



THE ALLIANCE

Volume 4, Issue 2

WINTER 2003

Alliance and NYSATSA Conference 2004

SAVE THE DATE

Annual Training

New York State Alliance of Sex Offender Service Providers And

New York State Chapter of ATSA

May 6, 2004

And

May 7, 2004

Wyndham Hotel

Syracuse, New York

Keynote Presenter:

Robert Freeman Longo

The New York State
Alliance of Sex Offender
Service Providers
and
The New York State
Chapter of the Association
of the Treatment of
Sexual Abusers

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Confronting Sexual Abuse
in the 21st Century

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The Computer Forensics Tool Testing (CFTT) project

The Computer Forensics Tool Testing (CFTT) project is the joint effort of the National Institute of Justice, the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), the U.S. Department of Defense, the Technical Support Working Group, and other related agencies. The objective of the CFTT project is to provide measurable assurance to practitioners, researchers, and other applicable users that the tools used in computer forensics investigations provide accurate results. Accomplishing this requires the develop-

ment of specifications and test methods for computer forensics tools and subsequent testing of specific tools against those specifications. The test results provide the information necessary for developers to improve tools, users to make informed choices, and the legal community and others to understand the tools' capabilities. The use of well-recognized methodologies for conformance and quality testing serves as the foundation of our approach for testing computer forensics tools. Plus,

in an effort to further develop the specifications and test methods, we encourage the entire forensics community to visit the CFTT Web site (<http://www.cftt.nist.gov>), where drafts are accessible for both commentary and review. This NIJ Special Report presents test results of EnCase 3.20, a computer forensic software tool that allows investigators to examine hard drives and disks for deleted, hidden, and/or renamed com

(Continued on page 3)

NYS Alliance and NYATSA Present Awards

The Alliance and NYSATSA annual conference was held in Niagara Falls on May 1 and 2.

The conference luncheon is highlighted annually by the presentation of awards to individual and agency service providers in the field. The Fay Honey Knopp Award is named after one of the national pioneers of in the field of sexual offender treatment. This year the award was presented to Senior Investigator John Brooks, Director of the Child Exploitation unit of the New York State Police. John has been spear-heading child safety programs like the Amber Alert project. The Marilyn Etcheverry Award is presented to those individuals and agencies that provide innovative and state of the art services to sex offenders. The individual winner this year is Principal Probation Officer William Connors, Albany County Probation Department. Bill has been a driving force behind the Capital District Center for Sex Offender Management. Readers of this publication may recall that the Alliance and NYSATSA have been active in assisting in establishing the Capital District Sex Offender Management program and similar projects throughout the state. John has played an integral role in those efforts. The Allegany County Probation Department also won the Etcheverry Award for excellence in programming. The agency was noted to be using the Abel Screening Device and polygraphy in the assessment and treatment of offenders and has sent Probation Officers to Ohio to be specially trained and certified in the assessment and treatment of sexual offenders.

This year's Conference was another success. One-Hundred-Fifty professionals who provide services to victims and perpetrators of sexual abuse throughout NY State gathered for two days in Niagara Falls seeking new information and to exchange ideas and experiences with their colleagues. The keynote speakers were well received. Robin Wilson presented his opening day keynote address on Thursday, May 1, "Risk, Reintegra-

tion, and Registration: A Canadian Perspective on Community Sex Offender Management." On Friday, May 2, the conference's second keynote address, "Shame and Guilt: Emotional Barometer and Moral Compass," was given by June Tangney, Ph.D. Many opportunities for helpful networking occurred during a Thursday evening wine and cheese reception, and throughout the different conference presentations. Next year's Conference is already in the planning stages and will be hosted by the Central Region (Syracuse area).

Please encourage your colleagues in the field to join the Alliance!

Book Review

A new text has recently been published that examines child, adolescent, and adult sexual abuser treatment programs. The book is titled, "Current Practices and Trends in Sexual Abuser Management" by Robert J. McGrath, Georgia F. Cumming, Brenda L. Burchard.

Here are a few findings from the book:

- Over 55% of programs for adult males use 1 or more of 5 cross-validated actuarial risk assessment instruments.
- Master's level staff account for over half of all treatment providers in community programs and about 75% of treatment providers in residential programs have formal education below a masters level.
- Over half the programs for adults and adolescents use 1 or more of 7 behavioral treatment methods to help clients control sexual impulses.
- Programs for children typically use

a combination of cognitive-behavioral and family system approaches.

- Post-conviction polygraph testing in community programs for adults and adolescents has more than doubled over the last 10 years.
- Viewing Time Measures (VTM) are now used in more programs than Penile Plethysmography (PPG).
- The average community program for male adolescents delivers 183 hours of treatment over 18 months.
- Over 70% of community programs for males and females educate family members to be part of the client's support network.

The book is available from the Safer Society Foundation -- a national non-profit research and referral center for the prevention and treatment of sexual abuse -- for \$22. Their phone number is 802-247-3132 and their web site is at <<http://www.saferociety.org>>.

Safer Society Foundation has a booklet called, **From Trauma to Understanding: A Guide For Parents of Children With Sexual Behavior Problems**. Safer Society is online and can be reached at: (802)247-3132

Stop It Now! publishes **PAR-ENTalk**, a newsletter for parents of youth with sexual behavior problems. The newsletters are chockful of stories about and by parents and families who have experienced abuse and

other sexual behavior issues; It can be obtained by : 1-888-773-8368.

Statewide Training by Gail Ryan

Meredith Ray, of the New York State Office of Mental Health Bureau of Family and Childrens Services coordinated several three-day Gail Ryan Train-the Trainer trainings across the State. These trainings took place over the last six months and covered the State from Long Island to the Western Region.

Gail Ryan is a Program Director at the Kempe Children's Center, with a faculty appointment in the Department of Pediatrics, University of Colorado Medical School. She has worked at the Kempe Center since 1975, has worked with abusive parents and abused children, and has continued treating 11-17 year old males who have molested children since 1986. Her primary interests have been in the correlation between early life experience and dysfunctional behavior with an emphasis on prevention of the development of sexually abusive behavior in 'at-risk' groups. She is Director of the Perpetration Prevention Program; Facilitator, National Adolescent Perpetration Network; Facilitator, National Task Force on Juvenile Sexual Offending (1987-1993), and Clinical Specialist for the Kempe Center's national resource center. She is an experienced trainer and has published widely in the field, co-editing the textbook: Juvenile Sexual Offending: Causes, Consequences and Correction (1991 and 1997), a booklet on childhood sexuality for parents, and most recently: Web of Meaning: A developmental-contextual approach in sexual abuse treatment.

The following subjects were addressed at this training:

1. The Problem of Juvenile Sexual Offending: Goal Oriented Pre-

vention & Intervention,
* Goals and Roles of Specialized Interventions

2. Understanding & Responding to the Sexual Behavior of Children

* Distinguishing Normal, Problematic & Abusive Behaviors

* Developing Universal Goals to Promote Health & Prevent Perpetration of Abuse

Intervening to Prevent Reinforcement of Chronic Abusive ActingOut

3. Informed Supervision of Juveniles Who Have Sexually Offended

4. Therapeutic Caregiver's Role in Treatment of Juveniles Who Have Abusive Behavior

5. Training to Target the Roles of Multidisciplinary Professionals

The training curricula were developed at the Kempe Children's Center; Department of Pediatrics; University of Colorado School of Medicine; Denver, Colorado, by Gail Ryan, MA; Senior Instructor; Director, Perpetration Prevention Program. The Kempe Perpetration Prevention Program was one of the first programs in the nation to work to prevent children from becoming abusive. By studying and treating youth who abuse other children, the Kempe Children's Center is learning about the dynamics associated with abusive behavior and the factors that increase or reduce the likelihood of today's children becoming tomorrow's abusers. The Kempe Perpetration Prevention Program has developed the nation's premier network of mental health therapists who treat youth who abuse other children called the National Adolescent Perpetration Network, and provides training on primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention for caregivers, educators, and therapists on sexual abuse, sibling abuse, and other abusive behaviors.

Individuals who attended this training will be expected to give presentations to their respective communi-

(cont'd from pg. 1)

puter files. It describes the testing environment and 3 anomalies detected during testing; documents test results against 22 test assertions (both mandatory and optional); and includes summary log files of 50 test cases. The results provide information necessary for developers to improve tools, users to make informed choices, and the legal community and others to understand the tools' capabilities.

Another NIJ Special Report presents test results of SafeBack 2.18, an electronic evidence preservation tool that creates mirror-image backups of computer hard disk drives. It describes the testing environment and 4 anomalies detected among the test cases; documents test results against 22 test assertions (both mandatory and optional); and includes summary log files of 112 test cases. The results provide information necessary for developers to improve tools, users to make informed choices, and the legal community and others to understand the tools' capabilities.

EnCase, with one exception, correctly and completely copied all disk sectors to an image file in the test cases that were run. EnCase, with two other exceptions, correctly and completely restored all disk sectors to a destination drive in the test cases that were run. The product, EnCase 3.20, handles the following Operating Systems: Windows 2000 (5.00.2195), Windows 98, and Windows 98 DOS (Version4.10.2222)

Supplier: Guidance Software
Address: 572 East Green Street,
(continued on page 5)

What Are Signs That Your Child Might Be At Risk On-line?

Your child spends large amounts of time on-line, especially at night.

Most children that fall victim to computer-sex offenders spend large amounts of time on-line, particularly in chat rooms. They may go on-line after dinner and on the weekends. They may be latchkey kids whose parents have told them to stay at home after school. They go on-line to chat with friends, make new friends, pass time, and sometimes look for sexually explicit information. While much of the knowledge and experience gained may be valuable, parents should consider monitoring the amount of time spent on-line. Children on-line are at the greatest risk during the evening hours. While offenders are on-line around the clock, most work during the day and spend their evenings on-line trying to locate and lure children or seeking pornography.

You find pornography on your child's computer.

Pornography is often used in the sexual victimization of children. Sex offenders often supply their potential victims with pornography as a means of opening sexual discussions and for seduction. Child pornography may be used to show the child victim that sex between children and adults is "normal." Parents should be conscious of the fact that a child may hide the pornographic files on diskettes from them. This may be especially true if the computer is used by other family members.

Your child receives phone calls

from men you don't know or is making calls, sometimes long distance, to numbers you don't recognize.

While talking to a child victim on-line is a thrill for a computer-sex offender, it can be very cumbersome. Most want to talk to the children on the telephone. They often engage in "phone sex" with the children and often seek to set up an actual meeting for real sex. While a child may be hesitant to give out his/her home phone number, the computer-sex offenders will give out theirs. With Caller ID, they can readily find out the child's phone number. Some computer-sex offenders have even obtained toll-free 800 numbers, so that their potential victims can call them without their parents finding out. Others will tell the child to call collect. Both of these methods result in the computer-sex offender being able to find out the child's phone number.

Your child turns the computer monitor off or quickly changes the screen on the monitor when you come into the room.

A child looking at pornographic images or having sexually explicit conversations does not want you to see it on the screen.

Your child becomes withdrawn from the family.

Computer-sex offenders will work very hard at driving a wedge between a child and their family or at exploiting their relationship. They will accentuate any minor problems at home that the child might have.

DSM Controversy

According to an article by Lawrence Morahan, CNSNews.com Senior Staff Writer, the American Psychiatric Association debated lifting pedophilia from the next edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual. Morahan further reported that - "In a step critics charge could result in decriminalizing sexual contact between adults and children, the American Psychiatric Association (APA) recently sponsored a symposium in which participants discussed the removal of pedophilia from an upcoming edition of the psychiatric manual of mental disorders." This debate occurred at the annual APA convention May 19 in San Francisco. Those involved in the debate "proposed removing several long-recognized categories of mental illness - including pedophilia, exhibitionism, fetishism, transvestism, voyeurism and sadomasochism - from the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM)", according to Morahan.

Morahan quoted NARTH publications director, Linda Ames Nicolosi: "Normalizing" pedophilia would have enormous implications, especially since civil laws closely follow the scientific community on social-moral matters.

"If pedophilia is deemed normal by psychiatrists, then how can it remain illegal?" Nicolosi asked. "It will be a tough fight to prove in the courts law." (cont'd on pg 8)

Animal Abuse and Violent Offending

Animal abuse and interpersonal violence toward humans share common characteristics: both types of victims are living creatures, have a capacity for experiencing pain and distress, can display physical signs of their pain and distress (with which humans could empathize), and may die as a result of inflicted injuries.

Given these commonalities, it is not surprising that early research in this area, much of it using retrospective assessment, examined the relation between childhood histories of animal abuse and later violent offending.

Kellert and Felthous (1985) found that violent, incarcerated men reported higher rates of "substantial cruelty to animals" in childhood (25 percent) than a comparison group of nonincarcerated men (0 percent). A similar difference emerged in a study of assaultive and nonassaultive women offenders (Felthous and Yudowitz, 1977): 36 percent of the former group reported cruelty to animals compared with 0 percent of the latter.

Miller and Knutson (1997) examined self-reports of animal abuse by 299 inmates incarcerated for various felony offenses and 308 introductory psychology class undergraduates.² The percentages of inmates and undergraduates, respectively, reporting the following types of animal abuse were as follows: "Hurt an animal?" 16.4 percent and 9.7

percent, "Killed a stray?" 32.8 percent and 14.3 percent, and "Killed a pet?" 12 percent and 3.2 percent.

More recently, Schiff, Louw, and Ascione (1999) surveyed 117 men incarcerated in a South African prison about their childhood animal abuse. Of the 58 men who had committed crimes of aggression, 63.3 percent admitted to cruelty to animals; of the 59 nonaggressive inmates, the percentage was 10.5 percent.

In a study of 28 convicted, incarcerated sexual homicide perpetrators (all men), Ressler, Burgess, and Douglas (1988) assessed the men's self-reports of cruelty to animals in childhood and adolescence. Childhood animal abuse was reported by 36 percent of the perpetrators, and 46 percent admitted to abusing animals as adolescents. Thirty-six percent of these men said they had also abused animals in adulthood. In a study by Tingle et al. (1986) of 64 convicted male sex offenders, animal abuse in childhood or adolescence was reported by 48 percent of the rapists and 30 percent of the child molesters.

Taken together, these studies suggest that animal abuse may be characteristic of the developmental histories of between one in four and nearly two in three violent adult offenders.

Animal Abuse and Conduct Disorder

The fourth edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of*
(cont'd on pg. 6)

NIJ Tool Testing Project
(from page 3)

Suite 300, Pasadena, CA 91101
Phone: 626-229-9191
Web: <http://www.guidancesoftware.com>.

SafeBack, with two exceptions, copied all the disk sectors correctly and completely in the test cases that were run. For all the test cases that were run, SafeBack never altered the original hard drive, and always identified image files that had been modified. The SafeBack product, Version: 2.18 (February 13, 2001) addresses the following Operating Systems: PC-DOS 6.3 and Windows 98 DOS (Version 4.10.2222)
Supplier: New Technologies, Inc. (SafeBack formerly owned by Sydex, Inc.)
Address: 2075 NE Division Street Gresham, OR 97030
Phone: 503-661-6912
Web: <http://www.forensics-intl.com>

It should be noted that these NIJ studies specify the top-level disk imaging tool requirements as—

- The tool shall make a bit-stream duplicate or an image of an original disk or partition.
- The tool shall not alter the original disk.
- The tool shall log I/O errors.
- The tool's documentation shall be correct.

Note: The test methodology is for software tools that copy or image hard disk drives. It does not cover analog media or digital media such as cell phones or PDA's.

Animal Abuse and Conduct Disorder
(cont'd from pg. 5)

Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)

defines CD as "a repetitive and persistent pattern of behavior in which the basic rights of others or major age-appropriate societal norms or rules are violated" and requires that at least 3 of 15 separate symptoms be present in the past year for a diagnosis of CD (American Psychiatric Association, 1994:90). Among the symptoms listed are those categorized under "deceitfulness or theft," "destruction of property" (which encompasses firesetting and vandalism), and "aggression to people and animals" (which includes cruelty to people or to animals, stealing with confrontation of the victim, and forced sexual activity). There is a great deal of overlap between the symptoms of CD and behaviors used to characterize serious violent juvenile offenders (see Loeber, Farrington, and Waschbusch, 1998:14–15). Cruelty to animals has only recently been included in the symptom list for CD, appearing for the first time in the revised third edition of the *Manual (DSM-III-R; American Psychiatric Association, 1987)*. Cruelty to animals, however, does not specifically appear in any of the categories (i.e., person, property, drug, and public order) under which juvenile offenders are classified in national crime reporting systems (see Snyder and Sickmund, 1999) despite law enforcement's acknowledgment of the link between animal abuse and human violence (Lockwood and Church, 1996; Ponder and Lockwood, 2000; Schleuter, 1999; Turner, 2000).

Animal abuse may vary in frequency, severity, and chronicity and range from the developmentally im-

mature teasing of animals (e.g., a toddler pulling a kitten along by the tail) to serious animal torture (e.g., stealing neighborhood pets and setting them on fire). Unfortunately, most assessments of cruelty to animals lack a scaling of these important differences. One exception is the Interview for Antisocial Behavior (IAB) developed by Kazdin and Esveldt-Dawson (1986). Although it was created before the 1987 revision of the DSM, this instrument assesses 30 forms of antisocial behavior, several of which reflect the current CD symptom listings (established in 1994). The IAB has a number of positive features, including both parent- and self-report forms and ratings of problem severity and chronicity.³

As illustrated in a study of psychiatric outpatient referrals by Loeber et al. (1993), patterns of chronic behavior may be more significant than isolated incidents. Three yearly assessments that included a question about cruelty to animals were completed with 177 boys ages 7–12 years, some of whom (40.1 percent) were diagnosed with oppositional defiant disorder (ODD) and others (38.4 percent) with CD. Single-year assessment of cruelty to animals did not differentiate boys with ODD from those with CD, but a significant difference emerged when scores on this item were aggregated over a 3-year period: cruelty to animals was present for 13.3 percent of boys with ODD and 29.4 percent of boys with CD ($p < 0.05$).

Because of the interest in early identification of children at risk for later violent offending, it should be noted that cruelty to animals

may be one of the first CD symptoms to appear in young children. Parents' reports on the emergence of CD symptoms in their children mark 6.5 years as the median age for onset of "hurting animals"—earlier than bullying, cruelty to people, vandalism, or setting fires (Frick et al., 1993). That study reinforces the importance of considering animal abuse a significant early warning sign for identifying youth with potential for receiving a CD diagnosis.⁴ The diagnostic value of this symptom is also supported in a report by Spitzer, Davies, and Barkley (1990), which was based on national field trials for developing *DSM-III-R*.

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Thus, there is substantial evidence for the value of assessing cruelty to animals as a specific symptom of CD and as a correlate of other forms of antisocial behavior in both childhood and adulthood. One additional study will be described to illustrate this conclusion. These results make it clear that animal abusers are not only dangerous to their animal victims but also may jeopardize human welfare.

CALL FOR PRESENTERS
State Conference -- NYSASOSP and NYS ATSA
May 6th and May 7th, 2004
Syracuse, New York

Proposals Due By December 15, 2003

PLEASE COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION

Attach For Each Presenter:

- Name, Degree and Year of Degree
- Title
- Affiliation
- Address -- Phone – Fax – Email

Designated Contact Person: _____

Length And Type Of Workshop Desired: ___ 1 ½ hours ___ 3 hours ___ other ()

Workshop is designed to address: ___ adults ___ adolescents ___ combined

Level of Workshop: ___ beginner ___ intermediate ___ advanced

Brief description of workshop as it would appear in the brochure:

Goals For Participants (Learning Objectives): _____

Three Book References: _____

Please attach to this form the following:

- An abstract of the workshop
- A paragraph biography on each presenter
- Two references with telephone numbers
- Curriculum vitae for each presenter
- Experience as conference presenter

Send completed forms by December 15, 2003 to:

Rosalyn Syp, CSW-R, ACSW, CASAC
309 Semloh Drive
Syracuse, New York 13219

New York State Alliance of
Sex Offender Service Providers

New York State Association for the
Treatment of Sexual Offenders

P.O. Box 3115
Albany, New York 12203-3115

DSM Controversy
(from page 4)

In a fact sheet on pedophilia, the APA calls the behavior "criminal and immoral."

"An adult who engages in sexual activity with a child is performing a criminal and immoral act that never can be considered normal or socially acceptable behavior," the APA said.

However, according to Morahan, the APA failed to address whether it considers a person with a pedophile orientation to have a mental disorder. Morahan reported that Dr. Darrel A. Regier, director of research for the APA, said there were "no plans and there is no process set up that would lead to the removal of the paraphilias from their consideration as legitimate mental disorders."

UPCOMING CONFERENCE

The Massachusetts Adolescent Sex Offender Coalition has their conference next April 7-8, 2004.

The NAPN Conference - Breaking Barriers is planned for May 23-25, 2004 in Portland, Oregon.

The articles in this edition of the newsletter were written by the editor with the following exceptions:

"NYSATSA Presents Awards" by the editor and Brent Ewell; "Statewide training by Gail Ryan" by Meredith Ray (NYS OMH); Computer Forensics Tool Testing by US Department of Justice, NIC; "Animal Abuse" by JJDP.