What is CCOSO?
CCOSO is a recognized leader in providing expertise, training, education, and legislative guidance in treatment, management and research related to sexual offending. CCOSO and its chapters strengthen local and statewide agencies and professionals to enhance community safety.

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Working with Perpetrators of Sex Trafficking: Suggestions for Research and Practice

Katherine Gotch, MA and Curt St. Denis, MA

Human trafficking is the recruitment, harboring, transporting, obtaining, or maintaining of a person by means of force, fraud, or coercion, for purposes of involuntary servitude, debt bondage, slavery, or participation in the sex trade. Human trafficking has been a recognized international issue for many years, but it is only recently that human trafficking, specifically criminal sexual exploitation of children (CSEC), has been acknowledged as occurring within the United States.

Very little is known, however, about the perpetrators who profit from sex trafficking as limited research has been conducted on this population. The research that has been conducted focuses primarily on the impact sex traffickers have on their victims, as well as the way they control and exploit their victims (Dank, Khan, Downey, Kotonias, Mayer, Owens, Pacifici, & Yu, 2014; May, Harconos, & Hough, 2000; Norton-Hawke, 2004; Spidel, Greaves, Cooper, Herve, Hare, & Yuille, 2006; Williamson & Clues-Tolar, 2002). Minimal to no research has been conducted on the psychological characteristics, criminogenic risk/need factors, or treatment interventions for this population. In order to prevent future incidents of trafficking it is integral to learn about the motivations, reasoning, and tactics of these perpetrators, as this knowledge will assist in the development of effective interventions and increase the likelihood of prevention before abusive behavior occurs.

Currently, the primary strategy for dealing with perpetrators of sex trafficking is incapacitation through incarceration. This is one strategy that may be effective during the period of incarceration, but it does not provide avenues for working with perpetrators who have not yet been prosecuted for sex trafficking behaviors, but who are known to be engaging in trafficking, or offenders on community supervision.

Due to our extensive professional exposure to this population and recognition that sex traffickers are a unique offender population, we endeavored to establish at least a preliminary understanding of this offender group and develop an intervention strategy guided by known data.

We conducted brief analyses on a sample of 26 adult male offenders with an arrest, charge and/or conviction for sex trafficking in their history who participated in a sexual offense specific evaluation between

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Perspectives: CCOSO Quarterly Newsletter

Perspectives is published quarterly for and on the behalf of the membership. Our goal is to help our membership keep up on current clinical information, research findings, and public policy issues relating to sex offenders. We hope to provide information that is useful for treatment professionals and other individuals involved directly or indirectly with sex offenders or sexual abuse.

Potential Authors/Contributors:

Perspectives is an important forum for clinicians, researchers, probation/parole officers, social service workers, and policy makers to share their work with other professionals, providing contemporary and innovative information that enhances the field. Contributors are invited to submit in a concise format anything related to their work with sex offenders (e.g., assessment, interventions, supervision, management, and/or policy.

Submissions should be similar to News Briefs, defined as “a brief item of print or broadcast news” (U.S. English Dictionary—see http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/us/definition/english/news-brief). Submissions should include title, author's name and professional affiliation. Reproduction of other authors' original work must be accompanied by permission of those authors. Briefs must be typed and sent as a Word document (single spaced, Times New Roman, 11 point font) to Lucinda A. Lee Rasmussen, Ph.D., LCSW, Editor, at lucindarasmussen@cox.net. Briefs should be no more than 600 words.

Longer articles (that can be considered as Feature Articles that may be later published on the Feature Article section of the CCOSO website) may be accepted at the discretion of the Editor. For this type of article, please contact the Editor prior to submission to review whether the article is suitable as a Feature Article for Perspectives.

References should be cited in the text of the article and a Reference List provided to the Editor; however, due to space limitations, it most likely will not be published in the Newsletter. Authors must make the Reference List available to the CCOSO readership by providing their contact information (email, Internet website, or phone, which will be published with the article.

Editor’s Note: Lucinda A. Lee Rasmussen, Ph.D., LCSW

This issue of Perspectives focuses on: (a) the critical issue of sex trafficking, and (b) recent court decisions on sex offenders laws in the state of California.

Katherine Gotch, MA and Curt St. Denis, MA present the findings from their exploratory study of 26 male adult males who had an arrest, charge, or conviction for sex trafficking in their history and participated in a sex offense specific evaluation. Their study, albeit with a very small sample, provides descriptive information related to a population about which little is known. They outline areas that practitioners need to know when assessing or providing interventions to sex offenders with a history of sex trafficking.

Tom Tobin, Ph.D. describes three recent California Supreme Court decisions affected sex offender laws in California. Likewise, Cynthia Rinker reports on a recent change in the Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Act involving pornography.

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Pay online or make checks out to CCOSO and mail to:

CCOSO, 3407 W. 6th Street, Suite 827
Los Angeles, CA 90020
Many exciting things have happened for CCOSO these past few months. We are pleased that we have been able to engage the services of Anew Therapeutic Services, directed by Leesl Herman, to provide administrative services (Leesl resigned from her elected Board position in order to prevent conflict of interest issues). The contracted services began in March, and we are seeing benefits already as our conference enrollment is far ahead of projections and the milestones from past years.

The Executive Committee appointed Marti Fredericks as the Vice Chairperson for the Board. Marti has hit the ground running and is working diligently to assist and support the chapter chairpersons and revitalize inactive chapters. Marti’s long history as a conference coordinator and Board member make her an excellent team member; she continues to be a great asset to the CCOSO Board and members.

Wes Maram has assumed the role of chairperson for the Finance Committee. This team provides financial oversight and input to the Board. As a past chairperson of the Board of Directors, Wes is familiar with the overall operations of the CCOSO and its financial policies and procedures. We would be remiss if we didn’t thank and acknowledge the work of Brian Abbott, the previous Finance Committee chairperson.

If you haven’t stopped by our website lately, www.ccoso.org, take a look at the new and updated site. It offers a wealth of information, including several position papers, job postings, and articles from past editions of the CCOSO’s Perspectives newsletter.

Of course we wouldn’t have a Coalition if it weren’t for you, the CCOSO members. We want to invite members to participate on the various committees which focus on specific areas, including education, research, finance, public policy, conference, and the newsletter. We also want to encourage members and thank you for your active involvement in your regional Chapter. This is the collaboration that makes our Coalition work. And of course this leads to our mission statement “Together we can end sexual abuse.”

Finally, if you haven’t already signed up…. The CCOSO annual conference is in Monterey this year. What a venue! And of course the presenter lineup is great and the topics varied (see Pages 11-12), so there is something for all of our members to benefit from. You can get all the information you need by starting at https://ccoso.org/conferences.

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Chair of CCOSO (2015–2017)  
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2004 and 2013 while on community supervision in Multnomah County, Oregon (ATSA 32\textsuperscript{nd} Annual Research & Treatment Conference, 2013; CCOSO Annual Training Conference, 2014). Data were collected from sexual offense specific treatment evaluation reports completed by Ms. Gotch, which involved a comprehensive client interview, review of official information, and completion of various assessment instruments, including the PCL-R (2\textsuperscript{nd} Edition; Hare, 2003). These preliminary data confirmed our experiential experience with regards to the potential characteristics and unique factors present for this population.

- For this very small sample, the offender age at the time of evaluation ranged from 24 to 54 years old. The sample was predominantly African American (88\%; \(n = 23\)) with two Caucasian and one African American/Caucasian. It is important to note that sex trafficking is not a cultural issue, rather it is a criminal issue, and the ethnic breakdown of perpetrators will depend upon the demographics of the geographical location.

- For this sample, 100\% of known victims were female and the age of victims varied across the sample: 34.5\% (\(n = 9\)) had only adolescent victims (age 13-17; \(n = 9\)), 31\% had only adult victims (age 18+; \(n = 8\)), and 34.5\% (\(n = 9\)) had both adolescent and adult victims.

- Regarding the use of violence to control their victims, 15\% (\(n = 4\)) used threats only, 50\% (\(n = 13\)) used threats and physical violence, 27\% (\(n = 7\)) had no indication of any use of threats or physical violence and, for 8\% (\(n = 2\)), violence was unknown due to a lack of information.

- Data have indicated that gangs have become more involved in sex trafficking in recent years due to the profitability of the behavior – drugs can only be sold once, while a person can be sold many times. Among our sample, 23\% (\(n = 6\)) had a known gang connection, 12\% (\(n = 3\)) denied any gang involvement, and 65\% (\(n = 17\)) were unknown. The high number of unknowns was related to the progression of our interviewing techniques as knowledge and experience about this population developed.

- The age at first perpetration varied for our sample, with 31\% (\(n = 8\)) beginning in adolescence (age 14-17), 38\% (\(n = 10\)) beginning as young adults (age 18-25), and 31\% (\(n = 8\)) beginning as adults (age 25+).

- Of specific note was the data derived related to level of psychopathic traits as measured by the Hare Psychopathy Checklist – Revised (2\textsuperscript{nd} Edition; Hare, 2003). 27\% of the sample (\(n = 7\)) scored within the Very High range, 50\% (\(n = 13\)) scored within the High range, 19\% (\(n = 5\)) scored in the Moderate-High range, and 4\% (\(n = 1\)) scored in the Low range. It should be noted that the individual who scored within the Low range was a behavioral outlier, as his conviction stemmed from allowing prostitution activities to occur on his property (apartment complex) rather than direct facilitation of sex trafficking.

- In addition to sex trafficking, 31\% (\(n = 8\)) of our sample had a documented history of domestic violence and 46\% (\(n = 12\)) had additional documented sexual violence within their history, all of which included forcible rape.

Due to the very small sample size and single data collection site, it is important to stress that the generalizability of these data is limited. However, as little research has been conducted on perpetrators of sex trafficking, this study provides at least some information and guidance about a population for which little is known. Future research on the psychological characteristics, criminogenic risk/need factors, and treatment interventions for perpetrators of sex trafficking is recommended and necessary.

The intersection between sexual violence and domestic violence appears to be an integral aspect of sex trafficking, and sex traffickers are often classified as either sexual offenders or domestic violence offenders within the criminal justice system, resulting in a singular focus on either sexual offense specific or domestic violence specific interventions.

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However, when the tactics, strategies and behaviors of sex traffickers are explored, there are some factors from both groups that come to the forefront. This leads to the conclusion that effective interventions for this population would require the incorporation of sexual offense specific and domestic violence treatment concepts, as well as culturally relevant and responsivity based approaches (e.g., gang culture, high psychopathic traits, environmental factors).

To this end, we developed a 9-month structured cognitive behavioral intervention program for perpetrators of sex trafficking. The program is based on the Risk-Need-Responsivity model for offender rehabilitation (Andrews, Bonta, & Wormith, 2004), with the fundamental theory being that risk and needs should drive therapeutic interventions and offender supervision strategies. With this in mind, we identified several empirically based tools to assist in identification of risk and needs, which would also allow for some level of pre and post testing to evaluate the effectiveness of the program over time. The assessment tools include the Static-99R/Stable & Acute-2007 (Harris, Phenix, Hanson, & Thornton, 2003; Fernandez, Hanson, Helmus, & Sparks, 2012), the Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment (ODARA; Hilton, Harris, Rice, Lang, Cormier, & Lines, 2004), the Psychopathy Checklist – Revised (2nd Edition; PCL-R [Hare, 2003]), and the Level of Service/Community Management Inventory (LS/ CMI; Andrews, Bonta, & Wormith, 2004). Attitudinal measures, such as the Ambivalent Sexism Inventory (Glick and Fiske, 1997), and measures of sexual interests (e.g., penile plethysmography) were also identified as tools with potential utility for this population.

Our working hypotheses for the development of this program were based upon our preliminary analyses and our experience working with sex traffickers. We identified their primary needs as relating to personality, environmental/subcultural influences, and values related to the use of interpersonal violence resulting in the utilization of extreme forms of power and control tactics to manipulate and control their victims. Sex traffickers also exhibit motivations driven by money and status, rather than sexual factors, and they appear to have fundamental beliefs in both hostile and benevolent (i.e., women need men to protect them) sexism (Glick and Fiske, 1997). They also appear to have several factors that place them at risk for future domestic violence in intimate relationships (Hilton et al., 2004; Harris & Rice, 2006; Holtzworth-Munroe & Stuart, 1994; Stith et al., 2004). We additionally hypothesized that certain dynamic risk factors related to sexual offending may be relevant for sex traffickers, specifically significant social influences, hostility towards women, lack of concern for others, and sexual preoccupation.

Based upon our preliminary analyses and review of available research, it became apparent that sex traffickers are a unique population that present a variety of challenges for effective interventions and discontinuation of their criminal lifestyles. These challenges include motivation for change (or lack thereof), development of prosocial supports, and difficulty in sustaining responsible lifestyles due to the high payoff, both financially and cognitively (i.e., high status), attained through sex trafficking. These issues were incorporated within our program design and the primary aim of the structured interventions focused on diminishing the sex traffickers’ interest in exploiting others, as well as the use of power and control tactics in intimate relationships. We also focused our interventions on the development of prosocial lifestyles and addressing issues related to pride in their trafficking identity. Many sex traffickers also appeared motivated by money, excitement and sexual preoccupation, issues which we recognized as running themes that may have a large influence on positive treatment outcomes.

All available information led us to the conclusion that clinicians working with this population should have extensive knowledge about the construct of psychopathy, the research supporting it, and the research on effective intervention strategies for individuals with high levels of psychopathic traits (Hare, 2003; Wong & Hare, 2005; Salekin, 2002). Additionally, clinicians working with this population should be knowledgeable about sexual offense specific treatment and research, domestic violence treatment and research, the criminal subculture, and the sex trade industry. It is also highly recommended that professionals working with sex traffickers have a realistic approach to their strategies for this population. This would include understanding that

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fear-based interventions may have limited effectiveness and long-term effectiveness would be improved through consistent positive rewards from the environment, as well as development of a stable prosocial lifestyle. We also strongly believe in multidisciplinary collaboration and recognize that positive outcomes are likely to be enhanced through strict supervision in addition to structured intervention strategies.

Although it may seem counterintuitive to provide treatment and support services to individuals who engage in the exploitation of others, assisting sex traffickers to discontinue their abusive behavior and learn appropriate (i.e., non-abusive) ways to meet their needs is an important component to a comprehensive system to prevent sexual abuse. It is only through a well-planned, comprehensive, interdisciplinary response founded on evidence-based strategies and policies that both protect communities and support the rehabilitation of perpetrators to achieve long-term community safety that the prevention of sexual abuse can become a reality.

References:


(References Continued on Page 13)
Facts About Human Trafficking

**National Human Trafficking Resource Center Hotline: 1-888-373-7888**
http://www.traffickingresourcecenter.org


- There was a **259% increase in calls** between 2008 and 2012.
- 9298 cases of potential human trafficking were identified:
  - **Women** were referenced as victims in 85% of sex trafficking cases.
  - **Men** were referenced as victims in 40% of labor trafficking cases.
  - 41% of sex trafficking cases and 20% of labor trafficking cases referenced U.S. citizens as victims.
- Top three sex trafficking industries:
  1. Pimp controlled prostitution (hotels/motels, streets)
  2. Commercial front brothels
  3. Escort services / Delivery services
- Top labor trafficking industries:
  1. Domestic labor
  2. Restaurant / food service
  3. Peddling ring

**Office of Justice Programs Fact Sheet (www.ojp.gov):**

- In 2009, 49,105 human trafficking victims worldwide were identified, a 59 percent increase over the previous reporting year.
- 2010, an estimated 12.3 million adults and children were in forced labor, bonded labor, and forced prostitution around the world; 56 percent of these victims were women and girls.
- 2009, there were 4,166 successful trafficking prosecutions, a 40 percent increase over 2008.
- OJP-funded Anti-Human Trafficking Task Forces have identified more than 3,300 potential victims nationwide.
- These task forces have trained more than 85,000 law enforcement officers and others in identifying the signs of human trafficking and its victims.
- As many as 300,000 children are at risk for sexual exploitation each year in the United States.

The California Sex Offender Management Board (CASOMB) has met on January 15, February 19 and March 19 in Sacramento. All meetings are open to the public. The next meeting will be on May 21, 2015. CCOSO continues to be represented on the Board by Gerry Blasingame, Psy.D., and Tom Tobin, Ph.D.

Events in multiple areas related to CASOMB activity and sex offender management in California will be noted in this brief review (as of April 13, 2015).

**California Supreme Court Decisions: Part One: Taylor**

The California Supreme Court made two decisions of interest on March 2. The one that received more notice, the Taylor Decision, upheld the decision of the San Diego Appellate Court judge who had determined that, in San Diego County, residence restrictions are unconstitutional. The decision was grounded in a “rational basis” argument that pointed out the absence of any link between what Jessica’s Law attempted to accomplish and the actual application of a 2000 foot residence restriction. It is very significant that this is thought to be the first time anywhere in the U.S. when a “rational basis” argument has prevailed in any of the numerous cases involving residence restrictions.

In contrast to what was widely reported in the media, the Taylor decision applied to San Diego County only and did not – in itself – change the application of the law in any other location. The decision simply set the stage for any of California’s other 57 counties to attempt to make arguments similar to those presented in San Diego and seek similar judgments, now that the door has been opened.

What in fact has happened – to the surprise of many - is that a very high level closed meeting was held in Sacramento on March 19 at which key decision makers said, in effect, that they believed a county-by-county and court-case by court-case process in each of the 57 counties would serve no one and would ultimately lead to the law being overturned in each county. Eventually a decision was made, therefore, that the Attorney General’s Office would not challenge the decision and that CDCR would not continue to enforce Residence Restrictions for parolees anywhere in the state. First this decision would apply to newly released parolees returning to the community and then, after case-by-case consideration, it would be applied to those currently on parole.

It is important to remember that a law is still in force which states that High Risk parolees who have specified crimes against children are still prohibited from living closer than one-half mile from a school or park. In addition, a parole agent may impose any reasonable restriction on where any particular parolee may live.

(Also of note is that in collaboration with ATSA, CCOSO wrote and submitted an Amicus Brief on this case. Also of note is that the Appellate Court judge, Michael Wellington, had contributed to a panel presentation at a CCOSO Conference some years ago.)

**California Supreme Court Decisions: Part Two: Mosley**

The other decision, Mosley, was a very “narrow” one in which the Court did not seem to wish to make general applications beyond the specific issues – although everyone knows that the issues are much broader and will need to be addressed at some point. There were indications that it might have been viewed more broadly and, had that happened, the court could have issued a very significant decision – namely that the restrictions of Jessica’s Law do not apply only to parolees, as is currently done, but would apply to any registered sex offender in the state. Chaos would have resulted from such a decision. The court indicated that the issue is an important one but that it was not “ripe” for judicial action as a part of the Mosley case.

For those who like to analyze the actions of the court more deeply, it is interesting to note two things. The “author” of the prevailing opinion in both cases was the same Justice, Marvin Baxter, who had retired before the opinions were finalized and published. Yet the tone and thrust of the two decisions seem to carry a very different flavor. One (Taylor) seems to agree that residence restrictions are actually punitive. The other definitely does not go in that direction at all. Observers must actually wonder whether they were written by the same person. In the Taylor case, the decision was unanimous. But in the Mosley case there was very strong dissenting opinion, including criticism for not viewing residence restrictions as applying to ALL registered sex offenders.

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Those writing the dissent remain on the court and may have more to say in the future.

**California Supreme Court Decisions – Part Three: Polygraph**

Although the issues are far too complex to be explained here, it should be noted that a number of disagreements regarding use of the polygraph under Chelsea’s Law and Containment have arisen at the Appellate Court level. These now can only be resolved by the Supreme Court. However, it can take the court years to accept the case, hear arguments and make a decision. The core issues have to do with whether information disclosed in a polygraph can be used in any way against the offender or whether there is some sort of immunity. At this time, since there are equally valid and mutually incompatible decisions, it is very difficult for providers to know what to tell offenders about the potential consequences of polygraph disclosures. Although providers may legitimately expect that someone “up there” should provide guidance, at this time such guidance has not happened and – presumably – will not happen until the Supreme Court issues a decision on this matter.

**Legislative Activity**

On the Legislative front, it is still too early to determine whether the bills that would impact sex offenders will have a chance of success as they move through the legislative process. For example, several bills have already been introduced which would reinstate the power of local jurisdictions to create “exclusion zones” (no-go zones) for registered sex offenders. The outcome will be of interest to many.

A bill to revise the 290 Registration system and convert it into a “tiered” rather than a universal lifetime system has continued to be the focus of considerable CASOMB effort. The revised law would eliminate universal lifetime registration requirements for many individuals. As with many things political, there are some encouraging signs and some less-encouraging ones. The deadline for introducing new legislation passed at the end of February and the bill was not introduced because no one was found who was willing to be the author. Interest and support appear to be slowly building among various powerful constituencies. Although things could change as the session proceeds, at this time the “long game” seems to hold more promise. The political issues and wariness about perceptions and political vulnerability for elected officials are often the deciding factors when hot button issues are at stake.

**CASOMB Activities**

CASOMB Committees continue to work behind the scenes. The Certification Committee has published a slightly revised set of criteria for “Provisional” Certification status. It is available on the CASOMB website. An effort to provide a vision for research on matters related to sex offender management is moving forward and the Board hopes to see some actual research efforts – foundation building – to actually take shape soon. Directing available funding to this effort in a timely manner is the crucial task at this point.

CASOMB has issued its 2014 annual report to the Governor, Legislature and other interested entities. That paper is available on the Board’s website and makes note of a number of interesting developments, including the success (Parole) and lack of success (Probation) in rolling out the Containment Model and ensuring that all supervised sex offenders are managed under the Containment Model and receive appropriate treatment. Funding appears to be a major obstacle at the County Probation level.

A statement has been developed that clarifies for providers that the proper interpretation of HIPAA requirements for the disclosure of client information will never include criminal justice documents provided from a third party source. HIPAA appears to require release of any such third party documents unless there is a specific prohibition against it. A concise statement of the prohibition against releasing criminal justice material and the legal grounding for such a prohibition is now available on the CASOMB website.

CASOMB is moving forward, with the leadership of CALCASA to develop a set of guidelines to assist providers and supervising authorities to competently and thoughtfully be certain that the “victim advocacy perspective” is appropriately represented within the context of Containment meetings. Seldom is it possible to have an actual victim advocate present at such meetings, but materials to assist in articulating the victim perspectives can be of some help in assuring that the needed balance of perspectives is maintained.

Tom Tobin, Ph.D., CCOSO CASOMB Representative
Conference Summary

CCOSO's 18th Annual Training conference will be held in the beautiful and historic Downtown area of Monterey, California. Continuing Education and Standards in Corrections Training Units are available for the entire conference.

Wednesday is a full pre-conference training day featuring a variety of 8 hour workshops.

Thursday and Friday comprise the Main Conference with a Keynote address by Brenda Crowding, Coordinator of the California Sex Offender Management Board. The conference has an impressive variety of workshops as well as a Poster Session and a screening of the riveting documentary, "The Hunting Ground" on Thursday evening prior to the attendee mixer. Friday features The Faye Honey Knopp Award luncheon.

Keynote Presentation—Vicarious Trauma:
Brenda Crowding, CDCR Administrator, CASOMB Coordinator

Supervising Officers and Parole Agents face unique personal challenges and risks when supervising sex offender caseloads. Supervisors are more likely to experience vicarious trauma and are at greater risk than the general population for alcoholism, depression, divorce and suicide. This presentation will provide an understanding of secondary trauma as it relates to supervising officers, the risks it presents to parole agents and probation officers and prevention strategies from personal and institutional fronts and how to support officers in maintaining a resilient nature. Through a unique perspective, personal experiences and humor this material will be delivered in a manner sure to uplift the spirits of those in the room.

Registration Fees:

- Wednesday Pre-Conference Only = $225 (Student = $145)
- Main 2-Day Conference = $415 (Student = $350)
- Wednesday Pre-Conference and Main 2-Day Conference = $640 (Student = $470)
- Fee for Continuing Education Credits = $55
- CCOSO Membership Dues = discounted fee if joining CCOSO or renewing membership at the conference.

Register at: http://www.event.com/events/2015-ccoso-annual-training-conference/event-summary-7c5edac407624482bf79e1ef9f3b20f8.aspx

Conference Venue: Monterey Marriott, 350 Calle Principal, Monterey, California, 93940

The room block at the Monterey Marriott sold out early. Rooms are available at the Portola Hotel and Spa, 2 Portal Plaza, Monterey, CA 93940 at conference rate (Free Internet, reduced parking). Reservations—1-888-222-5851.
Conference Topics

- Stable 2007-Acute 2007 Risk Assessment Tool
- Risk, Needs, and Responsivity Applied to Sex Offender Treatment and Management
  - Sex Offender Treatment, Management, and Supervision
- A Paradigmatic Approach to Conducting Group Psychotherapy of Sex Offenders
  - Clinical Supervision: Understanding & Practice 2015
- Changing Times in Care for Adolescents Who Have Offended Sexually
- The Case for Tiering Registered Sex Offenders in CA
  - DSM-5 Controversial Paraphilic Disorders
- A Collaborative Approach to Treating Transitional Age Males
- Sex Offender Assessment and Treatment with a Severe Mentally Ill Population in Maximum Security
- Trauma Issues: Assessment and Intervention with Juvenile and Adult Sex Offenders
  - Effectively Addressing Sexual Assault on College Campuses
  - What Happens in Sacramento Doesn’t Stay in Sacramento!
    - Criminogenic Needs of Sex Offenders
- The Unannounced Home Visit and Electronic Forensics
  - Restorative Justice and Sexual Violence
    - Online Sex Offenses
- Practical Models for Effective Treatment of Sexually Aggressive Youth
  - The Containment Model for Field Officers
- Law and Ethics: Special Considerations for Mental Health Professionals Who Provide Treatment to Sex Offenders
- Legal Update on Containment, Residency Restrictions, and Registration
The Conference Speakers

Adam Alban, Ph.D., J.D.
Christina Bennett, LMFT
Gerry Blasingame, Psy.D., LMFT
Derek Carraway
Margo Casteneda, MA
Lea Chankin, Psy.D.
Richard Cota, MS
Dierdre D’Orazio, Ph.D.
Leona Di Faustino
Charles Flinton, Ph.D.
Robert Geffner, Ph.D.
David Haner
Michael L’Ecuyer
Heather Lykas, LMHC
Janet Neeley, JD
Norbert Ralph, Ph.D., MPH
Shannon Smith, LCSW
Tanya Snyder, M.Ed., LMHC
Kerry Ramos, JD
Claire Ann Ruth-Heffelbower
Brian Segel, JD
Andrew Tamanaha, Ph.D.
James Tobin, Ph.D.
Tom Tobin, Ph.D.
Sheri Weidenhoefer, MA
Effective January 1, 2015, AB1775 has amended the Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Act (CANRA) and California Penal Code 11165.1 (c) (3) to include accessing, downloading, or streaming of child pornography as a mandated child abuse report. Below is the excerpt from PC 11165.1 re-defining “child exploitation.” The new addition is italicized and underlined. Sections (1) and (2) have been removed to focus on the section with the changes.

Begin Excerpt

(c) “Sexual exploitation” refers to any of the following:

(3) A person who depicts a child in, or who knowingly develops, duplicates, prints, downloads, streams, accesses through any electronic or digital media, or exchanges, a film, photograph, videotape, video recording, negative, or slide in which a child is engaged in an act of obscene sexual conduct, except for those activities by law enforcement and prosecution agencies and other persons described in subdivisions (c) and (e) of Section 311.3.

End Excerpt

Implications of this bill from the perspective of treatment providers are the impact it will have on individuals seeking help for sexual deviant interests, individuals caught up in sexually compulsive behaviors that may include the downloading of every kind of pornography, and relationship disruptions with new and existing clients when having to report such information. You may need to update your informed consent paperwork and openly discuss this change with your clients to include this as a specific mandated report. As a former Child Welfare Worker, I am unsure who will be taking these reports for investigation as jurisdiction becomes an issue as well as there not being a specific identifiable victim to protect.

If you are concerned and want to see a change in this bill, the Bay Area Sex Addiction Network (BAY-SAN) has started a work group and has a website accepting comments and questions to present to a Court to block implementation or change the language. Please go to http://bayareasexaddictionnetwork.com/ for more information.

Cynthia V. Rinker, LMFT
San Francisco Forensic Institute

References: Working with Perpetrators of Sex Trafficking (Continued from Page 6)


Katherine Gotch, MA, LPC, CSOT
Integrated Clinical & Correctional Services, LLC

Curt St. Denis, MA
Cedar Counseling Center
History of CCOSO

The California Coalition on Sexual Offending (CCOSO) was founded in 1986 in response to a growing need throughout the state for an organized network of professionals working to respond to sexual offending. The wide variety of professionals who constitute CCOSO membership provides a solid foundation for collaboration in research, treatment, and containment to develop effective approaches in treatment and supervision practices and to influence state policy.

VISION: A World Without Sexual Abuse

MISSION: Together We Can End Sexual Abuse

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