

# 2021



## Adult/Adolescent Sexual Assault Investigation



CALIFORNIA COMMISSION ON POST

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POST Guidelines on Adult/Adolescent  
Sexual Assault Investigation

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Standards and Training

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# Mission

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The mission of the California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) is to continually enhance the professionalism of California law enforcement in serving its communities.

Recognizing that effective law enforcement is the cornerstone of a free and safe society, POST is committed to a vision of the future that ensures quality, integrity, accountability, and cooperation; encourages new ideas; explores and uses appropriate technologies; and delivers relevant, client-based programs and services.

# POST Commissioners

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<b>Joyce Dudley</b>	<b>Chair</b> District Attorney Santa Barbara County
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Barry Donelan	Sergeant Oakland Police Department
Robert T. Doyle	Sheriff Marin County
P. Lamont Ewell	Public Member
Kelly Gordon	Chief Monterey Park Police Department
Geoff Long	Public Member
Tina Nieto	Chief Marina Police Department
James O'Rourke	Sergeant California Highway Patrol
John Marsh	Chief Director of Division of Law Enforcement Representing Rob Bonta Attorney General Ex-Officio Member

# Acknowledgments

---

Sgt. II Kathleen Matthews	<b>Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD)</b> 1880 North Academy Drive Los Angeles, CA 90012
Wayne Farquhar	<b>South Bay Regional Public Safety Training Consortium</b> 560 Bailey Avenue San Jose, CA 95141
Lt. Kendra Nunes	<b>San Jose Police Department</b> 201 W. Mission Street San Jose, CA 95110
David Robbins	<b>Yolo County Deputy District Attorney – Sex Crimes Unit</b> 301 2nd Street Woodland, CA 95695
James (Craig) Newland	<b>District Attorney Investigator with LA County DA’s Office,</b> Retired Investigator Long Beach Police Department
Marisa Messier	<b>Director of Training</b> <b>Government Training Agency (GTA)</b> 6155 Cornerstone Court East, Suite 130 San Diego, CA 92121
Cathy Garcia	<b>Supervising Investigator</b> (retired) San Diego County Government Training Agency (GTA)

# Foreword

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Sexual assault is one of our society's most serious and offensive crimes. It is a threat to the community, and it may have a lifelong impact on its victims. The trauma associated with sexual assault differs from other forms of victimization. Due to the invasive nature of sexual assaults, responding officers must be trained to develop a supportive environment for victims. It is paramount that victims feel secure and protected when law enforcement personnel follow investigative protocols necessary to help ensure prosecution of the crime.

Penal Code (PC) §13516 requires the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) to prepare guidelines establishing standard procedures for law enforcement agencies to follow in the investigation of sexual assault cases, and cases involving sexual exploitation or sexual abuse of children. These guidelines include police response to, and treatment of, victims of these crimes. The statute also requires POST to prepare and implement a sexual assault investigation training course. This guideline document has been updated to incorporate changes in the law and changes in investigative procedure.

Guidelines are presented in a format that will allow the reader to follow a systematic process for conducting a sexual assault investigation. POST encourages the sharing of this information with all law enforcement personnel who may serve as the liaison between the sexual assault victim and the criminal justice system.

The Commission appreciates the contributions of the Sexual Assault Investigation Guidelines Review Committee for assistance in updating this information. Questions or comments concerning this document should be directed to the Training Program Services Bureau at (916) 227-4885.

**Manuel Alvarez Jr.,**  
*Executive Director*  
*California Commission on POST*

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# Guidelines for Investigations

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These guidelines are for law enforcement use when responding to and investigating sexual assault cases.

Responses will vary depending upon individual agencies and jurisdictions.

## Goals

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**The goals established in preparing these guidelines are as follows:**

- ▶ Improve the law enforcement response to reports of sexual assault.
- ▶ Enhance the investigation and prosecution of these complex and sensitive cases.
- ▶ Familiarize law enforcement personnel with all pertinent laws and resources associated with sexual assault crimes including local, state, and federal agencies.
- ▶ Provide officers with information on how to assist, interact with, and educate victims about the criminal justice process.
- ▶ Describe common misconceptions and realities about sexual assault.
- ▶ Provide an understanding of the benefits of the Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) approach, even if it is not formalized in the officer's jurisdiction.
- ▶ Provide information on conducting unbiased and effective forensic interviews with victims, witnesses, and suspects to determine the facts and protect all parties' rights..
- ▶ Safeguard the community.

## Major Definitions

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**Sexual assault is a crime of forced and/or non-consensual sexual violence that is defined by one or more of the following acts:**

**Rape** – Penile-vaginal contact with any penetration, however slight

**Oral Copulation** – Contact between the genitals of one person and the mouth of another

**Sodomy** – Contact between the anus of one person and the penis of another with any penetration, however slight

**Sexual Penetration** – Sexual penetration of the genital or anal opening with any foreign or unknown object

**Sexual Battery** – Touching of an intimate part (genitals, buttocks, or breasts of a female) against the victim's will, for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse.

**Consent** – A positive cooperation in act or attitude pursuant to an exercise of free will. The person must act freely and voluntarily and have knowledge of the nature of the act or transaction involved

## Guideline 1 | SART

Law enforcement should be familiar with the general definitions of sexual assault, the conditions under which sexual assault typically occurs, and the Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) approach.

**Sexual assault typically involves but is not limited to one of the following conditions:**

1. Force was used or threatened, even if there is no injury to the victim.
2. The victim was afraid, under duress, or coerced, even if this did not lead the victim to physically resist.
3. The victim was severely disabled and could not legally give consent. (The victim could not understand the nature or condition of the act due to illness or disability.)
4. The victim was severely intoxicated or unconscious because of drugs or alcohol and was therefore unable to give informed consent at the time of the sexual assault.
5. The victim was under the age of eighteen at the time of the sexual assault. The victim was unconscious or asleep.

*Note:* See [Appendix 1: Laws Pertaining to Sexual Assault, page 39](#)

### Sexual Assault Response Team (SART)

An interdisciplinary team comprised of law enforcement, victim advocates/counselors, medical personnel (forensic examiners), criminalists, prosecutors, and members of other community resource agencies working in collaboration to meet the medical and emotional needs of the sexual assault victim and the forensic needs of the criminal justice system.

## Guideline 2 | Common Misconceptions

Law enforcement should be familiar with the common misconceptions and realities associated with sexual assault because they can affect case evaluation and report writing.

***There are several misconceptions associated with sexual assault including, but not limited to, the following:***

	Misconception	Reality
1	The perpetrator usually looks mean and carries a weapon.	Most sexual assaults do not involve a weapon.
2	The perpetrator typically stalks the victim like a predator and attacks at night in parks, dark streets, or breaks into homes.	The suspect often does not fit the stereotype of a “rapist” and, in some cases, is a respected individual with status in the community or is known to and/or trusted by the victim. However, stalking is many times part of sexual assault, especially stalking behaviors even when it is not a charged crime.
3	The assault typically involves a great deal of physical violence and leaves the victim physically brutalized with obvious signs of injury.	Many sexual assaults do not result in visible physical injury.
4	The victim is visibly hysterical when reporting the assault.	A victim of sexual assault may be in shock and appear outwardly calm or express an entire range of emotions from anger to deep sorrow. There is no “typical” reaction. It is important for responding personnel to refrain from judging or disregarding the victim solely based on the victim’s emotional state.
5	The victim immediately reports the assault to police.	Many victims do not report the assault or delay reporting the event for days, weeks, months, or even years.
6	The victim is certain about most, if not all, of the details of the sexual assault.	Victims may omit parts of their accounts. They may not remember all of what occurred or have gaps in memory.

	Misconception	Reality
7	Sexual assault is only committed against women or within the heterosexual community.	Sexual assaults are also committed against men, most often involving a male perpetrator. Sexual assault and intimate partner violence also occur in the lesbian, gay, transgender, bisexual, and queer communities.
8	The victim is usually young, able-bodied, and attractive	Victims can be of any age or appearance. Individuals with disabilities are sexually assaulted at a greater rate than the general population. See: <a href="#">Victims with Disabilities, page 54</a>
9	“Date rape” is simply miscommunication involving consensual sex.	Non-stranger sexual assault is a serious crime that cannot be explained away as “miscommunication”.
10	Many women secretly desire to be sexually assaulted and may say “no” when they actually mean “yes”.	This fallacy perpetuates the stereotype that women have “rape fantasies” and focuses the blame on the woman rather than the perpetrator.
11	Women “ask” to be sexually assaulted because of the way they act and dress.	Regardless of the way a woman dresses, she is not responsible for the behavior of the perpetrator.
12	False rape allegations are common and are typically filed by women trying to “get back at a boyfriend” or cover up a pregnancy, affair, or other misbehavior.	Substantiated false reports are rare. In fact, studies estimate that approximately four percent of all sexual assault reports are determined to be false. People with serious psychological and emotional problems file most false reports.

## Guideline 3 | Delayed Victim Reporting

**Law enforcement should be familiar with the phenomena of delayed victim reporting. Victims of sexual assault are often reluctant to report or withhold information due to one or more of the following factors:**

1. Anticipated family response
2. Anticipated media coverage
3. Anticipated peer response
4. Cultural, religious, ethnic beliefs
5. Denial
6. Disability
7. Embarrassment
8. Fear
9. Potential retaliation
10. Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer (LGBTQ)
11. Guilt
12. Lack of support system
13. Lack of trust
14. Not sure what happened
15. Perception of law enforcement officers
16. Prior history of sexual abuse
17. Sense of helplessness
18. Unfamiliar with laws

**Victims often fear their sexual assault report will not be believed or taken seriously because of one or more of the following factors:**

1. They know their assailant.
2. They are related to or closely acquainted with the assailant.
3. The sexual assault was preceded by consensual intimate contact with the assailant.
4. They are intimidated by the assailant's position, power, or social status.
5. They engaged in drug or alcohol use.
6. They engaged in high-risk actions such as entering a stranger's automobile or apartment.
7. They have an arrest record or outstanding warrant.
8. They were engaged in illegal activity at the time of the offense.
9. They fear being perceived as having an ulterior motive.

## Guideline 4 | Victim Dynamics

Law enforcement should understand victim dynamics and effectively respond to all victims from varying life circumstances.

### Victim Considerations

It is important to keep in mind that the victim has been through a traumatic, degrading, and life-changing event. The victim requesting assistance may be traumatized and in crisis. Law enforcement personnel should:

1. Show understanding, patience, and respect for the victim's dignity and attempt to establish trust and rapport.
2. Understand they will encounter victims from varying life circumstances often requiring additional awareness and/or resources.
3. Recognize these victims may be any of the following:
  - a. Uncooperative/highly agitated
  - b. College students
  - c. Elderly
  - d. Assaulted by someone of the same sex
  - e. Assaulted by an intimate partner or spouse
  - f. Individuals with barriers such as hearing impairments, cultural and/or language differences, varying religious affiliations
  - g. Engaging in high-risk behavior such as prostitution
  - h. LGBTQ
    - i. Male or female
    - j. Disabled (including but not limited to individuals with physical, communicative, neuromuscular, developmental, cognitive, visual, medical, learning, and/or psychiatric disabilities)
    - k. Mentally ill and/or demonstrating psychiatric symptoms
    - l. Confined individuals or inmates

**Note:** See [Appendix 2: Victim Considerations, page 54](#)

Law enforcement officers should be familiar with human trafficking.

**Note:** 2014 [POST Guidelines "Law Enforcement Response to Human Trafficking"](#)

## Guideline 5 | Common Defenses and Types of Evidence

Law enforcement officers should be familiar with the common defenses to charges of sexual assault and the different types of evidence to be collected.

### Common Defenses to Charges of Sexual Assault

1. Denial: “It did not happen.”
2. Identity: “It happened, but it was not me.”
3. Consent: “It happened, but it was consensual.”

**Non-stranger sexual assaults often result in a consent defense. Evidence of particular importance that may establish the absence of consent, and/or the presence of force or threat includes:**

1. Evidence of physical or verbal resistance by the victim
2. Evidence of genital or non-genital injury
3. Detailed account of the victim’s thoughts and feelings during the assault
4. Information regarding the suspect’s size and strength in comparison to the victim’s
5. Information regarding the environment in which the assault took place such as an isolated location
6. Detailed account of any possible relationship dynamics including manipulation and intimidation
7. Information regarding the victim’s behavior after the assault, including symptoms of post-traumatic stress
8. Information regarding the victim’s level of intoxication

**Stranger sexual assaults may result in an identity defense. Evidence of particular importance includes:**

1. Latent fingerprints
2. Lineups (live, photo, voice)
3. Forensic DNA (blood, saliva, semen, contact DNA)
4. Trace evidence (fibers, hair)
5. Composite drawings
6. Physical evidence (fingerprints, bite marks, tire tread, footwear impressions)

If there is evidence to confirm identity, the officer should be prepared for a consent defense. It is common for suspects to change defenses depending upon the circumstances of the case.



## Guideline 6 | Investigate All Reports

**Law enforcement should investigate all reports of sexual assault as legitimate cases.**

### False Reports

False complaints of sexual assault do happen, but they are rare. Most reported cases are legitimate. All cases should be thoroughly investigated to avoid traumatizing victims by questioning their veracity.

## Guideline 7 | Dispatcher Responsibilities

### Communications

**Dispatchers have an impact on how sexual assault calls are handled. The ability to gather information affects:**

1. Victim safety
2. Officer safety
3. Apprehension of the suspect
4. Preservation of evidence

**Dispatchers may influence the following:**

1. How the officer perceives the incident and the victim
2. How the victim responds to the officer

**As part of the emergency response, dispatchers should obtain the following information:**

1. Where is the victim?
2. Is the victim safe?
3. Is the victim in need of medical attention?
4. Where is the suspect?
5. Is there a weapon involved?
6. What happened?
7. Where and when did it happen?
8. Does the victim know the suspect?
9. What is the suspect's description (name, age, height, weight, ethnicity, scars, marks, tattoos, gender, clothing, and vehicle)?

**To ensure critical evidence is not lost, dispatchers should:**

1. Explain to the victim that several questions need to be asked while the officer is responding to the location.

2. Advise the victim that many actions can contaminate, alter, or destroy potential evidence.
3. Request that the victim not change clothes, bathe, wash hands, brush teeth, gargle, douche, urinate, defecate, remove a tampon, or make other physical changes. If unavoidable, ask the victim to use a clean container to collect any potential evidence.
4. Tell the victim that the crime should still be reported even if the victim has bathed or performed other personal hygiene or bodily functions. Other evidence may still be identified and recovered.
5. Advise the victim not to touch or disturb anything the suspect may have had contact with or handled.
6. Preserve the communications tape and printout for the investigation; everything said and done is potential evidence.

## Guideline 8 | Emergency Responsibilities

**Law enforcement should be familiar with the emergency responsibilities of the first responding officer(s).**

### Responding Officer(s) Actions

**As part of the emergency response, the initial officer(s) should do the following:**

1. Contact the victim as soon as possible to address safety concerns and summon emergency medical assistance if needed.
2. Clearly explain to the victim the role of the responding officer.
3. Evaluate the scene for people, vehicles, and/or objects involved as well as possible threats.
4. Secure the crime scene to ensure evidence is not lost, changed, or contaminated.
5. Explain the need to protect evidence on the victim's body and clothing.
6. Identify any potential witnesses, especially the first person the victim told about the sexual assault (fresh complaint witness).
7. Determine if there are multiple crime scenes.
8. Confirm the suspect description and initiate a search for the suspect when appropriate (broadcast description).
9. If the suspect is present, detain and remove them from the scene.
10. Relay all vital information to other responding officers and supervisors, including any possible language barriers.
11. Request assistance from detectives, crime scene investigators, crime laboratory personnel, and prosecuting attorneys when appropriate.
12. Ask the victim about any circumstances indicating the use of alcohol or drugs

to facilitate the assault such as loss of memory, disorientation, severe illness, hallucinations, or altered levels of consciousness.

13. Determine the time of the incident as soon as possible to make decisions regarding the collection of urine and blood samples. This is especially critical when the sexual assault may have been facilitated with drugs or alcohol.
14. Explain the importance of this evidence to the victim and request cooperation. It may be necessary for the officer to collect a urine sample immediately.
15. Ask the victim if anyone should be called or notified, and then facilitate this contact.
16. Address any special needs of the victim.
17. Record specific observations of the crime scene, including the demeanor of the victim and the suspect. Was the victim crying, shaking, or laughing? Did the victim appear intoxicated?
18. Document any injuries and/or visual observations of the victim's and/or the suspect's condition. Consider photographing and/or videotaping the injuries.
19. Ask if the victim has any questions.
20. Identify and secure any potential surveillance recordings.
21. Arrange for a neighborhood canvass to be conducted. Limit the amount of information provided to the neighbors to protect the victim's privacy.

## Guideline 9 | Initial Victim Interview

**Law enforcement should understand the responding officer's responsibilities in conducting the initial victim interview.**

### Factors to Consider Prior to the Initial Victim Interview

Prior to initiating the interview, the responding officer should consider the following:

1. Sexual assault investigations typically include an initial and subsequent in-depth interview with the victim.
2. The initial interview is intended to accomplish the following:
  - a. Determine whether a crime has occurred
  - b. Establish the elements of the crime(s)
  - c. Identify any and all witnesses, suspect(s), evidence, and crime scene(s)
  - d. Determine who, what, where, when, how; and evaluate the need for a forensic examination
3. The initial interview is not intended to be a comprehensive or final interview, additional interviews will be conducted as the investigation develops.
4. This interview should be conducted promptly if the victim is coherent and agreeable.

5. Questioning should be limited according to the victim's emotional and physical state.
6. Using cognitive and free format interviewing techniques is effective for obtaining detailed information.
7. Quality interviews require developing a rapport with the victim.
8. It is important to remain patient and maintain an open mind while listening to the victim's account. Sitting at eye level may make the victim feel more at ease.
9. Based on the trauma the victim may have experienced, be wary of touching the victim.
10. Terminology appropriate to the victim's age, sophistication level, and intelligence should be used. Leading questions, police jargon, legal terms, and/or run-on sentences should be avoided.
11. When alcohol or drugs are involved, the victim may have limited recollection of the crime or be unable to give a complete account.
12. Even if alcohol or drugs are not involved, the victim may struggle with gaps in memory.
13. Procedures regarding recording all interviews with the victim, witnesses, and the suspect depend upon individual departmental policies. Recording statements can be an excellent investigative tool. If recording, ensure the equipment is functioning properly.
  - a. Advantages of recording statements include the following:
    - (1) Provides more detail than handwritten notes
    - (2) Enables investigators to be more attentive during the interview
    - (3) Assists investigators in synthesizing details
    - (4) Protects the interviewer should a complaint or misunderstanding arise
    - (5) Conveys the victim's immediate response to prosecutors and jurors
    - (6) Provides training material for use in improving the quality of interviews
  - b. Disadvantages of recording statements might include:
    - (1) Intimidates the victim causing reluctance to disclose information

## Initial Victim Interview

During the initial victim interview, the responding officer should:

1. Allow the victim to select a private and comfortable location for the interview that is free from distractions.
2. Explain the nature of the interview – to determine what took place.
3. Explain to the victim the importance of providing all facts including high-risk or illegal activity including all recent alcohol and/or drug use.
4. Explain that they are not responsible for the suspect's assaultive conduct.
5. Communicate empathy and build rapport.
6. Express sympathy to the victim and an interest in the victim's well-being. Acknowledge the victim's ordeal. "I'm sorry this happened to you."

7. Allow the victim to vent emotions.
8. Allow the victim to describe the experience in their own words without interrupting. Say, “Tell me what happened,” and wait for the victim to complete the narrative before asking questions.
9. Use open-ended questions to clarify certain portions of the incident.
10. If applicable, inquire about and document the reasons for a delayed report.
11. Ask the victim specifically what they were wearing during and after the assault.
12. Determine the need for a forensic examination and coordinate with other professionals such as the forensic examiner and criminalist.
13. If the forensic examination is going to be conducted, ensure the medical facility and the rape crisis center is notified.
14. Explain that the forensic examiner, detective, crime scene investigator, and prosecutor will be making contact with additional questions.
15. Obtain contact information, including temporary housing. If the victim does not have a permanent residence, recommend obtaining a free email address through the local library or other service organization.
16. Provide the victim with resources and/or other information such as victim/witness program services and compensation.
17. If the victim is under the age of 18, make the appropriate written notifications to the Department of Justice, the District Attorney’s Office, and Child Protective Services.

*Note:* See [SS8583 Child Abuse Summary Report and instructions](#)

## Guideline 10 | Crime Scene Investigation

**Law enforcement should be familiar with the responsibilities associated with processing the crime scene(s). As part of the evidence collection process, the responding officer(s) should do the following:**

1. Request assistance or direction from crime scene investigators and forensic scientists, if available.
2. Understand the differences associated with evidence collection on stranger versus non-stranger sexual assaults.
3. Document the crime scene, photograph, sketch, and diagram the crime scene(s) before it is disturbed or processed.
4. Photograph suspected bite marks with a scale, and swab for DNA. This may be completed at the sexual assault examination.
5. Protect the integrity of the evidence and maintain the chain of custody by properly photographing, marking, packaging, and labeling all evidence collected. Whenever

possible, collect the entire object. The following are proper evidence collection procedures:

- a. Use clean, disposable gloves and change them frequently to avoid cross-contamination.
- b. Use sterile swabs, papers, solutions, and tools.
- c. Always separate victim evidence from suspect evidence.
- d. Air dry evidence before packaging.
- e. Package evidence in individual envelopes, paper bags, and cardboard boxes.
- f. Avoid touching the areas where potential evidence may be present.
- g. Avoid talking, sneezing, and coughing over evidence.
- h. Collect all potential sources of DNA or other biological evidence such as:
  - (1) Blood, sweat, tissue/skin, semen, saliva, hair, urine, fecal matter, vomitus, teeth, and bone
  - (2) Clothing worn at the time of the assault and immediately afterward, especially the clothing worn closest to the genitals such as undergarments, pants, and shorts. If possible, collect the victim's clothing at the scene and place them in a clean paper bag. This reduces the chances of contamination during transportation to the medical facility. Document the condition of the underwear such as inside out, stretched, or torn.

**Note:** See [Addendum to OES Form 923 for Clothing Documentation form, page 60](#)

6. If a stain is observed on a large item, identify the location of the stain using arrows or other markers.
7. Collect other potential sources of DNA including but not limited to, the following:
  - a. Anything used to clean genital areas of the victim and/or suspect washcloths, towels, and/or tissue
  - b. Any foreign object used to penetrate the victim
  - c. Condoms and/or wrappers
  - d. Sheets, blankets, and/or pillows
  - e. Bottles, cans, drinking cups, and/or straws; these items can also demonstrate the levels of alcohol use; photograph and collect as many containers as possible and note their location at the scene.
  - f. Baseball caps, hats, headbands, and/or ski masks
  - g. Partially eaten food items, and/or chewing gum
  - h. Physical restraints – ropes and/or ligatures
    - (1) Do not cut or untie the knots
    - (2) Cut the restraints at a place away from the knot
    - (3) Mark the cut to show where the pieces fit together

- i. Guns, ammunition, and/or knives
  - j. Envelopes
  - k. Feminine hygiene products
  - l. Toothbrushes, hairbrushes, and/or ear plugs
  - m. Telephone
  - n. Tape
  - o. Eyeglasses
8. Process any fingerprints, footwear, and/or tire tread impressions.

*Note:* See [Appendix 4: Physical Evidence for Submission to Criminalistics Laboratory](#), page 63

## Guideline 11 | Victim Examination

Law enforcement should be knowledgeable about the sexual assault victim examination and the proper protocols.

### Factors to Consider Prior to the Sexual Assault Victim Forensic Examination

The responding officer should be aware of the following:

1. A prompt and professional forensic examination increases the likelihood that injuries will be documented, photographed, and evidence will be properly collected.
2. There are no set time limits for when evidence can be gathered and injuries documented, especially if the victim is injured, bleeding, and/or experiencing pain. (The sooner the evidence is collected, the better.)

*Note:* At this point in the investigation, depending upon agency policy and resources, the first responding officer may relinquish the investigation to a detective who specializes in this area.)

### Investigating Officer's Actions Prior to Victim Forensic Examination

1. Explain the role of the different members of SART and facilitate the introductions of the team members. Be aware that the victim may bond with the first responding officer.
2. Explain to the victim the purpose and importance of medical screening and the forensic examination.
3. Inform the victim of the right to decline any or all parts of the examination and the potential consequences for refusal.
4. Inquire whether the victim will consent to a forensic examination and obtain a signed authorization form for access to all related medical records.

5. Advise the victim that a counselor/advocate or support person of the victim's choosing can be present in the room during the examination.
6. Advise the victim that the forensic examiner will collect any clothing worn during or immediately after the sexual assault if it has not been previously collected.
7. Assist in arranging for clothing the victim will need after the examination.
8. Transport the victim to the designated medical facility familiar with established protocols for forensic examination of sexual assault victims.
9. Encourage a victim who is unwilling to undergo a forensic examination to seek medical attention, including testing for pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases. (If the victim undergoes a forensic examination, these issues will be addressed.)

## Investigator's Actions at the Medical Facility

### The investigating officer should take the following actions at the hospital:

1. Brief the forensic examiner on the details of the sexual assault, as known at the time. If a drug-facilitated sexual assault is suspected, it is critical to obtain a urine sample from the victim as soon as possible.
2. Whenever possible, the investigating officer should be present while the forensic examiner obtains the victim's history of the events.
3. At the conclusion of the examination, discuss the findings with the forensic examiner.
4. Obtain a copy of the forensic examination medical forms, if available, and attach it to the police report. Summarize the findings in the police report, noting significant information or injury. (The officer needs to have a basic understanding of human anatomy and medical terminology.)

*Note:* See [Form Cal OES 2-923: Acute Adult/Adolescent Sexual Assault Exam](#)  
See [Appendix 5: Definitions of Anatomical Terms, page 66](#)

5. Provide the victim with the investigator's contact information.
6. Encourage the victim to contact the investigator with any additional information or evidence.
7. Remind the victim that visible evidence of injury may appear later, and to contact the investigator for additional photographs and/or other documentation if this occurs.
8. Assist the victim in obtaining protection orders, if appropriate.
9. Inform the victim about the next steps in the investigation, such as in-depth interviews, possible identification of the suspect, and a lengthy court process.
10. Notify the victim of their rights, including, but not limited to:
  - a. The right to request their name not to become a matter of public record
  - b. The right to be notified of arrests and court dates
  - c. The right to have a counselor/advocate present during all follow-up interviews



11. Ensure that the victim has received written referrals for victim service and compensation organizations.
12. During the process, provide time for the victim to meet with the advocate/counselor for counseling referrals and follow-up care/advocacy.
13. **Note:** A victim's inability or decision not to be involved in criminal justice proceedings should not preclude the officer from being willing to offer continued assistance and referrals.
14. Ensure the victim has transportation to a safe location. If not, provide transportation.

## Guideline 12 | Evidence Handling

**Law enforcement should be familiar with proper evidence handling techniques.**

### Transfer and Booking of Sexual Assault Examination Kit

Often, after the examination, the responding officer or investigator takes custody of all evidence including receiving the sexual assault evidence kit from the medical staff. The officer should:

1. Ensure the kit is properly sealed and labeled.
2. Immediately transport the evidence to the department or crime laboratory for storage.
3. Ensure the kit is not exposed to heat such as a vehicle's interior heater.
4. Glass items containing blood samples should be refrigerated and not frozen in the Sexual Assault Evidence Kit, urine samples are typically frozen in a plastic container, sealed in the kit.
5. Air dry, properly package, and freeze the victim's clothing and/or other biological evidence.
6. Book and secure all evidence as soon as possible.

## Guideline 13 | Follow-up Interview

Law enforcement should be familiar with the responsibilities of the officer conducting a follow-up victim interview.

### Factors to Consider Prior to Follow-Up Victim Interview

1. An in-depth follow-up interview should be conducted after the victim has been medically examined, treated, and all personal needs have been met. The interview may take place at a later time or date.
2. The interview should be delayed if the victim is still under the influence of drugs or alcohol, is injured, or has not slept and barring exigent circumstances requiring an arrest or identification. (There may be exceptions to this if the sexual assault was drug-facilitated and there is a chance that the victim will have no memory of the assault.)

### Prior to the Follow-Up Victim Interview

**Prior to the follow-up victim interview, the investigating officer should:**

1. Consult with agency personnel who responded to the scene and review all reports.
2. Retrieve communications tapes and printouts.
3. Develop an investigative strategy based on the nature of the assault and the possible defenses available to the suspect, such as denial, mistaken identity, or consent. This strategy should guide the questions and other evidence collection efforts.
4. Determine if other agencies such as Child Protective Services, Adult Protective Services, or Campus Police are conducting parallel investigations and coordinating efforts.
5. Contact the victim and advise them of the right to have a counselor/advocate present at any follow-up interview and assist in coordination.
6. Provide or arrange transportation for the victim when needed.
7. Depending upon departmental policy, arrange for equipment to record the interview. Ensure the equipment is working properly.
8. Schedule the interview to take place in a location that is convenient, accessible, and comfortable for the victim.

### Follow-Up Victim Interview

**During the initial phase of the follow-up interview, the officer should:**

1. Discuss the purpose and scope of the interview.
2. Explain the victim's rights, including confidentiality.
3. Depending upon departmental policy, explain the need to record the interview and request the victim's consent.

4. If not previously addressed, inquire about any circumstances that may indicate the use of a drug to facilitate the sexual assault, such as whether the victim experienced any loss of memory, disorientation, severe illness, hallucinations, or altered levels of consciousness.
5. Obtain a detailed description of the victim's alcohol and/or drug use during the time frame of the assault.
6. Request the victim to have visible injuries re-photographed to document changes.

**The goals of the follow-up interview are to:**

1. Obtain a detailed account of the assault.
2. Allow the victim to describe what occurred.
3. Identify new information or developments and ask questions.
4. Clarify, in a non-threatening manner, any inconsistencies with earlier accounts of the sexual assault.
5. Document the victim's actions in response to the assault, the victim's state of mind during the assault, specific statements made by the perpetrator, and the nature of any relationship with the suspect.
6. Obtain the following information:
  - a. What was the victim doing prior to the assault?
  - b. Was there any past relationship or contact with the suspect? If so, what was the relationship?
  - c. How did the victim and suspect initially come into contact?
  - d. Who did the victim first tell about the assault?
  - e. Are there any witnesses who have information about the assault, the suspect, or prior assaults?
  - f. How did the suspect enter and exit the crime scene?
  - g. What was the suspect's demeanor?
  - h. Any significant or unusual gestures?
  - i. A more detailed suspect description, consider the appropriateness of a composite sketch.

▶ Accents	▶ Body Hair	▶ Body Piercing
▶ Circumcision	▶ Clothing	▶ Colloquialisms
▶ Earrings	▶ Facial Hair	▶ Glasses (type)
▶ Gloves	▶ Items Carried	▶ Jewelry
▶ Masks	▶ Odors	▶ Scars
▶ Taste	▶ Tattoos	▶ Teeth

- j. Was physical force used?

- k. Were any real or simulated weapons used?
- l. Did the suspect use their body to restrain or intimidate the victim?
- m. What was the physical positioning of the suspect in relation to the victim? *Include size and strength of suspect.*
- n. Were there circumstances that made the victim feel threatened?
- o. Was the victim incapacitated?
- p. If restraints were used, be specific about types and location.
- q. Did the suspect bring anything, leave anything, or take anything from the scene?
- r. Did the suspect touch or move anything?
- s. Did the suspect take any pictures or videos?
- t. Did the suspect show the victim any videos, photographs, or magazines?
- u. Did the suspect use any objects during the assault?
- v. Did the suspect move or transport the victim?
- w. Did the suspect make any threats to the victim?
- x. What specific language did the suspect use?
- y. What were the specific acts committed or attempted, what was the order in which they were committed or attempted, and how many times?
  - (1) Penile-vaginal intercourse
  - (2) Sodomy
  - (3) Oral copulation
  - (4) Digital penetration
  - (5) Other foreign object penetration
  - (6) Sexual contact other than penetration
- z. Was a condom used, and if so, what type of condom, if known?
- aa. Was the condom provided by the victim or suspect?
- ab. Where was the used condom/wrapper discarded?
- ac. Did the suspect have an erection or have difficulty maintaining an erection?
- ad. Did the suspect ejaculate and, if so, where?
- ae. Did the suspect wipe genitals with a tissue, sheet, or item of clothing?
- af. Was there any post-assault contact with the suspect?

### **Additional considerations:**

1. Assist the victim in developing a safety plan if concerns exist and encourage the victim to call police if the suspect violates any existing criminal or court orders or if the suspect contacts the victim in any way.

2. Provide an explanation of the status of the case.
3. Encourage the victim's continued support in the investigation, apprising the victim of future investigative and prosecutorial activities that will require multiple contacts.
4. Advise the victim that others may want to interview them about the assault and that they have the right to decline or refuse.
5. Advise the victim to obtain clear identification of each individual contacting them regarding the assault to help safeguard against unknowingly communicating with the defense team. Advise the victim, if they decide to talk with a member of the defense team, that law enforcement or the prosecutor may be willing to participate.
6. Reaffirm information on and continued use of victim services.
7. Review contact information for both the victim and investigator.

## Guideline 14 | Pretext Telephone Call

**Law enforcement should be familiar with the use of pretext telephone calls as an investigative tool.**

A pretext telephone call is a recorded telephone call between the victim and the suspect. The purpose is to elicit incriminating statements from the suspect. A suspect will frequently talk to the sexual assault victim about the incident if they believe the victim is alone, and no one is listening. This is a particularly valuable investigative tool in cases where the suspect and victim are acquainted.

### Prior to Initiating a Pretext Telephone Call

At the conclusion of the follow-up interview and depending upon the details of the case, the investigating officer should:

1. Evaluate whether a pretext phone call is appropriate.
2. Take into consideration the victim's emotional and physical state. If the victim desires, a victim advocate/counselor should be present whenever possible to offer support.
3. Obtain the proper recording equipment and decide where and how the call will take place. Keep in mind that most individuals have caller ID.
4. Develop introductory themes the victim will use as lead-ins for specific questions posed to the suspect.
5. Instruct the victim to ask specific questions about the force used and acts committed.
6. Prepare the victim on how to respond to possible questions/responses from the suspect.

**Note:** *It is probably more common for individuals to text one another than to call. Consider the possibility of using text messages between the victim and suspect to achieve the same goals.*

Refer to **Appendix 11** for complete information on Pretext Telephone Calls/Pretext Texting/Digital Social Media/Online Communications

*Note:* See [Cal OES 2-923: Acute Adult/Adolescent Sexual Assault Exam](#)

## Guideline 15 | Witness Considerations

**Law enforcement should be familiar with witness considerations.**

### Factors to Consider When Conducting Witness Interviews

When conducting witness interviews, the investigating officer should:

1. Determine the following:
  - a. Appropriate sequence for witness interviews
  - b. Source of each witness's knowledge of the assault
  - c. Witness's relationship to the victim and/or suspect
  - d. Developmental/functional level of the witness
  - e. Motivation of the witness
2. Separate witnesses to prevent contamination of statements.
3. Fully identify witnesses and obtain multiple contact locations and numbers, including detailed family information.
4. Be aware of cultural differences.
5. Inform the witnesses about what to expect during the investigation.
6. Be aware of the potential for a variety of emotional and behavioral responses during the interview.
7. Advise the witnesses of the potential for further contact with the officer.

## Guideline 16 | Investigative Techniques

**Law enforcement should be familiar with the proper investigative techniques and available resources.**

### Further Investigative Activities

**After the follow-up interviews, the officer should:**

1. Conduct a thorough records check on the victim and witnesses, including but not limited to:
  - a. Criminal history
  - b. Prior law enforcement contacts

- c. Law enforcement and public databases
    - d. Other Internet databases including social media
2. Learn all relevant information to assess the facts, circumstances, and personality of the suspect, such as the following:
  - a. Criminal history, prior convictions, and/or reports of uncharged acts
  - b. Information from other officers who know or who have previously investigated the suspect
  - c. Probation records, parole status, and any psychiatric treatment reports, and/or social media posts
  - d. Any information from/about family members, friends, neighbors, et cetera
3. Submit a request to the crime laboratory to process evidence such as DNA, biology, trace, or toxicology.
4. Obtain any and all records to substantiate or refute the victim's and the suspect's accounts of the events, for example:
  - a. Attendance records
  - b. Logs
  - c. Motel receipts
  - d. Payroll records
  - e. Video surveillance footage
  - f. Taxicab records

Check with the Department of Justice, Child Protection Program, to determine if suspect has any other current or past investigations.

**Note:** See form number [BCIA 4084](#)

## Guideline 17 | Interview and Interrogation Techniques

**Law enforcement should be familiar with interview and interrogation techniques and all applicable laws.**

### Prior to Contacting the Suspect

**Prior to contacting the suspect, the investigating officer should:**

1. Determine the suspect's age and level of criminal sophistication.
2. Be cognizant of the possible defenses to the crime.
3. Determine whether the suspect is likely to deny any contact with the victim or claim that the victim consented.
4. Determine if the suspect has access to the victim and/or crime scene (particularly when or where the offense took place)?

5. Determine the suspect's awareness of the investigation.
6. Determine if parallel investigations are ongoing and coordinate with those agencies, for example: Child Protective Services, Adult Protective Services Campus Police, or other administrative investigations.
7. Choose an appropriate time and place for the interview, as this has an impact on whether:
  - a. The suspect feels free to leave
  - b. The suspect feels more versus less threatened
  - c. Miranda admonishments must be given to the suspect
8. Become familiar with all relevant background information on the suspect, assess the facts, circumstances, and personality of the suspect through the following:
  - a. Criminal history, prior convictions, and/or reports of uncharged acts
  - b. Information from other officers who know or who have previously investigated the suspect
  - c. Probation/parole status, any psychiatric treatment reports
  - d. Any information from/about family members, friends, and/or neighbors
  - e. Previous residences (possible prior offenses in other jurisdictions)
  - f. Previous relationships (ex-spouse or intimate partner)
  - g. Relevant medical records, if available
9. Determine if a forensic sexual assault examination should be conducted on the suspect.
10. A search warrant may be needed to collect any evidence from the body of the suspect or clothing.
11. If the suspect voluntarily consents to such evidence collection procedures, provide documentation of this in the police report.
12. Officers should be trained to collect buccal swabs (oral reference samples) from the suspect for DNA profiling.
13. Evaluate the need for a search warrant on the suspect's home, office, and/or vehicle. Depending on the case, requests may include but are not limited to the following items:
  - a. Drugs
  - b. Evidence of deviant sexual behavior
  - c. Reference blood, buccal swabs, and hair (i.e., head and pubic)
  - d. Physical evidence (hairs, fibers, plant material)
  - e. Telephone, page, cell phone, and/or other electronic devices and their records
  - f. Computer hardware, software, imaging equipment, and computer-generated data, files, or images including internet history (consult with computer forensic examiners)
  - g. Dental impressions, castings, and/or photographs for bite mark comparison
  - h. Evidence removed from the scene



- i. Any items belonging to the victim
  - j. Suspect clothing described from crime report
  - k. Any other item to help corroborate the facts of the case
14. Arrange for equipment to record the interview. Ensure the equipment is functioning properly.
  15. Determine the best person to conduct the interview (male versus female, or combination).
  16. Determine best interview techniques.
  17. Be familiar with the typology of rapists and the existence of sexual paraphilias.  
*Note:* See [Appendix 9: Sexual Paraphilias \(Sexual Deviations\)](#), page 81
  18. Interview multiple suspects separately. (Consider placing suspects alone together in a recorded environment as an investigative tool.)

## Contacting the Suspect

**The investigating officer(s) should follow department procedures on identifying the suspect, conducting the suspect interview, and collecting evidence from the suspect. Additionally, the officer should:**

1. Give Miranda or Beheler admonishments as appropriate during the course of the interview.
2. Be familiar with appropriate interrogation techniques.
3. Begin the interrogation as an interview.
4. Allow the suspect to offer information.
5. Encourage the suspect to relate the incident in a narrative format.
6. Consider obtaining an uninterrupted oral or written statement for statement analysis.
7. Be cognizant of the fact offenders may manifest a blend of characteristics associated with various personality disorders, or they may exhibit none of the characteristics at all. Be prepared to change tactics during the course of the interview based on information revealed.  
*Note:* See [Appendix 6: Criminal Personality Disorders and the Rapist](#), page 69
8. Determine the suspect's state of mind before, during, and after the event.
9. Seek information about the suspect's thought processes and emotions.
10. Monitor and note the demeanor of the suspect throughout the interview.
11. Consider preparing a photo display including the victim to counter consensual acquaintance defense in stranger sexual assault cases.
12. Consider requesting the suspect to submit to a polygraph or voice stress analysis if appropriate.
13. If the suspect confesses, consider having the suspect write an apology letter.

14. Attempt to corroborate or refute statements the suspect makes by evaluating the following:
  - a. Statements by the victim
  - b. Statements by the witnesses
  - c. Suspect's explanation or presence of physical evidence
  - d. Prior criminal history
  - e. Prior complaints by victims/witnesses
  - f. Suspect's alibi
  - g. Suspect's relationship with the victim
15. Evaluate the need for a live or photographic lineup.

## Guideline 18 | Forensic Examination

**Law enforcement should be familiar with the protocols associated with suspect sexual assault forensic examination.**

### Sexual Assault Suspect Forensic Examination

Protocols and forms have been developed to provide recommended methods for documenting all injuries observed and collecting all biological samples from a sexual assault suspect.

The investigating officer should determine if a sexual assault forensic examination should be conducted on the suspect. This may depend upon the:

1. Type of sexual assault involved.
2. Time-lapse between crime and contact with the suspect.
3. Injuries such as lacerations, bruises, bite marks may be visible for a longer period, and identifying characteristics may be lasting.
4. Amount of force used (possible injuries to the suspect).

**Note:** For suspect medical forms, see [Examination.pdf for Form 950 and instructions CalEMA 2-950 \(pdf\)](#)

**The investigating officer should be familiar with the following:**

1. If the suspect consents to the examination, the investigator should clearly document that the suspect was advised of the right to decline any part of the examination.
2. If exigent circumstances can be articulated and destruction of evidence is imminent, a search warrant may not be needed even if consent is refused. However, it is always safest to obtain a search warrant.
3. A search may be conducted of the suspect's body if done incident to an arrest.
4. The forensic examiner should collect and document the suspect's pertinent medical

history, document all visible injuries, and collect biological and trace evidence from the suspect's body.

5. The investigating officer should be aware that any questions asked during the forensic examination could be considered custodial interrogation and should consider if it is appropriate to give Miranda admonishment to the suspect prior to the examination.
6. If the suspect invokes their right to remain silent, the examiner should bypass the medical history portion of the examination and continue documenting any visible injury and collecting the appropriate specimens.
7. Both the examiner and attending officer should be prepared to document any spontaneous statements made by the suspect regardless of whether the suspect was in custody and whether or not the suspect was given Miranda admonishments.

## Guideline 19 | Report Documentation

**Law enforcement should be familiar with the importance of preparing a well-documented, professional report.**

### Report Writing Considerations

Any officer who interviews a victim, witness, or suspect, or whoever identifies evidence, or processes a crime scene, should write a report detailing actions taken. Effectively documenting a sexual assault case requires patience and attention to detail. When preparing the report, the officer should incorporate the following techniques:

1. Summarize the evidence uncovered during the course of the investigation, including findings and conclusions made by other members of the Sexual Assault Response Team.
2. If applicable, attach a copy of the victim's and the suspect's forensic examinations.
3. Recreate the reality of the sexual assault from the victim's perspective:
  - a. Preserve the exact words used by the victim. Do not sanitize the language.
  - b. Describe what the victim said they were thinking and feeling during the sexual assault.
  - c. Be specific when describing the physical and emotional condition of the victim. Use behavioral descriptions. Indicate the victim was tearful and trembling rather than "upset." Indicate that the victim's shirt was torn and a shoe missing, rather than "the victim's clothing was disheveled."
  - d. Document the entire context of force, threat, or fear.
  - e. Document the victim's level of intoxication, drug use, and/or altered level of consciousness.
  - f. Use the language of non-consensual sex and create accurate "word pictures." When describing the crime, use appropriate terminology. For example, the officer

should indicate that, “the suspect forced the victim to put her mouth on his penis” rather than “the victim kissed the suspect’s penis.”

4. Record witness statements:
  - a. Describe the witness' observations of the victim's response to the sexual assault.
  - b. Describe the witness' proximity and the ability to recall or observe the event.
  - c. Attempt to corroborate the use of force, threat, or fear and any other facts previously obtained.
  - d. Document even if a witness did not observe anything (negative results).
  - e. Document the witness' abilities to recall or observe the events.
5. Document exactly what the suspect said and did
  - a. Did the suspect's alibi eliminate them as a suspect?
  - b. Did the suspect make incriminating statements?
6. Detail the forensic analysis ordered and results received.
7. Document other evidence in the case.
8. Do not include any personal opinions or conclusions.
9. Present the complete case file, including forensic results, as soon as available, to the prosecuting attorney for review and work with the prosecutor's office to develop the case.

## Guideline 20 | CODIS

**Law enforcement should be familiar with additional investigative steps required for cold hit or Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) sexual assault cases.**

### Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) Investigations

**The investigating officer should take the following investigative steps when assigned to a cold hit investigation:**

1. Order crime reports, communication tapes/transcripts, crime scene photos, and medical photos.
2. Locate original investigative files such as notes, photos, and crime scene logs.
3. Identify any statute of limitation issues.
4. Locate suspect and determine custody status. If out of custody, conduct threat assessment.
5. Locate victim(s) and witnesses.
6. Verify what evidence exists; where is it and what analysis has been completed.
7. Review reports determining if any other comparable evidence exists and request analysis.

8. Complete suspect's criminal history and identify other crimes the suspect may have committed.
9. Prepare a search warrant for the suspect's biological and trace reference samples.
10. Determine the possibility of a search warrant uncovering evidence of the crime from the suspect's home, office, or vehicle.
11. Determine if the interview should be conducted pre- or post-arrest.
12. Interview the victim to determine their willingness to prosecute.
13. If the suspect is in custody, identify location and arrange for a visit via prison request letter.
14. Interview the suspect regarding the crime being investigated and/or any other crimes, being cognizant of Miranda and Beheler admonitions.
15. Obtain reference samples and book into evidence.
16. Request DNA confirmation from serology criminalists.
17. Complete follow-up report detailing the status of the investigation.

## Guideline 21 | Presenting the Case

**Law enforcement should understand the procedures for presenting a sexual assault case to the prosecuting attorney's office for review and filing.**

**Conducting a sexual assault investigation does not end upon referring the case to the prosecutor.**

The officer/investigator should be prepared to:

1. Answer questions about the details of the case from the prosecutor
2. Coordinate a victim interview with the prosecutor and provide transportation if needed
3. Understand the prosecutorial responsibility regarding discovery issues
4. Respond to follow-up requests, as appropriate

## Guideline 22 | Courtroom Testimony

**Law enforcement should understand the dynamics associated with courtroom testimony.**

**Prior to testifying, the officer/investigator should:**

1. Request a meeting with the prosecutor to determine the scope of the testimony.
2. Obtain copies of all the pertinent reports and related documents, review them, and have them available during testimony.
3. Prior to testifying detectives should read the "Juror Instruction" for every charge that is in play for the trial.

## Guideline 23 | Supervisor's Role

**Law enforcement should be familiar with the role of the supervisor in handling sexual assault cases.**

### Role of the Supervisor

Sexual assault investigations are like homicide investigations. Ideally, managers and supervisors recognize this dynamic and strive to support the investigators with resources, being mindful of fatigue, overwork, and stress, prevalent in all high-profile investigations.

Managers and supervisors should:

1. Demonstrate a detailed understanding of victim issues and the dynamics of sexual assault investigations.
2. Understand these are complex and time-demanding cases often competing for limited departmental resources.
3. Respond to assist officers investigating sexual assaults, if appropriate.
4. Clarify expectations of officers and investigators.
5. Assist in locating resources to assist officers in effectively investigating sexual assaults.
6. Be supportive of the sexual assault investigators' need for ongoing, current training to enhance their skills in evolving technologies and best practices.
7. Facilitate effective information sharing for present and future investigators who may work on the same case (for example, cold case investigations). These factors will allow investigators to work from the same foundation:
  - a. What they know (facts)
  - b. What they think they know (theories or conjectures)
  - c. What they would like to know (key issues requiring additional information/data)
8. Review reports ensuring they are thoroughly documented.
9. Encourage problem-solving partnerships to enhance cooperation between the department and community organizations, such as rape crisis centers and forensic examination programs, using a victim-centered approach.
10. Include victim services information regularly at roll call.
11. Work to increase interagency communication between law enforcement and prosecutors.
12. Recognize and reward officers for rendering effective victim services.
13. Monitor investigators for personal and professional impact and provide appropriate referrals.

## Appendix 1

# Statutory Laws Pertaining to Sexual Assault

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## Part A: State and Federal Laws

### California Penal Codes

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#### Rape:

261(a)(1)	Victim incapable of consent due to mental, developmental, or physical disability
261(a)(2)	By force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of injury
261(a)(3)	By intoxicant
261(a)(4)	Victim unconscious of nature of act
261(a)(5)	By pretense of being victim's spouse or significant other
261(a)(6)	By threat of future retaliation
261(a)(7)	By threat of public official authority
262	Spousal rape

#### Unlawful Sexual Intercourse:

261.5	Victim under 18 years old
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#### Rape or Penetration in Concert:

264.1	Rape by force in concert
264.1	Penetration by foreign object in concert

#### Sodomy:

286(b)(1)	Victim under 18 years old
286(b)(2)	Victim under 16, defendant over 21
286(c)(1)	Victim under 14, defendant more than 10 years older
286(c)(2)	By force, violence, duress, menace
286(c)(3)	By threat of future retaliation
286(d)	By force, in concert
286(d)	By threat of future retaliation, in concert

286(e)	In prison or jail
286(f)	Victim unconscious of nature of act
286(g)	Victim incapable of consent due to mental, developmental, or physical disability
286(h)	Victim incapable of consent due to mental, developmental, or physical disability; both victim and defendant confined in state hospital at time of incident
286(i)	By intoxicant
286(j)	By pretense of being victim's spouse
286(k)	By threat of public official authority

### Oral Copulation:

287(b)(1)	Victim under 18
287(2)	Victim under 16, defendant over 21 years old
287(c)(1)	Victim under 14, defendant more than 10 years older
287(c)(2)(A)-(C)	By force, violence, duress, menace
287(c)(3)	By threat of future retaliation
287(d)(1)	In concert by force, violence, duress, menace, future retaliation, incapable
287(d)(2)	In concert – Victim under 14
287(d)(3)	In concert – Victim 14 or over
287(e)	In prison or jail
287(f)	Victim unconscious of nature of act
287(g)	Victim incapable of consent due to mental, developmental, or physical disability
287(h)	Victim incapable of consent due to mental, developmental, or physical disability, victim, defendant in state hospital
287(i)	By intoxicant
287(j)	By pretense of being victim's spouse
287(k)	By threat of public official authority



## Crimes against the person involving sexual assault, and crimes against public decency and good morals

288(a)	Lewd and lascivious act on child under 14
288(b)(1)	By force
288(b)(2)	By force on dependent child
288(c)(1)	Lewd and lascivious act on child aged 14 or 15
288(c)(2)	Lewd and lascivious act on dependent child aged 14 or 15
288(i)(1)	Personal infliction of GBI during 288 (7-Life)

### Penetration by Foreign Object:

289(a)(1)	By force, violence, duress, menace
289(a)(2)	By threat of future retaliation
289(b)	Victim incapable of consent due to mental, developmental, or physical disability
289(c)	Victim incapable of consent due to mental, developmental, or physical disability; both victim and defendant confined in state hospital at time of incident
289(d)	Victim unconscious of nature of act
289(e)	By intoxicant
289(f)	By pretense of being victim's spouse
289(g)	By threat of public official authority
289(h)	Victim under 18 years old
289(i)	Victim under 16, defendant over 21 years old
289(j)	Victim under 14, defendant at least 10 years older

### Sexual Battery:

243.4(a)	Victim unlawfully restrained
243.4(b)	Victim institutionalized
243.4(c)	Sexual battery by fraudulent representation
243.4(d)	Sexual battery when victim is unlawfully restrained, made to masturbate, or touch defendant/ third person

### Assault with Intent to Commit Sex Crime:

220	Intent to commit PC 203,261,262,264,264.1,286,287, or 289
220(b)	PC 220 in the commission of a residential burglary

### Related Definitions:

243.4(d)(2)	Sexual battery definitions
243.4(e)	Sexual battery definitions
243.4(f)	Sexual battery definitions
261.6	Consent defined
261.7	Request for condom not consent
263	Penetration defined

### Related Crimes:

136	Intimidation of witnesses
203	Mayhem
205	Aggravated mayhem
206	Torture
207/208(d)/209	Kidnapping for sexual purposes
236	False imprisonment
236.1	Human trafficking
266a	Abduction or procurement by fraudulent inducement for prostitution
266b	Abduction to live in illicit relationship
266c	Unlawful sexual activity; consent procured by fraud
266e	Purchasing person for purposes of prostitution
266f	Sale of person for immoral purpose
266h	Pimping
266i	Pandering
266j	Procurement of minor for lewd and lascivious act

269 Aggravated sexual assault on a child under 14 years old, or seven years younger

***\* Example: 24-year-old drives 14-year-old minor to have sex with his 26-year-old friend. Unlike pimping and pandering sections V does not need to be engaging in prostitution\****

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273.4 Female genital mutilation

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285 Incest \*can be used if adult son is having sexual contact with father stemming from prior sex abuse\*

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314 Indecent exposure

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646.9 Stalking

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653f(b) Solicitation to commit sexual assault

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### Enhancements for Sex Crimes

667(a) Five years for prior serious and current serious felony

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667(a)(3) One year for felony conviction of willful harm or injury to a child, involving female genital mutilation (PC 273.4)

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667.5(a) Three years for prior prison term and current violent felony

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667.5(b) One year for prior prison term

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667.51 Five years for prior specified sex crimes

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667.6(a) Five years for prior specified sex crimes

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667.6(b) 10 years for prior specified sex crimes

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667.61 "One Strike" for specified sex crimes committed under certain circumstances

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667.71 Life from habitual sex offender

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667.72 25 years for habitual child molestation, no parole until minimum 20 years

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667.8 Nine years for kidnap for purpose of sexual assault, 15 years if victim under age 14

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667.9(a) One year for each serious crime committed against elderly, children under age 14, persons who are blind, developmentally disabled, paraplegic, or quadriplegic

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667.9(b) Two years for each prior specified crime

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667.10	Two years for per prior PC 289 violation against one 65+ years, under age 14, and or
667.15(a)	One year for exhibition of sexually explicit material (PC 311.11) prior to or during commission or attempted commission of PC 288
667.15(a)	One year for exhibition of sexually explicit material (PC 311.11) prior to or during commission or attempted commission of PC 288.5
667.15(b)	Two years for exhibition of sexually explicit material (PC 322.11) prior to or during commission or attempted commission of PC 288.5
674	Two years for specified sex crimes by daycare provider
1170.1(h)	Enhancements on forcible sex crimes imposed full term
12022.3(a)	Three, four, or 10 years for use of firearm or deadly weapons
12022.3(b)	One, two, or five years if armed with firearm or deadly weapon
12022.53	10 years for specified felony crimes w/ use of firearm
12022.75	Three years for administration of controlled substance
12022.8	Five years for great bodily injury (GBI) in specified sex crimes

### Indeterminate Charges & Enhancements

209(a)	Kidnapping for extortion, 7 – Life
209(b)	Kidnapping for rape, oral cop., sodomy, 288, 289, 7 – Life
220(b)	Assault for specific sex offense during residential burglary, 7 – Life
269	Aggravated sexual assault of a child, 15 – Life
288(i)	GBI during 288, 7 – Life
288.7(a)	Sodomy on child under 10, 25 – Life
288.7(b)	Oral cop. or digital penetration on child under 10, 15 – Life
667.51	288 convictions with two or more priors, 15 – Life
667.61(a)(b)	Aggravated sexual assault, 25 to life (a);15 to life (b)
667.71	Habitual sex offender, 25 – Life

12022.53	Personal use of firearm, 25 – Life (261, 262, 264.1, 209, 220, 286, 287, 288, 288.5, 289)
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### Probation Denials

1203.065	No probation for certain sex crimes
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1203.066	No probation unless certain circumstances regarding child victims of specified crimes
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### Related Laws re Sex Offenses

288.2	Harmful matter sent to a minor
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288.3	Contacting minor to commit specific sexual offense
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288.4	Contacting minor with sexual intent (no specific charge), misdemeanor
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288.5	Continuous sexual abuse of child under 14 (three or more acts)
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288.7(a)	Sodomy of child under 10 years, 25 to life
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288.7(b)	Oral cop or digital penetration of child under 10 years, 15 to life
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311.11	Child porn
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314	Indecent exposure (prior 288 conviction is a felony)
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647.6	Annoying or molesting a child (second conviction or qualifying 290 offense is felony)
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### Related Law re Sex Offenses

PC 647.3	Limitation on arrest upon person reporting HT, sex bat, or serious felony
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California Constitution Article I, section 28 – Marsy’s Law (Victim’s Constitutional Rights)

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264.2 assault	Notification of counseling center for victims of sexual
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290	Registration of sex offenders
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290	Registration regarding juvenile adjudication
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291	Registration of out-of-state offenders while enrolled in CA education
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290	Mandatory reporting of employment information to DOJ
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290.2	Blood/saliva for sex offenders
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290.4	Sex offender registration database
291	School employee/teacher arrest for sex offense: notice to school officials
293	Confidentiality/disclosure requirements of victim's identity
293.5	Identification of victim as Jane or John Doe
626.81	Entrance of sex offender into school or building grounds
637.4	Prohibition of polygraph/Computer Voice Stress Analysis (CVSA)
653c	Sexual abuser of elder or dependent adult must register with facility before entering grounds of daycare or residential facility
679.04	Right to advocate or support person
680	Sexual assault victims' DNA Bill of Rights
784.7	Jurisdiction for more than one violation
800 – 803	Statute of limitations
868	Open v. closed courtroom
868.5	Victim's right for support person in court
868.7	Closure of courtroom by prosecutor
1048	Calendar priority
1102.6	Attendance of crime victims during court hearings
1112	Prohibition of psychiatric exam for witnesses
1202.1	AIDS test for sex offenders
1524.1	Victim request for defendant AIDS test
3003	Geographic placement for sex offender on parole
3005	Parole supervision of sex offenders
3053.6	Sex offender parolees; order prohibiting contact or communication with victim or victim's family
11160	Mandatory reporting
13823	Medical exams of victims; consent and collection of evidence

## **Welfare and Institutions Code**

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6600	Commitment as sexually violent predator (SVP) for prior juvenile adjudication
6601	No dismissal of SVP petition re unlawful custody/good faith mistake

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## **Evidence Code**

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782	Procedure for admissibility of sexual conduct of complaining witness
1103(c)	Evidence of victim's sexual conduct with anyone other than defendant inadmissible to prove consent
1108	Evidence of another sexual offense by defendant
1228	Admissibility of out-of-court statements by minor victims of sexual abuse, 12 or under
1370	Hearsay exception where infliction or threat of physical injury

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## **Federal Laws**

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18 U.S.C. 2261A	Interstate stalking
22 U.S.C. 7101-7112	Act

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## **Part B: Case Law Relating to Sex Crimes**

### **Definitions and Related Case Law**

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#### **Great Bodily Injury**

Great bodily injury is defined as a “significant or substantial physical injury” under PC §12022.7. There is no requirement that the injuries be prolonged or permanent. Examples of great bodily injury in sex cases include:

1. Child with multiple contusions with swelling, discoloration, and pain. **People v. Jaramillo** (1979) 98 Cal.App.3d 830;
2. Victim with multiple bruises, abrasions, and injury to neck and vaginal area. **People v. Escobar** (1992) 3 Cal.4th 740;
3. Victim with severe bruising, swelling of the eye, and loss of consciousness. **People v. Muniz** (1989) 213 Cal.App.3d 1508;
4. Victim who was a virgin and suffered genital tearing and pain. **People v. Williams** (1981) 115 Cal.App.3d 446;

5. Victim becoming pregnant with later abortion as result of sexual assault. **People v. Sargent** (1978) 86 Cal.App.3d 148;
6. Victim contracting sexually transmitted disease (STD). **People v. Johnson** (1986) 181 Cal.App.3d 1137.

## Force

Force refers to physical force that is substantially different from or greater than that necessary to accomplish the act.

1. **People v. Bolander** (1994) 23 Cal.App.4th 155. Force can be found in circumstances where the defendant physically manipulates the victim into performing or acquiescing to an act. The following are examples of force:
  - a. The defendant picked up the victim, carried her to another location, and proceeded to fondle her. **People v. Cicero** (1984) 157 Cal.App.3d 465.
  - b. The defendant manipulated the victim's hand to fondle his genitals and pushed the victim's head during acts of oral copulation. **People v. Pitmon** (1985) 170 Cal. App.3d 38.

## Duress

Duress is defined as a direct or implied threat of force, violence, danger, hardship, or retribution sufficient to coerce a reasonable person of ordinary susceptibilities to (1) perform an act which otherwise would not have been performed, or (2) acquiesce in an act to which one otherwise would not have submitted (Pitmon). In determining if duress exists, the total circumstances, including the age of the victim and their relationship to the defendant, are factors to be considered (Pitmon).

## Kidnapping / Asportation

There are two different types of kidnapping: (1) simple kidnap; and (2) aggravated kidnap (including kidnap for purpose of sex crimes). Each requires a different level of asportation (or movement).

1. Simple kidnap (PC §207) is a less stringent standard that requires movement for a substantial distance that is more than slight or trivial. **People v. Daniels** (1993) 18 Cal.App.4th 1046. Same standard for kidnapping a person under-age of 14. **People v. Martinez** (1999) 20 Cal.4th 225. [Note that Martinez also held that, while the movement need be substantial in character, the trier of fact may consider more than actual distance.]
2. Aggravated kidnap requires both conditions to be satisfied to find asportation:
  - 2.1.1 The movement must be for a substantial distance and not merely incidental to the commission of the sex crime. This element depends on the scope and nature of the movement. Actual distance is a factor to be considered but is not conclusive; and,
  - 2.1.2 The movement must substantially increase the risk of harm to the victim. This element includes consideration of such factors as the decreased



likelihood of detection, the danger inherent in the victim's foreseeable attempts to escape, and the attacker's enhanced opportunity to commit additional crimes.

3. ***People v. Dominguez*** (2006) 39 Cal.4th 1141. Movement of victim by defendant 25 feet away and 10 to 12 feet below the level of the road was sufficient evidence of asportation to support conviction of aggravated kidnapping for rape, even though the victim was not taken to an enclosed place.

The court noted that while measured distance is one factor to consider in determining the asportation requirement, each case must be considered in the totality of its circumstances.

4. ***People v. Aguilar*** (2d Dist 2004) 120 Cal.App.4th 1044. Kidnapping to commit rape requires (1) the defendant to move the victim and the movement must not be incidental to the rape, and (2) the movement must increase the risk of harm to the victim over and above that necessarily present in the rape. Citing ***People v. Shadden*** (2001) 93 Cal.App.4th 164 and ***People v. Rayford*** (1994) 9 Cal.4th 1. ***People v. Rayford*** (1994) 9 Cal. 4th 1.

**Note:** See: [PC §667.61 subdivisions \(a\), \(d\)\(2\)](#)

### **Case Law Related to Rape**

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1. ***People v. Keovilayphone*** (3d Dist. 2005) 132 Cal.App.4th 491. Rape in concert is a general intent crime. To be found guilty of rape in concert, a defendant must act voluntarily with another person and commit the crime of rape by force or violence against the will of the victim. A general intent crime only requires the purpose or willingness to do an act or omission (***People v. Johnson*** (1998) 67 Cal.App.4th 67, 73).
2. ***People v. Griffin*** (2004) 33 Cal.4th 1015. The special definition of force used in PC §288 (b)(1), forcible lewd acts on a child, does not apply to PC §261 (a)(2), forcible rape. The use of the term force in the rape statute was not intended to have any specialized legal definition different from common usage of the term.
3. ***People v. Linwood*** (4th Dist. 2003) 105 Cal.App.4th 59. Statutory offense of rape of intoxicated person, requiring in part that defendant knew or "reasonably should have known" of victim's intoxication, is not unconstitutionally vague in violation of due process.
4. In re John Z. (2003) 29 Cal.4th 756; ***People v. Roundtree*** (1st Dist. 1999) 77 Cal.App.4th 846. Forcible rape, PC §261 (a)(2), can occur during consensual intercourse if the victim withdraws the consent and the defendant forcibly continues despite the withdrawal of consent.
5. ***People v. Quintana*** (1st Dist. 2001) 89 Cal.App.4th 1362. The degree of penetration that constitutes rape, PC §263, which does not require vaginal penetration, is the same as that required for forcible sexual penetration, PC §289.

This may include contact with victim's hymen, clitoris, and the other genitalia inside the exterior of the labia majora.

### **Case Law Related to Consent**

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1. **People v. Darcy** (6th Dist. 2002) 102 Cal.App.4th 21. A defendant's belief that a victim did or would have consented to intercourse if conscious or any alleged advanced consent is not a defense to rape of an unconscious person.
2. **People v. Giardino** (4th Dist. 2000) 82 Cal.App.4th 454. Actual consent is irrelevant in a prosecution for rape by intoxication because the victim is unable to give legal consent due to lack of capacity, or intoxication. It is not necessary to instruct the jury on actual consent. An honest and reasonable, but mistaken, belief that the victim consented to sexual intercourse is a defense to rape by intoxication.

### **Case Law Related to Other Sexual Offenses**

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1. In re **Shannon T.** (3d Dist. 2006) 50 Cal.Rptr.3d 564. Touching an intimate body part for the purpose of insulting, humiliating, or intimidating the victim is sexual abuse and a violation of PC §243.4 (e), sexual battery.
2. **People v. Ribera** (5th Dist. 2005) 133 Cal.App.4th 81. Sodomy, PC §286, does not require skin-to-skin contact between the victim and defendant. Defendant violated PC §286 by penetrating the victim's anus through her underwear with his penis.
3. **People v. Chavez** (3d Dist. 2000) 84 Cal.App.4th 25. Sexual battery is a specific intent crime that consists of touching an intimate part of another against their will for the purpose of sexual arousal, gratification, or abuse.
4. **People v. Wilcox** (2d Dist. 1986) 177 Cal.App.3d 715. A finger is a "foreign object" for purposes of PC §289, forcible acts of sexual penetration.

### **Sex Offenders**

1. **People v. Hofsheier** (2006) 37 Cal.4th 1185. It is a violation of equal protection to require mandatory lifetime registration for consensual oral copulation with a minor, PC §288a (b).
  - a. (1), when registration is not required for unlawful sexual intercourse, PC §261.5. A trial court has discretion to order lifetime registration to any offender if the court finds that "the person committed the offense as a result of sexual compulsion or for purposes of sexual gratification," pursuant to PC §290 (a)(2)(E).
2. In re Derrick B. (2006) 39 Cal.4th 535. Sexual battery is not a registerable offense for juveniles pursuant to PC §290, it is only applicable to adults.
3. **People v. Chan** (2d Dist. 2005) 128 Cal.App.4th 408; **People v. Barker** (2004) 34 Cal.4th 345. Forgetting to register and forgetting one's exact

address when registering is not a defense to the mandatory registration requirement.

4. ***People v. Vincelli*** (3d Dist. 2005) 132 Cal.App.4th 646. Using two names or an alias is a violation of the registration requirement. Statute requiring sex offender to register when they “changes his or her name” is not unconstitutionally vague.
5. ***People v. Britt*** (2004) 32 Cal.4th 944. If a sex offender violates the registration requirement by moving from one county to another without registering in either county, the offenses should be joined in a single proceeding in either county, and the two offenses cannot be separately sentenced if they are part of one continuous transaction.
6. In re ***Alva*** (2004) 33 Cal.4th 254. Statutory requirement of mere registration by one convicted of a sex-related crime is not a form of punishment and cannot be terminated by a court as cruel and unusual punishment.
7. ***People v. Annin*** (1st Dist. 2004) 117 Cal.App.4th 591. Pursuant to PC §290 (f)(1), a sex offender has a duty to notify police of a change of address when the offender moves. If the offender does not have a new address, they can comply with the statute by notifying of a new “location,” a place where the registrant who has no address can be found.
8. ***People v. Garcia*** (2001) 25 Cal.4th 744. In order to willfully violate PC §290, the requirement to register as a sex offender, the defendant must have actual knowledge of the requirement to register.
9. ***People v. Horn*** (4th Dist. 1998) 68 Cal.App.4th 408. A defendant must register all residences in which he resides. If a defendant has a second residence, he must also register that address.
10. ***People v. McClellan*** (1993) 6 Cal.4th 367. The duty to register as a sex offender cannot be avoided through a plea agreement or judicial discretion.

## Evidence

1. ***Davis v. Washington*** (2006) 126 S.Ct. 2266. Statements are not testimonial if the primary purpose of an interrogation is to respond to an ongoing emergency.
2. ***Crawford v. Washington*** (2004) 541.U.S.Ct. 36. Testimonial hearsay from an unavailable declarant violates the Sixth Amendment right to confrontation unless there is a prior opportunity for cross-examination.
3. ***People v. Ramirez*** (1st Dist. 2006) 50 Cal.Rptr.3d 110. Statements rape victim made several hours after the rape should not have been admitted under spontaneous declaration exception. Victim had time and ability to deliberate her statements.
4. ***People v. Pierce*** (2d Dist. 2002) 104 Cal.App.4th 893. PC §220, assault with intent to commit rape, is a “sexual offense” under Evidence Code (EC) §1108, which permits the trier of fact to consider defendant’s prior sex offenses as

propensity evidence. Even though the prior sex offense was a 23-year-old rape conviction, the court found the relevance of the evidence outweighed its remoteness.

5. ***People v. Branch*** (1st Dist. 2001) 91 Cal.App.4th 274. A 30-year-old prior sexual offense was admissible pursuant to EC §1101 and §1108. No specific time limits have been established for determining when an uncharged offense is so remote as to be inadmissible. Significant similarities between the prior and the charged offenses may balance out remoteness.
6. ***People v. Falsetta*** (2000) 21 Cal.4th 903, 917. In balancing admissibility of prior sex offenses, a court must consider factors such as the “nature, relevance, and possible remoteness, the degree of certainty of its commission and the likelihood of confusing, misleading, or distracting the jurors from the main inquiry, its similarity to the charged offense, its likely prejudicial impact on the jurors, the burden on the defendant in defending against the uncharged offense, and the availability of less prejudicial alternatives to its outright admission.”
7. ***People v. Poplar*** (3d Dist. 1999) 70 Cal.App.4th 1129. Defendant’s past acts of domestic violence were admissible in a rape prosecution pursuant to EC §1109. The court held that rape is a higher level of domestic violence and that PC §13700, which defines domestic violence, encompasses the definition of rape.
8. ***People v. Raley*** (1992) 2 Cal.4th 870. A rape victim’s statements hours after the attack were admitted under the spontaneous declaration exception. The victim’s physical condition inhibited deliberation; she had suffered traumatic injuries, was near death, and had been unconscious.
9. ***People v. Bledsoe*** (1984) 35 Cal.3d 236. Expert testimony that a complaining witness suffers from rape trauma syndrome is not admissible to prove that the witness was raped.

## Sentencing

1. ***People v. Fuller*** (2d Dist. 2006) 135 Cal.App.4th 1336. A defendant was sentenced to only one term under the One Strike law, PC §667.61, when the defendant raped a victim two times in her bedroom and then once in her living room within one hour. There was a close temporal and spatial proximity between the three offenses, meeting the definition of “single occasion” as defined by the California Supreme Court in *People v. Jones* (2001) 25 Cal.4th 98, 100-101, 107.
2. ***People v. Lopez*** (4th Dist. 2004) 119 Cal.App.4th 355. When a defendant is convicted under both the one strike law and habitual sexual offender law, they can be sentenced under both schemes and then the punishment under one of the schemes should be stayed pursuant to PC §654.
3. ***People v. Mancebo*** (2002) 27 Cal.4th 117. A trial court cannot use unpled allegations to impose one-strike sentences. To do so is a violation of pleading

provisions in the one strike law and a violation of defendant's due process rights. In order for one strike penalties to apply, the specific provisions under PC §667.61 must be pled and proved.

4. ***People v. Jones*** (2001) 25 Cal.4th 98. Multiple sex offenses occur on a single occasion if there was a close temporal and spatial proximity between the offenses. "In the commission" of a sex offense means before, during, or after the technical completion of the felonious sex act and continuing so long as the defendant maintains control over the victim.
5. ***People v. Murphy*** (2001) 25 Cal.4th 136; *People v. Acosta* (2002) 29 Cal.4th 105. A defendant can be sentenced under both the three strikes law and the habitual sexual offender law or the three strikes law and the one strike law using the same prior sexual felonies.
6. ***People v. Tillman*** (1st Dist. 1999) 73 Cal.App.4th 771. Defendant's prior rape conviction could properly be used both to satisfy the element of the offense of failing to register as a sex offender, and as a "strike" which augmented the defendant's sentence following his conviction for failing to register under the three strikes law.
7. ***People v. Murphy*** (2d Dist. 1998) 65 Cal.App.4th 35. The one strike law, PC §667.61, requires the trial court to impose one indeterminate life term per victim per occasion when the defendant has been convicted of committing violent sex offenses against different victims on different occasions.
8. ***People v. Senior*** (6th Dist. 1992) 3 Cal.App.4th 765. Multiple repeated sex crimes have not been regarded as a single course of conduct under PC §654, and it did not prohibit separate punishment for multiple acts of oral copulation.
9. ***People v. Kirk*** (1st Dist. 1990) 217 Cal.App.3d 1488. Sentence enhancements under PC §667.6 (c) can only be applied to a conviction charged under PC §289, forcible acts of sexual penetration when the fact finder determines the penetration of the genital or anal opening was accomplished against the victim's will by coercive means.
10. ***People v. Johnson*** (1st Dist. 1986) 181 Cal.App.3d 1137. In a prosecution for kidnapping, rape, oral copulation, robbery, and false imprisonment, an enhancement for great bodily injury, PC §12022.8, is proper where there is substantial evidence defendant infected the victim with herpes.

## Appendix 2: Victim Considerations

# ***Dealing with Special Needs Victims***

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### **Uncooperative, Agitated Victims**

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1. Maintain a calm demeanor even if the victim's effect escalates.
2. Determine why the victim is reporting the sexual assault and assess their willingness to continue to participate in the process.
3. Clearly explain the reporting process, specifically addressing issues such as not using information given in the report against the victim. This is especially important if the victim is uncooperative due to being a known sex worker.
4. Many victims are agitated due to feeling self-blame and are anticipating being blamed while reporting. Explain that sexual assault is not caused by engaging in high-risk behavior. Being a sex worker, drinking excessively, a teen sneaking out to "date" a much older man, going with a known drug dealer, gang member, or parolee to take drugs, dancing/drinking/passing out at a fraternity party, et cetera, does not make the victim responsible for the perpetrator's behavior.
5. Explain the need to obtain certain information and the reasons for asking detailed questions about the victim's history and behaviors. This will aid in decreasing defensiveness.
6. Allow time for the victim to begin to calm down. Ask basic, less challenging questions first.
7. If the victim is becoming increasingly agitated, try to discern if a substance, trauma, or other mental health issue (see below) is causing this. If there was alcohol or drug use, the interview may have to be postponed.
8. Allowing time for the victim to receive brief crisis counseling with the counselor/advocate, when appropriate, can help a victim calm down enough to proceed with the interview and examination.

### **Victims with Mental Illness/Psychiatric Symptoms**

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1. Focus on the victim as a complete person.
2. Be patient and allow enough time for the victim to communicate.
3. If the content of the victim's speech seems to be delusional, continue to respond without validating the delusions.
4. Do not laugh at or make fun of the delusional content, appear shocked, or try to dismiss or minimize the experience. Debating the reality of the delusions can increase agitation, defensiveness, and symptoms of trauma.
5. If the victim appears to be responding to internal stimuli/hallucinations, do not try to talk them out of it or say, "That is not real." The feelings are very real to them. These



symptoms may be particularly pronounced after a recent sexual assault. A new trauma can exacerbate existing mental health symptoms.

6. Although some of the victim's thoughts or experiences are not based in reality, this does not mean an assault did not occur. Perpetrators target people with mental illness because they are often not believed when they report.
7. People with mental illness are not "out of reality" most of the time, only when symptoms are active. Having symptoms of mental illness is not the same thing as "making up stories" or "having a wild imagination." Delusions and hallucinations are symptoms of an illness. These symptoms do not make people with mental illness more prone to false reporting than the rest of the general population.
8. If the victim has a support person accompanying them, resist the temptation to address questions to the support person rather than the victim, or to speak about the victim as if they are not there.
9. Know the difference between a mental illness/psychiatric diagnosis and developmental disability. An adult with a mental illness has the life experience and IQ of an adult. Do not refer/speak about or to them if they are children. Phrases like "mentally challenged," "slow," or "mentally impaired" do not accurately describe people with mental illness or developmental delays.

## Victims with Disabilities

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Victims with disabilities are a large group, which may include people with physical, communicative, neuromuscular, developmental, cognitive, visual, medical, learning, psychiatric, and other disabilities. This group is sexually assaulted at a rate two to ten times greater than the general population. However, despite the higher assault rate, the reporting is often low. The majority of people with disabilities are sexually assaulted by someone they know, often a caregiver.

### **Law enforcement officers should be aware of the following factors:**

1. Victims with disabilities are often not believed or not viewed as accurate historians.
2. They often live or spend time in controlled environments, such as day treatment programs, group homes, institutions, or continue to live with family as adults.
3. They may be over or under medicated.
4. They often have caretakers that perform personal hygiene duties such as bathing, toileting, and clothing.
5. They are often dependent on caretakers for medical needs, medication, transportation, or other necessities.
6. There are myths that no one would want them, and they are not sexually attractive.
7. Some cannot physically get away or call for help.
8. They may lose privileges at a group home, institution, family home, or hospital if they talk about abuse.

9. They often receive no sex education or are seen as asexual which makes them more vulnerable to perpetrator tactics and misinformation.
10. They are taught to be compliant.
11. They are taught to hug others.
12. They are infantilized and not given independent choices.
13. They are confused because forced or coerced sexual contact may feel good.
14. They are not viewed as good witnesses.
15. There is a myth that they are often perpetrators, or always act out in inappropriate sexual ways.
16. Many see it as a compliment for a woman with a disability to date a non-disabled man.
17. Talk to the victim, not a support person or caregiver.
18. The victim is an adult. An officer should not call a child abuse center or child advocate to respond to a case involving an adult with a disability.
19. It is best to disallow a caregiver to be in the room during an interview. They might be the perpetrator, an acquaintance of the perpetrator, or otherwise present a subtle or overt threat to the victim about telling the truth or naming the perpetrator.
20. Caregivers are often underpaid, lack training, and do not stay in these positions long term, therefore, there are few thorough background checks completed.
21. Often perpetrators seek out these positions to have contact with vulnerable individuals.
22. Co-workers may be afraid of losing their jobs if they report the conduct or might think, "No one would want to rape these people."
23. Be aware of accommodations that might aid communication, American Sign Language (ASL) interpreter, understanding (altering vocabulary used), or mobility (giving a victim with visual impairments information about the layout of the room).
24. If a possible accommodation can be made, ask the victim's permission before "helping."
25. Most people (85%) with developmental delays are only mildly mentally retarded. Avoid talking down to them or speaking to an adult like a child.
26. People with disabilities have the same right to confidentiality with the victim counselor/advocate as other victims. The information will not be shared with a caregiver, parents, social worker, guardians, et cetera.
27. The victim with a disability has the right to decide who is in the room during the forensic examination.

## Deaf Survivors

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1. The deaf community is often like a small town – many people know one another. This may mean that the victim might be concerned about confidentiality or privacy.
2. If the victim signs, always call for an ASL interpreter.
3. Do not use a partner, parent, friend, or the advocate/counselor as the ASL interpreter.



4. Make eye contact and speak to the victim directly, even if an ASL interpreter is present.
5. Use notes or lip reading until an interpreter is available, with the victim's approval, but be aware that not all deaf people read lips.
6. If communicating through lip reading, look at the person. Do not turn away mid-sentence, eat, or cover your mouth. There is no need to speak loudly or exaggerate enunciations.
7. Respect what is called "Deaf Culture." People in the deaf community do not see deafness as a disability. They have the right to refuse "treatments" for deafness such as cochlear implants. They maintain their own social circles and would rather receive services within the deaf community.
8. Isolation of deaf people within the hearing community may make reporting difficult.

## Male Victims

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1. Male victims experience the same types of traumas as female victims.
2. Most male victims are sexually assaulted by a male perpetrator.
3. Male victims may prefer to speak with a female officer, if available.
4. Male victims may hesitate to report or give full information about the crime due to feelings of loss of traditional masculinity and homophobia.
5. Sexual assault of men is typically a crime of power and control and is usually not about sexual orientation or attraction.
6. Do not assume that a male was sexually assaulted due to his sexual orientation, perceived or real.
7. Some men are targeted for sexual assault as a hate crime due to real or perceived sexual orientation, sexual behaviors, or gender identity.

## Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Victims

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1. Be aware that sexual assault and intimate partner violence occur in the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer communities.
2. Some communities may use terms such as "two-spirit," "same-gender-loving," or "men who sleep with men," as opposed to other terms. Echo the language used by the victim if such labeling is necessary for the interview.
3. Avoid assuming heterosexuality. If a female victim refers to her "partner," do not say, "How long have you been with your boyfriend?"
4. Allow a partner or significant other to be in the room as a support person, under the same guidelines as would be used for a heterosexual couple.
5. Assumptions about "masculine" and "feminine" roles and gender identity are often misguided stereotypes that will not improve communication or trust with the victim. They do not provide accurate information about behaviors.

6. Victims of sexual assault/abuse in intimate relationships may be facing elements of control not experienced by heterosexual victims of intimate partner assault such as:
  - a. Being ridiculed about their sexual orientation, while the batterer maintains that they are not gay or lesbian.
  - b. Threatened with being “outed” to family, friends, a boss, co-workers, landlord, religious leaders, et cetera - is an effective way of keeping people silent as homophobic views could result in extremely negative consequences (i.e., loss of relationships, loss of work/financial stability, loss of home, shame in the community, and so forth).
  - c. Having either consensual sex or acts of sexual assault, with people of the same sex, videotaped or otherwise threatened to be exposed.
  - d. The victim may have been told by the perpetrator, as part of the emotional and psychological abuse, that police would never believe them because of sexual orientation.

## Victims Assaulted by a Spouse or Intimate Partner

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1. Victims raped by their partner, lover, or spouse experience trauma just like other victims.
2. Domestic Violence (DV)/Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) usually includes some form of sexual violence.
3. Sexual assault victims in an intimate relationship with, sharing a child with, living with, or married to the perpetrator will often experience multiple sexual assaults throughout the relationship. They may describe these very calmly as they have become commonplace.
4. Many victims of DV/IPV will not use the term rape or even sexual assault. They may describe a time when they were violently beaten, dragged into the bedroom, then say, “then we had sex” or “I just gave in to sex to try to calm them down,” and then continue to describe more physical, emotional, and verbal abuse. More examination will be needed to get information about the coercion and real threat of increased violence that made this a sexual assault, not consensual sex.
5. Many victims are sexually assaulted in front of their children or “give in to sex” they do not want because the perpetrator says that if they do not do it, they will just get one of their children to do it. Be aware that they may be sexually abusing the children as well.
6. Many victims of DV/IPV will be ashamed, especially of the sexually abusive part of the relationship and may leave information out while reporting. Perpetrators of sexual assault/abuse in relationships make it a point to force the victim to cross their own moral/ethical/physical codes for what is “right” or desirable to them sexually. Many details of the sexual assault can be discerned by talking about the “grooming” process used by the perpetrator to find out what the victim’s “sexual bottom-line” is (what they will not do, think is disgusting, think is painful, et cetera). This can help the victim talk about the most embarrassing parts of the sexual assault/abuse throughout the relationship.

## Elderly Victims

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1. Elderly victims do not report sexual assault as often as other types of abuse (i.e., fiduciary, physical, verbal, medical neglect, and so forth).
2. When one type of abuse is reported, it is important to directly ask about sexual abuse.
3. Because sex, or anything related to it, is more taboo in older generations, even using the words might be very difficult. Give encouragement and time for the victim to communicate.
4. Elderly victims are often not believed, even by family members, due to being seen as no longer sexually attractive or active. Sexual assault of the elderly is typically about power and control.
5. Medical or psychological problems do not make it more likely that an elder will make a false report.
6. Elderly victims may be threatened with (or already fear) many things that keep them silent including:
  - a. Being dependent on a caregiver/family member for care, medication, basic assistance with housekeeping, and finances.
  - b. Potential loss of family support, living in their own home, or loss of independence.
  - c. Threat of being put in a nursing/convalescent home.
  - d. Fear of being seen as “crazy” or “losing one’s mind” because of disbelief when abuse is reported.
  - e. Over or under-medicating them to make them confused or very sleepy so they seem less mentally healthy or cannot report.
  - f. Caregivers may have very personal information about them and their family, do “private” things for them (toileting, bathing), or have access to finances which can be revealed to shame the elder.
  - g. Believing it is important to protect a family member at all costs, or that it would be shameful to report a family member.
  - h. Fear that they will lose their place at a nursing home if they report staff.
  - i. Overt threats to say that they are “crazy” or diagnose them with dementia if they tell anyone.

## Appendix 3

# ***Sexual Assault/Abuse Documentation Forms***

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## **Clothing Documentation – Addendum to Form 923**

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Obtain a complete history prior to evidence collection and documentation. Complete all blanks. If not applicable, write N/A. When specific evidence is not required, write, “deferred.” Document accurately. Write clearly and neatly.

Procedure for wet clothing: Items must be dry to preserve evidence. If clothing is wet, place on a sheet of clean, unused, white paper and cover with another sheet of white paper. Gently fold each article of clothing and place in a labeled, sealed paper bag. Give to the officer. Advise that the clothing is wet.

## **Facsimile Inquiry for Child Abuse Central Index Check (CACI)**

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Check with the Department of Justice, Child Protection Program, to determine if the suspect has any other current or past investigations.

**Note:** See [Child Abuse Central Index \(CACI\) Search](#) (pdf)

## Addendum to OES Form 923

### Clothing Documentation

Obtain a complete history prior to evidence collection and documentation. Complete all blanks. If not applicable, write N/A. When specific evidence is not required, write, “deferred.” Document accurately. Write clearly and neatly:

Procedure for wet clothing: Items must be dry to preserve evidence. If clothing is wet, place on a clean sheet of unused white paper and cover it with another sheet of white paper. Gently fold each article of clothing and place it in a labeled, sealed paper bag. Give it to the officer and advise that the clothing is wet.

<b>Patient arrived at the hospital wearing clothing worn during the assault.</b>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Unsure <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Patient arrived at the hospital wearing clothing worn immediately after the assault</b>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Unsure <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Patient brought clothing worn during assault, which was collected by forensic examiner.</b>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Unsure <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Clothing worn at the time of the assault collected by law enforcement prior to the arrival of the forensic examiner.</b>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Unsure <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Patient provided location of clothing worn at the time of the assault and/or additional evidence. Law enforcement is notified at _____ hours.</b>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Unsure <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Clothing was collected by law enforcement.</b>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Unsure <input type="checkbox"/>

In cases involving non-acute exams where clothing, bedding, or other evidence has been identified and collected, a DNA reference sample must be collected from the patient.

**Sample type:**     Buccal Swab     Blood

Based on the patient’s history, note any areas that need to be evaluated by the Crime Lab and/or investigating officer for foreign material, i.e., blood, tears, dry or moist secretions, stretched-out material, and/or missing buttons.

## Clothing Description

Carefully describe clothing (with minimal handling), noting condition (clean, dirty, rips, tears, stretched out, missing buttons, etc.) and any foreign material (grass, fiber, hair, twigs, soil, splinters, glass, blood, dry or moist secretions, etc.) Focus on clothes worn closest to the genitals or areas where the suspect's mouth made contact, (breasts, or bra).

<b>Bra</b>
<b>Shirt</b>
<b>Undershirt</b>
<b>Sweater</b>
<b>Jacket</b>
<b>Pants</b>
<b>Underwear</b>
<b>Socks</b> <input type="checkbox"/> One <input type="checkbox"/> Two
<b>Shoes</b> <input type="checkbox"/> One <input type="checkbox"/> Two
<b>Other</b>

## Appendix 4

# Physical Evidence for Submission to Criminalistics Laboratory

## Physical Evidence

These are general guidelines only; always check with your local Crime Lab.

Type of Evidence	Preferred Collection	Alternate Collections	Packaging	Storage
<b>Contact DNA</b> <i>worn items, ball cap, mask, clothing eyeglasses</i>	Collect entire object.		Paper envelopes, bags, or cardboard boxes	Store in freezer
<b>Contact DNA</b> <i>steering wheel, weapon handle</i>	Moisten sterile swab with distilled water and rub handled area, follow with one dry swab (i.e., grips of firearm).		Paper envelopes or cardboard boxes	Swabs should be air-dried prior to storage, store in freezer
<b>Ligatures</b>	Collect entire item. Do not untie or cut knots. Cut away from knots and mark.		Paper bag or envelope	Store in freezer
<b>Document Evidence</b>	Collect with forceps. Consider indented writing, latent print processing, possible source of saliva (flaps), and questions document examination.		Avoid marking evidence directly	Room temperature
<b>Shoe prints/tire tracks</b>	Photograph using L scale, tripod, and level plane parallel to print/track. Use oblique lighting to ensure capture of details, prior to casting or gel lifting.		Secure in a cardboard box	Room temperature

Type of Evidence	Preferred Collection	Alternate Collections	Packaging	Storage
<b>Firearms</b> <i>consult FA Unit</i>	Use clean, disposable gloves. Unload prior to packaging. Consider swabbing gun grips.		Secure in a cardboard box; treat swabs as above.	Room temperature
<b>Cartridge cases</b>	Use clean, disposable gloves when handling. Do not mark items directly.		Paper envelopes, Ziploc baggies (if no biological material associated with item)	Room temperature

## Reference Samples

These are general guidelines only; always check with your local Crime Lab.

Type of Evidence	Preferred Collection	Alternate Collection	Packaging	Storage
<b>Buccal swabs</b> <i>oral reference</i>	Collect from subject using 2-4 sterile swabs.		Paper envelopes	Swabs should be air-dried prior to storage
<b>Blood</b>	Medical personnel.		Paper envelopes	Refrigerate
<b>Hairs</b> <i>head, facial, body</i>	Sampled by SANE/SART personnel.	Use clean tweezers.	Paper bindle and envelope	Room temperature
<b>Secondary reference samples</b> <i>toothbrush, hairbrush, razor, any worn item of clothing</i>	Clean, disposable gloves.		Always package in paper, cardboard boxes, or envelopes	Items should be air-dried prior to storage; store in freezer

## Collection reminders:

1. Avoid talking, coughing, or sneezing over evidence. Always use clean, disposable gloves and change in between sampling.
2. Consider additional protective equipment (masks, booties).
3. Handle evidence items as little as possible.



4. Consider using an alternate light source (ALS) or Wood's lamp to assist in the location of biological stains.
5. Each individual stain should be collected and packaged separately.
6. Do not expose items to heat or sunlight.
7. Maintain chain of evidence.

**Note: If you have questions, please consult the Crime Lab, Medical Examiner, and/or Coroner's Office.**

## Appendix 5

# ***Definitions of Anatomical Terms***

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**Anus** - Terminal opening of the alimentary canal, opening to the rectum, 4 cm in length, pain sensitive, surrounded by the sphincter muscles

**Anal verge** - The tissue overlying the subcutaneous external anal sphincter at the most distal portion of the anal canal and extending to the margin of the anal skin

**Bart Olin's glands** - Two oval glands lying one to each side of the lower part of the vagina at 4 and 8 o'clock positions, which secrete lubricating mucus of a few drops

**Bump** - Small rounded projections, which may indicate where a septate bridge once attached to an area of vaginal rugae, or a chronic inflammatory change

**Cervix** - Opening of cervix

**Cervical os** - V-shaped indentation, not extending to base of the hymen

**Cleft** - Small erectile organ at the anterior or ventral part of the vulva

**Clitoris** - Small erectile organ at the anterior or ventral part of the vulva, sole purpose is sexual stimulation, homologous to the penis

**Fimbriated** - Uneven edges with small projections of the hymen

**Fossa navicularis** - Concave area immediately below the hymen, extending outward to the posterior fourchette

**Gluteal cleft** - A naturally occurring groove between the buttocks

**Hymen** - Fine membranous tissue that partially or rarely completely covers the vaginal orifice and separates the external genitalia from the vagina, located at the juncture of the vestibular floor and vaginal canal (terms such as intact and virginal are not used today)

### ***Hymenal shapes:***

**Annular:** Ring shape 360 degrees

**Crescentic:** Half-moon, tissue extending from 1 to 11 o'clock

**Cribriform:** Multiple small openings

**Fimbriated:** Ruffled, redundant uneven tissue

**Imperforate hymen** - A condition in which the membrane has no opening and completely occludes the vagina

**Labia majora** - Outer skin folds to the vagina, covered with pubic hair

**Labia minora** - Inner skin folds to the vagina

**Midline sparing** - White vascular linear area posterior to the hymen at 6 o'clock

**Mons pubis** - Rounded eminence of fatty tissue on the pubic symphysis

**Pectinate line** - Anal papilla and columns interdigitate with anal verge tissue (where the squamous cells meet columnar cells)

**Penis** - External male organ consisting of three parallel cylinders of erectile tissue that run the length of the penis, which consists of the glans, prepuce, corona, shaft, and frenulum (the average length of a non-erect penis is 8.5 to 10.5 cm, and the length of an erect penis average is 16 to 19 cm with a diameter of 3.5 cm)

**Perianal skin fold (rugae)** - Wrinkles or folds of the anal verge skin, radiating from the anus, which are created by the contraction of the external sphincter

**Perineal body** - Mass of tissue and fascia that separates the lower end of the vagina from the rectum

**Perineum** - Region bounded by the vulva in front, by the buttocks behind, and laterally by the medial side of the thighs.

**Periurethral tissue** - The immediate 360-degree area around the urethra, not including the urethral meatus

**Periurethral vestibular bands** - Bands lateral to the urethra, connected to the vestibule wall, support bands

**Posterior fourchette** - Area below the fossa navicularis, the point of fusion to the posterior labia minora

**Prepuce or foreskin** - Fold of skin that covers the glans of the penis, circumcision is the surgical removal of this skin

**Prostate** - Produces approximately 30% of the seminal fluid (the remaining 70% is produced by the seminal vesicles), located directly below the bladder and surrounding the urethra

**Rectal ampulla** - The dilated portion of the rectum just proximal to the anal canal

**Rectum** - Terminal part of the intestine from the sigmoid flexure to the anus not sensitive to pain

**Rolled** - Tissue folded over on itself either inwardly or outwardly of the hymen

**Scalloped** - Rounded series of half-circle tissue of the hymen

**Scrotum** - Thin loose sac of skin under the penis, which contains the testicles

**Septate** - Band of tissue crossing the vaginal orifice of the hymen

**Skene's glands** - Drain into the urethra and near the urethral opening, located on the upper wall of the vagina around the lower end of the urethra

**Spermatozoa** - Mature male sperm cells

**Tag** - Extra skin that usually develops after trauma or laceration

**Testes** - The male reproductive organs, which have two functions: produce hormones and sperm

**Thickened** - Fatter and less elastic of the hymen

**Transected** - Torn, cut, or divided area of the hymen

**Urethral meatus** - Orifice for the urethra

**Vagina** - Tubular structure or canal extending from the hymen to the cervix

**Vas deferens** - The 16-inch tube that connects the epididymis to the urethra, this tube is cut and sutured off during a vasectomy

**Venous pooling** - Dilatation and sometimes bulging of the veins around the anus (also called venous engorgement)

**Vestibule** - Space between the labia minora, into which the urethra and vagina open

**Vulva** - Region of the external genital organs of the female

**Reference:**

Olshaker, J., Jackson, C., Smock, W., (2006). *Forensic Emergency Medicine*, Lippincott Williams and Wilkins p. 119-222.

## Appendix 6

# ***Definitions of Anatomical Terms***

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In addition to the Rapist Typology, various rapists have unique criminal personality disorders. To further understand how and why these rapists commit the crimes they do, you must first identify common characteristics and traits of these criminals, which in turn manifest themselves during the commission of their crimes. Criminal personality disorders along with the Rapist Typology can tell you what behavior you should be looking for when you are investigating these criminals. These behavioral characteristics and traits can help develop a criminal's personality profile, and greatly enhance your interrogation strategy.

Many psychological disorders can affect individuals; however, this appendix focuses on five of the most common disorders found in criminals: antisocial, narcissistic, psychopathic, paranoid, and paraphilic. Be aware that these are not absolute categories. A rapist may display the personality traits of one dominant disorder while also displaying one or two characteristics of another disorder.

### **1. Definition: Personality Disorder**

Everyone has a unique personality. Personality refers to the unique pattern of behavior, perception, and emotion displayed by each individual. How a person reacts to their environment and the people they interact with are called personality traits. People with personality disorders display inflexible and maladaptive personality traits, which impair their social or occupational functioning. Personality disorders are developed in adolescence and continue through adulthood. The deceptive side of a personality disorder is the facade of normalcy, unlike people with classic mental illnesses in which there is a major distortion of reality (not in touch with reality and may not know right from wrong).

### **2. Personality Disorders Common Among Criminals**

#### **a. Antisocial**

- (1)** Lifelong history of misconduct, i.e., as children: truant, vandalism, fighting, as adults: multiple relationships, failure to meet financial obligations, unable to hold employment, indifference toward others, and has no qualms about lying for gain or pleasure. Has little remorse about the pain and suffering that they cause others.
- (2)** Predominant trait: egocentric.
- (3)** Other traits: cunning, habitual, “actor”, “macho”, egotistical, low frustration level, experimenter, operator, no guilt.

#### **b. Narcissistic**

- (1)** Lives a life of fantasy about their success, beauty, and remarkable talent. Narcissistic individuals are so self-focused that they look to others only to further their own goals and are rarely attentive to the needs of others. Narcissistic individuals believe that they are “special” and “unique” and can only be understood by or associate with other “special” or “high status” people.

- (1) Predominant trait: self-absorbed.
    - (2) Other traits: self-entitlement, hypersensitive to criticism (real or perceived), envious of others, feelings of worthlessness and subject to depression; sense of entitlement. Their patterns of behavior are designed to extract praise, admiration, and special considerations from others. Oftentimes they exaggerate unrealistically about themselves; boastful, arrogant, and rationalizing.
  - c. Psychopathic (combination of Antisocial and Narcissistic)
    - (1) Found in 1% of general population, 10%-25% of offender population, bold and brazen, outbursts of anger, has little subjective distress, pathological liar, separate emotion from language: What they say is not connected with emotion (non-psychopaths do). There is a triggering event for his criminal behavior. Post-offense behavior seems normal.
    - (2) Predominant trait: domination.
    - (3) Other traits: grandiose, forceful, sensation seeking, easily bored, callous, impulsive, no guilt.
  - d. Paranoid
    - (1) Shuns close relationships. Convinced that others intend harm.
    - (2) Other traits: expects to be hurt, hyper-vigilant to criticism, feels threatened (whether real or perceived), watchful and quick to react to perceived threat, brooding, finds difficulty to forgive, lacks sense of humor, attempts to control environment perceiving it as a threat, tends to be provocative, quarrelsome, abrasive, and resistive to external authority and control.
  - e. Paraphilic
    - (1) Recurrent and intense sexual urges and sexually arousing fantasies in response to sexual objects, situations, and non-consenting partners.
    - (2) Predominant trait: feels right while doing it, yet understands the inappropriateness.
    - (3) Other traits: fetishism, pedophilia, exhibitionism, voyeurism, and sadism.
3. Limitations with Respect to Personality Disorders
- a. Not mutually exclusive, but there is commonly a predominant personality disorder.  
Range in the level of severity. Disorders, standing alone, are not the cause of criminal behavior. They are found in non-criminal and non-violent populations. The disorders are not limited to just the criminal behaviors in which they engage but are found in all aspects of their lives (i.e., social, sexual, and range in severity). Are more pronounced at times of stress.
4. Application
- a. Pre-offense rehearsal
    - (1) Fantasy

- (2) Planning
- (3) Victim selection
- b. Crime itself
  - (1) Interaction with victim
  - (2) Elements of fantasy
    - (a) Organized or disorganized
- c. Post-offense behavior
  - (1) Reaction to crime/punishment
  - (2) Cover up
  - (3) Destruction of evidence
  - (4) Repeat criminal behavior
  - (5) Emotional reaction
  - (6) Trophies, souvenirs
- d. Victim/witness
  - (1) Interview to determine pre-offense, crime itself, post-offense
- e. Suspect interrogation
  - (1) Behaviors associated with the personality disorders may become evident throughout the interview. If not addressed or understood by investigators it could have a negative impact on the outcome.

**Reference:**

Gary Lowe, LCSW  
Professor- Criminal Justice  
California State University, Sacramento

## ***FBI Rapist Classifications***

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### **Rapist Classifications for Profiling**

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#### **1. Power Reassurance Rapist (Gentleman Rapist)**

- a. Eighty-one percent of all rapists
- b. Motive/Purpose - To resolve self-doubts by reassuring himself of his masculinity with no real intent to harm his victim
- c. Modus Operandi (M.O.) - “Surprise” approach with force
  - (1) Strikes between midnight and 5:00 a.m., usually at victim’s residence
  - (2) Selects through stalking
  - (3) Victim alone or with small children
  - (4) Minimum force necessary for control
  - (5) If resisted, will generally negotiate, threaten, desist, or flee
  - (6) Uses little or no profanity
  - (7) Often demands personal verbal activity from victim - i.e., their desire or love for him
  - (8) Will do whatever the victim allows him to do
  - (9) Attacks in his own residential or work area
  - (10) Usually travels on foot
  - (11) Unselfish verbally, physically, sexually
  - (12) Covers his victim’s face or asks them not to look at him
  - (13) Slight increase in aggression with increased attacks
  - (14) Frequently displays a weapon
  - (15) If they have sexual dysfunction, usually premature ejaculation, or impotency (erectile insufficiency)
  - (16) Victim in same age bracket (plus or minus three years)
  - (17) Assault done in a short period of time
  - (18) Usually, single assault
  - (19) Consistent pattern of attacks (7-15 days)
  - (20) Continues assaults until incapacitated
  - (21) May call victim before or after assault
  - (22) He believes that victim enjoyed experience
  - (23) Will ask the victim to remove their own clothing



- (24) May expose only the body parts they assault
- (25) Likely to apologize after the attack
- (26) Often takes souvenir
- (27) May keep journal or diary of assaults
- (28) Victim is generally of the same race
- (29) Kissing, fondling, and/or digital penetration of victim is common

d. Characteristics of Power Reassurance Rapist

- (1) Inadequate personality
- (2) Gentle, quiet, passive
- (3) Single
- (4) Previous criminal involvement includes peeping activities, fetish burglaries, breaking and entering
- (5) Nuisance offenses
- (6) Underachiever
- (7) Collects soft adult pornography
- (8) If veteran, received a general discharge
- (9) Non-competitive
- (10) Lives near victims
- (11) Resides with parents or alone
- (12) Mother very domineering
- (13) Loner with few friends
- (14) Frequents adult bookstores/movies
- (15) Self-concept as a loser
- (16) Employment with little or no contact with the public

e. Approach to Interviewing Power Reassurance Rapist

- (1) Interview with empathetic counseling technique
- (2) Non-police setting
- (3) Non-police appearance
- (4) Evening hours

2. **Power Assertive Rapist**

- (1) Twelve percent of all rapists
- (2) Motive/Purpose - expressing their virility, dominance, superiority; they are “entitled”, e.g., will rape after two or three dates
- (3) M.O.

- (a) Attacks between 7:00 p.m. to 1:00 a.m.
  - (b) Usually attacks some distance from where they live or work
  - (4) Usually, victim of opportunity but may meet at bar or date one to two times
  - (5) If armed, has a weapon of choice
  - (6) If resisted, will hit, slap, curse until they get what they want
  - (7) Likely to tear clothes
  - (8) Assaults are usually between 20-25 days
  - (9) No contact with victim will be maintained
  - (10) Anal assault likely
  - (11) If sexually dysfunctional, will exhibit retarded ejaculation with wife or girlfriend as well as victim
  - (12) Approach is direct and overpowering
  - (13) Multiple assaults on victim
  - (14) Makes little or no attempt to disguise appearance
  - (15) Selfish verbally, physically, sexually
- a. Characteristics of Power Assertive Rapist
- (1) Very body-conscious, macho, athletic-minded, active
  - (2) Problems in high school
  - (3) Does not like authority
  - (4) If veteran, was administratively terminated from ground forces
  - (5) No mental health case history unless court ordered
  - (6) Multiple marriages with history of unfaithfulness, domination, spousal abuse
  - (7) Primary concern is his image
  - (8) If criminal record, will be for crimes against property, domestic disturbances
  - (9) Uses, but not necessarily abuses, alcohol, drugs
  - (10) Father probably acted same way towards his mother
  - (11) Socially projects macho image and frequents single bars
  - (12) Drives a flashy car as defined by the region where the suspect lives
  - (13) Very self-centered, cannot stand criticism
- b. Approach to Interviewing Power Assertive Rapist
- (1) Press and attack
  - (2) Expects respect
  - (3) Do not demonstrate disrespect

### **3. Anger Retaliatory Rapist**

- a.** Five percent of all rapists
- b.** Motive/Purpose - To punish and degrade women - get even using sex as weapon for real or perceived injustices to him by women
- c.** M.O.
  - (1)** “Blitz” style attack
  - (2)** Occurs in own area
  - (3)** Spends short time with victim
  - (4)** Selects victim of same age or older
  - (5)** Tears clothing off victim
  - (6)** Episodic assaults - precipitated by something in life involving a domestic partner but will not assault the partner
  - (7)** If sexually dysfunctional, will suffer from retarded ejaculation
  - (8)** Likely to beat the victim before, during, after the assault
  - (9)** Favors anal intercourse followed by oral copulation (fellatio)
  - (10)** Great deal of directed profanity
  - (11)** Ejaculates on victim’s face
  - (12)** Spontaneous - attacks anytime
  - (13)** Typically, does not kill but may
  - (14)** If the victim dies, may defecate on the victim
- d.** Characteristics of Anger Retaliatory Rapist
  - (1)** Conflicted marriage has affairs
  - (2)** If history of mental care, done so by court order, likely stemming from domestic abuse
  - (3)** Quick violent temper
  - (4)** If an arrest history, will be for disorderly conduct crimes
  - (5)** Alcohol abuse
  - (6)** Involved in highly competitive sports
  - (7)** Pornography is not a factor
  - (8)** Socially a loner - will not drink with groups
  - (9)** Superficial relationships with people
  - (10)** Action-oriented job to help work off aggression, i.e., laborer construction worker
  - (11)** No specific type of car
  - (12)** High school dropout

- (13) Will feel some guilt, but will attack again, six months to one year
- e. Approach to Interviewing Anger Retaliatory Rapist
  - (1) Start with non-hostile business approach then increase pressure
  - (2) May start with female interview partner, then have her leave

#### **4. Anger Excitation Rapist (Sadist)**

- a. Three - five percent of all rapists
- b. Motive/Purpose - To inflict physical/emotional pain on the victim; aggression is eroticized
- c. M.O.
  - (1) Most thought-out and premeditated of all perpetrators
  - (2) Uses a situation-determined con
  - (3) Once victim is under his control, dramatically changes
  - (4) Immobilizes via the use of blindfold, gag, handcuffs, etc.
  - (5) Victims are strangers
  - (6) Crime committed long distance from his home or job
  - (7) Has a weapon with them, may have a rape kit (gloves, tape, rope, etc.) a van (to provide privacy for his assault)
  - (8) May have pre-selected private or remote location where they commit the assault
  - (9) Sexual acts may be excessive, experimental in nature, or pseudo-sexual acts of torture
  - (10) Selfish behavior
  - (11) May blindfold victim and describe what they are doing to victim in detail
  - (12) May use Polaroids, tape recorders, to record acts
  - (13) May employ ritualistic techniques
  - (14) May change patterns as they learn from experience
  - (15) May search for victims by cruising
  - (16) May select symbolic victims
  - (17) No remorse
  - (18) Victims' age may vary
  - (19) Episodic attacks depend on reactions of victim
  - (20) Dysfunction will be retarded ejaculation
  - (21) Likely to cut or tear clothes off
  - (22) Commanding and degrading language, impersonal during the assault

- d. Characteristics of Anger-Excitation Rapist
  - (1) No mental health care history
  - (2) Likely collects bondage, S & M, discipline pornography
  - (3) Collects and reads detective magazines
  - (4) May collect Nazi paraphernalia
  - (5) Above average I.Q.
  - (6) Very often college-educated
  - (7) Uses, but not abuses, marijuana, cocaine
  - (8) No arrest records
  - (9) Usually in '30s, family man
  - (10) Compulsive - if military background, did well
  - (11) Difficult to apprehend
  - (12) Car is clean and well maintained
  - (13) Middle-class, white-collar job
  - (14) Extremely meticulous
- e. Approach to Interviewing Anger-Excitation Rapist
  - (1) Dependent on variables
  - (2) Thinks they are more intelligent, knowledgeable than the investigator
  - (3) Allow the suspect to control the interview

## 5. Opportunist Rapist

- a. Unknown percentage of all rapists
- b. Sexual assault for sexual gratification
- c. Burglarizes homes, robs a convenience store, finds women who appeal to them and does not appear ready to violently resist, so they rape
- d. Probable use of drugs and/or alcohol just before to lower inhibitions
- e. Rapes only once
- f. Usually does not hurt victim physically

**Note:** Rape is often connected with other crimes (little or no premeditation).

## Appendix 8

# ***Interview and Interrogation Strategies***

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## **General Tactics**

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1. The purpose of the interrogation is to elicit as much information as possible from the suspect.
2. Plan the interrogation. Design the interrogation team around the suspect rather than around the investigators.
3. Choose questions carefully. The more you question the suspect, the more you “teach” them about your case.
4. At times, male/female interrogator roles may change to fit the personality type of the offender or to meet the suspect’s needs in the interrogation.
5. Practice facial expressions and body movements so that you can give suspects non-verbal communication of acceptance, or that you are unhappy with them if they lie to you.
6. “Building rapport” does not mean you have to tell the suspect they are normal or that you understand how they feel. It is making the suspect feel they can confess without being judged or rejected.

## **Psychopathic/Antisocial**

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1. THEME: “What’s mine is mine, what’s yours is mine.”
2. If the suspect is previously unaware of being the target of the investigation, a premature approach by the authorities could drive them into more discreet activities, thus complicating the investigation.
3. Interrogating this type of suspect should be done by an experienced interrogator. These are very difficult interrogations. The interrogator should have knowledge of sadistic behavior and related methods of committing crimes.
4. Present a professional command presence, should be in a suit or uniform.
5. Address the suspect with a respectful title (at least initially).
6. Allow them to take center stage by asking open-ended questions and letting them do most of the talking.
7. These suspects generally have above-average intelligence and are cunning. They may attempt to deceive the investigator and manipulate the interrogation. They may show emotions that are not real.
8. Be aware that they are not affected by being caught in a lie or an obvious distortion. They will disregard/ignore it and are not bothered by it.

9. They may attempt to shock or offend you with what they say or show you as a way of disrupting or controlling your interrogation.
10. Show respect for their intelligence; act as if you are learning from them; you are generally curious about how they committed the crime.
11. Bluff with caution, if at all. However, when confronted with an apparently overwhelming body of evidence they may bargain/deal to minimize punishment.
12. Allow them to confess in the third person.
13. Be aware that psychopaths may convince you that they did not commit the crime.

## Narcissistic

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1. THEME: “Look at me.”
2. Present a professional command presence, should be in a suit or uniform.
3. Address the suspect with a respectful title (at least initially).
4. They expect you to recognize their superior qualities.
5. Begin by telling them you want to hear their side of the story because you want them to perceive that you are having a hard time believing that a person of their status would be involved in something like this.
6. Make comments that mean you understand rather than merely nodding your head.
7. Positively reinforce them for their participation:
  - a. The information provided will tend to make them look better
  - b. They are unable to see things from any perspective other than their own
  - c. Do not expect any empathy or concern for the victim, interviewer, or investigation
  - d. Actions or behavior displayed during the interview will be self-serving (e.g., tears, emotional eruptions, etc.)
  - e. They are extremely sensitive to criticism and personal attack (real or perceived)
8. Review information from the interrogation and ask for the suspect’s analysis as if he were the investigator; avoid accusations and debate

## Paranoid

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1. THEME: “It’s not my fault. I’m the victim.”
2. Without compromising officer safety, remove from your clothing items that may signify authority before conducting the interrogation, such as gun, badge, etc. In short, loosen your tie and lose your uniform authority image.
3. If possible, conduct interrogation in a formal, sterile environment
  - a. Use interrogation room free of outside noises and disturbances
  - b. Be aware of physical setup of room.

- c. Offers of hospitality may be viewed suspiciously
- 4. Create an environment that is candid and open, yet formal. They truly believe they have been greatly wronged. Use non-threatening posture/body language, maintain physical distance. Use of humor is viewed as a weakness. Inter-personal relationships are not important; therefore, development of rapport will be limited.
- 5. Give them an opportunity to vent about the situation but don't try to change their beliefs.
- 6. Make comments that mean you understand rather than merely nodding your head.
- 7. Keep interrogation focused on facts and circumstances of the crime at hand.

## Paraphilic

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- 1. THEME: "I know it's wrong, but it feels good."
- 2. Interviewer must be very comfortable with aberrant sexual behaviors.
- 3. Some suspects will respond better to one gender than another-check interview history.
- 4. They tend not to believe anyone can understand how they feel-focus on post-offense remorse and guilt.
- 5. Recognize that these behaviors are long-term and the suspect will very likely engage in several of them.
- 6. Deviant behaviors accumulate and are not discarded.
- 7. Minimize the offense as a technical violation of the law, attach no moral judgment to it.
- 8. Use a soothing and reassuring voice and refer to suspects by their first names.
- 9. Stay away from harsh terminology (e.g., pervert, Chester, molester, etc.)
- 10. Make them think you will not reject them no matter what they tell you. (**Note:** This must appear very genuine and not contrived.)
- 11. Never show doubt as to the events being investigated or in what your scene or victim has told you.
- 12. Let the suspect know that the "system failed" them and convey that you understand their struggle.
- 13. Remember that this type of suspect can compartmentalize their criminal behavior and appear normal. This type of suspect may try to keep the interviewer out of his criminal compartment to protect the "normal" façade.



## Appendix 9

# ***Sexual Paraphilias (Sexual Deviations)***

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## **Definition**

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**Paraphilias** - Receiving sexual arousal or gratification in response to objects, situations, and/or non-consenting partners

## **Behaviors**

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Sexual paraphilias are commonly referred to as “sexual deviations.” The essential feature of a paraphiliac disorder is reoccurring sexual urges and sexually arousing fantasies and behaviors generally involving:

1. Non-human objects,
2. The suffering or humiliation of oneself or one’s partner (not merely simulated), or
3. Children or other non-consenting partners.

For some individuals with a paraphilia, the paraphiliac fantasies or stimuli may always be necessary for erotic arousal and are always included in the individual’s sexual activity (including criminal activity).

In others, it occurs only episodically, i.e., during periods of stress. At other times, the person can function sexually without the paraphiliac fantasy or stimuli. In some instances, paraphiliac behavior may become the major sexual activity in the person’s life.

It is commonly accepted that when an individual is identified as having one paraphilia, there are at least one or more additional paraphilias. These individuals rarely seek treatment on their own; usually, they come to the attention of mental health professionals only when their behavior has brought them into conflict with sexual partners or society, i.e., they are arrested for criminal behavior.

## **Criminal Conduct**

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The following is a comparison of the recognized sexual paraphilias to criminal conduct:

<b>Paraphilia</b>	<b>Criminal Conduct</b>
<b>Coprophilia</b> – Feces	False imprisonment, assault.
<b>Exhibitionism</b> – The exposure of one’s genitals to a stranger	Indecent exposure, disorderly (lewd) conduct.

Paraphilia	Criminal Conduct
<b>Fetishism</b> – Nonliving objects (fetishes); the individual frequently masturbates while holding, rubbing, smelling the object or asks his partner to wear the object.	Burglary, theft, rape.
<b>Frotteurism</b> – Touching or rubbing against a non-consenting (or unknowing) partner.	Assault, battery, sexual battery
<b>Hypoxyphilia</b> (Kotzwarrism) – Producing sexual excitement by mechanical or chemical asphyxiation (hypoxia).	Accidental death, involuntary manslaughter
<b>Infibulation</b> – Cutting, alteration, branding, infusion of the genitals (one’s own or another’s).	Assault with a deadly weapon, kidnapping, sexual battery, mayhem
<b>Klismaphilia</b> – Enemas	Penetration by foreign object
<b>Masochism</b> – The person is aroused by being humiliated, beaten, bound, or otherwise made to suffer.	Disorderly conduct; prostitution
<b>Necrophilia</b> – Sexual arousal with corpses.	Burglary, unauthorized mutilation, theft
<b>Partialism</b> – Exclusive focus on part of a body (living).	Sexual battery, assault, assault with a deadly weapon
<b>Pedophilia</b> – Sexual attraction to another who is legally a child (prepubescent child).	Rape, lewd, or lascivious acts with a child, oral copulation, penetration by foreign object, sodomy, annoying children, child pornography, kidnapping.
<b>Piquerism – Piercing of the body</b>	Assault with a deadly weapon, sexual battery, mayhem, tattooing
<b>Sadism</b> – Receiving sexual arousal or gratification in response to another’s suffering (physical or psychological).	Rape, oral copulation, sodomy, penetration by foreign object, assault with a deadly weapon, kidnapping, murder.
<b>Telephone Scatologia</b> – Talking lewdly on the telephone, usually to strangers.	Obscene phone calls
<b>Transvestic Fetishism</b> – Cross-dressing, wearing the clothing of the opposite sex.	Disorderly conduct, prostitution, theft, burglary, robbery.
<b>Urophilia</b> – Urine.	Assault, false imprisonment
<b>Voyeurism</b> – Observing unsuspecting people who are naked or engaging in sexual activity.	Disorderly conduct; peeping, prowling.
<b>Zoophilia</b> – Animals	Sexually assaulting an animal.

Any or all the paraphilias may be exhibited by an offender during a sexual assault of a victim (adult or child).

*Prepared by Mike Prodan, Special Agent Supervisor, California Department of Justice*

## Appendix 10

# ***Pretext Telephone Call/Pretext Texting/Digital Social Media/Online Communications***

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The pretext phone call is an investigative tool that can be used in a wide range of criminal investigations. It is especially useful in sexual assault and child abuse investigations. In the context of a law enforcement investigation, a pretext phone call is a recorded conversation facilitated by law enforcement with the objective of ascertaining the truth regarding an allegation. Generally speaking, the call is made by the victim to the suspect under the supervision of a law enforcement officer. However, there are circumstances in which it is not optimal or practical to have the victim place the call. Therefore, the call can be made to the suspect by a third party.

Although the planning of conducting pretext communication may vary depending on what form of media is being used, the process of conducting the actual communication remains the same.

- The communication is usually initiated by the victim to the suspect under the supervision of, and with, a law enforcement officer in a controlled environment.
- The suspect is unaware the communication is being recorded. It is optimal to have the communication occur via a telephone call due to the fact we can record the suspect's own words and voice which is less ambiguous with respect to identifying whom the victim was communicating with, and it's more easily recorded. However, pretext communication can occur via texts, email, social media platforms, or instant messaging programs.

## **Statutory Law for Pretext Calls**

- A. **632 PC**: Prohibits eavesdropping, interception, or recording of “confidential communications” unless all parties to conversation consent.
- B. **633 PC**: Law enforcement officers or any person acting at the direction of a law enforcement officer who is acting within the scope of their authority, can record any communication that they could lawfully overhear or record.
  1. Note the language: 633 PC states “law enforcement,” not “peace officer” (i.e., 830 PC), and it specifically names the included officials:
    - a. AG, Deputy AGs, AG Investigators, DAs, Deputy DAs, DA Investigators, CHP, Sheriffs, Deputy Sheriffs, Police Chiefs, Police Officers, CDCR Special Agents (assigned to OIA only), *or any person acting pursuant to the direction of any of these officers*
    - b. Therefore, peace officers under 830.35, 830.36, 830.37, 830.38, etc., **may not be protected under this section unless directed by any of the above listed officers** (e.g., your local DA). Check with your local prosecutor before conducting pretext calls on your own

- C. **633.02 PC** allows any POST-certified university or college peace officer to overhear or record any communication in any criminal investigation related to sexual assault or other sexual offenses.
- D. **633.5 PC**: It is not a crime for a party in communication to record that communication for the purpose of obtaining evidence reasonably believed to relate to the commission by another party to the communication of the crime of extortion, kidnapping, bribery, and any felony involving violence against the person including but not limited to human trafficking, domestic violence or violation of **653m PC**.
- E. **Out-of-State Pretext Calls**
  1. If the crime alleged occurred in California and the pretext call is made from California at the direction of an officer described in PC633 to a subject in another state, the recording is admissible regardless of what state the subject of the call is in when the recording is made. (*People v. Clark* (2016) 63 Cal.4th 522, 595-96)
  2. If the call is being made from another state to California, you should consult your district attorney and the respective district attorney's office(s) representing the involved state(s), as laws vary from state to state.

## Application of Fifth and Sixth Amendments

- A. **Fifth Amendment (Miranda)**: If the suspect is not in custody, Miranda does not apply. If the suspect is in custody, Miranda warnings/waivers are not required where the suspect is unaware they are talking to a police agent. This is true, even though the suspect may already have invoked his Miranda right to silence or to counsel before the pretext call occurs.<sup>1</sup>
- B. **Sixth Amendment (Right to Counsel)**: Once the Sixth Amendment right to counsel has attached (indictment or first court appearance), agents may no longer make a pretext call about the charged offense. Since the Sixth Amendment is “offense-specific,” pretext calls may be made about other, uncharged offenses without violating this right. Pretext calls may be made before the Sixth Amendment attaches - even if an attorney has been retained.<sup>2</sup>
- C. **Remember**: Case law can change. Keep up to date on the changes that affect your criminal investigation.

## Considerations Before the Pretext Call

- A. How will the pretext communication affect the victim?
  1. The information gathered in a pretext communication can be invaluable. However, law enforcement officers must consider how the victim’s communication with the suspect may re-traumatize the victim.
  2. Law enforcement professionals, the victim, and victim advocates need to discuss the benefits, challenges, and potential negative effects when deciding if a victim should participate in a pretext call with the suspect.

<sup>1</sup> One Minute Brief, Los Angeles County District Attorney’s Office; by Devallis Rutledge, DDA. March 9, 2020

<sup>2</sup> One Minute Brief, Los Angeles County District Attorney’s Office; by Devallis Rutledge, DDA. March 9, 2020

- B. In some instances, it may not be appropriate for the victim to execute the communication based on factors such as their age, emotional state, etc.
  - 1. When this is the case, determine if someone else is suited to make the call.
- C. Factors that can influence the Pretext Call:
  - 1. Is the suspect aware of the investigation?
  - 2. What is the usual routine of victim/suspect?
  - 3. Is the suspect likely to be with anyone at the time of the call?
  - 4. Where would the caller normally be at the time of the call?
  - 5. Do you have a good phone number for the suspect?
  - 6. When is the best time to call? (Anniversary date, late at night, weekend, birthday, etc.
  - 7. Have you prepared a list of questions for the victim to read?
  - 8. How will you communicate with the victim during the call?
- D. The investigator must be familiar with all aspects of the case, including witness statements.
- E. The victim should be interviewed in detail before making a pretext call.
- F. The information gained from the interview will help the investigator formulate questions for the victim to ask the suspect.
- G. The information will also help the investigator analyze the statements made by the suspect during the recorded call.

## Necessary Equipment

- A. Be sure to record the conversation. This can be accomplished by using a digital recorder accompanied by a phone pick-up earpiece or using recording apps such as:
  - 1. Callyo, PretextCalls.com or Law Enforcement Technology Solutions (LETS) (Orion).
  - 2. **Note:** these are paid subscriber services which require a cellular or an internet Wi-Fi connection.
- B. Regardless of the medium used, be sure to confirm the source is working properly prior to executing the call. This can include ensuring you have a fresh pair of batteries.
  - 1. If email or text is going to be used to facilitate the communication, be certain you have a way to preserve the correspondence.
- C. Equipment necessary for landline calls:
  - 1. Landline phone recorder controller “splitter” available through Radio Shack (e.g., part #43-2208 or #43-421), Amazon, and other electronics stores or a wired in-the-ear microphone with a standard 1/8” headphone jack.
  - 2. Digital Recorder with headphone jack.
  - 3. Earphones

- D. Equipment necessary for cellular calls when not using a service such as Callyo, PretextCalls.com or Law Enforcement Technology Solutions (LETS) (Orion)
  - 1. A wired in-the-ear microphone with a standard 1/8" headphone jack
  - 2. Digital Recorder with headphone jack
  - 3. Earphones
- E. Equipment necessary for pretext social media conversations
  - 1. If using victim/witness device, need the ability to document and archive the communication.
    - a. Consider a program which can stream the mobile device's screen to a laptop/desktop, such as:
      - i. QuickTime
      - ii. Vysor
      - iii. Lonely Screen
    - b. Programs to then record the laptop/desktop screen and capture the communication:
      - i. Native Windows program: Game Bar
      - ii. Snagit (paid program)
      - iii. Open Source Broadcaster (OBS)
      - iv. Screen Recording (iPhone)
  - 2. If victim/witness device is unavailable, consider a dedicated mobile device with ability to install social media applications.
  - 3. If mobile device is unavailable, consider using an android emulator.
    - a. An android emulator is a free and fully functioning virtual android device which operates from a laptop/desktop.
    - b. You can use the victim/witness's login credentials to access their account after downloading the application through the Google Play store.
    - c. It is important to note that not all social media platforms support emulators.
    - d. As of this publishing, the website Genymotion Android Emulator installs an emulator program in which you can create different android devices unique to your specific case.

## Planning the Pretext Call

- A. Determine the victim's ability to make the call:
  - 1. Attend the victim's interview and observe
  - 2. Talk to the victim/caller:
    - a. Obtain the caller's buy-in:





5. If possible, the call should be made before the suspect becomes aware of the investigation.
  - a. However, even if the suspect knows of the investigation, a pretext call may still be an appropriate strategy, especially in cases where the evidence is not yet strong enough to obtain a conviction.
6. If the investigator is concerned the suspect would immediately think a phone call from the victim must be some kind of trap, the call should be made on a weekend or late at night, when the suspect might be off guard and less suspicious.
  - a. A surveillance team can be used to observe the suspect's movement to determine a time that is optimal for the call to take place.
  - b. The surveillance team can be in place when the victim is ready to place the call. When the suspect reaches the desired destination, the victim can place the call.
  - c. This procedure may minimize the stress and inconvenience of making a pretext call, only to learn the suspect is not available.

**C.** Planning the specifics of the call:

1. It is extremely important that the caller understands what is expected.
2. Instruct them not to be confrontational from the outset.
  - a. The goal is to obtain evidence, not attack the suspect.
  - b. Do not attack the suspect.
3. It may be appropriate for the caller to use compassion and empathy towards the suspect. Be non-judgmental.
4. If possible, know where the suspect is or is likely to be when making the call.
5. At the beginning of the call, the caller should plan to:
  - a. Confirm the suspect is in a private setting that allows them to discuss the incident.
  - b. Confirm the suspect has the time to talk. This can possibly be established prior to initiating the call by texting the suspect.
    - i. This ensures the suspect feels comfortable.
    - ii. Shows the caller is being considerate of the suspect's privacy.

**D.** Prepare a written script:

1. Plan what the caller is going to say before making the call.
  - a. Why is the caller calling the suspect?
  - b. Why does the caller want to talk about what happened?
  - c. Whenever possible, work together with the caller to prepare the questions in writing, using words and sentences the caller is comfortable with.



- i. Ensure the wording will encompass the corpus of the crime(s).
    - ii. Leave several lines of space underneath each question to write additional questions for the caller to ask while the call is taking place.
  - d. It is important for the caller to ask the suspect pre-prepared questions exactly as written to avoid future legal ambiguity.
2. Create a plausible scenario/ruse for the call:
- a. Was the victim recently triggered?
  - b. Cannot concentrate at school?
  - c. Needs to seek counseling or tell someone?
  - d. Having problems at work?
  - e. Pregnancy test/abortion?
  - f. STI test?
    - i. *“Do you have an STI I need to be aware of?”*
    - ii. *“I have (or may have) an STI you need to be aware of.”*
  - g. Need closure: *“I just need to understand, why me?”*
3. Examples that may work:
- a. Counseling is a great theme. *“I am having problems concentrating in class because of what has happened between us, and I’m thinking about talking to a counselor.”*
  - b. If appropriate, the caller can let the suspect know they trust them and want to keep this a secret.
    - i. *“I feel like I need to talk to someone about what happened between us.”*
    - ii. *I feel like you’re the only one I can talk to.”*
  - c. *“I just took a pregnancy test, and I think I am pregnant.”*
    - i. Consider having a picture of a positive pregnancy test in case the suspect asks for a picture.
    - ii. Make sure the timing of the pregnancy is reasonable.
  - d. When in doubt, consider resorting to the actual reason the report came to light.
4. Ensure that the corpus of all (or as many as possible) of the alleged crimes is covered in the script.
5. **Note: Careful preparation of the language and terminology is paramount, especially when preparing a script for a child or underage victim.**
- a. Avoid vulgar terms for sexual acts and/or body parts.
  - b. Remember that the recorded call will likely be played in front of the court and jury.

- E. Ensure victim is prepared to answer following questions:
  - 1. *“Is this conversation being recorded?” - “No.”*
  - 2. *“Where are you?”*
    - a. The answer should be someplace that the suspect cannot easily and immediately get to.
    - b. Suspects will often want to immediately come to meet with the victim rather than talk on the phone.
  - 3. Consider background noise:
    - a. The environment does not have to be silent. Soft, ambient noise can be realistic and beneficial.
    - b. However, consider things such as police department P.A. systems, etc.
  - 4. *“Is anyone with you?”*
  - 5. *“Have you told the police or anyone else?”*
    - a. Possible response: *“No, I’m embarrassed”*
    - b. Or *“I would never tell anyone what happened.”*
  - 6. What if the suspect asks to meet in person?
    - a. If the suspect wants to meet and talk in person, **DO NOT AGREE**. Possible responses:
      - b. *“I don’t feel comfortable meeting right now but maybe we can meet after we’ve talked.”*
      - c. *“I’m too upset right now. Maybe we can talk later.”*
- F. If an in-person meeting is the only option, consider a covert recording device or a service such as Callyo.
  - 1. **Consultation with the law enforcement supervisor and the prosecutor prior to in-person meetings is strongly recommended.**
  - 2. Obviously, the safety of the victim is paramount.
- G. Be Specific.
  - 1. A vague admission is not an admission.
  - 2. Avoid ambiguous questions like, *“Why did you do it?”*
    - a. Rather, the caller should use specific terms to describe the conduct.
    - b. Terms such as “it” and “that” can be explained away by the defense due to ambiguity.
  - 3. Make it easy for the suspect to admit to the conduct. Take the burden off the suspect by having the victim articulate the conduct.
- H. Expand and explain the conduct with specificity and follow up with a “why” question.

1. **Example 1:** *“I remember I was only 9 when you made me kiss your penis for the first time. What brought you to the point of doing that?”*
  2. **Example 2:** *“Lately, I’ve been thinking about how when I was 6 years old you made me take my pants off and you put your fingers inside me. Can you please help me understand what you were thinking?”*
  3. Wait for a response.
    - a. Allow the suspect to talk and do not interrupt.
    - b. Typically, innocent people do not hesitate to respond to egregious allegations.
    - c. This could show a consciousness of guilt.
  4. Be mindful of the elements needed to prove the allegations and consider using the California Jury Instructions for the respective crime(s) being investigated.
- I. Include specifics regarding the victim’s age and/or the timeframe surrounding the conduct.
1. This is especially true for [PC 288.7](#), [PC 269](#), and [PC 288\(a\)](#).
  2. Helps the jury understand what happened and when it happened.
  3. In instances where the abuse has occurred over an extended period of time or on multiple occasions, consider establishing time frames/ages by having the victim talk about the first, worst, or last times, or a time that was especially memorable (e.g., a birthday).
  4. **Examples:**
    - a. “I remember the first time you had sex with me was that time mom left for the week. I was only 8 years old.”
    - b. “The time that sticks out most to me is when I was 9 years old, and you made me put my mouth on your penis.”
    - c. “I remember the last time you grabbed my breasts was right before my 11<sup>th</sup> birthday and you told me I was well developed.”
    - d. “Remember when I was 13 years old, and you took my virginity?”
  5. An explanation or apology by the suspect can acknowledge guilt in the same manner as a direct confession:
    - a. Example: Victim: “I have been having a difficult time concentrating in class because I can’t stop thinking about that time you made me touch your penis. Can you please help me understand why you did that?”
    - b. Suspect: “I’m sorry. It was stupid. Please forgive me.”
- J. The victim should avoid harsh words and accusatory questions/statements.
1. **Don’t:** *“You raped me!”*
  2. **Do:** *“I remember the first time you had sex with me. I was only 9 years old.”*
  3. A suspect’s usual answer to this type of question may be something similar to, *“I didn’t molest you.”*

4. A suspect may be more willing to admit to the conduct by saying they took advantage of the victim, and/or made a mistake, but they do not want to be associated with the likes of a “rapist” or “criminal.”
  5. A compassionate and empathic approach is more likely to elicit an incriminating statement.
- K.** Entrapment is illegal and cannot be used.
1. Do not say anything that could be interpreted as a threat of violence to get an admission (**Example:** “If you don’t admit what you did, then I’m going to have someone handle you.”)
  2. Do not have or let the victim threaten suicide or say anything that would cause the suspect to believe they are going to hurt themselves.
  3. **Remember, anything the caller says that would make a reasonable person admit to something they did not do would be considered entrapment and may hinder prosecution.**
- L.** Do **NOT** suggest or allow the caller to offer or promise leniency:
1. The caller is considered an agent of Law Enforcement, which is the same as a law enforcement officer making a false legal promise; leniency cannot be offered.
  2. **Examples of what NOT to say:**
    - a. “I will not call the police if you confess.”
    - b. “You will not get arrested if you confess.”
    - c. “You will not be prosecuted if you confess.”
- M.** Plan the ending of the call:
1. End the call on a good note, if possible.
    - a. The investigation may require additional calls.
    - b. “Thank you for being willing to talk to me. I feel much better.”
  2. However, it is recommended that the caller tells the suspect not to call them.
    - a. This can be used later when interviewing the suspect:
    - b. **Example:** “When was the last time you spoke with [the caller]?”
- N.** Rehearsing/Role Playing:
1. **Practicing by rehearsing through role-playing is an extremely important part of preparing the victim/caller to make the actual call.**
  2. Practice or “role play” the questions with the victim.
    - a. Helps victim avoid sounding like they are reading from a script.
    - b. **The practice sessions should be as close to the “real thing” as possible.**
      - i. Whenever possible, have the victim call the “suspect” (played by another investigator in another room).

- ii. This second investigator should respond in different ways just like the suspect might respond.
      - iii. The primary investigator should coach the victim as they would during the real call.
    - c. The more the victim practices under “battle conditions,” the better prepared they will be to effectively conduct the pretext call.
  - 3. Helps ensure the caller feels confident and has a clear understanding of what is expected.
  - 4. Helps ensure the victim does not sound like they are reading from a script.
  - 5. The caller gains an understanding of how the investigator will communicate with the caller during the call (handwritten notes, app on smartphone, notepad, etc.).
    - a. If the investigator plans on communicating in writing during the call, they should consider the neatness of their handwriting when forced to write fast.
    - b. Is it legible? Will the caller be able to read it?
- O. Coaching the caller during the actual call:
  - 1. It is important for the investigator to be able to communicate with the victim through hand signals during the call to avoid the suspect overhearing.
  - 2. **Examples:**
    - a. “Don’t talk” or “shush” the caller:
      - i. As in any interrogation, prolonged silence can compel the other party to speak. Have the caller wait the suspect out.
      - ii. If the caller and suspect are talking at the same time, the caller’s voice often overrides the suspect’s voice, making it harder or impossible to hear the suspect.
    - b. Keep the caller talking:
      - i. If the suspect sounds as if they are getting suspicious, often keeping the caller talking and/or rambling helps.
      - ii. This will distract the suspect from suspicions.
    - c. Point to a question on the prepared list of questions to encourage callers to ask the pre-prepared questions.

## Making the Pretext Call

- A. Double check the equipment:
  - 1. New batteries
  - 2. Test recording
  - 3. Test record mode
- B. Investigator positioning:

1. Avoid being above or towering over the caller
  2. Close enough to show the caller the tablet with pre-prepared questions and notes
- C. Put an introduction on the recording:
1. Date, time, case number
  2. Identify the investigator, who is calling who, etc.
- D. Ensure caller does not talk over suspect
- E. Encouragement
- F. Investigator's handwriting while taking notes or writing additional questions for caller to ask
- G. The investigator should listen to the call as it is occurring due to the fact the caller may need additional coaching as the call is taking place
1. Listen carefully to both sides of the call
    - a. Things the suspect says will likely give additional follow up questions to ask
    - b. Suspect may give "themes" and "thinking errors" to use later
    - c. Additional questions for the caller, things they may have left out of the interview
  2. Write down additional questions for the victim to ask
  3. Keep the victim focused
- H. Ending the call:
1. Prepare in advance how you will have the caller end the call
  2. Ensure the caller knows to end the call on your signal to end
  3. Plan the words ahead of time
  4. Examples:
    - a. *"Do not call me anymore"*
    - b. *"I don't want to talk to you"*
  5. It is recommended that the caller tells the suspect not to call them
    - a. Often the suspect will call the victim/caller back anyway
    - b. This can be used by the investigator during the suspect interrogation

**Note:** It is recommended that the suspect not be told about the existence of the pretext call until well into the investigator's interrogation of the suspect. The suspect will likely not mention this call with the victim/caller.

## After the call

- A. Praise the caller regardless of outcome.
- B. Ask caller how they feel.
- C. Ask caller what they heard the suspect say.

1. The suspect may have said things the caller understood that you did not pick up on.
  2. Were there any code words used by the suspect?
- D. Further instructions to the victim/caller:
1. **DO NOT** contact the suspect.
  2. Tell the victim/caller to immediately let you know if the suspect tries to contact them.
- E. Inform the victim/caller of what to expect next.
- F. Warn the victim/caller (and family as appropriate) about the prospect of defense investigators possibly attempting to contact the family to conduct their own investigation.
1. Victims and witnesses do not have to communicate with defense investigators.
  2. Victim may call the investigator for guidance.
- G. Investigators need to be aware that conducting a pretext call may re-traumatize the victim. The victim's emotional experience may include:
1. Stress
  2. Fear
  3. Helplessness
  4. Guilt
  5. Relief
  6. Self-harm and/or suicidal thoughts

It is important that the investigating officer ensure that the victim is aware of and has access to victim services through the county's Victim/Witness Office, CPS, etc.

When effectively used, pretext calls are an invaluable tool that has assisted in countless investigations. In many instances, pretext calls may be the piece of evidence that ultimately tips the scales of justice. Pretext calls must be conducted with the utmost consideration for the victim's safety and emotional well-being. Attention to detail is critical when utilizing this tool.

## Appendix 11

# Web Resources

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## Web Sites

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Web Address	Resource
<a href="http://www.nsvrc.org/">http://www.nsvrc.org/</a>	National Sexual Violence Resource Center
<a href="https://www.ccfmtc.org/forensic-medical-examination-forms/">https://www.ccfmtc.org/forensic-medical-examination-forms/</a>	Forensic examination forms
<a href="http://www.rainn.org/">http://www.rainn.org/</a>	Rape, Abuse, & Incest National Network
<a href="http://www.victimcompensation.ca.gov/">http://www.victimcompensation.ca.gov/</a>	Victim Compensation and Government Claims Board

## Web Based Documents

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### ***Acquaintance Rape Of College Students***

Sampson, Rana. – Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, 2002.

<https://cops.usdoj.gov/RIC/Publications/cops-p033-pub.pdf>

### ***Developmental Antecedents Of Violence Against Women: A Longitudinal Perspective***

White, Jacquelyn W.; Smith, Paige Hall. – Washington, DC: 2001.

<http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/grants/187775.pdf>

### ***Impact Evaluation Of A Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) Program***

Crandall, Cameron S.; Helitzer, Deborah. – Albuquerque, NM: Albuquerque SANE Collaborative, 2003.

<https://www.ojp.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/203276.pdf>

### ***A National Protocol For Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examinations: Adults/Adolescents***

Littel, Kristin. – Washington, DC: 2004.

<http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ovw/206554.pdf>

### ***Recidivism Of Sexual Offenders: Rates, Risk Factors And Treatment Efficacy***

Lievore, Denise. – Canberra, Australia: Australian Institute of Criminology, 2003.

<https://www.aic.gov.au/sites/default/files/2020-05/recidivism-of-sexual-offenders-rates-risk%2520factors-and%2520treatment-efficacy.pdf>



***Risk Factors For Violent Victimization Of Women: A Prospective Study, Final Report***

Siegel, Jane A.; Williams, Linda M. – Washington, DC : 2001.

<https://www.ojp.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/189161.pdf>

***Toolkit To End Violence Against Women***

National Advisory Council On Violence Against Women. 2001.

<https://www.ojp.gov/pdffiles1/206041.pdf>

***Violence Against Women: Synthesis Of Research For Law Enforcement Officials***

Hirschel, J. David; Dawson, D. J. 2000.

<http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/198372.pdf>

***A Vision To End Sexual Assault: The CALCASA Strategic Forum Report***

California Coalition Against Sexual Assault. – Sacramento, Calif.: California Coalition Against Sexual Assault, 2001.

<https://vawnet.org/material/calcasa-strategic-forum-report-vision-end-sexual-assault>

