



# THE ALLIANCE

Volume 4, Issue 2

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## Alliance and NYSATSA Present Awards

**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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President

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Editor

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

Confronting Sexual Abuse in the 21st Century

We're on the Web!  
[www.nysatsa.org](http://www.nysatsa.org)

Or e-mail us at  
[nysasosp@nycap.rr.com](mailto:nysasosp@nycap.rr.com)

This year's Conference was another success. 150 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, Reintegration, 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!

Newsletter submissions can be sent to: Dominic Dispenza, 21 Princeton Pl., Suite 1A Orchard Park, NY 14127  
or by email to: [dad-con1959@AOL.COM](mailto:dad-con1959@AOL.COM)

## 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 as-

urance to practitioners, researchers, and other applicable users that the tools used in computer forensics investigations provide accurate results. Accomplishing this requires the development 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-

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★ Work has begun on a new ★  
★ Sex Offender Service ★  
★ Provider Directory for ★  
★ New York state. Please ★  
★ contact us to be sure that ★  
★ your agency is included. ★  
★ By phone (518)489-7971 ★  
★ OR By e-mail at ★  
★ [nysasosp@nycap.rr.com](mailto:nysasosp@nycap.rr.com) ★  
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## *Juveniles Who Have Committed Sex Offenses*

### ***Sue Righthand, Ph.D., and Carlann Welch, Psy.D.***

Sex offenses committed by juveniles are a serious problem. Nearly 16 percent of the arrests for forcible rape in 1995 and 17 percent of the arrests for all other sex offenses in 1995 involved youth under the age of 18. Perhaps even more disturbing are the indications that one in two adult sex offenders began sexually abusive behavior as a juvenile.

The costs imposed by juvenile sex offending are considerable, not only those inflicted on crime victims and society as a whole, but also those imposed on offenders and their families.

As with other delinquent behaviors, early intervention can be critical. Unfortunately, many programs treating juveniles who have committed sex offenses appear to apply interventions derived from our knowledge of adult sex offenders, and without adequate attention to the unique developmental needs of youth. Youth who have committed sex offenses have developmental needs and pose unique risks related to their abusive behaviors. The information provided by the review of the professional literature presented in this Report should enable us to better address those needs and risks.

### ***Characteristics of Juveniles Who Have Committed Sex Offenses***

Juveniles who have committed sex offenses are a heterogeneous mix (Bourke and Donohue, 1996; Knight and Prentky, 1993). They differ according to victim and offense characteristics and a wide range of other variables, including types of offending behaviors, histories of child maltreatment, sexual knowledge and experiences, academic and cognitive functioning, and mental health issues (Knight and Prentky, 1993; Weinrott, 1996).

**Sexually abusive behaviors and sex offense characteristics.** Sexually abusive behaviors range from noncontact offenses to penetrative acts. Offense characteristics include factors such as the age and sex of the victim, the relationship between victim and offender, and the degree of coercion and violence used.

### **Child Maltreatment Histories**

The childhood experience of sexual abuse has been associated with juvenile sex offending (Fehrenbach et al., 1986; Kahn and Chambers, 1991; Kobayashi et al., 1995). Childhood experiences of being physically abused, being neglected, and witnessing family violence also have been independently associated with sexual violence in juvenile offenders (Kobayashi et al., 1995; Ryan et al., 1996). The abusive experiences of juvenile sex offenders, however, have not consistently been found to differ significantly from those of other juvenile of-

fenders (Lewis, Shanok, and Pincus, as cited in Knight and Prentky, 1993; Spaccarelli et al., 1997). Research suggests that the role of child maltreatment in the etiology of sex offending is quite complex (Prentky et al., 2000).

**Family factors.** Factors such as family instability, disorganization, and violence have been found to be prevalent among juveniles who engage in sexually abusive behavior (Bagley and Shewchuk-Dann, 1991; Miner, Siekert, and Ackland, 1997; Morenz and Becker, 1995). Various studies (e.g., Kahn and Chambers, 1991; Fehrenbach et al., 1986; Smith and Israel, 1987) suggest that many juvenile sex offenders have experienced physical and/or emotional separations from one or both of their parents.

**Social skills and relationships.** Research repeatedly documents that juveniles with sexual behavior problems have significant deficits in social competence (Becker, 1990; Knight and Prentky, 1993). Inadequate social skills, poor peer relationships, and social isolation are among the difficulties identified in these juveniles (Fehrenbach et al., 1986; Katz, 1990; Miner and Crimmins, 1995).

### **Sexual histories and beliefs.**

Research suggests that adolescent sex offenders generally have had

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previous consenting sexual experiences (Becker, Kaplan, Cunningham-

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ham-Rathner, and Kavoussi, as cited in Knight and Prentky, 1993; Groth and Longo, as cited in Knight and Prentky, 1993; Ryan et al., 1996). Research also suggests that sometimes their previous experiences exceed those of juveniles who have not committed sex offenses (McCord, McCord, and Venden, as cited in Knight and Prentky, 1993). Prior experiences with sexual dysfunction, most commonly impotence or premature ejaculation, have also been reported in juvenile sex offenders (Longo, as cited in Knight and Prentky, 1993). A study of 1,600 juvenile sex offenders from 30 States (Ryan et al., 1996) found that only about one-third of the juveniles perceived sex as a way to demonstrate love or caring for another person; others perceived sex as a way to feel power and control (23.5 percent), to dissipate anger (9.4 percent), or to hurt, degrade, or punish (8.4 percent).

**Deviant sexual arousal.** Studies of male college students and adult sex offenders have shown that deviant sexual arousal is strongly associated with sexually coercive behavior (Barbaree and Marshall, as cited in Hunter and Becker, 1994; Earls and Quinsey, as cited in Hunter and Becker, 1994; Prentky and Knight, as cited in Knight and Prentky, 1993). Controlled studies of deviant sexual arousal in juvenile sex offenders are lacking. Two studies (Schram, Mil-

loy, and Rowe, 1991; Kahn and Chambers, 1991) reported associations between sexual reoffending in juveniles and deviant sexual arousal, but both studies relied on clinical judgments rather than objective methods to identify deviant arousal.

**Academic performance.** Studies typically report that as a group, juveniles who sexually offended experienced academic difficulties (Fehrenbach et al., 1986; Kahn and Chambers, 1991; Miner, Siekert, and Ackland, 1997; Pierce and Pierce, as cited in Bourke and Donohue, 1996). One study (O'Brien, as cited in Ferrara and McDonald, 1996), however, found that 32 percent of a sample of male juvenile sex offenders had above-average academic performance.

**Intellectual and cognitive impairments.** Research that focuses on the intellectual and cognitive functioning of juveniles who have committed sex offenses is limited. Existing studies, however, suggest that intellectual and cognitive impairments are factors that should be addressed (Awad, Saunders, and Levene, as cited in Knight and Prentky, 1993; McCurry et al., 1998). Based on their review of the literature, Ferrara and McDonald (1996) concluded that between one-quarter and one-third of juvenile sex offenders have some form of neurological impairment.

**Cognitive distortions and attributions.** Knight and Prentky (1993) pointed out that some factors observed in abused children (e.g., reduced empathy, inability

**NIJ Tool Testing Project**  
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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 computer 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 neces-

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## 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."

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may have relevance for juvenile sex offenders who have been maltreated. This observation is consistent with research indicating that cognitive distortions, such as blaming the victim, are associated with sexual reoffending in juveniles (Kahn and Chambers, 1991; Schram, Milloy, and Rowe, 1991).

**Symptoms and disorders.** Conduct disorder diagnoses and anti-social traits frequently have been observed in populations of juveniles who have sexually offended (Kavoussi, Kaplan, and Becker, 1988; Miner, Siekert, and Ackland, 1997). Studies also have described other behavioral and personality characteristics in juveniles who have sexually offended, such as impulse control problems and lifestyle impulsivity (Prentky and Knight, as cited in Prentky et al., 2000; Smith, Monastersky, and Deisher, as cited in Prentky et al., 2000). Carpenter, Peed, and Eastman (1995) found that juvenile sex offenders whose victims were younger children had higher scores on the Schizoid, Avoidant, and Dependent scales of the Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory (MCMI) than those whose victims were their age peers. Studies also have found higher rates of depression in juveniles who have sexually offended than in the general juvenile population (Becker et al., as cited in Becker and Hunter, 1997; Kaplan, Hong, and Weinhold, as cited in Becker and

and Hunter, 1997). Few studies of adolescents and children with sexual behavior problems report major psychopathology in the subjects and their families (Becker, as cited in Ferrara and McDonald, 1996; Johnson, as cited in Ferrara and McDonald, 1996).

**Substance abuse.** Studies vary widely on the importance of substance abuse as a factor in sex offending among juveniles.

### **Types and Classifications of Male Adolescents Who Have Committed Sex Offenses**

Although a variety of characteristics have been identified among juveniles who have sexually offended, few studies have attempted to classify these juveniles according to their similarities and differences. O'Brien and Bera (as cited in Weinrott, 1996) defined seven categories of juvenile sex offenders: naive experimenters, undersocialized child exploiters, sexual aggressives, sexual compulsives, disturbed impulsives, group influenced, and pseudosocialized. Graves (as cited in Weinrott, 1996) suggested three typologies: pedophilic, sexual assault, and undifferentiated. Prentky et al. (2000) used six categories: child molesters, rapists, sexually reactive children, fondlers, paraphilic offenders, and unclassifiable. Weinrott (1998a) suggested four general types: juvenile delinquents in general, those who have deviant arousal, those who are psychopathic offenders, and those who fit none of these categories and may only require limited intervention. More research that differentiates juvenile sex offenders is needed.

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sary 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 (Version 4.10.2222)  
Supplier: Guidance Software  
Address: 572 East Green Street, 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

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Sex Offender Service Providers

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**NIJ Tool Testing Project**  
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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 personal digital assistants (PDAs).

**DSM Controversy**  
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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**

10<sup>th</sup> International Male Survivor Conference

A conference for mental health providers and others who work with or are interested in working with men and boys who have experienced sexual assault. The conference also offers workshops for male survivors, their partners and others interested in this topic. A unique conference of professionals and others who share a common concern: the elimination of all forms of sexual victimization and who have a special concern for the treatment of male victims and offenders.

September 18 - 21, 2003  
Minneapolis, MN

For further information contact Peter Dimock, conference chair at 612-624-3227 or online at:  
<http://www.malesurvivor.org/Conferences/2003/index.htm>