

Sexual Assault Investigations

601.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Litchfield Police Department adopts the Investigations of Sexual Assault model policy established and published by the Minnesota Board of Peace Officer Standards and Training (MN POST) (Minn. Stat. § 626.8442).

[See attachment: Model Sexual Assault Investigation Policy 03-03-21.pdf](#)

601.1.1 DEFINITIONS

For purpose of this policy, the words and phrases in this section have the following meaning given to them, unless another intention clearly appears.

1. **Consent:** As defined by Minn. Stat. 609.341, which states:
 - (a) Words or overt actions by a person indicating a freely given present agreement to perform a particular sexual act with the actor. Consent does not mean the existence of a prior or current social relationship between the actor and the complainant or that the complainant failed to resist a particular sexual act.
 - (b) A person who is mentally incapacitated or physically helpless as defined by Minnesota Statute 609.341 cannot consent to a sexual act.
 - (c) Corroboration of the victim's testimony is not required to show lack of consent.
2. **Child or Minor:** a person under the age of 18
3. **Medical Forensic Examiner:** The health care provider conducting a sexual assault medical forensic examination
4. **Sexual Assault:** A person who engages in sexual contact or penetration with another person in a criminal manner as identified in MN Statute 609.342 to 609.3451.
5. **Family and Household Member:** As defined in Minn. Stat. 518.B.01 Subd.2.b. to include:
 - (a) spouses or former spouses;
 - (b) parents and children;
 - (c) persons who are presently residing together or who have resided together in the past;
 - (d) persons who have a child in common regardless of whether they have been married or have lived together at any time;
 - (e) a man and woman if the woman is pregnant and the man is alleged to be the father, regardless of whether they have been married or have lived together at any time; and
 - (f) persons involved in a significant romantic or sexual relationship
6. **Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examination :** An examination of a sexual assault patient by a health care provider, ideally one who has specialized education and clinical experience in the collection of forensic evidence and treatment of these patients.
7. **Victim Advocate:** A Sexual Assault Counselor defined by Minn. Stat. 595.02, subd. 1(k) and/or Domestic Abuse Advocate as defined by Minn. Stat. 595.02, subd. 1(1) who provide

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confidential advocacy services to victims of sexual assault and domestic abuse. Victim advocates as defined provide coverage in all counties in Minnesota. Minnesota Office of Justice Programs (MN OJP) can assist departments in locating their local victim advocacy agency for the purposes outlined in this policy.

8. **Victim Centered:** A victim-centered approach prioritizes the safety, privacy and well-being of the victim and aims to create a supportive environment in which the victim's rights are respected and in which they are treated with dignity and respect. This approach acknowledges and respects a victims' input into the criminal justice response and recognizes victims are not responsible for the crimes committed against them.

601.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Litchfield Police Department to recognize sexual assault as a serious problem in society and to protect victims of sexual assault by ensuring its peace officers understand the laws governing this area. Sexual assault crimes are under-reported to law enforcement and the goal of this policy is in part to improve victim experience in reporting so that more people are encouraged to report.

All employees should take a professional, victim-centered approach to sexual assaults, protectively investigate these crimes, and coordinate with prosecution in a manner that helps restore the victim's dignity and autonomy. While doing so, it shall be this agency's goal to decrease the victim's distress, increase the victim's understanding of the criminal justice system and process, and promote public safety.

Peace officers will utilize this policy in response to sexual assault reported to this agency. This agency will aggressively enforce the laws without bias and prejudice based on race, marital status, sexual orientation, economic status, age, disability, gender, religion, creed, or national origin.

601.3 QUALIFIED DETECTIVE

Qualified Detectives should be available for assignment of sexual assault investigations. The Detective should:

- (a) Have specialized training in, and be familiar with, interview techniques and the medical and legal issues that are specific to sexual assault investigations.
- (b) Conduct follow-up interviews and investigation.
- (c) Present appropriate cases of alleged sexual assault to the prosecutor for review.
- (d) Coordinate with other enforcement agencies, social service agencies and medical personnel as needed.
- (e) Provide referrals to therapy services, victim advocates and support for the victim.
- (f) Participate in or coordinate with the other multidisciplinary investigative teams as applicable.

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601.4 REPORTING

In all reported or suspected cases of sexual assault, a report should be written and assigned for follow-up investigation. This includes incidents in which the allegations appear unfounded or unsubstantiated. No opinion of whether the case is unfounded should be included in a report.

Officers should ensure critical evidence is not lost, to include the following:

1. Suggest that the victim not bathe, or clean him or herself if the assault took place recently
2. Recommend that if a victim needs to relieve themselves, they should collect urine in a clean jar for testing, and should avoid wiping after urination.
3. Asking the victim to collect any clothing worn during or after the assault and if possible, place in a paper bag, instructing the victim not to wash the clothing.
4. Reassure the victim that other evidence may still be identified and recovered even if they have bathed or made other physical changes.
5. Attempt to determine the location/jurisdiction where the assault took place.
6. Document signs and symptoms of injury, to include strangulation and attempt to obtain a signed medical release from the victim.

Supervisors / Detectives should assist officers investigating incidents of sexual assault when possible or if requested by an officer and provide guidance and direction as needed.

601.5 RELEASING INFORMATION TO THE PUBLIC

In cases where the perpetrator is not known to the victim, and especially if there are multiple crimes where more than one appear to be related, consideration should be given to releasing information to the public whenever there is a reasonable likelihood that doing so may result in developing helpful investigative leads. The Chief of Police should weigh the risk of alerting the suspect to the investigation with the need to protect the victim and the public, and to prevent more crimes.

601.6 VICTIM INTERVIEWS

The primary considerations in sexual assault investigations, which begin with the initial call to the Dispatch Center, should be the health and safety of the victim, the preservation of evidence, and preliminary interviews to determine if a crime has been committed and to attempt to identify the suspect.

Whenever possible, a member of multidisciplinary investigative team should be included in the initial victim interviews. Victims of sexual assault due to their age or physical, mental or emotional distress, are better served by utilizing trauma informed interviewing techniques and strategies. Such interview techniques and strategies eliminate the duplication of interviews and use a question and answer interviewing format with questioning nondirective as possible to elicit spontaneous responses.

An in-depth follow-up interview should not be conducted until after the medical and forensic examinations are completed and the personal needs of the victim have been met (e.g., change

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of clothes, bathing). The follow-up interview may be delayed to the following day based upon the circumstances. Whenever practicable, the follow-up interview should be conducted by a qualified Detective.

Victims should be apprised of applicable victim's rights provisions, as outlined in the Victim and Witness Assistance Policy and the right to be informed of the status of a sexual assault examination kit upon request as provided for under Minn. Stat. section 611A.27, subd. 1

Special Considerations for minors and vulnerable adults/Domestic Abuse Victims refer to appropriate Department policies for special instructions.

601.6.1 POLYGRAPH EXAMINATION

An officer shall not require a sexual assault victim to submit to a polygraph examination as a condition to investigating, charging or prosecuting the offense (Minn. Stat. § 611A.26).

Officers may conduct a polygraph examination of a sexual assault victim only at the victim's request and with written, informed consent after the victim has been referred to and had the opportunity to exercise the option of consulting with a sexual assault counselor (Minn. Stat. § 611A.26).

The officer must inform the victim in writing that (Minn. Stat. § 611A.26):

- (a) The taking of a polygraph is voluntary and solely at the victim's request.
- (b) The victim may not be asked or required to submit to a polygraph examination.
- (c) The results of the examination are not admissible in court.
- (d) The victim's refusal to submit to a polygraph examination may not be used as a basis not to investigate, charge or prosecute the offender.

601.7 SUSPECT INVESTIGATIONS

Prior to contacting the suspect, Officers/Detectives should consider the following:

- (a) Conduct a background and criminal history check specifically looking for accusations, criminal charges, and convictions for interconnected crimes, especially crimes involving violence.
- (b) Consider conducting a pretext or confrontational call or messaging depending on jurisdictional statutes. Involvement of a victim should be based on strong consideration of the victim's emotional and physical state. A victim advocate should be present whenever possible to offer support.
- (c) When possible, an attempt would be made to interview the suspect in person.
- (d) In situations where suspects do not deny that a sexual act occurred, but rather assert that it was with the consent of the victim, officers should do the following:
 - 1. Identify events that transpired prior to, during, and after the assault in an effort to locate additional witnesses and physical locations that might lead to additional evidence.

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2. Collect evidence of past communication, including but not limited to all relevant interaction (including social media) between the suspect and victim.
- (e) For sexual assaults involving strangers, officers should focus investigative efforts on the collection of video, DNA, and other trace evidence used for analysis to identify the perpetrator

Forensic Examination and/or the Collection of Evidence from the Suspect:

- (a) Prior to or immediately after the preliminary suspect interview, photograph any injuries.
- (b) Determine whether a sexual assault medical forensic examination should be conducted.
- (c) Ask for the suspect's consent to collect evidence from their body and clothing. However, officers/investigators should consider obtaining a search warrant, with specific details about what evidence will be collected, and should be prepared in advance to eliminate the opportunity for the suspect to destroy or alter evidence if consent is denied.
- (d) During the suspect's sexual assault medical forensic examination, the investigator, evidence technician, or forensic examiner should do the following:
 1. Document the suspect's relevant medical condition and injuries.
 2. Seize all clothing worn by the suspect during the assault, particularly any clothing touching the genital area;
 3. Document information about the suspect's clothing, appearance, scars, tattoos, piercings, and other identifiable marks;
 4. Collect biological and trace evidence from the suspect's body;
 5. Strongly consider penile swabbing, pubic hair combings, and collection of other potential DNA evidence;

601.8 COLLECTION AND TESTING OF BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Whenever possible, a multidisciplinary investigative team member should be involved in the collection of forensic evidence from the victim.

When the facts of the case indicate that collection of biological evidence is warranted, it should be collected regardless of how much time has elapsed since the reported assault.

- (a) Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examinations
 - (a) Prior to the sexual assault medical forensic examination the investigating officer should do the following:
 - (a) Ensure the victim understands the purpose of the sexual assault medical forensic exam and its importance to both their general health and wellness and to the investigation. Offer assurance to the victim that they will not incur any out-of-pocket expenses for forensic medical exams and provide information about evidence collection, storage and preservation in sexual assault cases.

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- (b) Provide the victim with general information about the procedure, and encourage them to seek further detail and guidance from the forensic examiner, health care professional, or a victim advocate. Officers and Detectives cannot deny a victim the opportunity to have an exam.
- (c) Officers/Detectives should be aware and if necessary, relay to victims who do not want to undergo an exam that there might be additional treatments or medications they are entitled to even if they do not want to have an exam done or have evidence collected. Victims can seek that information from a health care provider or a victim advocate. If possible, transport or arrange transportation for the victim to the designated medical facility.
- (d) Ask the victim for a signed release for access to medical records from the exam.
- (e) Document any evidence of threats or any communications made by the suspect, or made on behalf of the suspect, to include those made to individuals other than the victim.

If a drug-facilitated sexual assault is suspected, urine and blood samples should be collected from the victim as soon as practicable. Officers/Detectives should assess the scene for evidence such as drinking glasses, alcohol bottles or cans, or other related items.

Subject to requirements set forth in this policy, biological evidence from all sexual assault cases, including cases where the suspect is known by the victim, should be submitted for testing.

Victims who choose not to assist with an investigation, do not desire that the matter be investigated or wish to remain anonymous may still consent to the collection of evidence under their control. In these circumstances, the evidence should be collected and stored appropriately. The officer should obtain victim consent and attempt to take photographs of visible physical injuries, including any healing or old injuries. Victim should be given directions about how to document any bruising or injury that becomes evidence later after these photographs are taken.

601.8.1 COLLECTION AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS

Members investigating sexual assaults or handling related evidence should do the following (Minn. Stat. § 299C.106; Minn. Stat. § 299C.155):

- (a) Utilize the collection kit and uniform procedures and protocols established by the Bureau of Apprehension.
- (b) Retrieve sexual assault examination kit from a health care professional within 10 days of receiving notice that the kit is available when the victim has consented in writing to its testing.
- (c) Submit a sexual assault examination kit within 60 days of receipt to a forensic laboratory when the victim has consented in writing to its testing. Submission is not required when the Investigation Unit supervisor and the county attorney determine the lab result would not add evidentiary value to the case, and those determinations are documented.

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- (d) Not submit a sexual assault examination kit when the victim has not consented to its testing. If the victim later provides written consent, then that kit should be submitted as soon as practicable (Minn. Stat. § 611A.27).

Additional guidance regarding evidence retention and destruction is found in the Detective's Policy.

601.8.2 DNA TEST RESULTS

Upon written request from the victim or the victim's written designee for investigative data, the member investigating the sexual assault should release the following information if doing so would not interfere with the investigation (Minn. Stat. § 611A.27):

- (a) The date that a sexual assault examination kit was submitted to a forensic laboratory.
- (b) The date that the agency received notice of the results of that testing.
- (c) Whether a DNA profile was obtained from the testing.

A multidisciplinary investigative team member should be consulted regarding the best way to deliver biological testing results to a victim so as to minimize victim trauma, especially in cases where there has been a significant delay in getting biological testing results (e.g., delays in testing the evidence or delayed DNA databank hits). Members should make reasonable efforts to assist the victim by providing available information on local assistance programs and organizations as provided in the Victim and Witness Assistance Policy.

Members investigating sexual assault cases should ensure that DNA results are entered into databases when appropriate and as soon as practicable.

601.9 DISPOSITION OF CASES

If the assigned Detective has reason to believe the case is without merit, the case may be classified as unfounded only upon review and approval of the Chief of Police.

Classification of a sexual assault case as unfounded requires the Detective to determine that the facts have significant irregularities with reported information and that the incident could not have happened as it was reported. When a victim has recanted his/her original statement, there must be corroborating evidence that the allegations were false or baseless (i.e., no crime occurred) before the case should be determined as unfounded.

A supervisor should review sexual assault reports to ensure that necessary steps were taken during initial response and investigation.

601.10 CASE REVIEW

The Detective should ensure cases are reviewed on a periodic basis, at least annually, using an identified group that is independent of the investigation process. The reviews should include an analysis of:

- Case dispositions.
- Decisions to collect biological evidence.
- Submissions of biological evidence for lab testing.

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- Interviewing decisions

The multidisciplinary investigative team and/or victim advocates should be considered for involvement in this audit. Summary reports on these reviews should be forwarded through the chain of command to the Chief of Police.

601.11 COPY OF SUMMARY

The Investigation Unit supervisor shall ensure that the victim of a sexual assault who reports an incident to this department is provided with a copy of the written summary of the allegation. If the incident occurred outside the jurisdiction of the Litchfield Police Department, a copy of the written summary shall also be provided to the law enforcement agency where the incident occurred. If the Litchfield Police Department learns that both the victim and the accused are members of the Minnesota National Guard, the Department shall provide a copy of the summary to the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (Minn. Stat. § 609.3459).

Attachments

Model Sexual Assault Investigation Policy 03-03-21.pdf

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to provide employees with guidelines for responding to reports of sexual assault. This agency will strive:

- a) To afford maximum protection and support to victims of sexual assault or abuse through a coordinated program of law enforcement and available victim services with an emphasis on a victim centered approach;
- b) To reaffirm peace officers' authority and responsibility to conducting thorough preliminary and follow up investigations and to make arrest decisions in accordance with established probable cause standards;
- c) To increase the opportunity for prosecution and victim services.

II. POLICY

It is the policy of the _____ (law enforcement agency) to recognize sexual assault as a serious problem in society and to protect victims of sexual assault by ensuring its peace officers understand the laws governing this area. Sexual assault crimes are under-reported to law enforcement and the goal of this policy is in part to improve victim experience in reporting so that more people are encouraged to report.

All employees should take a professional, victim-centered approach to sexual assaults, protectively investigate these crimes, and coordinate with prosecution in a manner that helps restore the victim's dignity and autonomy. While doing so, it shall be this agency's goal to decrease the victim's distress, increase the victim's understanding of the criminal justice system and process, and promote public safety.

Peace officers will utilize this policy in response to sexual assault reported to this agency. This agency will aggressively enforce the laws without bias and prejudice based on race, marital status, sexual orientation, economic status, age, disability, gender, religion, creed, or national origin.

III. DEFINITIONS

For purpose of this policy, the words and phrases in this section have the following meaning given to them, unless another intention clearly appears.

A. **Consent:** As defined by Minn. Stat. 609.341, which states:

- (1) Words or overt actions by a person indicating a freely given present agreement to perform a particular sexual act with the actor. Consent does not mean the existence of a prior or current social relationship between the actor and the complainant or that the complainant failed to resist a particular sexual act.
- (2) A person who is mentally incapacitated or physically helpless as defined by Minnesota Statute 609.341 cannot consent to a sexual act.

- (3) Corroboration of the victim's testimony is not required to show lack of consent.
- B. **Child or Minor:** a person under the age of 18.
- C. **Medical Forensic Examiner:** The health care provider conducting a sexual assault medical forensic examination.
- D. **Sexual Assault:** A person who engages in sexual contact or penetration with another person in a criminal manner as identified in MN Statute 609.342 to 609.3451.
- E. **Family and Household Member:** As defined in Minn. Stat. 518.B.01 Subd.2.b. to include:
- (1) spouses or former spouses;
 - (2) parents and children;
 - (3) persons related by blood;
 - (4) persons who are presently residing together or who have resided together in the past;
 - (5) persons who have a child in common regardless of whether they have been married or have lived together at any time;
 - (6) a man and woman if the woman is pregnant and the man is alleged to be the father, regardless of whether they have been married or have lived together at any time; and
 - (7) persons involved in a significant romantic or sexual relationship
- F. **Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examination:** An examination of a sexual assault patient by a health care provider, ideally one who has specialized education and clinical experience in the collection of forensic evidence and treatment of these patients.
- G. **Victim Advocate:** A Sexual Assault Counselor defined by Minn. Stat. 595.02, subd. 1(k) and/or Domestic Abuse Advocate as defined by Minn. Stat. 595.02, subd. 1(1) who provide confidential advocacy services to victims of sexual assault and domestic abuse. Victim advocates as defined provide coverage in all counties in Minnesota. Minnesota Office of Justice Programs (MN OJP) can assist departments in locating their local victim advocacy agency for the purposes outlined in this policy.
- H. **Victim Centered:** A victim-centered approach prioritizes the safety, privacy and well-being of the victim and aims to create a supportive environment in which the victim's rights are respected and in which they are treated with dignity and respect. This approach acknowledges and respects a victims' input into the criminal justice response and recognizes victims are not responsible for the crimes committed against them.
- I. **Vulnerable Adult:** any person 18 years of age or older who:
- (1) is a resident inpatient of a facility as defined in Minn. Stat. 626.5572. Subd. 6;

- (2) receives services at or from a facility required to be licensed to serve adults under sections [245A.01](#) to [245A.15](#), except that a person receiving outpatient services for treatment of chemical dependency or mental illness, or one who is committed as a sexual psychopathic personality or as a sexually dangerous person under chapter 253B, is not considered a vulnerable adult unless the person meets the requirements of clause (4);
- (3) receives services from a home care provider required to be licensed under sections [144A.43](#) to [144A.482](#); or from a person or organization that exclusively offers, provides, or arranges for personal care assistance services under the medical assistance program as authorized under sections [256B.0625, subdivision 19a, 256B.0651](#) to [256B.0654](#), and [256B.0659](#); or
- (4) regardless of residence or whether any type of service is received, possesses a physical or mental infirmity or other physical, mental, or emotional dysfunction:
 - (i) that impairs the individual's ability to provide adequately for the individual's own care without assistance, including the provision of food, shelter, clothing, health care, or supervision; and
 - (ii) because of the dysfunction or infirmity and the need for assistance, the individual has an impaired ability to protect the individual from maltreatment.

IV. PROCEDURES

A. Communications Personnel Response/Additional Actions by Responding Officers

Communications personnel and/or law enforcement officers should inform the victim of ways to ensure critical evidence is not lost, to include the following:

- 1) Suggest that the victim not bathe, or clean him or herself if the assault took place recently.
- 2) Recommend that if a victim needs to relieve themselves, they should collect urine in a clean jar for testing, and should avoid wiping after urination.
- 3) Asking the victim to collect any clothing worn during or after the assault and if possible, place in a paper bag, instructing the victim not to wash the clothing (per department policy).
- 4) Reassure the victim that other evidence may still be identified and recovered even if they have bathed or made other physical changes.

B. Initial Officer Response

When responding to a scene involving a sexual assault, officers shall follow standard incident response procedures. In addition, when interacting with victims, officers shall do the following:

- 1) Recognize that the victim experienced a traumatic incident and may not be willing or able to immediately assist with the criminal investigation.

- 2) The officer shall attempt to determine the location/jurisdiction where the assault took place.
- 3) Explain the reporting process including the roles of the first responder, investigator, and anyone else with whom the victim will likely interact during the course of the investigation.
- 4) Officers are encouraged to connect the victim with local victim advocates as soon as possible. Inform the victim that there are confidential victim advocates available to address any needs they might have and to support them through the criminal justice system process. Provide the victim with contact information for the local victim advocate. Upon victim request the officer can offer to contact local victim advocate on behalf of the victim.
- 5) Ask about and document signs and symptoms of injury, to include strangulation. Officers shall attempt to obtain a signed medical release from the victim.
- 6) Ensure that the victim knows they can go to a designated facility for a forensic medical exam. Offer to arrange for transportation for the victim.
- 7) Identify and attempt to interview potential witnesses to the sexual assault and/or anyone the victim told about the sexual assault.
- 8) Request preferred contact information for the victim for follow-up.

C. Victim Interviews

This agency recognizes that victims of sexual assault due to their age or physical, mental or emotional distress, are better served by utilizing trauma informed interviewing techniques and strategies. Such interview techniques and strategies eliminate the duplication of interviews and use a question and answer interviewing format with questioning nondirective as possible to elicit spontaneous responses.

In recognizing the need for non-traditional interviewing techniques for sexual assault victims, officers should consider the following:

- Offer to have a confidential victim advocate present (if possible) if the victim would benefit from additional support during the process
- Whenever possible, conduct victim interviews in person
- Make an effort to conduct the interview in a welcoming environment
- Let the victim share the details at their own pace
- Recognize victims of trauma may have difficulty remembering incidents in a linear fashion and may remember details in days and weeks following the assault
- After the initial interview, consider reaching out to the victim within a few days, after at least one sleep cycle to ask if they remember any additional details.

- Depending on the victim, additional interviews might be needed to gather additional information. Offer support from a victim advocate to the victim to help facilitate engagement with the investigative process and healing.
- Some victims do remember details vividly and might want to be interviewed immediately.
- During initial and subsequent victim interviews, officers should note the following information as victims share it, recognizing that a victim may not be able to recall all the details of the assault during a particular interview.
 - 1) Whether the suspect was known to the victim
 - 2) How long the victim knew the suspect
 - 3) The circumstances of their meeting and if there is any indication of the use of drugs or alcohol to facilitate the sexual assault
 - 4) The extent of their previous or current relationship
 - 5) Any behavioral changes that led the situation from one based on consent to one of submission, coercion, fear, or force
 - 6) Specific actions, statements, and/or thoughts of both victim and suspect immediately prior, during, and after assault
 - 7) Relevant communication through social media, email, text messages, or any other forms of communication

D. Special Considerations—Minors and Vulnerable Adults/Domestic Abuse Victims

1. Minors and Vulnerable Adults

This agency recognizes that certain victims, due to their age or a physical, mental, or emotional distress, are better served by utilizing interview techniques and strategies that eliminate the duplication of interviews and use a question and answer interviewing format with questioning as nondirective as possible to elicit spontaneous responses. Members of this agency will be alert for victims who would be best served by the use of these specialized interview techniques. Officers, in making this determination, should consider the victim's age, level of maturity, communication skills, intellectual capacity, emotional state, and any other observable factors that would indicate specialized interview techniques would be appropriate for a particular victim. When an officer determines that a victim requires the use of these specialized interview techniques, the officer should follow the guidance below.

- a. Officers responding to reports of sexual assaults involving these sensitive population groups shall limit their actions to the following:
 - (1) Ensuring the safety of the victim;
 - (2) Ensuring the scene is safe;
 - (3) Safeguarding evidence where appropriate;
 - (4) Collecting any information necessary to identify the suspect; and
 - (5) Addressing the immediate medical needs of individuals at the scene

- b. Initial responding officers should not attempt to interview the victim in these situations, but should instead attempt to obtain basic information and facts about the situation, including the jurisdiction where the incident occurred and that a crime most likely occurred. Officers should seek to obtain this information from parents, caregivers, the reporting party, or other adult witnesses, unless those individuals are believed to be the perpetrators.
- c. Officers responding to victims with special considerations must comply with the mandated reporting requirements of Minnesota Statute Section 260E.06 and 626.557, as applicable. Officers investigating cases involving victims with special considerations should coordinate these investigations with the appropriate local human services agency where required. Any victim or witness interviews conducted with individuals having special considerations must be audio and video recorded whenever possible. All other interviews must be audio recorded whenever possible.

Not all sexual assaults of minor victims require a mandatory report to social services. This policy recognizes that in certain cases, notifying and/or the involvement of a parent/guardian pursuant to 260E.22 can cause harm to the minor and/or impede the investigation. Officers responding to the sexual assault of a minor victim that does not trigger a mandated report under Minnesota Statute Section 260E.06 should assess for the impact on the victim and the investigation if parents/guardians were notified before making a decision to involve them.

- d. Officers should obtain necessary contact information for the victim's caregiver, guardian or parents and where the victim may be located at a later time. Officers should advise the victim and/or any accompanying adult(s), guardians or caregivers that an investigating officer will follow up with information on a forensic interview.
 - e. The officer should advise the victim's caregiver, guardian or parent that if the victim starts to talk about the incident they should listen to them but not question them as this may influence any future statements.
2. Victims of Domestic Abuse
Officers responding to a report of sexual assault committed against a family and household member must also follow the requirements and guidelines in this agency's domestic abuse policy and protocol, in addition to the guidelines in this policy.

E. Protecting Victim Rights

- 1) Confidentiality: Officers should explain to victims the limitations of confidentiality in a criminal investigation and that the victim's identifying information is not accessible to the public, as specified in Minn. Stat. section 13.82, subd. 17(b)
- 2) Crime Victim Rights: Officers must provide the following information to the victim:
 - a. Crime victim rights and resource information required to be provided to all victims as specified by Minn. Stat. section 611A.02, subd. 2(b)
 - b. If the suspect is a family or household member to the victim, crime victim rights and resource information required to be provided to domestic abuse victims, as specified by Minn. Stat. section 629.341, subd. 3.
 - c. The victim's right to be informed of the status of a sexual assault examination kit upon request as provided for under Minn. Stat. section 611A.27, subd. 1.
 - d. Pursuant to Minn. Stat. 611A.26, subd. 1, no law enforcement agency or prosecutor shall require that a complainant of a criminal sexual conduct or sex trafficking offense submit to a polygraph examination as part of or a condition to proceeding with the investigation, charging or prosecution of such offense.
- 3) Other information: Officers should provide to the victim the agency's crime report/ICR number, and contact information for the reporting officer and/or investigator or person handling the follow up.
- 4) Language access: All officers shall follow agency policy regarding limited English proficiency.

F. Evidence Collection

- 1) Considerations for Evidence Collection
Officers shall follow this agency's policy on crime scene response. In addition, officers may do the following:
 - a. Collect evidence regarding the environment in which the assault took place, including indications of isolation and soundproofing. The agency should consider utilizing their agency or county crime lab in obtaining or processing the scene where the assault took place. This should be in accordance to any/all other policies and procedures relating to evidence collections.
 - b. Document any evidence of threats or any communications made by the suspect, or made on behalf of the suspect, to include those made to individuals other than the victim.

- c. In situations where it is suspected that drugs or alcohol may have facilitated the assault, officers should assess the scene for evidence such as drinking glasses, alcohol bottles or cans, or other related items.
- d. If the victim has declined or a medical forensic exam will not be conducted, the officer should obtain victim consent and attempt to take photographs of visible physical injuries, including any healing or old injuries. Victim should be given directions about how to document any bruising or injury that becomes evidence later after these photographs are taken.

G. Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examinations

- 1) Prior to the sexual assault medical forensic examination the investigating officer should do the following:
 - a. Ensure the victim understands the purpose of the sexual assault medical forensic exam and its importance to both their general health and wellness and to the investigation. Offer assurance to the victim that they will not incur any out-of-pocket expenses for forensic medical exams and provide information about evidence collection, storage and preservation in sexual assault cases.
 - b. Provide the victim with general information about the procedure, and encourage them to seek further detail and guidance from the forensic examiner, health care professional, or a victim advocate. Officers and investigators cannot deny a victim the opportunity to have an exam.
 - c. Officers should be aware and if necessary, relay to victims who do not want to undergo an exam that there might be additional treatments or medications they are entitled to even if they do not want to have an exam done or have evidence collected. Victims can seek that information from a health care provider or a victim advocate. If possible, transport or arrange transportation for the victim to the designated medical facility.
 - d. Ask the victim for a signed release for access to medical records from the exam.
- 2) Officers should not be present during any part of the exam, including during the medical history.
- 3) Following the exam, evidence collected during the exam shall be handled according to the requirements of agency policy and Minnesota Statute 299C.106.

H. Contacting and Interviewing Suspects

Prior to contacting the suspect, officers should consider the following:

- 1) Conduct a background and criminal history check specifically looking for accusations, criminal charges, and convictions for interconnected crimes, especially crimes involving violence.
- 2) Consider conducting a pretext or confrontational call or messaging depending on jurisdictional statutes. Involvement of a victim should be based on strong

consideration of the victim's emotional and physical state. A victim advocate should be present whenever possible to offer support.

- 3) When possible, an attempt would be made to interview the suspect in person.
- 4) In situations where suspects do not deny that a sexual act occurred, but rather assert that it was with the consent of the victim, officers should do the following:
 - a. Collect evidence of past communication, including but not limited to all relevant interaction (including social media) between the suspect and victim.
 - b. Identify events that transpired prior to, during, and after the assault in an effort to locate additional witnesses and physical locations that might lead to additional evidence.
- 5) For sexual assaults involving strangers, officers should focus investigative efforts on the collection of video, DNA, and other trace evidence used for analysis to identify the perpetrator (handle evidence collection per agency policy).

I. Forensic Examination and/or the Collection of Evidence from the Suspect

Note: A suspect's forensic examination and/or the collection of evidence from a suspect may be done by either an investigating officer/investigator, Forensic Medical Examiner, or the agency/county crime lab personnel.

- 1) Prior to or immediately after the preliminary suspect interview, photograph any injuries.
- 2) Determine whether a sexual assault medical forensic examination should be conducted.
- 3) Ask for the suspect's consent to collect evidence from their body and clothing. However, officers/investigators should consider obtaining a search warrant, with specific details about what evidence will be collected, and should be prepared in advance to eliminate the opportunity for the suspect to destroy or alter evidence if consent is denied.
- 4) During the suspect's sexual assault medical forensic examination, the investigator, evidence technician, or forensic examiner should do the following:
 - a. Strongly consider penile swabbing, pubic hair combings, and collection of other potential DNA evidence;
 - b. Collect biological and trace evidence from the suspect's body;
 - c. Document information about the suspect's clothing, appearance, scars, tattoos, piercings, and other identifiable marks;
 - d. Seize all clothing worn by the suspect during the assault, particularly any clothing touching the genital area;
 - e. Document the suspect's relevant medical condition and injuries.

J. Role of the Supervisor

Supervisors may do the following:

- 1) Assist officers investigating incidents of sexual assault when possible or if requested by an officer.
- 2) Provide guidance and direction as needed.
- 3) Review sexual assault reports to ensure that necessary steps were taken during initial response and investigations.

K. Case Review/Case Summary

A supervisor should ensure cases are reviewed on an on-going basis. The review process should include an analysis of:

- 1) Case dispositions
- 2) Decisions to collect evidence
- 3) Submissions of evidence for lab testing
- 4) Interviewing decisions