement Response**

**Carrie Hull**, Detective, Ashland PD, OR; **Terry Holderness**, Chief of Police, Ashland PD, OR

Detective Carrie Hull and Chief Terry Holderness of the Ashland Police Department (Oregon) will present on the creation and implementation of the *You Have Options* program developed over three years while working in collaboration with victims, victim advocates and other community partners to identify ways law enforcement can increase sexual assault reporting and, ultimately, do more to hold offenders accountable. The program's immediate goal is to increase sexual assault reporting by eliminating primary barriers to reporting. The intermediate goal is to increase identification and prosecution of sexual offenders within the community and the long-term goal is to ultimately decrease sexual assault victimization.

Discussion will include how the investigation into a series of stranger sexual assaults brought to light problems with the Ashland Police Department's traditional law enforcement response to sexual assault reports. Presenters will demonstrate how traditional law enforcement assumptions during investigations limit the chance of successfully prosecuting sexual predators, and how the *You Have Options* program can identify sexual offenders who otherwise may never have been identified.

Attendees will learn why a successful, proactive law enforcement response to sexual assault includes the following six key components:

1. Increased sexual assault reporting so offenders can be identified and serial perpetration can be documented, providing a more compelling and accurate picture of offenders.
2. Prioritization of a victim's access to advocacy and medical care even when the victim does not initially choose to pursue a criminal investigation.



3. Collaboration with sexual assault victims to identify and address the unique barriers each faces when choosing to participate in the prosecution of the person who assaulted them.
4. Creation of partnerships with advocacy, Sexual Assault Response Teams (SARTs) and experts in the field to make sure the law enforcement response is appropriate, effective and victim-centered at all times.
5. Community education about why an increase in sexual assault reporting is a positive sign and must occur to ultimately reduce victimization.
6. Training and accountability for every member of the police department on the same victim-centered and offender-focused law enforcement response.

Presenters will outline the victim-centered response, including how victims of a sexual assault control how much or how little they participate during an investigation, and how they are given information available regarding options for their report in a no-pressure environment of their choice prior to having to make a decision about participating in an investigation. Information will be provided showing how victims can customize their experience with law enforcement by choosing between three different reporting options including "Information Only," "Partial Investigation" and "Complete Investigation." The program's website ([www.ReportingOptions.org](http://www.ReportingOptions.org)) will be demonstrated. Presenters will discuss the importance of the offender-focused investigative techniques that law enforcement is expected to utilize as a part of the *You Have Options* program, including why it is important to provide victims with time to make the decision that is right for them while continuing to obtain and preserve available evidence. Emphasis will be placed on why the identification of serial perpetration is the foundation for increasing success with prosecution of sexual offenders.

**Objectives:**

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:

- learn how to increase the number of sexual assaults reported to law enforcement by implementing a victim-centered and offender-focused response and applying investigative strategies that focus on identifying serial perpetration.
- recognize the importance of working in partnership with advocacy, sexual assault response teams, SANE nurses and other community partners to create an appropriate and effective response to reports of sexual assault.
- discuss the importance of educating a community on what it really means when there is an increase in sexual assault reports and provide techniques for doing this effectively.
- learn ways that law enforcement can work with victims to identify and address the unique barriers each faces when choosing to participate in the prosecution of the person who assaulted them.
- understand why law enforcement should make it a priority that every victim of sexual assault receive access to advocacy and medical resources, even when choosing not to participate in the criminal justice process.



**8:15 – 9:45**                      **Using Federal Law to Increase Safety for Indian Women**  
**Willow B**

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

Native American women suffer intimate partner violence at epidemic rates. Federal law enforcement may be hours away from reservation crime scenes and resources are stretched thin. Tribal police, prosecutors, and courts have had significant success in combating crimes of domestic violence committed by Indians in Indian country. But, without Congressional action, tribes lacked the authority to prosecute a non-Indian, even if he lives on the reservation and is married to a tribal member. This was because of the decision in *Oliphant v. Suquamish Indian Tribe*, 435 U.S. 191 (1978). Moreover, sentencing limitations imposed by Congress meant that an Indian convicted in tribal court faced a maximum penalty of one year in jail no matter how egregious the crime.

Two new statutes, the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010 (TLOA) and the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA 13), have potentially and dramatically changed the legal authority of tribal courts and have provided federal prosecutors with new criminal offenses to use in the effort to hold abusers in Indian country accountable. This session will cover the relevant changes to federal law and provide an update on implementation efforts for both statutes.

**Objectives:**

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:

- explore Indian country legal basics, including the definition of Indian country, determining who is an Indian for criminal jurisdiction purposes, and Public Law (PL) 280/non-PL 280 criminal jurisdiction authority.
- examine how TLOA and VAWA 13 work together to amend the Indian Civil Rights Act, thereby affording tribal courts the opportunity to prosecute non-Indians and to sentence those convicted in tribal court to greater than one year imprisonment.
- review the procedure for an Indian tribe to request designation as a participating tribe for purposes of Special Domestic Violence Criminal Jurisdiction on an accelerated basis, pursuant to the voluntary pilot project described in VAWA 13, and procedures for the Attorney General to act on such a request.
- discuss how VAWA 13 amends the Full Faith and Credit Statute as it pertains to protection orders issued by a tribal court.
- explain how VAWA 13 amended the Federal assault statute and now provides Federal prosecutors with new tools, like the offense of strangulation and suffocation, for charging assailants committing crimes of intimate partner violence in Indian country.



**8:15 – 9:45**                      **Intersection of Victims' Rights and Rape Shield**  
**Grand B**

**Meg Garvin, JD, Executive Director, National Crime Victim Law Institute, Portland, OR**

Well into the 1970s, it was a legal truism in this country that victims of sexual assault who had been sexually active before the assault were essentially "unrapeable." Their chastity, or lack thereof, was seen as legal evidence that they had consented to the assault, and that they were not credible. With the 1970s came the rape shield movement, which called these prejudices into question. In the next decades, every state had rape shield legislation on the books, reflecting the truth that victims' sexual history is irrelevant to their status as victims of sexual assault. But, forty years later, how successful has rape shield legislation been?

Meg Garvin, Executive Director of the National Crime Victim Law Institute (NCVLI), and Alison Wilkinson, the Violence Against Women Project Director at NCVLI, will briefly outline the history of rape shield before providing a snapshot of some of the most troublesome issues seen in rape shield litigation today. This session will also arm the practitioner with practical tips about how victims' rights provisions can be leveraged to allow victim participation in rape shield proceedings and create avenues for appellate review.

**Objectives:**

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:

- examine the basic legal landscape with regard to a victim's sexual history before rape shield.
- review the basic legal landscape with regard to a victim's sexual history after rape.
- explore vagaries within the rape shield paradigm and the risks those pose for victims.
- identify basic motion practice surrounding asserting victim's rights in the rape shield context.

**8:15 – 9:45**                      **Men and The Criminal Justice System: The Confluence of**  
**Grand A**                              **Childhood Trauma and Masculinity**

**David Lisak, PhD, Forensic Consultant, Placitas, NM; Rick Goodwin, MSW, RSW, Executive Director, 1in6 Canada, Ottawa, ON**

In the U.S., 82% of those who are incarcerated or under correctional supervision are male. There are many causes for this dramatic over-representation, and this workshop will focus on two key factors: childhood trauma and masculine socialization, as well as the interaction between the two. Using research as a starting point for our discussion, we will work backwards from correctional statistics through the causal chain that very often links back to childhood physical and sexual abuse; a chain that often includes links to rigid masculine norms, and to substance abuse. Among the many tragic consequences of childhood abuse, perhaps none is more sobering or more



consequential than the increased risk that the abused child will at some point turn his pain and suffering against others, thereby creating a new generation in what has aptly been termed, the “cycle of violence.”

It is clear that while abuse is a very significant risk factor, by itself it is not sufficient to generate the cycle; the majority of men and women who are abused do not perpetrate violence against others. Therefore, other factors must add to and interact with abuse to create the violent outcome. Identifying these interceding variables is a crucial step in increasing our understanding of the cycle of violence, and in potentiating our capacity to interrupt the cycle through effective interventions with at-risk men.

This workshop will focus on the interplay between childhood trauma, the internalization of masculine norms, substance abuse, and other variables. Through a greater understanding of this complex weave of factors that leads from early childhood abuse to later acts of violence, it is hoped that professionals will be better prepared to work effectively with men whose violence sustains a tragic cycle.

**Objectives:**

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:

- review research on the cycle of violence.
- explore the process by which masculine norms are internalized.
- examine the interaction between childhood abuse, masculinity, and other developmental factors.
- recognize the importance of considering masculine norms when working with men in the criminal justice system.

**8:15 – 9:45**                      **Vacation Gone Bad: What Happens When Sexual Assaults  
Aspen**                              **and Other Violent Crimes Occur Overseas**

*Victoria Bonasera, MA, Victim Assistance Specialist, U.S. Department of State,  
Washington, DC*

Over 60 million U. S. citizens travel abroad each year and most trips will be relaxing and uneventful. However, a percentage of U.S. citizens will unfortunately become a victim of violent crime while they are traveling abroad. This could include terrorism, homicide, sexual assault or other forms of gender-based violence. If this happens to you, where do you go to for help? Each of these crimes have their own unique challenges that are further complicated when they occur overseas, including language barriers, financial and medical expenses, and the country's own laws, culture and attitudes toward specific crimes.

The U.S. Department of State, Office of Overseas Citizens Services' mission is to ensure the safety and security to U.S. citizens who travel abroad each year. With Embassies and consulates in over 240 countries, the U.S. Department of State is the best resource to provide support and assistance from replacing a lost passport to helping a sexual assault victim navigate the medical, judicial and legal systems in the



country where the crime occurred. In addition to the thousands of officers and staff available domestically and overseas, the Crime Victim Assistance Program (CVAP) within the U.S. Department of State provides training to Embassy staff overseas, collaborates with victim assistance providers domestically and internationally, and provides resources and support to U.S. citizens who become victims of violent crime.

In this session, participants will learn about the challenges that victims of violent crime face overseas via case studies and real life examples. Learn how the CVAP, along with Embassy officers overseas, facilitate the aid and support to crime victims overseas. Participants will also learn how consular officers promote the safety and security of Americans, particularly in locations with scarce resources and limited (or a complete lack of) services available or appropriate for U.S. citizens.

**Objectives:**

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:

- learn how the U.S. Department of State (DOS) provides assistance and support to victims of gender-based violence and other violent crimes overseas.
- understand how DOS facilitates outreach to vulnerable populations, including students, women, LGBT and elderly, and how DOS promotes safety abroad.
- learn about the roles and responsibilities of the DOS, the Crime Victim Assistance Program and U.S. Embassies abroad.
- identify the resources, state compensation and services utilized to provide support and assistance to U.S. crime victims overseas.
- alert participants to how the DOS collaborates with other Federal agencies, such as the FBI and DOJ, and other victim service providers.

**8:15 – 9:45                      Unpoisoning The Well: Successfully Confronting Victim  
Grand D                      Blaming in Our Investigations, Prosecutions and Trials**

**Anne Munch, JD, Owner, Anne Munch Consulting, Inc., Denver, CO**

Any victim of non-stranger sexual assault will tell you of the crippling effect they experience when the focus of the investigation or prosecution of their cases is laden with messages that they are to blame, at least to some extent, for the crimes committed against them. Cultural beliefs about victim behavior such as drinking, manner of dress or other perceived “risky” behavior can poison a case by taking the focus off of the offender and on to the victim. This session will identify many of the common sources of victim blaming that can harm a case and will offer specific suggestions for jury selection that can successfully address the victim blaming attitudes that many jurors bring with them to the courtroom.

**Objectives:**

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:



- understand how our culture, including jurors in sexual assault cases, adhere to victim blaming attitudes which result in effectually placing victims on trial.
- examine their own belief systems.
- evaluates examples of voir dire questioning methods that can successfully expose the myths and double standards that many jurors hold thereby increasing their chances for success at trial.

**9:45 – 10:15**                      **Break**  
**Ballroom Foyer**

### **8 Concurrent Breakout Sessions**

**10:15 – 11:45**                      **Uncovering the Hidden Crimes of Sexual Assault and Molestation within Nursing Homes**  
**Aspen**

*Lilian Jeter, M.Ed, Expert Consultant on Elder Abuse, Southport, NC*

Sexual assault and molestation of older, vulnerable victims in nursing homes and long-term care settings are often hard to recognize and subsequently identify. However, it is also difficult to know what the procedures, policies, ethical dilemmas, and reporting mandates are for front-line responders who face when taking the first steps to respond.

This workshop will expose the horrific victimizations of society's most vulnerable, including victims who suffer from dementia, who are bedridden, who are unable to cry out in pain, who are not believed, who are isolated from view behind closed doors. Using actual case studies, this presenter will help attendees explore the following realities within facility settings:

- Causative factors of sexual abuse in nursing homes
- Indicators of sexual abuse and molestation
- Which residents are most likely to be victimized?
- Abuser types and behaviors within facilities
- The role of the frontline responders – RNs and aides, administrators, law enforcement, forensics, counselors. What are their duties and responsibilities?
- Reporting mechanisms, documentation, duty of care vs. ethical/moral dilemmas in reporting as well as confidentiality issues
- The police response, evidentiary concerns, protection of the crime scene, and preparing the case for successful prosecution

During my 27 years of handling cases of elder abuse in community settings as well as residential care settings – whether in a direct investigative role as a law enforcement professional or in my current role as an advocate operating autonomous from any organization, government, or care entity – the greatest and most frustrating challenge has been in the handling of sexual abuse and molestation cases. This presentation is designed to provide participants with a greater understanding of why these crimes occur, why the incidents are not always made public or even reported, why the



victimization continues, and when reported, what the monumental obstacles are facing first-line responders from the onset of the case through to prosecution.

**Objectives:**

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:

- analyze the causes of sexual assault and molestation of individuals in nursing homes and long-term care settings, and offer solutions on how to reduce such crimes through proper response and preventive measures.
- outline the role of first responders – both within the facility and outside – and highlight the importance of different professional functions of responders at the time of the incident.
- examine the role of law enforcement and explore the difficulties of working a case with non-responsive and/or impaired victims, including the added dimension of breaking down barriers set up by administrators in the facility.
- identify successful strategies for protecting evidence and interviewing witnesses in these situations, to build a successful prosecution in court
- explore strategies to prevent these crimes through better hiring practices and more open lines of communication between healthcare professionals and law enforcement, as well as enhancing family involvement/visitors to utilize as preventive measures.
- open up the channels of communication on this taboo subject of older vulnerable victims of sexual assault and molestation – whether they are in a community setting or within the walls of a facility – and to further research these types of cases to bring about a better understanding of causation factors as well as preventive measures.

**10:15 – 11:45                      Interviewing Sex Offenders: The Behavioral Component  
Grand A**

**Don Howell**, (*Detective, Huntington Beach PD, Ret.*), Huntington Beach, CA

A cop's job is to catch sex offenders and get them convicted. To do this successfully, however, requires an understanding of suspect behavior during the interview process. Such an understanding allows a detective to add a behavioral component to the interview and case development. This provides an edge when interviewing sex offenders and increases the likelihood of getting answers to questions, such as:

- How does the offender rationalize his behavior and how can I use this against him?
- Why are odd/quirky behaviors during the crime so important to the interview?
- Should I push for a 100% confession or is 75% enough?

Being in the interview room with a sex offender, sitting across from him, looking him in the eye, knowing that he wants to talk, yet not being able to 'get him there' is one of the most frustrating feelings a detective can have. Understanding the five main personality traits or 'trademarks' of sex offenders gives the interviewer a tremendous advantage



and is the key to obtaining more confessions and therefore, more convictions. Using the “five trademarks” of the suspect interview is easy, and allows the interviewer to push the suspect back into the mindset of the sex offender and, once there, encourage him to explain how and why the crime took place. For those who work with the victim, rather than the offender, having an understanding of suspect behavior will allow you to provide more effective and appropriate support to the person who has been sexually assaulted.

As a detective with over 30 years of experience specializing in the investigation of sexually motivated crimes against women and children, I developed and have used the “five trademarks” to successfully interview hundreds of rapists and other types of sex offenders. Non-law enforcement professionals will benefit by gaining an understanding of how suspect behavior affects victims of sexual assault, thereby allowing more appropriate support to be provided to them.

**Objectives:**

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:

- recognize various types of sex offenders and gain insight into their rationales for committing an offense.
- explore how the victim interview relates to the suspect interview.
- identify the “five trademarks” and understand how they can be used against the offender during an interview.
- review interview techniques that can push the offender into “sex offender mode”.
- recognize how suspect behavior affects victims of sexual assault.

**10:15 – 11:45**  
**Willow A**

**Developing a *Start by Believing* Campaign in Your Community**

**Kimberly A. Lonsway, PhD, Director of Research, EVAWI, San Luis Obispo, CA;**  
**Jerald Monahan, Chief of Police, Prescott Police Department, Prescott, AZ**

The *Start by Believing* public awareness campaign was launched in April 2011 during Sexual Assault Awareness Month, at EVAWI's *International Conference on Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence and Stalking*. Working in partnership with a marketing firm (FSA Management Group), a number of educational materials were developed to help launch campaigns in communities across the country. These include print materials such as brochures, posters, and postcards, as well as promotional items (e.g., t-shirts, and bracelets) and a website that provides information on the campaign, supplies campaign materials, and offers opportunities for individuals to make a personal commitment and join the effort. Communities across the country have taken advantage of the opportunity. This workshop is designed to explain how you can launch a campaign in your own community, and document the impact on a variety of outcomes.

**Objectives:**

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:



- review research on the impact of positive versus negative reactions to disclosures, from informal support people as well as responding professionals.
- discuss the purpose of the *Start by Believing* public awareness campaign, and examine materials that are available to help professionals launch their own local initiative.
- examine preliminary evidence for the impact of a campaign on a variety of outcome measures, including the public's understanding and response to the campaign, the number of sexual assault reports made to police, and the number of calls to the local rape crisis center.

**10:15 – 11:45                      Meeting the Consent Defense**  
**Grand D**

**Anne Munch, JD, Owner, Anne Munch Consulting, Inc., Denver, CO**

“Consent” is the most common and most successfully utilized defense in non-stranger sexual assault cases. Traditional practices of investigating and prosecuting sexual assault cases often overlook evidence and strategies that are critical to succeeding. Looking carefully at the legal, as well as the common sense definitions of consent is a critical starting point for building successful investigations and prosecutions. This workshop examines topics such as documenting and corroborating the lack of consent, understanding how trauma indicates non consent and affects victim reporting and victim behavior, and how alcohol and drugs affect the question of consent. The workshop focuses on offender behavior and provides strategies for finding evidence of similar acts on the part of offenders. The course will be interactive and innovative, includes a combination of lecture, exercises and power point and will provide participants with strategies they can use in their work. It is beneficial for all audiences.

**Objectives:**

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:

- obtain a working understanding of both legal and common sense definitions of “consent”.
- understand how to build a case by micro-examining and understanding what “no” looked like as experienced by the victim, as well as how to corroborate that experience.
- understand the importance of an offender focused investigation designed to expose critical evidence that corroborates criminal intent on the part of the offender.

**10:15 – 11:45                      Sexually Assaulted by a Partner...And Then the Victim**  
**Grand C                              Recants**

**Mike Davis, Sergeant, Vancouver PD, Vancouver, WA; Jennifer Y. Levy-Peck, PhD, Program Management Specialist, Washington Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs, Olympia, WA**



“I don’t blame the victim, but I am frustrated.” This is a frequent reaction of professionals who seek to support intimate partner sexual violence (IPSV) victims and hold perpetrators accountable, when victims minimize the abuse or say it never happened. Understanding the victim’s perspective and the personal, relationship, family, community, and system factors that promote recantation is crucial. Bolstering support and reducing barriers can make a difference in victims’ willingness to pursue legal remedies for sexual assault by an intimate partner or former partner.

This workshop addresses a critical issue for these cases: victim recantation. Victims recant for many reasons, including fear of the perpetrator, humiliation and shame, concern about children, practical issues such as housing and health care access, and retraumatization by the criminal justice process. Using highly interactive methods, this workshop approaches this topic from both advocacy and law enforcement vantage points. Participants learn why recantation is so common, what it looks like, and what factors increase its prevalence.

Some of the important aspects of working with IPSV that will be highlighted include:

- Understanding victim and perpetrator dynamics
- Preserving the privacy and dignity of the victim
- Paying close attention to safety concerns
- Being aware of the power of the abuser over the victim
- Accepting recantation as part of the process, anticipating it, and having a trained response
- Not underestimating the impact of psychological trauma in IPSV cases

Participants will emerge from the workshop with practical strategies to overcome the challenge of recantation in IPSV.

**Objectives:**

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:

- identify common patterns of minimization and recantation in IPSV cases, and to describe a variety of common scenarios in which recantation may occur.
- identify victim, perpetrator, community, and systemic factors that increase the likelihood of recantation.
- develop and specify advocacy strategies to support victims and reduce system barriers that make recantation more likely.
- develop and specify law enforcement strategies to cope with recantation and enhance victims’ comfort with participating in the criminal justice process.



**10:15 – 11:45**                      **Best Practices in Domestic Violence Fatality Review**  
**Redwood**

**Joan Eliel**, Investigator/Program Specialist, Office of Victim Services, MT DOJ, Helena, MT; **Matthew Dale**, MA, Director, Office of Consumer Protection and Victim Services, AGO, Department of Justice, Helena, MT

This session will discuss basic principles of domestic violence fatality review plus new trends in the field. Homicide review has changed and expanded in the past 10 years. The session will familiarize both those new to death review and current team members with best practices from across the country. Presenters share experiences of how innovative programs are being used to assist law enforcement, build a respectful collaboration between State, Tribal and Federal entities in combating domestic violence, and reduce homicides caused by family violence. Highlighted programs include the Hope Card System.

The Hope Card Program is a web-based system for domestic violence victims with Internet access to request a Hope Card once a permanent order of protection has been approved by the Court. The Hope Card is similar in size and shape to a credit card, laminated, and contains essential information about an order of protection. While not a substitute for a paper order, the Hope Card displays the order's most critical information in a durable, easy-to-read, portable format. Elements displayed on the Card include the protected person's name, birth date, sex, race and height, and the names and birth dates of any children or other individuals who are also protected under the order. Additionally, the name and identifying characteristics of the offender, including a color photograph, the case number listed on the order, the issuing court and county, and the issue and expiration date of the order are displayed.

**Objectives:**

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:

- understand the core principles of domestic violence fatality review.
- explain the scope of deaths and describe the differences between domestic violence deaths and intimate partner homicides.
- increase the knowledge base beyond current practice of those currently participating in reviews.
- learn from one another regarding what works well in various parts of the country.
- discuss the use of the new cutting edge web-based tool and program (Hope Card).

**10:15 – 11:45**                      **Human Trafficking Case Study – A Victim Centered and**  
**Grand B**                              **Multidisciplinary Approach**

**Kathleen Morris**, JD, Program Manager, International Rescue Committee, Seattle, WA; **Ye-Ting Woo**, JD, MSW, Assistant United States Attorney, Seattle; Terrorism and Violent present Crimes Unit; United States Attorney's Office, Western District of Washington, Seattle, WA



This presentation will demonstrate how a victim-centered and multidisciplinary approach is effectively being utilized to assist female survivors of human trafficking. Kathleen Morris, Anti-Trafficking Program Manager for International Rescue Committee in Seattle, Washington, will jointly present with Ye-Ting Woo, an Assistant United States Attorney and human trafficking point of contact at the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Western District of Washington. The presenters will illustrate how their collaboration was beneficial to the victims' recovery by walking the audience through the stages of two human trafficking cases. The presenters will discuss what led to the start of each investigation, how they were able to meet the survivors' needs, and the key lessons learned from each case. By presenting both a sex trafficking and labor trafficking case, the audience will gain a fuller understanding of human trafficking as a crime and increase their ability to identify human trafficking. Besides gaining these key insights, the audience will also develop a better understanding of the types of human trafficking and how they relate to gender-based violence.

**Objectives:**

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:

- accurately identify cases of human trafficking – both sex and labor trafficking.
- recognize how a victim-centered and multidisciplinary approach can be utilized to assist female survivors of trafficking.
- explore how human trafficking contributes to gender-based violence.
- collaborate between prosecutorial agencies and nongovernmental agencies can result in successful outcomes for survivors of crime.

**10:15 – 11:45                      Court Monitoring to Enhance System Accountability in  
Willow B                              Sexual Assault Cases**

*Laura Jones, JD, CourtWatch Manager, King County Sexual Assault Resource Center, Renton, WA*

Are you concerned about how sexual assault cases are handled by your courts? Are you curious about case outcomes? Consider court monitoring as a way to gather information about the courts through observation and research. Court monitoring includes the observation of daily court proceedings, as well the research of individual cases and courtroom practices. Data collected is analyzed, and the observations are then used to follow up with stakeholders to the justice system to reinforce positive trends, and to identify areas for improvement.

Participants in this workshop will learn about what court monitoring is, and explore how they could implement court monitoring in conjunction with their own programs in order to improve the justice process for crime victims.

**Objectives:**

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:



- define court monitoring and outline its benefits.
- explore considerations for starting a court monitoring program/project.
- identify different types of court monitoring and potential targeted monitoring projects.
- discuss how to use data collected to effect system change.

**11:45 – 12:45**                      **Lunch – Provided**  
**Metropolitan**  
**Ballroom**

**12:45 – 1:00**                      **Comments/Housekeeping**  
**Grand Ballroom**

**1:00 – 2:15**                      **Plenary I: The Angel Band Project: Healing in the Wake of**  
**Grand Ballroom**                      **Violence. One Song at a Time.**

***Rachel Ebeling**, Co-Founder / Executive Director, The Angel Band Project, University City, MO; **Jean Fox**, Co-Founder, The Angel Band Project, University City, MO*

This presentation is intended to ignite hope, inspire activism, and create awareness about the issue of sexual violence, as shared through the eyes of two women who yearned to heal in the aftermath of losing a dear friend to a horrific act of sexual violence. The Angel Band Project began in response to the tragic rape and murder of Teresa Butz on July 19, 2009, in the city of Seattle. In the middle of the night, Teresa and her partner, Jennifer Hopper, were viciously attacked by a stranger as they slept in their South Park home. After being raped and tortured for nearly 90 minutes, Teresa attempted to fight back their attacker, allowing Jennifer to escape and narrowly survive; Teresa died from a fatal stab wound to the chest in front of their home.

Teresa was born into a musically talented family (her brother Norbert Leo Butz is a two-time Tony Award winning singer and actor) and engaged to Jennifer, a Boston-Conservatory trained vocalist. Her funeral was so filled with music that her lifelong best friends, Rachel Ebeling and Jean Fox, were inspired to record the talent they witnessed that day in an effort to help others who were also suffering in the wake of sexual violence.

Proceeds from the sale of the Angel Band Project's benefit CD (*Take You With Me*) have funded several initiatives that help survivors of sexual violence on their path toward healing, in conjunction with The Voices and Faces Project. Today, The Angel Band Project shares their story to help educate, heal and end the culture of silence, isolation and shame that plagues victims of sexual violence. They are also developing a first of its kind music therapy program for survivors of sexual violence that will launch in the spring of 2014. Through a moving multi-media presentation, co-founder Rachel Ebeling will explain the origins of their organization while sharing their stance that music can be a tool for healing and change.



**Objectives:**

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:

- inspire hope and promote empathy for victims of sexual violence.
- explore how creative efforts can have an impact on this issue
- understand how music-based initiatives can be used to help victims heal.
- promote collective healing through music as experienced by those involved in this movement.

**2:15 – 2:45**  
**Ballroom Foyer**

**Break**

**2:45 – 4:00**  
**Grand Ballroom**

**Plenary II: Reframing Relationships**

**Jeffrey S. Bucholtz, MA, Director / President, We End Violence/San Diego Domestic Violence Council, San Diego, CA**

Relationship violence is endemic in our society. Its victims know no gender, race, class, or border. This interactive program examines the systemic causes of relationship abuse by examining our cultural ideas about relationships, gender, power and violence. Using both ecological and social constructionist models, this presentation also explores how conceptualizations of healthy relationships are formed through popular culture, family, and narrative. Through this examination, participants will receive practical strategies for engaging both victims and bystanders in critical dialogues about healthy and abusive relationships. This session includes elements of performance and is a good discussion for those providing advocacy, mental health services, or education.

**Objectives:**

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:

- deconstruct cultural conceptualizations of healthy and abusive relationships.
- apply ecological and social constructionist models of relationship abuse to their own work.
- identify the systemic causes of relationship abuse.
- enhance their own healthy relationship skills.

**4:00 – 4:30**  
**Grand Ballroom**

**Closing Remarks**

