

REDACTED

DISTRICT COURT, ARAPAHOE COUNTY
STATE OF COLORADO
Arapahoe County Justice Center
7325 S. Potomac Street
Centennial, Colorado 80112

Filed

MAR 20 2015

CLERK OF THE COMBINED COURT
ARAPAHOE COUNTY, COLORADO

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF COLORADO vs.
Defendant(s):

JAMES EAGAN HOLMES

COURT USE ONLY

Attorney:
GEORGE H. BRAUCHLER
18th Judicial District Attorney
6450 S. Revere Pkwy.
Centennial, CO 80111
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Case Number: **12CR1522**
Division: **201**

PEOPLE'S SUPPLEMENTAL MOTION TO LIMIT THE PUBLIC DISPLAY OF SOME ADMITTED EXHIBITS, SPECIFICALLY AUTOPSY PHOTOGRAPHS, CRIME SCENE PHOTOGRAPHS CONTAINING IMAGES OF HOMICIDE VICTIMS, AND CRIME SCENE VIDEOS CONTAINING IMAGES OF HOMICIDE VICTIMS, AND TO LIMIT VIEWING TO THE PARTIES, TO THE COURT, AND TO THE JURY [PEOPLE'S PLEADING P-118-B]

This submission is filed by the District Attorney for the 18th Judicial District.

CONFERRAL

The People have conferred with counsel for the defense, who indicate that they take no position regarding the relief requested by this motion.

INTRODUCTION

1. In this case the defendant is charged with twenty-four counts of Murder in the First Degree pursuant to Colo. Rev. Stat. § 18-3-102(1)(a) and (d); and one-hundred-and-forty counts of Attempted Murder in the First Degree pursuant to Colo. Rev. Stat. § 18-3-102(1)(a) and (d); 18-2-101. The crimes were investigated by the Aurora Police Department, the Federal Bureau of Investigations, the Arapahoe County Coroner's Office, and several other law enforcement agencies, which collected and documented graphic images of homicide victims during the course of their investigations. The People intend to admit some of these graphic images as evidence at trial.

2. On March 5, 2015, the People filed Motion P-118, requesting that the Court "...[O]rder that photographs and videos taken during autopsies, at hospitals, and at the crime scene of

homicide victims (collectively 'Graphic Images') be visible only to the jury, the Court, and the parties, but not to people seated in the public gallery and public gallery overflow rooms, and that the Graphic Images not be broadcast or disseminated in any manner other than to the parties, the jury, and the Court in this case for trial and any potential appellate purposes."

3. On March 16, 2015, the Court issued Order P-118-A, granting the People's unopposed motion P-118. The Court issued the caveat that, "...[T]he People's proposal to install a screen at the top of the square column next to the closed-circuit camera in the courtroom is not feasible. Therefore, the Court will find a different location in the vicinity of the camera for the installation of the screen."

4. Following the issuance of Order P-118-A, on March 18, 2015, the Court made an oral record from the bench explaining that it would be logistically difficult for the Court to find a location where the screens would be visible only to the jury and to the parties. The Court asked the People if the People's only concern was that the images would not be broadcast, or if the People's concern was also that the images not be shown in Court to the public seated in the gallery, which would presumably also include victims seated in the public gallery. The Court indicated that either way, the Court would order that the images not be broadcast, but that the Court did not believe that there was a fundamental difference between images being shown in Court and the images being described in detail in Court. The Court requested that the People consider the Court's concerns.

5. On March 19, 2015 the Court asked the People if the People had reflected on the Court's concerns. The Court requested that the People to explain to the Court why the Court should employ a procedure whereby the Graphic Images would be shown in the courtroom and not broadcasted, given that autopsy photos are routinely shown to the public gallery in other homicide cases. The People requested an opportunity to respond to the Court in writing by the morning of March 20, 2015.

ARGUMENT

6. At the outset, the People acknowledge that throughout the pendency of this case, the Court has considered the rights and unique needs of the hundreds of victims in this case and has taken great strides to ensure that the victims in this case have had an opportunity for meaningful participation throughout the criminal justice proceedings. The People recognize that there are unique logistical concerns associated with the relief the People request from P-118 and P-118-B, but the People believe that the any logistical hurdles can be overcome. During the lunch hour on March 19, 2015, the People had an opportunity to meet with IT professionals to find a workable solution to the Court's logistical concerns. Court representatives indicated that the Court would check with the Court's vendors to evaluate the feasibility of these alternative solutions. The People agree to assume all costs of equipment and installation associated with this request. The People propose two alternative solutions, but the People would be open to any solution that is amendable to the Court. Both solutions listed below allow for the defense team, the defendant, and the Court to view exactly what the jury is viewing at the exact same time:

- a. Option “a,” utilizing two existing 65 inch displays on rolling carts, one located in front of the bar, close to the pillar and the closed circuit television camera near the jury box, the other display located on the defense side of the courtroom, to the left of the permanently mounted 80 inch display. With this option, IT would require floor conduit to run HDMI cables.
- b. Option “b,” a permanently mounted 55”-65” inch display with a telescoping mount to the left of the 80 inch display by the defense table on the wall in front of the bar, and another 55”-65” inch TV display mounted with a telescoping mount on the wall to the right of the jury box, in front of the bar. This option also requires floor conduit for the HDMI cables.

7. The Court also asked the People to explain why this case is different from other homicide cases where autopsy pictures are routinely shown during trial. There are several reasons why this case is different: it is a case with world-wide interest and international media coverage, it is a mass-casualty case and the sheer volume of homicide victims and the number of autopsy photos make it more difficult for victims to sit in the courtroom and absorb these graphic images. Most importantly, this case is different because the victims in this case, unlike in other homicide cases, have told the Court that having to view autopsy photos during the trial will infringe on their Constitutional rights to be present and offends their rights to fairness, respect, and dignity. Unlike in other cases, in this case, the victims asked the People and the Court to help enforce these particular rights—and these victims have explained to the Court that they would like a meaningful opportunity to remain in the Courtroom during the testimony regarding the murder of their loved ones, but that viewing autopsy photos would offend their rights to fairness, dignity, and respect.

8. When the Court issued Order P-188-A, initially granting the relief the People requested on behalf of the victims in P-118, the People received a flood of communications from the victims expressing relief that the victims would be able to remain present during the trial without fear of viewing graphic images and the victims thanked the Court profusely for understanding the victims’ concerns. Since the Court expressed concern regarding the logistical difficulties of granting the request, the People have been repeatedly contacted by several family members of homicide victims who have continued to ask the People to persist in seeking the relief requested by P-118, and to specifically limit the public viewing of Graphic Images during the trial. Based on these communications, the People again reached out to all of the family members of the homicide victims in this case, and family representatives from all twelve homicide victim families continue to request that this Court enter an Order requiring the parties to ensure that any display of graphic videos and photographs that depict “autopsy photographs, crime scene photographs of homicide victims, and any crime scene videos containing images of homicide victims” be visible only to the jury, the Court, and the parties, but not to people seated in the public gallery, public gallery overflow rooms, and that the Graphic Images not be rebroadcast or disseminated in any manner other than to the parties, they jury, and the Court in this case for trial and any potential appellate purposes.

9. Crime victims' rights are substantive. The rights afforded to victims as independent participants in the criminal justice system attach immediately upon their entry into that system. As such, these rights arise simply because of an individual's status as a victim of crime in the criminal justice system. Crime victim rights, as provided in Colorado law, almost exclusively apply to the criminal justice process; they are rights to be treated with fairness, respect, and dignity, to participate in the process, to be present throughout the process, to receive information about the criminal justice process, to have interests adjudicated within the process, to be free from intimidation, and to be safe throughout the process. *See* Colo. Const., Art. II §16(a); Colo. Rev. Stat. § 24-4.1-301—304.

10. The participation by victims in the criminal justice, process, and their attendance during the trial, are an essential part of these proceedings. Most family members of the homicide victims wish to be present in the gallery of the courtroom when any testimony concerns the death of their loved ones. Many of the homicide victims' families are moving to Colorado to be present for the entire trial, at great personal financial sacrifice to all of them. These victims believe that all they have left is to know every detail of why their children were murdered. One of the homicide victims is a young child—those particular Graphic Images will be particularly devastating to her family. Having the Graphic Images viewable in the gallery, and in the overflow rooms, during the presentation of evidence will significantly impair the victims' rights to attend these proceedings, and most of the victims have indicated to the prosecution that they could not stand to bear exposure to such images. The Court indicated the description of graphic images and photographs of graphic images would be equally difficult for the victims to bear during trial. This question is like asking a visually-impaired person and an audibly-impaired person if their disabilities are comparable. Both disabilities present incredible hardships—but they are not the same. The People reached out to the victims to ask them to express to the Court whether or not it would be more difficult to see the autopsy photos versus just having to listen to testimony regarding the injuries sustained. The victims have requested that the Prosecution make the Court aware of the victims' positions:

- “Hearing about graphic images is entirely different from seeing the images, because of the experiences a person has had is going to give them a different pictorial perspective on an individual basis. What I mean is, if someone described a traumatic image to me it wouldn't have the dimensions, color and explicitness as a photograph would. And I would be less likely to have recurring thoughts of the description in my head (in "picture" form, if you will) afterwards than if I saw an image. Images are going to be more likely to resurface in my mind and make me relive the traumatic experience of those images. I'm hoping the Judge can put himself in the victims' shoes on this. Every victim, and family member, is trying to rebuild their lives after this horrific incident. To be shown graphic images could be a setback in their emotional, mental, and physiological progression

towards "new" normalcy in their lives." –Grandmother of homicide victim Veronica Moser-Sullivan

- "Please do not let pictures of my deceased little girl be shown in the gallery." –Father of homicide victim Veronica Moser-Sullivan
- "Having to see images (especially potentially of my dad) is definitely worse than having to hear about it. Talking about what has happened is necessary of course, but looking at graphic pictures forces victims to have to return completely to that night, which none of us want to do. I, and I know my sister, were already traumatized by that night. Seeing graphic pictures will make it that much more traumatizing. And avoiding graphic images will make it easier to remember the victims like my father as who they really were." –Daughter of homicide victim Gordon Cowden
- "I have many conversations with my therapist on this matter. She states that listening to evidence and viewing the crime scene are very different. Once seen, you cannot unsee. It can have a deep impact on a victim of a loved one. The victims are just that and should receive every consideration throughout this legal process. I, as an individual, would want this compassion extended to any other victim if they were in my shoes. I know the court sees cases that require graphic images be displayed day in and day out, but if it was your daughter that was put in this scenario I would believe you would want to exercise every option to present graphic evidence to the jury alone, the decision makers, and avoid additional pain to multiple victims. They did nothing but love those who were harmed and murdered. It goes back to the Golden Rule." –Mother-in-law of homicide victim Alex Sullivan
- "In this instance, the court is wrong. I know that my son was shot twice but I do not have the picture in my head of what that looks like. It is probably a self-defense move on the part of my brain to keep me from the full horror of what happened to John. I do not want to see those pictures in court. Pictures are definitely much worse than words." -Mother of homicide victim John Larimer
- "Images are some of the most powerful forms of communication and leave an impact far deeper than words, especially when those words are in medical and legal phrasing that get compounded with each sentence. I strongly oppose the showing of graphic images to the court unless you are part of the jury or legal team. I believe the court can achieve the logistics of keeping the images secluded from the many. Thank you." -Sister of homicide victim John Larimer
- "I think that showing the images is a lot worse than hearing about them. Please try your best to keep the images off the screens." -Another sister of homicide victim John Larimer
- "As we have discussed in the past, one of my biggest fears is that someone would get ahold of the pictures of my son that were taken 7-20-12. And I still believe nobody except court personnel and the jury should be able to see them. Additionally, they say a picture is worth a thousand words. One can describe the devastation of a storm but they don't understand the real effect until they see the pictures. The same can happen with the pictures of the victims in this case. You can say my son was shot 9 times, but one cannot see the real injuries until they see the pictures. The pictures will be much more graphic

that what words would be. What good can come out of showing the pictures? I imagine they will make some people sick, the images could cause nightmares, and as the mother of one of the deceased, it would bother me that someone would unnecessarily see the pictures of my son. Of all the hurdles we have had to endure, I would think the court could do this one thing for me. Thank you for considering my request.” Mother of homicide victim Matthew McQuinn

- “I do not understand how the court thinks that hearing the evidence is just as difficult as viewing graphic details. I chose not to see everything that happened that night. I do not want to see autopsy photos of a murdered six year old or autopsy pictures of Matt. I think our wishes should be respected. I don't think it is necessary for people sitting in the courtroom, members of the media, but especially the families to have this displayed on a large screen. Please request the court to respect the feelings of the survivors/families.” – Significant Other of homicide victim Matthew McQuinn
- “I personally believe that hearing about the injuries is not as bad as seeing them. Only the jury should see the images. The people in the courtroom don't need to see them.” –Father of homicide victim Matthew McQuinn
- “I stand firm against showing any image that may have the potential of being filmed or broadcast. For the mental well-being of the victims. It could be a hardship for us.” -Step-mother of homicide victim Matthew McQuinn
- “The court posed the question whether or not viewing evidence is any different than hearing it. As a mother of a murder victim in this case, the answer is YES, it is significantly different. Presenting the graphic and disturbing autopsy and crime scene photographs and videos of my son's body will have a tremendously irreversible life-long negative impact on our entire family - who has done no harm to anyone. We feel this also violates our right as victims to be treated with fairness, respect and dignity. Our family, as well as Alex's memory deserve thoughtful, respectful and thorough consideration by the court based on victims' rights and petitions, and not by inconveniences or easily resolved logistical issues. Please know that allowing the graphic and disturbing evidentiary photographs of our son to be displayed in court would be cruel and unusual punishment for our entire family, which includes Alex's two younger brothers. I continue to express my plea to the court to not show the graphic images of my son's body in open court. Having these images shown in the courtroom goes beyond and against the spirit of the initial ruling. My son, Alex Teves deserves this visual privacy as does our family. We have inquired and we are aware of our son's injuries. We do not want to be exposed to the visual element. Showing photos of Alex's injured and mutilated body will destroy the one single element we have left that was not impacted by his horrific murder - which is the visual memory of his beautiful face and being. Don't take that away from us too.” – Mother of homicide victim Alex Teves
- “I would like it expressed that we all know what happened. We have probably all spoken aloud to family, friends, and therapists our memories of what happened. Separate from our verbal recollection of what happened, we have a mental image seared in our minds that we will never be rid of. It is completely different to hear accounts of what happened and have to SEE the aftermath of what happened. For some of us, we may have even been lucky not to see some of the devastation, despite knowing exactly what happened.

This is a blessing. I know what Alex Teves probably looked like, but I count myself fortunate that I don't have a mental picture of that horrendously scarring image, and I hope that I don't ever have to remember him in any other way than when he was alive and well. It would be entirely different to hear an account of his condition than to have to see an image of him or of the carnage in the theater." –Theater 9 Survivor present with Alex Teves

- "Our son's body was so damaged that we made a decision, supported and encouraged by mental health professionals, Clergy, the victims' advocates and the funeral director ALL told us NOT to view the body that the mental images would be impacted FOREVER. At this point the only thing we have left is those mental images; some of our best days are when we have dreams the night before of Alex. To be forced to view these images would take even that away. Verbal communication is a TOTALLY different memory than actual images of our brutally battered child. This trial will be physically destructive to our family as well as mentally. The ONLY point that we have to get us through is that at the very LEAST our visual memories of our son will be left intact. While it may be an inconvenience to the court – the inconvenience of not having our son with us for the rest of our lives is also material and the only thing we have left is those visual memories. Please do what is needed to protect that we have already lost our son because he went to the movies – it would be a travesty to the families if we lost the visual memory of him because it was somewhat of an inconvenience to the court. Surely we deserve that respect." -Father of homicide victim Alex Teves
- "I think that forcing the victims and the victims' families to see these graphic images or to leave the courtroom is down-right cruel. Personally, I have these images permanently burned into my mind forever and I have already gone through a significant amount of therapy to dull them. Hearing and talking about these events is difficult enough without having to see the gruesome images that accompany them. I'm sure I'm not the only one who feels we, the victims, don't need a refresher course in Technicolor. Absolutely, the jury needs to physically see what happened. However, forcing the victims to choose to view these images or to leave the courtroom is inhumane and conveys that the Court has a lack of sympathy for us and a lack of understanding of the trauma that this act will cause." -Theater 9 survivor
- "I understand the hardship of having to install screens in a courtroom; however the difference between painting a picture in words and actually seeing a picture cannot be compared. A picture is worth a thousand words and for many victims, myself included, is still brought back to that night from seeing an image of something we saw that night. I can openly talk about what happened with little struggle, but to see the damage that was done would be considerably harder. Nightmares are not made of words, they are made of images. Thank you for taking to time to listen to my opinion." -Theater 9 survivor

11. Dr. Sheri Vanino, a psychologist, who has been qualified in Colorado as an expert in working with trauma survivors, describes for the Court the difference between hearing about graphic injuries and seeing graphic images as follows:

The impact of exposure to violent images is a widely researched topic. Research shows that violent images keep traumatic events alive and can prolong the stress response in victims as well as other observers. For victims, viewing violent images often triggers flashbacks and increases fear responses and conditioning. Essentially viewing actual, live photos or videos of violent crime scenes reinforces the Post Traumatic Response which may be damaging to victim's long term mental health. Verbal accounts, while also difficult to hear, do not have the same impact as viewing violent images. Traumatic incidents are coded in pictures and images in the brain which makes actual images more difficult to extinguish or erase later. Research supports that images are the least likely material to fade over time and most likely to vividly stick with observers or survivors.

See Exhibit A, C.V. of Sheri Vanino, Psy.D.

12. The People recognize that for those of us who work in the criminal justice system, it is difficult to remember that the criminal justice field desensitizes us—to a certain degree—and it is very easy to forget—and very difficult to understand—the great hardship that our work often causes others. Having conducted hundreds of hours of pre-trial interviews with the victims in this case, the District Attorney's Office has been responsible for having hundreds of re-traumatizing conversations with the victims in this case—and it is a responsibility that humbles the District Attorney's Office daily. Without fail, the most re-traumatizing moment of every interview is when victims are shown the photographs that depict the trauma of that evening or show the graphic nature of victims' injuries. The photographs bring the victims back to a time and place of trauma that is much different than merely talking to them about what they remember that happened to them. Additionally, having provided therapy referrals to hundreds of victims in this case, the undersigned can attest to the Court that those victims who unfortunately saw homicide victims in the theater that night are haunted by the events of July 20, 2012 in a much different way than those individuals who escaped from the theater before personally observing the murders or the slain bodies of the homicide victims. Based on these observations of working with these victims since July 20, 2012, and out of respect for the dignity of the victims, the People believe that it would be much more fair for the victims to be present in the courtroom without fear of seeing these graphic images—the People believe that it will cause the victims great harm to view the images, and the victims should not have to choose to be present in Court or to view the images.

13. The victims are afforded rights to justice, due process, fairness, respect, and dignity by mandate of Colorado law.¹ “Due process” and “fairness” and “respect” demand that the victims have the support of their friends and family if they choose to attend a trial in this case. The victims will have patiently waited over two and a half years to see the justice process unfold, and they deserve to be present to witness a trial in this case, as they learn about many of the grim details of the murders and attempted-murders of their loved ones for the very first time. The public display of Graphic Images will cause irreparable damage, extreme emotional distress, and pain to the victims' families, and the public viewing of these photographs will

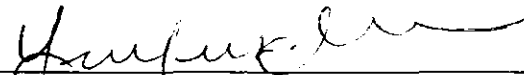
¹ See Colo. Rev. Stat. § 24-4.1-302.5 (1)(a), (b).

undoubtedly re-victimize the families of the homicide victims. The Constitutional and statutory victims' rights in Colorado recognize the unique and vital interests of crime victims in the criminal justice system and grant crime victims judicially recognizable rights. Release of these Graphic Images offends the sensitivity of the victims' losses, directly contradicting the rights guaranteed by the state of Colorado.

14. Alternatively, if the Court is not able to overcome the logistical hurdles necessary to accomplish this request, the People request that the Court Order that the media be prohibited from broadcasting any graphic images, be prohibited from describing any graphic images in detail in any journalism coverage of this case, and be prohibited from sketching any graphic images shown in Court. The People also request that any partying seeking to introduce graphic images be required to warn the gallery that graphic images may be shown so that victims would have an opportunity to depart from the courtroom, and request that the victims be permitted to return to the courtroom when the graphic images are no longer on display in the courtroom.

The People respectfully request that the Court grant the relief requested in this Motion.

GEORGE H. BRAUCHLER, District Attorney

By 
Deputy District Attorney
Registration No. 35892

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that I have deposited a true and correct copy of the foregoing in the Public Defender's Mailbox located at 6450 S. Revere Pkwy., Centennial CO 80111, addressed to:

TAMARA BRADY, ESQ.
DANIEL KING, ESQ.
KRISTEN NELSON, ESQ.
REBEKKA HIGGS, ESQ.
KATHERINE SPENGLER, ESQ.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC DEFENDER

Dated: 3/20/15

By 

DISTRICT COURT ARAPAHOE COUNTY, COLORADO Court Address: Arapahoe County Justice Center 7325 S. Potomac St., Centennial, CO 80112	
THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF COLORADO vs. Defendant: JAMES EAGAN HOLMES	
	COURT USE ONLY Case Number: 12CR1522 Division/Ctrm: 201

ORDER REGARDING PEOPLE'S PLEADING P-118-B

THE COURT, being fully advised, and being duly apprised of the relevant facts and law, hereby GRANTS the People's Motion P-118.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 2015

BY THE COURT

 District Court Chief Judge Carlos A. Samour, Jr.

SHERI VANINO, Psy.D.
1720 S Bellaire ST 907 Denver, CO 80222
drvanino@outlook.com
303-250-1340

EDUCATION:

- **Doctorate in Clinical Psychology (Psy.D.)**
University of Denver, August, 2003.
Specialty tools: psychological assessment
Dissertation: *Long-term group therapy for child sexual assault survivors: A treatment manual.*
- **Master of Arts (M.A.) in Clinical Psychology**
University of Denver, August, 2001.
Licensed Professional Counselor (LPC)
- **Master of Arts (M.A.) in Clinical Psychology with an emphasis in Marriage and Family Therapy**
Pepperdine University, May, 1998.
Thesis: *Long-term effects of child sexual abuse.*
- **Bachelor of Arts (B.A.) in Human Development with a minor in Psychology.**
Boston College, May 1995.

TEACHING EXPERIENCE:

University of Denver, Denver, CO 2007 – 2009

Adjunct professor in the Clinical Psychology Doctoral program.

- Taught 3 semesters of Trauma Treatment to doctoral students

University of Denver, Denver, CO 2006 - 2007

Adjunct professor in the Master's in International Disaster Psychology program.

- Taught 2 semesters of Group Psychotherapy with Trauma Survivors to Master's level students.

Colorado Mountain College, Vail, CO 1999 - 2001

Adjunct professor at a Community College.

- Taught six semesters of Introduction to Psychology II and one semester of Abnormal Psychology.
- Assisted upper level students in finding local internships.

Pepperdine University, Los Angeles, CA 1997 - 1998

Teaching Assistant for an undergraduate Counseling Theories class.

- Developed study guides and exams.
- Held pre-exam study groups.
- Gave lecture on family therapy techniques.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE:

Private Practice, Denver, CO 6/2013 - Present

Therapist

- Provide long-term psychotherapy to teens and adults.
- Specialize in working with victims of violence, sexual assault, eating disorders, trauma, grief and life transition.

Exempla Healthcare, Denver, CO 2012 – Present & 2003-2004

Assessment and Referral Specialist for Lutheran Hospital and West Pines Psychiatric Inpatient Unit.

- Conduct psychological evaluations on emergency room patients and direct admissions to chemical dependency detox and rehab.
- Act as psychology liaison to medical staff throughout the hospital by conducting psychological evaluations on medical patients with co-occurring psychological symptoms/problems
- Facilitated referrals to community resources and admissions to inpatient services.
- Provided education, support and crisis counseling to patients and families receiving medical treatment.

Victim Justice, PC, Denver, CO

2007 - 2011

Co-founder of a law firm representing trauma victims.

- Co-created, developed and managed a law firm that exclusively represents victims of sexual assault, domestic violence and homicide.
- Developed and oversaw victim advocacy for all of the firm's criminal and civil cases.
- Conducted trainings on victims' rights, trauma and rape trauma behavior for audiences of up to 1,000 around the nation.
- Wrote and received \$385,371 in Federal and State grants to support the non-profit arm of the firm.
- Built relationships and developed extensive networks locally and nationally with other organizations that serve victims of violence and underserved populations.
- Co-managed the daily functioning of the firm including outreach/marketing, employee and intern supervision, financial management, web design, and legal case management.
- Provided expert testimony on violence against women issues around the state and country in both criminal and civil cases.

Rape Assistance and Awareness Program, (RAAP) Denver, CO

2003 - 2007

Director of Victim Services/Counseling Department at Colorado's largest rape crisis center.

- Developed and clinically supervised all therapeutic, clinical and hospital advocacy services provided to the clinic's clients in all three metro offices, and at Denver Health and St. Anthony's North Hospital.
- Supervised and managed diverse staff of 65 including staff therapists, victim advocates/case managers, contract therapists, graduate interns, and hotline volunteers.
- Developed and taught training curriculum on topics of trauma and vicarious trauma for interns, therapists and hotline volunteers.
- Managed department budget of \$900,000.
- Developed and supervised an internship position through the University of Denver's GSPP Internship Consortium, an APA accredited internship site.
- Organized and conducted at least 30 trainings throughout the victim services and mental health community on topics such as treating rape survivors, PTSD, childhood trauma, and vicarious trauma.
- Maintained and built networks with other organizations that serve victims of violence and underserved populations.

Kaiser Permanente, Behavioral Health, Denver, CO

2002 - 2003

Clinical Psychology Doctoral Resident at the DU GSPP Internship Consortium, an American Psychological Association accredited internship, Kaiser Permanente Colorado site.

- Further developed doctoral level clinical skills and knowledge including diagnosis, treatment of psychiatric disorders, crisis intervention, short term treatment and psychiatric medication.
- Provided psychological treatment to Kaiser patients while completing the following rotations: Outpatient Psychological Services, West Pines Psychiatric Inpatient Unit, Eating Disorder Unit, Chemical Dependency Inpatient and Outpatient Services, Emergency Department at St. Josephs Hospital.
- Developed a proficiency in consulting with psychiatrists and physicians in numerous Kaiser Departments.

Professional Psychology Center, Denver, CO

2000 - 2002

Student Treatment Provider at the University of Denver's Graduate School of Professional Psychology clinic.

- Provided brief and long-term individual counseling.
- Created, marketed and co-facilitated a long-term, interpersonal, (Yalom) psychotherapy group.
- Supervised a first year doctoral level student and psychotherapy case.
- Conducted assessments including administering, scoring, interpreting and providing feedback on various cognitive, achievement, objective and projective personality tests.
- Completed child custody evaluations including clinical interviews, collecting collateral information, administering and scoring the MMPI, observing parent-child interactions, providing written reports to the court and feedback to parents.
- Attended weekly seminars including one year of Forensics and one year of Psychological Assessment.

Rape Assistance and Awareness Program, Denver, CO

2001 - 2003

Contract Therapist at a non-profit community based agency serving sexual abuse survivors.

- Co-facilitated 24-week child sexual assault survivor groups and 16-week rape groups.

- Presented trainings to hotline advocates.

Colorado Aids Project, Denver, CO

2001 - 2002

Extern at community based clinic serving HIV/AIDS clients and their families.

- Provided brief and long-term individual counseling for adults living with HIV.
- Co-facilitated 12-week Newly Diagnosed HIV groups.
- Provided crisis counseling for persons affected by HIV/AIDS and those coping with having just been diagnosed.

Rape Assistance and Awareness Program, Denver, CO

2000 - 2001

Extern at a non-profit community based agency serving sexual abuse survivors.

- Provided trauma-based individual counseling for adults and adolescents.
- Co-facilitated 24-week incest survivor groups and 16-week rape group.
- Conducted weekly intakes.
- Attended hotline training and provided crisis intervention through the rape crisis hotline.
- Provided crisis intervention as on call sexual assault advocate for Denver Health Hospital.

Office of the District Attorney – Fifth Judicial District, Eagle, CO

1999 - 2000

Victim Services Coordinator for all victims of violent and non-violent crimes in Eagle County.

- Provided emotional support to victims as they moved through the legal system.
- Educated victims on victim's rights, effective testifying and the court process.
- Assessed victim's psychological, financial and social needs and referred to local services, agencies and treatment providers.
- Trained the Eagle County Sheriff's Office deputies and advocate volunteers in communicating with victims, trauma response and the dynamics of domestic violence.
- Increased Eagle County victim services by 50% from previous year.

Hollywood Sunset Free Clinic, Los Angeles, CA

1997 - 1998

Extern at a non-profit, community based, counseling clinic.

- Provided brief and long-term individual counseling for adults.
- Performed weekly intakes and crisis intervention.

Pathfinders, Los Angeles, CA

1997

Extern at a residential treatment center serving eating disordered and chemically dependent adults.

- Co-facilitated ongoing psychotherapy groups including sexuality and body image, art therapy, family therapy, and process groups.
- Lead "gentle eating" dinner groups combining meditation and anxiety reduction techniques with mealtimes.
- Provided individual counseling.

Massachusetts Mental Health Center, Boston, MA

1994 - 1995

Extern at inpatient psychiatric unit and day treatment program.

- Co-facilitated a dual diagnosis recovery and activities groups.
- Participated in weekly recovery assessment discussions with physicians and mental health staff.

Eikos, Boston, MA

1994 - 1995

Trainee at a halfway house for the chronically and severely mentally ill.

- Co-facilitated day treatment groups including cooking, current issues and activities group.
- Charted patient's daily activities and social skills development.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

SAIC (Sexual Assault Interagency Council) CO-CHAIR, January 2009- December 2011

SAIC (Sexual Assault Interagency Council) Member 2003-2011

SAIC (Sexual Assault Interagency Council) Youth Advisory Committee Member 2004-2007

SANE (Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner) Advisory Board 2004-2007

COVA (Colorado Association for Victim's Assistance) Conference Co-chair 2005, 2008

TRAUMA FOCUSED PROFESSIONAL PRESENTATIONS GIVEN

The Colorado Organization for Victim's Assistance, 2004, 2005, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2013
Domestic Violence Conference, Plenary Speaker on Mental Health Concerns for Domestic Violence Victims, Laredo, TX
2010 Child Abuse and Family Violence Summit, Portland, OR
SANE/SART Conference, Seattle, WA
National College of District Attorneys, (Plenary Speaker on Mental Health Concerns for Domestic Violence Victims, San Antonio, TX
National College of District Attorneys, *Mental Health Concerns for Domestic Violence Victims*, San Antonio, TX
National College of District Attorneys, *Plenary Speaker on Vicarious Trauma*, San Diego, CA
National College of District Attorneys, *Mental Health Concerns for Domestic Violence Victims*, San Diego, CA
Social Services Child and Family Unit, Denver Colorado
Littleton Police Department, Littleton Colorado
Colorado Aids Project, Denver Colorado
Planned Parenthood, Denver Colorado
DOVE, Advocacy Services for Deaf Women and Children, Denver Colorado
Denver District Attorney's Office, County and District Court Deputies, Denver Colorado
Denver District Attorney's Office, County and District Court Victim Advocates, Denver Colorado
Department of Corrections, Denver, Colorado Springs and Canon City, Colorado 2005
Department of Corrections, Denver, Colorado 2008
Denver Police Department Victim Advocate Unit, Denver Colorado
Denver Police Department Sex Crimes Unit, Denver Colorado
United States Air force, Colorado Springs, Colorado
Buckley Air force Base, Denver, Colorado
Metro State Counseling Department, Denver, Colorado
National Crime Victim's Litigation Institute, Portland, Oregon 2008, 2010
National Crime Victim's Conference, Portland, Oregon
Sex Offender Management Conference, Breckenridge, Colorado
Ending Violence Against Women: Cortez, Grand Junction, Breckenridge, Pueblo and South Fork, Colorado
Denver Center for Crime Victims, Denver Colorado
Young CEO's of Denver Club, Denver, Colorado
Young CEO's Wives Club of Denver, Denver, Colorado
Hudson Bay Canvas Conference
Clinica Camposina, Denver, Colorado
University of Denver PsyD Trauma Class, Guest Lecturer
University of Denver PsyD Gender Seminar, Guest Lecturer
University of Denver, PsyD Professional Issues Seminar, Guest Lecturer
University of Denver MA Forensic Program, Interviewing and assessment Class, Guest Lecturer
University of Denver MA Forensic Program, Forensics I, Guest Lecturer
University of Denver MA Forensic Program, Group Interventions, Guest Lecturer
University of Denver, Continuing Education Program for Doctoral Level Clinicians
University of Colorado, Critical Thinking in Forensic Psychology Class, Guest Lecturer

CONTINUING PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Colorado Organization for Victim Assistance Annual Conference, Keystone CO, 2013, 2011, 2010, 2009, 2008, 2007, 2005, 2004, 1999
National Crime Victims' Litigation Institute, 2010, 2008
Domestic Violence Conference, Laredo, TX, 2010
Child Abuse and Family Violence Summit, Portland, OR, 2010
SANE/SART (Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner/Sexual Assault Response Team) Conference, Seattle, WA, 2009
National College of District Attorneys Conference on Domestic Violence, San Antonio, TX
National College of District Attorneys Conference, San Diego, CA 2008

Annual Sex Offender Management Board Conference, Breckenridge CO, 2008
National Center For Victims of Crime Annual Conference, 2007, 2008
Ending Violence Against Women Annual Conference, Houston, TX, 2007
Mental Health Disaster Field Training. Presented by The Colorado Biological, Nuclear, Incendiary, Chemical and Explosive (BNICE) Training Center, 2005
Trauma Based Disorders, Compulsive Behaviors and Eating Disorders. Presented by Master's and Johnson and the New Orleans Institute, 2005.
No More Secrets: Resources & Tools for Survivors of Sexual Abuse and Those Who Care About Them. Presented by Wings Foundation, 2004
Applying Dialectic Behavior Therapy to Individual Treatment. Presented by the Linehan's Behavioral Technology Group, 2003
Dialectic Behavior Therapy. Presented by Susan Woodmansee, M.S., 2003
Conference on Complex PTSD. Presented by John Briere, Ph.D., 2002
Treating Sexual Abuse: From Victim to Surviving to Creating. Presented by Carolyn Ball, LPC, 2002
Containing Secondary Post Traumatic Stress Disorder. Presented by Henry Tobey, Ph.D., 1999
Short Term Psychodynamic Therapy. Presented by Paul Rosenberg, M.D., Ph.D., 1997