


<div>East Haven Police Department</div> <div></div>	Type of Directive: Policies & Procedures		No. 431.3
	Subject/Title: Sexual Assault Investigations	Issue Date: October 29, 2024	
		Effective Date: November 15, 2024	
	Issuing Authority: Honorable Board of Police Commissioners	Review Date: Annually	
	References/Attachments: N/A Connecticut Public Act 24-127		Rescinds: 431.2
		Amends: N/A	

I. PURPOSE

- A. The purpose of this directive is to set forth the policies and procedures of the East Haven Police Department regarding guidelines when responding to and conducting sexual assault investigations.

II. POLICY

- A. It shall be the policy of the East Haven Police Department that the highest priority when responding to and investigating sexual assault is the physical, emotional and psychological welfare of the victim.

III. DEFINITIONS

- A. Consent: Words or overt actions by a person who is legally, objectively, and functionally competent to give informed approval, indicating a freely given agreement to engage in sexual acts.
- B. Medical Forensic Examiner: The health care provider conducting a sexual assault medical forensic examination.
- C. Sexual Assault: Is generally defined as a crime committed, or attempted, for sexual gratification as set forth in the Connecticut General Statutes.
- D. Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Kit (SAECK): A set of items used by medical personnel for gathering and preserving physical evidence during a medial forensic examination following a sexual assault. In the state of Connecticut also identified as a

CT100. Victims may choose to have a kit collected up to one-hundred-twenty (120) hours after an assault.

- E. Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examination: An examination of a patient who reports sexual assault 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.
- F. Victim Advocate: An individual who is trained to assess and address the needs of the victim by offering advocacy, resources, information and support. Some may also provide counseling. Common examples are: a service provider, rape crisis counselor, social worker, victim/witness coordinator within a prosecutor's office, and law enforcement officer, including an agency victim assistant.

IV. GENERAL GUIDELINES AND CONSIDERATIONS

Sexual assaults can deeply traumatize a victim physically, emotionally and psychologically. A victim's distress may create an unwillingness or psychological inability to assist in the investigation. Officers and investigators play a significant role in both the ability to cope with the emotional and psychological aftereffects of the crime and the victim's willingness to cooperate in the investigation. Therefore, it is especially important that these cases be handled from a nonjudgmental perspective so as not to communicate in any way to a victim that the victim is to blame for the crime.

IV. PROCEDURES – Initial Response

A. Call-Taker Response

1. Due to the trauma of a sexual assault, a victim reaching out for assistance may be in crisis. The victim's behaviors may actually be symptomatic of this condition and can range from hysteria, crying and rage to laughter, calmness, and unresponsiveness. There is no one typical reaction, so it is important to refrain from judging or disregarding any victim.
2. When a caller reports a sexual assault, Dispatch shall follow standard emergency response to include the following.
 - a. Evaluate and properly prioritize the call, including asking if a weapon was used.
 - b. Secure medical assistance.
 - c. Inquire about a suspect's current location.
 - d. Obtain detailed information to identify the suspect.
 - e. In cases where the victim indicates she knows the suspect ask about any history of violence, against the victim or others.
 - f. Dispatch or the Shift Supervisor should notify the Detective Division for consultation if the incident is current and may need an immediate response.

3. To ensure critical evidence is not lost, communications personnel shall do the following.
 - a. Ask whether the victim has bathed, douched, urinated, or made other physical changes and advise against doing so.
 - b. Ask the victim to use a clean jar to collect the urine should the victim have to urinate.
 - c. Let the victim know that other evidence may still be identified and recovered so the crime should still be reported if the victim has bathed or made other physical changes.
 - d. Preserve the communications recordings for the investigation.
 - e. Explain to the caller that these questions will not delay an officer's response to the caller's location.
- B. Initial Officer Response.
 1. As part of the emergency response, officers shall do the following.
 - a. Make contact with the victim as soon as possible to address safety concerns and summon emergency medical assistance.
 - b. Evaluate the scene for people, vehicles, or objects involved as well as possible threats.
 - c. Relay all vital information to responding officers and supervisors, including any possible language barriers.
 - d. Secure the crime scene to ensure that evidence is not lost, changed, or contaminated.
 - e. Request assistance from detectives and the State's Attorney where applicable.
 - f. Begin a search for the suspect where applicable.
 2. Assisting the Victim, as part of the emergency response, officers shall do the following.
 - a. Show understanding, patience, and respect for the victim's dignity and attempt to establish trust and rapport.
 - b. Inform the victim that an officer of the same sex will be provided if desired and available.
 - c. Contact a victim advocate as soon as possible to provide assistance throughout the reporting and investigative process.

- d. Supply victims of sexual assault with the phone number for the Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network (RAINN) Hotline, 1-800-656-HOPE. Operators at this hotline connect the caller with the rape crisis center closest to the victim's location.
 - e. Request a detective and allow the detective to conduct all interviews.
 - f. Be aware that a victim of sexual assault may bond with the first responding officer. It is important to explain the role of the different police personnel involved in the case and help with transitions through introductions.
 - g. Record observations of the crime scene, including the demeanor of the suspect and victim and document any injuries or disheveled clothing.
3. Evidence Collection Issues.
- a. Responding officers shall protect the integrity of the evidence and guard the chain of custody by properly marking, packaging, and labeling all evidence collected, including the following.
 - 1) 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.
 - b. Photographs and videotape of the victim's injuries (if any), the suspect's injuries (if any), and the crime scene prior to processing.
 - 1) An officer of the same sex as the victim should photograph the victim.
 - 2) Photograph victims using drapes and other techniques that help to maintain the victim's dignity.
 - 3) Instruct medical personnel to take photographs of the genitalia when needed.
 - c. Diagram of the crime scene.
 - d. When an investigating officer suspects that a sexual assault may have been facilitated with drugs or alcohol, he or she should determine the time of the incident as soon as possible in order to make decisions regarding the collection of urine and blood samples.
 - e. Officers shall introduce the need for a medical examination to the victim explaining the importance to investigative and apprehension efforts as well as for the victim's well being. Officers shall not coerce victims to go to the hospital or to provide samples for drug screening.
 - f. DNA evidence plays a crucial role in the sexual assault investigation. In addition to the victim's and suspect's bodies and clothing, there are many other potential sources such as condoms, sheets, blankets, pillows, and bottles that may contain

biological evidence such as blood, semen, vaginal fluids, sweat, tissue, saliva, hair, and urine. To properly collect DNA evidence, officers shall do the following.

- 1) Use sterile gloves and change as needed.
- 2) Use sterile swabs, papers, solutions, and tools.
- 3) Package evidence in individual envelopes.
- 4) Avoid touching the area where potential DNA evidence may exist.
- 5) Avoid talking, sneezing, and coughing over evidence.
- 6) Air-dry evidence before packaging.
- 7) Put evidence into new paper bags or envelopes, not plastic.

g. The sexual assault evidence kit shall be accepted from the medical staff after it has been properly sealed and labeled.

- 1) The kit will contain whole blood that requires that the kit be placed and logged into an evidence refrigerator as soon as possible. The kit may also contain a urine sample for toxicology testing. If it does, the urine sample shall also be refrigerated.
- 2) Investigating officers or supervisors shall have access to the temporary evidence room refrigerator after regular business hours, on weekends, and on holidays.
- 3) The kit shall not be allowed to freeze or be exposed to heat such as being near a car's interior heater.

4. Electronic Evidence Collection

a. Electronic media and storage devices should be evaluated as potential sources of evidence and insight into the circumstances of the case. In doing so, the investigator should consider the following:

- 1) Is digital evidence potentially involved in the crime?
- 2) Survey the scene for digital evidence, including phones, cameras, computers, thumb drives, and other external storage devices.
- 3) If there is a question as to the location of the suspect or victim at the time of the crime, and they routinely carry their cell phone on their person, cell site location information (CLSI) can be gained with a search warrant.
- 4) Interview victim/witnesses as to the use of these devices. Text or social media communication between victim and suspect, before and after the crime has occurred, can carry evidentiary value.

b. Identify all locations of potential digital evidence:

- 1) On-scene (e.g. phones, computers, data storage devices)
 - 2) On-line (e.g. Internet Service Providers, “cloud” storage services)
 - 3) Other locations (e.g. in possession of victim or suspect)
- c. Determine search authority: A warrant is the best way to obtain usable evidence. Consent, plain view, exigency, etc. are sometimes used for the seizure of the device to prevent destruction, but have significant risk. A discussion with the SAO is prudent before proceeding without a warrant.
- 1) The digital crime scene may include information stored by service provider and may require a Preservation Order followed by a search warrant.
 - 2) Always be cognizant of the fact that some devices can be erased or otherwise tampered with from remote locations. Care should be taken to protect devices from any incoming signals (e.g. use of a Faraday bag or switching of the device to “airplane mode”).
- d. There can often be technological nuances and search warrant requirements associated with electronic storage devices and evidence recovery. Therefore, it is strongly recommended that prior to handling or seizing such evidence, you consult with a computer forensic unit.
5. Identify and Locate Witnesses and Suspects.
- a. Based on the victim’s emotional and physical state, questions of the victim concerning the assault and description and location of the suspect shall be limited.
 - b. Responding officers must identify and interview any potential witnesses, bearing in mind that there may be multiple crime scenes.
 - c. It is especially important that the first person the victim told about the sexual assault be identified and interviewed.
 - d. Prior to contacting the suspect, officers should conduct a background and criminal history check specifically looking for accusations, criminal charges, and convictions for inter-connected crimes, especially crimes involving violence and animal cruelty.
 - e. Officers should approach the suspect interview as a request for the suspect’s recollection of events. The interview and interrogation should be void of bias for or against the factual narrative received thus far. The investigator should resist asking for flat statements or support or denial of the victim’s statement.
 - f. Officers should ask for details and recollections told by the suspect, not details agreed to from the officer.
5. Documentation.

- a. Any officer who interviews a witness or a suspect, identifies evidence, or processes a crime scene shall write his or her own report detailing the actions he or she took.

C. Role of the Supervisor.

1. Supervisors shall demonstrate a detailed understanding of victim issues and proper response by subordinates. Supervisors will do the following.
 - a. Respond to assist officers investigating felony sexual assaults.
 - b. Exhibit sensitivity to victims and ensure that victims are dealt with properly by clarifying their expectations of line officers.
 - c. Assist in locating resources to effectively investigate sexual assaults.
 - d. 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.
 - e. Include victim services information regularly at roll call.
 - f. Create opportunities for ongoing training to improve the skills needed to properly investigate sexual assault.
 - g. Incorporate victim services issues into the evaluations of officers and detectives.
 - h. Recognize personnel for rendering effective victim services.

V. PROCEDURES - INVESTIGATIONS

- A. An officer trained in investigating sexual assaults should lead the investigation and conduct all interviews with the victim.
 1. Sexual assault investigations typically include both a preliminary and subsequent in-depth interview with the victim. The preliminary interview is intended to establish whether a crime has occurred. In the initial response, the officer shall first establish the elements of the crime(s) and identify any and all witnesses, suspect(s), evidence, and crime scene(s). The investigator must understand and the report indicate that the preliminary interview is not intended to be a comprehensive or final interview. Additional interviews will be needed as the investigation develops.
 - a. Involve a Victim Advocate.
 - 1) Every effort shall be made by the investigating officer to contact a victim advocate as soon as possible. If the victim declines assistance from an advocate, the investigator shall provide the victim with written referrals for community resources specifically designed to help victims of sexual assault.
 - b. Victim Interview Protocol.
 - 1) Based on the length of time between the assault and report of the crime and the individual's personal history, the victim may be in crisis and experiencing

post- traumatic stress disorder or rape trauma syndrome and exhibiting a range of behaviors that will likely change over time.

- 2) The victim's response to the trauma of a sexual assault shall not be used in any way to measure credibility. When drugs or alcohol are involved, the victim may have limited recollection or be unable to give a complete account of the crime. Not knowing the details of what happened may exacerbate the trauma experienced by the victim.
2. Interviews shall be conducted promptly if the victim is coherent and consensual.
 3. Proceeding with or conducting a thorough investigation shall not be contingent upon laboratory findings. Investigators shall do the following.
 - a. Remain patient and maintain an open mind while listening to the victim's account.
 - b. Remember that victims may struggle with gaps in memory.
 - c. Avoid leading questions while conducting the interview.
 - d. Use simple terminology appropriate to the victim's age, sophistication, and intelligence.
 - e. Avoid using jargon or police, medical, or legal terms.
 4. Prior to initiating the interview, the investigator shall do the following.
 - a. Interview any witness who might have seen or spoken with the victim before, during, or after the assault.
 - b. Accommodate the victim's request for a rape crisis advocate or support person whenever possible.
 - c. Take responsibility for excluding a support person when appropriate and offer the victim and support person an explanation.
 - d. Secure a private location for the interview that is free from distractions.
 - e. Express sympathy to the victim and an interest in the victim's well being.
 - f. Inform the victim of the need and importance of full disclosure of any and all recent drug use.
 5. During the interview, the investigator shall do the following.
 - a. Obtain contact information for the victim, including temporary accommodations.
 - b. Explain the nature of the preliminary interview and the need for follow-up contacts.

- c. Ask victims to explain what they remember and how they felt.
 - d. Revisit the possibility of a support person for victims who initially declined the offer.
 - e. Explain that other professionals such as forensic examiners, detectives, evidence technicians, and prosecutors may have additional questions.
 - f. At the conclusion of the initial interview, the investigator shall do the following.
 - 1) Give the victim the investigator's contact information.
 - 2) Encourage the victim to contact the investigator with any additional information or evidence.
 - 3) Remind the victim that visible evidence of injury may appear later, and to contact the investigators for additional photographs or other documentation.
 - 4) Ensure that requests for victim protection orders are made where indicated.
 - 5) Provide written referrals for victim service organizations.
 - 6) Provide transportation when reasonably possible.
 - 7) Inform the victim about next steps in the investigation.
- B. Protecting Victim Rights.
- 1. Throughout the investigation of the case, officers shall protect the confidentiality of the victim's information to the maximum extent possible by law and policy.
 - 2. In addition, investigators should inform the victim of the following.
 - a. The rights of a crime victim, to include protections afforded under the Connecticut Constitution Victim Bill of Rights.
 - b. How to contact police if harassed or intimidated by the suspect(s).
 - c. The information regarding the investigation that will be kept confidential.
 - d. The possibility of media coverage and information the media has access to regarding sexual assault crimes.
 - e. What to do if the victim, witnesses, or third parties are harassed or intimidated by the suspect or others.
 - f. Provide a case report number, as well as contact information for the reporting officer and lead investigator or person handling the follow-up investigation.

- g. Explain arrest decisions, protective orders, and court dates.

C. Arrest and Prosecution Decisions.

1. In the immediate aftermath of a sexual assault, a victim shall not be expected or encouraged to make decisions regarding the investigation or charges related to the offense. Officers shall not introduce any forms for a victim to sign to decline an investigation.

D. Delayed Reports.

1. Delayed victim reporting is common in sexual assault cases due to the trauma and fear experienced by victims and should not deter a thorough investigation.

E. Forensic Examinations for Victims of Sexual Assault.

1. Victim-centered care is paramount to the success of the forensic examination of victims of sexual assault. A timely, professional forensic examination increases the likelihood that injuries will be documented and evidence collected to aid in the investigation and prosecution of sex offenders. Evidence may normally be collected up to ninety-two (92) hours after the assault, but evidence can be gathered and injuries documented beyond that time, especially if the victim is injured, bleeding, or experiencing pain.
 - a. Investigating officer actions.
 - 1) Ask the victim whether there is anyone who should be called or notified, and facilitate this contact.
 - 2) Address any special needs of the victim, such as communication or mobility, and notify the victim advocate of the special need.
 - 3) Explain the purpose of the forensic examination and its importance to the investigation and provide the victim with information on the procedure.
 - 4) Inquire whether the victim will consent to a forensic examination.
 - 5) Inform the victim of the right to decline any or all parts of the examination.
 - 6) Explain to the victim the potential consequences if any part of the examination is refused.
 - 7) Notify a victim advocate to offer the victim support when a forensic examination is to be conducted.
 - 8) Transport the victim to the designated medical facility if a forensic examination is warranted and the victim consents.
 - 9) Advise the victim that the forensic examiner will collect any clothing that was worn during or immediately after the sexual assault.
 - 10) Assist in arranging for clothing the victim may need after the examination.

11) Seek permission from the victim to collect a urine sample for drug screening.

12) Obtain a signed release from the victim for access to medical records.

13) Encourage a victim who is unwilling to undergo a forensic exam to get medical attention including testing for pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases.

F. Coordination with Forensic Examiner.

1. The investigator shall coordinate with other professionals such as forensic examiners and criminalists to determine whether a forensic examination is indicated.
 - a. When a forensic examination is indicated, the investigating officer shall brief the examining nurse or physician about the details of the sexual assault, as they are known at that time.
 - b. Officers should not be present during any part of the exam, including during the medical history, as the forensic examiner will testify about collection of evidence and the chain of custody.
 - c. The nurse or physician shall brief the investigating officer at the conclusion of the examination.
 - d. The police report shall contain a copy of the forensic exam, if available, and a summary of the findings that note significant information or injury. After the examination, all the evidence shall be transferred to the department for storage.
 - e. If the assault occurred within one-hundred-twenty (120) hours and there is a suspicion of drug or alcohol facilitated sexual assault then a Toxicology Screen Evidence Collection Kit, or CT400, should be collected in conjunction with the CT100 SAECK.

G. Presence of a Victim Advocate.

1. When it is determined that a forensic examination will be conducted, a victim advocate or a support person of the victim's choosing shall be allowed to be present in the room and during the interview, unless it would be harmful to the investigation. The investigator shall take responsibility for excluding a support person, when appropriate, and providing an explanation to the victim and the support person.

F. Drug-Facilitated Sexual Assault Considerations.

1. If a drug-facilitated sexual assault is suspected, it is critical to obtain a urine sample from the victim as soon as possible. If possible, also obtain a blood sample.
2. Protocols for responding to illegal substance abuse by victims (including underage drinking) shall be followed and never used to discredit or discourage the victim from reporting the assault. The department priority is to conduct a thorough investigation of a sexual assault rather than prosecute victims for misdemeanor violations.

3. Because of the delay in reporting most sexual assaults, laboratories capable of testing urine and blood samples at very low levels for those drugs commonly used to facilitate sexual assault are essential.

G. Investigative Strategy.

1. In preparing for the interview, the investigator shall 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 shall guide the questions and other evidence collection efforts. Critical evidence collection efforts include evaluating whether a pretext phone call is appropriate and re-photographing injuries to document changes in visible injuries.

H. Follow-Up Victim Interview.

1. Prior to a follow-up interview, the investigating officer shall consult with agency personnel who responded to the scene, retrieve communications tapes and printouts, and review all reports.
2. The investigator should coordinate with relevant agencies, assistance organizations, service providers, or sexual assault response professionals to address the needs of the victim and to discuss the best means for keeping the victim informed.

I. Follow-Up Interview Protocol.

1. An in-depth follow-up interview shall be conducted after the victim has been medically examined and treated, and personal needs have been met.
2. In the event that the victim is still under the influence of drugs or alcohol, has been injured, or as a result of the assault has not slept, and barring exigent circumstances requiring an arrest or identification, the interview shall be delayed.
3. Arrange for equipment to audio record and/or video record the interview so the officer can focus on listening.
4. The interview shall be conducted in a location that is convenient, accessible, and comfortable for the victim. The investigator shall provide or arrange for transportation for the victim when needed.
5. At the start of the follow-up interview, the officer shall do the following.
 - a. Discuss the purpose and scope of the interview.
 - b. Review contact information for both the victim and investigator that may need to be updated.
 - c. Explain the victim's rights, including confidentiality.
 - d. Explain the need to audio record and/or video record the interview and request the victim's consent.

- e. Address arrest decisions including an explanation of the status of the case.
- 6. While conducting the follow-up interview, the officer shall do the following.
 - a. First allow the victim to describe what occurred without interruption.
 - b. Relay what he or she heard for accuracy, identify new information or developments, and ask questions.
 - c. Clarify any inconsistencies with earlier accounts of the sexual assault in a non-threatening manner.
 - d. Document the victim's actions in response to the attack, the victim's state of mind during the attack, specific statements made by the perpetrator, and the nature of any relationship with the suspect and explain the importance of these questions from a prosecutorial standpoint.
 - e. 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, or hallucinations).
 - f. Assist the victim in developing a safety plan, in the event safety 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.
- J. Contacting and Interviewing the Suspect.
 - 1. The investigating officer(s) shall follow department procedures on identifying suspects, conducting suspect interviews, and collecting evidence.
 - 2. Involvement of a victim in a pretext phone call to the suspect should take into consideration the victim's emotional and physical state. A victim advocate should be present whenever possible to offer support.
- K. Forensic Examination for the Collection of Evidence from the Suspect
 - 1. Prior to or immediately after the preliminary suspect interview, investigators should photograph any injuries.
 - 2. The investigating officer shall determine if a sexual assault medical forensic examination should be conducted.
 - 3. Officers may ask for the suspect's consent to collect evidence from his or her body and clothing, however, a search warrant, with specific details about what evidence will be collected, should be prepared to eliminate the opportunity for the suspect to destroy or alter potential evidence, and revoke consent. Consent can expedite the processing while a warrant is being obtained and should not be presented as an ultimatum for the suspect.

4. The investigator shall clearly document the suspect's freedom to decline any part of the examination and to leave at any time.
5. During the suspect's sexual assault medical forensic examination, the investigator, evidence technician, or forensic examiner should do the following:
 - a. Strongly consider genital 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 medical history and any injuries.
 - f. If in custody, the suspect shall be given a Miranda warning before being asked about medical history questions by the forensic examiner or officer.
 - g. If the suspect invokes his/her right to remain silent, the examiner shall bypass the medical history portion of the examination and continue documenting any visible injury and collecting appropriate specimens.
 - h. Both the examiner and attending officer shall be prepared to document any spontaneous statements made by the suspect regardless of whether or not the suspect is in custody and whether or not the suspect was provided with a Miranda warning.
6. Whenever possible, the suspect's examination should not take place in the same location or by the same examiner as the victim's forensic examination.
- L. Once a thorough follow-up investigation has been completed, the investigating officer shall do the following.
 1. Evaluate impounded evidence and determine which items might have probative value based on the statements and other information.
 2. Submit a lab service request such as DNA, biology, trace, or toxicology based on the assessment of the evidence.
 3. Present the complete case file including forensic results as soon as available to the State's Attorney's office for review and work with that office to develop the case.
 4. Continue to apprise the victim of future investigative activities that will or may require involvement.

M. This Department shall respect a victim's inability or decision not to be involved in criminal justice proceedings and shall always be willing to offer continued assistance and referrals.

N. Reporting

1. Officers and investigators shall complete all required reports and forms in accordance with the Department's Policies and Procedures. Reports shall include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. Details necessary to establish any premeditation or grooming behavior by the perpetrator.
 - b. Note any coercion, threats, and force used; and attempts by the perpetrator to intimidate or discourage the victim from reporting the assault.
 - c. Document details regarding the victim's reaction during and after the incident (e.g., victim demeanor, emotional response, changes in routines or habits).
 - d. Fully document fear by recording all fight, flight, freeze, or submit reactions the victim expressed or exhibited before, during, and after the assault.
 - e. Create a timeline to show the effects of the traumatic event on post-assault behavior and actions of the victim as compared to previous behavior (e.g., in a case where the suspect is known to the victim, the victim no longer goes to the gym that the suspect belongs to, will not be in the same room as the suspect, or the victim drops out of school).
 - f. Unless they are direct quotes (in which case, place them in quotation marks) avoid using terms that indicate consensual behavior (such as participated or engaged in) when describing the specific actions of the suspect.
 - g. If a consensual encounter turned nonconsensual, clearly document the details of how and when the suspect's behavior changed and how the victim expressed or demonstrated non-consent to the continued act.

O. Training

1. All officers shall receive basic training in victim centered and trauma informed responses.
2. Investigators should receive advanced training in the following areas:
 - a. Victim centered and trauma informed sexual assault investigations.
 - b. Trauma informed investigative techniques.
 - c. Victim centered approaches.
 - d. Forensic evidence collection.

- e. Cultural competency and diversity training.
 - f. Collaboration with advocates.
 - g. Legal and ethical considerations.
3. Sexual assault investigators should receive extensive and ongoing training in sexual violence investigations including, but not limited to, the above as well as other training deemed appropriate and useful.