

53. (Services) Please provide your training materials and related protocols for responding patrol officers regarding their actions when responding to alleged incidents of sexual assault. Please specify the procedures for interacting with and transferring information to the MCIOs.

USA	<p>The U.S. Army Military Police understand their role and responsibilities and demonstrate ability to brief the Military Police Desk Sergeant on a victim's emotional and physical condition, evidence identified as associated with the complaint, and provide a brief summary of the incident. Desk Sergeants coordinate support with the local Criminal Investigation Division (CID) office, hospital emergency room, and social services personnel to treat the victim and process evidence associated with the complaint. Responding Military Police remain with the victim until released by appropriate authority; never leaving the victim unattended. They brief the Criminal Investigator upon arrival on all facts known and any evidence identified. Military Police patrols secure and protect the crime, identifies potential witnesses, preserve evidence (as appropriate) and remain on scene until released by the Criminal Investigator/appropriate military authority.</p> <p>The training materials are attached.</p>
USAF	<p>Air Force Security Forces will provide the requested materials directly to the panel through AFOSI due to the law enforcement sensitive nature of the protocols. However, HQ AFOSI staff discussed this issue with the officer in charge of Security Forces training at the Security Forces Basic Training Course located at Joint Base San Antonio, Texas. After graduating from Air Force Basic Military Training, Security Forces personnel attend the 12 week Basic Training Course. Half of the course is dedicated to physical security issues pertaining to flight lines, priority resources protection, Air Base Ground Defense, etc., while the other half of the course is dedicated to law enforcement operations, techniques and policy. Entry level law enforcement training consists of studies in military criminal law, jurisdiction, patrol procedures, emergency driving and response, apprehensions, interviews and interrogations, evidence recognition and collection, crime scene security, etc. Regarding sexual assault reports, Security Forces personnel are now taught that [effective 1 March 2013] AFOSI has responsibility for conducting all sexual assault investigations. Matters involving sexual assaults violations are immediately to be turned over to AFOSI. See material on DVD related to this question.</p>
USN	<p>SECNAVINST 1752.4B (Enclosure 10) provides comprehensive guidance on SAPR training requirements for all Department of Navy personnel. To standardize services throughout the DoD, all DON sexual assault responders receive the same baseline training. First responders include SARCs, SAPR VAs, healthcare personnel, DON law enforcement, NCIS, judge advocates, chaplains, firefighters and emergency medical technicians.</p> <p>With regard to responding patrol officers, specialized law enforcement personnel training includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to respond in accordance with the SAPR program, specifically how to notify the command, SARC, and SAPR VA and how to work with SAPR VAs and SARCs,

Narrative responses have been consolidated by the Response Systems Panel (RSP). Please forgive formatting errors in text and data. Source documents for narrative responses can be obtained by contacting the RSP.

	<p>and medical personnel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to work with sexual assault victims, to include the effects of trauma on sexual assault victims. • Ensuring victims are informed of an accorded their rights by contacting the Victim Witness Assistance Program • Taking into consideration the victim’s safety concerns and medical needs • Reviewing IG policy and applicable Service guidance regarding the legal transfer of the SAFE Kit and the retention of the DD Form 2911 or reports from civilian asexual assault forensic exams in archived files, and • Discussion of related sex offender issues
USMC	<p>Basic Military Police and Corrections Marines (MOS 5800) receive a two and one-half hour block on instruction on responding to sexual assaults in their occupational training. They receive training on the elements of the various sex offenses in the UCMJ, basic law enforcement protocols for responding patrol personnel, and the relevant orders that govern their procedures. Using basic LE protocols for responding patrol personnel, students discuss their application in light of DoD Directive 6495.01 (Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program), DoD Instruction 5500.18 (Investigation of Adult Sexual Assault in the Department of Defense), and MCO 1752.5B (Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program).</p> <p>Patrol personnel (MPs) respond to every call for service; however, when there is a sexual assault allegation, USMC CID and NCIS are normally notified soon after the first call for service. Each PMO Police Department has their own Provost Marshal Instruction (PMI) that is written in compliance with MCO 5580.2B (Law Enforcement Manual) and the abovementioned regulations. Instructors at the schoolhouse at Fort Leonard Wood instruct the students on the proper handling and treatment of victims of sexual assault. The students learn that the attitudes and beliefs of law enforcement can traumatize victims; therefore, the instructors emphasize the absolute need for patrol personnel to be professional and compassionate, and to reassure victims that allegations are handled appropriately and treated with the utmost concern and care.</p> <p>Patrol personnel also learn that, as the first responder, they have to preserve as much of the crime scene and evidence that they can while still considering the dignity of the victim. MPs receive additional training once they go through Military Police Investigator (MPI) school, which is more advanced than the basic training mentioned above.</p> <p>Transfer to the MCIO may happen physically (on-scene) as well as through a systems transfer. If an MP is the first responder they may conduct a preliminary investigation and once they find out that it is indeed a sexual assault they will call the next higher investigator (CID/NCIS). They will exercise judgment and secure the scene if there is evidence that needs to be protected and witnesses that need to remain on scene until CID/NCIS arrives. Systems transfer of cases happen if the desk sergeant opens an ICR (Incident Complaint Report). CID/NCIS use the same system and assume control of the case once it appears in the system. Once they assume the</p>

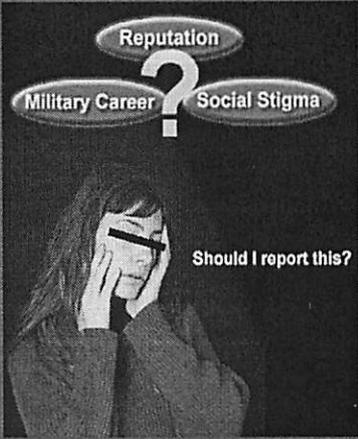
Narrative responses have been consolidated by the Response Systems Panel (RSP). Please forgive formatting errors in text and data. Source documents for narrative responses can be obtained by contacting the RSP.

	<p>case in CLEOC (Consolidated Law Enforcement Operations Center), the system used for law enforcement operations, the patrol units cannot make changes in CLEOC without the express consent of CID/NCIS. Once NCIS arrives on scene, the patrol personnel pass on all the basic information they have gathered to the responding special agent and are then in a supporting role throughout the rest of the crime scene investigation.</p>
USCG	<p>CGIS does not have a uniformed division and does not act as “first responders” generally. The issue of patrol officers would be limited to the bases where there are Coast Guard Police (vs. contract security) and would be directed to their training. With regard to CG Police, policy regarding their interaction with CGIS as it relates to reported criminal offenses is noted in COMDTINST 5520.54, page 13, paragraph 8 b., which in part reads the base police officer’s responsibility “is to execute appropriate procedures on suspicion or discovery of any criminal offense, such as preventing the escape or loss of identity of suspected offenders; preserving crime scenes and the integrity of physical evidence; conducting preliminary on scene inquiries; providing investigative assistance under the operational direction of CGIS.” Basically, the mandate is that if there is a crime, the CG Police are required to notify CGIS who will then respond and assume responsibility for any investigation.</p>

Narrative responses have been consolidated by the Response Systems Panel (RSP). Please forgive formatting errors in text and data. Source documents for narrative responses can be obtained by contacting the RSP.



Investigate a Sexual Assault



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Terminal Learning Objective

- Action
 - Investigate a sexual assault.
- Conditions
 - In a classroom environment, given a hypothetical report of a sexual assault.
- Standards
 - Investigate a sexual assault by assisting victim; containing, preserving, and protecting the crime scene; and gathering, recording, and reporting all information.

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Administrative Information

- **Safety Requirements:**
 - No Major Considerations
- **Risk Assessment:**
 - Low
- **Environmental Considerations:**
 - No major considerations
- **Evaluation:**
 - Material covered in this lesson will be evaluated during a written and/or hands-on performance evaluation.



Enabling Learning Objective (ELO) A

- **Action** - Identify the various components of Sexual Assault.
- **Condition** - In a classroom environment given a discussion on the various aspects of Sexual Assault.
- **Standards** - Identify the types of sexual assault crimes, sexual assault types, sex offender types, parties involved, statistics, risk, substances used, the victim's advocate, restricted and unrestricted reporting.

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UCMJ Sexually Related Charges

- Article 120 - Rape, sexual assault, and other sexual misconduct
 - Including Aggravated Sexual Assault/Abuse/Contact with or without a Child
 - Indecent Acts/Liberties/Exposure with or without a Child
- Article 125 - Sodomy
- Article 134 - (Assault - with intent to commit murder, voluntary manslaughter, rape, robbery, sodomy, arson, burglary, or housebreaking)

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Manual For Courts-Martial United States 2008 Edition

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Types of Sexual Assault

- A sexual assault allegation is defined as any person who reports the commission of a sexual assault upon him or herself, or is identified as a person who has been subjected to a sexual offense.

There are several types:

– Rape:

- Physical force - an act of forced sexual intercourse without consent
- Constructive force - the use of threats, intimidation or the abuse of authority, which can cause the victim to believe that death or injury would occur if he/she resisted
- Date/Acquaintance rape - an attack by someone the victim knows
- Marital rape - forcible intercourse by the victim's spouse without consent



Types of Sexual Assault, cont.

- Forcible sodomy
 - Oral or anal sex forced upon a person without his/her consent
- Indecent assault
 - Assault of a sexual nature to gratify a persons sexual desires
- Carnal knowledge
 - the accused committed an act of sexual intercourse with a person (usually under age related)
- And the:
 - Attempt to commit the above listed acts

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Types of Sexual Assault (Perpetrators)

- Non-Stranger - the offender is a neighbor, co-worker, friend, date, acquaintance, or family member
- Stranger - committed by someone the victim doesn't know
- Gang Rape or Multiple Rape - Gang rapists commit rape in the company of their peers. It is a way for the group to interact, compete, and develop camaraderie.

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(1) Non-Stranger- This category includes acquaintance rape (the offender is a neighbor, co-worker, or friend), date rape (when an assault occurs in conjunction with a social event or date), and marital rape.

(2) Stranger - Stranger sexual assault is, as the name indicates, sexual assault or rape committed by someone the victim doesn't know. Stranger assaults are most likely to be reported and victims tend to receive more support from authorities, family, and friends.

NOTE: Stranger sexual assault is a crime of opportunity.

(3) Gang Rape or Multiple Rapes - Gang rapists commit rape in the company of their peers. They reduce the victim to the low status of an object. In classic gang behavior, the first person to rape the helpless victim is typically the leader of the gang. Neither sex nor injury is the motive in gang rape. The group uses sex to demonstrate power and to validate its strength through group conquest. It is a way for the group to interact, compete, and develop camaraderie and cohesiveness, which becomes very strong because of the secrecy of the crime amongst those involved. The victim of a gang rape usually knows or has been acquainted with at least one member of the group.

(4) Drug Facilitated - ethanol is the most common finding in investigations of drug-facilitated sexual assault. The victims in these cases tend to describe similar experiences. They often admit to having had one or more alcoholic drinks with a friend. A drink is left unattended for a period of time, after which the victim describes losing track of events and then waking in an unfamiliar environment, inappropriately clothed, or with a sensation of having had sexual intercourse.



Interested Parties

- **Victim** – one who has been sexually assaulted
- **Alleged Perpetrator / Suspect** – one who has been accused / suspected of committing a crime
- **Perpetrator / Subject** – one who has committed a crime
- **Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)** – “center of gravity” for sexual assault response and coordination
- **Victim Advocate (VA)** – appointed by the SARC to assist victims with support, information, and resources
- **Medical Personnel**
- **LAW ENFORCEMENT (MPs, MPI, CID, or DOD Police)**

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STATISTICS

- Every 2 minutes, someone in the U.S. is sexually assaulted.
- 1 in 4 Girls & 1 in 6 Boys will be sexually assaulted by age 18.
- Sixty-seven percent of all victims of sexual assault reported to law enforcement agencies were juveniles (under the age of 18); 34% of all victims were under age 12.
- Forty percent of the offenders who victimized children under age 6 were juveniles (under the age of 18).
- 7 in 10 rape and sexual assault victims know their attacker prior to the assault.

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Statistics taken from

U.S. Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics

Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network Hotline

www.rainn.org or (800) 656-HOPE

National Sexual Violence Resource Center

www.nsvrc.org

Violence Against Women Network (VAWnet)

www.vawnet.org

Men Can Stop Rape

www.mencanstoprape.org

STOP IT NOW!

www.stopitnow.org



STATISTICS cont.

- In a nationally representative survey of 9,684 adults:
 - 11% of women reported experiencing forced sex at some time in their lives:
 - 2% of men reported experiencing forced sex at some time in their lives.
 - 3% of women and 1% of men surveyed, said they experienced unwanted sexual activity in the previous 12 months.
 - Sexual violence victims raped since their 18th birthday, 32% of women, 16% of men reported physical injury as a result of rape. 36% of injured female victims received medical treatment.
 - Sexual assaults represented 10% of all assault-related injury visits to the emergency rooms by females in 2006.



Risk Factors

Current sexual assault trend data shows that:

- The majority of military victims are 20-24 year old females in ranks PVT-SPC
- Most military alleged perpetrators are 20-24 year old males in ranks PVT-SPC
- Most military sexual assaults occur in Soldier living areas, such as barracks
- More than half of sexual assault cases involve alcohol use

Source: Task Force Report on Sexual Assault Policies, dated 27 May 2004



Substances used to Facilitate a Sexual Assault

- GHB (gamma hydroxybutyric acid)
 - In the United States, the Food and Drug Administration permits the use of GHB under the trade name Xyrem.
- Rohypnol (flunitrazepam)
 - In the United States, the drug has not been approved by the Food and Drug Administration for medical use, and is considered to be an illegal drug
- Ketamine (ketamine hydrochloride)
 - The increase in illicit use prompted ketamine's placement as an illegal substance under the United States Controlled Substance Act.
- Ecstasy (Methylenedioxymethamphetamine) MDMA
 - MDMA is legally controlled in most of the world under the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances and other international agreements, exceptions exist for research. The unlicensed use, sale or manufacture of MDMA are criminal offenses.

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Reports of drug-facilitated rape are increasing at an alarming rate. Victims, accused perpetrators, medical professionals, and law enforcement officers are relying on the forensic toxicologist to conduct the best possible testing of the specimens that are available.

Some of the drugs trace are gone in a matter of hours.

Drug Facilitated - ethanol is the most common finding in investigations of drug-facilitated sexual assault. The victims in these cases tend to describe similar experiences. They often admit to having had one or more alcoholic drinks with a friend. A drink is left unattended for a period of time, after which the victim describes losing track of events and then waking in an unfamiliar environment, inappropriately clothed, or with a sensation of having had sexual intercourse.



Alcohol



- Alcohol is the most commonly used date rape drug
- Lowers inhibitions
- Lowers judgment
- May cause black outs and/or memory impairment or loss
- May mask other drugs administered by offender



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Although alcohol is usually not considered a date rape drug, it is a contributing cause to most rapes, and a common means used to disguise other drugs.

Offenders commonly use alcohol as a ruse, telling a victim's friends that "they've only had too much to drink."



Victim's Advocate

Advocates will often be the first to respond to a victim of sexual assault, meeting the Military Police at the scene or at the hospital.

Their role:

- Accompanying or staying with the victim
 - Assisting the victim's decision making
 - Informing a victim of their rights
-
- The singular critical challenge for Military Police during the initial response to a sexual assault incident will be in assisting the victim and working with victim advocates



Restricted Reporting

- Allows a Soldier who is a sexual assault victim to disclose the details of his/her assault to specifically identified individuals and receive medical treatment and counseling, without triggering the official investigative process.
- Report confidentially to:
 - Victim Advocate (VA)
 - Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)
 - Healthcare Provider
 - Chaplain

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Restricted reporting is intended to give adult victims additional time to receive relevant information and support, in order to make informed decisions about reporting the domestic abuse to the appropriate commanders and possibly participating in a criminal investigation.

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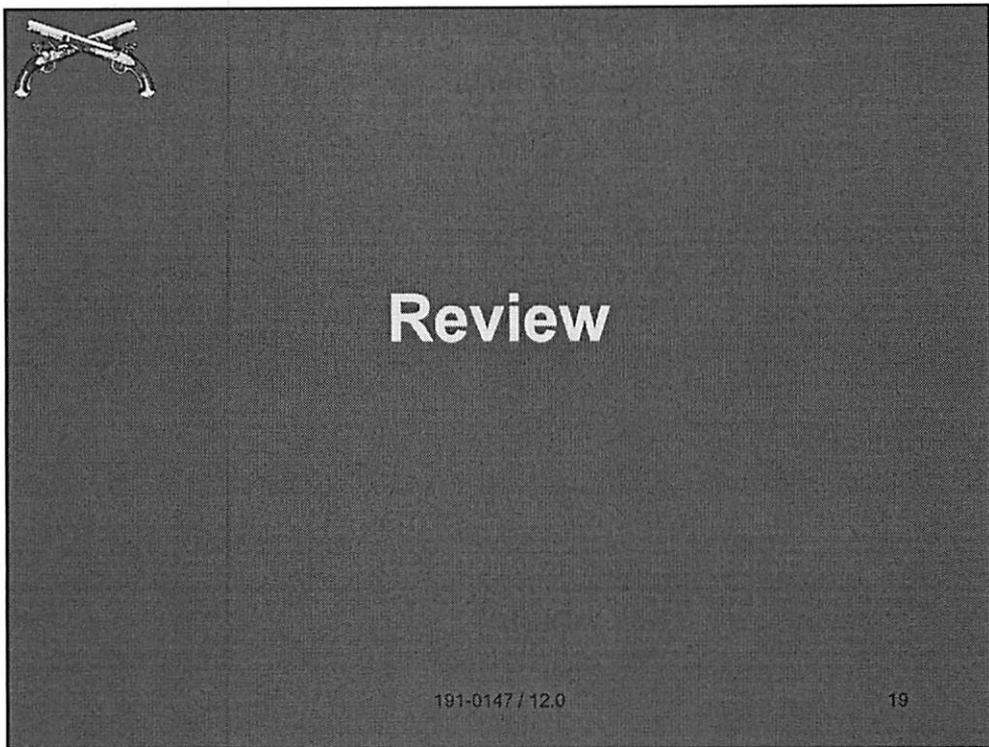
Restricted Reporting Purpose

- Give victims additional time and increased control
 - Victim has 1 year to decide on a course of action
- Empower victims
- Give Commanders a clearer picture of the sexual violence within their command
- Enhances a Commander's ability to provide an environment which is safe



Unrestricted Reporting Purpose

- Ensure widest range of rights and protections
- Provides Commander support
- Provide full investigation to hold offender(s) accountable
- Enhance community and Soldier safety





Enabling Learning Objective (ELO) B

- **Action** – Respond to a Sexual Assault
- **Condition** – While on duty and performing law enforcement activities in a garrison environment, you are given MP gear IAW local SOP, weapon, MP vehicle equipped with emergency equipment and a situation requiring you to respond to a report of a sexual assault.
- **Standards** – Respond to a sexual assault by assisting the victim; containing, preserving, and protecting the crime scene; and gathering, recording, and reporting all information.

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Receive, Proceed and Notify

- Receive and confirm the transmission.
- Proceed in the most direct route to the location according to the local SOP.
- Notify the Desk Sergeant of your arrival at the scene and your exact location.



Survey the scene

- Ensure the scene is safe.
- Take immediate response to a life-threatening situation or injuries.
 - Provide first aid as needed while minimizing the destruction of evidence.
 - Request emergency medical aid if needed.



Assess Physical Condition

- Check the physical condition of the victim.
- Administer First Aid and establish rapport. 
- Arrange for transportation to the military medical facility if it is requested or immediately required.



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Take immediate response to any life threatening situations/injuries and check the physical condition of the victim.



Assess Emotional Condition

- Assess the victim's;
 - Emotional state
 - The condition of victim's clothing
 - The circumstances surrounding the crime

NOTE: It is important that you remain calm, concerned, professional, and in control regardless of the emotional state of the victim.

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NOTE: Explain to the students that it is important that you remain calm, concerned, professional, and in control no matter what the emotional state of the victim.

NOTE: Explain to the students that a family member, acquaintance, or the victim should obtain a change of clothing and sundry items for the victim to take with them to the hospital.



IPC

To Communicate Effectively

“Introduce yourself and your partner”

- Be respectful (this person has been traumatized)
- Ask, do not tell them what to do (try and reason with the victim)
- Tell them why it needs to be this way
- Tell the truth
- Give options (importance of their actions)

Don't say I am here for a sexual assault!

Say “you are there for a disturbance or responding to a call”

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Identify and Protect Evidence

- Explain the evidence procedures that must be followed until the investigator arrives. The emotional and physical health of the victim is a priority.

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The examination at the medical facility will include the use of The Sexual Assault Forensics Examination Kit to obtain various samples of physical evidence to include body fluids (i.e. serological, blood, saliva, urine, epidermis, hair, fingernails, etc.).

Advise the victim that after the medical examination has been completed, they may shower and perform other personal hygiene functions.



Identify and Protect Evidence, cont.

- Take immediate action to halt any recognizable destruction of evidence.
 - Do not allow the victim to wash his/her clothing/bedding, take a shower, or clean anything.
 - Protect against the natural destruction of any fragile evidence.



Identify and Protect Evidence, cont.

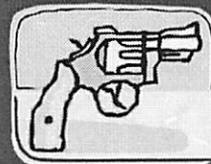
- Inform the victim of the law enforcement procedures that will be implemented to document important evidence.
- Ensure the victim has not showered, brushed teeth, eaten, drank or used the latrine until after a physical examination.
- If possible ensure victim has fresh clothing to wear when leaving the medical treatment facility. (clothing must be retained as evidence)



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Identify and Protect Evidence



- Retain as evidence on DA Form 4137 (Evidence/Property Custody Document) all clothing worn during and after the assault.
- Taking victims initial statement and collecting physical evidence is critical to verify that the incident occurred as reported by the victim.





NOTE: Be aware that the victim has been subjected to trauma and may have difficulty with self-expression.

Do not ask leading or sexually explicit questions that will make the victim feel guilty.



Conduct a Preliminary Investigation

- Conduct a brief interview find out:
 - WHEN – did it occur
 - WHERE – did it occur
 - WHO
 - did WHAT
 - to WHOM
 - HOW did it occurand never ask a Sexual Assault victim WHY

Relay to the military police desk sergeant any information needed to apprehend the suspect.

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Conduct a preliminary investigation, cont.

- Identify injuries sustained by the victim and brief details of the offense, the suspect, and the location of the crime.
- Apprehend the subject, if the subject is identified and at the scene.



Conduct a Brief Interview

- Demonstrate patience and compassion when conducting the interview.
 - **NOTE: Victim may relate information more freely if only one MP conducts the interview.**
 - **NOTE: Never leave the victim unattended. Remain with them until you are released by USACIDC personnel.**



Conduct a Brief Interview, cont.

- Limit questioning to essential information.
- Collect enough information that investigators can begin work as soon as they arrive.
- Asking open-ended questions to obtain details of the offense provide the best results.
- Get down to their level, do not tower over the victim.



Conduct a Brief Interview, cont.

- Identify injuries sustained by the victim and brief details of the offense, the suspect, and the location of the crime are immediately pertinent.
- Ask the victim if they:
 - Know the Offender.
 - Can describe the offender.
 - Knows where the offender is or can be located.



Protect the Crime Scene

- Receive and confirm the transmission
- Proceed to the scene, notify desk of arrival
- Survey the scene, ensure scene is safe
- Take Control of the crime scene
- Provide Medical attention
- Secure the crime scene
- Protect evidence
- Update the MP Desk Sergeant
- Brief investigative personnel



Brief the Desk Sergeant

- The Victim's emotional and physical condition.
- Evidence identified supporting the complaint.
 - Evidence found
 - Description of offender
- Provide a brief concise summary of all events.
- Obtain further guidance on how to proceed.



Arrange for Transportation of the Victim

- If directed transport or arrange for the transport of the victim to the nearest medical facility for treatment.
 - It is important to protect the identity of the victim.
 - Ensure that the victim is placed in a private waiting area or treatment room.

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For a sexual assault evidence collection kit to be the most useful the victim should go to the hospital immediately following the attack. Changing clothes or bathing may result in destroying viable evidence. It is a victim's right to refuse to participate in any part of the evidence collection process, regardless of what stage the procedure is in. However, a sexual assault kit is the victim's best way to document the attack and help ensure prosecution of the attacker. The victim's informed consent is necessary for a kit to be used. This evidence retrieval and exam could take up to four hours to complete.

Contents

A sexual assault evidence collection kit contains commonly available examination tools such as:

Detailed instructions for the examiner
Forms for documentation
Tube for blood sample
Urine sample container
Paper bags for clothing collection
Large sheet of paper for patient to undress over
Cotton swabs for biological evidence collection
Sterile water
Sterile saline
Glass slides
Un-waxed dental floss
Wooden stick for fingernail scrapings
Envelopes or boxes for individual evidence samples
Labels

Other items needed for a forensic/medical exam and treatment that may not be included in the rape kit are:

Woods lamp, Toluidine blue dye, Drying rack for wet swabs and/or clothing, Patient gown, cover sheet, blanket, pillow, Needles/syringes for blood drawing
Speculums, Post-It Notes used to collect trace evidence, Camera (35 mm, digital, or Polaroid), film, batteries, Medscope and/or colcoscope
Microscope, Surgilube, Acetic acid diluted spray, Medications
Clean clothing and shower/hygiene items for the victim's use after the exam

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Brief the Investigator



- Brief the investigator upon arrival on all facts known and any evidence identified.



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Stay on the Scene

- Stay on the scene until your patrol has been released by the Desk Sergeant or the investigator in charge



Rights of the Victim





Review/Summarize

- Receive and confirm the transmission
- Proceed in the most direct route
- Arrive on scene
- Take immediate actions
- Conduct preliminary investigation
- Identify and protect evidence
- Protect crime scene
- If directed transport victim
- Brief medical personnel (protect evidence)
- Brief Desk Sergeant and investigator
- Stay on scene until released



Terminal Learning Objective restated

- Action
 - Investigate a sexual assault.
- Conditions
 - In a classroom environment, given a hypothetical report of a sexual assault.
- Standards
 - Investigate a sexual assault by assisting victim; containing, preserving, and protecting the crime scene; and gathering, recording, and reporting all information.

**Investigate a Sexual Assault
191-0147 / Version 12.0
Effective Date 29 Feb 2012**

SECTION I. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

All Courses Including This Lesson	<u>Course Number</u>	<u>Version</u>	<u>Course Title</u>	
	31B10-OSUT	12.0	Basic Military Police	
	830-31B10 (R)	12.0	Basic Military Police Course (Reclass)	
	31B10-OSUT (ST)	12.0	Basic Military Police (STO)	
Task(s) Taught(*) or Supported	<u>Task Number</u>	<u>Task Title</u>		
	<u>Individual</u>	191-376-5161 (*) Investigate a Sexual Assault		
Reinforced Task(s)	<u>Task Number</u>	<u>Task Title</u>		
	None			
Knowledge	<u>Knowledge Id</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Taught</u>	<u>Required</u>
	None			
Skill	<u>Skill Id</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Taught</u>	<u>Required</u>
	None			
Administrative/ Academic Hours	The administrative/academic hours required to teach this lesson are as follows:			
	<u>Academic</u>	<u>Resident Hours / Methods</u>		
	Yes	0 hrs	25 mins	Demonstration/Performance
	Yes	1 hr	25 mins	Conference/Discussion
	Total Hours:	2 hrs	0 mins	
Test Lesson Number	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Lesson Number</u>		
	None			
Prerequisite Lesson(s)	<u>Lesson Number</u>	<u>Lesson Title</u>		
	191-0167	Military Law		
	191-0123	Conduct a Preliminary Investigation		
	191-0136	Conduct Interviews		
	191-0138	Protect a Crime Scene		
	191-0151	Interpersonal Communication (IPC) Skills		
Training Material Classification	Security Level: This course/lesson will present information that has a Security Classification of: U - Unclassified.			
Foreign Disclosure Restrictions	FD7. This product/publication has been reviewed by the product developers in coordination with the Fort Leonard Wood foreign disclosure authority. This product is NOT releasable to students from foreign countries.			

References

<u>Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Additional Information</u>
STP 19-31B1-SM	Soldier's Manual, MOS 31B, Military Police, Skill Level 1	05 Dec 2007	

Student Study Assignment

None

Instructor Requirements

One primary instructor and one assistant instructor for demonstration.

Support Personnel Requirements

None

Additional Support Personnel Requirements

<u>Name</u>	<u>Student Ratio</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Man Hours</u>
Drill Sergeant (AI)		1	

Equipment Required for Instruction

<u>ID - Name</u>	<u>Student Ratio</u>	<u>Instructor Ratio</u>	<u>Spt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Exp</u>
6515-01-481-1706 - Computer System (DISCONTINUED WITHOUT REPLACEMENT)	0:0	0:0	No	2	No
6730-00-224-9819 - Screen, Projection	0:0	0:0	No	2	No
6730-01-471-2476 - Projector, Multimedia (DISCONTINUED WITHOUT REPLACEMENT)	0:0	0:0	No	2	No

(Note: Asterisk before ID indicates a TADSS.)

Materials Required

Instructor Materials:

None.

Student Materials:

None.

Classroom, Training Area, and Range Requirements

None

Ammunition Requirements

<u>DODIC - Name</u>	<u>Exp</u>	<u>Student Ratio</u>	<u>Instruct Ratio</u>	<u>Spt Qty</u>
None				

Instructional Guidance

NOTE: Before presenting this lesson, instructors must thoroughly prepare by studying this lesson and identified reference material.

Instructors are required to incorporate Contemporary Operating Environment (COE) variables and reinforce VALUES in this lesson to include scenarios and practical exercises.

**Proponent Lesson
Plan Approvals**

Name

Rank

Position

Date

Lynn Richardson

Not available

Approver

09 Feb 2012

SECTION II. INTRODUCTION

Method of Instruction: Conference/Discussion
 Instr Type(I:S Ratio/Qty): MP NCO 31B - SSG or above, ABIC qualified (1:100/0)
 Time of Instruction: 5 mins
 Instructional Strategy: Large Group Instruction

Motivator

NOTE: Introduce yourself as the instructor.

NOTE: Display viewgraph VG#1 (Respond to a Sexual Assault)

Law enforcement personnel are usually the first to arrive at the scene to provide assistance to sexual assault victims. Acquiring the victim's confidence by demonstrating a professional attitude will encourage the victim to provide details about the suspect and the incident.

NOTE: Display viewgraph VG#2 (Terminal Learning Objective), display viewgraph VG#3 (Terminal Learning Objective, cont.), and display viewgraph VG#4 (Administrative Information)

Terminal Learning Objective

NOTE. Inform the students of the following Terminal Learning Objective requirements.
 At the completion of this lesson, you [the student] will:

Action:	Investigate a Sexual Assault
Conditions:	In a classroom environment, given a hypothetical report of a sexual assault.
Standards:	Investigate a sexual assault by assisting the victim; containing, preserving, and protecting the crime scene; gathering, recording, and reporting all information.

Safety Requirements

Classroom Instruction: Inform students of the procedures and exits in the classroom in the event of an emergency and/or fire.

NOTE: Ensure all students have been given the safety brief and or have read the briefing for those arriving late due to appointments and sick call.

Risk Assessment Level

Low - See risk assessment.
 Assessment: .
 Controls: .
 Leader Actions:

Environmental Considerations

NOTE: Instructor should conduct a Risk Assessment to include Environmental Considerations IAW FM 3-34.5, Environmental Considerations {MCRP 4-11B}, and ensure students are briefed on hazards and control measures.
 None.

**Instructional
Lead-in**

The interpersonal and investigative skills developed and reinforced in prerequisite lessons will provide the skills needed to respond to a sexual assault complaint. Exercising professional and discreet personal conduct will suppress the victim's apprehension and allow for the voluntary exchange of information. The Military Police responsibilities to identify and protect evidence are significant to substantiate a conviction.

SECTION III. PRESENTATION

NOTE: Inform the students of the Enabling Learning Objective requirements.

A. ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE

ACTION:	Identify the various components of sexual assault
CONDITIONS:	In a classroom environment given a discussion on the various aspects of sexual assault.
STANDARDS:	Identify the types of sexual assault crimes, sexual assault types, sex offender types, parties involved, statistics, risk, substances used, the victim's advocate, restricted and unrestricted reporting.

ELO A - LSA 1. Learning Step / Activity ELO A - LSA 1. Definitions of sexual assault

Method of Instruction: Conference/Discussion
Instr Type(I:S Ratio/Qty): MP NCO 31B - SSG or above, ABIC qualified(1:100/0)
Time of Instruction: 0 hrs 20 mins
Instructional Strategy: Large Group Instruction
Media Type: PowerPoint Presentation
Other Media: Unassigned
Security Classification: This course/lesson will present information that has a Security Classification of: U - Unclassified.

NOTE: Display viewgraph VG#4 (ELO A)

NOTE: Information provided in ELO A is not a critical task but has been added to enhance understanding and training on sexual assault. ELO B is a critical task and should be emphasized as such.

NOTE: Display viewgraph VG#5 (UCMJ Sexually Related Charges)

a. Article 120—Rape, sexual assault, and other sexual misconduct:

(1) Rape. Any person subject to this chapter who causes another person of any age to engage in a sexual act by—

(a) Using force against that other person

(b) Causing grievous bodily harm to any person

(c) Threatening or placing that other person in fear that any person will be subjected to death, grievous bodily harm, or kidnapping

(d) Rendering another person unconscious or

(e) Administering to another person by force or threat of force, or without the

knowledge or permission of that person, a drug, intoxicant, or other similar substance and thereby substantially impairs the ability of that other person to appraise or control conduct; is guilty of rape and shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

(2) Rape of a child. Any person subject to this chapter who—

(a) Engages in a sexual act with a child who has not attained the age of 12 years; or

(b) Engages in a sexual act under the circumstances described in subsection "a" with a child who has attained the age of 12 years; is guilty of rape of a child and shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

(3) Aggravated sexual assault. Any person subject to this chapter who—

(a) Causes another person of any age to engage in a sexual act by—

1) Threatening or placing that other person in fear (other than by threatening or placing that other person in fear that any person will be subjected to death, grievous bodily harm, or kidnapping); or

2) Causing bodily harm; or

(b) engages in a sexual act with another person of any age if that other person is substantially incapacitated or substantially incapable of—

1) Appraising the nature of the sexual act;

2) Declining participation in the sexual act; or

3) Communicating unwillingness to engage in the sexual act; is guilty of aggravated sexual assault and shall be punished as a court martial may direct.

(4) Aggravated sexual assault of a child. Any person subject to this chapter who engages in a sexual act with a child who has attained the age of 12 years is guilty of aggravated sexual assault of a child and shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

(5) Aggravated sexual contact. Any person subject to this chapter who engages in or causes sexual contact with or by another person, if to do so would violate subsection (a) (rape) had the sexual contact been a sexual act, is guilty of aggravated sexual contact and shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

(6) Aggravated sexual abuse of a child. Any person subject to this chapter who

engages in a lewd act with a child is guilty of aggravated sexual abuse of a child and shall be punished as a court martial may direct.

(7) Aggravated sexual contact with a child. Any person subject to this chapter who engages in or causes sexual contact with or by another person, if to do so would violate subsection (b) (rape of a child) had the sexual contact been a sexual act, is guilty of aggravated sexual contact with a child and shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

(8) Abusive sexual contact. Any person subject to this chapter who engages in or causes sexual contact with or by another person, if to do so would violate subsection (c) (aggravated sexual assault) had the sexual contact been a sexual act, is guilty of abusive sexual contact and shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

(9) Abusive sexual contact with a child. Any person subject to this chapter who engages in or causes sexual contact with or by another person, if to do so would violate subsection (d) (aggravated sexual assault of a child) had the sexual contact been a sexual act, is guilty of abusive sexual contact with a child and shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

(10) Indecent liberty with a child. Any person subject to this chapter who engages in indecent liberty in the physical presence of a child—

(a) With the intent to arouse, appeal to, or gratify the sexual desire of any person; or

(b) With the intent to abuse, humiliate, or degrade any person; is guilty of indecent liberty with a child and shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

(11) Indecent act. Any person subject to this chapter who engages in indecent conduct is guilty of an indecent act and shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

(12) Forcible pandering. Any person subject to this chapter who compels another person to engage in an act of prostitution with another person to be directed to said person is guilty of forcible pandering and shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

(13) Wrongful sexual contact. Any person subject to this chapter who, without legal justification or lawful authorization, engages in sexual contact with another person without that other person's permission is guilty of wrongful sexual contact and shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

(14) Indecent exposure. Any person subject to this chapter who intentionally exposes, in an indecent manner, in any place where the conduct involved may

reasonably be expected to be viewed by people other than members of the actor's family or household, the genitalia, anus, buttocks, or female areola or nipple is guilty of indecent exposure and shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

b. Article 125—Sodomy

(1) Any person subject to this chapter who engages in unnatural carnal copulation with another person of the same or opposite sex or with an animal is guilty of sodomy. Penetration, however slight, is sufficient to complete the offense.

(2) Any person found guilty of sodomy shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

c. Article 134 (Assault—with intent to commit murder, voluntary manslaughter, rape, robbery, sodomy, arson, burglary, or housebreaking)

(1) That the accused assaulted a certain person;

(2) That, at the time of the assault, the accused intended to kill (as required for murder or voluntary manslaughter) or **intended to commit rape, robbery, sodomy, arson, burglary, or housebreaking**; and

(3) That, under the circumstances, the conduct of the accused was to the prejudice of good order and discipline in the armed forces or was of a nature to bring discredit upon the armed forces.

Check on Learning:

Review Summary: Conduct a Summary Review

ELO A - LSA 2. Learning Step / Activity ELO A - LSA 2. Sex Offender Characteristics

Method of Instruction: Conference/Discussion

Instr Type(I:S Ratio/Qty): MP NCO 31B - SSG or above, ABIC qualified(1:100/0)

Time of Instruction: 0 hrs 20 mins

Instructional Strategy: Large Group Instruction

Media Type: PowerPoint Presentation

Other Media: Unassigned

Security Classification: This course/lesson will present information that has a Security Classification of: U - Unclassified.

NOTE: Display viewgraph VG#6 (Types of Sexual Assault)

a. A sexual assault allegation is defined as any person who reports the commission of a sexual assault upon him or herself, or is identified as a person who has been subjected to a sexual offense.

There are several types:

(1) Rape:

- (a) Physical force - an act of forced sexual intercourse without consent.
- (b) Constructive force - the use of threats, intimidation or the abuse of authority, which can cause the victim to believe that death or injury would occur if he/she resisted.
- (c) Date/Acquaintance rape - an attack by someone the victim knows.
- (d) Marital rape - forcible intercourse by the victim's spouse without consent.

NOTE: Display viewgraph VG#7 (Types of Sexual Assault, cont.)

(2) Forcible sodomy:

- (a) Oral or anal sex forced upon a person without his/her consent.

- (b) Indecent assault.

- (c) Assault of a sexual nature to gratify a person's sexual desires.

(3) Carnal knowledge:

The accused committed an act of sexual intercourse with a person (usually under age related).

- (4) The attempt to commit the above listed acts.

NOTE: Display viewgraph VG#8 (Types of Sexual Assault, Perpetrators)

b. Types of Sexual Assault. The following types of assault are defined in terms of the relationship between the perpetrator and victim and can include elements of power, anger, and sadistic assaults.

(1) Non-Stranger- This category includes acquaintance rape (the offender is a neighbor, co-worker, or friend), date rape (when an assault occurs in conjunction with a social event or date), and marital rape. We'll use these terms similarly to mean an assault committed by a perpetrator known to the victim.

(2) Stranger - Contrary to popular belief, statistics show that stranger sexual assault occurs with substantially less frequency than non-stranger assaults. Stranger sexual assault is, as the name indicates, sexual assault or rape committed by

someone the victim doesn't know. Stranger assaults are most likely to be reported and victims tend to receive more support from authorities, family, and friends.

NOTE: Again, stranger sexual assault is a crime of opportunity. Many of the crime prevention techniques that are stressed such as parking in well lit areas, using the buddy system when traveling, locking doors, etc. are directed at this type of assault.

(3) Gang Rape or Multiple Rapes - Gang rapists commit rape in the company of their peers. They reduce the victim to the low status of an object. Gang rapists seek confirmation of their own masculinity and express power and authority over another person, validating their superior position. The ages of gang rapists vary. They can be as young as 10 years old to in their mid 30's. In classic gang behavior, the first person to rape the helpless victim is typically the leader of the gang. The age of the victim usually reflects the age of the perpetrators.

(a) Neither sex nor injury is the motive in gang rape. The group uses sex to demonstrate power and to validate its strength through group conquest. This behavior has been studied extensively with fraternity gang rape situations. It is a way for the group to interact, compete, and develop camaraderie and cohesiveness, which becomes very strong because of the secrecy of the crime amongst those involved. Breaking this secrecy would sever a bond most are not willing to break because they fear being removed or harassed out of the fraternity, group, or gang, which is their identity.

(b) The victim of a gang rape usually knows or has been acquainted with at least one member of the group. The victim may have been drinking or using drugs that made him/her more vulnerable.

(4) Drug-Facilitated Sexual Assault- Drug-facilitated sexual assault is believed to be increasing. More than 20 drugs have been implicated.

(a) These fast-acting date rape drugs – liquids, powders or pills – are easily slipped into drinks or food. They render the victim unconscious but responsive with little or no memory of what happens while the drug is active in their system. They make the victim act without apparent inhibition, often in a sexual or physically affectionate way. The victim will be compliant and will have no clear memory of what happened after-the-fact. Without any memory of events victims are often unaware that they have been raped, and if they are aware or have suspicions they make very poor witnesses. The length of time that a drug is effective varies. Some drugs are highly dangerous. Alcohol can make the effects worse.

NOTE: Display viewgraph VG#9 (Interested Parties)

c. Interested Parties:

(1) Victim – one who has been sexually assaulted

(2) Alleged Perpetrator / Suspect – one who has been accused / suspected of committing a crime

(3) Perpetrator / Subject – one who has committed a crime

(4) Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) – “center of gravity” for sexual assault response and coordination

(5) Victim Advocate (VA) – appointed by the SARC to assist victims with support, information, and resources

(6) Medical Personnel

(7) Law enforcement (MPs, MPI, CID, or DOD Police)

NOTE: Display viewgraph VG#10 (Statistics)

d. Statistics.

(1) Every 2 minutes, someone in the U.S. is sexually assaulted.

(2) 1 in 4 Girls & 1 in 6 Boys will be sexually assaulted by age 18.

(3) Sixty-seven percent of all victims of sexual assault reported to law enforcement agencies were juveniles (under the age of 18); 34% of all victims were under age 12.

(4) Forty percent of the offenders who victimized children under age 6 were juveniles (under the age of 18).

(5) 7 in 10 rape and sexual assault victims know their attacker prior to the assault.

NOTE: Display viewgraph VG#11 (Statistics cont.)

(6) In a nationally representative survey of 9,684 adults: • 11% of women reported experiencing forced sex at some time in their lives:

2% of men reported experiencing forced sex at some time in their lives.

3% of women and 1% of men surveyed, said they experienced unwanted sexual activity in the previous 12 months.

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(7) Sexual violence victims raped since their 18th birthday, 32% of women, 16% of men reported physical injury as a result of rape. 36% of injured female victims received medical treatment.

(8) Sexual assaults represented 10% of all assault-related injury visits to the emergency rooms by females in 2006.

NOTE: Statistics taken from:

**U.S. Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics
www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/**

Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network Hotline www.rainn.org or (800) 656-HOPE

National Sexual Violence Resource Center www.nsvrc.org

Violence Against Women Network (VAWnet) www.vawnet.org

Men Can Stop Rape www.mencanstoprape.org

STOP IT NOW! www.stopitnow.org

NOTE: Display viewgraph VG#12 (Risk Factors)

e. Risk Factors.

Current sexual assault trend data shows that:

The majority of military victims are 20-24 year old females in ranks PVT-SPC

Most military alleged perpetrators are 20-24 year old males in ranks PVT-SPC

Most military sexual assaults occur in Soldier living areas, such as barracks

More than half of sexual assault cases involve alcohol use

NOTE: Source: Task Force Report on Sexual Assault Policies, dated 27 May 2004

NOTE: Display viewgraph VG#13 (Substances used to Facilitate a Sexual Assault)

f. Substances used to facilitate a sexual assault.

(1) GHB (gamma hydroxybutyric acid).

In the United States, the Food and Drug Administration permits the use of GHB under the trade name Xyrem.

(2) Rohypnol (flunitrazepam).

In the United States, the drug has not been approved by the Food and Drug Administration for medical use, and is considered to be an illegal drug

(3) Ketamine (ketamine hydrochloride).

The increase in illicit use prompted ketamine's placement as an illegal substance under the United States Controlled Substance Act.

(4) Ecstasy (Methylenedioxymethamphetamine) MDMA.

MDMA is legally controlled in most of the world under the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances and other international agreements, exceptions exist for research. The unlicensed use, sale or manufacture of MDMA are criminal offenses.

NOTE: Display viewgraph VG#14 (Alcohol)

(5) Although alcohol is usually not considered a date rape drug, it is a contributing cause to most rapes, and a common means used to disguise other drugs. A victim may attribute the early effects of drug ingestion to alcohol consumption. Offenders commonly use alcohol as a ruse, telling a victim's friends that "they've only had too much to drink."

Note: Each of these drugs begins to affect a victim within 20 minutes, and can cause passivity, muscle relaxation, and amnesia. These effects are increased by alcohol. Victims may report a variety of symptoms from the ingestion of the drugs and any subsequent assault. Disassociation of mind and body, and residual muscle weakness are common. Within six to eight hours of the episode, vital signs may be depressed. Urine testing may be positive for up to 96 hours after drug ingestion. The suspicion of drug-facilitated sexual assault should be conveyed to law enforcement and the forensic examiner.

NOTE: Display viewgraph VG#15 (Victim's Advocate)

g. Victim's advocate. Advocates will often be the first to respond to a victim of sexual assault, meeting the Military Police at the scene or at the hospital. Their role:

(1) Accompanying or staying with the victim.

(2) Assisting the victim's decision making .

(3) Informing a victim of their rights .

(4) The singular critical challenge for Military Police during the initial response to a sexual assault incident will be in assisting the victim and working with victim advocates.

NOTE: Display viewgraph VG#16 (Restricted Reporting)

h. Restricted reporting - Allows a Soldier who is a sexual assault victim to disclose the details of his/her assault to specifically identified individuals and receive medical treatment and counseling, without triggering the official investigative process.

(1) Report confidentially to:

(a) Victim Advocate (VA).

(b) Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC).

(c) Healthcare Provider.

(d) Chaplain.

NOTE: Restricted reporting is intended to give adult victims additional time to receive relevant information and support, in order to make informed decisions about reporting the domestic abuse to the appropriate commanders and possibly participating in a criminal investigation.

NOTE: Display viewgraph VG#17 (Restricted Reporting Purpose)

(2) Restricted reporting purpose:

(a) Gives victims additional time and increased control Victim has 1 year to decide on a course of action.

(b) Empower victims.

(c) Give Commanders a clearer picture of the sexual violence within their command.

(d) Enhances a Commander's ability to provide an environment which is

safe.

NOTE: Display viewgraph VG#18 (Unrestricted Reporting Purpose)

(e) Ensure widest range of rights and protections.

(f) Provides commander support.

(g) Provide full investigation to hold offender(s) accountable

(h) Enhance community and Soldier safety

NOTE: Display viewgraph VG#19 (Review)

Check on Learning:

Review Summary: Conduct a Summary Review

CHECK ON LEARNING (ELO A):

REVIEW SUMMARY(ELO A): Conduct a Summary Review

B. ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE

ACTION:	Investigate a sexual assault
CONDITIONS:	While on duty and performing law enforcement activities in a garrison environment, you are given MP gear IAW local SOP, weapon, MP vehicle equipped with emergency equipment and a situation requiring you to investigate a report of a sexual assault.
STANDARDS:	Investigate a sexual assault by assisting the victim; containing, preserving, and protecting the crime scene; and gathering, recording, and reporting all information.

ELO B - LSA 1. Learning Step / Activity ELO B - LSA 1. Investigate the sexual assault

Method of Instruction: Conference/Discussion
Instr Type(I:S Ratio/Qty): MP NCO 31B - SSG or above, ABIC qualified(1:100/0)
Time of Instruction: 0 hrs 25 mins
Instructional Strategy: Large Group Instruction
Media Type: PowerPoint Presentation
Other Media: Unassigned
Security Classification: This course/lesson will present information that has a Security Classification of: U - Unclassified.

NOTE: Display viewgraph VG#20 (ELO B)

NOTE: Display viewgraph VG#21 (Receive, Proceed and Notify)

- a. Receive and confirm the transmission.
- b. Proceed in the most direct route to the location according to the local SOP.
- c. Notify the Desk Sergeant of your arrival at the scene and your exact location .

NOTE: Display viewgraph VG#22 (Survey the Scene)

- d. Ensure the scene is safe.
- e. Take immediate response to a life-threatening situation or injuries.

- (1) Provide first aid as needed while minimizing the destruction of evidence.
- (2) Request emergency medical aid if needed.

NOTE: Display viewgraph VG#23 (Assess Physical Condition)

- (3) Take immediate response to any life threatening situations/injuries and check the physical condition of the victim.
- (4) Provide first aid as needed while minimizing the destruction of evidence.
- (5) Request emergency medical aid if needed or arrange for transportation to the military medical facility.

NOTE: Display viewgraph VG#24 (Assess Emotional Condition)

- (6) Assess the victim's emotional state, the condition of the victim's clothing, and the circumstances surrounding the crime.

NOTE: Explain to the students that it is important that you remain calm, concerned, professional, and in control no matter what the emotional state of the victim.

NOTE: Explain to the students that a family member, acquaintance, or the victim should obtain a change of clothing and sundry items for the victim to take with them to the hospital.

NOTE: Display viewgraph VG#25 (IPC)

- f. Communicate Effectively:

- Introduce yourself and your partner

- Be respectful (this person has been traumatized)
- Ask, do not tell them what to do (try and reason with the victim)
- Tell them why it needs to be this way
- Tell the truth
- Give options (importance of their actions)
- Don't say I am here for a sexual assault!
- Say "you are there for a disturbance or responding to a call"

NOTE: As law enforcement professionals, we must always remain aware of the emotional state of the individuals we are dealing with. Suicide indicators during law enforcement operations can run an extreme range of emotions and can be an issue for us in any law enforcement capacity: patrol, desk operations, interviews, apprehensions, etc. Warning signs include suicide threats, precipitating events, and emotional disturbance, which usually precede either suicide or a suicide attempt.

NOTE: Display viewgraph VG#25 (Identify and Protect Evidence)

g. Explain the evidence procedures that must be followed until the investigator arrives. The emotional and physical health of the victim is a priority.

NOTE: The examination at the medical facility will include the use of The Sexual Assault Kit to obtain various samples of physical evidence to include body fluids (i.e. serological, blood, saliva, urine, epidermis, hair, fingernails, etc.).

NOTE: Advise the victim that after the medical examination has been completed, they may shower and perform other personal hygiene functions.

NOTE: Display viewgraph VG#26 (Identify and Protect Evidence, cont.)

h. Take immediate action to halt any recognizable destruction of evidence.

(1) Do not allow the victim to wash his/her clothing/bedding, take a shower, or clean anything.

(2) Protect against the natural destruction of any fragile evidence.

NOTE: Display viewgraph VG#28 (Identify and Protect Evidence cont.)

(3) Inform the victim of the law enforcement procedures that will be implemented to document important evidence.

(4) Ensure the victim has not showered, brushed teeth, eaten, drank or used the latrine until after a physical examination.

(5) If possible ensure victim has fresh clothing to wear when leaving the medical treatment facility. (clothing must be retained as evidence)

NOTE: Display viewgraph VG#29 (Identify and Protect Evidence cont.)

(6) Retain as evidence on DA Form 4137 (Evidence/Property Custody Document) the clothing worn during the assault.

(7) Recording testimonial and physical evidence is critical to verify that the incident occurred as reported by the victim.

NOTE: Display viewgraph VG#30 (NOTE)

NOTE: Be aware that the victim has been subjected to trauma and may have difficulty with self-expression. Do not ask leading or sexually explicit questions that will make the victim feel guilty.

NOTE: Display viewgraph VG#31 (Conduct a Preliminary Investigation)

i. Conduct a brief interview find out:

- WHEN – did it occur
- WHERE – did it occur
- WHO
- did WHAT
- to WHOM
- HOW did it occur
- and never ask a Sexual Assault victim WHY

j. Relay to the military police desk sergeant any information needed to apprehend the

suspect.

NOTE: Display viewgraph VG#32 (Conduct a Preliminary Investigation)

k. Identify injuries sustained by the victim and brief details of the offense, the suspect, and the location of the crime.

l. Apprehend the subject, if the subject is identified and at the scene.

NOTE: Display viewgraph VG#33 (Conduct a Brief Interview)

m. Demonstrate patience and compassion when conducting the interview.

NOTE: Inform the students that the victim may relate the details of incident more freely if only one person conducts the interview.

NOTE: Never leave the victim unattended. Remain with them until you are released by USACIDC personnel.

NOTE: Display viewgraph VG#34 (Conduct a Brief Interview, cont.)

(1) Limit questioning to essential information.

(2) Collect enough information that investigators can begin work as soon as they arrive.

(3) Asking open-ended questions to obtain details of the offense provide the best results.

(4) Get down to their level, do not tower over the victim.

NOTE: Display viewgraph VG#35 (Conduct a Brief Interview, cont.)

n. Identifying injuries sustained by the victim and brief details of the offense, the suspect, and the location of the crime are immediately pertinent.

Ask the victim if they:

- Know the Offender.

- Can describe the offender.

- Knows where the offender is or can be located.

NOTE: An in-depth interview will be conducted later by a CID Agent.

NOTE: One MP should conduct a brief interview to ascertain factual data ("who, what, when, where, why, and how") while one MP protects and preserves the crime scene and evidence.

NOTE: Display viewgraph VG#36 (Protect the Crime Scene)

- o. Receive and confirm the transmission
- p. Proceed to the scene, notify desk of arrival
- q. Survey the scene, ensure scene is safe
- r. Take Control of the crime scene
Provide Medical attention
- s. Secure the crime scene
- t. Protect evidence
- u. Update the MP Desk Sergeant
- v. Brief investigative personnel

NOTE: Remind the Students of the Protect a Crime Scene class they received on a previous day.

NOTE: Display viewgraph VG#37 (Brief the Desk Sergeant)

w. Notify the Military Police desk sergeant of the victim's emotional and physical condition, evidence identified supporting the complaint, and provide a brief summary of the incident. The desk sergeant will coordinate support with the local Criminal Investigation Division (CID), the hospital emergency room, and social services personnel to treat the victim and process evidence to substantiate the complaint.

NOTE: Display viewgraph VG#38 (Arrange for Transportation of the Victim)

x. If directed, transport or arrange for the transport of the victim to the nearest medical facility for treatment and ensure that the victim is placed in a private waiting area or treatment room. It is important to protect the identity of the victim.

y. Request medical personnel perform a Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) Kit. "This is a process as much as a Kit to gather evidence."

NOTE: Never leave the victim unattended.

NOTE: Display viewgraph VG#39 (Brief Investigator)

z. Brief the investigator upon arrival on all facts known and any evidence identified.

NOTE: Display viewgraph VG#40 (Stay on the Scene)

aa. Stay on the scene until released by the MP desk sergeant or the investigator in charge.

NOTE: Display viewgraph VG#41 (Rights of the Victim)

NOTE: Discuss bubble chart providing details of the victims rights.

NOTE: Display viewgraph VG#42 (Review/Summarize)

- Receive and confirm the transmission
- Proceed in the most direct route
- Arrive on scene
- Take immediate actions
- Conduct preliminary investigation
- Identify and protect evidence
- Protect crime scene
- If directed transport victim
- Brief medical personnel (protect evidence)
- Brief Desk Sergeant and investigator
- Stay on scene until released

Check on Learning:

Review Summary: Conduct a Summary Review

ELO B - LSA 2. Learning Step / Activity ELO B - LSA 2. Demonstration

Method of Instruction: Demonstration/Performance
Instr Type(I:S Ratio/Qty): MP NCO 31B - SSG or above, ABIC qualified(2:100/0)
Time of Instruction: 0 hrs 25 mins
Instructional Strategy: Large Group Instruction
Media Type: Conference/Demonstration
Other Media: Unassigned
Security Classification: This course/lesson will present information that has a Security Classification of: U - Unclassified.

- a. The instructors will conduct a demonstration on how to handle a sexual assault, using students as role players if needed. Keep the scenario basic. Conduct an AAR and solicit any questions before moving on.

NOTE: Display viewgraph VG#43 (Terminal Learning Objective restated)

Check on Learning:

Review Summary: Conduct a Summary Review

CHECK ON LEARNING (ELO B):

REVIEW SUMMARY(ELO B): Conduct a Summary Review

SECTION IV. SUMMARY

Method of Instruction:	Conference/Discussion
Instr Type(I:S Ratio/Qty):	MP NCO 31B - SSG or above, ABIC qualified (1:100/0)
Time of Instruction:	5 mins
Instructional Strategy:	Large Group Instruction

Check on Learning

a. Solicit student questions and explanations.

b. Correct student misunderstandings.

Review/ Summary

Receive and confirm the transmission

Proceed in the most direct route

Arrive on scene

Take immediate actions

Conduct preliminary investigation

Identify and protect evidence

Protect crime scene

If directed transport victim

Brief medical personnel (protect evidence)

Brief Desk Sergeant and investigator

Stay on scene until released

SECTION V. STUDENT EVALUATION

Testing Requirements

Material in this lesson will be tested in lesson 191-0009.

Feedback Requirements

NOTE: Feedback is essential to effective learning. Schedule and provide feedback on the evaluation and any information to help answer students' questions about the test. Provide remedial training as needed.

Appendix A - Viewgraph Masters

**Investigate a Sexual Assault
191-0147 / Version 12.0**

Sequence	Media Name	Media Type
0	191-0147 v.12.0 Investigate a sexual assault PPT	PPT

Appendix C - Practical Exercises and Solutions

PRACTICAL EXERCISE(S)/SOLUTION(S) FOR LESSON 191-0147 Version 12.0

Appendix D - Student Handouts

**Investigate a Sexual Assault
191-0147 / Version 12.0**

Sequence	Media Name	Media Type
None		