Tuesday, March 22, 2016

7:00 – 8:00  Registration
Terrace Foyer

7:00 – 8:00  Light Continental Breakfast
International Terrace

8:00 – 8:30  Welcome / Opening Remarks
International Ballroom
Dave Cohen, Master of Ceremonies

8:30 – 9:15  Award Presentations
International Ballroom
- Professional Impact Award – Shawn Saunders
- Media Excellence Award – Jon Krakauer
- Visionary Award – Rebecca Campbell

9:15 – 10:15  Plenary I: It’s No Joke: The Cultural Acceptability of Stalking
International Ballroom
Jeffrey Bucholtz, MA, Director, We End Violence, San Diego, CA

“I’m totally your stalker.”
“I’m Facebook stalking you! Lol.”

Even with decades of data, survivor experiences, injuries and fatalities to demonstrate the very real dangers of stalking, this serious cultural problem is all too often ignored, joked about, or mocked. Stalking is a form of interpersonal terrorism, a pure power-based abuse. It is deliberate and harmful, but often treated as a simple obsession or a misunderstanding. In our social media age, our conceptualizations and manifestations of stalking continue to evolve and offer more opportunities for creating fear, injury, and social cover for abusers. As a result, survivors of stalking suffer unique trauma and are often subject to a continuum of other violence when the stalking goes unchecked. How can we expect victims, perpetrators, first-responders, juries, or our families and friends to take stalking seriously, when cultural ideologies and tropes like “hard to get,” “romance is passion,” “being persistent,” and “the stalking joke” are ever prevalent in our daily lives? Through audience interaction, humor, popular culture and narrative, this presentation examines representations of stalking and proposes practical tools for enhancing our prevention and response efforts.
Objectives

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

- Develop strategies for discussing the dangers of stalking in a rapidly evolving social environment.
- Describe how challenging our perceptions and attitudes about stalking can positively inform and augment the roles of first responders.
- Identify and critique the tropes and socially constructed supports of stalking.
- Apply a more compassionate and trauma-informed response to stalking.

10:15 – 10:45
International Terrace

Break

10:45 – 12:00
International Ballroom

Plenary II: The Neurobiology of Sexual Assault

Rebecca Campbell, PhD, Professor, Department of Psychology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI

In this presentation, Dr. Campbell will share current research findings from the fields of psychiatry, psychology, nursing, and neuroscience to describe the neurobiological structures and processes in the brain and in the body that occur in response to major traumas (e.g., assault, sexual assault, domestic violence, officer involved shootings, witnessing a homicide, major motor vehicle accident, and military combat). With this background established, the presenter will then examine current research findings pertaining to sexual assault victims’ emotional and behavioral post-assault reactions and their memory recall of the incident. Dr. Campbell will compare and contrast three primary investigational interviewing techniques to explore how they are—or are not—consistent with current research on traumatic memory processes. Implications for practitioners, supervisors, and leadership will be examined, with special attention to how this research can promote disclosure, help-seeking, and recovery post-assault.

Objectives

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

- Identify neurobiological structures and physiological processes involved in traumatic events.
- Recognize how trauma affects victims’ emotions and behavioral presentations.
- Explore how trauma affects memory encoding and recall.
- Discuss how common interviewing techniques, such as REID and SCAN may be inadvisable with victims of trauma.

12:00 – 1:00
Columbia

Lunch – Provided

End Violence Against Women International
www.evawintl.org

#EVAWI2016
8 Concurrent Breakout Sessions

1:00 – 2:30 Using Telemedicine to Improve the Care of Sexual Assault Victims

Joan Meunier-Sham, RN, MS, Director, MA SANE Program, MA Department of Public Health, Needham, MA
Stacy Garrity, RN, MS, WHNP-BC, SANE, Director, National TeleNursing Center, Norwood, MA
Kristina Rose, MS, Deputy Director, Office for Victims of Crime, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC

The National Sexual Assault TeleNursing Center is a federally funded demonstration project that aims to transform the care of sexual assault survivors in underserved or challenging environments by increasing access to trained SANEs. The TeleNursing Center provides services in pilot sites located in rural, military, and tribal communities, as well as correctional facilities around the United States. Guided by best practices in forensic nursing and evidence collection, nurses from the Massachusetts Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) Program provide guidance and support via video conferencing technology 24/7, 365 days per year to clinicians at the designated pilot sites who are responsible for providing care to survivors of sexual assault.

Attendees will learn how telemedicine technology works; will hear about the challenges and successes that occurred at different stages of the Center's development; and listen to actual case studies that illustrate the strong need for this intervention. A demonstration of the technology and how it is used in practice will also be provided.

Objectives

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

- Describe how telemedicine technology works in cases of sexual assault.
- Differentiate the pros and cons of this approach, including the cost-benefit of the service.
- Identify and navigate the challenges associated with telemedicine and sexual assault.
- Analyze an evaluation of the TeleNursing Center and determine whether it is performing as expected.
- Review a step-by-step understanding of how a case is handled by the TeleNursing Center, from beginning to end.
1:00 – 2:30  Lincoln  
**Men of Character and Ownership, Dedicated to Leading by Example; a Program to Engage High School Athletes as Allies to End Violence Against Women**

*Liz Odongo*, MA, *Program Director, DC Coalition Against Domestic Violence, Washington, DC*
*Becky Lee*, JD, *Executive Director, Becky’s Fund, Washington, DC*
*Malik Washington*, *Training & Outreach Specialist, DC Coalition Against Domestic Violence, Washington, DC*

Becky’s Fund, together with its partners, DC Coalition Against Domestic Violence, The William Kellibrew Foundation, and Positive Choices, Inc. created Men of Code (MoC), which engages young male athletes as allies and pro-active participants in the movement to end violence against women. Men of Code seeks to cultivate male leaders committed to ending dating, domestic and sexual violence through mentorship, education about healthy, unhealthy, and abusive relationships, and the development of leadership skills. MoC represents Men of Character and Ownership, dedicated to leading by example. As a Fiscal Year 2011 Office of Violence Against Women Engaging Men and Boys in Preventing Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking grantee, the collaborative developed a culturally competent six week training for high school football players on domestic and dating violence, sexual assault and stalking. The training consists of skill-building workshops that enhance players’ success on and off the field, including financial literacy, life after football, social media uses and misuses, legal issues, goal-setting, and using photography and video to inspire and change public perception. After the football season ends, players are reengaged through a mentorship component and supported in developing awareness events for their school and surrounding community.

In order for District youth to enhance academic achievement and life success, they must live in healthy, balanced communities and engage in relationships that nurture their development and well-being. Men of Code gain the skills necessary to become leaders in their communities, by helping create positive environments using their newly acquired knowledge about healthy relationships, as well as recognizing warning signs of abusive behavior and knowing what to do if an unhealthy situation arises.

**Objectives**

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

- Outline Men of Code and lessons learned educating high school athletes about healthy relationships, dating and sexual violence and bystander intervention.
- Describe challenges to fostering awareness and skills among high school athletes about healthy relationships, dating and sexual violence and bystander intervention.
- Discuss steps to achieve sustainability of healthy relationships, dating and sexual violence, and bystander intervention programming.
- Explore the steps middle and high schools can take to address abusive behaviors in their school environment.
Engaging men and boys in violence prevention is not simply a matter of getting their attention; it is also a question of how to incorporate men into already active women’s violence prevention efforts in a productive and collaborative manner. While there is a need for men/boys to be leaders in violence prevention, they must learn to do so in ways that do not reproduce the power dynamics and silencing of women’s voices that already contribute heavily to interpersonal violence in our culture.

If we recognize that engaging men in violence prevention is not just about recruitment, but also about sustainability and equity in the voices heard, we must then answer some crucial questions. How do we successfully mix women who have been doing violence prevention work for years with energetic young men full of new ideas? How do we make that mixture productive, effective and sustainable? How do we work together across our differences in order to change culture and prevent violence? How do we ensure that we don’t suppress the much needed and often uncomfortable conversations that occur when members of privileged and oppressed social groups work together in an unequal society?

This inspiring and entertaining presentation/discussion will provide participants with answers to these questions by utilizing the presenter’s personal experiences working together for fifteen years—from their rocky road days developing a successful Men Against Rape group, to their current violence prevention business. This presentation and discussion is an opportunity to explore how engaging men in violence prevention is about creating strong alliances that can facilitate fruitful work spaces, longstanding collaborations, hope for the future, and some funny stories.

Objectives

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

- Identify strategies for creating work spaces and working relationships that increase men’s engagement in violence prevention.
- Apply the concept of alliances to work across differences and further men’s sustained engagement in violence prevention.
- Navigate challenging dialogues that arise when working within the intersections of oppression and violence.
- Build collaborative relationships that will aid them in ending interpersonal violence.
1:00 – 2:30 Vision 21: Linking Systems of Care for Children and Youth
Georgetown

_Laurie K. Crawford_, MPA, Project Manager, Domestic and Sexual Violence Healthcare Outreach Program, Virginia Department of Health, Richmond, VA
_Michele Robinson_, Program Manager, Family Violence and Domestic Relations Department of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, Reno, NV
_Nicole Camp_, Program Manager, Montana Board of Crime Control, Missoula, MT
_Mary Spooner_, PhD, Senior Manager, Public Health Division, ICF International, Atlanta, GA
_Bethany Case_, MSW, LICSW, Victim Justice Program Specialist, United States Department of Justice, Office for Victims of Crime, Washington, DC

Research tells us that children and youth are disproportionately affected by crime and abuse, yet many crimes go unreported and the victims are not identified. The effects of these experiences manifest in many ways--physical illness, educational struggles, substance abuse, delinquency, and many others. The systems that encounter children and youth, such as health, education, child welfare, juvenile justice, have the potential to identify these young victims and get them connected to timely assessment and intervention. Vision 21 Linking Systems of Care for Children and Youth, funded by the Office for Victims of Crime in 2014, assesses how child and family service organizations within a state can work together, and identify and serve young victims and their families.

Objectives

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

- Identify the way various systems interface with children and youth.
- Evaluate the strategies used by Montana and Virginia, to bring systems together to develop statewide plans.
- Review cutting edge approaches to serving children and families.
- Recognize the challenges and successes experienced with implementing the program.

1:00 – 2:30 Using Expert Witnesses to Enable Juries to Understand the Neurobiology of Trauma
International Ballroom West

_Teresa Scalzo_, JD, Deputy Director, Trial Counsel Assistance Program, Judge Advocate General’s Corps, US Navy, Washington, DC
_Rebecca Campbell_, PhD, Professor, Department of Psychology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI

Across the country, sexual assault responders are learning about the neurobiology of trauma and its impact on victims. Responders who understand the impact of trauma on victims’ behavior and their ability to re-tell what happened to them are able to view cases through a new lens, often allowing them to prosecute cases previously thought of as incredible or lacking in evidence. Unfortunately, members of the public who ultimately serve as jurors in these
challenging cases have typically not received the same training as sexual assault responders; therefore, they may be inclined to find that the prosecution’s case has not persuaded them of the offender’s guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. The effective use of an expert witness on the neurobiology of trauma and its impact on victim behavior and memory is often necessary to help a jury understand why the victim is credible and why the case makes sense.

This presentation will provide participants with an explanation of the utility of expert testimony in sexual assault prosecutions, as well as other strategies to corroborate victim credibility. The presenters will also discuss who can be used as an expert, how to present the testimony and how to defend against challenges. Finally, the presenters will discuss how to confront defense experts. This session is designed to be beneficial for investigators, attorneys, medical personnel, victim advocates, and all other professionals who may either present expert testimony on the neurobiology of trauma or who may serve as experts in these cases.

Objectives

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

- Identify the impact of the neurobiology of trauma on a sexual assault prosecution.
- Examine the role of expert testimony in explaining the impact of trauma on victim behavior and memory to a jury.
- Identify professionals who may serve as expert witnesses.
- Discuss the substance of expert testimony and demonstrate questions and answers that may be utilized in direct examination.
- Explore techniques that may be used to challenge defense experts, including Frey or Daubert challenges and cross-examination questions.

1:00 – 2:30
International Ballroom East

Beyond the Burning Bed: What Does Justice Look Like for a Victim of Abuse Who Commits a Crime Against an Abuser?

Jerald Monahan, MS, Chief of Police, Prescott Police Department, Prescott, AZ
Myra Ferell-Womochil, MA, Executive Director, Victim Witness Services, Coconino County, Flagstaff, AZ

During the Jodi Arias trial, discussions emerged in and out of the courtroom as to whether Arias suffered from "Battered Woman Syndrome." If Arias was a victim of intimate partner abuse, it would have completely shifted the discussion and possible consequences. Yet, would it have shifted first response? And would it shift access to possible rehabilitation services while incarcerated?

The battered women's syndrome was a concept developed in the late 1970's to explain why women turn to violence after many years of being victimized. It is recognized by many states and is considered when defending women who kill or injure their abusive partners. It can also be viewed as an excuse given for victims who use violence by many who do not understand the impact of long term abuse and the presence of trauma on those trapped in abusive
relationships. This presentation will focus on the current understanding and movement towards how victims actually experience Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, and other trauma related symptoms that are seen in their behaviors and actions, including actions of violence toward an abuser. The concept of self-defense and the use of legal and non-legal violence will be explored in connection with victimization and strategies for how the system can administer justice to victims who may commit a crime in light of those actions.

Objectives

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

- Recognize the general elements of self-defense and the use of legal and illegal violence or force in intimate partner relationships.
- Identify when a victim appears to be the aggressor and the possible negative consequences to a victim of long-term abuse who is arrested and charged with a criminal act associated with domestic violence.
- Recognize how long term and compounded trauma can lead to a myriad of complex and co-occurring issues and how first responders and caretakers often misunderstand a victim’s behavior.
- Explore different tools that can positively impact the criminal justice response and reduce secondary victimization, such as Trauma-informed Care, Forensic Experiential Trauma Interview (FETI), Neurobiology of Trauma, Effective Report Writing, vicarious trauma prevention and community coordination.
- Identify possible strategies that have worked to reduce recidivism both outside and inside the prison system and how these strategies all play a role in ensuring the proper application of justice for all the parties involved, especially the victim of long-term abuse.

1:00 – 2:30

Jefferson

Major City Start by Believing Campaign: Humble Beginnings to Celebrated Achievement

Scott Snow, Director, Victim Assistance Unit, Crisis Intervention Response Team, Denver Police Department, Denver, CO

John Macdonald, Lieutenant, Office of the Deputy Chief of Administration, Denver Police Department, Denver, CO

In the fall of 2014, Sergeant Shawn Sanders had been recently assigned to the Major Crimes Division Sex Crimes Unit when he attended EVAWI’s 2014 annual conference where he learned about the Start by Believing campaign. Intrigued by the simplicity of the message, he quickly realized that although it related directly to his own police department, the message had the potential to change a community’s culture on how they view sexual assault. If a community’s attitude could be changed, could the jury pool become more understanding? Could that increase the chance of successful prosecutions? Could that bolster survivors faith that if they were to come forward, the community would believe and stand with them? The answer was clear - YES!
The comprehensive campaign included participation from the Mayor, the Denver District Attorney's Office, the Denver Department of Public Safety, the Denver Police Department, the Denver Sheriff Department, the Denver Fire Department, Denver Health Medical Center, the Sexual Assault Interagency Council, and The Blue Bench (a community-based sexual assault advocacy program). The multifaceted campaign included the use of local media, which was spearheaded by a very popular evening news anchor and included an excellent use of social media and five public service announcements portraying local victims sharing their story; advertising space, which was donated for free or low cost by local and national advertisers; high quality ads, donated by a nationally recognized photographer; Start by Believing stickers, which were placed on the back of every Yellow Cab along the entire front range; and press conferences and proclamations declaring a commitment to the campaign. The goal of the community is to continue the momentum and make Colorado the next Start by Believing state.

This session will provide a step by step guide on how a major police department in a large metropolitan area can implement a successful Start by Believing campaign.

Objectives

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:
- Recognize the importance of partner with community advocacy groups.
- Identify and navigate potential roadblocks.
- Evaluate campaign financial implications, such as creating a budget and fundraising.
- Build partnerships with commercial enterprises to enlist their support for free or low-cost.
- Establish relationships with local media outlets to spread the message of the campaign.
- Review successful campaign messages.
- Assess how the campaign can be sustained over time.
- Identify the pros and cons of successful campaign and any unintended consequences.
- Evaluate the effectiveness of the campaign.

1:00 – 2:30 SANE: Expert Testimony at Trial
Monroe

Patti Powers, JD, Attorney Advisor, AEquitas: The Prosecutor’s Resource on Violence Against Women, Yakima, WA

A trauma-informed presentation of evidence at trial is a necessity for successful prosecution of sexual assault. Focus on the offender's accountability for victimization is critical. To re-create the reality of the crime of rape, for a jury, as caused by the offender, evidence of the survivor’s experience is presented through physical, psychological and physiological evidence. This evidence is offered through the survivor and through witnesses who have contact with the survivor. Medical professionals, all too often, have not been afforded an opportunity to provide testimony as to the full measure of their professional work for their patient and evidence of the victim's experience.
A survivor's history of the complaint provides an important expression of residual memory of the crime to a trusted medical professional. Frequently, the victim's demeanor as well as emotional and/or physiological responses may provide additional evidence as linked to the history. The medical examination, the care given to the survivor, the time given to this professional care, and findings or absence of findings provides important evidence.

This interactive presentation involves an advanced overview of the sexual assault trial in the criminal justice system, accenting contemporary challenges in prosecution and the components and strategies for expert medical testimony. This training is designed to facilitate interaction among trial counsel or prosecuting attorneys and SANE’s and medical professionals, toward developing means for effective presentation of medical evidence at trial. Information generated is also important for law enforcement and advocacy professionals to develop further understanding of all aspects of professional service to the victim and evidence of the survivor's experience. Attention is given to preparation, consultation, understanding the role of expert medical testimony, determination of key issues for direct examination and preparation for cross examination. A synopsis of a sexual assault investigation and medical examination will be discussed as a basis for example of a direct examination.

**Objectives**

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:
- Develop insight into trauma-informed presentation of evidence and communicating the survivor's experience of the crime to the jury.
- Identify skills for effective interaction between SANEs and trial counsel or prosecutors.
- Employ effective direct examination of SANE as an expert and preparation for cross examination.
- Apply practical skills through examples based on course content.

2:30 – 3:00

**Break**

International Terrace

**8 Concurrent Breakout Sessions**

3:00 – 4:30

**Strengthening Military-Civilian Community Partnerships to Respond to Sexual Assault**

**Jefferson**

_Bette Inch, MSCP, CA, Senior Victim Assistance Advisor, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office, United States Department of Defense, Alexandria, VA_

_Ivette Estrada, Victim Justice Program Specialist, Office for Victims of Crime, Office of Justice Programs, Department of Justice, Washington, DC_

_Kristina Vadas, LCSW, MSW, Sexual Assault Program Coordinator, Division of Programs and Services, Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services, Richmond, VA_
Strengthening Military-Civilian Community Partnerships to Respond to Sexual Assault is a training that was developed to build partnerships between local military installations and civilian communities, in order to effectively respond to the needs of sexual assault victims in the military. The purpose of the training program is to train local civilian victim advocates on how to build effective partnerships with local military installations to enhance and extend the system of support for sexual assault victims in the military. The Strengthening Military-Civilian Community Partnerships to Respond to Sexual Assault curriculum was developed through a cooperative agreement between the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) and the Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape in partnership with the National Sexual Violence Resource Center, the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW), and the U.S. Department of Defense’s Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO).

During this workshop, the presenters will discuss sexual assault within the military, as well as the Department of Defense’s response to sexual assault. Attendees will be provided an overview, as well as a discussion on lessons learned of the collaboration between local military installations and community-based advocates.

Objectives

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:
- Examine the issue of sexual violence in the military and the Department of Defense’s response.
- Distinguish roles of community-based victim advocates, military victim advocates (VAs), and sexual assault response coordinators (SARCs).
- Discuss barriers to and opportunities for collaboration with the military.
- Discuss lessons learned and best practices for establishing successful partnerships between civilian rape crisis center staff and local military installations to better serve military sexual assault victims.

3:00 – 4:30 From “DNA Backlogs” Toward a Brighter Future: Addressing the Problem with Comprehensive and Strategic Approaches
International Ballroom West

Carol Buck, JD, Deputy District Attorney, San Diego County District Attorney’s Office, San Diego, CA
Patrick O’Donnell, PhD, Supervising Criminalist, San Diego Police Department, San Diego, CA
Rebecca Campbell, PhD, Professor, Department of Psychology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI

A considerable amount of attention has focused in recent years on the problem of the “DNA backlog.” As media coverage and public discourse have unfolded, the terminology has evolved from a focus on the “DNA backlog” to the problem of “untested rape kits” and eventually “unanalyzed evidence in sexual assault cases.” This evolution reflects a widening focus on the actual problem, which demonstrates a maturing view of the issue.
This workshop will examine the Sexual Assault Kit (SAK) Action Research Project, an initiative in Detroit, Michigan, that sought to explore the broader parameters of this problem. The project included a citywide census, which documented that there were 8,717 sexual assault evidence kits in police storage that had never been submitted to the laboratory for analysis. This represented approximately 87% of the total 11,219 kits in police storage at the time. This workshop will share both research findings as well as the lessons learned in Detroit, so that other communities can benefit as they work toward developing their own plan for handling unanalyzed evidence.

This workshop will also discuss the need for computerized information management systems, which are designed to record the status, progress, and outcomes of all reported sexual assaults and their associated evidence. In fact, this need for computerized tracking extends well beyond sexual assault cases to all criminal offenses with biological evidence – and beyond cold cases to the ongoing management of investigations, evidence management, laboratory analysis and follow-up once a DNA hit is made.

To meet this need in San Diego, the Police Department and Sheriff’s Department worked with the District Attorney’s Office to construct a database populated with each DNA hit with an offender identified. The system is designed to record any action on the part of an investigator or attorney, culminating either in a prosecution or case closure for a valid reason. Implementation of the database has led to significant improvement in the level of follow up for DNA hits and identifications. It also ensures that prosecutors make charging decisions based on all cases associated with a particular defendant through DNA. It can therefore serve as a model for other communities seeking to meet the need for integrated tracking and management.

Objectives

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

- Recognize the complex underlying issues of unanalyzed evidence in sexual assault cases.
- Describe the basic goals, methods, and findings of the Sexual Assault Kit (SAK) Action Research Project in Detroit, Michigan.
- Explore the implications of the Detroit project findings for other jurisdictions seeking to develop a plan for submitting untested sexual assault evidence.
- Recognize the importance of a computerized information management system to track the status, progress, and outcomes of crimes, evidence and laboratory analysis.
- Describe the CODIS Integration Project, and explain how similar tools can help improve law enforcement investigations, criminal prosecutions, and more timely exonerations.
Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA): Examining the Sexual Safety for Incarcerated Victims of Sexual Assault, the Impact of Collaborative Community Relationships, and Challenges of Victim-Centered Advocacy

Andie Moss, President, The Moss Group, Washington, DC
Varsha N., JD, CALCASA, Project Lead, Advancing PREA Project; Board Secretary, EVAWI, Los Angeles, CA

"Sexual violence, against any victim, is an assault on human dignity and an affront to American values. To advance the goals of PREA, we must ensure that all agencies that operate confinement facilities adopt high standards to prevent, detect, and respond to sexual abuse. In addition to adopting such standards, the success of PREA in combating sexual abuse in confinement facilities will depend on effective agency and facility leadership and the development of an agency culture that prioritizes efforts to combat sexual abuse. The Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (PREA) was enacted with bipartisan support and established a "zero tolerance standard" for rape in prisons in the United States. 42 U.S.C. 15602(1)" ~ President Barack Obama

This workshop will discuss PREA and the unique culture that exists in confinement settings as related to sexual abuse of female, male and juvenile victims - populations often without voice. We will examine the specific PREA standards related to the provision of victim services for women and men in prisons, jails, community confinement and immigration facilities and the importance of community partner involvement to ensure that victims receive the services comparable to those provided to victims in the community. With the use of interactive participation, workshop participants will gain an increased understanding of prison culture and challenges faced by victim advocates providing support and resources to incarcerated survivors. The presenters will demonstrate the opportunity to strengthen implementation of the PREA Standards through current research and greater collaboration with community partners.

Objectives

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:
• Recognize promising strategies for prevention, detection, and sanctioning related to sexual abuse in confined settings and the implications for other settings represented by participants.
• Examine current research specific to sexual safety of men and women in confinement settings and the lessons learned through implementation of PREA.
• Identify the need for collaborative relationships across the criminal justice system and the victim's assistance community in increasing sexual safety for incarcerated survivors of sexual assault.
• Identify and implement remedies for barriers faced by victim advocates providing services to incarcerated survivors of sexual assault and steps to overcome the barriers.
Whether it is interrupting work, controlling finances or misusing credit, abusers often employ economic-related tactics to gain power and control over a survivor. Research shows that up to 98% of abusive relationships involve economic or financial abuse, including one study of domestic violence programs that found that 88% of abusers controlled all finances and 73% stole money from their partner. Some economic abuses, such as fraud, destruction of property or identity theft, are even crimes themselves. This pervasive but under-addressed form of abuse can have devastating long-term consequences for a survivor. For instance, sabotaged vehicles or laptops can prevent a survivor from finding a job or remaining employed. Ruined credit can be a barrier to renting a home, applying for college or receiving loans. Dropping out of school due to the abuser results in lower earnings coupled with debt. Economic abuse may ultimately leave survivors homeless, unemployed or unable to access supports that can help them rebuild their lives. With shelters reporting that 74% of survivors stayed with an abuser longer due to financial issues, economic insecurity is a significant barrier to safety, recovery and independence.

Unfortunately, survivors often fail to recognize when they experience economic abuse and many advocates and justice system professionals are unaware of how to help survivors address it. This session will outline the existing research on the prevalence and types of economic abuse, and how to identify them. Participants will learn how to screen survivors and direct them to the proper resources. These include civil legal remedies, consumer rights remedies, crime victim compensation and community resources. In addition, the session will explore the role of criminal justice professionals in securing economic justice, such as their capacity to collect the proper economic evidence, charge economic crimes and request restitution or other economic relief.

Objectives

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

- Define economic abuse and identify the prevalence and range of tactics that constitute economic abuse.
- Identify the short- and long-term impacts of economic abuse on survivors’ economic security and how economic security is critically connected to survivors’ economic abuse.
- Recognize what resources and remedies are available to survivors of economic abuse and be prepared to refer survivors to the appropriate supports so that they will be better able to recover.
- Describe the role of the criminal justice system in securing economic justice for survivors of economic abuse.
Imagine a world where our anti-violence trainers are armed with the latest research, best practices and coaching by subject matter experts before they even step out into the field. As a movement, it is time for us to re-imagine the way we approach anti-violence education, and invest more time in training our educators and writing curriculum that will encourage change in our community. This workshop imagines a world where our anti-violence trainers are armed with the latest research, best practices and coaching by subject matter experts before they even step out into the field. Understandably, the focus of most rape-crisis agencies has been on serving survivors; our most carefully developed curricula tend to be the ones training future advocates, not educators. While almost all rape-crisis agencies provide educational workshops and training, very little effort has been spent on the actual training of anti-violence educators. Few educators come to our programs with degrees in learning theory, education or curriculum development; without thoughtful training and mentorship, they will be hesitant or unable to make critical changes in curriculum and programmatic approach, ensuring a cycle of poor program delivery continues. As a movement, it is time for us to re-imagine the way we approach anti-violence education, and invest more time in training our educators and writing curriculum that actually creates change in our communities.

This workshop is based on Catharsis Productions’ popular Force of Awesome Institute (FOAI). FOAI was designed to enable preventionists to improve their practice by teaching them how to design accessible, specific, actionable content, and develop strategies for creating rapport with challenging audiences. In addition, the Institute cultivated an analytical process that enabled trainers to coach their peers.

In this workshop, we will share data from pre, post, and post-post tests that, along with “lessons learned” from ten Institutes, reveal best practices for educator training, and the core components for transforming prevention work.

Objectives

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

- Understand the critical importance of a comprehensive prevention educator training program.
- Apply best practices of prevention educator training, based on the data gathered from participants, and trainer observations to their own practice.
- Understand which training components had the biggest positive effect on preventionists’ practice, and how to apply those components into program development.
- Evaluate and create a thesis statement and actionable learning objectives for prevention programming.
It’s time to take a fresh look at an age-old problem – suspect interviews. Reducing false confessions, deception, and false information have long been at the center of criminal justice interest and research. The desire to determine the truth, deterred neither by fear nor prejudice, has been the focal point of research and development of proper interview/interrogation techniques. For centuries, suspect interviews have been the topic of great controversy in the criminal justice field. Throughout history, numerous techniques have been used to reduce information from those suspected of committing crimes. Torture, manipulation, and mind games have all been used to attempt to determine the truthfulness of those who have been accused of many types of crimes including murder, rape, child abuse, and domestic violence. It is absolutely imperative for criminal justice professionals to have the ability to investigate crime, uncover the facts, wade through deception, and make determinations.

This presentation will review the history of interrogation techniques and discuss the impact of numerous suspect interview/interrogation techniques and the efficacy of these techniques. The presenter will provide insight that will assist fact-finders in determining where current interview techniques fall short. This presentation will challenge long-held beliefs in what works and what doesn’t. Recommendations, including the newly developed suspect forensic interview technique, will be presented.

Objectives

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

- Review current research and conduct a critical examination of the history and methodology of suspect interviews.
- Determine the efficacy of modern day interview/interrogation techniques.
- Identify challenges with traditional interview/interrogation techniques.
- Review new and exciting interview techniques such as the European investigative interview and US Army Military Police School developed suspect forensic experiential techniques.
The pioneers of civil legal support for crime victims focused their efforts on securing sexual assault victims’ Constitutional rights in criminal cases. As important as that work is, many victims of crime never reach the criminal courts. Victims who do not report, or who are failed by law enforcement, still face legal issues growing out of their victimization. Even those within the system have legal problems that cannot be addressed in the criminal context. The Victim Rights Center of Connecticut is one of only a handful of non-profits that provide victim-centered, comprehensive legal representation beyond the criminal courts.

“Victims of crime all too often face a perplexing maze of coexisting, overlapping, and complex legal issues after their victimization. They must navigate multiple systems (i.e., the criminal, civil, and administrative justice systems), each with its own requirements and processes.” US Office for Victims of Crime, Vision 21: Transforming Victim Services, p. 12.

This presentation will trace the creation of one such non-profit. It will explore how “comprehensive legal representation” may involve obtaining a protective order, defending custody or visitation orders, negotiating with landlords and employers, interfacing with police, and protecting privacy and Constitutional rights in criminal court. The presentation will also explore why a victim-centered approach is key to victim recovery and how coordination and coalition-building with existing victim assistance agencies are critical to delivering a holistic approach to a victim’s needs. Finally, the presentation will provide some nuts-and-bolts techniques that can help to create and sustain a non-governmental non-profit victim rights legal organization.

Objectives

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

- Evaluate the meaning of “comprehensive legal services” for victims of crime.
- Consider why independent non-profit agencies are best able to deliver victim-centered, trauma-informed legal assistance.
- Evaluate the effectiveness of collaboration between legal services providers and victim service providers, such as sexual assault crisis centers, child advocacy centers, and family therapy centers.
- Evaluate different approaches to creating and sustaining a legal services non-profit.
- Provide competent legal services involving diverse legal areas and proceedings.

3:00 – 4:30
Lincoln

Valuating Offender Accountability: The New York Model for Batterer Programs

Phyllis Frank, Associate Executive Director, VCS, Inc.; Director, Community Change Project, New City, NY

It is generally accepted that the purpose of batterer programs is to hold domestic violence offenders, accountable. An unanswered question, however, is accountable for what? The abuse they committed against an intimate partner? If so, is that possible? If not, what can a batterer program hold men accountable for?
The New York Model for Batterer Programs answers this and a range of related questions. After more than 35 years of evolution, the New York Model is based on research and practice for batterer programs, and is grounded in an oppression model. This workshop will provide an overview of the Model, including the history, guiding principles, program requirements. The presenters will clarify the role of the courts, the domestic violence community and the batterer program itself, as essential elements in order for offender accountability to be achieved.

Objectives

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

- Recognize that the New York Model is a service to the courts, and as such, a mechanism for offender accountability and judicial monitoring.
- Describe the role, purpose, and the achievable outcomes for NY Model Batterer Programs.
- Apply their knowledge of the realities of batterer programs and how the New York Model differs from batterers programs that are invested in rehabilitative methods to change or stop individual men’s abusive behavior.
- Recognize the importance of batterer programs being contextualized within a coordinated criminal and civil justice response.
- Describe the rationale for accepting only mandated men into a batterer program and how to deal with those who “wish to join.”
- Evaluate the effectiveness of batterer intervention programs.

Concurrent Evening Sessions

4:45 – 6:00
Georgetown

**SAFE Case Review**

*Diana Faugno*, MSN, RN, CPN, SANE-A, SANE-P, FAAFS, DF-IAFN, Forensic Nurse Consultant; Board Treasurer, EVAWI, Palm Desert, CA

*Eileen Allen*, MSN, RN, FN-CSA, SANE-A, SANE-P, SANE Program Coordinator, New Jersey Office of the Monmouth County Prosecutor, Freehold, NJ

Case review is one way practicing clinicians and other victim service professionals can share expertise, particularly regarding challenging or unusual forensic cases. This session will focus on victims of interpersonal violence who have presented for evaluation and documentation. The session will also provide participants with an opportunity to present their own cases in an informal setting.

Participants who want to present a de-identified case must send their case photographs in a PowerPoint format at least one month before the conference to ensure that your materials will be readily available for the session. Please email the materials to Diana Faugno or contact diana@dianafaugno.com for additional details. This session is open to all disciplines, not just health care providers. You may also bring your cases but based on first come first served.
Objectives

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

- Describe the purpose of peer/case review.
- Recognize the importance of clear, consistent documentation and photo-documentation.
- Describe and identify injury from cases presented.

4:45 – 6:00 Missoula – Rape and the Justice System in a College Town
Concourse Foyer Meet the Author – Jon Krakauer

The author of the New York Times best-seller, “Missoula: Rape and the Justice System in a College Town,” will be available to discuss his book and answer questions. The book, which ranks fourth on the New York Times' hardcover nonfiction best-seller list, focuses on several University of Montana women assaulted between 2010 and 2012, the same period covered in a U.S. Department of Justice investigation into whether Missoula and university officials mishandled rape reports. The investigation led to positive reforms in how the university, the Missoula Police Department and other community agencies now respond to sexual assault. However, Missoula only illustrates the nationwide problem faced by rape victims to persuade police and prosecutors to pursue their cases.

4:45 – 6:00 DoD’s Approach to Operationalizing Sexual Assault Prevention
Jefferson

Suzanne M. Holroyd, PhD, Senior Prevention Advisor, Department of Defense, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office, Alexandria, VA

Sexual assault prevention discussions often focus on the success of a single “great program” built around training, peer mentoring, engagement, or others areas. However, to have a lasting and broad-based impact, a comprehensive strategy is needed to tie together these various initiatives, identify owners, implementation timelines and other features; all with the intent of institutionalizing the desired culture. While prevention of this crime has always been a priority of the Department, the introduction of the 2014-2016 DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy was a major step in starting to operationalize - and thereby institutionalize - sexual assault prevention efforts across the Department.

In a case study of how one organization has undertaken this challenge, this presentation will provide an overview of the approach the Department has taken to ensure the needed lasting culture change. Topics of discussion will include the role of leadership, policy development, training and education, communication, oversight and other areas of focus. The speaker will identify the concrete actions the Department has taken to translate the broad concepts of a prevention culture into regular rhythm of Department efforts. The session will offer examples of programs and initiatives undertaken to facilitate this process, such as the creation of SAPR Connect, an internal DoD online community of practice which engages service members from
around the world and allow them to exchange ideas and ask questions on how to move prevention forward. The session will also address approaches to evaluate the progress.

Objectives

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

- Apply elements of effective prevention into their community programs.
- Create and evaluate measurable tasks associated with a prevention strategy implementation.
- Develop data sources to monitor prevention program effectiveness and progress.
- Identify the community participants to build a prevention resource team for implementation of the program.

4:45 – 6:00  Establishing Partnerships with Professional, College and High School Sports to End Violence Against Women

Rita Smith, Consultant, Denver, CO
Jill Pilgrim, JD, Managing Attorney, Pilgrim & Associates Law Offices, New York, NY

This workshop will highlight the presenters’ efforts to build a connection with the NFL over the course of many years, her eventual success in establishing a relationship and then being appointed as an advisor to them during a critical time. Information will be presented about what progress they have made on this effort, what strategies they have developed, and how this work will impact college, high school and ultimately youth sports in positive ways. Ideas will also be shared about how workshop participants can begin to develop local efforts with professional, college and high school teams in all sports. Information will include resources for both female and male victims.

Objectives

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

- Develop strategies for building relationships with professional sports teams or associations.
- Recognize effective education for predominately male groups.
- Build local efforts to engage men and boys through sports at high school and college level.
- Develop partnerships with local domestic violence and sexual assault groups to build a community collaboration with sports groups.
Wednesday, March 23, 2016

6:30 – 7:30
Registration and Light Continental Breakfast
International Terrace

7:30 – 8:00
Opening Remarks and Annual Start by Believing Day
International Ballroom

8:00 – 9:30
Plenary I: Leadership & Liability Lessons Learned:
Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking
International Ballroom

Mark Wynn, Lieutenant (Ret.), Nashville Police Department, Nashville, TN
Tom Tremblay, Chief (Ret.), Burlington Police Department, Burlington, VT

Police leaders, supervisors, and officers often find themselves in harm’s way while serving their communities. The dangerousness for all involved and the increasing liability risk for domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking cases make these cases some of the most complex crimes that we respond to. During this presentation, the presenters will review an existing case law for “failure to protect” lawsuits and discuss lessons learned from actual cases around the country. This course will explain law enforcement legal authority and best practices for leadership and supervision to enhance community safety, increase offender accountability, manage liability, and build greater public trust.

Objectives

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

- Recognize the connection between victim and officer safety and civil liability when responding to crimes of power and control.
- Infer law enforcement responsibility, the public duty doctrine and the “special relationship exception” to the public duty doctrine for cases involving domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.
- Recognize best practices for policy, training, supervision, and accountability for response and investigation of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking cases.
- Identify effective leadership and supervision approaches to reduce liability and build greater public trust when responding to and investigating domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking crimes.

9:30 – 10:00
Break
International Terrace
In the struggle to engage men in anti-violence work, it might seem that the least likely places to find meaningful clues to success are the death row units that house men who have perpetrated some of the worst violence imaginable. Yet that is precisely what is proposed in this workshop.

As a forensic consultant, clinician and researcher, Dr. Lisak has engaged in long term and comprehensive evaluations of men on death row for the past 25 years. In that work, he has been repeatedly confronted by a paradox that is extremely challenging, intellectually, emotionally, and morally. It is this: the vast majority of men who have committed heinous acts of violence have done so not because they are monstrous psychopaths, but because they were profoundly wounded and damaged as children. Their profound wounds produced equally profound vulnerability, but they had no means and no opportunity to confront, to acknowledge and to embrace their vulnerability as a normal part of their humanity.

This paradox – the fact that vulnerability so often lies at the root of such terrible violence – is intensified by the fact that, after years on death row, many of these men do find a way to acknowledge their wounds and to embrace their vulnerability. Drawing on these death row experiences, the words of prisoners themselves, and on videotaped interviews, this workshop will document the link between vulnerability and violence. It will then focus on the lessons, what we can learn from this in our work in engaging all men in our collective efforts to curb interpersonal violence. That one of the crucial channels to reaching men is through their own denied vulnerability.

**Objectives**

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

- Evaluate and understand basic characteristics of men sentenced to death in the United States.
- Explore the link between childhood trauma, violence and psychological vulnerability
- Recognize the process by which vulnerability, once denied, can yet be confronted and embraced.
- Recognize the implications of this dynamic – the embracing of vulnerability – for the work of engaging men in once denied, can yet be confronted and embraced.
The Use of Y-STRs as a Means of Bringing Resolution to Complex and Difficult Sexual Assault Scenarios

Patrick O’Donnell, PhD, Supervising Criminalist, San Diego Police Department, San Diego, CA
Brian Lew, MS, Criminalist II, San Diego Police Department, San Diego, CA
Cydne L. Holt, PhD, Scientist for Forensic Science Applications, Illumina, Inc., San Diego, CA

Historically, traditional DNA typing technologies such as Identifiler Plus have revolutionized the analysis of sexual assault cases by having the ability to determine whether a suspect can be linked to probative evidence from the crime. Association via traditional STR testing usually provides irrefutable evidence that the suspect is the source of the biological stain, and is supported by a statistical evaluation. In addition, felony databases have allowed traditional STRs to be used to develop DNA profiles from suspectless crimes which then can be searched at the local, state, and national levels in hopes of identifying the perpetrator in CODIS (Combined DNA Index System).

However, there are many sexual assault scenarios where traditional STR analysis does not prove useful due to limited DNA being present. Y-STRs, which are more sensitive and only analyze the male portion of the DNA from evidence, can be used to provide critical information. While Y-STR testing has its limitations, such as a markedly reduced ability to differentiate individuals, the inability to distinguish between paternally related males (i.e. father, sons, or brothers), and the inability to search CODIS, there are a number of complex and limited probative evidence scenarios where Y-STRs can provide the only means of analyzing the evidence. These cases tend to involve scenarios of digital penetration, groping, and other exchanges between a female victim and male perpetrator where limited biological material is exchanged.

Historically, Y-STR analysis has been conducted using capillary electrophoresis which while effective, has the constraint of only being able to analyze a limited number of genetic markers within a given analysis. In the near future genetic profiling of forensic samples will be accomplished by a rapidly evolving technology known as next generation sequencing (NGS). NGS will initially augment and later likely replace capillary electrophoresis capabilities. Unlike capillary electrophoresis which has the ability to analyze perhaps two dozen genetic markers in a single sample, NGS will with the same amount of DNA be capable of analyzing several hundred genetic markers in a single sample. Not only will NGS allow CODIS searchable STR analysis to occur, but will at the same time provide Y-STR’s typing, and single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP’s) data. SNP data will in the near future revolutionize the analysis of sexual assault evidence as it will allow a perpetrator’s physical appearance to be estimated based on genetic sequences present in the sample. NGS can already predict both the ancestral origin of an individual and physical features such as eye color with astonishing accuracy. Molecular biologists are rapidly gaining insight into additional genes controlling hair color, freckling of the skin, and height. In the past, traditional STR’s only allowed for a DNA profile
comparison to a known database of offenders. In contrast, NGS will allow comparisons to an offender database, and if no match occurs, potentially create a “composite drawing,” not based on subjective information obtained from witnesses but objective DNA sequences.

This presentation will demonstrate the value of Y-STR analysis when traditional STR testing proves useless. It will also provide insight into the current method for obtaining Y-STR results and compare that with Next Generation Sequencing (NGS). This presentation will illustrate the ability of NGS for the first time to provide a physical composite of the perpetrator when no match occurs to an offender database.

Objectives

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

- Describe how the use of the Y-screen can be used to evaluate sexual assault evidence involving a female and a male.
- Demonstrate how Y-STRs can provide results in cases where traditional STRs fail.
- Recognize case scenarios likely to be resolved only through Y-STR analysis.
- Describe the future DNA typing technology based on NGS and demonstrate how it can dramatically enhance the amount of useful information that can be obtained from a DNA sample.

12:30 – 2:00  
International Ballroom West  
The Collision Course Between Mental Illness and Sexual Assault: What Does It Mean?

**Julie Valentine, MS, RN, CNE, SANE-A, Assistant Professor, Brigham Young University College of Nursing, Provo, UT**  
**Leslie Miles, DNP, Assistant Professor, Brigham Young University College of Nursing, Provo, UT**  
**Linda Mabey, Assistant Professor, Brigham Young University College of Nursing, Provo, UT**

The relationship between mental illness and sexual assault is complex. Sexual assault is a risk factor for a variety of serious mental and physical health problems. Additionally, individuals with mental illness are more vulnerable to victimization. This presentation will review what is known about the intersection of mental illness and sexual assault, and what it means for our communities. Results from a large-scale study exploring multiple factors related to victims, suspects, and rape crime characteristics will be shared with a focus on the relationship between mental illness and peri-traumatic loss of consciousness, awareness and memory, prior history of sexual assault, and submission of sexual assault kits to the crime laboratory for analysis. The connection between research on the neurobiology of sexual assault and study findings will be discussed. Statistical findings of Chi square analysis and logistic regression modeling will be presented to deepen understanding of the collision course between mental illness and sexual assault.
This study, the first of its kind, will challenge many preconceived ideas and expand knowledge about mental illness, neurobiology of sexual assault trauma, and sexual assault. The implications of this study are highly significant for those who interact with rape victims, such as sexual assault forensic examiners, mental health providers, advocates, forensic scientists, law enforcement professionals, and prosecutors. The study findings can provide the impetus to increase professional and agency collaboration to improve mental health outcomes for victims of violence and positively impact the investigation and prosecution of sexual assault crimes. The community response to the study findings will be shared as a continuing model for improvement. Background on this collaborative study methodology will be discussed as replication of research to other sites is recommended.

Objectives

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

- Describe the relationship between mental illness and sexual assault.
- Recognize factors that correlate with peri-traumatic loss of memory, consciousness, and awareness.
- Apply current research findings on the neurobiology of sexual assault trauma to the findings from this study to deepen understanding of these concepts.
- Identify collaboration opportunities between professions and agencies who interface with victims of sexual assault to improve outcomes.

12:30 – 2:00 "Now How Do We Do It?" Going from Information to Implementation of Trauma-informed Investigations

Jefferson East

Richard Mankewich, Sergeant, Orange County Sheriff’s Office, Orlando, FL
Grace Frances, Director of Certification and Special Projects, Florida Council Against Sexual Violence, Tallahassee, FL

In developing Florida's in-person trauma-informed investigations training for law enforcement, the Florida Council Against Sexual Violence staff and Florida Statewide SART Advisory Committee law enforcement training subcommittee found a good deal of information on the neurobiology of trauma and the Forensic Experiential Trauma Interview. What was lacking, however, was information on how to implement the new practices at an agency or sex crimes unit level when they get back to the office. Beyond detectives, what do dispatchers, patrol officers and supervisors need to know to implement a trauma-informed response? How can you tell if the changes are working? What do you need from your SART partners, especially the rape crisis center and prosecutors?

This workshop will review how three Florida law enforcement agencies acted as pilot sites to put new trauma-informed practices into operation and how they addressed the string of additional questions that popped up along the way.
Objectives

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

- Identify individuals at the law enforcement agency and in the SART/criminal justice system necessary for successfully implementing trauma-informed investigations.
- Describe methods for conducting practice-based training for detectives on trauma-informed investigations and Forensic Experiential Trauma Investigations.
- Identify ways to address unexpected issues that come up (from administrators, from victims, from partner agencies, etc.) as you implement trauma-informed investigations.
- Explain how to involve rape crisis center advocates in the on-going monitoring of effectiveness of trauma-informed investigations.

12:30 – 2:00

Jefferson West

**College Men’s Perceptions of Affirmative Consent, Coercion and Sexual Violence: Research Findings and Implications for Policy and Practice**

**Jena Nicols Curtis, EdD, Associate Professor, SUNY Cortland, Cortland, NY**

**Susan J. Burnett, Field Training Officer, Rural Metro Medical Services of Central New York, Baldwinsville, NY**

It is widely understood that there is a significant difference between the standards of sexual conduct prescribed in a college handbook and the actual behavior that takes place on campus. Professionals developing policy often live in ivory towers, while the students for whom the policy is developed spend their time in real-world residence halls and house parties. Eliminating college sexual violence requires experts who understand and can navigate both worlds. This workshop will present seminal research on how college men interpret legal and administrative definitions of consent, coercion and sexual violence, and how their interpretations of their behavior diverge from established definitions. Through a series of structured, qualitative interviews with dozens of undergraduate men at a medium-sized college within a large state university system, the researchers have developed a theoretical framework for understanding how male students contextualize their own sexual experiences and the ways in which these interpretations differ from definitions of sexual violence and coercion that have been established by criminal justice and public health experts. Overarching themes and phenomena are highlighted in the students’ own words.

The focus of this workshop will be on not only understanding male students’ perspectives, but also exploring how and where their narratives touch upon and deviate from established definitions of sexual violence and consent. The presenters will address how college health professionals, educators, law enforcement personnel and advocacy groups can use these findings to inform their own practice and prevention efforts. Implications for policy development and enforcement on college campuses will also be provided.
Objectives

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:
- Describe the ways in which college men interpret their own experiences with coercion and sexual violence.
- Analyze how male students’ behavior and legal and administrative definitions of consent, coercion and sexual violence differ.
- Explain the ways in which campus prevention programs can address the discrepancy between male students’ lived experiences and campus policies around affirmative consent.
- Apply these findings to their own educational, administrative and advocacy efforts.

12:30 – 2:00 Identifying and Preventing Gender Bias in Law Enforcement Response to Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence

Bea Hanson, PhD, Principal Deputy Director, Office on Violence Against Women, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC

The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) announced new guidance in December 2015 designed to help law enforcement agencies prevent gender bias in their response to sexual assault and domestic violence, focusing on the need for clear policies, robust training and responsive accountability systems.

The guidance, “Identifying and Preventing Gender Bias in Law Enforcement Response to Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence,” reflects lessons learned from investigations and incorporated into consent decrees with police departments in Missoula, Montana; New Orleans and Puerto Rico. Following each of these cases, law enforcement leaders, civil rights advocates and other stakeholders sought additional guidance to address gender bias in policing.

This workshop will provide attendees with an overview of the new DOJ guidance, discuss the importance of a multi-disciplinary/coordinated community response to implementing the guidance, share information about available resources, and provide an opportunity to hear from conference attendees about promising practices, barriers, and training needs to identify and prevent gender bias in law enforcement response to sexual and domestic violence.

Objectives

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:
- Understand how gender bias can impact policing.
- Learn how the eight guiding principles can be incorporated into clear policies, comprehensive training and effective supervision protocols to keep victims safe and hold offenders accountable.
• Identify and use existing training and technical assistance resources to develop victim-centered and trauma-informed approaches to handling cases of sexual assault and domestic violence.

**12:30 – 2:00**

**Monroe**

**A Balanced Approach: Strategies to Reduce Offender Risk While Supporting Victims of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault**

**Jalice Vigil-Kelly,** Probation Analyst, Division of Probation Services, Colorado Judicial Department, Denver, CO

**Angel Weant,** Probation Analyst, Division of Probation Services, Colorado Judicial Department, Denver, CO

Using a balanced approach to community supervision for domestic violence and sexual assault cases requires addressing the needs of both the victim and the offender. Probation can be a difficult and intimidating process for victims. Often victims don’t understand what probation supervision entails, or where to go for information about the offender’s status while he or she is being supervised. Our goal is to take a victim-centered approach to supervision, while addressing the risk and needs of offenders using appropriate assessments, case planning, and behavior-based programming. A balanced approach requires probation to collaborate with, and continually improve services for, victims, while also maintaining effective practices to supervise offenders and promote changes in offending behavior.

Specifically, this workshop will discuss the components of probation supervision for domestic violence and sex offenses in Colorado. Included in the workshop are examples of tools used in Colorado Probation to educate and inform victims about probation supervision and the case management process. We will also examine tools used to assess risk factors that are linked to re-offending behavior and identify appropriate responses to reduce the likelihood of reoffending. A balanced and collaborative approach can be challenging, and role clarification is essential. These challenges will be discussed openly and strategies for overcoming them will be provided. At the end of the workshop, participants will be familiar with the strategies to reduce risk and promote effective behavior change, while improving the response to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.

**Objectives**

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

• Recognize how to meet the needs of victims of domestic violence and sexual assault through appropriate information sharing and support.
• Demonstrate the ability to identify and assess client risk factors.
• Connect the knowledge of offender risk with evidence based approaches.
• Differentiate between the roles of each party within a collaborative approach.
• Review the unique challenges of balancing community and victim safety while creating a strengths-based environment for the client to succeed.
The passage of victims’ rights statutes has been hailed as a game changer for victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, and stalking. Even with the advances in victims’ rights, pursuing the investigation and prosecution of the offender may be painful for victims. Private matters may become public during the investigation or court proceedings. Defendants may seek to exploit a victim’s history of abuse, collateral criminal conduct, or mental health issues to avoid accountability. Victims’ rights can be used as a shield, protecting privacy and advancing a victim’s legal interests. Unfortunately, attempts by victims to protect themselves by exercising their rights or hiring victim rights attorneys to represent them in criminal cases may impede the investigation and prosecution of the offender.

If responders are not prepared, a victim’s decision to exercise her rights or hire an attorney can be used to attack the victim’s credibility. Defense attorneys can try to show that the victim, not the defendant, is the one with something to hide, especially when the defendant appeared to cooperate with the police. They can elicit testimony that the victim refused to speak to the police or prosecutor without her attorney or followed her attorney’s advice and refused to give police full access to her cellphone, email account, or medical records. Having the tools to deal with the issues that may arise when victims exercise their rights during an investigation or prosecution will level the playing field and enhance their ability to hold offenders accountable while protecting and supporting victims.

This presentation will provide participants with multidisciplinary strategies that will allow responders to collaborate to prevent challenges that may arise from implementing increased victim protection. This session is designed to be beneficial for investigators, attorneys, medical personnel, victim advocates, and other professionals who respond to gender-based crimes of violence.

Objectives

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

- Identify the challenges that may arise during the investigation or prosecution when victims choose to exercise their rights or hire an attorney.
- Discuss multidisciplinary strategies for preventing challenges and enhancing the ability of victims to exercise their rights.
• Examine techniques that can be used to increase the ability of victims to exercise their rights while minimizing the impact on an investigation.
• Explore strategies that prosecutors can use in court to minimize the impact of the exercise of victims’ rights on the ability to hold an offender accountable.

12:30 – 2:00  Informed Consent: What Does it Really Mean for Sexual Assault Victims?
Lincoln

Claudia Bayliff, JD, Attorney at Law, Falls Church, VA
Kim Day, RN, SANE-A, SANE-P, SAFE TA Project Director, International Association of Forensic Nurses, Elkridge, MD

Victim advocates who provide medical advocacy for sexual assault victims who undergo medical forensic examinations need to understand the medical care provided. The advocates also need to understand the potential legal implications of a victim’s consent to a medical forensic examination. Medical providers need to understand the complex legal issues involved in obtaining informed consent, particularly for adolescent patients. Victim advocates and medical personnel who work with sexual assault victims must understand what constitutes informed consent, from ethical, legal and healthcare perspectives, in order to properly care for and support victims throughout the process. The purpose of this presentation is to enhance and deepen participants’ knowledge about these complex issues, from both the medical and legal perspectives, so they can provide better care and advocacy to the victims they serve.

Ms. Bayliff (an attorney) and Ms. Day (a forensic nurse) will team teach this interactive session. This session will provide the definition of informed consent, and the purpose of the requirement for informed consent. The presenters will also discuss the impact of trauma on the brain and why that is important for informed consent, as well as suggested language to use when obtaining informed consent. This session will also cover the complicated legal issues involved when dealing with adolescent victims and the medical and legal issues involved in assessing capacity to consent, especially when dealing with adolescents, intoxicated or incapacitated victims and other vulnerable individuals. The presenters will discuss the implications of releasing medical forensic records to law enforcement and the mechanics of releasing medical forensic records, including cautions to consider when victims are signing waivers, as well as the medical and legal issues that arise regarding medical photographs and how to protect victims’ privacy as much as possible. At the end of the session, the presenters will discuss the role of the advocate and the medical professional, and make recommendations from the medical and legal perspective.

Objectives

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:
• Define the key components of obtaining informed consent for a medical forensic examination of a sexual assault victim.
• Explain the implications of giving informed consent to release evidence to law enforcement.
● Describe the role of the medical provider and the victim advocate throughout this process.
● Identify the specific legal issues they need to understand to obtain effective informed consent in their particular jurisdiction.

2:00 – 2:30 Break
Concourse Foyer & Terrace Foyer

8 Concurrent Breakout Sessions

2:30 – 4:00 Holistic and Interdisciplinary Collegiate Response to Campus Sexual Assault
Jefferson West

Sandy Gibson, PhD, Assistant Professor, Department of Counselor Education, The College of New Jersey, Ewing, NJ
Elizabeth Gallus, JD, Director, Student Conduct & Dispute Resolution Services, Health & Wellness Unit, The College of New Jersey, Ewing, NJ
Jordan Draper, MA, Title IX Coordinator, Title IX Office, The College of New Jersey, Plainsboro, NJ

Dr. Gitenstein, President of The College of New Jersey (TCNJ), was one of five college presidents invited to the Whitehouse to meet with Vice President Joe Biden as he unveiled the findings from the first report of the White House Task Force to Protect Students from Sexual Assault. In response, TCNJ developed a Whitehouse Taskforce on Sexual Violence Prevention, where faculty presented data from a campus-wide survey on sexual assault and compared it to national data, including key subpopulations. This data was used to offer focus and direction to campus-wide initiatives, including the creating the Compassionate Care team, which addresses sexual violence as a men’s issue on campus, developing a PSA targeting men, and forming student-led prevention initiatives from the Student Counseling Center’s Peer Leaders program. Additionally, TCNJ became the first college to sign-on as a pilot site for the Culture of Respect Core Blueprint Model, a six-pillar strategy to eliminate campus sexual assault.

Valuing the promotion of wellness among those who are victims, the taskforce reviewed research emphasizing the importance of the immediate response to victim disclosure in promoting victim reporting and seeking formal support services which is shown to enhance both physical and mental well-being, and developed and facilitated the approval of a universal campus-wide training to empower all faculty and staff in effectively and positively responding to a sexual assault disclosure. Department of Counselor Education faculty recruited five graduate students to complete the training, rooted in End Violence Against Women International’s Start by Believing campaign. This effort can serve as a model for colleges on how to offer campus-wide training in responding to sexual assault disclosure in a clinically appropriate, yet financially viable manner. This presentation will discuss the process of developing and facilitating the taskforce, the importance of its multidisciplinary composition, its role in SaVE Act compliance,
and its use of within-campus resources to initiate an environmental shift in the approach to sexual assault prevention and response.

Objectives

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

- Identify strategies to partner with graduate programs in the mental health fields to offer campus-wide trainings as a component of environmental change strategies regarding sexual assault.
- Recognize the importance of a multidisciplinary taskforce on college campuses to strengthen the foundation and increase systemic ‘buy-in’ of proposed actions.
- Evaluate campus-specific data, which can be used to drive change initiatives.
- Recognize how serving as a collegiate leader in sexual assault prevention can facilitate campus-wide initiatives through partnerships with national organizations, and pilot data and programs for grant applications.

2:30 – 4:00

Jefferson East

Digital Malice and Deception: The Cyber Arms of Interpersonal Violence

Glenn Lipson, PhD, A.B.P.P., Interim Program Director, Professor, California School of Forensic Studies, Alliant International University, San Diego, CA

Summer Stephan, JD, Chief Deputy District Attorney, San Diego County, San Diego, CA

Through the use of smartphones, smartwatches, tablets, and computers or laptops, our readily-available access to the online universe is dramatically changing the ways in which we connect with one another and resolve interpersonal differences. Our digital lives, and the increased access people have to our lives, offers perpetrator’s new ways to threaten and abuse their victims. This presentation emphasizes the utilization of digital discovery in the threat assessment of the potential for violence. Investigative opportunities for law enforcement will be explored, as well as steps that might be taken to ensure the safety of those either beginning, sustaining or ending their relationships. The escalation of threats and the deepening of the commitment to follow through with violence are often seen in the digital world. For the parties and entities threatened, we will examine how to work with law enforcement to document digital abuse. For example, law enforcement can document human trafficking recruitment practices found on the internet, virtual sexual exploitation of children and adults, harassing and abusive texts, emails, and more.

Summer Stephen will address the role prosecutors are taking to manage these cases. Glenn Lipson will present two cases, a school threat case and a stalking case, in which digital evidence was critical for assessment. The presenters will also discuss how the San Diego County District Attorney brought together a multi-jurisdictional and multidisciplinary team to address protocols for obtaining digital discovery to assess the risk of and prevent violence. This presentation is designed to promote awareness of those concerns, and also of our own public and private safety.
Objectives

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

- Recognize how smartphones and other digital devices have been incorporated in crimes of interpersonal violence.
- Recognize the challenges associated with identifying and utilizing the information for the purpose of threat assessments and prosecutions, including discovery.
- Create a multi-jurisdictional and multidisciplinary team to address protocols for obtaining digital discovery to assess the risk of and prevent violence.
- Implement a collaboration between those working in the IT world, law enforcement, child welfare services, mental health and others to improve the response to these incidents.
- Evaluate suggestions for authorized use policies (AUP) for public and private entities relative to Digital devices and the use of networks.

2:30 – 4:00
International Ballroom Center

Men Bleed Too: Engaging Men’s Vulnerability

David Lisak, PhD, Forensic Consultant, Placitas, NM
Rick Goodwin, MSW, RSW, Principal, Men & Healing, Ontario, Canada

Engaging men in the struggle against interpersonal violence remains one of the most crucial and simultaneously challenging aspects of our collective work. Neither community prevention efforts, nor the efforts of the criminal justice system can work effectively without the engagement of men. Yet, historically, reaching and engaging men in these efforts has been difficult, and often unsuccessful. Many men view the issue of interpersonal violence – sexual assault, domestic violence and stalking – as a “women’s issue.” Interpersonal violence is, of course, very much a “men’s issue.” Men are the most frequent perpetrators of this violence, and many men are also victims of this violence.

One way to reach out to men, and to engage them in anti-violence work, is to appeal to their sense of community responsibility. Bystander intervention models use this approach. In this workshop, we describe an additional approach to engaging men – by acknowledging their own victimization experiences, and in so doing, implicitly challenging traditional models of masculinity.

Research confirms that at least a quarter of the male population has experienced childhood sexual or physical abuse, and a far larger percentage has experienced other forms of trauma – from physical assault to combat. These experiences produce vulnerability – feelings of powerlessness, helplessness and fear – and yet these vulnerabilities are rarely openly acknowledged in men because they conflict with masculine norms. Acknowledging men’s vulnerabilities takes skill, but the dividends are enormous. Men who can acknowledge their own
vulnerability are far more capable of acknowledging the vulnerability of others, and therefore far more open to being engaged in the work of anti-violence. This workshop will outline the reasoning behind this approach to engaging men, and then describe the skills required to engage men around their own vulnerability through in vivo demonstration and videotaped interviews.

Objectives

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:
- Recognize the challenges in engaging men in anti-violence work.
- Evaluate research on the prevalence of trauma in the male population.
- Determine the core conflicts between masculine norms and the vulnerabilities that are the universal legacy of traumatic experiences.
- Apply specific skills needed to engage men around their own vulnerability.

2:30 – 4:00
International Ballroom West

No More “Just the Facts, Ma’am” - A Revolution in Trauma-informed Response in Sexual Assault Cases

Julie Valentine, MS, RN, CNE, SANE-A, Assistant Professor, Brigham Young University College of Nursing, Provo, UT
Donna Kelly, JD, Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Resource Prosecutor, Utah Prosecution Council, Office of the Attorney General, Salt Lake City, UT
Justin Boardman, Detective, Special Victim’s Unit, West Valley City Police Department, West Valley City, UT

This presentation will share the development, implementation, and evaluation of an innovative law enforcement protocol incorporating trauma-informed practices in adult sexual assault cases. The training program links research to practice through a defined process. A multidisciplinary partnership was formed between a law enforcement agency (West Valley City Utah, Police Department), a statewide Special Resource Prosecutor on sexual assault (Donna Kelly), and a researcher (Julie Valentine) to improve the investigative response in adult sexual assault cases. The training program included educational seminars and resources on the neurobiology of sexual assault. A trauma-informed victim interview protocol was developed based upon research findings from the neurobiology of sexual assault. Law enforcement agency’s policies and procedures were changed to reflect a trauma-informed approach to improve the care and response to victims of sexual assault. Law enforcement detectives took a pre-training and post-training survey to measure their response to the training and understanding of the neurobiology of sexual assault trauma. Sexual assault victims were given the opportunity after the interview was done to complete an optional survey providing feedback on how they felt about law enforcement response and their interview.

During this presentation, enlightening results from these surveys will be shared. Longitudinal data will be presented following the sexual assault cases from time of report to trauma-informed
victim interview through screening with the prosecutor’s office and adjudication. The results indicate that this program has created a paradigm shift in how a law enforcement agency approaches and investigates sexual assault cases, improving the response to victims and the investigation and prosecution of sexual assault cases. This is a fast-paced and interactive presentation, allowing participants to read reports and view interviews and then critique them with trauma research principles in mind.

Objectives

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

- Define the important characteristics of trauma-informed approaches in adult sexual assault cases.
- Describe the interview format and guidelines in the trauma-informed victim interview protocol.
- State the outcomes from the law enforcement and the interview format and guidelines in the trauma-informed victim interview protocol.
- State the outcomes from the law enforcement and victim surveys and how these findings resulted in improvements in response to victims of sexual assault.
- Recognize the benefits of employing trauma-informed response in adult sexual assault cases to improve their investigation and prosecution.

2:30 – 4:00

Offender Reentry - The Value of Victim Involvement

Georgetown

Lorie Brisbin, Correctional Program Specialist, Community Services Division, National Institute of Corrections, Washington, DC
Anne Seymour, National Crime Victim Advocate, Washington, DC
Jeralita Costa, Community Victim Liaison, Washington State Department of Corrections, Marysville, WA
Lydia Newlin, Program Manager, Victim Assistance, Restorative Justice/MNCoSA Unit, Minnesota Department of Corrections, St. Paul, MN

This panel discussion will address the intersection between Offender Reentry and Crime Victim Rights. We will explore the current points in the criminal justice reentry continuum where victims can and should have a voice with a focus on post-conviction victim rights. By including victims in reentry we can obtain more balanced information about the offender and their offense history, which can positively impact reentry decisions. This approach can result in better outcomes for the community, offenders and victims through enhanced offender accountability, increased victim satisfaction and improved victim and community safety.

Objectives

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

- Identify effective and safe methods of interacting with victims during offender reentry.
• Summarize what legal rights victims have regarding offender information.
• Identify the opportunities to increase public safety by involving victims in the reentry process.
• Identify some promising practices that incorporate the victim in offender reentry.

2:30 – 4:00  Strangulation: What Emergency Care Providers Need to Know
Lincoln

Diana Faugno, MSN, RN CPN, SANE-A, SANE-P, FAAFS, DF-IAFN, Forensic Nurse Consultant; Board Treasurer, EVAWI, Palm Desert, CA
Kim Day, RN, SANE-A, SANE-P, SAFE Technical Assistance Project Director, International Association of Forensic Nurses, Elkridge, MD
Eileen Allen, MSN, RN, FN-CSA, SANE-A, SANE-P, SANE Program Coordinator, New Jersey Office of the Monmouth County Prosecutor, Freehold, NJ

How do you respond to emergency care providers or officers when they say: “I don’t know what the problem is here? She said she was strangled but there are no marks and she’s breathing and talking and looks fine. Why does she need to be monitored? Why can’t she be discharged now?”

Strangulation is one of the most dangerous forms of interpersonal violence (IPV), yet it is often not reported by patients/victims who don’t realize the danger. Even worse, the urgency of the complaint may be missed by first responders and health care providers because of the absence of visible injury and a general lack of awareness of the potential lethality associated with strangulation. The patient/victim of strangulation may have critical injuries and a delayed onset of symptoms. Routine history taking from patients reporting IPV and SA should include screening questions to assess for strangulation during the assault. We will discuss various objective strangulation screening questions and how to avoid leading questions during the patient/victim interview.

The goal of this session is to summarize “best practices” for health care providers and first responders. The information shared in this session will provide key factors and tools for attendees in educating other professionals on the identification and recommended diagnostic treatment for patients/victims reporting strangulation. A review of the medical forensic examination of the patient reporting strangulation will be discussed including initial assessment, additional evaluation for identifying underlying critical injuries, and accurately documenting physical and diagnostic findings. These factors are critical for the health of the patient and may also be used in subsequent legal proceedings. Critical assessment factors, documentation and suggested forms/order sets to utilize will also be covered. The information shared in this session can be used by first responders and Emergency Department Personnel caring for patients/victims reporting strangulation.

Objectives

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

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• Define various mechanisms of strangulation to be alert for during routine history taking from a patient reporting intimate partner violence and/or Sexual Assault.
• List suggested monitoring and diagnostic criteria for a patient reporting a history of strangulation.
• Discuss critical documentation factors for the patient reporting strangulation including written and photographic medical documentation, first responder’s documentation/report, and law enforcement’s written description of the event.
• Describe key points and tips for training your local health care providers and law enforcement officers who may lack education specific to the dynamics and potential adverse health outcomes related to acts of strangulation.

2:30 – 4:00
International Ballroom East

The Challenges of Drug Facilitated Sexual Assault

Marc LeBeau, PhD F-ABFT, Chief Scientist, Scientific Analysis Section, FBI Laboratory, Quantico, VA

This session will discuss the crime of drug-facilitated sexual assault (DFSA) and its impact on victims, law enforcement, toxicology laboratories, and society. The challenges of this crime include the drugs used, the reporting of the crime, proper evidence collection, and the toxicological analyses of specimens. The challenge associated with strong, central nervous system depressants used to commit DFSA emphasizes their pharmacological effects and how these drugs create difficulties in the investigation. For example, while sexual assaults in general are significantly underreported, the drug effects in DFSAs further complicate victims’ reporting to law enforcement. Any delay in reporting decreases the ability of a laboratory to detect the presence of drugs or metabolites in useful evidentiary specimens. Finally, differences in instrumentation and mission from one laboratory to the next will affect the ability of a laboratory to provide unequivocal identification of DFSA drugs or metabolites in these cases. While the true prevalence of DFSAs may never be fully recognized, acknowledgement of the many challenges that come with these cases provides insight as to how to improve chances of successfully investigating allegations of a DFSA.

Objectives

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:
• Describe the media’s role in establishing myths about drug-facilitated crimes
• List the three major challenges encountered in alcohol and drug-facilitated sexual assault investigations
• Categorize the most common drugs associated with drug-facilitated crimes and compare and contrast their pharmacological effects
• Recognize at least three “obscure” drugs associated with drug-facilitated crimes and reflect upon why they are used
• Describe how to overcome some of the challenges of drug-facilitated crimes to improve
Confidentiality is at the core of the services we provide as advocates. It allows survivors to trust us with their stories and is a critical component in improving the care we provide while maintaining their safety. Understanding confidentiality and under what circumstances we can share survivor’s information is also critical to improving collaboration among advocates and allied professionals. This session will discuss federal confidentiality obligations for victim service providers, as well as best practices to ensure we’re prioritizing survivor privacy in all aspects of our work.

Objectives

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

- Describe confidentiality obligations set forth by federal funding streams.
- Implement best practices for maintaining confidentiality for survivors.
- Demonstrate how to use releases for proper information sharing.
- Evaluate strategies for responding to inappropriate requests for information.

5:30

Vice President Joe Biden to Deliver Remarks

International Ballroom
Thursday, March 24, 2016

7:00 – 8:00
Registration and Light Continental Breakfast
International Terrace

8 Concurrent Breakout Sessions

8:15 – 9:45
Wraparound Victim Legal Assistance Network Project:
Providing Holistic Legal Services to Victims of Crime

Jessica Alas, JD, Managing Attorney, Crime Victims Unit, Lone Star Legal Aid; Project Director, Wraparound Victim Legal Assistance Network, Houston, TX
Meg Garvin, MA, JD, Executive Director, Clinical Professor of Law, National Crime Victim Law Institute, Portland, OR
Kathrina Peterson, LLM, JD, Attorney Advisor, Office for Victims of Crime, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC

The Office for Victims of Crime’s strategic planning initiative, Vision 21: Transforming Victim Services (initiated in early Fiscal Year 2011), indicated that there is a critical need for comprehensive, wrap-around, pro bono legal services for victims of crime. Victims frequently have various co-existing and overlapping legal needs that arise in the wake of their crime victimization; however, the legal services that victims may receive are often delivered by various disparate organizations and agencies.

In response to this need, in 2012 the Office for Victims of Crime funded six demonstration projects (the “Networks”) to provide coordinated, collaborative, and holistic pro bono legal assistance to victims of crime. The Networks are located in rural and urban areas throughout the United States. Each Network has developed individualized strategies, practices, and partnerships to better serve victims of crime. Additionally, OVC funded the National Institute of Justice to conduct a comprehensive evaluation of the Networks to examine the impact of the Network’s coordinated legal services on victims of crime. In 2014, OVC funded the National Crime Victim Law Institute (NCVLI) to provide training and technical assistance to the Networks as the Networks begin implementing their plans to serve victims of crime.

Attendees at this panel will learn how the different Networks developed their plans and partnerships, and how the Networks are providing holistic legal services to victims of crime. The presenters will also share the successes and lessons learned at different stages of the Networks’ development and implementation of their legal service plans and the evaluation of the Networks.
Objectives

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

- Recognize the importance of conducting needs assessments to identify the communities most needing legal assistance but not receiving services; the types of legal services needed; the obstacles that most victims of crime experienced when receiving legal services; and what networks are doing to overcome those obstacles.
- Discover how the Networks developed their implementation plans and identified and approached partner-organizations to develop meaningful and long-lasting partnerships.
- Evaluate the web-based resources for clients and partners that were developed by the networks.
- Identify the successes and lessons learned from the Networks in providing holistic legal services to victims of crime.
- Interpret the evaluation of the Networks and the impact, to date, of services provided by the Networks.

8:15 – 9:45
International Ballroom East

Real World Strategies of Effective Homicide Prevention: Domestic Violence Threat Management

Rachael Frost, Master Investigator, Program Coordinator Domestic Violence Threat Management Team, Riverside County Sheriff's Department, Riverside, CA

One of the single greatest homicide prevention tools available is utilizing effective ways to assess and manage threat in cases of domestic violence and intimate/former intimate partner sexual assault. This is not a simple academic risk assessment tool, but is a realistic, multidisciplinary application to managing threat subjects. This presentation is designed to change the way we think about responding to threat as an investigative community so we can start looking at different solutions before violence occurs rather than just training how to respond after violence has erupted.

We will discuss how best practices can help identify those at a greater risk of committing targeted violence, assessing their capabilities to commit that violence, and intervening wherever feasible in order to address the situation and prevent as much violence as possible through subject management. We will discuss how threat management applies in maximizing victim and community safety, address the difference in making a threat versus posing a threat, focus on the development of team applications to include law enforcement, prosecutors and more, and review conducting threat assessments and how to immediately access and apply these resources. Importantly, we will also discuss the realities of what to do as a team once you have identified a potential threat.
Objectives

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

- Describe how threat management applies in domestic violence/sexual assault cases to maximize victim and community safety.
- Recognize the identifiable patterns of behavior in people with a greater likelihood of violence.
- Define how to identify, assess and manage individuals who fit a pattern of posing a threat.
- Recognize benefits of addressing threat concerns in a team environment, and how to apply those benefits.
- Realistically utilize all of the learning points in cases of assessing and managing threat to address the idea of homicide prevention.

8:15 – 9:45

Real Victim Rights: Uncovering Common Legal Rape Myths Among Grassroots, Campus and Criminal Justice Advocates

Jennifer Brobst, JD, LLM, Director, Center for Health Law and Policy, Southern Illinois University School of Law, Carbondale, IL
Melinda Manning, JD, MSW, Director, UNC Hospitals Beacon Program, Chapel Hill, NC

The current Cultural Revolution under Title IX has uncovered serious systemic problems in assisting young adult sexual violence survivors on campus. Those who fight for survivors' rights sometimes have basic misunderstandings regarding the survivor's complex legal rights. This workshop will highlight the key areas of misunderstanding, and encourage a discussion of why they continue to be perpetuated and why clarification and accuracy are important. Campus politics, limited training funds, varying maturity levels among young survivors, perpetrators, and advocates, and a narrow scope of employment among even legal professionals presents barriers to understanding the interplay between civil, criminal, and administrative sexual violence laws and policies.

This interdisciplinary workshop will reduce this risk of legal misinformation in a way that supports both violence prevention and disciplinary policies. The presenter will discuss the relationship between criminal law and high school and university disciplinary policies, as well as the legal backlash against reporters of sexual violence (e.g., defamation). This session will also discuss conflicts among confidentiality rights, mandatory reporting, and multidisciplinary team policies. The presenter will also review the legal right to self-defense, in light of Stand Your Ground law reform.

Objectives

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

- Differentiate between criminal, civil, and administrative law and policy related to sexual violence
- Identify the policy conflicts between mandatory campus reporting and survivors

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confidentiality rights.

- Recognize the legal right to self-defense for sexual assault survivors in light of Stand Your Ground law reform.
- Summarize the civil legal risks for unsuccessful reporting of sexual violence.
- Examine and assess participants' own informational strategies on educating the public on victims' rights.

8:15 – 9:45

**Monroe**

**Project Shield – Working with Sexual Abuse and Interpersonal Violence Victims with Intellectual and/or Developmental Disabilities in the Criminal Justice System**

**Amy-Louise Parker, LMSW, Program Coordinator, Project Shield, Kings County District Attorney’s Office, Brooklyn, NY**

Project Shield is a program of the Kings County District Attorney’s Office which works to facilitate more effective investigations and prosecutions of sex crimes and interpersonal violence (IPV) involving individuals with Intellectual and/or Developmental Disabilities (ID/DD). This presentation provides an overview of the scope of sex abuse and interpersonal violence occurring in populations with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities as well as the stigmas and barriers faced in different systems accessed by victims such as medical services and criminal justice. Topics covered include trauma-focused best practices in forensic interviewing, the complexities of consent determinations, and advocacy and collaboration in the criminal justice system that can aid the prosecution of these cases.

**Objectives**

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

- Explain the scope of sexual abuse and interpersonal violence in persons with ID/DD.
- Identify factors that can make this population vulnerable to sexual violence as well as learning the importance of sexuality training as prevention in persons with ID/DD.
- Discuss best practices in forensic interviewing and communication with individuals with ID/DD who have been sexually victimized.
- Explore the complexities of determining sexual consent and the right of the victim to consent to a forensic exam and what role their legal guardian may play in that determination.
- Recognize the importance of the collaborative response to working with individuals with ID/DD who have been sexually assaulted and how this aids the prosecution of such cases.
Prosecutorial effectiveness is commonly measured by conviction rates, largely because they are readily available. But, are conviction rates an accurate measure of success? For difficult cases, like sexual assaults, conviction rates do not capture the quality of the prosecution strategies or the relative difficulty of the cases taken forward. Experienced prosecutors know they won’t win every case. In fact, some would argue that if you aren’t losing any cases, you aren’t trying the right ones. With a singular focus on high conviction rates, far too many cases go unprosecuted because of fears that the cases won’t be won, which results in sex offenders escaping justice and communities and victims being less safe. So, how can success in sexual assault prosecution be measured, if not by conviction rates? Is there a better way of measuring the effectiveness of practices in these cases that would allow us to improve and sustain them?

This presentation will discuss promising sexual assault prosecution strategies as well as measuring effectiveness in a way that does not rely solely upon conviction rates. The presenter will discuss other, more meaningful performance measures, and will describe how they can be used to more accurately measure and sustain effective prosecution practices.

Objectives

At the conclusion of this presentation, participants will be better able to:

- Identify promising sexual assault prosecution strategies.
- Develop additional strategies to measure prosecutorial effectiveness.
- Overcome challenges related to success based on conviction rates alone.

From the knowledge of traumatic stress in victimology, comes an increased awareness of the high cost of caring. As Charles Figley has often remarked, “the capacity for compassion and empathy seem to be at the core of our ability to do the work and at the core of our ability to be wounded by the work.” Professionals who work with survivors of sexual assault and domestic violence recognize the potential impact of exposure to trauma, yet they can also be strengthened and energized by the work. Research has shown that just as professionals help
survivors integrate and move through trauma, they too, are challenged to find effective ways to cope with and manage traumatic exposure. Resilience has been identified as the primary force that motivates professionals to adapt, grow and sometimes flourish while bearing witness to unspeakable trauma. Frederick Flach, a pioneer in resilience research, states, “The real question should not be ‘Why do some fall apart?’ it should be ‘Why on earth don’t they fall apart.’” This workshop will examine contemporary theory and research on compassion fatigue and resiliency. Innovative plans for building resiliency will be reviewed. Participants will be challenged to develop both agency and personal care plans. If we are to help others effectively, we must first help ourselves.

Objectives

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

- Recognize the unique stressors of working with violent crime survivors and the signs of burnout.
- Identify the signs of compassion fatigue and vicarious trauma.
- Identify the traits of resiliency and how to develop and strengthen them in yourself and in your agency.

8:15 – 9:45
International Ballroom West

The Ying and Yang of Professional Roles and Relationships; the Differing Functions of Mental Health Professionals and Investigators While Assisting Victims of Crimes

Nicole Engstrom, Detective, Scottsdale Police Department, Scottsdale, AZ
Natalie Summit, Police Crisis Intervention Specialist, Scottsdale Police Department, Scottsdale, AZ

The Scottsdale Police Department utilizes an innovative, multidisciplinary approach to address and meet the needs of victim’s during sex crime related investigations. Since 1975, Scottsdale PD has employed a civilian police crisis intervention unit, or PCIS, that responds and assists on all callouts in which a victim reports a sexually related crime. PCIS is deployed almost immediately to make contact with the victim to ensure their needs are being addressed, first out in the field, and then at the Family Advocacy Center while the assigned Detective conducts an investigation. PCIS provides for the immediate needs of the victim during the beginning stages of this process, along with providing professional referrals and conducting long term follow up with victims throughout the entire investigative process and beyond. The collaboration between PCIS and the assigned Detective is paramount in order to provide victims with the best possible services to allow for the best resolution of their case. In order to continually strive to provide victims with the best service possible, a multidisciplinary survey was developed and administered to Detectives within the Scottsdale Police Department Special Victims Unit and the Civilians in the Police Crisis Intervention Unit. During this presentation, the presenters will share the results, lessons learned, and the steps they participated in to implement changes that resulted in even better victim services and investigations.
Objectives

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

- Define the positive characteristics of an effective Detective and Helping Professional.
- Identify the differences between the roles of the Detective and the Helping Professional during an investigation.
- Identify how our multidisciplinary approach comes together during an investigation to provide the best possible outcome for the victim.
- Identify and discuss what was learned in an internal survey and how we have worked together to increase communication and collaboration to assist victims.

8:15 – 9:45 A Comparison of Oral Regions in the Recovery of DNA Introduced through Kissing

Georgetown

Joyce Williams, DNP, Assistant Professor, Graduate and Professional Studies, Stevenson University, Owings Mills, MD
David Williams, DDS, Clinical Assistant Professor, Department of Endodontics, Prosthetics and Operative Dentistry, University of Maryland Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, Baltimore, MD
Se-Lim Oh, DMD, MS, Assistant Professor, Department of Periodontics, University of Maryland Graduate School, Baltimore, MD

Sexual assault affected 1.3 million women and nearly 93,000 men in 2012. Many victims of rape enter a healthcare facility for medical evaluation with reports of oral sexual assault. During this time, evidence collection is routinely performed as part of the overall sexual assault examination process. Victims subjected to oral sex by force may have foreign DNA deposited in the mouth, which can be evidence that connects a perpetrator to a victim when a match is found. DNA does not survive indefinitely on human tissue limiting the time available for connecting the suspect to the victim. There is currently no scientifically based protocol for the effective collection of suspect DNA from the oral cavity of a victim.

Because of the need for empirical-based evidence to determine sensitive and probable areas to swab within the oral cavity and the number of swabs to be collected, the presenters will conduct a study in the fall of 2015 on this issue. The purpose of this study is to answer the question: Is/are there a more effective area/areas of the mouth to recover DNA? This will result in establishing an improved protocol for the recovery of DNA following oral sexual assault. Establishing such a protocol would impact every sexual assault case involving collection of foreign DNA evidence from the oral cavity.

This session will review the findings of this study.

Objectives

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

- Describe the prevalence of oral sexual assault.
• Explain differences in collection results by location in the mouth
• State the time frame DNA lasts in the mouth.
• Recommend improvements in oral evidence collection protocols.

9:45 – 10:15 Break
International Terrace

8 Concurrent Breakout Sessions

10:15 – 11:45 The Clinical Forensic Evaluation and Investigation of Gunshot Wounds: Applications for Domestic and Officer-Involved Shootings
Lincoln

Bill Smock, MS, MD, Police Surgeon, Clinical Forensic Medicine Program, Louisville Metro Police Department, Louisville, KY

The Hippocratic Oath asks of physicians, in their care of patients, to “do no harm or injustice to them.” However, the Oath may be broken when forensic opinions are rendered regarding which gunshot wound is an entrance and which is an exit based upon the size of the wound and not its physical characteristics.

The former Chief Medical Examiner for Baltimore County, John Smialek, MD, wrote in the Emergency Medicine Clinics of North America, Vol.1, No. 3, “When the emergency physician forms an inaccurate opinion as to the cause of certain findings and documents that opinion in the hospital chart, it can be used in subsequent legal proceedings…” Dr. Smialek was frustrated with clinical physicians rendering forensic opinions that were not based in forensic science, specifically the evaluation of gunshot wounds.

The medical and scientific literature has repeatedly documented that the non-forensic healthcare provider has a miserable ability to correctly interpret gunshot wounds. “The Interpretation of Fatal, Multiple and Exiting Gunshot Wounds by Trauma Specialists”, published in the Journal of Forensic Sciences, (Vol. 39, No. 1), found that clinical physicians have a great deal of difficulty in correctly distinguishing between entrance and exit wounds. What are the reasons for these misinterpretations? Simple, their opinions were based upon the size of the wound, not its physical characteristics. Physical characteristics will tell you if the wound is an entrance or exit, the range-of-fire and if the injuries are consistent with the history given by the victim or suspect.

To avoid the misinterpretation, the misdiagnosis of gunshot wounds and the potential for the miscarriage of justice in domestic and officer-involved shootings, police, nurses, physicians and prosecutors need additional training in the clinical forensic evaluation of gunshot wounds, which will be provided during this session.
Objectives

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

- Identify bullet trajectory, wound path, range-of-fire and body position at the time of wounding.
- Distinguish entrance wounds from exit wounds based upon their physical characteristics, not their size.
- Identify the potential legal consequences of failing to apply clinical forensic science to the investigation of domestic and officer-involved shootings.
- Re-state the unique investigative components of domestic and officer-involved shootings.

10:15 – 11:45 Mobile Innovations in the Management of Sexual Assault
Georgetown

Erin Pollitt, MHA, BSN, RN, FNE-A, Mercy Medical Center, Baltimore, MD
Debra Holbrook, RN, SANE-A, FNE-A, Director of Forensic Nursing, Mercy Medical Center, Baltimore, MD

Forensic nursing programs are tasked with managing the ever changing needs of their population served. This presentation will detail how a large, urban forensic nursing program has addressed the need for information sharing and increased service range by the implementation of mobile strategies.

Forensic Nurse Examiner (FNE) programs are seeing an increased demand for technology as a method of information related to services. Session participants will have the opportunity to view and learn about the development of a smart phone application that was developed to provide information on help seeking and safety planning for patients who have experienced sexual or intimate partner violence. This presentation will include discussion of issues related to a community/agency needs assessment, content development and features, dissemination, and maintenance of smartphone applications. Outcomes and evaluation data will be shared regarding the process that one forensic nursing program used to implement their smart phone application for patient outreach. Additionally, recent legislation has mandated that all hospitals must have a plan in place for patients who require forensic nursing services. One solution to this problem is for FNE programs to adopt a mobile unit. Therefore, session participants will learn about the key elements for development of a mobile forensic exam program. Process development and important features of the program will be discussed, as well as the challenges and successes related to the implementation of this program.

Objectives

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

- Discuss challenges SAFE programs face regarding dissemination of information.
- Identify the benefits of utilizing smart phone mobile application technology for information & resource sharing for victims of violence.
- Discuss the need for and benefits of a mobile forensic exam program.
• Describe the process of conducting a mobile forensic exam.

10:15 – 11:45   Victim Blaming and Retaliation; the Second Rape
                  International
                  Ballroom East

Anne Munch, Esq., President, Anne Munch Consulting, Inc., Denver, CO

We live in a culture that professes to understand how sexual assault and rape are easily among
the worst crimes that can be committed against a human and yet victims of these crimes
routinely experience blame and backlash from people within this very same culture. This
backlash can range from disbelieving comments from trusted friends to outright threats or
actions against the victim including the publication of “revenge pornography”. This session will
explore the underlying dynamics at play when community members including peers, jurors and
complete strangers blame victims for crimes committed against them. We will consider the
tension that community members face when presented with the “two sided coin” that depicts
victim blaming on one side and offender accountability on the other as we challenge our
reluctance to hold sex offenders accountable for their crimes.

Objectives

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

• Examine the spectrum of victim blaming and retaliation and will consider differences when
  the sexual assault victims are children, men and women.
• Explore the roots of what motivates community members to demonstrate and/or tolerate the
  victim blaming and retaliation.
• Understand how to address the problem from its most basic, interpersonal level to large scale legal
  remedies

10:15 – 11:45   Playing “50 Shades of Grey”
                  International
                  Ballroom West

Chyng Sun, PhD, Clinical Professor of Media Studies, School of Professional Studies, New
York University, New York, NY

With its “triple A” engine—affordability, accessibility, and anonymity—internet pornography is
ubiquitous and immensely popular. Further enhanced by the rapid development of mobile
devices such as smartphones and various forms of social networking, pornography has become
the real sex educator for children and adults. Although the majority of pornography consumers
are men, female consumers are becoming more numerous. What does pornography teach us,
and what are we learning? According to Dr. Chyng Sun’s large-scale content analysis of popular
pornographic videos, male physical and verbal aggression against women is the most prevalent
theme. Dr. Sun’s global survey has also shown that pornography helps develop dependency
and hurts intimate relationships. Further, as both men and women learn the same pornographic scripts of male dominance and female submission, there is a tendency for male pornography users to engage in aggressive and degrading sexual behaviors, while female pornography users tend to be the targets of such behaviors. It is as if both genders learn from the pornographic scripts about how to behave sexually and play their parts in real life. This phenomenon is particularly alarming because if women have learned to see male aggression as normal and expected, and voluntarily submit to degradation and even see it as pleasurable—as Ana Steel in 50 Shades of Grey demonstrates—what will the effect be on the hard-earned but fragile improvement in gender equality?

During this interactive presentation, Dr. Sun will show clips from her documentary film The Price of Pleasure: Pornography, Sexuality, and Relationships; analyze the content of popular pornography and pornographic popular culture such as 50 Shades of Grey; and discuss her global research on pornography users.

Objectives

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

- Analyze the meaning and gender dynamics in pornographic images.
- Explain the tenets of social learning theory and sexual script theory, and how those theories can apply to pornography.
- Summarize ways in which pornography may impact attitudes and behaviors.
- Create a mini-lecture (5 min) on pornography for a chosen audience.


**Leslie Hagen, JD, Attorney, National Indian Country Training Coordinator, United States Department of Justice, 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. While Tribal police, prosecutors, and courts have had significant success in combating crimes of domestic violence committed by Indians in Indian country, 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). Also shocking, is the reality that an Indian convicted in tribal court faced a maximum penalty of one year in jail no matter how egregious the crime because of sentencing limitations imposed by Congress.

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:

- Summarize certain Indian country legal basics.
- Explain how TLOA and VAWA 13 work together to amend the Indian Civil Rights Act.
- Describe 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.
- Recognize how VAWA 13 amends the Full Faith and Credit Statute as it pertains to protection orders issued by a tribal court.

10:15 – 11:45

Answering Challenging Questions

Jefferson

Dana Fleitman, Senior Manager, Prevention and Training Programs, Jewish Women International, Washington, DC

Deborah Rosenbloom, JD, MPA, Vice President, Programs and New Initiatives, Jewish Women International, Washington, DC

“The other guys aren’t going to listen to you – why can’t I just take over?” “Don’t women lie about rape all the time just to get guys in trouble?” From conservative religious leaders to fraternity brothers, challenging questions often arise when discussing intimate partner violence in male-dominated spaces. Responding to questions without alienating men and with accuracy, comfort, nuance and sensitivity takes skill. This collaborative session provides a framework and facilitates meaningful knowledge-sharing amongst participants around answering the challenging questions men may pose in a variety of contexts.

Though men’s spaces may be quite different from each other, many of the questions come down to the same core concerns – fear of the group “looking bad,” reluctance to believe the true prevalence of violence against women, deflection of personal responsibility (i.e., “it’s that group, not this one!”), distrust of outsiders and a belief in male superiority. Informed by Jewish Women International’s work promoting healthy masculinity with the Orthodox Jewish community and sexual assault prevention with campus fraternities, this workshop provides a structured space to delve into these difficult barriers to engaging men by drawing on the wealth of knowledge in the room.

This session is highly interactive and combines lecture, small group work and large group discussions. The first part of the session will be lecture-style, with the facilitators providing some background on their experiences working with college students and religious men and
presenting a general framework for answering questions. Participants will be asked to share the challenging questions/issues they have navigated in male-dominated spaces in the past. The bulk of the session will be small group work, as participants will concurrently discuss and draft answers to several commonly asked difficult questions, sharing their insights and strategies.

Objectives

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

- Identify the issues and/or fears behind commonly asked questions that men pose around intimate partner violence.
- Recognize the necessity of assuming good intention and answering difficult questions with honesty, openness and respect.
- Utilize a framework for answering challenging questions – normalizing questions, acknowledging complexities, providing information and context and checking in.
- Predict and plan responses for frequently-asked questions from men around intimate partner violence.

10:15 – 11:45

Identifying the Predominant Aggressor and Evaluating Lethality

International Ballroom Center

John Wilkinson, Attorney Advisor, AEquitas, Washington, DC

Every year, 3-4 million women in the U.S. are abused and 1,500-1,600 are killed by their abusers. One challenge, for first responders to a domestic disturbance where both parties are injured, is identifying the predominant aggressor. Police and prosecutors must also be able to determine the level of danger facing a victim. Several factors are associated with an increased risk of homicide in domestic violence relationships. While we cannot predict what will happen in a particular case, danger assessments can help determine the risk that a victim faces, enabling us to better prioritize our efforts and support the victim.

This presentation will emphasize the importance of contextual analysis in evaluating criminal responsibility at the arrest, charging, pre-trial, and sentencing phases. Such analysis will help to ensure that the dynamics of domestic violence are properly factored into decisions about arrest, charging, plea negotiations, and sentencing, and will enhance the quality of justice for those who have been victims of abuse. The presentation will also discuss the importance of danger assessments and best practices in lethality evaluation.

Objectives

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

- Evaluate the context within which an act of violence occurs.
- Predict behavior to overcome batterer manipulation of the justice system.
Identify risk and lethality factors.

10:15 – 11:45  Minnesota’s Statewide Response to Sexual Exploitation
Monroe

Jenna Andriano, Student Worker Paraprofessional, Sr., Minnesota Department of Health, St. Paul, MN
Caroline Palmer, JD, Law and Policy Manager, Minnesota Coalition Against Sexual Assault, St. Paul, MN

Like a number of other states, Minnesota has adopted Safe Harbor legislation decriminalizing prostitution charges for youth under the age of 18. But the way in which this legislation has been implemented in Minnesota has been uniquely robust. A system of regional “navigators,” employed by nonprofits but coordinated through the state Department of Health, connects victims with services. A local prosecutor’s office and a sexual assault advocacy organization - with input from hundreds of system professionals, focus groups of youth and parents, and a variety of cultural communities - have partnered to develop a model statewide protocol for identification and intervention. Events and conferences throughout the state have trained thousands of law enforcement officers and other professionals. All of this has been supported by more than $8 million in dedicated state funding. Attendees at this session will learn about this powerful, collaborative, statewide effort - the process, the results, best practices, and lessons learned - from three of its leaders.

Objectives

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

- Create a multidisciplinary coalition to combat the sexual exploitation and trafficking of youth in their communities and states.
- Develop a model multidisciplinary protocol for responding to the needs of such youth.
- Identify key public policy responses to the sexual exploitation and trafficking of youth on the state and local level, keeping in mind how these responses relate to national and international efforts.
- Recognize the intersections between trafficking, sexual violence and domestic violence as well as the cultural and societal beliefs that fuel the normalization of exploitation.

11:45 – 12:45  Lunch - Provided
Columbia

12:45 – 1:00  Comments / Announcements
International Ballroom
Undoubtedly, the most manipulative and cunning of all criminals is the sexual predator. These offenders need no mask, no weapon to commit their crimes. They need only us. They come to us as friends, family, and co-workers. We welcome them into our homes, introduce them to our children, and invite them into our lives. They need only to gain our trust to facilitate their crimes. These offenders are often able to fool those closest to them, as well as the community and the judicial system, into believing they are innocent of these malicious lies spun by a less than credible victim. Their only crime is being misunderstood. Sadly the lies spun by sex offenders often work on all members of society, leaving the perpetrator to go free and offend again.

Law enforcement often underestimates the pathology of these sexual perpetrators. We give offenders permission to continue offending because we do not recognize them for who they truly are. These offenders are masters of their craft – superior at their trade. For years they have lied about who they are. They are experts in separating their public persona from their private persona. They are comfortable looking us in the eye and appearing truthful. They make it their business to know human psychology and prey upon society’s belief in the goodness of mankind.

This workshop will assist in understanding the manipulative behavior of sex offenders, and how a sex offender’s behavior often undermines law enforcement’s ability to objectively investigate the offense. In addition, the presenter will also discuss the reasons why we as a society have such difficulty holding these very dangerous and prolific offenders accountable for their crimes.

**Objectives**

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

- Recognize the myths and misconceptions surrounding sex offenders that make it easier for them to perpetrate their crimes.
- Design and implement best practices for interviewing sex offenders.
- Identify grooming techniques, why sex offenders are masters at it, and how to recognize signs of grooming.
- Recognize the dangerous and manipulative behavior of sex offenders.
2:45 – 4:00
International Ballroom

Plenary II: “Reading” Victims and Judging Credibility—Best Practices in Promoting Victim Centered Prosecution

Wendy Patrick, JD, PhD, Deputy District Attorney, Sex Crimes and Stalking Division, San Diego County District Attorney’s Office, San Diego, CA

Victim centered prosecution requires effective perception skills. Building rapport by perceiving emotional needs promotes effective investigation and prosecution through building a collaborative relationship of trust.

This program will demonstrate how to effectively read victims, perceive victim needs, and judge credibility, in order to develop areas of common ground necessary to build solid relationships and enhance successful prosecution, from the crime to the courtroom.

In discussing effective perception skills, this program will present an overview of the psychology and empirical research behind reading people skills, presented in an entertaining and interactive format. 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.

From the advocacy perspective, through sharp perception skills, the advocate can bond early on with the victim and help keep the victim connected to the criminal justice process every step of the way, a process that should include comprehensive victim involvement. From the prosecution perspective, victim involvement strengthens the case on all fronts. This program will illustrate how all aspects of case investigation and prosecution are enhanced by effective victim involvement, and how to incorporate a victim centered approach throughout the life of a case.

Objectives

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

- Develop and enhance the skills necessary to effectively read victims, perceive emotional needs, and judge credibility, in order to select the best method of developing and personalizing a victim-centered prosecution.
- Develop a holistic approach to working with crime victims, including relationship building between the victim, the advocate, and the prosecutor that is characterized by consistent, non-judgmental encouragement and empowerment.
- Build an atmosphere of cooperation and trust within which victims are more likely to engage in honest dialog with advocates and prosecutors, enhancing the likelihood of victim cooperation and effective prosecution.

4:00 – 4:30
International Ballroom

Closing Remarks