SEEING BEYOND THE PICTURE

Advocating for the Victim of Child Sexual Abuse Images

Victim Advocate Trainer’s Manual

Baltimore Child Abuse Center
Background

“There has been an historic rise in the distribution of child pornography, in the number of images being shared online, and in the level of violence associated with child exploitation and sexual abuse crimes. Tragically, the only place we’ve seen a decrease is in the age of victims. This is – quite simply – unacceptable,” stated former U.S. Attorney General Eric Holder at the 2011 National Strategy Conference on Combating Child Exploitation (Reid, 2017). Over the past decade, the amount of child sexual abuse image and video files analyzed by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children has increased by several million per year. It is uncertain whether this increase in child sexual abuse images online is due to the actual growth of incidents of child sexual abuse or if it is because of improved reporting and societal awareness. Nevertheless, what is certain is the significant impact these images have on the victims who have had to endure the child sexual abuse to create these images and the ongoing harm the victims experience from the distribution and consumption of these images (Reid, 2017).

The term child pornography is used and defined in state and federal law and “encompasses both images involving child sexual abuse and images that do not depict abuse but are child pornography under U.S. law, such as self-produced sexual images of children” (Yamato, 2015). However, many Children’s Advocacy organizations throughout the world believe the term child pornography does not accurately define these sexually explicit images involving children. Terms such as child pornography, child pom, and kiddie porn are an inaccurate minimization of the abuse that has occurred. Those terms may distort the serious nature of child victimization (Taylor and Quayle, 2003). The term child sexual abuse images better defines these images of children being sexually exploited (Yamato, 2015). Child sexual abuse images may include images of sexting, sextortion, sexual tourism, youth-produced images, and other technology facilitated child exploitation. The term child sexual abuse images will be used throughout these training materials.
HOW TO USE THE TRAINER’S GUIDE

This training is designed for Family Advocates, Victim Advocates, Family Services Facilitators, Family Support Services, and other child advocates who work with victims and their caregivers on a daily basis. It is recommended that the professional who delivers this training has experience with family or victim advocacy. Before conducting any training, the facilitator should be familiar with the material in this guide, including all pre-reading materials and handouts. The training guide provides the facilitator a structure for the training session as well as supportive information. The PowerPoint slides are printed in the guide to allow the facilitator to follow the slides as they are presented.

The training guide is for facilitators only and should not be distributed at training sessions. To provide the training, the facilitator should plan for a minimum of three hours. Because the subject matter may be disturbing and upsetting at times, it is important the facilitator provide appropriate time for breaks for the group during the training. Finally, it is essential that the facilitator and participants practice good, effective, on-going self-care when working with victims of child abuse and their caregivers.

Length of Training
To provide the training, you should plan for a minimum of a 3-hour training period.

Training Tools and Support
This training curriculum includes:
• Trainer’s Guide
• PowerPoint Presentation
• Pre-reading Materials
• Handouts

Equipment and Materials
• PowerPoint
• Computer
• LCD Projector
• Flipchart and markers
• Post-it Notes

Goals
• Educate Children’s Advocacy Centers Victim/Family Advocates about child sexual abuse images and child pornography
• Educate Children’s Advocacy Centers Victim/Family Advocates about the impact on victims of child sexual abuse images
• Educate Children’s Advocacy Centers Victim/Family Advocates about the most effective response to the victims of child sexual abuse images
• Educate Children’s Advocacy Centers Victim/Family Advocates about the most effective response to the caregivers of victims of child sexual abuse images
• Support the Children’s Advocacy Centers Victim/Family Advocates efforts to provide services to the victims of child sexual abuse images in accordance with the criteria outlined in the National Children’s Alliance Standards for Accreditation
Learning Objectives

• Understand the terms child sexual abuse images and child pornography

• Understand the types of experiences victims of child sexual abuse images may have endured

• Understand the production, distribution, and consumption of child sexual abuse images

• Understand how the disclosure of the victim of child sexual abuse images differs from the disclosure of a victim of child sexual abuse without the production of images

• Understand how the impact on the victim of child sexual abuse images and the caregiver of the victim differs from the impact on the victim and caregiver of the victim who has experienced child sexual abuse without the production of images

• Understand how child sexual abuse images affect the emotions and behaviors of the victim and the caregiver of the victim

• Identify strategies to assist the victim of child sexual abuse images and the caregiver of the victim

• Recognize the importance of ongoing, effective, long term support for the victim of child sexual abuse images

• Understand the necessity of identifying trauma-informed mental health providers for the victim of child sexual abuse images and the caregiver

• Understand the needs of the victim of child sexual abuse images when navigating through the Children’s Advocacy Center process

• Value the role of the victim/family advocate in helping the victim of child sexual abuse images and caregiver

• Appreciate the need for improved services and resources for the victim of child sexual abuse images

• Understand the importance of partnering with the victim, caregiver, multidisciplinary team, and other service providers

• Understand the rights of the victim of child sexual abuse images at the state and federal levels

Pre-Reading Materials

• Care and treatment of child victims of child pornographic exploitation in Germany (Julia von Weiler, Annette Haardt-Becker, and Simone Schulte)

• Sexual Abuse Images in Cyberspace: Expanding the Ecology of the Child (Jennifer Martin and Ramona Alaggia)

• “I did what I was directed to do but he didn’t touch me”: The Impact of being a victim of internet offending (Marcella Mary Leonard)


Handouts

• Standards for Accreditation Victim Support and Advocacy – Criteria C (National Children’s Alliance)

• Child Pornography Victim Assistance: A Reference for Victims and Parents/Guardians of Victims (Federal Bureau of Investigation)

• Trauma and Families: Fact Sheet for Providers (The National Child Traumatic Stress Network)

• Tips for Finding Help (The National Child Traumatic Stress Network)

• Questions to Ask Mental Health Providers (The National Child Traumatic Stress Network)

• Advocating for the Victim of Child Sexual Abuse Images Fact Sheet for Victim/Family Advocates (Baltimore Child Abuse Center & National Children’s Alliance)
## AGENDA & DELIVERY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Topic</th>
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| **Introduction**                             | • Welcome and Introduction  
• Activity  
• Goals and Overview                   | 5 minutes 5 minutes 5 minutes |
| **Defining Child Sexual Abuse Images**       | • *Child sexual abuse images and child pornography* terms  
• Content of child sexual abuse images  
• Production, distribution, and consumption of child sexual abuse images | 10 minutes 5 minutes 10 minutes |
| **The Impact of Child Sexual Abuse Images on the Victim** | • Disclosure and response of the victim of child sexual abuse images  
• Strategies to assist the victim | 15 minutes 10 minutes |
| **The Impact of Child Sexual Abuse Images on the Caregiver of the Victim** | • Response of the caregiver of the victim of child sexual abuse images  
• Support for the caregiver | 10 minutes 10 minutes |
| **Assisting the Victim through the Children's Advocacy Center Process** | • Role of Victim/Family Advocate with Activity  
• Children’s Advocacy Center process for the victim of child sexual abuse images | 20 minutes 10 minutes |
| **The Legal Rights of the Victim**           | • Victim’s rights at the federal and state level | 25 minutes |
| **Conclusion**                               | • Self-care of advocates  
• Questions  
• Training Evaluation                       | 10 minutes 10 minutes 5 minutes |
Introduction

Cover the following in your brief introduction:

• Thank participants for attending the training.

• Introduce facilitator(s), and give a synopsis of facilitator background.

• Provide logistical information, e.g., locations of bathrooms, phones, coffee and food, sign-in sheets, beginning and ending times, schedules of breaks, etc.

• Ask participants to respect each other’s point of view.

• Remind participants that when speaking of incidents or cases involving clients, speak in a confidential, non-identifying manner.

• Acknowledge from the beginning that talking about child sexual abuse and child sexual abuse images/child pornography can be difficult for some individuals and can elicit overwhelming feelings in all of us.

• Remind participants to take care of themselves during the training, including taking breaks as needed.

• Remind participants that there are likely sexual abuse survivors in the room and to be respectful of all individuals.

• Discuss how the role of the victim/family advocate in a Children’s Advocacy Center is to advocate for the victim, partner with the multidisciplinary team, and serve as a resource for victims and their non-offending caregivers. This advocacy will reduce trauma to the victim and provide critical support to the caregiver.

Activity: What are Child Sexual Abuse Images?

• Label a flipchart with the statement “What do I know about Child Sexual Abuse Images?”

• Ask participants to fill out a post-it note with one or two ideas answering this statement and ask them to place it on the flipchart. This acknowledges the fact that participants bring knowledge to the training and encourages participants to begin thinking about the topic. This is also helpful to the facilitator. As the training goes on, the facilitator can see what needs to be emphasized in the training and if there are any myths that need to be dispelled.

• Facilitator should review flipchart with participants’ post-it notes at the end of the training session.
Goals

Review Slides 2 & 3, which includes the goals of this training. Give adequate time for participants to read each slide.

Call on participants to read aloud the Goals of the Training on the slides.

The goals of the training are:
• Educate Children’s Advocacy Centers Victim/Family Advocates about child sexual abuse images and child pornography

• Educate Children’s Advocacy Centers Victim/Family Advocates about the impact on victims of child sexual abuse images

• Educate Children’s Advocacy Centers Victim/Family Advocates about the most effective response to the victims of child sexual abuse images

• Educate Children’s Advocacy Centers Victim/Family Advocates about the most effective response to the caregivers of victims of child sexual abuse images

• Support the Children’s Advocacy Centers Victim/Family Advocates efforts to provide services to the victims of child sexual abuse images in accordance with the criteria outlined in the National Children’s Alliance Standards for Accreditation

Inform participants that the Learning Objectives will be discussed before each relevant section.

Emphasize that this training will enhance what the Victim/Family Advocates are already doing to serve the needs of all clients. It is not additional work.
Overview of Training

Review the Overview of Training on Slide 4.

Show Slide 5. Ask participants why they think a picture of a water ripple was used in Slide 1 with this training, Advocating for the Victim of Child Sexual Abuse Images.

• When a child has been sexually abused, it sends out widening ripples that affect every aspect of the child’s life. The abuse affects the child both psychologically and physically. The abuse impacts the child’s family, friends, and community. When a child is a victim of child sexual abuse images, the ripple effect is even more significant because the abuse goes on and on and does not end.

Use Slide 6 to underscore the “ripple effect” point by using the quote from a survivor of child sexual abuse images (The National Center for Victims of Crime, 2014).

Defining Child Sexual Abuse

Introduce the first section, Defining Child Sexual Abuse Images on Slide 7.

Display Slide 8 and ask participants to read the Learning Objectives for this section.

The Learning Objectives of this section are:

• Understand the terms child sexual abuse images and child pornography

• Understand the types of experiences victims of child sexual abuse images may have endured

• Understand the production, distribution, and consumption of child sexual abuse images
Discuss Slide 9 with the participants. Ask participants to share any other myths they may have heard about child sexual abuse images. These myths will be discussed later in the training. This slide encourages participants to think about the topic, the public’s perception of child sexual abuse images, and the real definition of child sexual abuse images.

Slides 10-13, Child Sexual Abuse Images or Child Pornography, explain the definitions of child pornography and child sexual abuse images. Review the slides with participants emphasizing the term child pornography is the term used in state and federal law. However, many children’s advocacy organizations throughout the world believe the term child pornography does not accurately define these sexually explicit images involving children.

- Federal statutes that criminalize child pornography define child pornography as the “visual depiction” of a minor who is “engaging in sexually explicit conduct” (18 U.S.C. § 2256).

- Sexually explicit conduct includes acts such as vaginal and anal intercourse, oral sex, bestiality, and masturbation, as well as the “lascivious exhibition of the genitals or pubic area.”

- The federal statute defines child to include youth ages 16 and 17. Because of this, teenagers who are old enough to consent to sexual intercourse in most states cannot consent to being depicted in sexually explicit images.

- Because the statute classifies a wide range of content illegal, images do not have to depict child sexual abuse to qualify as child pornography.

- The statute that defines the production of child pornography states, “any person who employs, uses, persuades, induces, entices or coerces” a minor to engage in sexually explicit conduct for the purpose of producing an image of such conduct commits a felony (18 U.S.C. § 2251).
• Leading child organizations in the U.S. and United Kingdom, including the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, advocate for the term *child sexual abuse images* or *child sexual abuse content.*

• The International Watch Foundation considers the use of terms such as *child pornography,* *child porn,* and *kiddie porn* as inaccurate minimization of the child sexual abuse that is occurring in the images.

• *Child sexual abuse images* are permanent records of children being sexually exploited and abused.

• *Child sexual abuse images* better defines these images of children being sexually exploited.

• *Child sexual abuse images* may include images of sexting, sextortion, sexual tourism, youth-produced images, and other technology facilitated child exploitation.

Display Slide 14 to illustrate examples of child sexual abuse images. *Child sexual abuse images* may include images of sexting, sextortion, sexual tourism, youth-produced images, and other technology facilitated child exploitation.

• Sexting: Sending sexually explicit photographs or messages via mobile phone.

• Sextortion: The practice of extorting images of a sexual nature, sexual favors, or money from a victim by threatening to reveal the victim’s private and sensitive material/images.

• Sexual Tourism: Travel planned specifically for the purpose of sex, generally to a country where prostitution is legal. Sex tourism also supports human trafficking. Often the victims of sexual tourism are minors. It is a federal crime for U.S. residents to engage in sexual or pornographic activities with a child younger than 18 years anywhere in the world (CDC, 2013).

• Youth-produced images: Images or videos produced by children under the age of 18 that are of a sexual nature.
Discuss Slides 15-16, “What are in the Images?” emphasize that over the last decade, there has been a significant rise in the level of violence associated with child exploitation and child sexual abuse images. The images graphically portray children and adolescents being sexually abused.

- Often victims are forced to smile in the images. They appear to be having “fun,” posing, and enjoying themselves in the images. The consumers of the images convince themselves that the victim is smiling at them.

- Most offenders arrested had images that showed penetrative child sexual abuse and more than 20% possessed images depicting violence, such as bondage, aggressive rape, or torture.

- The age of victims has decreased over the past decade. The most commonly analyzed child sexual abuse content contained images of rape or sexual torture involving prepubescent children under the age of 10 years.

- 78% of victims are under 12 years old, 63% are under 8 years old, and 80% are girls.

Show Slide 17, “How are child sexual abuse images produced, distributed, & consumed?” then discuss Slides 18-20 emphasizing the following points:

- No way to determine how many individual victims are shown in online child pornography or how many new victims there are each year.

- The total number of child pornography producers in the U.S. or the total number of victims is not known.

- There is considerable diversity in the ages of victims and in the circumstances of production. Victims range from infants and toddlers to adolescents.

- Most images produced by perpetrators who are known and have intimate access to victims are family or household members, acquaintances such as neighbors, family, friends, or babysitters.

- Many adolescent victims have romantic or emotional attachments to offenders.
• Strangers use covert methods such as cameras hidden in changing rooms.

• Commercial production motivated by profit accounts for a relatively small proportion of the production of child sexual abuse images in the U.S.

• Unprecedented accessibility to technology and greater assurance of anonymity have resulted in expansion of quantity and quality of material produced and distributed.

• Images discovered by federal, state, or local law enforcement are scanned and potentially matched to a previously identified victim; if no child is identified, images are stored for future cases.

• A new trend, “molestation-on-demand,” consumers are able to connect to live images or real-time video productions of children being sexually abused with viewers able to make live requests and get instant gratification of specific sexual fetishes.

Show Slides 21-22 and discuss how child sexual abuse images are distributed and consumed on the Internet. You may need to alternate between Slides 21 and 22 when discussing. Emphasize the following points:

• Content on the Deep Web may be material such as company files, governmental databases, and library archives that can be accessed through a search of a particular website.

• Sex trafficking organizations, and consumers, distributors, and producers of child sexual abuse images are using these disturbing features of the Darknet for criminal activity.

• Use of non-standard protocols, anonymous IP address allocation, and extensions of peer-to-peer content sharing are allowing development of criminal activity.

• TOR (The Onion Router) is free software for enabling anonymous communication. TOR conceals its users’ identities and their online activity from surveillance and analysis by separating identification and routing. It is an implementation of onion routing, which encrypts and randomly bounces communications through a network of relays run by volunteers around the world.
The Impact of Child Sexual Abuse Images on the Victim

Introduce the second section, *The Impact of Child Sexual Abuse Images on the Victim* on Slide 23.

Display Slides 24-25 and ask participants to read the Learning Objectives for this section.

The Learning Objectives of this section are:

- Understand how the disclosure of a victim of child sexual abuse images differs from the disclosure of a victim of child sexual abuse without the production of images
- Understand how the impact on the victim of child sexual abuse images differs from the impact on the child who experiences child sexual abuse without the production of images
- Understand how child sexual abuse images affect the emotions and behaviors of the child victim
- Identify strategies to assist the victim of child sexual abuse images
- Recognize the importance of ongoing, effective, long term support for the victim of child sexual abuse images
- Understand the necessity of identifying trauma-informed mental health providers for the victim of child sexual abuse images

Show Slide 26, “How does the disclosure of a victim of child sexual abuse images differ from the disclosure of a victim of child sexual abuse without the production of images?” then discuss Slide 27. Even after the discovery of images, some children remain reluctant to disclose the sexual abuse. Some children continue to deny they have been abused even after the images are discovered. There is even more secrecy in cases of child sexual abuse with images. In addition to the reasons listed on Slide 27, some children will not disclose because they feel a loyalty to, or fear of, the perpetrator. Sometimes the child is unaware images were created.
Slides 28-32 cover how the impact on the victim of child sexual abuse images differs from the impact on the victim who has experienced child sexual abuse without image production. The continuation of sexual abuse creates consequences for victims of child sexual abuse images. The permanency of the images distributed over the Internet exacerbates the impact of child sexual abuse. Knowing that the images of their abuse is being viewed by so many people and cannot be removed is unbearable for some victims. They may believe that everyone is a potential perpetrator because anyone at any time has the ability to see the images.

In addition to the content in the slides, discuss the following points:

• There are varying impacts between victims involved in production for a brief time versus a longer period, with those victims involved over a longer period describing intense isolation, growing anxiety, and fear.

• Victims feel powerless – nothing they could do about the victimization.

• Victims have feelings of powerlessness and helplessness because there is an inability to gain control over child sexual abuse images that have been distributed. Clinicians call these emotions “psychological paralysis.”

• Victims have severe trauma symptoms, especially anxiety and self-destructive behaviors.

• Victims must deal with the reality that their images may be used to facilitate the sexual abuse of other children.

• Victims may have been shown their images during the criminal investigation phase. The advocate must be prepared to deal with the victim’s perceived betrayal by the multidisciplinary team.

• Research shows that among victims, there is an increased level of denial of their exploitation due to their feelings of shame and self-blame.

• The impact of distribution depends on victims’ ability to comprehend the implications. Younger children do not fully grasp the concept of images being permanent.
There are a large number of “unknown perpetrators” who have access to images anywhere and anytime.

Victims of youth produced images have lower levels of trauma due to the belief that their behavior was socially acceptable and normal. (They often have underlying issues, such as unsupportive families, low self-esteem, past sexual victimization, pressure from a romantic partner); some believe they should be able to do what they want with their bodies.

Show Slide 33, “Strategies to Assist the Victim”, and discuss content on the slide. It is important to assist the victim with some basic strategies from the beginning.

Prepare the victim on the possible use of cameras during the investigation process.

As shown on Slides 34-35, the victim of child sexual abuse images must have ongoing, effective, and long-term support. Research shows the need to provide long term support to victims.

Victims want to learn helpful techniques to relieve anxiety. The fact of permanence is an extra burden in trying to cope and victims want to find closure.

They suffer ongoing and daily experiences of victimization. Unfortunately, few treatment strategies have been identified specific to victims of child sexual abuse images.

The victim’s coping style and the support of the victim’s family are some of the factors influencing shame.

Encourage caregivers to be understanding, patient, and nurturing. Help the caregiver understand that a wide range of emotions will be experienced by the victim and possibly, the caregiver.

Psychoeducation for victim and family regarding grooming processes often used by perpetrators. Psychoeducation provides education and information to the victims and their caregivers.

Ongoing, Effective Support for Victims
- Cannot approach victims where technology has been used as post-trauma as they are still very much living and experiencing the trauma
- Victims may have more triggers and ongoing anxiety
- Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy or Cognitive Processing is often used
- Victims may need longer treatment because they stay in a heightened trauma state for a longer time; must have trauma informed therapy
- Caregiver must be committed to staying and attending to child’s needs

What Can Be Expected in Therapy
- High levels of anxiety
- Secretory
- Lack of Full Disclosure
- Shame and guilt
- Grooming Fear
- Increased Depression
- Heightened Anger
- PTSD
- Difficulty in establishing closure
The Impact of Child Sexual Abuse Images on the Caregiver of the Victim

Introduce the third section, The Impact of Child Sexual Abuse Images on the Caregiver of the Victim on Slide 36.

Display Slide 37 and ask participants to read the Learning Objectives for this section.

The Learning Objectives of this section are:

• Understand how the impact on the caregiver of the victim of child sexual abuse images differs from the impact on the caregiver of the victim who experienced child sexual abuse without the production of images

• Understand how child sexual abuse images affect the emotions and behaviors of the caregiver of the victim

• Identify strategies to assist the caregiver of the victim

Review Slides 38-39. A child's response when having experienced childhood trauma, largely depends on the response of the primary caregiver. The security of the attachment bond with the caregiver mitigates against additional and ongoing trauma. When the child has a consistent and predictable caregiver, the child can learn to regulate and modify their internal states and develop a sense of interpersonal security.
Assisting the Victim through the Children’s Advocacy Center Process

Introduce the forth section, Assisting the Victim through the Children’s Advocacy Center Process on Slide 40.

Display Slide 41 and ask participants to read the Learning Objectives for this section.

The Learning Objectives of this section are:
• Understand the needs of the victim of child sexual abuse images when navigating through the Children’s Advocacy Center process
• Value the role of the victim/family advocate in helping the victim of child sexual abuse images and caregiver
• Appreciate the need for improved services and resources for the victim of child sexual abuse images
• Understand the importance of partnering with the victim, caregiver, multidisciplinary team, and other service providers

Ask participants to read Slide 42, a quote from the National Sexual Violence Resource Center’s Advocate’s Guide: Working with Parents of Children Who Have Been Sexually Assaulted. The victim/family advocate is the central person who tracks all of the different systems in which the child and caregiver are involved. The advocate serves as “ambassador, interpreter, champion, partner, and liaison,” (NSVRC, 2015).

Activity: What is Advocacy?
Label a flipchart with the word “Advocacy.”

Ask participants to walk to the flip chart and write down the first idea that comes to their mind that describes “advocacy” to them. Read the answers to the group once everyone is finished. The purpose of this exercise is to help participants think about their role as an advocate as you begin this section.
Show **Slide 43** and discuss with participants the many roles the Victim Advocate/Family Advocate (VA/FA) has.

- The VA/FA’s role is to refer the victim and caregiver to mental health treatment.
- The VA/FA should also educate the victim and caregiver about the impact of child sexual abuse images on the victim and caregiver.
- The VA/FA should not give legal advice but should support the victim and caregiver through the legal process.

Ask participants to look at the excerpt from the *National Children’s Alliance Standards for Accreditation Victim Support and Advocacy* handout. Review the roles of the VA/FA.

**Note:** Additional handouts will be given to participants at the end of the training that discuss strategies for assisting victims and caregivers in finding mental health treatment.

**Slide 44** shows feedback given from victims of child sexual abuse images regarding the Children’s Advocacy Center (CAC) and law enforcement processes. Victims want to be treated with more sensitivity by the multidisciplinary team (MDT).

It is essential as your client’s advocate that you help the members of the MDT to understand the need to treat the victim and family with sensitivity. Even the images should be treated as more than “just evidence.”

- The CAC model brings together agency professionals involved in a case of child abuse and encourages the professionals to work together and keep the victim and the families at the center of the response.

**Slide 45** illustrates how all the systems in the child and family/caregiver’s life must remember that the child and family are the center of the focus always. The VA/FA must serve as the representative for the child and as liaison to the other systems.
The Legal Rights of the Victim

Introduce the fourth section, The Legal Rights of the Victim on Slide 46.

Display Slide 47 and ask participants to read the Learning Objective for this section.

The Learning Objective of this section is:
• Understand the rights of the victim of child sexual abuse images at the state and federal levels

Note: Because the federal and state laws use the term child pornography, the terms child pornography and child sexual abuse images will both be used in this section.

Victims have rights in the criminal process and civil process.

Show Slide 48 and discuss the victim’s rights at the federal level. Victims of federal child pornography crimes have many legal rights. This includes the production, distribution, or possession of child pornography. The rights of victims are stated in the Crime Victims’ Rights Act (CVRA) and the Victims’ Rights and Restitution Act (VRRA).

Show Slide 49 and discuss the victim’s rights at the state level. Victims of state child pornography crimes also have legal rights. Every state has victims’ rights laws and they also have laws that are specific to victims of child pornography but the rights vary from state to state. In state cases involving child pornography production, the victim’s rights are very clear. Those cases often coincide with child sexual abuse charges. Few states have victim’s rights laws in place that specifically cover the rights of victims of child pornography in possession/distribution cases but the state’s general victim’s rights laws will offer some protections. These laws do not, however, require child victims depicted in the images to be identified in possession/distribution cases.
Show Slide 50 and discuss the victim’s right to be notified at the federal level. According to the CVRA, crime victims have the right to notification of any public court proceeding or any parole proceeding involving the crime or the accused. According to the VRRA, victims are to be informed of the status of the investigation, the arrest and filing of charges against the accused, and any other court proceedings involving the offender. Victims whose child sexual abuse images have been identified are entitled to rights and notification in cases where offenders are charged with possessing and distributing their images.

- Some victims could be involved in many federal child pornography possession and distribution cases if their child sexual abuse images were distributed online.

- The federal Child Pornography Victim Assistance (CPVA) program was developed to manage the notification process and to help victims manage the notifications they receive. The CPVA works with the images maintained by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children’s (NCMEC) program, the Child Victim Identification Program (CVIP). When images of child pornography are discovered by federal, state, or local law enforcement, the images are submitted to NCMEC. The images are compared to any images in the database and it is determined if those images are associated with any known victims.

- NCMEC notifies the FBI’s Office of Victim Assistance (OVA) of any new victims. The OVA asks the investigating agency to obtain information from the victim about their notification preferences. The victim notification preference form allows victims to opt in or opt out of future notifications. The victim may change their mind at any time but opting out of notifications may cause the victim to not be able to exercise some of their rights as a victim. The FBI’s OVA maintains the victim contact information. Once a victim turns 18 years old, the OVA must contact the victim and notify them of their rights because in cases involving minor victims, rights are exercised by the victim’s legal guardian. Because of the sensitive nature of the issue, federal guidelines encourage the OVA to contact the guardian before the victim turns 18 to determine whether the child victim is aware of the crime.

Review handout: *Child Pornography Victim Assistance: A Reference for Victims and Parent/Guardian of Victims*  
Slides 51-52 explain reasons why a victim may choose to opt in or out of the federal notification process.
As shown in Slide 53, state level cases are less consistent with victim notification in child pornography possession and distribution cases. The federal CPVA is not permitted to share victim contact information with state or local law enforcement because of confidentiality concerns. There is no real ability to notify a victim of a state or local criminal case except in the state of Florida.

Show Slide 54 and discuss the rights of victims in child pornography cases to be heard at sentencing is well established under federal law. Victims have the right to give a victim impact statement at sentencing under federal law, including in cases involving only possession of their image.

• At the state level, victims may make victim impact statements in cases of child pornography production. In cases of possession and distribution, few states have addressed this issue except for Florida. Florida has established clear rights for those victims. In some cases, state and local authorities may obtain a victim impact statement from the CPVA’s database.

• The FA/VA may be asked to help the victim prepare the victim impact statement.

Slide 55 explains the victim’s right to privacy. Again, in the federal system, the victim’s rights are established by law. The rights of the victim vary state to state. Victims worry about their privacy and how their images are being secured and who is seeing them.
Conclusion

Introduce the final section, Conclusion on Slide 56.

Review Slide 57. Resiliency and self-care are essential in victim and family advocacy. Advocates must put themselves first in order to give the best to the victims and their caregivers. Discuss the ways an advocate can practice self-care.

Show Slide 58. As Victim and Family Advocates, you must encourage others to not solely focus on what it is in the image but the fact that the image of the child being sexually abused may never go away. To the child, everyone the child sees could possibly be a perpetrator of the child’s sexual abuse. Professionals must work together to identify, approach, and help the victims of child sexual abuse images. You, as the advocate, will assist the victim and caregiver through this difficult journey. You will make the difference for this child.

• Answer any final questions.
• Thank participants for attending.

Pass out additional resource handouts:
• Trauma and Families: Fact Sheet for Providers
• Tips for Finding Help
• Questions to Ask Mental Health Providers
• Advocating for the Victim of Child Sexual Abuse Key Points

Ask all participants to complete a training evaluation form.
**Works Cited**


Leonard, Marcella. 2010. “I did what I was directed to do but he didn’t touch me”: The impact of being a victim in Internet offending. *Journal of Sexual Aggression*, 16, 249-256.


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About Baltimore Child Abuse Center

Baltimore Child Abuse Center provides victims of child sexual abuse, trauma, and other Adverse Childhood Experiences with comprehensive forensic interviews, medical treatment, and mental health services with a goal of preventing future trauma through community education and advocacy.

The nationally accredited BCAC opened its doors to children and families in crisis in 1987 in response to growing awareness that sexually abused children were not only suffering the lasting effects of abuse, but they were also being re-victimized by the lengthy and often repetitive investigative process intended to help them. BCAC has since developed a coordinated response that has resulted in timely, child-sensitive investigations of child sexual abuse in Baltimore City.

Year after year, BCAC helps over 1,000 children and their families by providing free services to ensure a healthy recovery. BCAC not only provides services for victims of child abuse, but has expanded to help children who have been sexually assaulted, victims of human trafficking, victims of Internet exploitation, medical exams for children entering foster care, and witnesses to homicide and violence.

BCAC stands as a leader in training which prevents future trauma. Over the last five years, staff has instituted a number of training initiatives that now enlighten over 9,000 youth-serving professionals from schools, summer camps, law enforcement, and other Children’s Advocacy Centers each year.

This work protects tens of thousands of children under the care of these professionals from future abuse.

To learn more about Baltimore Child Abuse’s professional development and training programs, visit: https://www.bcaci.org/pages/training/.

Publication written by:
Alison D’Alessandro, MA, Senior Training Specialist

Project directed by:
LeeAnne Woods, Esq, Grants Manager

Research conducted by:
Hilary Parker, MAPP, Special Assistant

Contributors & Reviewers:
Adam Rosenberg, Esq., Executive Director
LaDonna Morgan, Chief of Staff
Kerry Hannan, PhD, Director of Forensic Services
Iona Rudisill, LGSW, Anti-Trafficking Manager
Janet Imbosia, Anti-Trafficking and Exploitation Coordinator
Drew Fidler, LCSW-C, Director of Community Outreach and Education
Danielle Randall, LGSW, Family Advocate
Katherine Esser, Bilingual Child and Family Therapist

Graphic Design by:
Pinnacle Communications