



**Safety, Accountability, Justice:
The Importance of
Multidisciplinary Responses
to Sexual Assault and
Child Sexual Abuse**

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This grant project is supported by the State General Fund for Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault as administered by the Kansas Governor's Grants Program. The opinions, findings, conclusions, or recommendations expressed in this publication, program, or website are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Office of the Kansas Governor.

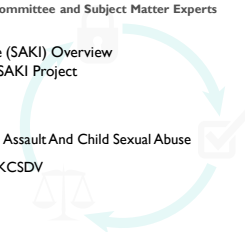
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**Safety, Accountability & Justice: The Importance of
Multidisciplinary Responses to Sexual Assault and Child Sexual Abuse**

Presented by
Kansas Sexual Assault Response Advisory Committee and Subject Matter Experts

The Kansas Sexual Assault Kit Initiative (SAKI) Overview
Offender Behavior Data From Kansas SAKI Project
K-SARAC Overview
• Kathy Ray, KCSDV

Defining Common Goals In Adult Sexual Assault And Child Sexual Abuse Response
• Jessica Albers, Clinical Consultant, KCSDV



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**Safety, Accountability & Justice: The Importance of
Multidisciplinary Responses to Sexual Assault and Child Sexual Abuse**

Presented by
Kansas Sexual Assault Response Advisory Committee and Subject Matter Experts

SANE/Forensic Nursing
• Jennifer Green, Saint Luke's Hospital

Child Advocacy Center
• Julianne Walker, CAC
• Lori Chandler, CAC Of SG CO
• Diana Schunn, CAC Of SG CO

Law Enforcement
• Jason Stephens, Wichita Police Department
• Paul Kimble, Step Stone, Inc.

Forensic Laboratory
• Jena Sparling, KBI

Prosecution
• Steve Howe, Johnson County District Attorney's Office
• Will Manly, Shawnee County District Attorney's Office

Victim Advocacy
Community-based
• Dung Kimble, Stepstone, Inc.
System-based
• Brian Porch, Johnson County District Attorney's Office

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Safety, Accountability & Justice: The Importance of Multidisciplinary Responses to Sexual Assault and Child Sexual Abuse

Training Logistic

Day

TGADD items

Day

TGADD items



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Safety, Accountability & Justice: The Importance of Multidisciplinary Responses to Sexual Assault and Child Sexual Abuse

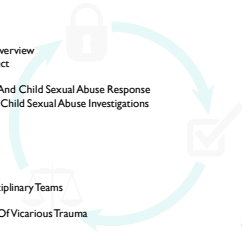
Agenda Overview

Day 1: 8:30 AM – 4:00 PM

- The Kansas Sexual Assault Kit Initiative (SAKI) Overview
- Offender Behavior Data From Kansas SAKI Project
- K-SARAC Overview
- Defining Common Goals In Adult Sexual Assault And Child Sexual Abuse Response
- Understanding Roles In Adult Sexual Assault And Child Sexual Abuse Investigations

Day 2: 8:30 am – 4:00 pm

- Trauma-Informed, Victim-Centered Framework
- Recommendations & Best Practices For Multidisciplinary Teams
- Practical Case Scenario
- Roadmap To Resilience: Overcoming The Impact Of Vicarious Trauma



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THE KANSAS SEXUAL ASSAULT KIT INITIATIVE (SAKI) OVERVIEW

Kathy Ray, MSW
Director of Advocacy, Education, and Rural Projects
KCSDV

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<https://www.kansas.gov/kbi/saki.shtml>

2014 - 2019

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Kansas SAKI Multidisciplinary Working Group

- Kansas Bureau of Investigation
- Kansas Office of the Attorney General
- Kansas County and District Attorneys Association
- Kansas Sheriffs' Association
- Kansas Association of Chiefs of Police
- Kansas Chapter of International Association of Forensic Nurses
- Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence
- Johnson County Sheriff's Office Criminalistics Laboratory
- Sedgwick County Regional Forensic Science Center



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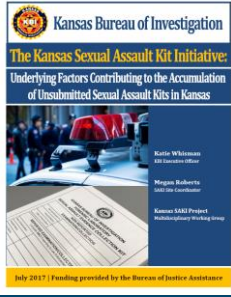
Kansas SAKI Project

Identify underlying factors that contributed to accumulation

Develop plan to test previously unsubmitted kits

Develop recommendations to prevent similar accumulation in the future

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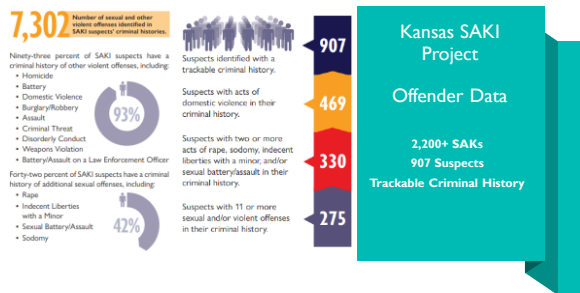


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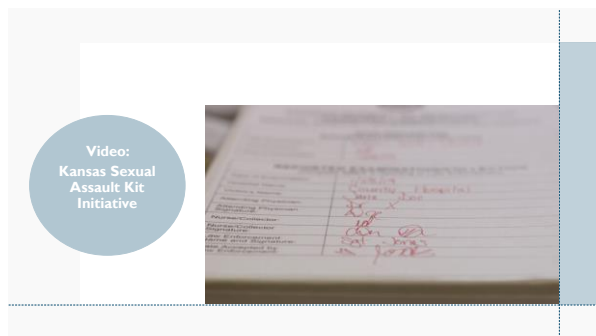
Kansas SAKI Project Data
as of Oct. 2019

- 2,200+ previously unsubmitted SAKs
 - 2,086 submitted to labs for testing
 - 2,020 SAKs designated for testing
- 375 foreign DNA profiles uploaded to CODIS
- 243 CODIS Hits
 - 203 Offender Hits, 14 Forensic Hits
 - 58 Cold Hits, 145 Warm Hits

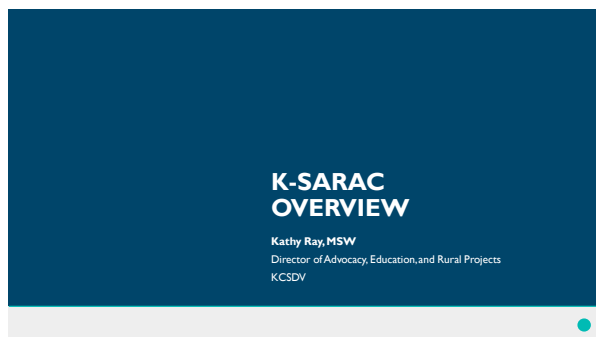
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About K-SARAC

- Formed in 2020
- KCSDV in partnership with the Kansas Bureau of Investigation
- Continue efforts that began under the KBI's Kansas Sexual Assault Kit Initiative (SAKI) project



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Purpose

The Kansas Sexual Assault Response Advisory Committee (K-SARAC) is a multidisciplinary group of statewide experts who facilitate cross-discipline collaboration and cultivate promising practices in sexual assault response that increase victim safety and offender accountability.



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Mission

The mission of the K-SARAC is to provide standardized guidance and model policies to Sexual Assault Response Teams (SARTs) and their participating affiliates for the purposes of increasing awareness and ensuring consistency in access to services and sexual assault response statewide.



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Vision

The vision of the K-SARAC is to assist SARTs in increasing and improving their capacity to provide trauma-informed and offender-focused sexual assault response through the development of model policies, protocols, training, and additional resources.



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Multidisciplinary Representation

- Stakeholder communities and affiliated associations representing:
 - Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANEs)/ Medical Professionals
 - Child Advocacy Centers
 - Law Enforcement
 - Prosecutors
 - Community-Based Advocates
 - System-Based Advocates
 - Forensic Science Laboratories



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K-SARAC Subcommittees

- Awareness Subcommittee
- Education & Training Subcommittee
- Sexual Assault Kit Tracking Subcommittee
- Legislative Recommendations & Coordination of Efforts Subcommittee
- Model Policies & Protocols Subcommittee



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Questions ?
Thank you!



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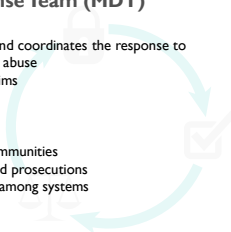
DEFINING COMMON GOALS IN SEXUAL ASSAULT AND CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE RESPONSE

Jessica Albers
Statewide SANE Clinical Consultant
KCSDV

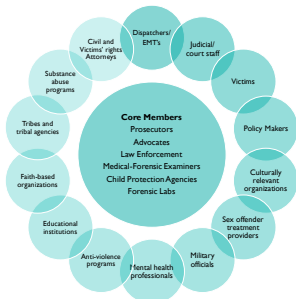
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Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) & Multidisciplinary Response Team (MDT)

- Community-based team that collaborates and coordinates the response to victims of sexual assault and/or child sexual abuse
- Helps ensure the safety and support of victims
- Promotes offender accountability
- Compassionate and streamlined response
- Goal of preventing future victimization
- Promotes the safety and security of our communities
- Collaboration for effective investigations and prosecutions
- Identify inadequacies and limitations in and among systems



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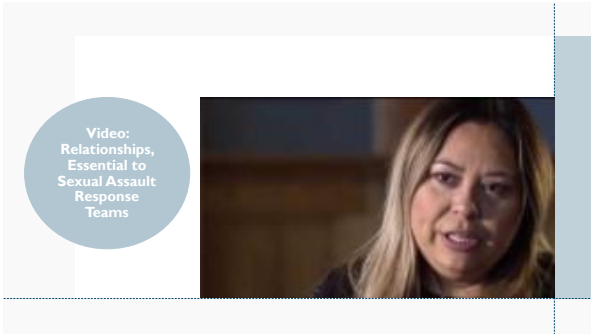
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Components of Successful Collaboration

- Understanding roles and functions
- Trust and mutual respect
- Effective communication
- Common goal of victim support, offender accountability & community safety



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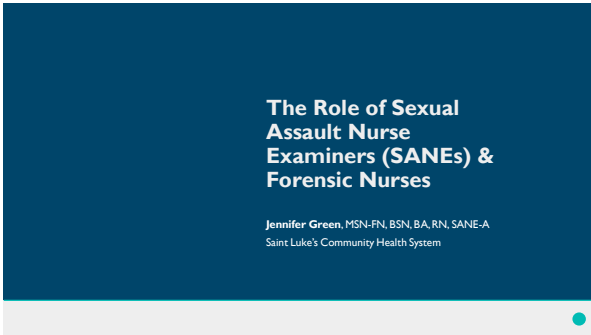
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SART/MDT Resources



- National Sexual Violence Resource Center. SART Toolkit. <https://www.nsvrc.org/sarts/toolkit>
- NSVRC Video: Video: Relationships, Essential to Sexual Assault Response Teams. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=liYgQCQ0ckY>

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Objectives

Define	Define the roles and responsibilities of SANEs and Forensic Nurses in response to sexual assault and child sexual abuse
Discuss	Discuss external expectations and challenges regarding the medical-forensic exam
Review	Review the importance of SANEs in effective team approaches

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Purpose of the Medical-Forensic Examination

PRIMARY
Health, Wellbeing & Safety



SECONDARY
Evidence Collection



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SANEs & Forensic Nurses: Roles & Responsibilities

- Provide competent, comprehensive, patient-centered, trauma-informed, coordinated care for victims and perpetrators of violence
- Offer and activate community services
- Assess patients for acute and long-term healthcare needs
- Provide crisis intervention
- Provide safety options to the patient to prevent from further harm and victimization
- Use knowledge to educate patients



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SANes & Forensic Nurses: Roles & Responsibilities, Continued

- Provide consultation, stabilization and treatment for injuries and illnesses
- Provide timely, thorough, and professional forensic evidence collection, preservation and documentation
- Provide education, prophylaxis and/or treatment for STIs
- Evaluate pregnancy risk and offer prevention
- Appropriately refer patients for immediate and follow-up medical care
- Connect patients to resources & referrals



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SANes & Forensic Nurses: Roles & Responsibilities, Continued

- Train other healthcare providers, advocates, and law enforcement
- Provide community education
- Navigation of patient privacy issues, knowledge of statutes and mandatory reporting
- Enhance the ability of law enforcement agencies to obtain evidence and successfully prosecute sexual assault cases
- Provide testimony during legal proceedings



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Multidisciplinary Responses to Sexual Assault and Child Sexual Abuse

SANE Services Near You

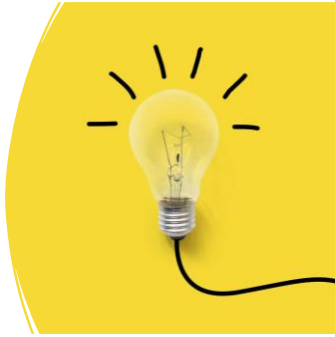


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Knowledge Check

All of the following are part of the role of a SANE, except:

- A. Assess patients for acute and long-term healthcare needs
- B. Determine if a sexual assault occurred
- C. Provide education, prophylaxis and/or treatment for STIs
- D. Critical thinking in collection of evidence & documentation



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SANEs & Forensic Nurses: External Expectations

External Expectations

- Myths / seeking confirmatory conclusions about sexual assault
- Providing medical records to LE and prosecution
- Understanding payment for sexual assault exams
- Feedback from partners if/when data trends noticed

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Knowledge Check

During the medical facility intake, the hospital staff should do all of the following, except:

- A. Consider SA patients a priority
- B. Perform a prompt triage and MSE
- C. Inform the patient at the window that a SANE is not available
- D. Contact victim advocates if not already done



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SANEs & Forensic Nurses: Challenges

Challenges

- Need increased education on trauma-informed care and sexual assault/abuse care for all healthcare providers
- Myths surrounding sexual assault/abuse & medical exam
- Limited SANE access
 - Approximately 25% of Kansas hospitals have SANE/FNE programs
 - Many do not have 24/7 coverage
- Hospitals unaware of law requirements to collect evidence
 - K.S.A. 65-448
- Support & resources to start and sustain SANE/FNE programs
- Low number of suspect exams

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Safety, Accountability & Justice: The Importance of Multidisciplinary Responses to Sexual Assault and Child Sexual Abuse

Importance of SANEs & Forensic Nurses in Effective Team Approaches

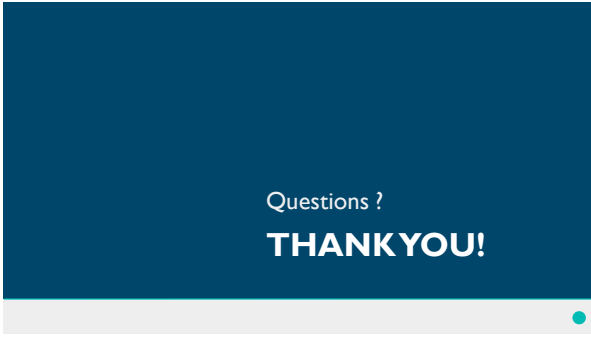
- SANE as a core SART Member
- Activation of SART community response
- Share information and expertise
- Effective communication between team members
- Formal and informal cross-training
- Communicate with community

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SANE & Forensic Nursing Resources

- National Protocol for Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examinations: Adults/Adolescents. (April 2013). Second Edition. US DOJ, Office on Violence Against Women. <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ovw/241903.pdf>
- A National Protocol for Sexual Abuse Medical Forensic Examinations: Pediatrics. (April 2016). US DOJ, Office on Violence Against Women. <https://www.justice.gov/ovw/file/846556/download>
- National Best Practices for Sexual Assault Kits: A Multidisciplinary Approach. (April 2017). US DOJ, National Institute of Justice. <https://www.nij.gov/topics/law-enforcement/investigations/sexual-assault/Pages/national-best-practices-for-sexual-assault-kits.aspx>
- Forensic Nursing Education Guidelines. Free downloads available at <https://www.forensicnurses.org/page/EducationGuidelinesAccess>
- National Training Standards for Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners, US DOJ OVV, 2nd Edition, August 2018. https://cdm.ynews.com/www.safeta.org/resource/esmgr/docs/Training_SexualAssaultForens.pdf
- IAFN and ENA, Joint Position Papers: **Adult and Adolescent Sexual Assault Patients in the Emergency Care Setting** (August 2016) and **Care of Prepubescent Pediatric Sexual Abuse Patients in the Emergency Care Setting** (March 2017)

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Safety, Accountability & Justice: The Importance of Multidisciplinary Responses to Sexual Assault and Child Sexual Abuse

Objectives

Define	Define the roles and responsibilities of law enforcement in response to sexual assault and child sexual abuse
Discuss	Discuss external expectations and challenges in sexual assault investigations
Review	Review the importance of law enforcement in effective team approaches

A teal circle is located in the bottom right corner of the slide.

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Law Enforcement: Roles & Responsibilities

- Public safety
- Prioritize victim safety
- Thoroughly investigate criminal activity
- Collect and preserve evidence with a victim-centered approach
- Encourage and support victims throughout the criminal justice process
- Offender accountability
- Submit cases for prosecutorial review
- Testify in court



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External Expectations

- "CSI effect"
- Collecting elimination samples
- Communication with victims
- Over-reliance on evidence within SAKs
- Focusing on suspect
- Providing documentation, including medical records, to prosecution

Challenges

- Probable cause vs beyond reasonable doubt
- Communication
- Victim-centered approach

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Knowledge Check

Effective case preparation includes all of the following, except:

- Videotaped suspect interrogation
- Victim polygraph
- Search for other victims by the same perpetrator
- Documentation of changes in the victim's behavior after the sexual assault



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Law Enforcement Considerations

1	2	3	4	5
Acknowledge the prevalence of sexual assault/abuse	Understand the effect that trauma has on the victim	Use a trauma informed and empathy-based approach	Set aside any prejudgments	Acknowledge the value of empowerment

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Safety, Accountability & Justice: The Importance of Multidisciplinary Responses to Sexual Assault and Child Sexual Abuse

Importance of Law Enforcement in Effective Team Approaches

- Building trust
- Law enforcement as core SART member
- Share information and expertise
- Collaboration
- Victim support and engagement
- Formal and informal cross-training
- Communicate with community

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Law Enforcement Resources & References

Resources

- Kansas Model Policy for Investigating Sexual Assault, Version 2, updated April 2019. <http://www.kansas.gov/ib/news/docs/Kansas%20Model%20Policy%20Investigating%20Sexual%20Assault%20v2.pdf>
- Kansas Model Policy for Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Kit Submission, Retention, & Disposal, June 2018. <http://www.kansas.gov/ib/news/docs/Kansas%20Model%20Policy%20Sexual%20Assault%20Evidence%20Collection%20Kit%20Submission%20Retention%20Disposal.pdf>

References

- Tremblay, T. (Presenter). (2016, November). Trauma Informed Sexual Assault Investigations Training. Live presentation at the Kansas Bureau of Investigation, Topeka, KS.
- International Association of Chiefs of Police. (2017, October). Investigating Sexual Assaults: Concepts and Issues Paper. Alexandria, VA: IACP Law Enforcement Policy Center. https://www.iaoc.org/wp-content/uploads/IAOC_Concepts_and_Issues_Paper_2017.pdf
- International Association of Chiefs of Police. (June 2020) Successful Trauma Informed Victim Interviewing. <https://www.iaoc.org/sites/default/files/2020/06/Final%20Design%20Successful%20Trauma%20Informed%20Victim%20Interviewing.pdf>

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Questions ?
THANKYOU!

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**The Role of
 Community-Based
 and System-Based
 Victim Advocates**

Victoria Pickering
 Director of Advocacy
 Metropolitan Organization to Counter Sexual Assault
 (MOCSA)

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Safety, Accountability & Justice: The Importance of
 Multidisciplinary Responses to Sexual Assault and Child Sexual Abuse

Objectives

Identify	Identify how advocacy can improve survivors' experiences after sexual violence
Outline	Outline the roles and responsibilities of different types of advocates
Support	Support collaboration across disciplines

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Benefits of Advocacy



What benefits have you seen when advocates are engaged in the process?

Feel free to share personal experiences from your work



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Benefits of Advocacy

- Victims were more likely to have a police report taken
- The case was 3x more likely to be investigated further
- Victims were more likely to receive preventative treatment for STIs and HIV, and emergency contraception
- Victims were less likely to be treated "impersonally or coldly"

(Campbell, 2006)

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The Role of Community-Based Victim Advocates

Dung Kimble
Program Director
Stepstone, Inc.

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Community-Based Advocacy: Roles & Responsibilities



Role

- Advocate on behalf of the survivor
- Trauma-informed response
- Provide support and information to survivor

Responsibilities

- Safety planning
- Crisis services
- Counseling and support
- Shelter / emergency accommodations
- Resource referrals
- Community awareness and education

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<https://www.kcsdv.org/>

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Community-Based Advocate

- *Employed by a private agency in the community
- *Work with victims regardless of whether or not they have a case in the criminal justice system
- *Provide confidential services to the victim
- *Offer comprehensive services such as medical advocacy, personal advocacy, crisis intervention, etc.

System-Based Advocate

- *Employed by law enforcement, a prosecutor's office, or another public agency
- *Conduct between the victim and the criminal justice system, with same confidentiality as LEOS
- *Share necessary information with CJIS
- *Primary focus is assisting victims throughout the criminal justice process

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The Role of System-Based Victim Advocates

Brian Porch
Victim Assistance Unit Supervisor
Johnson County District Attorney's Office

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System-Based Victim Advocacy: Roles & Responsibilities



Role

- Advocate on behalf of the survivor through CJS
- Trauma-informed response
- Provide support and information to survivor

Responsibilities

- Counseling and support
- Notification of case updates
- Facilitate services with CBA (e.g., shelter, ongoing services, etc.)
- Preserving crime victims' rights in CJS

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Services Near You



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Services Near You

System-Based Advocacy

- Local Law Enforcement
 - Police Department
 - Sheriffs Department
- Local District Attorney's Office
- Local County Attorney's Office

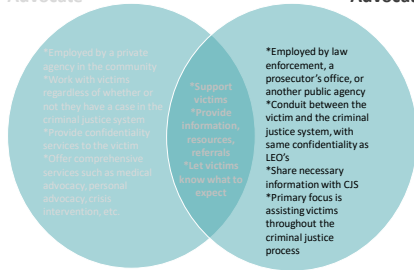
Office of Attorney General, Victim Services Division

Kansas Bureau of Investigation

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Community-Based Advocate

System-Based Advocate



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Community-Based Advocate

System-Based Advocate



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Advocacy for Victims of Child Sexual Abuse

- Mandated Reporting
- Services for child and non-offending caregiver
- Collaboration with DCF
 - dual investigation
- Minimize duplication of services



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Importance of Advocacy in Effective Team Approaches

- Victim-Centered, trauma-informed response
- Have an understanding of each agency's role and limitations, respect each other's roles
- Collaboration
- Cross-disciplinary training / education

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Advocacy: Q & A



What have you always wanted to know about advocacy and never asked?

- CBA**
Dung Kimble
Victoria Pickering
- SBA**
Brian Porch
- CAC**
Juliane Walker
Lori Chandler

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Victim Advocacy Resources & References

Resources

www.kcsdv.org

References

- "Rape Survivors' Experiences With the Legal and Medical Systems: Do Rape Victim Advocates Make a Difference?"; Dr. Rebecca Campbell; 2006; <https://doi.org/10.1177/1077801205277539>
- Sexual Assault Kit Initiative Toolkit: Community and System Based Advocacy; <https://www.SAKItta.org/toolkit/docs/Community-and-Systems-Based-Advocacy.pdf>

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Questions ?
THANK YOU!

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The Role of the Child Advocacy Center

Juliane Walker, Executive Director
Child Advocacy Centers of Kansas

Diana Schum, Executive Director,
Child Advocacy Center of Sedgwick County

Lori Chandler, Education Manager
Child Advocacy Center of Sedgwick County

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Objectives

Define	Define the role of the Child Advocacy Center (CAC) in Child Sexual Abuse Response
Identify	Identify the roles of a multidisciplinary team (MDT) in child abuse investigations

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Welcome to the Child Advocacy Center!

A CAC is not just a facility, but serves as an interagency coordinated response center.



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What is a Child Advocacy Center?

- Child advocacy centers (CACs) are community-based, child-friendly, multidisciplinary services for children and families affected by sexual abuse or severe physical abuse. CACs bring together, often in one location, child protective services investigators, law enforcement, prosecutors, and medical and mental health professionals to provide a coordinated, comprehensive response to victims and their caregivers.

• Source: www.childwelfare.gov

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Benefits of Child Advocacy Centers

- Professionals come together at the very beginning of a child abuse investigation. Collaboration provides consistent high-quality response to every case
- Communication and information sharing is happening in real time
- A forensic interview of the child is provided by a specially trained team member and observed by other team members for support and additional assistance as needed
- Forensic interviews dramatically reduce the likelihood of additional interviews.



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Benefits of Child Advocacy Centers

- Promotes better evidence collection and increases offender accountability
- Provides timely referrals to medical and mental health services
- Child victims and their caregivers are provided immediate services, resources and follow up to aid in the healing process
- Reduces further trauma to the child
- Cross-disciplinary training and community education



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Child Advocacy Centers of Kansas 2020 Stats

4410 Children Served

- 2980 Females (68%)
- 1430 Males (32%)

3658 Non-Offending caregivers served

Types of Abuse

- 3087 Sexual Abuse (70%)
- 589 Physical Abuse (13%)
- 346 Neglect (10%)
- 230 Witness to Violence (5%)
- 23 Drug Endangered (1%)
- 32 Other (1%)

Age of Children Served

- 1245 0-6 yrs old (27%)
- 1630 7-12 yrs old (37%)
- 1546 13-17 yrs old (35%)
- 53 18+ yrs old (1%)

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Children's Advocacy Centers of Kansas



- Child Advocacy Center of Sedgwick County
- Christ Place Children's Advocacy Center
- Family Crisis Child Advocacy Center
- Heart to Heart Child Advocacy Center
- Child Advocacy Center of Hope Unlimited
- Children's Advocacy Center of Douglas County, Inc.
- Hope's Place CAC
- Midwest Medical Health Center's CAC
- Lawrence Child Advocacy Center
- Libertyville Child Advocacy Center
- Meadbrook House Child Advocacy Center
- Wichita Child Advocacy Center, Inc.
- WIS Child Advocacy Center
- Strooping Stripes CAC
- Southwest House
- Sunlight Child Advocacy Center
- Western Kansas Child Advocacy Center - Locations in Topeka, Olathe, Galley, Sublette, Hope, Garden City, Liberal, and multiple Mobile Units serving additional counties throughout Western KS
- County served on courtesy basis, without formal MOU

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A multidisciplinary team for response to child abuse reports includes representation from the following:

	<p><u>Child Protective Services</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the child safe? • What risk factors are present? 		<p><u>Law Enforcement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has a crime been committed?
--	--	--	---

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<p><u>Medical</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there evidence of abuse? • Does the child need treatment? 		<p><u>Mental Health</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the child/family need mental health services? • What type of service would help the most? 	
	<p><u>Victim Advocacy</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What else might we be able to do to support this family? 		<p><u>Prosecution</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can I prove the case in court?

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Teamwork

Accountability and joint decision-making are equally important for multidisciplinary teams.

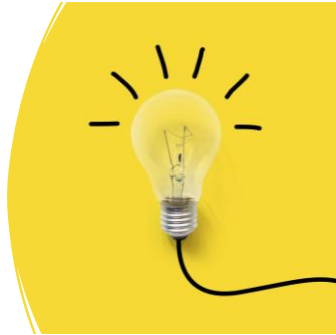


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Knowledge Check

A forensic interview can be conducted by any law enforcement officer or DCF investigator.

True or False



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Forensic Interviews

Purpose and Role of the Forensic Interview

A forensic interview is a structured conversation with a child intended to elicit detailed information about a possible event(s) that the child may have experienced or witnessed.

The purposes of a forensic interview are:

- To assess the safety of the child's living arrangements;
- To obtain information from a child that may be helpful in a criminal investigation or Child In Need of Care (CINIC) case;
- To obtain information that will either corroborate or refute allegations or suspicions of abuse and neglect;
- To assess the need for medical treatment and psychological care.



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Victim Advocacy

Purpose and Role of the Victim/Family Advocate

Victim and Family Advocates play a key role in helping to support the child victim and the non-offending caretaker(s) throughout the investigation and prosecution of the case. The job of the child advocate is to listen and support in whatever way possible and to seek out information and resources.

- Provide a crisis response and prepare the child for the forensic interview and medical evaluation, if applicable;
- Support the non-offending caretaker(s) during the investigation, forensic interview and medical evaluation;
- Explain the investigative process to the child and non-offending caretaker;
- Provide referrals for appropriate community resources.



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Mental Health

Purpose and Role of Mental Health

Without effective therapeutic intervention, many child victims of abuse will suffer ongoing or long-term consequences that may impact them throughout their lifetimes. The multidisciplinary team response includes access to trauma assessments and specialized trauma focused mental health services for child victims and non-offending family members.



- Assess and treat the emotional and psychological needs of the child and non-offending family members;
- Serve as a resource to the team to better understand child development, trauma, and behavioral issues that may impact service delivery to the child(ren) and family; and
- Provide crisis intervention as needed.

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MDT Coordinator

Purpose and Role of the Multidisciplinary Team Coordinator

To coordinate the Multidisciplinary Team (MDT) case review process through development, maintenance and review of relationships with partner agencies.



- Maintain positive working relationships with partner agencies, networking and facilitating opportunities to encourage cross-disciplinary communication, training and education to improve the outcomes of child abuse investigations and treatment;
- Coordinate, schedule, facilitate and attend MDT meetings related to child sexual abuse, physical abuse or neglect, runaway, human trafficking and sexual exploitation cases;
- Document case review recommendations, as requested, and follow up with services providers regarding MDT meeting recommendations.

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Community Education

Purpose and Role of Education

To educate and empower professional partners and community members by providing training and increasing awareness on issues regarding child abuse.



- Offer training for law enforcement, prosecutors, child welfare, medical, education, mental health and childcare professionals;
- Provide education opportunities to community members;
- Promote collaboration through a multidisciplinary approach to child abuse;
- Provide Peer Review opportunities for forensic interviewers.

94

Common Challenges

<p>Co-location</p> <p>Lack of respect & trust</p> <p>Knowledge deficits. Lack of awareness and appreciation of the roles and responsibilities of other partners.</p> <p>Cultural divides may exist between people with different backgrounds, who work in different professional roles.</p> <p>Idea of "hyphenated workers"</p>	<p>Organizational & Professional Silos</p> <p>Mission of each agency</p> <p>Established tradition of highly trained professionals cultivating a protective boundary around their area of expertise.</p>	<p>Logistics</p> <p>Communication and information sharing</p> <p>Lack of appropriate mechanism for timely exchange of information</p> <p>Separate documentation</p> <p>Information hoarding</p>	<p>Lack of alignment of goals</p>
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Child Advocacy Center Resources



- National Children's Alliance: www.nationalchildrensalliance.org
- Child Welfare Information Gateway: www.childwelfare.gov
- Midwest Regional Child Advocacy Center: <https://www.mrcac.org/>
- Children's Advocacy Centers of Kansas: <https://kscac.org/>

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Questions ?

THANKYOU!

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Role of the Forensic Laboratory

Jena Sparling
Forensic Scientist III – Biology/DNA
Kansas Bureau of Investigation Forensic Science Center

98

Safety, Accountability & Justice: The Importance of
Multidisciplinary Responses to Sexual Assault and Child Sexual Abuse

Objectives

Define	Define the role of forensic laboratory
Overview	Overview of Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Kit (SAECK) testing
Explore	Explore challenges and considerations in processing sexual assault evidence
Understand	Understand CODIS as a tool in sexual assault investigations

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Forensic Laboratory: Roles & Responsibilities

- Unbiased forensic testing and expertise
- Communication with customers
- Prioritize cases/items for testing
- Testifying
- Training other stakeholders
- CODIS eligibility
- Current technology best practice



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- Biological Screening
 - Kansas Bureau of Investigations Forensic Science Center
 - Johnson County Sheriff's Office Criminalistics Laboratory
 - Sedgwick County Regional Forensic Science Center
- DNA Analysis
- Report Writing
- Peer Reviews
- CODIS Entry
- Follow up
- Court Testimony

101

CODIS

Combined DNA Index System (CODIS)

- Exchange and compare DNA profiles electronically to link crimes to each other and to known offenders
- LDIS, SDIS and NDIS levels

Several factors considered to determine CODIS eligibility

- Was a crime committed?
- Were there consensual partners?
- Have elimination samples been requested/obtained?
- Is the profile from the putative perpetrator?

102

Knowledge Check




When a case is coded as "Unfounded" the Forensic Laboratory:

- A. Is prohibited from uploading any results into the national DNA database
- B. Prioritizes "unfounded" cases for testing
- C. Will call the investigator to ensure a thorough investigation has been completed
- D. Stores the SAECK at KBI for 5yrs or until victim decides to prosecute



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“Unfounded” Case Coding

-  When to use “Unfounded”
-  When not to use “Unfounded”
-  Next Steps for LE

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Forensic Laboratory: External Expectations & Challenges

- External Expectations**
 - Timely exam/results
 - Thorough, accurate and reliable testing
 - Disseminating lab reports / results
- Challenges**
 - Feedback
 - Communication
 - Maintaining non-bias approach

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Safety, Accountability & Justice: The Importance of Multidisciplinary Responses to Sexual Assault and Child Sexual Abuse

Importance of Forensic Laboratory Personnel In Effective Team Approaches

- Investigative resource
- Provide a set of specialized skills to stakeholders investigating criminal cases
- Produce investigative leads from DNA where all other avenues have been exhausted
- Jury expectations
- Provide training to stakeholders

106

Forensic Laboratory Case Scenario

- 2016: Sexual Assault, Cutting from underwear
- 2017: Home Break-In, Swabs from glove
- 2017: Attempted Sexual Assault, Swabs from neck*
- 2018: Arrestee Hit, Possession/Intent to Sell



Photo credit: <https://www.kansas.gov/kbil/about/forensicsciencelab.shtml>

107

Forensic Laboratory Resources



- National Best Practices for Sexual Assault Kits: A Multidisciplinary Approach. (April 2017). US DOJ. National Institute of Justice. <https://www.nij.gov>
- CODIS and NDIS Fact Sheet — FBI
- “Unfounded” Case Coding. (February 2019). Kansas Sexual Assault Kit Initiative (SAKI). [SAKI_Unfounded_Coding_Guidance.pdf \(kansas.gov\)](#)

108

Questions ?
THANKYOU!

109



110

Safety, Accountability & Justice: The Importance of Multidisciplinary Responses to Sexual Assault and Child Sexual Abuse

Objectives

Describe	Describe the roles and responsibilities of prosecutors
Discuss	Discuss prosecutor external expectations and challenges
Explain	Explain prosecutors' responsibilities to victims, the public, and the defendant.

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Prosecution: Roles & Responsibilities

Legal Duties:

- Ensure there is fair and equal application of the law
- Hold offenders accountable
- Provide justice to victims and community

Communication with:

- Partners and stakeholders
- Victims and witnesses



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Prosecution: Roles & Responsibilities, continued

Legal Responsibilities:

- File cases supported by evidence and the law
- Have a good understanding of the complexities and legal issues associated with sexual assault cases
- File the necessary motions and make appropriate arguments to support your case
- Have an honest conversation with the victim and victim's family on how the court system works and what they should expect as they go through the process



114

Prosecution: Knowledge Check



115

Video:
Yes, This Room

116

Prosecution: External Expectations & Challenges

- External Expectations**
 - Prosecute all cases
 - Plea and sentencing
 - Public expectations
 - Me too movement
- Challenges**
 - Inconsistent policies
 - Myths and biases of sexual assault
 - Probable cause vs. beyond reasonable doubt
 - Big picture impacts
 - Communication between stakeholders

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Safety, Accountability & Justice: The Importance of Multidisciplinary Responses to Sexual Assault and Child Sexual Abuse

Importance of Prosecutor in Effective Team Approaches

- Prosecutor as core SART member
- Collaboration between stakeholders
- Defining roles
- Share information and expertise
- Formal and informal cross-training
- Communicate with community

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Safety, Accountability & Justice: The Importance of Multidisciplinary Responses to Sexual Assault and Child Sexual Abuse

Prosecutor Considerations

The distinct role of the prosecutor

- Prosecutor is a minister of justice
- We owe duties of diligence and competence
- Also owe a responsibility to protect the Defendant's rights
- Duty to protect the victim

119

Prosecution Resources:



- Model Response to Sexual Violence for Prosecutors (RSVP): An Invitation to Lead, 2017 AEquitas, Justice Management Institute, and Urban Institute. <http://www.aequitasresource.org/>

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Questions ?

Thank you!

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Safety, Accountability, Justice:
The Importance of
Multidisciplinary Responses
to Sexual Assault and
Child Sexual Abuse

SPONSORED BY:

This grant project is supported by the State General Fund for Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault as administered by the Kansas Governor's Grants Program. The opinions, findings, conclusions, or recommendations expressed in this publication, program, or submission are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Office of the Kansas Governor.

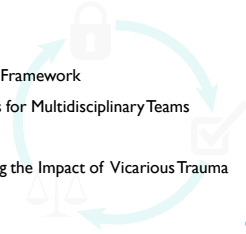
122

DAY
2

Safety, Accountability & Justice: The Importance of
Multidisciplinary Responses to Sexual Assault and Child Sexual Abuse

Agenda

- ▶ Welcome and Day One Review
- ▶ Trauma-Informed,Victim-Centered Framework
- ▶ Recommendations & Best Practices for Multidisciplinary Teams
- ▶ Practical Case Scenario
- ▶ Roadmap to Resilience: Overcoming the Impact of Vicarious Trauma



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Safety, Accountability & Justice: The Importance of
Multidisciplinary Responses to Sexual Assault and Child Sexual Abuse

Presented by

Kansas Sexual Assault Response Advisory Committee and Subject Matter Experts

Trauma-Informed,Victim-Centered Framework
Victoria Pickering, MOCSA

Recommendations & Best Practices For Multidisciplinary Teams
Kathy Ray, KCSDV

Practical Case Scenario
Jessica Albers, Clinical Consultant, KCSDV

Roadmap To Resilience: Overcoming The Impact Of Vicarious Trauma
Wendy Hummel, Sedgwick County Sheriff's Office



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**TRAUMA-INFORMED,
VICTIM-CENTERED
FRAMEWORK**

Victoria Pickering, MOCSA
Captain Jason Stephens, Wichita PD

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Safety, Accountability & Justice: The Importance of Multidisciplinary Responses to Sexual Assault and Child Sexual Abuse

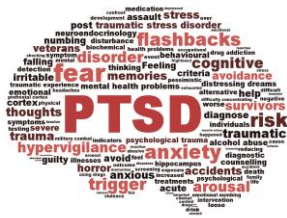
Objectives

Understand	Understand trauma and the way it impacts victims of sexual violence
Recognize	Recognize how trauma influences victim behavior
Develop	Develop new strategies for interacting with victims which mitigate re-traumatization
Practice	Practice asking questions in a trauma-informed manner

126

What is trauma?

Trauma is a deeply distressing or disturbing experience.



127

Understanding Trauma



What are some examples of trauma that a victim of sexual violence may experience?



128

Trauma-Informed

An approach to and understanding of successful engagement with survivors of trauma as they navigate the criminal justice system

Begins with awareness of the trauma and how it may present

Understanding of the impact of trauma on physical, emotional and mental health, as well as how it effects behaviors and engagement to services

An understanding that criminal justice systems will re-traumatize survivors

129

Victim-Centered

The systemic focus on the needs and concerns of the survivor

The survivors wishes, safety and well-being take priority

Creates an environment of support and empowerment for the survivor

Allowing the survivor to have a voice in the criminal justice process; and listening to the survivor when they express their needs

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Offender-Focused

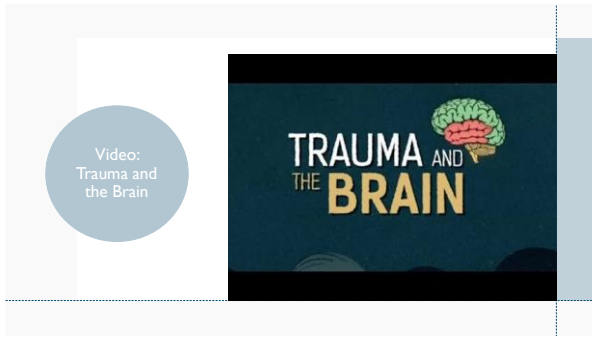
Approach that is more focused on the offender's behavior, less focused on the survivor's behavior.

Allows the focus to remain on the perpetrator and the crime that occurred.

Provides opportunity to broaden investigation beyond what the victim experienced

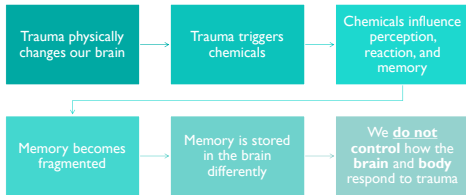
Takes into account what we know about offenders, especially serial offenders

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Understanding Trauma



Credit: Tom Hendrick

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Understanding Victim Behavior

- Most common reactions judged as "counterintuitive"
- Lack of earnest resistance
- Delayed or piecemeal reporting
- Continued contact with the offender/perpetrator
- Subsequent sexual activity



Source: Aequitas

134

“Cycle of Suspicion” Against Victims



Source: Christine Herman, J.D., False Reports of Rape: What the Research in Oregon Tells Us, 2012

135

Consequences of Not Understanding Trauma

In individual cases:

- Victim feels betrayed and re-victimized
- Perpetrator given a “free pass” to rape again
- Evidence cannot be used in a future case

Wider impact on community:

- Misinformation about real dynamics of SA
- Other victims do not report (“why bother”)
- Police departments/agencies can face scrutiny
- High rates of incomplete reports further fuel suspicion of SA and cycle continues

Source: Christine Herman, J.D., False Reports of Rape: What the Research in Oregon Tells Us, 2012

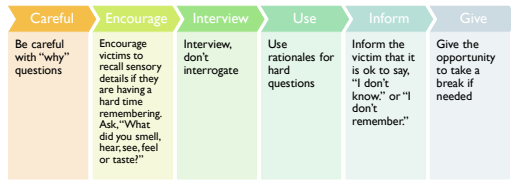
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Trauma-Informed Communication



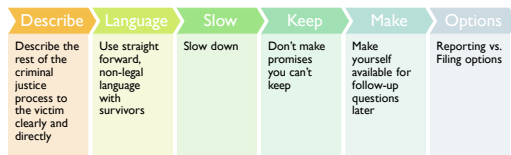
137

Trauma-Informed Communication



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Trauma-Informed Communication



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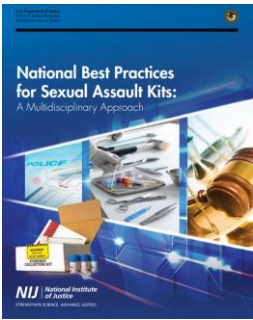
Interview Questions: Knowledge Check



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National Best Practices for Sexual Assault Kits: A Multidisciplinary Approach



U.S. Department of Justice
 Office of Justice Programs
 National Institute of Justice
 2017

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SUMMARY RECOMMENDATIONS

Multidisciplinary Approach

1. A collaborative multidisciplinary approach should be implemented for sexual assault cases.
2. Sexual assault responders should use a victim-centered and trauma-informed approach when engaging with victims of sexual assault.
3. Agencies should collaborate and involve victim advocates early in the process to create a more victim-centered approach to the criminal justice process.
4. The multidisciplinary approach should seek out and include voices from underserved or vulnerable populations in the community's response to sexual assault cases.

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SUMMARY RECOMMENDATIONS

The Medical-Forensic Exam and Sexual Assault Evidence Collection (continued from page 12)

5. Establish minimum standards for a national sexual assault kit; until that time, states and territories should create a standardized SAK for sexual assault cases that addresses the minimum criteria in the National Adult/Adolescents Protocol.
6. The medical-forensic exam should be performed by a health care professional specially trained in the collection of evidence relating to sexual assault cases such as a sexual assault nurse examiner or other appropriately trained medical professional.
7. Guided by the victim history, sexual assault samples should be collected from any victim seeking care as soon as possible and up to five (5) days or longer post-assault. Regardless of the time frame, reimbursement should be provided for the medical-forensic exam.
8. Examiners should concentrate the collection of evidentiary samples by using no more than two swabs per collection area so as not to dilute the biological sample.
9. Sample collection should be an option for all sexual assault victims who present for a medical-forensic exam, including those who choose not to report (unreported) or report anonymously.
10. Suspect sample collection should ideally be completed by a medical-forensic examiner or appropriately trained individual.



SUMMARY RECOMMENDATIONS

Transparency and Accountability of Law Enforcement for SAKs (continued from page 31)

13. Law enforcement agencies and laboratories should partner to use one evidence tracking system.
14. The federal government should develop an Electronic Evidence Exchange Standard for the data standards associated with physical forensic evidence.
15. SAKs should be received by the local law enforcement agency from the hospital or clinic as soon as possible, ideally, no later than three (3) business days from the collection of the kit, or as specified by statute.
16. Law enforcement agencies should submit the SAK to the laboratory for analysis as soon as possible, ideally, no later than seven (7) business days from the collection of the SAK, or as specified by statute.
17. Law enforcement or laboratories should be responsible for the long-term storage of all SAKs, unless applicable law provides otherwise.
18. A comprehensive inventory should be conducted to determine the number, status, location, and individual descriptive information (e.g., unique kit identifier, date collected) for all SAKs.
19. Law enforcement agencies should perform an annual audit verifying that all SAKs in the property room are present and in their specified location.



SUMMARY RECOMMENDATIONS

Post-Analysis Communication and Policy Considerations (continued from page 66)

30. Jurisdictions should have a victim notification protocol for informing victims of the status of their sexual assault cases, including cases where SAKs are analyzed after many years.
31. Jurisdictions that do not have evidence retention laws should adopt biological evidence retention policies/protocols that are victim-centered and preserve evidence from uncharged or unreported cases for 50 years or the length of the statute of limitations, whichever is greater.
32. Unreported SAKs should be retained for at least the statute of limitations or a maximum of 20 years.
33. States that have not already done so should consider eliminating the statute of limitations for sexual assaults.
34. Jurisdictions should develop a communication strategy to increase transparency and accountability to stakeholders within their communities regarding the response to sexual violence.
35. Mandatory training for those responding to sexual assault should be incorporated into every agency's strategic plan.



Primary Goals of the SART/MDT

Afford regular contact among disciplines to promote the best first response to, and ongoing discussion of, sexual assault/ child sexual abuse cases

Improve the broader community response

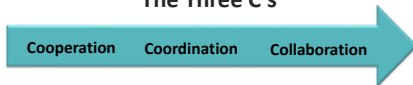
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What Would Be Missing if a Stakeholder Was Not Present?



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The Three C's



- Exchange of information as needs arise
- Agencies work together with understanding that missions are compatible
- Agencies share resources, refer victims for services, coordinate/respond to SV as a team, monitor & evaluate responses through quality assurance mechanisms

OVC SART Toolkit

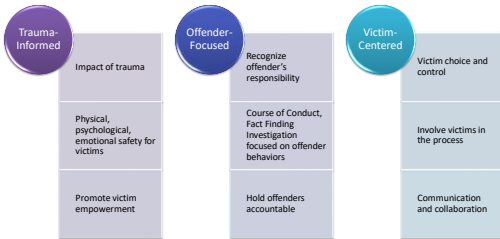
149

Common Challenges

- Limited resources
- Differences in professional roles without a clearly defined common goal
- Lack of appreciation for the roles of other SART members
- Frustration and burn-out
- Differing confidentiality requirements
- Conflict between members



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Best Practices for SARTs/MDTs

- Develop, review, and update Policies, Procedures, MOUs
- Equity and Inclusion
- Joint Training Initiatives
- Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting
- Special Victims Response/ Certification
- "Advocacy Default Response"
- Review: "What do we do well? What can we do better? What did we learn? Action on lessons learned!"
- Celebrate successes
- Self-care and resilience



Credit: Thomas Tremblay Consulting & Training, <https://www.tomtremblayconsulting.com/>

153

KANSAS MODEL POLICIES & RESOURCES

Kathy Ray, MSW
Director of Advocacy, Education, and Rural Projects

154

Model Policy on SAK Submission, Retention & Disposal (June 2018)

Submission

- Notice went from KBI to all **383** Kansas LE Agencies in April 2018
- Any SAKs that have never been submitted for analysis should be submitted to the lab
- ALL SAKs be retrieved from medical facilities by LE as soon as practical but no more than 30 days
- **ALL SAKs be submitted to lab within 14 days from collection for processing**

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Model Policy on SAK Submission, Retention & Disposal, cont'd

Retention & Disposal

- SAKs related to investigation where charges are filed, evidence shall only be disposed of after court order
- SAKs related to conviction, evidence retained until all appeals exhausted
- SAKs related to investigation that has not resulted in charges filed, evidence retained until expiration of SOL or up to 20 years, whichever is shorter

156

Kansas Model Policy for Investigating Sexual Assault (June 2018)

The purpose of this policy is to provide dispatchers, officers, and investigators with guidelines for responding to reports of sexual assaults during first response, preliminary and follow-up investigations.

- professional, trauma-informed approach to sexual assault investigations
- no personnel shall discourage victims from reporting or participating in a sexual assault investigation
- all reported SAK shall be submitted to a forensic laboratory for analysis
- victim advocacy or support services be offered to the victim
- a written report is completed and a formal report is submitted for prosecutorial review for all SA investigations

157

“Unfounded” Case Coding (Feb. 2019)

Issue: When a case is coded as “Unfounded” the laboratory is prohibited from uploading any results into the national DNA database. “Unfounded” cases become deprioritized for testing in favor of focusing resources towards cases that are deemed more viable by law enforcement and prosecution.

- Cases should only be coded as “Unfounded” after a thorough investigation has been completed and the collected evidence demonstrates that no crime occurred.
- A case should NOT be considered “Unfounded” based solely on the following:
 - The victim is not cooperating with law enforcement or the judicial system;
 - The victim cannot be located;
 - The suspect states sex occurred but it was consensual;
 - Prosecution of the case has been declined; or
 - Statute of limitations has been met.

Instead, these cases should be considered “Inactive” due to a lack of evidence.

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Kansas Sexual Assault Kit Initiative Documents and Resources

Training Information

Enhancing Coordinated Responses to Sexual Assault Cases within Multidisciplinary Teams Training Announcement
Tulane Informed Sexual Assault Training Announcement



SAKI Findings and Recommendations

- Underlying Factors Contributing to the Accumulation of Unsubmitted Sexual Assault Kits in Kansas
- Kill Letter Recommending all SAKIs be Submitted and Tested
- Kansas Model Policy Investigating Sexual Assault
- Kansas Model Policy Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Kit Submission Retention Disposal
- Kansas Victim Notification Protocol for Delayed COCIBs-HHs
- Kansas SAKI Guidance for Unfounded Case Coding



SAKI Executive Summaries

- Executive Summary 1 - Project Overview
- Executive Summary 2 - Cross-Section Sample Data
- Executive Summary 3 - Criminal History Prioritization
- Executive Summary 4 - Forensic Results of Cross-Sectional Sample
- Executive Summary 5 - Law Enforcement Survey Not Submitting Kits
- Executive Summary 6 - Analysis of Medical Exam Paperwork
- Executive Summary 7 - Future SAKI Submission and Processing

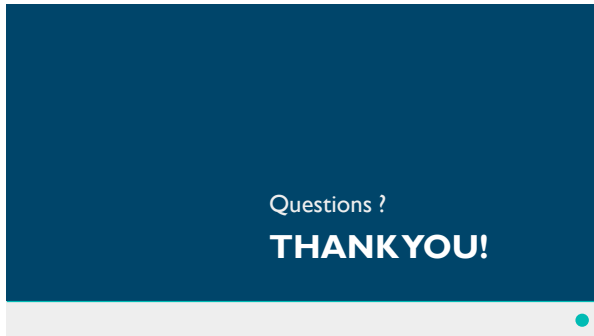
Additional Resources

- SAKI Training and Technical Assistance Program
- Kansas SAKI Brochure
- Kansas SAKI Sex Offender Behavior Brochure
- Kansas Model Policy Investigating Sexual Assault
- Kansas Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Kit

<http://www.accesskansas.org/kbi/saki.shtml>



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161

ISABEL'S STORY

- I'm Isabel, and I'm 14 years old.
- I was raped by my brother's friend when he slept over at our house Friday night.
- When I got up, I was very sore between my legs, and there was blood on my nightgown.
- I was so afraid I would get in trouble and I knew it had to be my fault. I didn't tell any one all weekend.



162

I WENT TO SCHOOL

- I went to school on Monday. I couldn't concentrate and felt like I wasn't even there. I told my friend what happened at lunch. She was supportive and told me I should tell an adult.
- I worked up the courage and decided to tell my mom when I got home from school.



163



Break Out Rooms

WHO DOES ISABEL TELL?

Rooms 1 & 2- Mother
Rooms 3 & 4- Teacher



164

Breakout Room 1: ITOLD MY MOM

- At first, she said she didn't believe it. She asked what I had said to him at the movies. She asked what I was wearing. She asked if I screamed.
- After I explained everything, mom started crying and hugging me. She said she was sorry that it happened to me.
- She said it wasn't okay, and took me to the emergency room.



165

Breakout Room 1 DISCUSSION:



How might the timing of her disclosure be perceived?



What are your thoughts about her mother's reaction, and how might this impact a victim's disclosure?

166

Breakout Room 2: ITOLD MY TEACHER

- Finally, I worked up the nerve to tell my teacher. She said she was sorry this happened to me.
- The Principal told me he would call my mom, and also the Department of Children and Families.
- When Mom arrived, she seemed very worried. She looked very angry after I told her.
- Mom took me to the Emergency Room



167

Breakout Room 2 DISCUSSION:



How might the timing of her disclosure be perceived?



What are your thoughts about her teacher, the principal and her mother's reactions, and how might this impact a victim's disclosure?

168



RETURN FROM BREAKOUT

Group Recap & Shareout

169

I WENT TO ER

- I was terrified. Mom said the nurse would look at my private parts to make sure I didn't have a disease. Oh my gosh, what if I have a disease? Could I be pregnant?
- The nurse asked us if we called the police. Mom said no, not yet.
- I met the advocate. She said she could stay with us if I wanted. I said that was ok.



170

Group DISCUSSION:



What are her options for a medical forensic exam?



How would you explain and prepare Isabel for the exam?



How could the advocate provide support during the exam?

171



Break Out Rooms

DOES ISABEL CHOOSE TO HAVE A SANE EXAM?

Rooms 1 & 2- YES
Rooms 3 & 4- NO

172

Breakout Room 1: SANE EXAM

- First, she asked me what happened. It was embarrassing.
- She asked if she could take swabs, look at my body and privates, and take pictures. I was pretty nervous, but I said okay.
- The nurse said she was required to call the police. I didn't want the police to take Ricky to prison.



173

Breakout Room 1 DISCUSSION:



How would you ensure assent throughout the exam?



What would you want to clarify from the history?



Based on the history, what items of evidence would be most pertinent to collect?



What education would you provide before discharge?

174

Breakout Room 2: SANE EXAM DECLINED

- I told the nurse I didn't want to do it. I was mostly afraid of getting pregnant or getting a disease!
- The nurse said the police could meet us there. I was very nervous. I didn't want the police to take Ricky to prison.



175

Breakout Room 2 DISCUSSION:



How would you ensure assent throughout the encounter?



What education would you provide before discharge?



What are some of Isabel's options for medical follow up?

176



RETURN FROM BREAKOUT

Group Recap & Shareout

177

INITIAL POLICE MEETING

- When the nurse was finished, the Detective came in. He started asking a lot of questions, and I felt really nervous that I wouldn't know the answers to her questions or remember certain things that happened. I felt like I was going to throw up.
- All I could think about was my homework that was due tomorrow!
- The Detective said I would have an interview in a few days to ask more questions.



178

Group DISCUSSION:



What are the priority questions during this initial meeting?



What are your next steps in the investigation?



What items at the scene would you want to observe and collect?

179

I HAD A FORENSIC INTERVIEW

- A few days later we went to the CAC.
- There was a camera in the room and people in another room watching and listening to what we talked about. The Forensic Interviewer asked lots of questions about what happened.
- I wondered, do they believe me.



180

Group DISCUSSION:



What trauma-informed interview techniques would you use?



Based on her feelings of not being believed, what are some possible impacts this might have on engagement through the criminal justice system?

181

I MET WITH THE ADVOCATE

- A few weeks later my mom took me to meet with Renee. She didn't pressure me to talk about how I was feeling.
- She showed me how to let my feelings out in art. She said I could keep coming if I wanted to see her again. I thought that would be nice.



182

Group DISCUSSION:



What support services would you anticipate Isabel and her family may need in the future?



How might this differ depending on the type of advocacy services she is receiving?

183

I WENT TO THE ATTORNEY

- My mom brought me downtown to talk with the county attorney.
- When she talked to me, she was nice and I could tell she was listening. She just asked me some of the same questions the nurse and the police asked me. It seems like I have to answer them over and over again.



184

Group DISCUSSION:



What are the potential implications of having or not having a sexual assault exam on the investigation and prosecution of a case?



What societal myths and misconceptions may play a role in the outcome of the case?

185



Break Out Rooms

DOES THE CASE GO TO COURT?

Rooms 1 & 2- YES
Rooms 3 & 4- NO



186



Breakout Room 1: I'M GOING TO COURT

- 9 months later, my court date is here.
- I do not want to go to court! What will happen when I see Ricky? I'm sure he hates me. I have to take the stand all by myself!
- The prosecutor said the stains on my underwear were semen! Ewww!
- The other lawyer will ask me tough questions. He might try to make me look bad. He will ask me all kinds of questions about sex and stuff. I really don't want to do this!



187

Breakout Room 1 DISCUSSION:



What do you anticipate the defense strategy would be?



What are some of the physical and emotional changes a 14 year old might experience in nine months time?



How would you prepare Isabel for court?

188

Breakout Room 2: I'M NOT GOING TO COURT

- It has been several months since we went to the attorney's office.
- The D.A. did not take my case because there was not enough evidence.
- I feel like nobody believed what I said. I decided that I would never talk about what happened to me again.



189

Breakout Room 2 DISCUSSION:



Is there anything you can think of that would have strengthened the case based on the evidence and information you have so far?



What societal myths and misconceptions may have led to the decision to not go to court?

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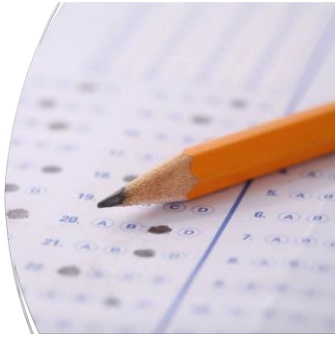
RETURN FROM BREAKOUT

Group Recap & Shareout

191

I WENT TO SCHOOL

- I have had more and more trouble at school. I tried to ignore all the rumors and the lies that people say about me. I used to be a good student, but not anymore.
- My friend is going to skip school today and go to this guy's house. She said he might even have some weed or something. She asked if I wanted to go.



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Group DISCUSSION:



What school resources are available to help Isabel?



What post-trauma effects and unhealthy coping mechanisms would you be concerned about?



What are some confidentiality concerns?

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What if... DISCUSSION:

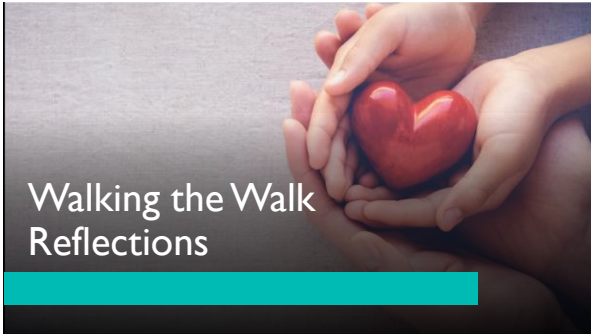


What differences might there have been in the scenario if this was a young child or an adult?

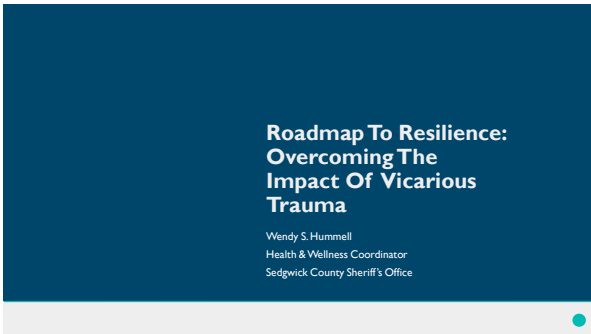


What societal biases exist based on the age, gender, ethnicity of the survivor?

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Safety, Accountability & Justice: The Importance of Multidisciplinary Responses to Sexual Assault and Child Sexual Abuse

Objectives

- Define and identify vicarious trauma and the risk factors
- Describe the mind-body connection to vicarious trauma in work and life
- Discuss, practice, and reflect upon coping skills to build resiliency
- Discuss and practice self-assessment tools

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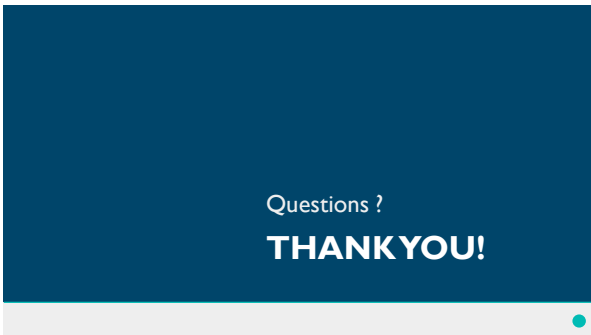
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Resiliency Resources



- Bill Buckner Video Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oUP_jyxazPM
- Meditation: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ijUmBuMRzr8>
- Kim Colegrove. Mindfulness for Warriors, <https://www.amazon.com/Mindfulness-Warriors-Empowering-Responders-Resilience/dp/1642501743>
- James Clear. Atomic Habits, <https://jamesclear.com/atomic-habits>
- Trevor Moawad. It takes What it Takes, <https://www.amazon.com/Takes-What-Think-Neutrally-Control/dp/0062947125>
- Guns and Yoga Podcast. <https://gunsandyoga.podbean.com/>

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