



## AGENDA

**Chicago, IL**

*International Conference on Sexual  
Assault, Domestic Violence,  
and Gender Bias*

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**Tuesday, April 3, 2018**

- 7:00 – 8:00**  
**Continental Ballroom**                      **Registration & Light Continental Breakfast**
- 8:00 – 8:30**  
**International Ballroom**                      **Welcome & Opening Remarks**  
*Dave Cohen, Master of Ceremonies*  
*Dwayne Betts, Deputy Chief, Chicago Police Department*  
**Chicago Police Department Honor Guard, Presentation of Colors**  
**Chicago Police Department Officer, Kenyatta Gaines, National Anthem**  
**Gallaudet University Police Department, Lieutenant Virginia Fedor, American Sign Language, National Anthem**  
**Chicago Police Department, Bagpipes and Drums**
- 8:30 – 9:15**  
**International Ballroom**                      **Award Presentations**  
➤ **Media Excellence Award – Dr. Gail Stern**  
➤ **Professional Impact Award – Lisa Madigan**  
➤ **Visionary Award – Joye Frost**
- 9:15 – 10:15**  
**International Ballroom**                      **Plenary I: Overcoming Bias in the Investigation and Prosecution of Sexual Assault**
- Jerald Monahan, Law Enforcement Liaison, EVAWI, Chief of Police, Yavapai College, Prescott, AZ**  
**Sheila Polk, County Attorney, Yavapai County, Prescott, AZ**

Bias is a significant barrier to successfully investigating and prosecuting sexual assault and other gender-based crimes. This plenary is designed to identify, challenge and overcome bias in the investigation and in the courtroom, and to offer techniques to keep victims safe and hold offenders accountable.

Professionals are sometimes reluctant to believe, or unable to recognize, that they have biases or harbor stereotypes that can undermine the investigation and prosecution of sexual assault. In fact, worldviews, lived realities, and cultural messages become self-fulfilling prophecies that inevitably shape how we think. Criminal justice professionals must understand sexual assault dynamics, victimology, and the role of bias to develop proper law enforcement and prosecution responses.

The presenters will open with an interactive exercise to allow attendees to explore their own biases to gain insight and build a foundation of understanding. Using real life case examples, attendees will learn to identify how acceptance of certain practices, societal norms and boundaries evolve into worldviews which can undermine the investigation, prosecution and



**AGENDA**

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outcome of a sexual assault. This plenary will highlight strategies that bring awareness to bias, such as the Forensic Experiential Trauma Interview (FETI), Start by Believing, and similar trauma-informed awareness trainings and campaigns. The course will conclude with techniques for a proper victim-focused response, a proper investigation, and a proper prosecution both in and out of the courtroom.

**Objectives**

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

- Recognize cultural and inherent bias in sexual assault cases.
- Demonstrate strategies to overcome bias in the investigation.
- Identify strategies to overcome bias in the courtroom.
- Develop strategies that are victim-focused and help achieve justice.

**10:15 – 10:45**

**Break**

**10:45 – 12:00**

**International Ballroom**

**Plenary II: The Canary in the Coal Mine: What Rape Jokes Signal About Our Culture**

**Gail Stern, PhD, Chief Visionary Officer, Catharsis Productions, Chicago, IL**

The term “rape culture” is frequently used to describe the elements of a society that contribute to the normalization and endorsement of sexual violence. Typically, those elements include the objectification of women’s bodies and the trivialization of coercion and sexual violation. While these elements are most powerfully disseminated through various media forms, the average citizen is a very able purveyor of rape culture, too.

While the term “rape culture” is very useful for those in the sexual violence prevention and Gender/Women’s studies fields, it is less helpful for those outside of them. The term can often prompt defensiveness, especially if audiences feel they’re being judged and implicated by every song, movie, or T.V. show they’ve enjoyed throughout their lives. It is critical, however, that we find a way to describe the ways our culture endorses and provides cover for sexual coercion and violence in a way in which people can hear it.

This is especially critical in military, athletic, and higher education contexts. Sometimes, traditions, entertainment, and sponsored programs can either implicitly or explicitly contradict sexual violence prevention messages. In addition, judicial processes and internal sexual assault investigations may be conducted by those who have never thought critically about the ways in which rape culture may have affected their perceptions of victims and perpetrators.

To that end, this presentation utilizes the ongoing debate over whether or not rape jokes are appropriate to explore the foundations of rape culture in a meaningful and accessible way. This workshop will highlight the factors that support sexual violence within popular and military cultures, drawing on research from the fields of moral development education, bystander intervention, and sexual violence prevention education. The presentation will incorporate vivid



**AGENDA**

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examples from current advertising, comedy, and other media to illustrate how a community can build a tolerance to rape and violence and become unwillingly complicit in supporting rape culture. Finally, the presentation will address what steps - from little to big - will be necessary to meaningfully address the impact of rape culture on our communities. Dr. Stern's background in stand-up and improvisational comedy, along with her 25 years of experience in sexual violence prevention education, enable her to approach this topic with nuance, research, and yes, humor.

**Objectives**

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

- Identify the pervasive and systemic nature of rape-excusing and minimizing language and imagery in our culture.
- Recognize the cumulative impact of this language and imagery on building a hostile environment in the workplace and other contexts.
- Identify how a hostile environment increases the risk of sexual violence for vulnerable parties.
- Describe how that impact is manifested on juries, judges, and witnesses to sexual violence.
- Explain the ways rape-minimizing humor and images affect survivors across the gender identity spectrum, in identifying their experience; reporting it to the authorities; and in eliciting support from friends and family.
- Determine the ways in which they may challenge rape-minimizing humor in social and professional situations, utilizing the principles of up stander intervention as a framework for action.

**12:00 – 1:00**

**Lunch – Provided**

**Salon C/D**

**8 Concurrent Breakout Sessions**

**1:00 – 2:30**

**Sexual Assault Investigations and Their Intersection with  
Title IX**

**Salon C2**

**Aaron DeLashmutt**, Deputy Chief, Iowa State University Police Department, Ames, IA  
**Mary Howell Sirna**, Associate, EVAWI, Administrative Advisor, Iowa State University Police Department, Ames, IA

The session will address the unique challenges posed to universities and university law enforcement. It will examine the dichotomy of how to complete a thorough criminal investigation, while simultaneously complying with the federal requirements of Title IX and Clery.

This session will also review the importance of establishing strong relationships with not only university/college partners, but also municipal law enforcement agencies and advocacy groups. Topics will include: weighing the issuance of timely warnings against the fear of compromising investigations, pre-disclosure warnings for victims, multidisciplinary responses, university vs.

**AGENDA**

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criminal investigations and assisting victims in navigating both the college/university and criminal justice processes with case specific examples.

This session will further discuss Iowa State University's (ISU) creation of a Title IX group. This group meets weekly to discuss reports of sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking and harassment on campus. Members of the Title IX group include: representatives from University Counsel, Office of Equal Opportunity, Dean of Students, Department of Residence, ISU Police Department, Athletic Department and the Title IX Coordinator. This collaboration ensures the complainants', respondents' and the university's needs are being met; while simultaneously allowing for a timely and thorough investigation to be completed.

**Objectives**

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

- Explore strategies to build partnerships with those both in and outside the college/university setting.
- Examine strategies to comply with federal requirements without jeopardizing criminal cases.
- Demonstrate a better understanding of the roles of other team players in sexual misconduct cases.
- Implement collaborative approaches to better assist victims who are navigating the university and criminal processes.

**1:00 – 2:30                      How One Case Changed an Office**  
**International South**

*J. Staley Heatly, JD, District Attorney, 46<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office, Vernon, TX*

This presentation discusses the dramatic changes made by one office in response to a family violence murder that happened in 2009. The case caused the office to re-evaluate its handling of family violence cases and resulted in sweeping changes including: training police officers in the investigation of family violence; assisting with the implementation of a body worn camera program that has resulted in an increased conviction rate in family violence cases; the creation of a local non-profit organization dedicated to assisting victims, educating the public about family violence, and operating a batterer intervention and prevention program; and the formation of a county-wide family violence coalition that seeks to raise awareness about family violence community wide.

**Objectives**

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

- Recognize that the status quo response in the criminal justice system to family violence is not acceptable but it can be changed.
- Infer that one agency can shake up the status quo and be the impetus for system wide change in response to family violence.

**AGENDA**

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- Conclude that forming partnerships between local agencies, prosecutors, and police is critical to ensure a system wide approach to tackling family violence.
- Identify the benefit of utilizing body worn cameras programs in family violence investigation and prosecution.

**1:00 – 2:30                      The Science of DNA Recovery: Where Do I Put That Q-Tip?**  
**Marquette**

**Patricia M. Speck**, DNSc, APN, FNP-BC, DF-IAFN, FAANS, FAAN, Professor, Coordinator Graduate Advanced Forensic Nursing, University of Alabama at Birmingham School of Nursing, Birmingham, AL

**Diana Faugno**, MSN, RN, CPN, SANE-A, SANE-P, FAAFS, DF-IAFN, Forensic Nurse, Treasurer, EVAWI, Eisenhower Medical Center, Palm Desert, CA

**Stacey Mitchell**, DNP, MBA, RN, SANE-A, SANE-P, Clinical Associate Professor, Texas A&M University, Bryan, TX

Since the 1990s, forensic nurses have been on the front lines collecting DNA samples for testing in forensic laboratories. Today, the recovery and detection of DNA is changing and many of the protocols and guidelines of the 1990s may no longer apply. The variety of methods used to detect DNA are also changing, as well as the science of sampling to reflect the sensitivity of newer forensic laboratory methods. These changes challenge us to ask if forensic nurses are keeping up.

Forensic nurses rarely know what, if any, DNA was recovered, even when they work closely with forensic scientists, law enforcement, and prosecutors. This presentation will review a forensic nursing perspective of DNA science in hopes of improving critical thinking and clinical reasoning of the forensic nurse. This session includes the steps necessary to ensure that the appropriate quantity and quality of samples are collected for the laboratory tests necessary to identify a person(s). A robust discussion with participants about the limitations in evidence quality and quantity will take place to improve our understanding of DNA testing and analysis.

**Objectives**

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

- Review the role of DNA in solving crimes.
- Summarize DNA sampling, influencing factors, and detection methods.
- Analyze case studies related to limitations and testimony that may be used in court.
- Review the evidence base research for evidence collection.

**1:00 – 2:30                      Your Case is Just a Phone Call Away!**  
**International North**

**Richard Mankewich**, Advisory Board, EVAWI, Sergeant, Sexual Offender Surveillance Squad, Orange County Sheriff's Office, Orlando, FL

**AGENDA**

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**Michael Kispert**, Detective, Orange County Sheriff's Office (Ret.), Orlando, FL

Imagine having a recording of a suspect apologizing to a victim for raping or sexually assaulting them. Imagine again having a recording of a father telling his son he will stop coming into his room at night. Well stop imagining, because making these statements a reality is truly just a phone call away.

Sex crimes cases are some of the most difficult cases to investigate due to many factors. Delayed reports, a lack of physical evidence, and fearful victims are just a few challenges investigators face daily. Law enforcement must utilize all the tools available to gather the best evidence possible. The pre-textual phone call is one of those tools.

The pre-textual phone call or control call is simply a recorded telephone call between the victim and the suspect to illicit incriminating statements. The victim initiates the call while the suspect is unaware that the call is being recorded. It is common for suspects to engage in a discussion about the sexual assault and often apologize for some part of their actions. High success rates have been obtained in drug and alcohol facilitated sexual assault, child sexual abuse, intimate partner sexual assault, and non-stranger sexual assault.

This powerful piece of evidence is highly effective when used during suspect interviews, and they often provide the leverage needed to successfully confront a suspect during the interview and interrogation. Entering a recording of the call during trial will also provide a jury with the most accurate account of what actually took place during the assault.

This workshop will teach participants how to effectively conduct a pre-textual phone call. Participants will learn from actual case examples of calls being made in a variety of sex assault cases.

### Objectives

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

- Describe the equipment needed to conduct pre-textual phone calls.
- Establish a rapport with victims to prepare them to make a pre-textual phone call.
- Recognize that suspects utilize a variety of strategies to commit sexual assault.
- Identify environmental considerations when making the controlled call.
- Utilize other devices, such as Xbox, text messages and other electronic devices.

**1:00 – 2:30**  
**Waldorf**

**“He Enslaved Me, Don’t Add to My Pain”: Reducing Gender Bias and Improving Interview Techniques for Richer Outcomes in Human Sex Trafficking Survivor Interviews**

**Jason Forgash**, MA, Crimes Against Persons Detective, La Habra Police Department, La Habra, CA

**Michelle Heater**, MA, Program Director, Community Service Programs, Inc., Santa Ana, CA



**AGENDA**

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Human sex trafficking is a crime of emotional, physical and sexual abuse. It is a crime that employs shame to the highest degree; relying on low self-esteem and an unequal power dynamic. Sex traffickers utilize psychological warfare to mold a victim's ego; over time transforming from a stranger to a boyfriend and a hero. A victim removed from this circumstance may feel anything but rescued. Often, victims are more concerned about the well-being of the perpetrator than they are of themselves. This relationship dynamic is coupled with the trauma, unique to each victim, adding layers of complexity to an already difficult situation. The inherent gender bias within law enforcement can add to a sense of helplessness, putting the victim in a heightened state of survival mode, leading to unpredictable emotions in survivors. Often, the resulting behavior and statements can derail successful investigations and lower chances for successful prosecution.

This interactive, multi-disciplinary focused workshop will first address gender bias in human sex trafficking cases - unique investigations in-which approximately 90% of the survivors are female while over 90% of law enforcement officers are male. Facilitated by an experienced detective and advocate team, the presenters will bridge contemporary peer-reviewed research and practical application in addressing bias in response protocols and caseload allocation. They will then focus on recommendations for best investigative practices, providing specific innovative interview strategies for overcoming both gender bias and the complex psychological layers common in human sex trafficking investigations.

**Objectives**

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

- Recognize the complex psychological layers common with human sex trafficking survivors and the inherent barriers to successfully investigating and prosecuting these cases.
- Analyze the implicit gender bias within human sex trafficking investigations and the additive effect this can have on survivors.
- Evaluate innovative response protocols and agency-specific caseload allocation.
- Explore and create specific techniques that will lead to richer human sex trafficking survivor interview narratives, investigations and stronger prosecution.

**1:00 – 2:30**  
**Williford C**

**Navigating the System: Conducting Systems Advocacy on Behalf of Incarcerated Survivors**

**Moderator: Stacy Phillips, MSW, Grants Management Specialist, Department of Justice, Office for Victims of Crime, Washington, DC**

**Cynthia Totten, JD, National Program Director, Just Detention International, Washington, DC**

While most victim services providers have, significant experience conducting systems advocacy in the context of sexual violence that occurs in the community, those providing services for incarcerated survivors often have questions about how such processes work within a detention setting.



**AGENDA**

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This workshop will provide an overview of how corrections facilities' internal grievance and reporting systems operate, and strategies for advocating for the safety and well-being of incarcerated clients. The speakers will provide an overview of the standard vocabulary, grievance forms, steps in the process, helpful resources, and key parties involved in handling reports of sexual abuse and sexual harassment. They will share strategies for building a strong working relationship with officials involved in responding to reports of sexual abuse, including the agency's Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Coordinator and investigators. Additionally, participants will explore how to weigh their immediate advocacy goals against their long-term relationships with the agency, and how to approach their advocacy for incarcerated survivors as part of a long-term social change strategy. Participants will learn the common problems prisoners face in the aftermath of reporting sexual abuse, as well as challenges and institutional resistance, advocates frequently face from facility officials.

Engaging in interactive discussions and exercises, participants will learn how to apply the skills, resourcefulness, and creativity they call upon in their community advocacy to help survivors behind bars.

**Objectives**

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

- Explain how internal grievance and reporting systems operate in corrections facilities.
- Build their capacity to advocate for the safety and well-being of incarcerated survivors of sexual abuse.
- Identify strategies for addressing resistance from corrections officials who are opposed to advocates' attempts to engage in systems advocacy.
- Utilize their skills when conducting community advocacy to help survivors behind bars.

**1:00 – 2:30**  
**Williford A/B**

**What Makes Someone an Expert Witness? Breaking Down Barriers to Educating Jurors About Trauma and Survivors Through Expert Testimony by Advocates and Law Enforcement Officers**

*Herbert R. Tanner, Jr., JD, Trainer / Consultant, HR Tanner Consulting LLC, Portland, MI*  
*Miriam Falk, JD, Assistant Attorney General, Violence Against Women Resource Prosecutor for Law Enforcement on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, Wisconsin Department of Justice Training and Standards Bureau, Madison, WI*

We have made great progress in understanding how the trauma of sexual and domestic violence effects survivors. The radical changes in policy and practice informed by that knowledge has dramatically changed the way gender-based violent crimes are investigated and documented. But the next and crucial step is still to be taken – educating jurors during the trial so they, too, understand the experience of the survivor. Without that step, defense attorneys are free to perpetuate the many mistaken beliefs about how a survivor could, would, or should act when assaulted and remember it afterward.



**AGENDA**

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Starting with the Rules of Evidence, the presenters will take attendees step-by-step through how the law defines an expert, identify what is recognized as sufficient sources of expertise, discuss the role of expert testimony in the context of sexual and domestic assault cases, and demonstrate with attendees how advocates and law enforcement officers can be qualified as expert witnesses. The workshop will also identify potential dangers in providing expert testimony and discuss how to avoid them.

Using a combination of directed discussion, case examples, and realistic exercises with attendees, the workshop will demystify the law surrounding expert testimony and explore how to overcome the perceived, and sometimes real, barriers to qualifying advocates and law enforcement officers as expert witnesses.

**Objectives**

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

- Identify the necessary predicates to admitting expert testimony under the Rules of Evidence.
- Identify what the Rules of Evidence recognize as appropriate sources of expertise and identify and describe how their own knowledge and experience can qualify them as expert witnesses.
- Describe the role of expert testimony they can provide in sexual and domestic assault cases and discuss the limits on expert testimony in these cases.
- Identify the potential dangers of serving as an expert witness and describes ways to minimize those dangers.

**1:00 – 2:30**  
**Salon C1**

**Faith-Based Work with Women Survivors of Sexual Abuse:  
The Sisters of Tamar Support Circle Project**

***Tyffani Monford Dent, PsyD, Psychologist, Monford Dent Consulting and Psychological Services, LLC, Maple Heights, OH***

The Black Church is often seen as a refuge and the first-place Black people go when experiencing stressors or crises. However, the Black Church often lacks the resources and knowledge to address these needs as well as a reluctance to seek the support of mental health professionals within the community. One area in which the Black Church has been seen as failing to effectively intervene is in the area of addressing the needs of female sexual abuse survivors. The Sisters of Tamar Support Circle curriculum guide was developed by Dr. Dent, a licensed psychologist with input from pastors and ministers within the Black Church, mental health professionals, and sexual abuse advocates and therapists. This session will explore the integration of mental health, support groups, and faith, in meeting the needs of Black female sexual abuse survivors.

**Objectives**

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

**AGENDA**

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- Establish a working relationship between advocates and treatment professionals and the Black Church community to address the mental health needs of women survivors of sexual abuse in non-traditional manner.
- Recognize the need for collaboration as well as program development when working with Black communities of faith.
- Summarize the components of the Sisters of Tamar Support Circle guide.
- Investigate non-traditional ways to meet the needs of sexual abuse survivors of Color.

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

**8 Concurrent Breakout Sessions**

**3:00 – 4:30**                      **Compassion in Action: Helping Students to Respond**  
**Marquette**                      **Appropriately When They Learn About Sexual Assault and**  
**Bullying**

*Glenn Scott Lipson, PhD, Clinical-Forensic Psychologist and Professor, Making Right Choices, San Diego, CA*

*Rick Phillips, MS Ed., Founder and Executive Director, Community Matters, Santa Rosa, CA*

Community Matters created the Safe School Ambassador program in an effort to harness student power to stop bullying and acts of violence. This anti-bullying and violence prevention program has been implemented in more than 1500 schools across North America, Puerto Rico and Guam. This program, intended for students in 4<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grade, identifies, selects, and trains student Ambassadors to become an “up stander “by teaching them the skills of non-violent communication to stop bullying, cyberbullying and harassment.

Over 80,000 Safe School Ambassadors have been trained in conflict resolution over the past 20 years. During this session, presenters will describe the program, and address how to utilize this approach to decrease sexual assault.

**Objectives**

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

- Recognize the extent of sexual misconduct and abuse problems in schools.
- Identify how ambassadors are selected.
- Describe the Whole School Climate Framework.
- Explore new approaches to awaken the courage of up standers.
- Identify the tools necessary to equip Ambassadors to intervene and prevent bullying and violence.

**3:00 – 4:30**                      **Eliminating Gender Bias in Law Enforcement – From the**  
**Salon C2**                      **Inside Out**

**AGENDA**

**Ruth Montgomery**, Superintendent, Edmonton Police Service (Ret.), Vancouver, British Columbia  
**Nina Vaughan**, Superintendent of Employee Services Division, Calgary Police Service (Ret.),  
Calgary, Alberta

Research shows that when police agencies focus on improving gender responsiveness, they reap significant internal benefits. More importantly, the communities they serve gain improved protection and services, which leads to improved citizen confidence and trust in police. However, the way women are perceived and treated within police agencies will be reflected in contacts with women in the community. To provide effective, victim centered services, agencies must first assess and address their internal gender equality, sexism and harassment issues.

Police agencies that truly understand and embrace the value of diversity and inclusion build a culture of understanding and acceptance of differences within the organization and in their communities. This awareness and understanding supports a philosophical shift that paves the way for gender sensitive policy and program development and effective responses to victims of gender based violence. Officers must receive the necessary training and support to be sensitive to victim's needs and confidently conduct thorough, respectful investigations. Most police agencies are not reflective of the diversity of the community they serve. Women remain under-represented in response and investigative positions, and even fewer are found in supervisory, management, and decision-making positions. When organizations, and in particular, senior leadership is dominated by men, they often set the tone for policies and practices. Masculine stereotypes can influence job placement and promotion decisions, leaving women with less access to the same opportunities as their male colleagues. Simply recruiting more women is not the answer. Women in policing must be supported and have equal opportunities to excel and to achieve their career goals.

As women with a collective 60+ years of policing experience, we will take the audience through a journey of women in policing, review the challenges of being so underrepresented in the workplace, and discuss concrete steps police agencies can take to eliminate internal bias and discrimination. We will then examine how the time invested internally can and will translate into improved response, investigation, and support services for victims of gender based violence in our communities.

**Objectives**

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

- Describe the organizational and community benefits of gender responsive policing.
- Examine the challenges of providing gender sensitive police services for victims of sexual and domestic violence.
- Describe how a gender audit can be used to identify gender biases, discrimination, and systemic barriers that impede a police organization's ability to provide effective, victim-focused responses to gender based violence.
- Discuss how the principles of identifying and preventing gender bias in law enforcement can eliminate bias and discrimination, increase the inclusion of women in policing, and improve the response to victims of sexual and domestic violence.



**AGENDA**

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**3:00 – 4:30  
Salon C1**

**Prosecution and Beyond: Providing Accountability in the Eye of Campus Survivors**

*Ish Orkar, JD, MSW, Staff Attorney, Life Span Center for Legal Services Advocacy, Chicago, IL*  
*Pamela Stratigakis, JD, Assistant State's Attorney, Cook County State's Attorney's Office, Chicago, IL*

There has been a national spotlight on the prevalence of gender based violence on our college campuses, bringing to the forefront the need for systemic change in how cases of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking are handled.

Safety at colleges and universities is not easy to obtain when the victim and the perpetrator attend the same institution. School officials and disciplinary procedures, (intended to keep school's safe and hold offenders accountable) often look to police for this crucial function, even though these crimes are underreported. Prosecutors face their own challenges and civil legal remedies have traditionally been underused as a pathway for seeking safety and accountability. The presenters have worked collaboratively with university administrators, civil attorneys, prosecutors, law enforcement and advocates, through the VOICES Project in Cook County, Illinois, to take a multi-disciplinary approach to community based change and response to survivors on college campuses, impact outcomes and provide victim centered pathways to offender accountability.

This presentation will explore the unique challenges campus sexual assault and domestic violence cases present such as: the role of drugs & alcohol, social media, memory loss, delayed reporting and the reluctance of victims to come forward. Presenters will use case examples to highlight these challenges and how to obtain accountability through various avenues, including civil and criminal systems.

**Objectives**

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

- Recognize how Title IX administrative hearings impact civil and criminal cases and affect outcomes.
- Identify ways to better share information between law enforcement, Title IX offices, civil service providers and prosecutors to improve response and prosecutions.
- Describe evidentiary challenges that exist in courtrooms as civil attorneys and prosecutors strive to meet the burden of proof in acquaintance sexual assault cases.
- Identify specific issues student victims who have had a prior dating relationship with the perpetrator may face, including the crucial issue of affirmative consent.
- Recognize the importance of adopting practices to address domestic violence in a Title IX enforcement environment that is focused on sexual assault.

**3:00 – 4:30  
Williford A/B**

**Transforming Care of Sexual Assault Patients Through TeleMedicine Technology**



**AGENDA**

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**Moderator: Kristina Rose**, Executive Director, EVAWI, Washington, DC

**Joan Meunier-Sham**, RN, MS, Director, Massachusetts Department of Public Health – MA SANE Program, Boston, MA

**Theodore P. Cross**, PhD, Senior Research Professor, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Urbana, IL

**Sheridan Miyamoto**, PhD, FNP, RN, Assistant Professor, Pennsylvania State University, College of Nursing, University Park, PA

Since 2013, the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, in partnership with the Newton-Wellesley Hospital in Massachusetts, have been host to the National TeleNursing Center (NTC), a national demonstration project funded by the Department of Justice's Office for Victims of Crime to develop a trauma-informed and culturally responsive model for providing telenursing services to survivors of sexual assault in remote communities.

In 2016, the Pennsylvania State University (PSU) received funding for a statewide demonstration project from the Department of Justice's Office for Victims of Crime to establish the Pennsylvania Sexual Assault Forensic Examination and Training (SAFE-T) Center. This is a statewide model and implementation of a telemedicine solution to improve access to quality forensic sexual assault care and grow, support, and sustain a SANE-prepared workforce to allow victims of sexual assault to receive high-quality care in underserved communities.

This panel will feature an overview of the NTC and PSU models, findings from the NTC evaluation, and a demonstration of the equipment for each model.

### **Objectives**

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

- Explore the benefit of providing care to sexual assault survivors using telemedicine technology.
- Recognize the inherent challenges that exist when creating a Center for this purpose.
- Discover how telemedicine technology works.
- Discuss future directions for this ground-breaking service.

**3:00 – 4:30**

### **Out of the Shadows: Adolescent Stalking Behavior**

**Williford C**

**Colleen Grunhaus**, MA, Licensed Professional Counselor, Student Clinical Director, William & Mary, Newport News, VA

One in four victims of stalking indicate being stalked between the ages of 11 and 17 (Picard, 2007); however, a dearth of research has been devoted to stalking behavior in adolescence. Adolescent stalking is an emerging concern and despite the often-violent outcomes, cultural norms and media targeted to teenage girls frequently minimizes, or worse, romanticizes the dangers of stalking behavior. Due to developmental norms, adolescent stalking is difficult to assess and identify; and ubiquitous technological advances both facilitates and cloaks adolescent stalking. Since teenage girls are often



**AGENDA**

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unable to create safety in the same way as adults, young victims may eventually succumb to depression and suicidal ideation in response to the lack of control, and the persistent, unpredictable nature of being stalked.

This workshop will provide an analysis of empirical findings regarding the prevalence and unique presentation of adolescent stalking, and victim mental health outcomes. Participants will learn the role of media and exaggerated gender roles in reinforcing stalking and dating violence. Furthermore, the session will provide helpful assessment methods for distinguishing developmental norms of navigating romantic relationships from the ominous hallmarks of stalking. Finally, this presentation will propose a multidisciplinary approach to end stalking violence in adolescents.

Mental health professionals will learn the emotional and physical symptoms of stalking victimization and appropriate treatment within the context of the family system. Given the reciprocal nature of intimate partner violence and stalking, medical professionals will be encouraged to consider the inclusion of stalking and dating violence in the assessment of adolescents. Law enforcement will learn the necessity of their persistent response and enforcement of consequences when young stalkers violate restraining and no contact orders. Participants will be empowered to create safety and support for victims and raise awareness of the growing problem of adolescent stalking.

**Objectives**

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

- Distinguish developmental norms of romantic expression from the more deviant behaviors of stalking.
- Identify the mental health and behavioral symptoms of adolescent stalking victims.
- Identify how cultural and social norms, as well as media minimizes and romanticizes stalking behaviors.
- Build a multidisciplinary response to support and create safety for an adolescent stalking victim.

**3:00 – 4:30**                      **Dispelling Myths and Improving Practice: An Examination of Untested Rape Kits in Cuyahoga County**  
**International South**

**Rachel Lovell, PhD, Senior Research Associate, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH**

**Misty Luminais, PhD, Senior Research Associate, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH**  
**Katia**

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

In late 2009, in the aftermath of the gruesome discovery of 11 decomposing bodies in and around the home of convicted rapist Anthony Sowell, a reporter from the Cleveland Plain Dealer began investigating how rape cases were handled in Cuyahoga County and how many untested rape kits the Cleveland police department had in their possession. It took almost two years for

**AGENDA**

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Cleveland police to count and inventory their rape kits. The results were staggering--nearly 5,000 untested kits from 1993 through 2009. After the Ohio Attorney General agreed to pay for the testing of untested kits from all jurisdictions in the state, Cleveland police submitted their untested kits. The story didn't end there.

Starting in 2013, the Cuyahoga County Sexual Assault Kit Task Force (Task Force) began following up via investigation and prosecution on the testing of almost 5,000 kits. In early 2014, researchers from the Begun Center for Violence Prevention Research and Education at Case Western Reserve University began an action research project in collaboration with the Task Force to extensively examine case files of these now-tested kits.

The data collected, paired with stories about cases, have offered an unprecedented opportunity to inform both the public and law enforcement about serial rape, investigations and public perceptions of sexual assault. The project has enhanced public conversation about the potential for secondary backlogs of investigations, the cost of not investigating rape, and the impact of the unsolved cases on victims as well of the emotional cost of reopening them.

This session will highlight the key lessons learned from this reporting and research to improve future practice and policy. More specifically, the session will look at what those dealing with current testing or investigative backlogs should consider, and how to improve investigations, victim advocacy and public understanding of cold case sexual assaults. The session will also highlight EVAWI's new training module, *Untested Evidence and the Investigation of Cold Sexual Assault Cases*.

**Objectives**

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

- Recognize the complex issues surrounding untested rape kits.
- Recognize challenges in investigating and prosecuting untested rape kit cases.
- Identify the factors that lead to more successful sexual assault investigations and prosecutions.
- Evaluate how to improve victim advocacy in cold case sexual assaults with untested rape kits.
- Describe the public policy implications of telling the story of untested rape kits.
- Recognize why an examination of the rape kit case files and narratives provide greater insight into victims, offenders, and offending patterns.

**3:00 – 4:30**  
**Waldorf**

**CSI Photography: Don't Just Take Pictures, Take the Pictures You Want! (Part 1)**

**Catherine Johnson**, Director, EVAWI, Sexual Assault Response Coordinator, MARFOR SARC, Camp Lejeune, NC

**Ryan Rezzelle**, MFS, CSCSA, Consultant in the Forensic Sciences; Adjunct Professor of Forensic Science, Emporia State University; Forensics and Public Safety 3-D Scene Documentation Specialist, Leica Geosystems; Kansas City, MO



**AGENDA**

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How often do you take photographs of a victim, subject, or a crime scene and when you upload them, you have blurry, unclear photos or photos that are not necessary or helpful to the investigation? Or you look at the photographs and realize the image is out of focus or not to scale?

This session will provide an overview of photographic techniques for documenting crime scenes as well as victims and subjects. During this session, participants will get a general overview of basic camera skills and techniques. This workshop is open to all conference attendees.

**Objectives**

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

- Identify key elements of a crime scene as they pertain to special victim's investigations.
- Utilize digital cameras for basic crime scene documentation.
- Describe basic techniques for documentation of injuries, scars, tattoos and basic anomalies on victims and subjects of interest in law enforcement investigations.
- Identify the difference between a scale photograph and a photograph that contains a scale.
- Identify how to problem-solve issues with focus, depth of field and use of flash and lighting.

**3:00 – 4:30**                      **Preventing Repeat Domestic Violence Using an Innovative International North Tiered Response Model**

**Xanthe Rosario**, Officer / Detective, Chula Vista Police Department, Chula Vista, CA  
**Norene Andersen**, Detective, Chula Vista Police Department, Chula Vista, CA  
**Roxana Kennedy**, Chief of Police, Chula Vista Police Department, Chula Vista, CA

In partnership with domestic violence advocates and other stakeholders, the Chula Vista Police Department (CVPD) tested an innovative approach to preventing repeat domestic disturbances and domestic violence. The focus of the quasi-experimental initiative was to change social norms and behavior - without standard legal interventions - unless repeated, customized and increasingly intensive police contacts were not effective. The CVPD's tiered, cross-disciplinary intervention model, which focused not only on domestic violence crime, but also non-crime domestic disturbances, was based on a comprehensive analysis of more than 10,000 domestic violence calls for service to the CVPD, as well as a broad literature review of successful evidence-based efforts elsewhere. Under the project, police provided an enhanced patrol and investigative response to victims, offenders, and "subjects" (people who were not involved in a domestic violence crime but were involved in a disturbance call for service), based on the number of times officers had responded in the past and the seriousness of the incidents.

As part of this project, chronic offenders received a great deal of attention from a CVPD investigator who compiled extensive packets and histories on these individuals, and then coordinated directly with district attorneys to foster the prosecution of these offenders. First time offenders and victims received an unannounced follow-up visit from patrol officers several days after the triggering incident. The goals of this visit were to support victims and let them know police would be checking on their safety and to remind offenders that police are taking a new approach and will be checking in - even without a call to police - to ensure victims are safe.



During this session, the presenters will review this experimental initiative to reduce repeat domestic violence, as well as the preliminary results of this innovative approach.

## Objectives

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

- Establish the problem analysis conducted by the CVPD within your own agency, focusing on the most important avenues of inquiry for understanding and interrupting local domestic violence patterns.
- Implement and analyze a basic tiered response model to domestic violence that ranges from the least intense intervention for verbal-only (non-criminal) incidents, to the most intense intervention for victims and prolific offenders.
- Restructure the professionally designed and field-tested handouts for different response levels to the needs of their own community.
- Evaluate the impact of the project in their own communities using standard measures of success, including repeat victimization and offending rates, time between repeat incidents, victim satisfaction, and other measures.

## 5 Concurrent Evening Sessions

4:45 – 6:00

Williford A/B

**Gaining Insight on Identifying and Preventing Gender Bias  
– Through the Lens of Diverse Populations**

**Varsha N., JD, Secretary, EVAWI, Independent Consultant / Guest Lecturer, Los Angeles, CA**  
**Teresa Tudor, Associate, EVAWI, Program Administrator, Illinois Department of Human Services, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault and Human Trafficking, Springfield, IL**  
**Bobby Kipper, Advisory Board, EVAWI, Founder and Executive Director, National Center for Prevention of Community Violence, Hampton, VA**

Do you or I have bias? Recent research indicates that we all have bias and we can find several types of bias that exist in our society – workplace, political, educational and media. Understanding how bias affects our decision-making process can assist in increasing the likelihood that law enforcement will provide effective services to diverse populations, including individuals with limited English proficiency (LEP) and people with disabilities. The Justice Department states, “explicit and implicit biases, including stereotypes about gender roles, sexual assault, and domestic violence, are embedded in our culture and can affect people in all different professions. With respect to policing, these biases may affect law enforcement officers’ perceptions of sexual assault and domestic violence incidents and prevent them from effectively handling allegations of these crimes.”

Refusal to conduct investigations of sexual assault and domestic violence cases, failure to communicate with LEP victims and discriminatory acts against people with disabilities has led to Civil Rights Division’s investigations of police departments.

This interactive workshop will demonstrate the ways in which stereotypes and assumptions about victims of gender violence and marginalized communities, including people with limited



**AGENDA**

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English – proficiency (LEP), immigrants, and people with disabilities, make it difficult for victims to access the criminal justice system and challenging for law enforcement to conduct thorough investigations. The concept of "intersectionality" as related to the domains of gender, LEP, disabilities, sexual assault and/or domestic violence characterizes the complex linking of these and other identities and the multiple forms of discrimination that can take place. Through the lens of LEP individuals and people with disabilities, participants will gain insight into the impact of bias across populations.

**Objectives:**

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

- Recognize gender bias within law enforcement and the impact of bias on the ability of victims to access the criminal justice system.
- Recall the strategies and opportunities to overcome common assumptions, myths, and stereotypes, which influence interactions with culturally---diverse populations and people with disabilities.
- Utilize additional new resources and tools to improve communication with diverse populations, law enforcement investigative procedures.
- Discuss ways to implement effective services to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.

**4:45 – 6:00**

**SAFE Case Review**

**Williford C**

**Jaclyn Rodriguez**, BSN, BS, RN, SANE-A, SANE Coordinator, Office of Illinois Attorney General, Chicago, IL

**Diana Faugno**, MSN, RN, CPN, SANE-A, SANE-P, FAAFS, DF-IAFN, Forensic Nurse, Treasurer, EVAWI, Eisenhower Medical Center, Palm Desert, CA

**Patricia M. Speck**, DNSc, APN, FNP-BC, DF-IAFN, FAANS, FAAN, Professor, Coordinator Graduate Advanced Forensic Nursing, University of Alabama at Birmingham School of Nursing, Birmingham, AL

Unfortunately, many Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANEs) have historically practiced in silos and not participated in peer review as part of their practice with in their programs. The International Association of Forensic Nurses (IAFN) states in the 2015 Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) Education Guidelines that “participation in chart review, peer review, ongoing education, supervision and mentoring is essential to prepare and sustain the registered nurse for the Adult/Adolescent and Pediatric/Adolescent SANE role. It is recommended that every SANE, novice through expert, regularly participate in these activities.”

The presenters will highlight several cases from a variety of programs including rural, college campus, urban and pediatric. The cases will be presented by members of the Illinois Chapter for discussion to demonstrate the process of peer review and effective case discussion.



## Objectives

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

- Examine a case from a rural area, a college campus, an urban setting, and a pediatric practice environment as examples of concerning findings to be discussed.
- Compare the techniques and resources utilized for each patient.
- Discuss implications for practice changes based on the case discussion.
- Identify normal and abnormal findings.

**4:45 – 6:00**  
**Waldorf**

**CSI Photography: Don't Just Take Pictures, Take the Pictures You Want! (Part 2)**

**Catherine Johnson**, Director, EVAWI, Sexual Assault Response Coordinator, MARFOR SARC, Camp Lejeune, NC

**Ryan Rezzelle**, MFS, CSCSA, Consultant in the Forensic Sciences; Adjunct Professor of Forensic Science, Emporia State University; Forensics and Public Safety 3-D Scene Documentation Specialist, Leica Geosystems; Kansas City, MO

In this second workshop, participants will observe a demonstration that will put into practice the skills discussed in Part I. A mock crime scene will provide participants an opportunity to observe techniques and best practices for documenting evidence. Although we recommend attending Part I prior to this session, it is not mandatory.

## Objectives:

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

- Utilize the digital camera for full body documentation of victims, or subjects of interest in police investigations.
- Identify how to problem solve focus, and depth of field issues.
- Recognize how to use flash and lighting.
- Demonstrate the techniques during a practical exercise scenario.

**4:45 – 6:00**  
**Salon C2**

**Peep Behind the Curtain – Porn and its Impact on Intimate Partner Violence**

**Myra Ferechil**, MA, Co-Founder / Managing Partner / Educator, Strand Holistic Innovative Forensic Techniques (SHIFT) LLC, Flagstaff, AZ

**Russell W. Strand**, Special Agent, US Army (Ret.), Co-Founder / Managing Partner, Strand Holistic Innovative Forensic Techniques (SHIFT) LLC, Flagstaff, AZ

Pornography has been a part of human existence since the conception of cave drawings. From cave walls and artistic renderings, to photographs (silent talkies to technicolor) on-line to virtual reality – all mediums beckon from the shadows shaping our culture deep within the core of who we are, or who we pretend to be. While capturing the images of humans involved in sexual acts



**AGENDA**

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is a historical consistent, the onslaught of the internet has permanently and dramatically changed the sexual landscape.

Contemporary humans live in a sexual paradox silently swimming in a pornographic culture. Porn sites get more visitors each month than Netflix, Amazon and Twitter combined. In the past 20 years, since the internet entered personal homes, the use of pornography has dramatically increased into a 10-billion-dollar industry. In 2015, the average age a person first viewed hardcore pornographic images was 11 years old. This coupled with a lack of comprehensive sexual education in schools has shifted sexual behaviors and norms in both positive and negative ways.

This presentation will examine the influence of pornography on the neurobiology of the developing and already developed brain. It will seek to articulate that excessive use of pornography impacts an individual's sexuality and body image, taking into consideration that the onslaught of hardcore images shape and inform ones' sexual identity and practice. This presentation will discuss whether pornography enhances or detracts from a culture of dignity and respect, and how a culture in which dignity and respect is minimized, may increase the incidence of interpersonal violence.

The presenters will focus on aspects of pornography that may lead to victimization such as the mainstreaming of choking and strangulation, Bondage/Discipline/Sadism/Masochism (BDSM) (without the typical and learned BDSM safety precautions), revenge porn, child rape and sex trafficking. It will explore how these victimizations are met by the criminal justice and social systems, how victims and perpetrators view their relationship with pornography and with each other and how sex industry workers experience the porn industry. There will also be discussion on possible solutions, promising practices and methodologies that can be utilized to begin the shift from a toxic sexual landscape to a promising healthy sexual reality.

**Objectives**

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

- Evaluate the influence, both positive and negative, that pornography has had on the culture of relationship building.
- Examine how pornography has influenced the cultural acceptance of interpersonal violence.
- Discuss the impact of pornography on sexual and interpersonal behaviors.
- Analyze methods to mitigate the negative influence of pornography and interpersonal violence in our society.

**4:45 – 6:00**  
**Marquette**

**How Do We Know We are Making a Difference? A Critical Conversation on Building Research Partnerships and Tools to Help End Violence Against Women**

**Susan Howley, JD, Project Manager, Center for Victim Research, Justice Research and Statistics Association, Washington, DC**



**AGENDA**

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**Anne Menard**, Chief Executive Officer, National Resource Center on Domestic Violence,  
Harrisburg, PA

**Karla Vierthaler**, Advocacy and Resources Director, National Sexual Violence Resource  
Center, Enola, PA

Join us for a critical conversation exploring these and other questions:

- How can we better gather and use data to document and improve our intervention and prevention efforts?
- How can research and data help us design and strengthen programs and policies?
- How can researcher-practitioner partnerships shape research and evaluation priorities, for ourselves and allies?
- What can the new Center for Victim Research, a new national resource center funded by the Office for Victims of Crime, do to help advocates learn about and use research and data to inform our work?

As funders and policymakers are increasingly looking for evidence of effectiveness, this workshop will provide an opportunity to share challenges—and successes—in accessing and applying research and data in our work. Whether you are the “research geek” at your organization, or a busy advocate who hasn’t had time to focus on gathering data or using research information in your work, this workshop will give you real tools and new inspiration!

**Objectives**

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

- Explore new tools to access and utilize research in daily practices.
- Identify new tools for measuring individual and agency performance and impact.
- Connect with research partners to promote research-informed practice, and practice-informed research.
- Discuss struggles and successes in integrating research and practice.



**Wednesday, April 4, 2018**

**7:00 – 8:00**                      **Registration and Light Continental Breakfast**  
**Continental Ballroom**

**8:00 – 8:30**                      **Welcome & Opening Remarks**  
**International Ballroom**      *Kristina Rose, Executive Director, EVAWI*  
   *Joanne Archambault, Founder & Chief Executive Officer, EVAWI, Sergeant San Diego Police Department (Ret.)*  
   *Katie Sullivan, Principal Deputy Director, OVW*

**8:30 – 9:45**                      **Plenary I: Home Truth: The Documentary Film About**  
**International Ballroom**      **Jessica Lenahan (Formerly Gonzales)**

**Carrie Bettinger-Lopez**, Clinical Law Professor & Director of the Human Rights Clinic, University of Miami School of Law, Coral Gables, FL

**Jessica Lenahan**, Survivor, Human Rights Activist, Denver, CO

**April Hayes**, Director / Producer, Brooklyn, NY

In 1999, Colorado mother Jessica Gonzales (Lenahan) experienced every parent's worst nightmare when her three young daughters were killed after being abducted by their father in violation of a domestic violence restraining order. Devastated, Ms. Lenahan filed a lawsuit against the police, claiming they did not adequately enforce her restraining order despite her repeated calls for help that night. Determined to make sure her daughters did not die in vain, Jessica pursued her case all the way to the US Supreme Court and an international human rights tribunal, seeking to strengthen legal rights and improve protections for domestic violence victims.

Filmed over the course of nine years, *Home Truth* chronicles Ms. Lenahan's pursuit of justice, shedding light on how our society responds to domestic violence and how the trauma from domestic violence tragedies can linger throughout generations.

This plenary session will highlight the efforts of the legal team's petition against the United States before the Inter-American Commission, claiming human rights violations by both the local police department who failed to protect Ms. Lenahan and her children *and* by the US courts, which failed to provide her with a remedy. Clips from the film will be used to provide narrative and chronology of this landmark case.

This session will also address the development by the Department of Justice (DOJ) of groundbreaking Guidance on *Identifying and Preventing Gender Bias in Law Enforcement Response to Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence*. This Guidance was developed in partnership with law enforcement leaders and builds on the coordinated community response model reflected in the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). The Justice Department has invested over \$10 million in several new programs to put the Guidance into practice in several police jurisdictions nationwide, with the support and technical assistance of major policing organizations in the US.



## Objectives

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

- Question society's view of domestic violence as a private tragedy and reframe these crimes as human rights violations.
- Identify the opportunities in their own communities to introduce and support the implementation of local resolutions recognizing domestic violence as a human rights violation.
- Develop an understanding of recent Department of Justice guidance on gender biased policing and investigations of gender bias in several police departments.
- Recognize the potential of these developments to enhance police and community responses to domestic violence.

9:45 – 10:15

Break

10:15 – 11:30

International Ballroom

**Plenary II: Full Circle – Celebrating Seven Years of Start by Believing After Historic Chicago Launch**

*Jerald Monahan, Law Enforcement Liaison, EVAWI, Chief of Police, Yavapai College, Prescott, AZ*

*Varsha N., JD, Secretary, EVAWI; Independent Consultant / Guest Lecturer, Los Angeles, CA*

Because a friend or family member is typically the first person a victim confides in after a sexual assault, their reaction is the first step in a long path toward justice and healing. Knowing how to respond is critical, because a negative response can worsen the trauma and foster an environment where perpetrators face no consequences. Moreover, because sexual offenders often re-perpetrate, one failed response can equal additional victims.

The goal of the Start by Believing (SBB) campaign is to stop this cycle, by creating positive community responses, informing the public, and uniting allies and supporters. In other words, the aim is to change the way our society responds to sexual violence, and improve outcomes for victims, one response at a time.

This year, on the annual SBB day and the 7th anniversary of SBB, we return to Chicago where we first launched the campaign at our annual conference in 2011. This presentation will be a celebration of the many communities and leaders that have embraced the Start by Believing message to implement real systems change. We will also offer examples of how these reforms have occurred, and how to implement similar changes in your own community or statewide.

This interactive presentation will offer support and encouragement as well as practical information and details about the impact the campaign has had, and can have, as well as possible challenges and strategies to overcome them. The session will feature photos and video clips of success stories along with community members and representatives briefly sharing information about their own work and initiatives.



## Objectives

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

- Discuss the purpose of the Start by Believing public awareness campaign and evaluate materials community members and professionals can use to launch their own initiatives.
- Consider examples regarding the impact of positive versus negative reactions to disclosures, from informal support people, as well as responding professionals.
- Develop a plan to launch a campaign in their own community and how to overcome potential challenges.

**11:30 – 12:00**

**International Ballroom**

**Plenary III: After You Start by Believing, What's Next?  
Transforming Victim Access to Law Enforcement,  
Advocacy, and Information**

*Kristina Rose, Executive Director, EVAWI, Washington, DC*

*Jerald Monahan, Law Enforcement Liaison, EVAWI, Chief of Police, Yavapai College, Prescott, AZ*

Start by Believing is EVAWI's global campaign transforming the way we respond to sexual assault, but after you Start by Believing, what's next? This plenary will explain the exciting next steps that can be taken through a new, multilingual technology platform, Seek Then Speak and Victim Link.

Seek Then Speak is a victim-focused portal that provides sexual assault survivors and their support people with immediate access to the critical information they need to gather information, explore options, and take action. Seek Then Speak guides survivors through a series of interactive questions (on the phone, web, or mobile app), to help them identify and decide on the best options available to them. They can even begin the process of reporting to law enforcement or connecting with victim advocacy – but only when they are ready and at a time of their choosing. Victim Link makes this connection and links survivors with resources and support.

The idea behind this alternative reporting option for survivors was sparked in January 2016 at a meeting of the Arizona Association of Chiefs of Police, after Chief Jerald Monahan, EVAWI's new Law Enforcement Liaison, heard Anthony Formhals, CEO and President of Ten8Tech, talk about his company's technology platforms. Momentum for Seek Then Speak and Victim Link grew quickly and in September 2017, the Department of Justice's Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) awarded grant funding to EVAWI to expand and enhance Seek Then Speak through partnerships with law enforcement agencies and victim service providers in jurisdictions across the country. This federal funding allows EVAWI to provide one-year, no-cost subscriptions to Victim Link.

Seek Then Speak and Victim Link empower survivors to make informed choices in the aftermath of a sexual assault. It was specifically designed to feel comfortable and supportive, and to increase the ease of access for survivors and their support people. This is particularly important





**AGENDA**

for young people, for whom technology is a primary means of gathering information and engaging with others. However, it is also critical for adults who live in isolated, marginalized, or underserved communities – as well as those with disabilities or communication impairments. Technology is a powerful tool for accessibility.

For those interested in learning more about Seek Then Speak and Victim Link, there will be a panel session in the afternoon that will feature a live demonstration of how the technology works and an explanation of how jurisdictions can apply for the pilot program to test this tool in their own communities.

**Objectives**

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

- Explain why it is important to empower sexual assault survivors with the information they need to make informed decisions about reporting and services.
- Evaluate how Seek Then Speak and Victim Link help to close gaps in service delivery for sexual assault survivors by increasing access to information, options, advocacy services, and reporting to law enforcement.
- Identify who is eligible and how to apply for a one-year, no-cost subscription to Victim Link.

**12:00 – 1:00**  
**Salon C/D**

**Lunch – Provided**

**8 Concurrent Breakout Sessions**

**1:00 – 2:30**  
**Williford C**

**Panel Workshop: Seek Then Speak and Victim Link—Live Demonstration and Pilot Program**

**Moderator: Jasmine D’Addario-Fobian**, Victim Justice Program Specialist, US Department of Justice, Washington, DC

**Kristina Rose**, Executive Director, EVAWI, Washington, DC **Jerald Monahan**, Law Enforcement Liaison, EVAWI, Chief of Police, Yavapai College, Prescott, AZ

**Anthony Formhals**, President and Chief Executive Officer, Ten8Tech, Wilmington, NC

**Eric Geerdes**, Chief Operating Officer, Ten8Tech, Wilmington, NC

This panel will feature a live demonstration of Seek Then Speak, a free resource enabled through a cloud-based digital communication platform called Victim Link. Seek Then Speak provides sexual assault survivors and their support people with immediate access to the critical information they need to make informed decisions about their next steps. Seek Then Speak guides a survivor through a series of questions (on the web, phone, or mobile app) which helps them identify and decide on the best options available to them. Victim Link allows survivors to begin the process of reporting to law enforcement or connecting with a victim advocate—only when they are ready and at a time of their choosing.



**AGENDA**

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In October 2017, the Department of Justice's Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) awarded grant funding to EVAWI to expand and enhance Seek Then Speak, through partnerships with law enforcement agencies and victim service providers across the country. In this live demonstration, participants will learn about opportunities to take part in this OVC-funded pilot program to test the new tool in their own communities.

**Objectives**

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

- Describe the innovative new OVC-funded grant project to support the expansion and enhancement of Seek Then Speak across the country;
- Consider how this new technology closes gaps in service delivery for sexual assault survivors, by increasing their access to information, options, advocacy services, and reporting to law enforcement.
- Practice accessing and navigating the resources available through Seek Then Speak, and explain the connection with the agency-facing portal Victim Link;
- Understand how law enforcement agencies and victim advocacy organizations can apply to take part in a pilot program to test this tool in their own communities.

**1:00 – 2:30**  
**Waldorf**

**Cultivating Systems Change: Seeds of Change for SART Leaders**

**Laura Williams**, MPA, Independent Consultant / Trainer, Laura Williams Consulting, Saint Paul, MN

**Julie Germann**, JD, Consultant / Attorney / Trainer, Finding the Right, LLC, Austin, TX

From Philadelphia to New Orleans, Missoula to Baltimore, a combination of investigative news reporting and Department of Justice investigations have brought to light systemic problems with the handling of sexual assault cases. Over the course of fifteen years, these investigations show a pattern of gender bias in the US criminal justice response to sexual assault. In 2017, a series of investigative reports in Canada's *The Globe and Mail* identified similar issues with high rates of unfounded sexual assault cases in police agencies across Canada.

These reports hold seeds for creating change. For example, police in the Waterloo, Ontario region have looked to the 'Philadelphia Model' to learn from the work reformers in Philadelphia developed in the late 1990s to address their own crisis. Similarly, reformers in other communities impacted by gender bias investigations have shown us that change is possible.

Sexual Assault Response Teams (SARTs) and other similar multidisciplinary collaborations stand in a unique position to use these seeds for positive change in their own systems. In this session, the presenters explore lessons learned from gender bias investigations, including those from the investigation of a prosecutor's office and its implications on charging decisions and prosecutorial discretion. Workshop participants will review tools and resources that new and long-standing SARTs can use to both identify and prevent gender bias and cultivate positive system change.



## Objectives

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

- Identify problematic investigative and prosecutorial practices in the handling of sexual assault cases.
- Recognize the legal basis for the Department of Justice's (DOJ) authority to investigate and the options for resolution of identified gaps.
- Identify the gender bias, both implicit and explicit, that underlies problematic practices.
- Identify ways prosecutors, advocates and other system change leaders can use DOJ's guidance as a catalyst for change in their office and system wide.
- Review a minimum of three resources new and long-standing SARTs (or other multidisciplinary collaborations) can use to identify or prevent gender biased practices.

**1:00 – 2:30**

**Marquette**

### **Human Trafficking: GAO Findings with Respect to Law Enforcement Challenges, Federal Funding and Impact on Native Americans**

**Gretta L. Goodwin, PhD, Director, Justice Issues, US Government Accountability Office (GAO), Washington, DC**

Sometimes perceived to be a foreign issue, human trafficking - the exploitation of a person typically through force, fraud, or coercion for such purposes as forced labor, involuntary servitude or commercial sex - is occurring in the United States. Human trafficking victims include women, men, and transgender individuals, adults and children, and foreign nationals and US Citizens who are diverse with respect to race, ethnicity, and sexuality, among other factors. Human trafficking can take place in rural, suburban, and urban settings throughout the country, and often involves victims who are already vulnerable - such as missing and runaway youth or persons dealing with substance abuse addictions.

The US Congress has passed multiple laws to help ensure punishment of traffickers and protection of victims. These laws have also assigned responsibility to specific federal agencies, such as the Departments of Health and Human Services (HHS), Homeland Security (DHS), and Justice (DOJ) with respect to combatting human trafficking and assisting victims. At the request of Congress, the US Government Accountability Office (GAO) - the investigative arm of Congress - has conducted several reviews related to federal efforts to combat human trafficking, including in Indian country and of Native Americans.

The presenter will discuss the findings of the GAO studies examining federal efforts to assess the prevalence of human trafficking, as well as challenges faced by federal law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies in combating human trafficking. The session will also review federal grant programs that are intended to combat human trafficking or assist victims. Finally, the presenter will reveal the extent to which federal, tribal, and local law enforcement agencies have investigated human trafficking in Indian country or of Native Americans, in general; and factors that affect Native American victims' ability to access services.



## Objectives

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

- Recognize the role that various federal agencies play with respect to combatting human trafficking and assisting victims.
- Review the number of human trafficking investigations and prosecutions conducted by federal agencies and the number of investigations in Indian country or that involved Native American victims.
- Identify the challenges law enforcement officials face when trying to identify and investigate human trafficking.
- Analyze the range of federal grant programs that can be used to address human trafficking or assist victims.

**1:00 – 2:30**  
**Williford A/B**

**How Cook County Prosecutors, Chicago Police, Advocates, Probation and Civil Attorneys formed a Multidisciplinary Team to Offer Victims of Sexual Assault Better Investigations, Prosecutions, Civil Remedies and Victim Services**

***Dragana Bender**, Assistant States Attorney, Cook County State's Attorney's Office, Chicago, IL  
**Sarah Layden**, Director of Advocacy Services, Rape Victim Advocates, Chicago, IL  
**Ish Orkar**, JD, MSW, Staff Attorney, Life Span Center for Legal Services Advocacy, Chicago, IL  
**Jessica Jones**, Lieutenant, Chicago Police Department, Chicago, IL*

According to the 2013 US Census figures, the city of Chicago has a population of 2,718,782. In 2014, 2,414 criminal sexual assault and criminal sexual abuse incidents were reported to the Chicago Police Department. The highest number of these reports – 895 – took place in Chicago Police Department Designated Area North. Encompassing nine police districts, Area North is one of Chicago's most diverse geographic locations. The vast majority of the 895 Area North cases involved non-stranger suspects.

Given these challenges, the Cook County State's Attorney's Office, the Chicago Police Department (CPD), and the Cook County Probation Department, along with local victim service agencies established a Multi-Disciplinary Team whose focus is to 1) ensure prosecutors responsible for the prosecution of sexual assault cases have specialized training and follow best practices through vertical prosecution of sexual assault cases; 2) establish a formalized monthly case review to enable regular communication between prosecutors and police regarding immediate victim response, evidence collection, and case outcomes; 3) partner with Rape Victim Advocates (RVA), a victim-centered rape crisis organization, throughout the investigation and prosecution of the case to ensure victims' needs are being met; 4) partner with Life-Span, a civil legal advocacy agency to help victims achieve safety at home, work, and school, and with financial concerns resulting from the sexual assault.

During case review, team members analyze cases to determine whether there are gaps in the investigation, prosecution, or services and to ensure that best practices have been implemented

**AGENDA**

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throughout the pendency of a case. The cases selected for review vary in that they are at different stages in the criminal justice process. Through these meetings CPD and RVA have established a process for referring victims who have contact with CPD to RVA. The creation of referral cards, provided when detectives contact victims, has provided a mechanism to share a survivor's contact information with an RVA for follow-up and to offer support services.

This session will highlight the challenges associated with establishing a sexual assault multi-disciplinary team in a large, diverse, high volume urban environment. Presenters will identify challenges in inter-agency communication, barriers to engaging in best practices, as well as service gaps and strategies to overcome them. The session will highlight processes and strategies learned by multi-disciplinary partners to enhance the process and response.

**Objectives**

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

- Identify key stakeholder's necessary to develop an effective multi-disciplinary team.
- Recognize barriers to victim engagement in the criminal justice process.
- Analyze challenges to investigation and prosecution of sexual assault cases from the perspective of law enforcement and prosecutors.
- Develop strategies to address and overcome these challenges.

**1:00 – 2:30                      Rapid DNA Service for Sexual Assault Kits**  
**Salon C1**

*Diana Faugno, MSN, RN, CPN, SANE-A, SANE-P, FAFS, DF-IAFN, Forensic Nurse, Treasurer, EVAWI, Eisenhower Medical Center, Palm Desert, CA*

*Julie Renfro, MBA, D-ABC, Assistant Laboratory Director, California Department of Justice, Jan Bashinski DNA Laboratory, Richmond, CA*

In May 2011, the California Department of Justice, Bureau of Forensic Services, Jan Bashinski DNA Laboratory launched a pilot project in four counties - Marin, Solano, Napa, Sonoma - to test a portion of all victim sexual assault kits within 20 days. This project, known as the Rapid DNA Service (RADS), was found to be effective and sustainable.

RADS is effective because a rapid analysis provides the best circumstances for rapidly solving a case, it prevents future crimes by rapidly removing predators from the community, and counties participating in this program no longer accrue future backlogs. RADS is sustainable because 95% of the time, the turnaround time goal has been successful. With the success of the pilot project, combined with the implementation of the Sexual Assault Victim's DNA Bill of Rights (AB 1517) in 2016, the California Department of Justice has elected to roll out the RADS program to the 46 counties serviced by the Bureau of Forensic Services. As of March 2017, RADS has expanded to five of the state's DNA laboratories and 28 counties. Over 2,000 cases have been processed resulting in over 700 cases with searchable profiles, of which over 300 have hit to a known offender or arrestee within the CODIS (Combined DNA Index System) database. In

**AGENDA**

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general, 35% of RADS cases result in a searchable CODIS profile, and 44% of the time, those profiles hit to a known individual.

The RADS work flow requires additional steps for the Sexual Assault Forensic Examiner (SAFE) Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) to perform during the sexual assault medical forensic examination. Implementation of this process involves initial training for the SAFE/SANEs and continued communication. A forensic nurse examiner from Riverside County, CA, will discuss cases with searchable CODIS profiles developed from RADS samples as well as several barriers for the nursing staff when executing this program.

A representative of the Jan Bashinski DNA Laboratory will describe the RADS work flow as well as the steps taken to implement RADS in each county.

**Objectives**

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

- Define Rapid DNA Service (RADS) and its scope.
- Discuss program costs and budget.
- List examples of CODIS searchable profiles and hits.
- Describe the implementation process for the forensic examiner.

**1:00 – 2:30**  
**Salon C2**

**The Intersection of Forced Marriage and Other Forms of Harm in the US – Best Practice Guidance and Policy Recommendation for Service Providers and Advocates**

*Jeanne Smoot, JD, MALD, Senior Counsel for Policy and Strategy, Tahirih Justice Center, Falls Church, VA*

*Dina Baky, Forced Marriage Initiative, Project Associate, Tahirih Justice Center, Falls Church, VA*

Forced marriage is a significant, yet hidden, problem in the United States. Victims often face severe and sustained harm including physical and psychological abuse, rape, and denial of education and opportunity. A national survey conducted by the Tahirih Justice Center identified as many as 3,000 cases of forced marriage in the US over a two-year period.

The reasons behind forced marriages are complex and varied - families may view marriage as a way to protect family honor, preserve culture and community, and to ensure their child's well-being and economic security. Nevertheless, forced marriage can have lifelong consequences for a woman, her family and her community, and often intersects with other forms of harm including domestic violence, child abuse, stalking, human trafficking, rape, and female genital mutilation and cutting. These cases also present complex challenges for service providers including numerous perpetrators who are often close family members, multiple victimizations, and extreme isolation and control.

Forced marriage often involves acts or threats of violence including assault, rape, or kidnapping, and forced marriage is a specific criminal offense in 10 US states. Despite advocates best

**AGENDA**

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efforts, however, individuals facing forced marriage, particularly minors, continue to fall through the cracks of the systems and programs established to protect them from abuse. Furthermore, survivors are often hesitant to seek protective services or pursue criminal charges due to complex feelings of loyalty and sympathy for their families in addition to fearing that they will be further ostracized and stigmatized by their communities.

This workshop will provide an overview of forced marriage in the US, including recent research and practice guidance for identifying and serving individuals at risk. The presentation will guide attendees on how to best assist survivors using creative practical solutions and existing legal remedies. Finally, policy recommendations and other best practices will be shared.

**Objectives**

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

- Recognize the nature and scope of forced marriage in the United States.
- Identify the ways in which forced marriage intersects with other forms of harm including human trafficking, domestic violence, rape and sexual assault, stalking and female genital mutilation/cutting.
- Develop screening tools to identify survivors and use creative and practical solutions to respond to forced marriage.
- Determine gaps in service provision and legal protection for those facing forced marriage and opportunities for improving systems to increase access to justice and safety for survivors and those at risk.

**1:00 – 2:30                      Effectively Communicating with Difficult Victims**  
**International North**

**Wendy Patrick, JD, PhD, Deputy District Attorney, San Diego District Attorney, San Diego, CA**  
**Carlton Hershman, Detective, San Diego Police Department (Ret.), San Diego, CA**

Working in the field of interpersonal violence often involves interacting with difficult victims and witnesses. Traumatized and trapped in violent relationships, victims present a constellation of issues that can often be challenging to work with. This workshop will discuss tactics and techniques geared to building rapport with difficult witnesses. It is designed to benefit a wide range of participants in the criminal justice system from victim advocates, to law enforcement personnel, to attorneys, to forensic experts.

When you understand the victims, you serve, you are better able to understand their needs and communication style, which will maximize the productivity of your interaction, business or social. The presenters will demonstrate how to utilize specific communication techniques designed for specific individual traits you may encounter.

**Objectives**

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

**AGENDA**

- Select from and employ a wide variety of rapport building strategies tailored to the particular emotional trauma displayed by each victim.
- Design specific methods of communication based on your analysis of individual victim personalities and emotional needs.
- Identify victim behavioral patterns that are more revealing than words and respond accordingly.
- Change your own communication style to match the styles portrayed by victims to maximize the accuracy and quality of information you elicit.

**1:00 – 2:30**                      **She Must be Lying to Us! Police Skepticism and the Risk of International South                      Charging Rape Victims with False Reporting**

*Lisa R. Avalos, JD, PhD, Assistant Professor of Law, University of Arkansas School of Law, Fayetteville, AR*

*Nigel Richardson, Esq., Partner, Hodge Jones & Allen Solicitors, London, United Kingdom*

Imagine that someone in your community is raped or sexually assaulted, and her closest friend encourages her to report it to the police. At first, the police appear to be taking her seriously, but the investigation stalls. Then the victim gets a call from the police, asking her to come in to answer a few more questions. That interview turns into an interrogation, and suddenly the victim is accused of fabricating the rape. The police apply pressure to retract the allegations. Desperate to get away from the officers, who are exacerbating the trauma, the victim recants. The police use the recantation to charge the victim with filing a false report. The victim and her friend are in shock; this outcome never entered their minds.

Inconceivable? This nightmare scenario has occurred repeatedly in both the United States and Britain. In Britain, where “perverting the course of justice” is a serious crime with a potential term of life in prison, several rape complainants have been sent to prison for two to four-year terms. Victims treated in this way typically have no contact with a victim advocate.

This presentation analyzes what goes wrong in cases where sexual assault victims are charged with false reporting. The presenters will examine the common patterns of mismanagement which occur in such cases including approaching the victim with skepticism rather than belief, failing to conduct a thorough investigation, lack of training in trauma-informed sexual assault investigation, and the all-too-common practice of pressuring rape victims to retract their complaints. The presentation will also analyze cases where authorities have brought false reporting charges as a result of perverse incentives to do so – such as in cases where there was political payoff for a prosecutor, and cases that police perceived as too difficult to solve through investigation of the complaint. False reporting cases often receive a great deal of media attention, and the presenters will also examine the adverse consequences of this coverage for those charged, as well as for future victims who may be deterred from reporting their own assaults.

Participants will learn how to apply the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) sexual assault investigation guidelines to cases at risk of being labeled as false reports, and how to intervene when law enforcement is considering such charges.



## Objectives

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

- Identify some of the common ways that sexual assault investigations fail in cases where the complainant is prosecuted for false reporting.
- Describe strategies for using the IACP Guidelines for investigating sexual assault to evaluate the quality and thoroughness of sexual assault investigations.
- Advocate for sexual assault victims facing false reporting charges, including those at risk of being charged, those fighting such charges, and those who have been convicted and want to clear their names.
- Identify best practices for sexual assault investigation that can be raised with law enforcement personnel for adoption in local communities.
- Identify legislative and policy solutions which, if implemented, can help to protect sexual assault complainants from improperly being charged with false reporting.
- Compare and contrast some of the barriers to justice that sexual assault victims face in the United States as compared to the United Kingdom.

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

## 8 Concurrent Breakout Sessions

**3:00 – 4:30**                      **Strengthening Military and Civilian Advocacy**  
**Salon C1**                              **Partnerships**

***Eric A. Barreras**, Advisory Board, EVAWI, MA, Sexual Assault Response Coordinator / District 11 (CA, AZ, UT, NV), United States Coast Guard, Alameda, CA, Board of Directors, Monterey County Rape Crisis Center, Special Agent, US Army (Ret.)*

It is extremely important for victim advocacy professionals in both prevention and response areas to work with one another within their respective communities. For some, this may mean increasing collaboration and information sharing between two or more military services that operate within close-proximity of one another. Perhaps this means strengthening partnerships between local rape crisis centers, or between civilian and military organizations who have the same goal in mind – preventing and responding to acts of sexual violence.

To truly understand the diverse experience of victims, in our military and civilian communities, we must understand the unique challenges embedded in our respective areas. If we are going to provide world-class quality care for victims and survivors, it is incumbent upon us to integrate ongoing risk assessments, determine what information needs to be shared between organizations, protect victim confidentiality and autonomy, track case outcomes, and provide a forum for monitoring systems change efforts. When civilian and military communities do not work together in responses involving military-related victims and offenders, there are gaps in the

**AGENDA**

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inter-system response that can reduce the amount of resources available for survivors. By working together, we can significantly enhance our civilian/military coordinated community response through the identification of the causes of problems and issues related to institutional or interagency responses.

This interactive workshop engages participants through dialogue and discussion. Participants will gain an increased understanding of the significance of community collaboration. They will have the opportunity to share best practices from their respective communities, as well as any challenges they are currently facing. Not only will we learn more together, we will achieve more together.

**Objectives**

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

- Recognize the significance of improved collaboration between victim advocacy professionals in both military and civilian communities.
- Describe similarities and differences between military and civilian advocacy programs.
- Recognize factors that contribute to communication barriers between organizations and identify steps to overcome them.
- Review the unique challenges faced by service members when reporting sexual assaults.

**3:00 – 4:30                      Marketing a Movement**  
**Williford C**

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

Legal advocacy and the provision of direct services are critical to addressing gender-related violence. But are they enough? In “Marketing a Movement,” Anne K. Ream, the founder and creative director of The Voices and Faces Project, makes an impassioned case for communications as the “third leg” of any effective effort to change minds, hearts and public policies on sexual violence, exploitation and trafficking. In this interactive presentation and case study, Ream uses the “Ugly Truth” campaign – an award-winning public awareness campaign that is changing minds, hearts, and public policies – to vividly make the case. Created through a partnership between Kinetic Worldwide – one of the world’s largest media agencies – and The Voices and Faces Project, a founding World Without Exploitation partner, “The Ugly Truth” has been recognized by the European Union as one of the most effective gender justice campaigns worldwide and has run in six US cities to date.

This presentation will engage viewers to think in new and different ways about communications campaigns for social justice issues such as trafficking and sexual exploitation and provide actionable ideas for specific steps to take to develop effective communication campaigns that can boost the effectiveness of other efforts to combat gender-related violence.

**Objectives**

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

**AGENDA**

- Evaluate why media and marketing are vital to the movement to end gender-related violence.
- Identify how traditional advocacy efforts can reinforce, and be reinforced by, on and offline communications.
- Understand why the “medium” is as important as the “message” in our digitally driven world.
- Use market research to “meet people where they are” when developing a communications strategy.
- Recognize ways to coordinate lobbying and communications efforts to maximize the impact on policymakers and opinion shapers.
- Utilize effective tools for partnering with private sector allies in the creation of a cost-effective campaign.
- Take steps to get started: Creating a campaign for – or bringing “The Ugly Truth” to -- your own city or region.

**3:00 – 4:30**  
**Waldorf**

**Rethinking Community Strategies to Deter & Respond to Human Trafficking: A Four-Pronged Approach**

**Bill R. Hughes, JD, Chief Criminal Deputy, Yavapai County Attorney’s Office, Prescott, AZ**  
**Tom Boelts, Lieutenant, Criminal Investigations Bureau, Yavapai County Sheriff’s Office, Prescott, AZ**

Human trafficking is a form of modern day slavery that lives in the shadows of communities across the United States. A 2013 Congressional study estimated 100,000 American kids are victims of human trafficking in the United States. A study conducted by the FBI concluded the average life expectancy of a minor involved in prostitution is only seven years from the time their exploitation begins. This interactive presentation will focus on one of the most insidious forms of human trafficking, the commercial sexual exploitation of minors and young adults.

Communities across the United States have responded to this growing threat in a hodgepodge of ways, from ignoring the problem in the belief that “it could never happen here” to aggressive campaigns to deter and punish human traffickers. Among the communities aggressively confronting the problem of the commercial sexual exploitation of minors and young adults, a four-pronged approach is often employed: outreach and public service announcements; identifying & helping at risk populations, demand reduction actions by law enforcement, and responding to a human trafficking incident.

This interactive workshop will discuss each element of the four-prong approach and will engage participants in seeking solutions to implementing strategies in their own communities to deter and respond to human trafficking. Guiding that discussion will be the multidisciplinary team protocols that will soon be adopted by the Arizona Human Trafficking Council. These multidisciplinary protocols, which may be the only ones of their kind in the United States, were developed after extensive input from a wide variety of community responders involved in preventing, detecting, and dealing with the aftermath of commercial sexual exploitation. These responders include law enforcement officers, prosecutors, probation officers, teachers, social workers and counselors, medical providers, and child welfare advocates.



## **Objectives**

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

- Recognize the importance of a multidisciplinary approach to deterring, detecting, and responding to human trafficking.
- Establish a diverse group of professionals, including law enforcement and prosecutors, probation officers, teachers, social workers and counselors, medical providers, and child welfare advocates, to tackle the problem of human trafficking.
- Create and implement a multidisciplinary team protocol.
- Develop a four-pronged approach to deter, detect, and respond to human trafficking in their own communities.

**3:00 – 4:30**  
**Salon C2**

### **Biological Evidence and Criminal Justice Actions in Sexual Assault Cases: How are Police and Prosecutors Making Use of Exam Results and SANE Examiners?**

*Theodore P. Cross, PhD, Senior Research Professor, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Urbana, IL*

*Megan Alderden, PhD, Associate Director of Research, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, Chicago, IL*

This presentation presents results from a federally funded research program on biological evidence in sexual assault cases and its relationship to police and prosecutor actions. Study One analyzed data from a statewide sample of 587 cases of sexual assault in which a medical forensic examination was conducted and a police report was made. Data were merged from medical examination documentation, crime laboratory files, and police arrest records. Study Two analyzed data from prosecutor files, crime laboratory files, and medical examination documentation for 257 cases in one county in that state. It also interviewed prosecutors about the role of biological evidence in sexual assault cases and about the contribution of SANEs to the criminal justice process.

The presenters will present an array of research findings that are instructive for victims, advocates, SANEs, police and prosecutors about the role that evidence from medical examinations and SANE examiners plays in the criminal justice response to sexual assault.

## **Objectives**

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

- Describe the system for evidence collection in sexual assault cases and how crime laboratories, police, and prosecutors access samples and information.
- Determine the frequency of biological evidence and exam assumptions about the conditions in which biological evidence is available.
- Explore new research results on the relationship between biological evidence and arrests and prosecutions.



**AGENDA**

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- Examine new research results on the role of SANEs in the criminal justice system.
- Explore the role of DNA in sexual assault cases in the criminal justice system and consider the implications for choices in policy and practice.

**3:00 – 4:30 Anatomy of a Domestic Violence Case**

**International South**

*Fant Walker, JD, City Judge, City of Gulfport, Gulfport, MS*

This workshop will provide an overview of the relationships between the domestic violence investigator, victim advocate, prosecutor and the role of the judge in domestic violence cases. During this workshop, the presenters will highlight the role of each professional in the process and the critical link the victim advocate plays in the initial investigation and the prosecution of the case. Furthermore, the presenters will share the experiences gained while hearing over 1,000 domestic violence cases a year to help provide a more comprehensive understanding of the overall investigation. Preventable mistakes made at early stages of the investigation that, if prevented, would lead to a conviction, will be discussed.

**Objectives**

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

- Identify the responsibilities of each professional in domestic violence investigations.
- Provide guidance to first responders and inform them about what prosecutors and judges are looking for.
- Describe the challenges and opportunities faced by victim advocates when transitioning from the investigative to prosecutorial phases of a domestic violence case.
- Employ the negotiation and investigation tools necessary to effectively investigate and prosecute a domestic violence case.
- Explain the overall process for the investigation and prosecution of domestic violence cases and the benefits of having a victim advocate included at all stages of the of the criminal justice process.

**3:00 – 4:30 Creating Youth-Centered Options for Reporting Sexual**

**Marquette**

**Assault**

*Elisabeth Olds, Owner / Principal, Dynamic Strategies: Innovations for Social Change, LLC, New Orleans, LA*

*Nikki Charles, MA, Co-Founder & Co-Executive Director, Network for Victim Recovery of DC, Washington, DC*

The public has deeply-rooted perceptions about sexual violence and how victims of sexual assault should behave. The realities of sexual violence are quite different: most offenders are non-strangers who use non-traditional weapons, including alcohol, to perpetrate their crimes. Experienced professional's familiar with the dynamics of sexual violence understand that victims have individual responses to trauma that are often counterintuitive to public expectations, but both prosecutors and potential experts may be unsure of how to explain this to the jury and how to do

so within appropriate legal parameters. Introducing expert testimony to explain victim behavior is a way to dispel myths and assist the jury to make an informed decision based on the evidence.

Teenagers experience sexual assault at a rate nearly twice that of adults, and yet they are even less likely than adults to report crimes committed against them. When teenagers do wish to report a crime to adults or to authorities, they may find themselves thrust into systems built for far younger children or that they cannot find a trusted place to turn to without losing control of their experience. Using a case study model, this workshop explores one community's attempt to create youth-centered access to sexual assault services for teenagers that would increase help-seeking and reporting to law enforcement. Presenters will share lessons learned to create a youth-centered process with various community stakeholders while managing the highly emotional and controversial issues of youth empowerment and autonomy, adolescent brain development and the impact of trauma on youth, parental concerns, and mandatory reporting requirements. Participants will be provided with step-by-step information so that they may build a similar process in their communities to increase access to services for teenagers who have experienced sexual assault.

## Objectives

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

- Describe the specific challenges faced by teenagers who have been sexually assaulted.
- Discuss the purpose of and models for providing advocates to teenagers who have been sexually assaulted.
- Recognize and review their own community's response to teenagers based on national best practices, reporting rates and youth-centered criteria.
- Develop a process in their own communities with relevant stakeholders to build more youth-centered access points to increase help-seeking among teenagers who have experienced sexual assault.

**3:00 – 4:30**                      **Sexual Assault Within Intimate Partner Violence: Improving International North      Law Enforcement Responses and Reducing Gender Bias**

**Mike Davis**, Sergeant, Vancouver Police Department, Vancouver, WA  
**Kristina Rose**, Executive Director, EVAWI, Washington, DC

Research tells us that sexual assault is common in physically abusive relationships. Yet when victims of intimate partner violence have contact with law enforcement, they often disclose only the acts of physical violence, not sexual violence. It is critical for law enforcement to establish whether an abuser is perpetrating sexual violence and responding in accordance with trauma-informed and victim-centered principals.

This workshop will explain how law enforcement can craft competent and compassionate responses to sexual assault within the context of intimate partner violence. Materials will be provided to assess for sexual violence by intimate partners and build an evidence-based case.

**AGENDA**

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Materials will also help to support policies and training that reduce gender bias and promote multidisciplinary collaboration.

**Objectives**

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

- Identify common challenges when investigating intimate partner sexual assault.
- Explain how policies and practices can help to improve victim safety, pursue an evidence-based case, and hold offenders accountable.
- Demonstrate practical strategies to assess for, and respond to, sexual assault in the context of a physically abusive relationship.
- Describe how policies, training, and multi-disciplinary teams can help create change in law enforcement responses to intimate partner sexual assault.

**3:00 – 4:30**

**Williford A/B**

**Glancing Backward, Looking Forward: Guidelines and Strategies for the Investigation of Sexual Assault**

**Roger A. Canaff, Esq.**, *Honorary Board, EVAWI; Legal Expert, Child Protection and Special Victims Advocate, Author, Public Speaker, New York, NY*

**Michael Milnor**, *Chief of Police, Alta Vista, Virginia, Senior Investigator, Sex Crimes and Child Abuse, Campbell County, VA (Ret.), Justice3D.com*

In recent decades, police and prosecutors have struggled to keep up with the evolving dynamics surrounding this ancient problem. The women and victim's movements of the 1970s, for instance, demanded changes to the response to sexual assault, including victim advocacy and SANE programs. Since these crucial improvements, and also in the wake of years of research on the dynamics of sexual violence, the law enforcement and prosecution functions continue to face the challenge of improving their response. This involves not only creating new approaches and solutions, but also shedding ones that are outdated and ineffective. This presentation discusses some of the latest innovations in working with victims, such as "soft" interview rooms and trauma-informed interviewing. It also takes a frank look at some traditionally popular and "standard" investigatory techniques that, while still in practice, are in dire need of revision. Discussed will be outmoded investigatory procedures and guidelines as well as promising, research-based methods, and how agencies can distinguish between the two.

**Objectives**

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

- Participants will learn the basics about the latest and most promising investigatory techniques, such as "soft" interview facilities and trauma-informed interviewing, and how to take advantage of these methods within their own communities.
- Participants will be introduced to investigative guidelines and techniques, both older and new, and will discuss which are still relevant, which could be updated, and which should be discontinued.



**AGENDA**

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- Participants will develop a better understanding of how the response to sexual violence has evolved over the last generation, and what the past can teach us about the future.

## 5 Concurrent Evening Sessions

**4:45 – 6:00**

**Waldorf**

**How to Retrieve What is Lost: New Frontiers for Drug Facilitated Sexual Assault Cases**

**Sabrina Magris**, PsyD, Director, Ecole Universitaire Internationale, Rome, Italy

**Martina Grassi**, MSc, Ecole Universitaire Internationale, Rome, Italy

Alcohol and drug facilitated sexual assault cases are difficult to prove. The drugs administered often impair the victim's memory, making it difficult to remember the details of sexual assault. This crime can be perpetrated against anyone. The substances used to commit these crimes can be administered multiple times. The aftermath victims suffer can impact their ability to disclose, which may ultimately impact the investigation.

Yet victims face other obstacles, such as gender bias and socio-cultural bias, that can mislead the investigation, affect victim disclosure and public opinion. This can impair the survivor's ability to heal, as well as deter the path toward justice. Effective support for victims must be based on multidisciplinary approaches that combine efforts from health care providers and law enforcement professionals.

During this session, the presenters will share new scientific methods to bring to light part of the lost memories, as well as a new approach to avoid suicidal tendencies in victims. The participants will also learn about a new methodology enabling physicians to identify a specific set of skeletal and muscular pains suffered by victims. Finally, the presenters will offer strategies to overcome gender and socio-cultural bias.

### Objectives

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

- Establish multi-disciplinary strategies to enable professionals to identify and help victims of drug facilitated sexual assault.
- Create new strategies to improve responses to victims of sexual assault perpetrated via alcohol and drug facilitated sexual assault.
- Develop a safety plan and strategy to empower the victim, focusing especially on the higher rate of suicide for victims of drug facilitated sexual assault.
- Recognize the ways in which drug facilitated sexual assault can affect the victim's body.
- Identify gender and socio-cultural biases and propose a new definition of gender-based violence.
- Prevent and overcome socio-cultural bias.

**4:45 – 6:00**

**Marquette**

**SART Toolkit**





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**Christina Presenti**, SART Toolkit Coordinator, National Sexual Violence Resource Center, Enola, PA

**Karla Vierthaler**, Advocacy and Resources Director, National Sexual Violence Resource Center, Enola, PA

This presentation will introduce the updated *Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) Toolkit*, hosted by the Office for Victims of Crime. The updated SART Toolkit is the result of collaborative efforts to bring evidence-based information on best practices to SARTs.

The SART Toolkit will be especially useful to SARTs and multidisciplinary approaches in responding to crimes of violence against women as it touches on all aspects of teamwork from the nuances of agenda setting to optimistic strategic planning. The SART Toolkit covers developing response protocols, problem solving, meetings, strategic planning, and evaluation. The focus of updates to this Toolkit revolve around vulnerable populations, including elderly, disabled, males, and victims who are part of traditionally closed communities such as military, campus, and incarcerated populations. The SART Toolkit explores various partnerships and speaks to increasing collaboration among agencies to build responses to sexual violence into protocols. The SART Toolkit also presents information on current, ongoing issues, or unresolved issues including testing and tracking kits, victim access to services, and appropriate treatment of victims.

The presenters will engage the audience in a discussion about their multidisciplinary needs, including a review of best practices around multidisciplinary teamwork, sustainability, agency buy-in, and systems change, all of which will empower teams to better evaluate their ongoing needs and increase their ability to serve victims.

**Objectives**

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

- Describe the information covered in the SART Toolkit.
- Describe how to navigate the Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) Toolkit and identify resources.
- Explain what a SART is and its role in the community.
- Explain the role of the core SART members.
- Identify two challenges and benefits of a SART.

**4:45 – 6:00**  
**Williford C**

**Changing Culture: Using the Start by Believing Campaign to Improve Responses**

**Anthony Greiter**, Community Outreach Specialist, Iowa State University Police Department, Ames, IA

**Aaron DeLashmutt**, Deputy Chief, Iowa State University Police Department, Ames, IA

**Mary Howell Sirna**, Associate, EVAWI, Administrative Advisor, Iowa State University Police Department, Ames, IA



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In 2014, Officer Anthony Greiter attended EVAWI's annual conference and was inspired to implement the Start by Believing Campaign at Iowa State University. Immediately after bringing the campaign back home to Iowa, Officer Greiter and Story County Sexual Assault Response Team Coordinator, Steffani Simbric, began including the Start by Believing message in sexual assault presentations on campus, within the community, and in professional trainings for law enforcement agencies and medical professionals countywide. In addition to presentations, the team came up with unique strategies to spread awareness, a variety of marketing tools and a comprehensive social media campaign, spearheaded by Officer Greiter. Iowa State University and the Story County SART actively participated in the first and second annual Start by Believing Day, and the presenters will share highlights during this engaging session.

This session will also provide critical insight into the impact of media and how the misalignment of cultural beliefs and reality, affects a Start by Believing campaign. The presenters will discuss how through collaboration and education, all communities can work toward building an effective response to disclosures of sexual assault.

**Objectives**

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

- Recognize the impact rape culture has on implementing a Start by Believing Campaign.
- Build community partnerships to support the campaign.
- Review innovative ideas for campaign materials.
- Identify ways to use social media to spread campaign awareness.
- Recognize the importance of preparing law enforcement, medical, and legal professionals to effectively convey the Start by Believing message in court.
- Identify response options for professionals and community members when someone discloses.

**4:45 – 6:00**  
**Salon C2**

**Investigating Campus Sexual Assaults: The Unique Challenges Presented**

**Nancy Oglesby, JD, Consultant, Justice 3D, Richmond, VA**

**Michael Milnor, Chief of Police, Alta Vista, Virginia, Senior Investigator, Sex Crimes and Child Abuse, Campbell County, VA (Ret.), Justice3D.com**

Sexual assaults on college campuses present unique challenges. More often than not, alcohol has been consumed by both the victim and the offender. In addition, both parties usually know each other, frequently share the same social circles and consent is the most common defense. In addition, it is important to overcome the common perception that these incidents are simply a case of "he-said/she-said." Title IX also brings a set of requirements that often leads to two investigations running simultaneously.

To overcome these challenges, it is imperative that officers and investigators conduct a survivor-centered, yet offender-focused investigation. This workshop will be presented by a career law-enforcement officer and career prosecutor who have specialized in the areas of sexual assault.



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They will discuss trauma-informed interviewing, corroborating the assault, scene preservation and the importance of working in collaboration with Title IX investigators. They will also discuss additional evidence-gathering and documentation that needs to occur when alcohol is involved. Finally, the presenters will discuss the blackout/pass out defenses often presented at trial and how to combat those tactics.

**Objectives**

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

- Discuss the unique challenges that a college setting brings to sexual assault investigations, where consent is almost always the defense and alcohol is frequently involved.
- Identify the specific challenges that arise when the offender and victim not only know each other, but often share friends, social circles, classes, and a close living environment.
- Discuss the importance of a trauma-informed victim approach and an offender-focused investigation.
- Recognize how alcohol use by the victim and/or the suspect. impact the investigation.
- Review Title IX and the requirements it mandates for campuses.

**4:45 – 6:00**

**Williford A/B**

**Documentary Films and Advocacy: The Home Truth Impact Campaign**

**Carrie Bettinger-Lopez**, *Clinical Law Professor & Director of the Human Rights Clinic, University of Miami School of Law, Coral Gables, FL*

**Katia Maguire**, *Director / Producer, Brooklyn, NY*

Documentary films are powerful tools for advocacy. But how do you implement impact campaigns to give a film “legs” outside of the theater? Using the documentary film Home Truth, about domestic violence survivor Jessica Lenahan and her landmark case before the US Supreme Court and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, the filmmakers and Jessica’s legal team will provide an in-depth look at how films can be used to amplify the vital work advocates do every day.

Specific goals from the impact campaign that will be discussed include facilitating discussion surrounding the DOJ’s Guidance on Identifying and Preventing Gender Bias in Law Enforcement Response to Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence; the movement to create local resolutions proclaiming that “Freedom from DV is a Fundamental Human Right” in communities nationwide; and the development of local action plans on gender violence that are coordinated at the national level.

This workshop will offer broad strategies, including community engagement through screenings of the documentary Home Truth, that could be implemented at the state and local level.

**Objectives**

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



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- Understand how to use documentary films, and specifically the documentary Home Truth, in advocacy work.
- Understand the principles contained in the DOJ Gender-Biased Policing Guidance.
- Understand the mechanics and principles behind local “DV Human Rights” resolution efforts.
- Understand the contours of local action plans on gender violence and how to coordinate these plans at the national level.
- Explore using Home Truth to spur discussion around community-based efforts (1) to advocate for the adoption of the DOJ Gender-Biased Policing Guidance by police departments nationwide, (2) to adopt local “DV Human Rights” resolutions, and (3) to implement local City/Community Action Plans on Gender Violence and coordinate these at the national level.
- Understand the legal principles presented in Jessica Lenahan’ s case before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.



**Thursday, April 5, 2018**

**7:15 – 8:15**                      **Registration and Light Continental Breakfast**  
**Continental Ballroom**

**8 Concurrent Breakout Sessions**

**8:15 – 9:45**                      **Helping Sexual Assault Victims Navigate the Criminal**  
**Williford C**                      **Justice System: Effective Use of a Multi-Disciplinary**  
**Approach**

*Jennifer Becker, Esq., Staff Attorney, Legal Momentum, New York, NY*

The criminal justice system can be daunting even for those well-versed in its process. But for sexual assault victims, navigating the criminal justice system can be traumatic in itself. Law enforcement professionals, attorneys, and victim advocates can all play a role in ensuring that the criminal justice system functions with fairness and respect for all involved. For many victim advocates, the criminal justice system and how they fit into it is a confusing maze. This workshop will encourage participants to embrace a multi-disciplinary approach to sexual assault prosecutions. The presentation will provide the timeline of a sexual assault prosecution and identify the ways victim advocates can be an integral part of each stage, helping victims more easily navigate, and fully participate, in the criminal justice system. The presentation will identify for attorney participants the role they can play as pro bono legal advocates for sexual assault victims. The presenter will highlight for the law enforcement and prosecution audience the ways they can encourage and embrace victim advocates and pro bono attorneys at each stage of the prosecution, and how this multi-disciplinary approach can strengthen the prosecution's case and contribute to the overall success of the criminal justice process for sexual assault victims.

**Objectives**

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

- Describe the key legal rights afforded to crime victims.
- Identify ways they can assist a sexual assault victim at each stage of the criminal justice system process.
- Identify issues ripe for pro bono legal services for victims of sexual assault navigating the criminal justice system.
- Recognize the benefits of including sexual assault advocates and pro bono attorneys in the criminal justice system process.

**8:15 – 9:45**                      **Missing You: The Relationship Between Mass Homicides**  
**International South**                      **and Domestic Violence**

*Rachael Frost, Master Investigator IV, Riverside Sheriff's Department, Murrieta, CA*

When we think of "Mass Homicide" we often flash back to the horrific events of 9/11, the Pulse Nightclub in Orlando, the shooting at the Fort Lauderdale Airport, the massacre at Virginia Tech

**AGENDA**

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and more - all community-centric events that could have happened "anywhere." But while we gear our world towards hardening targets, we also must focus on not just "where" these terrifying events occur, but by whom are they being perpetrated. The correlation of subjects with a domestic violence history and those who commit mass homicide is more than fifty percent according to the 2015 study by Every town for Gun Safety. Certainly, all the community events listed above have a common link - they were committed by subjects with a domestic violence history. But are we really looking at the complete picture when it comes to the perpetrators of mass homicide - who they are, where they live, who they target as victims? Studies have shown that domestic violence homicides, murder/suicides and familicides are greater in number than that of the very public and targeted violence associated with the most infamous massacres of our time. All of these crimes have a common issue; however, they are all focused on tragic events that have already occurred.

This presentation will take a close look at who is perpetrating these massacres, why, and what can be done to maximize victim safety and prevent these types of homicides in the future.

**Objectives**

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

- Discuss and compare the different studies and information regarding domestic violence and its correlation to mass homicide.
- Recognize predictive indicators in the study material for continued exposure to violence.
- Identify situational factors, comparative warning behaviors, and criminal history similarities in subjects likely to commit mass homicide;
- Analyze traits and behaviors to effectively identify, assess and manage suspects (and provide effective emergency and long-term outreach to victims) before the subjects commit mass homicide.
- Describe supportive methods that can be used with victims involved in such threatening behavior.

**8:15 – 9:45**

**International North**

**The Transformation of Major Case Investigations  
Commander and the Difference It Made: Middle  
Management – The Key to Law Enforcement Culture  
Change**

**Mike Schentrup**, *Lieutenant, Criminal Investigations Commander, Gainesville Police Department, Gainesville, FL*

**Grace Frances**, *Director of Certification and Special Projects, Florida Council Against Sexual Violence, Tallahassee, FL*

A 20-year veteran of the Gainesville (FL) Police Department, Lt. Mike Schentrup has spent most of his career in investigations. He started as a major case detective working robbery and homicide in 2003, working his way up until finally, in 2014, he took command of the criminal investigations division as lieutenant. A mid-sized department in a progressive college town, the



**AGENDA**

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agency thought they had always done a good job with cases of sexual violence, and when he took over as commander, he believed the department was right where it needed to be.

In early 2016, the Gainesville Police Department applied for and received a trauma informed response training grant from the Florida Council Against Sexual Violence (FCASV) - the project completely transformed Lt. Schentrup's ideas on sexual assault investigations. Previously, a seasoned investigator skilled in identifying deception, he approached sexual assault cases with a hefty dose of skepticism. The training, however, opened his eyes in three key ways: 1) the neurobiology of trauma shows us why survivors' accounts can appear deceptive and suspects' accounts appear to be honest; 2) the majority of survivors delay their report, so why do we expect them to report right away; and finally, 3) sexual violence is like no other crime we investigate and our normal ideas of victim/suspect behavior do not apply. Shortly after the training, the Gainesville Police Department investigated a classic acquaintance rape that embodied many of the elements covered in the training. His change in perspective solidified.

During this session, the presenters will review the components of Florida's Excellence in Sexual Assault Response Project (ESARP) training aimed at transforming officers' attitudes towards sexual assault. While recognizing that facts alone don't change long-held beliefs, the training engages officers' own experience and uses emotional appeal. The presenters will share their experiences of changing attitudes, while understanding that culture change cannot happen without the heavy lifting of middle managers.

### Objectives

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

- Identify which messages regarding neurobiology and the trauma informed response resonate most with law enforcement.
- Describe how an emotional appeal is central to changing individuals', minds about long held beliefs, such as perceptions about false reports and the ways survivors "should" act.
- Explain the reasons why getting middle management on board is essential to implementing a cultural shift towards a trauma informed approach at a law enforcement agency.
- Describe the Florida Excellence in Sexual Assault Response Project model's approach to transforming a law enforcement agency into trauma informed responders.
- List the essential tasks middle managers must carry out in order to sustain the efforts.
- Identify ways advocates can collaborate with law enforcement managers to explain victim behavior and show how fostering victims' confidence in the response increases their willingness to participate throughout the investigation and potential prosecution.

**8:15 – 9:45**  
**Williford A/B**

**Basic to Complex Evaluation of Older Persons: Is it Rape, Abuse, or Something Else?**

**Diana Faugno, MSN, RN, CPN, SANE-A, SANE-P, FAAFS, DF-IAFN, Forensic Nurse, Treasurer, EVAWI, Eisenhower Medical Center, Palm Desert, CA**

**Patricia M. Speck, DNSc, APN, FNP-BC, DF-IAFN, FAANS, FAAN, Professor, Coordinator Graduate Advanced Forensic Nursing, University of Alabama at Birmingham School of Nursing, Birmingham, AL**



**AGENDA**

**Stacey Mitchell**, DNP, MBA, RN, SANE-A, SANE-P, Clinical Associate Professor, Texas A&M University, Bryan, TX

**Liana Hill**, MSC, RN, RSCN, FNE, SANE-A, SANE-P, Forensic Nurse Examiner Program Director, Crisis Services of North Alabama, Huntsville, AL

**Jennifer LaCoss**, MD, Associate, EVAWI, Associate Professor, Physician, Palliative Medicine, University of Texas Health Science Center, San Antonio, TX

The face of America is aging. Sexually responsive older persons enjoy a variety of sexual activities. Intellectual, emotional, and physiological changes in older people influence medical evaluation methods and health care provider approaches and may present unique challenges to all of those involved in sexual assault cases. Abusers of older and vulnerable adults are likely to be in a trusted relationship with unrestricted access to the victim in institutions, the home and in the community.

There is a general lack of understanding and knowledge about sexual abuse of older people. Many Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners are unlikely to receive information about geriatric genitalia in basic SANE training. Compounding the problem is a lack of women's health experts in geriatric gynecology and sexual assault. In addition, cultural competency is receiving increased attention in the field of elder abuse (Imbody & Vandsburger, 2011). Cultural competency involves adopting practices that are sensitive to the full range of diverse populations (ethnic, gender ageism, sensory impairments, sexual orientation, socioeconomic status, literacy, educational status).

The presenters plan to identify normal bio-psycho-social-spiritual developmental changes as well as treatment and follow up services for cases of elder abuse. This will include a review of the complexities of aging genitalia as well as end of life stages. Examples will be discussed and outlined for the many different developmental considerations when working with elder sexual assault victims that will provide useful information to identify the proper resources and follow up for these cases. Helpful hints for law enforcement and advocates will be given when dealing with elders in institutions and a variety of alternative residential living scenarios. Resources and risk management tips will also be presented for the multidisciplinary audience using case examples throughout the discussion. Building blocks for cultural competency will be reviewed during the case presentations as examples of strengthening and building upon these concepts for participants to take back to their own communities.

## Objectives

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

- Identify normal bio-psycho-social-spiritual developmental changes in institutional and alternative residential living scenarios for older persons.
- Describe the importance of the medical and medical forensic history in the adjudication of cases involving elder victims of sexual assault.
- Explain the risks influencing morbidity in elder rape and sexual assault.
- Establish case reviews by using talking points.
- Identify risk management liability for elder abuse in your community.





**AGENDA**

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**8:15 – 9:45**

**Self-Care in High Intensity Work**

**Salon C2**

**Eugenia “Jennie” Barr**, PhD, Director, EVAWI; Owner, Principal, Eugenia Barr Counseling and Consulting, Denison, TX

**Angie McCown**, Director, Victim Services Division, Texas Department of Criminal Justice, Austin, TX

Professionals who work with survivors of sexual assault, interpersonal and gender-based violence, share a commitment to victims of these crimes. Although most are well-equipped to handle this emotionally intense work and recognize the potential impact of exposure to trauma, 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. Utilizing the work of foundational and cutting-edge researchers and practitioners (e.g. Campbell, Figley, Flach, Levine, Lipsky, van der Kolk, and others), this session will educate and equip responding professionals with an understanding of traumatic exposure, present multiple approaches to maintain their mental and physical health, and provide experiential self-care, networking and suggestions for personal and agency self-care that will ensure that the ‘tools of our trade’ – ourselves – stay resilient.

**Objectives**

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

- Recognize the impact of sexual, interpersonal and gender-based violence.
- Develop skills necessary to maintain their emotional health and balance.
- Identify multiple methods of managing stress from high-intensity work.
- Evaluate evidence-based approaches to managing stress.

**8:15 – 9:45**

**Investigating Sexual Assault by Intoxication Cases**

**Waldorf**

**Carlton Hershman**, Detective, San Diego Police Department (Ret.), San Diego, CA

**Wendy Patrick**, JD, PhD, Deputy District Attorney, San Diego District Attorney, San Diego, CA

This presentation addresses the issues that many investigators and prosecutors face in alcohol facilitated sexual assault cases. Investigators face many hurdles, including the consent defense, perceptions about “he said/she said” cases, and victims suffering from memory loss. Mistakes made by law enforcement and the way investigators approach sexual assault by intoxication can impact the entire investigation, and ultimately the opportunity to successfully prosecute the case.

Investigators must look for reasons to go forward with the investigation, rather than reasons to drop it. Investigating sexual assault by intoxication cases are some of the hardest and most difficult cases to investigate or prosecute. There are many challenging issues not typically found in other types of crimes. Knowing and understanding these challenges will help detectives and prosecutors successfully investigate and prosecute these crimes.



**AGENDA**

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Understanding victims and how these crimes occur is only half the battle, getting a case into the court room is the other half. Many victims of alcohol facilitated sexual assault delay reporting, often leaving investigators with little to no evidence. Yet another challenge is the misperception that false reporting is common, which has a significant impact on the investigation and prosecution of sexual assault. During this session, the presenters will share experiences and lessons learned throughout their careers.

**Objectives**

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

- Evaluate sexual assault by intoxication cases with new and effective responses.
- Collect evidence from these types of cases to improve investigations and hold offenders accountable.
- Recognize and understand bizarre behavior by the victim.
- Identify a false report versus late disclosures and other misunderstood dynamics and behaviors.
- Explore strategies to approach and complete a thorough investigation.
- Examine strategies to debunk the most commonly used defenses.

**8:15 – 9:45**  
**Marquette**

**Post-Arrest Investigation for Intimate Partner Violence:  
Leveraging Existing State Statutes in a Post-Crawford Era**

*Heidi S. Bonner, PhD, Assistant Professor, East Carolina University, Department of Criminal Justice, Greenville, NC*

*John Guard, Sergeant, Pitt County Sheriff's Office, Greenville, NC*

Witness intimidation in cases of intimate partner violence is a significant problem, and the most common reason for cases of intimate partner violence not proceeding through the system is recantation by victims. Offenders use complex interpersonal processes to keep violent relationships intact, and some research suggests that as many as 80% of cases that reach court involve victims that recant or refuse to testify. Successful prosecution is also hampered by the legal constraints imposed by the 2004 *Crawford vs. Washington*, which renders most hearsay testimony to law enforcement officers inadmissible. Thus, the majority of victims in intimate partner violence are now required to be present in court, which means it is more likely that witness intimidation will occur because the accused is more likely to secure a dismissal if he/she ensures that the victim recants and/or does not show up in court to provide testimony. In this environment, what can communities do to improve cases outcomes, hold offenders accountable, and ensure victim safety?

Even the most dedicated professionals cannot effectively address the problem of witness intimidation in intimate partner violence unless they know the specifics of how it occurs, how to investigate it, and how to respond in a way that protects the victim or witness while holding the offender accountable for both the original crime, and any efforts to obstruct justice. During this interactive presentation, attendees will learn the strategies offenders use to compel victims of intimate partner violence to recant, why recantation is particularly detrimental in a *post-Crawford* environment, what other forms of evidence can be collected to ensure successful case



**AGENDA**

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outcomes, and how post-arrest investigation can be used to levy charges of witness intimidation. The Pitt County, North Carolina model developed to address these challenges has been in place for a decade, and attendees will leave this session with strategies that can be adapted for use in their own jurisdictions.

**Objectives**

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

- Explain how *Crawford vs. Washington* and the subsequent cases that address the admissibility of statements made to law enforcement officers and others affect the introduction of this evidence in court.
- Discuss how intimidation tactics can be used to circumvent successful prosecution.
- Identify additional evidence, other than the victim's statement, to be collected while the responding officer is on scene.
- Design evidence collection in a way that increases the likelihood that it will be admissible in court.
- Demonstrate how to conduct an effective post-arrest investigation.
- Explain the role of advocacy in limiting witness intimidation.
- Explain the costs and benefits of using post-arrest investigations to increase victim safety and offender accountability.

**8:15 – 9:45**  
**Salon C1**

**Utilizing the MDT for Investigation and Prosecution of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault in Indian Country: A Trauma-Informed Approach**

**Alane V. Breland, JD**, Assistant Chief Prosecutor, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, Scottsdale, AZ

**Jeffery Harmon, JD**, Chief Prosecutor, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, Scottsdale, AZ

In Native American and remote communities, poverty, and lack of transportation contribute to a dearth of accessible legal and medical services, especially for victims of violent crime. Historical and cultural trauma is perpetuated by modern encumbrances such as voting barriers, land and water disputes, and lack of access to justice for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. These challenges are exacerbated if the offender is non-Indian. When a violent crime occurs, ensuring safety and emotional support for the victim and family is as vital as gathering and preserving evidence for trial. Commitment to a trauma-informed, culturally competent, multi-disciplinary approach minimizes trauma and promotes education, coordination, and collaboration to ensure an effective response from every department.

This workshop will provide an introductory framework for the multi-disciplinary team, explain its benefits, and give instruction for how the MDT model can be implemented in attendees' own communities.



## Objectives

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

- Explore how to implement the MDT model in the attendees' own communities.
- Utilize a multi-disciplinary approach, which increases the caliber of investigations of domestic violence and sexual assault, thereby increasing the likelihood and success of prosecution.
- Examine how new techniques, which emphasize ongoing personal contact while minimizing trauma to the victim, result in increased victim participation and cooperation.
- Identify the importance of information-sharing and cultural competency, which are both emphasized within the MDT Model.

**9:45 – 10:15      Break**

## 8 Concurrent Breakout Sessions

**10:15 – 11:45                      Media and the #MeToo Moment  
International South**

***T. Christian Miller***, Senior Reporter, ProPublica, Berkeley, CA

***Ken Armstrong***, Senior Reporter, ProPublica, Seattle, WA

***Kimberly A. Lonsway***, PhD, Director of Research, EVAWI, San Luis Obispo, CA

Sexual violence has dominated news coverage during the past year. From the downfall of Hollywood producer Harvey Weinstein to the allegations against former Senate candidate Roy Moore to the #MeToo movement on Twitter, women, and men, have become increasingly willing to emerge from the shadows and to name their attackers. The media has often served as the platform for these revelations, publishing stories on allegations that have never been adjudicated within the criminal justice system. What does this new willingness to step forward mean for reporting on sexual assault? Will coverage remain focused on incidents in Hollywood, Washington, D.C., and Silicon Valley, or will media begin to drill into the daily reality of rape and sexual assault in America? What should the guidelines be? And what might police, prosecutors and advocates expect?

The media's role in verifying and publishing stories about sexual assault will be the focus of a question and answer session between Kim Lonsway, EVAWI's Research Director, and journalists T. Christian Miller and Ken Armstrong. The two veteran reporters work for ProPublica, a non-profit investigative news outlet. They are the authors of a Pulitzer Prize-winning article about the rape of a young woman who was charged with false reporting after police in Washington disbelieved her account of sexual assault. Her predator was eventually captured after dogged investigative work by police and prosecutors in Colorado. The article formed the basis of a new book, *A False Report: A True Story of Rape in America*, which was published in February this year by Crown Publishing Group. The book examines rape in



**AGENDA**

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America, how police and prosecutors investigate it, and the long history of skepticism towards claims of sexual assault.

The presentation will provide insights to police, prosecutors and others in the sexual assault community on dealing with the media. The session will explain what to expect when interacting with news organizations and reporters. The discussion will also examine the role of the media in myths about rape, both in dispelling rape stigmas — and in some cases helping to perpetuate them. Attendees will have the opportunity to ask questions and are encouraged to engage in vigorous discussion.

**Objectives**

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

- Recognize the role of the media in informing the public about sexual assault.
- Demonstrate how to engage with journalists covering incidents of rape and/or the topic of sexual assault in their local communities.
- Practice effective ways to communicate information and messages to media outlets.
- Navigate the inherent conflict between the public's and media's interest in sexual assault versus investigators' and victims' needs for privacy and confidentiality.

**10:15 – 11:45**

**The Challenges of Drug Facilitated Sexual Assault**

**Williford C**

*Marc A. LeBeau, PhD, F-ABFT, Senior Forensic 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 challenges 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 and obtaining toxicology samples, 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. 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 and prosecuting allegations of a DFSA.

**Objectives**

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



**AGENDA**

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- 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 the SARRT response.

**10:15 – 11:45**  
**International North**

**Why Doesn't She Leave? The Science Behind the Seduction: Victim Dynamics in IPV Cases**

**Wendy Patrick, JD, PhD, Deputy District Attorney, San Diego District Attorney, San Diego, CA**  
**Carlton Hershman, Detective (Ret.), San Diego Police Department, San Diego, CA**

The statistics are devastating. Domestic abusers are able to ingratiate themselves with victims from all walks of life and all socio-economic backgrounds because they are masters of relationship building and impression management. Using real case studies as examples, this session will expose the powerful strategies of seduction domestic abusers use, demonstrate their astonishing ability to beguile intelligent victims and their families, and explain the well-documented psychology behind the success of their techniques.

This workshop will present a new angle to the traditional presentation on the cycle of violence, by exposing the often-counterintuitive red flags signaling the sophisticated psychological strategies used by domestic abusers. Attendees will learn about the bright red warning signs that are flashing as early as the first date—if you know where to look.

**Objectives**

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

- Recognize the early warning signs of dangerousness by examining relational history and pattern development.
- Recognize the sophisticated methods that abusive men use to keep their victims trapped in the cycle of abuse.
- Strategize a distinctive approach to working with victims designed to address the emotional chains that cause victims to remain in abusive relationships.
- Develop an approach to foster trust and rapport tailored to the unique dynamics of each case, having identified the manipulative tactics each suspect used to keep the victim in the relationship.

**10:15 – 11:45**  
**Waldorf**

**Bringing Your Prosecutors on Board with Trauma – Informed Sexual Assault Prosecutions**

**Danielle Hagaman-Clark, JD, Project Director, Prosecuting Attorney's Association of Michigan, Lansing, MI**



**Lore Rogers, JD**, Staff Attorney, Michigan Domestic and Sexual Violence Prevention and Treatment Board, Lansing, MI

In the last decade, Michigan and many other states have engaged in a comprehensive effort to train law enforcement on engaging in victim-centered, trauma informed and offender-focused investigations of sexual assault crimes. Recognizing that effective law enforcement investigation is only part of an appropriate criminal justice response to sexual assault, the Michigan Domestic and Sexual Violence Prevention and Treatment Board funded the Prosecuting Attorneys Association of Michigan to develop and implement a similar curriculum for prosecutors. This two-day curriculum is being rolled out in several of the 83 prosecutorial jurisdictions in Michigan with demonstrable success.

Unfortunately, this kind of intensive training is limited in the number of prosecutors that it can reach over time. Many prosecutor offices do not have the resources to send its prosecutors to train. The challenges then are: What can be done to pass on some of this knowledge and these skills to prosecutors who are not able to participate in the in-depth training opportunities available? What can be done to sustain the changes in knowledge and skills? And how can it be done in a way that engages adult learners?

This workshop will provide participants with a template and tools for developing an effective “in-house” collaborative training for prosecutors when there are no other realistic opportunities to get this information, to fill the gap until more in-depth training can be provided and reinforce over time what is learned from more in-depth training. The facilitators will draw from relevant sections of the Michigan prosecutor curriculum to help participants learn how to engage in interactive training for prosecutors on topics such as the neurobiology of trauma, conducting effective voir dire of potential jurors, and incorporating a Forensic Experiential Trauma Interview (FETI) approach with victims both in interviews and on direct examination.

It is recommended that participants in this workshop have some familiarity with the neurobiology of trauma, FETI, and the tenets of a victim-centered, trauma-informed, offender focused criminal justice response.

## Objectives

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

- Set realistic goals for training prosecutors on sexual assault topics based on the time allotted for training.
- Recognize the limitations of lecture as a training technique when training prosecutors on sexual assault.
- Identify and implement tools for interactive training that enhances prosecutor learning on sexual assault.
- Develop an “in house” collaborative training to assist prosecutor colleagues to conduct victim-centered, trauma-informed, and offender-focused prosecutions of sexual assault crimes.



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10:15 – 11:45  
Marquette

**Applying an Economic Lens to Strengthen Cases and  
Victim Safety**

**Malore Dusenbery**, *Economic & Safety Consultant and Affiliated Scholar, Institute for Women's Policy Research, Washington, DC*

**Mike Davis**, *Sergeant, Vancouver, Washington Police Department, Vancouver, WA*

The safety and economic security of victims of gender-based violence are inextricably linked, especially when they lack financial resources to escape or recover, experience intentional economic abuse, or face high costs stemming from violence. The criminal justice system, and law enforcement specifically, play a critical role in addressing the various economic aspects of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking cases. First, law enforcement can mitigate the economic effects of violence on victims to improve their short- and long-term safety by connecting them to key resources, collecting evidence to support claims for economic relief, and enforcing relevant court orders. Second, officers can hold offenders fully accountable by documenting and arresting them for the economic crimes they often commit alongside violence and abuse. Lastly, law enforcement can identify and address economic obstacles that limit victims' access and participation in the criminal justice system, which not only improves their ability to secure justice, relief, and protection, but also contributes to law enforcement's successful completion of the case. Furthermore, understanding the economic factors affecting victim behavior and decisions can combat myths and misconceptions that officers may have, helping to reduce gender bias.

This workshop will explore how an economic lens can be applied to the initial response and investigation to create a more thorough, holistic, and effective response to victim safety and offender accountability. The session will outline the small and unobtrusive but impactful steps that individual officers and investigators can take to address economic crimes and economic consequences of abuse, while also discussing how this approach can be institutionalized through the review and modification of law enforcement policies and protocols. Additionally, in recognition that the responsibility of responding to the economic and safety needs of victims does not fall on law enforcement alone, the facilitators will describe the important roles and contributions of advocates, justice system partners, and other multidisciplinary professionals and present numerous opportunities for meaningful collaboration. The session will also introduce the ESS Project's recently developed, free six-part training curriculum on integrating economic considerations into law enforcement activities that is available for participants to adapt and implement in their home communities. Participants will have the ability to interact with the presenters and one another through case study activities and robust discussion of jurisdictional differences, benefits, and challenges to this approach.

### Objectives

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

- Describe the economic impacts of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking on victims and their safety.
- Identify the roles of law enforcement and multidisciplinary partners in addressing the economic aspects of a case and responding to the economic needs of victims.





**AGENDA**

- Formulate strategies to address victims' economic barriers to accessing and participating in the justice system.
- Revise law enforcement response and investigation practices to hold offenders accountable for the economic crimes committed and economic consequences of abuse on victims.

**10:15 – 11:45**  
**Salon C1**

**The NIJ-FBI Sexual Assault Kit Partnership: Best Practices and Lessons Learned by the FBI Laboratory DNA Casework Unit**

***Sherri L. Fentress, MS, Biologist-Forensic Examiner, DNA Casework Unit, FBI Laboratory, Quantico, VA***

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) formed a partnership to address the growing concerns associated with un-submitted sexual assault kits in the United States. This is primarily a research initiative aimed at developing best practices for sexual assault kit specimen collection and for laboratory testing methodology. However, the initiative also inherently provides an avenue for state and local laboratories to have some of their un-submitted kits tested. The FBI Laboratory began receiving sexual assault kits related to this initiative in September 2014.

Each month, the FBI Laboratory's DNA Casework Unit (DCU) receives and processes a limited number of previously un-submitted sexual assault kits from jurisdictions around the country. Between September 1, 2014 and March 31, 2017, the DCU received 2,412 cases from 17 different states. As of March 2017, 1,888 cases had been completed. A total of 1,002 DNA profiles from these cases have been entered into the National DNA Index System (NDIS). Of these DNA profiles, approximately 38% resulted in associations with other DNA profiles in the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS).

During the course of this partnership, the DCU gained a great deal of insight into the challenges associated with testing sexual assault kits collected from different jurisdictions. In addition to providing an overview of the partnership and its findings thus far, the presenter will discuss some of the lessons learned and proposed best practices and tips for more effective and uniform collection of sexual assault kit evidence across jurisdictions. Examples include the minimum number of swabs necessary for each area, whether control swabs should be collected, the necessity of a blood or buccal reference standard for all victims, whether smear slides need to be prepared, etc.

**Objectives**

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

- Describe the goals and purpose of the NIJ-FBI Sexual Assault Kit Partnership.
- Explain the sexual assault kit laboratory testing process.
- Understand what a CODIS hit is, how it is reported, and what follow-up steps are required.



**AGENDA**

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- Utilize the lessons learned and best practices developed based on the FBI testing of the sexual assault kits since the inception of the NIJ-FBI Sexual Assault Kit Partnership in 2014.

**10:15 – 11:45                      Law Enforcement Supervision and Accountability**  
**Williford A/B**

**Ronald “Keith” Reid**, Detective Sergeant, Metropolitan Police Department (Ret.), Consultant, Washington, DC

**Elizabeth Donegan**, Director, EVAWI, Sergeant (Ret.), Sex Offender Apprehension and Registration Unit Supervisor, Austin Police Department, Austin, TX

**Joanne Archambault**, Founder & Chief Executive Officer, EVAWI, Sergeant San Diego Police Department (Ret.), Colville, WA

This session will explore innovative approaches for supervising officers and investigators in sexual assault response. In an interactive learning environment, participants will evaluate their agency’s current response to sexual assault, and brainstorm possible improvements in areas such as: developing and communicating priorities, enacting clear policies, establishing appropriate training standards, recruiting and mentoring skilled investigators, evaluating performance using meaningful indicators, holding subordinates accountable for any failure to meet performance standards, and rewarding high quality investigative work and victim services. By sharing challenges and solutions, supervisors can maximize their agencies and community’s efforts to serve and support victims, hold more perpetrators accountable, eliminate gender bias in criminal justice responses, and keep our communities safer.

**Objectives**

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

- Recognize how systemic failure to properly respond, investigate, document, and ultimately prosecute sexual assault, denies women and girls an equal chance to pursue justice and healing.
- Effectively review patrol and investigator reports to ensure that sexual assault offenses are reported and cleared following UCR guidelines and best practices.
- Supervise and assist officers and investigators responding to sexual assaults.
- Exhibit sensitivity to victims and clearly communicate the expectations regarding appropriate treatment of victims to officers and investigators.
- Encourage problem-solving partnerships to enhance cooperation between the agency and community organizations such as rape crisis centers and forensic examiner programs, using a victim-centered approach.
- Create opportunities for ongoing training to improve the skills needed to properly investigate sexual assault.
- Incorporate victim services issues into the evaluations of officers and detectives.
- Recognize and reward officers and investigators for rendering effective victim services.

**10:15 – 11:45                      Understanding the Investigation and Prosecution of Sexual**  
**Salon C2                              Assault in the Military Justice System**

**Maureen A. Evans**, MPPM, Special Agent, Naval Criminal Investigative Service, Norfolk, VA  
**Chris Deerwester**, Senior Trial Counsel, US Navy, Bremerton, WA

The well-known 1991 Tailhook Scandal centered on a US Navy helicopter pilot, LT Paula Coughlin, who was an Admiral's aide when she attended the Tailhook Association Convention held in Las Vegas that year. LT Coughlin was among several dozen women who Navy investigators determined were groped or fondled by drunken male aviators in a crowded third-floor "gauntlet" on the final day of the convention. Twenty-four women were assaulted (14 naval officers) and another 60 complained of sexual harassment. In total, 119 Navy and 21 Marine Corps officers were referred for possible disciplinary actions; however, none of the 140 cases ever went to trial.

It wasn't until the printing of the article *Betrayal in the Ranks* by the Denver Post in 2003 that the treatment of women in the military services came to the forefront of leadership's attention. The nine-month investigation found over 60 women who told the Denver Post their stories of being beaten and raped while in the military. The findings showed that military commanders routinely failed to prosecute those accused of sexual assault and that victims of these crimes were routinely subjected to threats and retaliation. This series of articles created the momentum for Congress to address sexual assault in the military and over the next two years, a task force recommended the Department of Defense (DoD) create the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO).

Every year, Congress implements changes to the National Defense Authorization Act to further address the sexist ethos in the armed forces. The mandates focused mostly on victim services until the release of a DoD survey in 2012, which reported an estimated 26,000 men and women identified themselves as victims of sexual assault, yet only 3,374 sexual assaults were ever reported to military law enforcement. Victims cited the lack of justice under the military legal system, as well as fear of retribution by the victim's command as reasons for not reporting their assaults. To change military culture, Congress continues to implement new laws that affect the treatment of victims and their rights, the role of the commander, and the investigation and prosecution of offenders.

In a world where resources are finite and civilian law enforcement often struggles to thoroughly investigate felony crimes because of personnel shortages, this presentation will provide participants a better understanding of the military investigation and prosecution of sexual assault. The presenters will explore options for civilian law enforcement when military members are victims and/or suspects of sexual assault in their jurisdictions. This session is designed to be beneficial for civilian investigators and prosecutors who deal with sexual assaults involving members of our armed services. Participants will leave the session with a better understanding of the military justice system and the benefits of coordinating investigative and prosecution efforts.

## Objectives

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

- Identify the history and culture of sexual harassment and sexual assault in the military.
- Recognize the demographics of military suspects and victims.



**AGENDA**

- Compare the investigative and prosecutorial processes of the military against those of local law enforcement and state prosecutions.
- Discuss how the definition of sexual assault under the Uniformed Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) has evolved over the years.
- Analyze the current prosecution options under the UCMJ and how Congressional changes have impacted military culture.
- Explore strategies that local law enforcement can use to leverage the resources of military criminal Investigative organizations.
- Appreciate some of the common differences between victim rights in the military justice system and civilian justice systems from the time of the incident through investigation, prosecution, and appellate review.

**11:45 – 12:45**                      **Lunch – Provided**  
**Salon C/D**

**12:45 – 1:00**                      **Comments/Announcements**  
**International Ballroom**

**1:00 – 2:15**                      **Plenary I: No More Sorrow, No More Silence: The VOICE**  
**International Ballroom**        **of a Survivor**

*Jennifer Nadler, M.S. Ed., Professor, Onondaga Community College, Board of Directors, Vera House Inc., Syracuse, NY*

"No More Sorrow, No More Silence: The VOICE of a Survivor" is more than just a presentation. The word "presentation" or "workshop" doesn't really speak to the emotional journey that Jennifer leads her audiences on. Through photographs, personal artwork and poetry, images, personal narrative and music, Jennifer not only shares her experience as a victim of childhood sexual assault, but she also helps others to feel the emotions of her journey to become a survivor. She takes you by the hand and walks with you on that journey she had to travel. In sharing her very personal and painful truth, Jennifer offers powerful insight into the pain, coping and healing that many survivors of child sexual assault experience and shatters the confines of secrecy and shame that surround child sexual abuse with unguarded openness. Walk with Jennifer and witness the struggle and the miracle of transforming herself from victim to survivor.

**Objectives**

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

- Identify the long and short-term impact sexual abuse may have on a victim's life.
- Explore what type of support can be put into place to provide an opportunity for healing.
- Describe ways to challenge the social norm of privacy in relation to this type of crime and break the silence around child sexual abuse so that victims and their families no longer fear public shame and stigma.
- Examine ways to encourage survivors and those who witness or suspect abuse to intervene.



**AGENDA**

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**2:15 – 2:45**                      **Break**  
**Continental Ballroom**

**2:45 – 4:00**                      **Plenary II: The Godfather Meets Pretty Woman: An Intimate Partner Stalking Case Study from Prosecution to Beyond**  
**International Ballroom**

**Rachel Solov, JD, CTM, Deputy District Attorney V, Chief, Collaborative Courts Division, San Diego, CA**

**Catherine Garcia, Supervising Investigator, Sex Crimes, Human Trafficking, Child Abduction, San Diego District Attorney, (Ret.), San Diego, CA**

Frankie DaVinci Corleone met NP through her advertisement as an escort on Craigslist. He hired her to accompany him on a trip to Las Vegas. Upon their return from Las Vegas, the two decided to date. A short time later, NP attempted to end the relationship, which set off several months of threatening communications, vandalisms, an assault on her father, a fire and the death of a family pet. Shortly before trial, Corleone was allowed to represent himself. Using the Corleone Case Study as an example, key issues in prosecuting intimate partner stalking cases will be highlighted and discussed. Additionally, participants will be taken through the twists and turns of this case as Corleone's focus turned from the victim to the judge and prosecutor in the case. Participants will learn the importance of continuing to monitor high risk offenders long after sentencing. This presentation will assist those that work with stalking cases to recognize the risks and take precautions to minimize those risks.

**Objectives**

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

- Recognize the legal and victim challenges to effectively prosecuting stalking cases.
- Identify red flags or warning signs of violence and/or lethality.
- Describe the importance of continued monitoring of stalkers after sentencing.
- Identify the risk of stalkers redirecting their focus to secondary targets.

**4:00 – 4:30**                      **Closing Remarks**  
**International Ballroom**      **Aurelia Sands Belle, Vice President, Director, EVAWI**  
   **Research Director, National Mass Violence and Victimization**  
   **Resource Center (NMVVR)**  
   **Joanne Archambault, CEO, EVAWI**