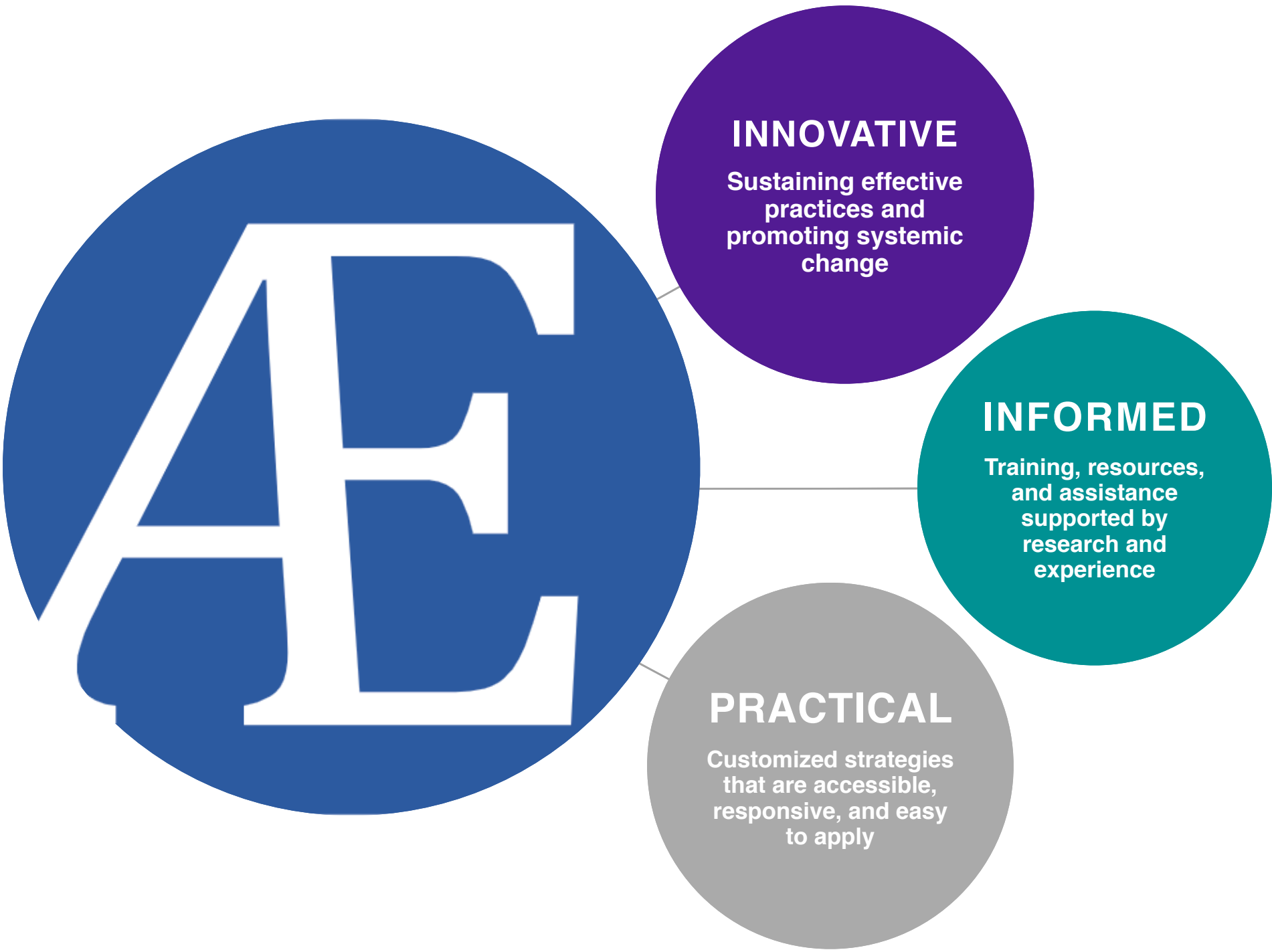
Training and Technical Assistance to Rural Law Enforcement on Response to and Investigation of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Stalking and Sexual Assault

INTERVIEWING AND INVESTIGATING




INNOVATIVE
Sustaining effective practices and promoting systemic change
INFORMED
Training, resources, and assistance supported by research and experience
PRACTICAL
Customized strategies that are accessible, responsive, and easy to apply

What We Do



Resources

Create, research, and curate publications, statutory and case law compilations, and other resources that strengthen prosecution practices



Consultations

Offer on-demand 24/7 consultations with our seasoned prosecutors to answer case-specific inquiries, discuss strategy, conduct research, and recommend data-driven solutions



Training Events

Develop curricula and facilitate a wide range of specialized in-person and web-based trainings designed to empower prosecutors and allied professionals



Partnerships & Initiatives

Provide long-term support in building frameworks for coordinated responses to gender-based violence including data collection and analysis, task force development, and training

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1000 Vermont Street NW, Suite 1010
Washington, DC 20005

AEquitasResource.org

Stalking Prevalence

NEARLY
1 in 3 women



&

NEARLY
1 in 6 men



experience stalking in their lifetimes.

Smith, S.G., Basile, K.C., & Kresnow, M. (2022). The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS): 2016/2017 Report on Stalking. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease control and Prevention.

www.StalkingAwareness.org

*Practitioner guides

*Training modules

*Victim resources

*Webinars



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StalkingAwareness.org

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Interviewing and Investigating

- Interviewing techniques
- Primary functions of gathering and preserving evidence
- Signs of strangulation
- Investigating a stalking case
- Technologies that impact stalking
- Protection orders
- Decision to arrest
- Determining the predominate aggressor
- Documenting and reporting domestic violence crimes

Interviewing

Interviewing Victims

Interview victim away from suspect (sight/sound)	Ask open-ended questions	Be nonjudgmental
Pay attention to non-verbal cues	Victim's recounting of events may not be chronological and may seem contradictory	Sometimes a victim's tone may not match the severity of the incident

Interviewing Victims

Many victims feel as though they are "telling a secret"

Respect personal space

Consider, be respectful of culture

Ask about abuse, history of violence, strangulation, sexual assault, and stalking

Close interview with victim with notification, resources, safety planning information

Traumatic Memory

Narrative memory can be fragmented, disorganized & filled with gaps



Victims may recall very specific details of parts of the experience & little or none of other parts

Victims may unconsciously avoid parts of the narrative which are especially triggering

Victims may sometimes tell their story with a lot of emotion and at other times without emotion

6 Things to Say to a Victim who Feels She Cannot Leave

- “I’m afraid for your safety.”
- “I’m afraid for the safety of your children.”
- “It will only get worse.”
- “I am here for you.”
- “You do not deserve to be abused.”
- “It is not your fault.”

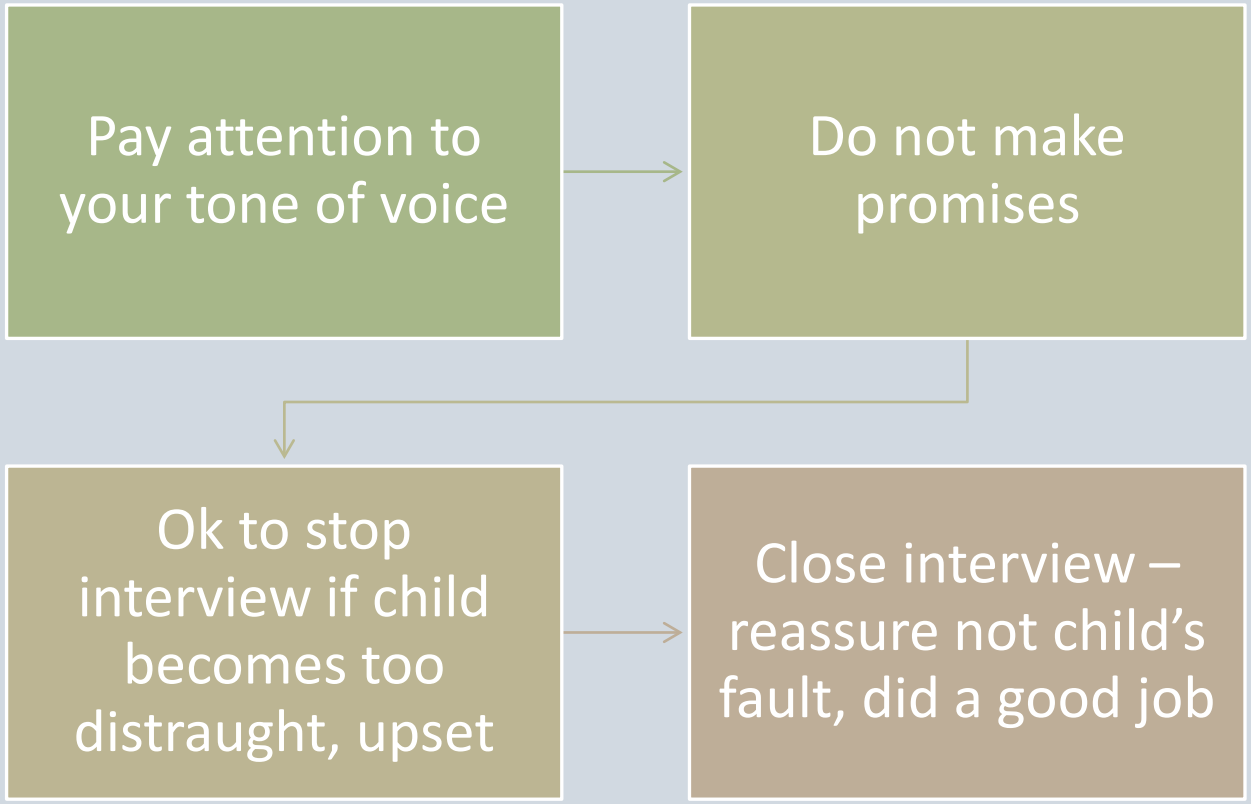
Interview	Interview suspect in different room than victim, if possible
Avoid	Avoid making accusatory statements
Ask	Ask open-ended, non-threatening questions
Try	Try to get suspect talking, document what is said
Do not tell	If suspect asks who called, do not tell that victim called
Consider	Consider, be respectful of culture

Interviewing Suspects

Interviewing Children

Interview away from parents, in a place where child is comfortable	Never bribe, threaten, coerce	Build rapport
Do *not* use children as interpreters	Use child's language - guns instead of weapons	→

Interviewing Children



Witnesses to Interview

- Neighbors
- Friends, relatives, others present at scene
- EMTs/ Paramedics
- Nurses
- Doctors

Evidence Gathering

Evidence Gathering

- Gather and preserve
- Document
  - **Observations of power and control**
  - **Statements (what being said, how, when)**
  - **Intimidation**
  - **Injuries (offensive, defensive)**
  - **Damaged clothing**
  - **Weapons**
  - **Demeanor, emotional states**
  - **History of violence**
  - **Tech evidence**



Tips (scale)



Follow-up photographs



Other ways to document if no camera available



Photo log

Photographing

Physical Injury

Damaged Property

Clothing

Weapons

Lethality Indicators

- Threats, fantasies of homicide, suicide
- Harming, killing pets
- Obsessed with partner, children
- Depression
- Weapons
- Violation of protection orders
- Views partner as center of universe
- Stalking
- Strangulation
- Alcohol, drug consumption
- Access to partner, to her family members

Lethality Indicators

- Visit www.dangerassessment.org to access Dr. Jackie Campbell's Danger Assessment instrument that helps to determine the level of danger an abused woman has of being killed by her intimate partner

- The Lethality Assessment Program (LAP)-Maryland Model is based on Dr. Campbell's full assessment and was created by the Maryland Network Against Domestic Violence (MNADV), and can be found at www.mnadv.org

SECURING SCENE, SECURING EVIDENCE AND PRELIMINARY INTERVIEW CONSIDERATIONS

Sexual Assault for the Responding Officer:

Examining Biases

- Avoid judging the victim by:
  - Lifestyle
  - Possible or known criminal activity
  - Associates
  - Socio-economic status
  - Drug and/or alcohol use
  - Sexual Orientation/Gender Identity
- Remember that your priority is to investigate the sexual assault, not the victim's lifestyle, behavior or possible criminal activity.

Preliminary Interview

1

build rapport with victims of sexual assault

2

obtain appropriate information for a preliminary interview

3

provide resources to victims

Even if the preliminary interview only does take 5 minutes, it still needs to be conducted in a compassionate and caring manner or the case may be irreparably damaged by the loss of victim trust and rapport.

(The National Center of Women and Policing)

The Initial Interview

- Conducted before the forensic medical exam
- The initial interview is not intended to obtain every detail
- Obtains the basic facts of the case, which allows law enforcement to continue the investigation
- Victims generally are not offered a choice between a male or a female officer unless the victim makes a spontaneous request
- The gender of the investigating officer is often less important than his or her sensitivity, skill, experience and understanding

Important details to ask when you arrive at the scene:

During this initial interview of the victim, you must look for the most basic of details in an effort to broadcast information in an attempt to locate a suspect. This is not an extensive interview

- What offense do you have?
- When did the offense occur?
- Where did the offense occur?
- Who committed the offense?
- How did the suspect commit the offense?
- What have you done since the offense occurred?

What offense do you have?

Need	You will need to ask the victim what happened
Remember	Always remember the elements of each sexual assault related offense
Determine	Quickly determine which crime is most appropriate
Remember	Remember this is not meant to be a detailed interview

When did the offense occur?

- A delay in reporting should not be looked at as an attempt to make a false report
- Timelines become important when determining the most effective investigative techniques
- The freshness of the crime scene dictates different approaches to the investigation

Where did the offense occur?

- Obviously important to the investigation
- Answer allows officer to establish crime scene and secure evidence
- Often overlooked

Who committed the offense?

Does the victim know or have a description of the suspect? (including any injuries sustained)

Where did the suspect go after the assault and how did the suspect leave? (vehicle, on foot, etc.)

How did the suspect commit the offense?

- Did the suspect force entry into the location?
- Did the suspect use force or the threat of force?
- Did the suspect use or display any weapons?

Consent vs. Dissociation

Ask victim sensory questions:

- What did you hear?
- What were you thinking?
- What did you see?
- What did you smell?

EXPERT WITNESS

“This form of dissociation happens in the face of trauma”

Non-Stranger Sexual Assault

Consent Defense:

Evidence the assault was against the victim's will

Detailed account of victim's thoughts and feelings during assault

Information regarding victim's behavior after assault

Evidence of physical injury including genital injury

During the Initial Interview

- Did the victim bite, scratch, or otherwise physically harm the assailant in self-defense?
- Which parts of the assailant's body were harmed?

The victim should be discouraged from performing the following activities:

- Urinating
- Wiping
- Hygiene products
- Defecating
- Showering
- Blowing Nose
- Brushing teeth
- Changing clothes
- Rinsing out mouth
- Cleaning/clipping nails
- Removing false nails
- Washing hair
- Rubbing/Scratching

Be Aware of Drug Facilitated Sexual Assault Symptoms

- Use of drugs to facilitate sexual assault is fairly common
- Be aware of the symptoms during your brief and detailed interview
  - Victim's loss of consciousness
  - Missing time
  - Blackouts
  - Uncharacteristic behavior
- If you suspect drugs have been used, notify the medical professionals immediately

Methods of Dosing Victims

- In beverages consumed by the victim
  - Purchased for victim
  - Unattended by victim
- Offering samples of “health supplements”
- Gum
- Cigarettes
- Food
- Legal/Illegal Drugs

Indicators of DFSA

- The victim reports that they were under the influence of a drug during the sexual assault (either a legal or illegal drug).
- The toxicology test indicates that the victim was under the influence of a drug.
- The victim reports drinking with friends and having just one or two drinks, too few to account for the high-level of intoxication the victim experienced
- Victim recalls feeling “strange,” then feeling suddenly “very drunk.”
- Victim reports becoming heavily intoxicated, very rapidly within a time period of five to fifteen min.

- Waking up eight or more hours later, uncertain about what happened, but believing they may have been raped because they are experiencing soreness, or other signs of sexual activities.
- Victim reports that witnesses told them they suddenly appeared drunk, drowsy, dizzy, confused with impaired motor skills, and impaired judgment.
- The victim reports symptoms of amnesia.
- Victim remembers waking up during assault.

Indicators of DFSA

Limitations of Toxicology in Detecting Substances Used to Dose Victims



Toxicology

- Very limited amount of time available for gathering blood/urine for toxicology with most drugs used for this crime
- Not all labs are equipped to test for all the possible drugs used for this crime
- Most common drug screens don’t test for drugs used to facilitate sexual assault other than benzodiazepines
- Must ask specifically for other drugs

Urine and Blood Collection

Blood	Urine
Benzodiazepines (e.g. Rohypnol) 4-12 hours	Benzodiazepines (e.g. Rohypnol) 48-96 hours
GHB 4-8 hours	GHB up to 12hours

Vomit

Treat vomit as a supplemental specimen for forensic toxicology purposes

- Collect as much of liquid and solid as possible
- Place in urine or other appropriate container with lid
- Freeze container
- If on clothing or sheet place in bag and freeze

Commonly Used Substances

- Alcohol and other central nervous system (CNS) Depressants
- GHB
- Ketamine
- Scopolamine
- Soma

Burundanga (Scopolamine)

- Derived from the Datura aroberea shrub in South America
- Yellow colored powder
- Is tasteless and highly soluble, easily concealed in beverages, food, or chewing gum, and can be added to cigarettes

Legitimate Uses of Scopolamine

- Relief of motion sickness
- Ophthalmic uses
- Anti-spasmodic
- Pre-surgically for the purpose of impairing the memory of the patient, so that they do not remember the procedure

Methods of Ingestion

- Very soluble in liquids and nearly tasteless
- Orally
  - Food
  - Drinks
  - Gum
  - Marijuana (Smoke, vape, edibles)

Effects

- Drunken feeling
- Blackouts
- Amnesia
- Susceptible to suggestion,
  - Victims can be ordered to engage in sexual acts without their consent or full knowledge, without any memory of the act

- *Confusion*
- *Delirium*
- *Hallucinations*
- *Dry mouth*
- *Rapid heart beat*
- *High blood pressure*
- *Coma*
- *Seizures*
- *Death*

Strangulation

Strangulation is Not Choking

- Strangulation is not choking
- Choking – internal obstruction of the airway
- Strangulation – form of asphyxia; closure of neck's blood vessels, air passages as result of external pressures on the neck
- Document as strangulation, not choking, unless quoting

Hawley, D.A., McClane, G.E., & Strack, G.B. (2001). A Review of 300 Attempted Strangulation Cases. *Journal of Emergency Medicine*, *(21)*3.

Types of Strangulation

- Hanging
- Ligature
- Manual

Obstruction of the Carotid Artery

- Most common cause of strangulation
- Results in unconsciousness
- 8 pounds of pressure cuts off oxygen flow to brain (less pressure than used to pull trigger of handgun)
- Oxygen flow cut off for only 8 seconds can cause critical injury

Obstruction of Trachea

- 33 pounds of pressure completely obstructs
- Can cause tracheal fracture, death
- Brain death results if strangulation persists for 4.5 minutes

Dangers of Minimization

- **Professionals**



- **Victim**



Cases involving Strangulation

- Questions to ask
- Take photos, look for other injuries
- Even if no visible injuries, law enforcement should call EMS
  - Probability of internal injuries
  - Victims have died weeks later

Stalking Investigations

SLII Framework



Logan, T.K. & Walker, R. (2017). Stalking: A Multidimensional Framework for Assessment and Safety Planning, Trauma, Violence and Abuse 18(2), 200-222.



SURVEILLANCE

- Follow
- Watch
- Wait
- Show up
- Tracking software
- Obtain information about victim
- Proxy stalking

LIFE INVASION



- Unwanted contact at home, work, etc.
- Showing up
- Phone calls
- Property invasion
- Public humiliation
- Harass friends/family



INTERFERENCE

- Financial and work sabotage
- Ruining reputation
- Custody interference
- Keep from leaving
- Road rage
- Attack family/friends/pets
- Physical/sexual attack

INTIMIDATION



- Threats
- Property damage
- Symbolic violence
- Forced confrontations
- Threaten or actually harm self
- Threats to victim about harming others

Stalking and Intimate Partner Violence

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Identification by Law Enforcement

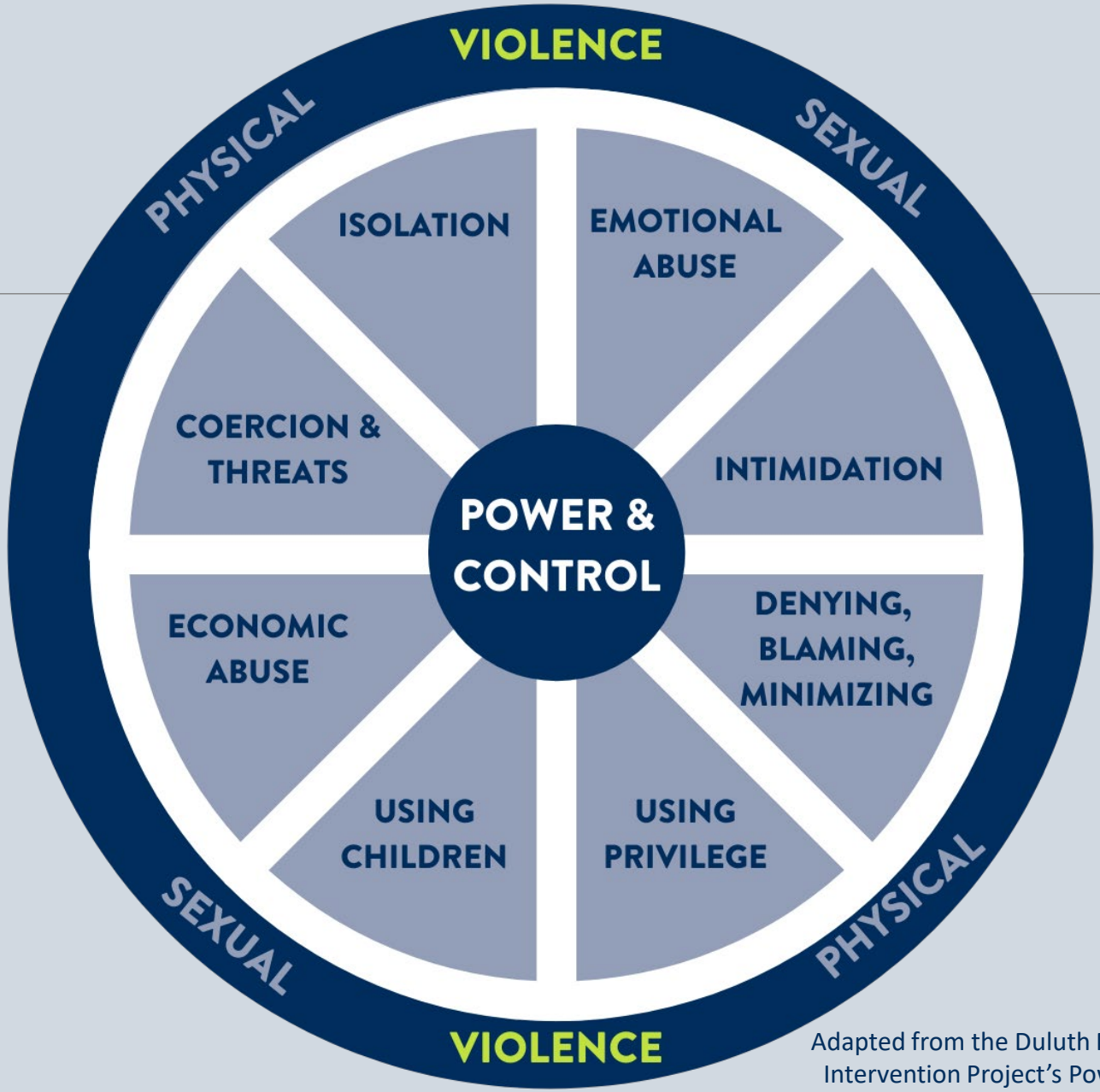
1,785 domestic violence reports

- 1 in 6 cases evidence of stalking
- 1 official stalking charge

Police often do not charge stalking, even when cases include the criminal elements

In reports, neither victims nor officers use the word stalking

TK Logan, *Research on Partner Stalking: Putting the Pieces Together,* UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY (2010)



Adapted from the Duluth Model Domestic Abuse Intervention Project's Power and Control Wheel

Intimate partner stalkers are more likely to:

- physically approach the victim
- be interfering, insulting, and threatening
- use weapons
- escalate behaviors quickly
- re-offend

Mohandie, K., Meloy, J.R., McGowan, M.G., & Williams, J. (2006). The RECON Typology of Stalking: Reliability and Validity Based upon a Large Sample of North American Stalkers. Journal of Forensic Sciences, 51 (1), 147-155.

In 85% of attempted & 76% of completed intimate partner femicides, stalking occurred in the year prior to the attack.

McFarlane, J., Campbell, J.C., Wilt, S., Ulrich, Y., & Xu, X. (1999.) Stalking and Intimate Partner Femicide. Homicide Studies 3 (4), 300-316.

Stalking is a Lethality Risk

Top 10 risk factors for **intimate partner homicide**	Risk for male perpetrated & female IPH victimization
1) Direct access to guns	**11**-fold increase in risk of **IPH**
2) Threated victim with a weapon	**7**-fold increase in risk
3) Non-fatal strangulation	**7**-fold increase in risk
4) Perpetrated rape/forced sex	**5**-fold increase in risk
5) Controlling behaviors	**6**-fold increase in risk
6) Threated to harm the victim	**4**-fold increase in risk
7) Abused victim while pregnant	**4**-fold increase in risk
8) **Perpetrated stalking**	**3-fold increase in risk of IPH**
9) Jealousy	**2**-fold increase in risk
10) Substance abuse	**2**-fold increase in risk

Spencer, C.M. & Stith, S.M. (2018). Risk Factors for Male Perpetration and Female Victimization of Intimate Partner Homicide: A Meta-Analysis. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse 21*(3): 527-540.

Screening for Stalking

Has the Offender...

been tracking, following, or monitoring Victim in any way?





repeatedly invaded Victim's life/privacy by initiating unwanted contact with Victim?

(e.g., repeated contact, gifts, breaking into Victim's car or home, other unwanted intrusions)?

significantly and directly interfered with Victim's life?

(e.g., spreading rumors, public humiliation, jeopardizing Victim's job, interfered with finances or housing)





more than one time, intimidated or scared Victim through threats, property damage, threatening or actual harming of pets, or other means?

Logan, T.K. & Walker, R. (2017). Stalking: A Multidimensional Framework for Assessment and Safety Planning, Trauma, Violence and Abuse 18(2), 200-222.

Risk Assessment

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Stalking Precipitated Homicide

The most common use of the criminal justice system prior to (attempted or completed) intimate partner homicide was reporting partner stalking.



McFarlane, J., Campbell, J.C., & Watson, K. (2001). The Use of the Justice System Prior to Intimate Partner Femicide. Criminal Justice Review 26(2): 193-208.

SHARP:Stalking Harassment and Risk Profile

www.coercivecontrol.org
www.stalkingrisk.com

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Narrative Report & Risk Profile

Safety Planning Suggestions

14 Risk Factors in Stalking Cases

BIG PICTURE

- Course of Conduct
- Escalation, Triggers
- Nature and context of threats
- Threat follow-through, capability

STALKER HISTORY

- History of abuse to victim
- History of abuse to others
- Guns, weapons & training
- Criminal history, mental health, substance abuse

STALKER MINDSET



- Resistance & Persistence
- Stalker Motive
- Proxy Stalking

VICTIM VULNERABILITY



- Fear, life impact
- Use of Technology
- Victim Vulnerability

Logan, T.K. & Walker, R. (2017). Stalking: A Multidimensional Framework for Assessment and Safety Planning, Trauma, Violence and Abuse 18(2), 200-222.

DESCRIBE

the big picture, beyond individual incidents



DOCUMENT

victim fear and harm



CONTEXTUALIZE

the threats. Why this victim? Why this time?

Victim & Offender History

Is there a prior relationship between the victim and suspect?

- Dating/intimate/sexual relationship?
  Friends, classmates, co-workers, neighbors?

What was typical contact?

- Method? Frequency?

Is the suspect aware that their actions are unwanted?

- Remember, any contact by victim could increase risk.

Context Questions

Have both parties give the context of the relationship (if applicable) or the context in which the contact occurred:



- How long have you known this person?
- How would you describe your relationship?
- Has your relationship changed? If so, how?
- What type of contact was typical in your relationship?

Questions for Complainant

CONTACT:



- Please describe the contact(s).
- Please provide timeline or history of contact(s).
- How did you receive the contacts (email, social media, text, etc.)?
- How did you identify the sender if the contact was electronic?
- How did the contact make you feel?
- Did you communicate at all with accused person?
- Did you communicate that the contact was unwanted? If so, how?
- Has the contact increased, decreased, or ceased?

Questions for Respondent

CONTACT & INTENT



- Describe the contact(s).
- Timeline of contact(s).
- How were these contacts sent?
- Did you receive any responses? If so, what were they?
- What was the purpose of the contact?
- Why did you continue to contact (either after asked to cease, when responses ceased, or when no response was received)?

Document Fear and Harm

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VICTIM ADVISED THAT TWO DAYS AGO, SHE WAS DRIVING HER VEHICLE AND HAD A FUNNY FEELING. SHE STOPPED THE CAR AND ATTEMPTED TO OPEN THE TRUNK. SHE SAID SHE WAS UNABLE TO OPEN THE TRUNK, AND SHE COULD NOT DETERMINE WHY IT WOULD NOT OPEN. SHE ADVISED THE PREVIOUS EVENING SUSP ENTERED HER RESIDENCE UNINVITED WEARING THE SAME TUXEDO FROM THEIR WEDDING HE WEARS WHEN FOLLOWING HER AROUND TOWN. SUSPECT SNUCK INTO HER BEDROOM CRYING AND APOLOGIZING TO HER. HE TOLD HER THAT THE REASON SHE WAS UNABLE TO GET INTO THE TRUNK WAS BECAUSE HE WAS IN IT AND HE WAS HOLDING THE TRUNK DOOR SHUT TO PREVENT HER FROM ACCESSING IT. VICTIM SAID EARLIER TODAY SHE LOOKED INSIDE THE TRUNK AND FOUND A PILLOW AND A STRING TIED TO THE TRUNK DOOR. THE STRING APPEARED TO ALLOW SUSP TO SECURE IT OR OPEN IT WHEN NEEDED.

Reasonable Fear: Evidence

Describe victim statements of fear

- Describe any accommodations made for safety

Document evidence of accommodations and/or safety measures taken:

- Time spent obtaining PO, relocation, efforts to keep address or location secret



Questions for Complainant

FEAR & EMOTIONAL DISTRESS:

- Describe, in your own words, your emotional response when you received the contact.
- Did the contact scare you? If so, explain why in your own words.
- Did every contact scare you? If not, at what point did you become frightened?
- What did you think might happen to you as a result of the contact?



Document Evidence of Accommodations



Changes to accounts, numbers, and settings



Finances spent on safety devices or accommodations



Increased Security/Privacy Measures



Financial impacts, including employment consequences, identity theft, and cost of damaged property

Document Witness Corroboration of Fear

Victim's Workplace

- Did the victim ask others to screen calls? Did they change hours? Other accommodations requested?

Locations/Services Frequented by Victim

- Were places like daycare, schools, apartment building, religious spaces, or other locations asked to make accommodations and/or informed of the situation?

Others Who Communicated with Victim

- Did they ask friends, family, or others for help with the stalker?
- Did they meet with anyone else about their safety?
- Did they call 911 and/or inform other security professionals?

Contextualize the Threat

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Who is the stalker and what are they capable of?

Substance Abuse & Mental Health Issues

Technology Expertise

Education/ Background



Violence & Criminal History

Follow-through on Previous Threats

Respondent Background



- Prior threats
- History of violence (against this victim or others)
- History of mental illness
- History of substance abuse
- Possession and/or use of weapons
- History of protective order violations
- Acts of vandalism or trespass

Document the Threat Features

- **Nature and frequency of threats**
- **How detailed/graphic are the threats?**
  - Is there violence ideation?
- **How are the threats communicated?**



  - Verbally? Voicemails? E-mails? Gifts? Written notes?
  - Are the threats public? Communicated by a third party? Communicated on social media?

Use of Technology to Stalk

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Spoofing

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What You May Hear

“Numbers I don’t recognize call and harass me”

“I keep getting hang-up calls from random numbers”

“It shows up as my mom but it is the offender calling”

“I know it’s the offender even if it doesn’t sound like him/her”

“I blocked the offender but he/she just keeps changing their number”

Evidence with a SpoofCard

Phone records from: victim, “friend”, and suspect

Victim’s records show “friend” called

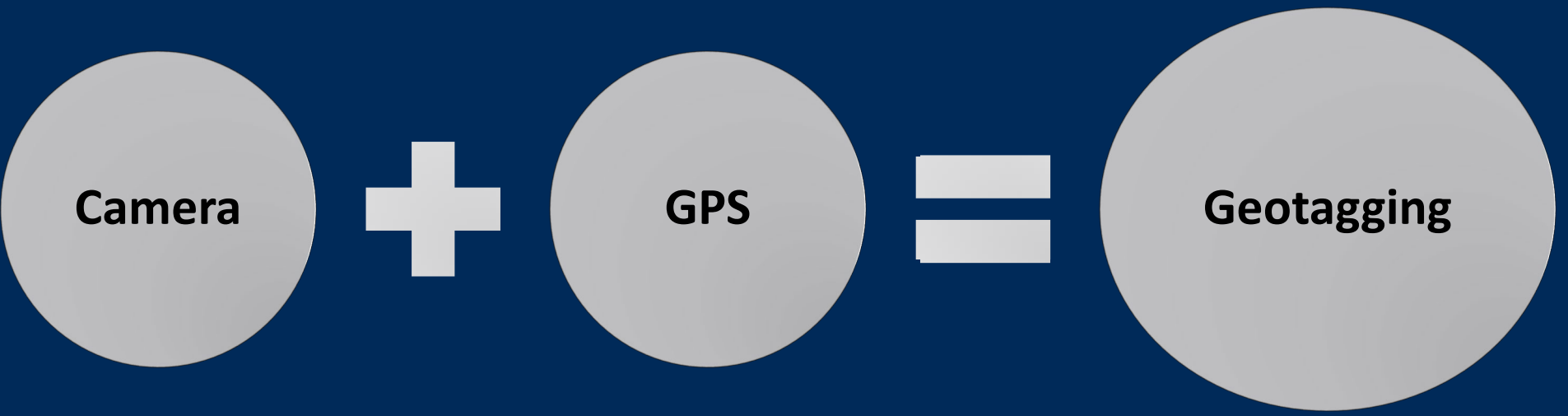
Friend’s records show no call

Suspect’s records show a call to SpoofCard

- Call the number and record

Financial records of suspect

Geotagging



SPARC
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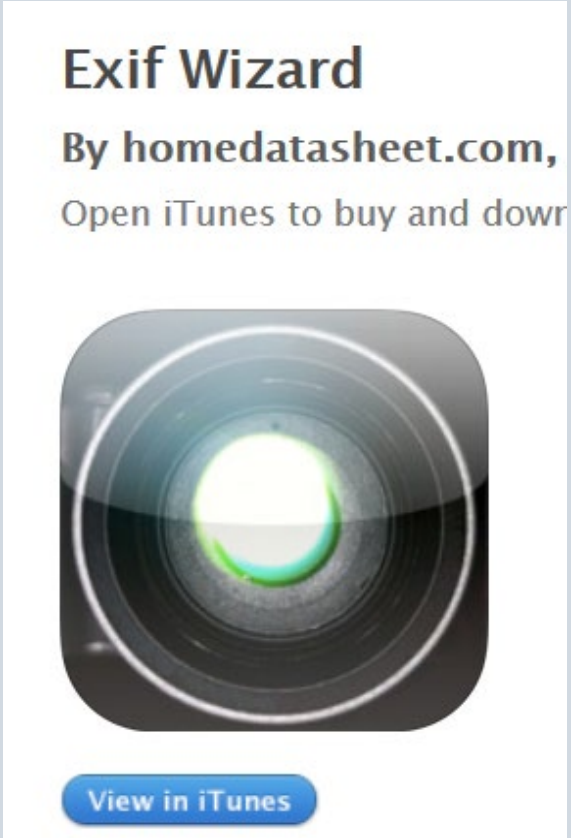
Exif Viewers Show Geo-Info

Exif: Exchangeable image file format: Descriptive data (meta-data) in an image file that include the date the photo was taken, resolution, shutter speed, focal length and geolocation



EXIF Data



http://regex.info/exif.cgi

Jeffrey's Exif Viewer

From Web / From File — Image URL: [ ] View Image At

Basic Image Information

Target file: IMG_7655[1].JPG

Camera:	Apple iPhone 6
Lens:	iPhone 6 back camera 4.15mm f/2.2 Shot at 4.2 mm Digital Zoom: 2.362934363×
Exposure:	Auto exposure, Program AE, 1/30 sec, f/2.2, ISO 200
Flash:	Off, Did not fire
Date:	**March 2, 2016** 7:50:32PM (timezone not specified) (1 hour, 31 minutes, 8 seconds ago, assuming image timezone of US Pacific)
Location:	Latitude/longitude: **38**° 58' 1.9" North, **92**° 22' 26.2" West (38.967208, -92.373947) Location guessed from coordinates: *2200 Interstate 70 Dr SW, Columbia, MO 65203, USA* Map via embedded coordinates at: Google, Yahoo, WikiMapia, OpenStreetMap, Bing (also see the Google Maps pane below) Altitude: 223 meters (731 feet) Camera Pointing: South
File:	**3,264** × **2,448** JPEG (**8.0** megapixels) 1,193,426 bytes (1.1 megabytes)
Color Encoding:	**WARNING:** Color space tagged as sRGB, without an embedded color profile. **Windows and Mac browsers and apps treat the colors randomly.** Images for the web are most widely viewable when in the sRGB color space and with an embedded color profile. See my Introduction to Digital-Image Color Spaces for more information.

Safety Strategies

Turn location “off” on cell phone camera

Review social media site to determine if exif data can be viewed

Remove exif data using an online exif data removal tool

Cell Phone Stalkerware

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What You Will Hear

“He/She hacked my phone”

“They’re reading my texts”

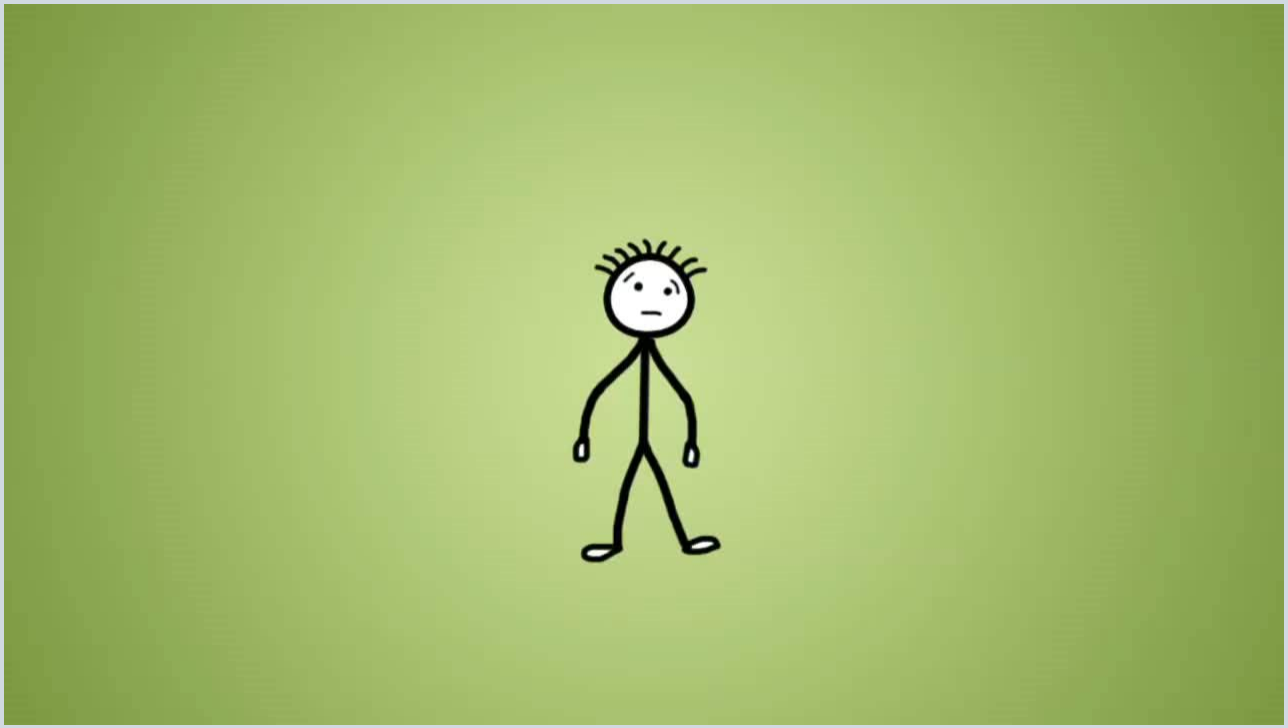
“They are listening to my calls”

“They hacked my emails”

“They keep showing up where I’m at”

“They hacked my Facebook/Instagram/Snapchat…”

StealthGenie



Social Media

SPARC STALKING PREVENTION, AWARENESS, AND RESOURCE CENTER

Exploiting Social Media

Gather information on the victim

- Location
- Plans

Communicate

- Post on victim's page
- Post about the victim on their own or other's pages

Create fake sites (DoppleStalking)

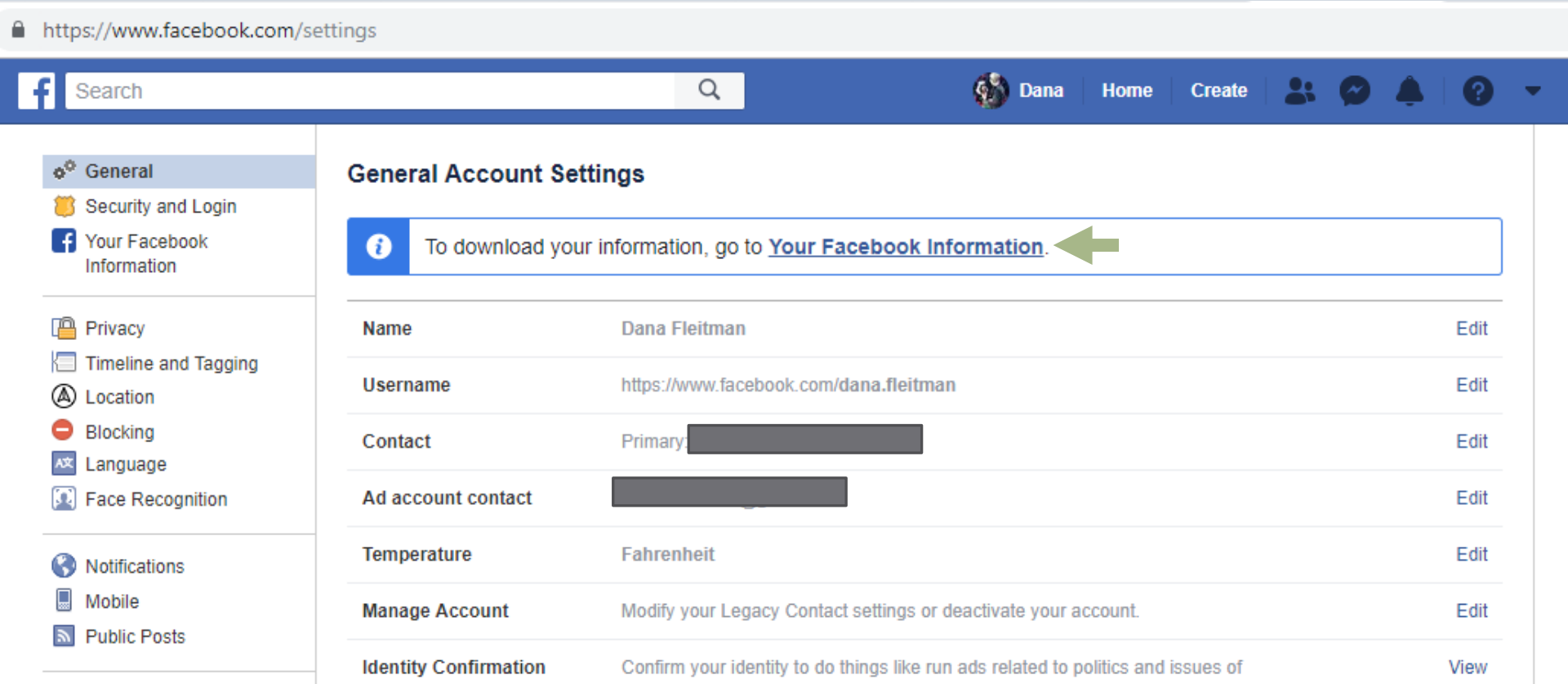
Facebook

SPARC STALKING PREVENTION, AWARENESS, AND RESOURCE CENTER

Facebook Documentation

Capture and save screenshots (PrntScrn)

Some sites offer a “download your information” service in account settings



Download Your Information

You can download a copy of your Facebook information at any time. You can download all of it at once, or you can select only the types of information and date ranges you want. You can choose to receive your information in an HTML format that is easy to view, or a JSON format, which could allow another service to more easily import it.

Downloading your information is a password-protected process that only you will have access to. Once you've created a file, it will be available for download for a few days.

If you'd like to view your information without downloading it, you can Access Your Information at any time.

New File | Available Files 1

Date Range: October 2, 2017 - October 3, 2017 | Format: HTML | Media Quality: High | Create File

Your Information

Deselect All

- **Posts**
  Posts you've shared on Facebook, posts that are hidden from your timeline, and polls you have created
- **Photos and Videos**
  Photos and videos you've uploaded and shared
- **Comments**
  Comments you've posted on your own posts, on other people's posts or in groups you belong to
- **Likes and Reactions**
  Posts, comments and Pages you've liked or reacted to
- **Friends**
  The people you are connected to on Facebook
- **Following and Followers**
  People, organizations or business you choose to see content from, and people who follow you
- **Messages**
  Messages you've exchanged with other people on Messenger

Protection Orders


Anonymous
North Shore
Fruit Basket
Flowers By
Darlene

Protection Orders

- Civil order restraining respondent from committing acts or threats of violence against petitioner
- Issued by state
- Between judge and defendant
  - Victim cannot “violate own order”
- Can potentially result in victim safety issues

Service of Protection Orders

- Officer safety concerns
- Consider using a specialized form or chart
  - Document attempts to serve
  - Document when served protection order
  - Document respondent's reaction
- Consider notifying victim after service
  - Possibility of increased lethality risk

Protection Order Violations

- Mandatory arrest?
- Consider history of violence and context of violation
- Be aware of seemingly “chance” encounters
- Third party contact is typically a violation in most jurisdictions

Conflicting Protection Orders

- Contact issuing court if available, possible
- Challenges
  - Civil and criminal orders often do not coordinate
  - Parties live close to state borders
  - Mutual orders
- Not enforcing protection orders can result in liability issues

Group Discussion

Petitioners who invite respondents to violate terms of the protection order…

Group Discussion

What is incidental contact?

Group Discussion

What if reporting party does not have a copy of order?

Group Discussion

What if suspect claims order never served?

Group Discussion

What if the suspect has fled the scene?

Group Discussion

Enforcing conflicting orders…

Group Discussion

What are law enforcement responsibilities when civil sections are violated?

Arrest Decision

Establishing Probable Cause

- Totality of circumstances
- Use any, all information available
- Conviction-oriented approach
- Continue investigating even after establishing probable cause

Self-defense

A person's justifiable use of force against another person when such force is necessary to defend themselves or a third party from what they reasonably believe to be the use, or imminent use, of unlawful physical force.

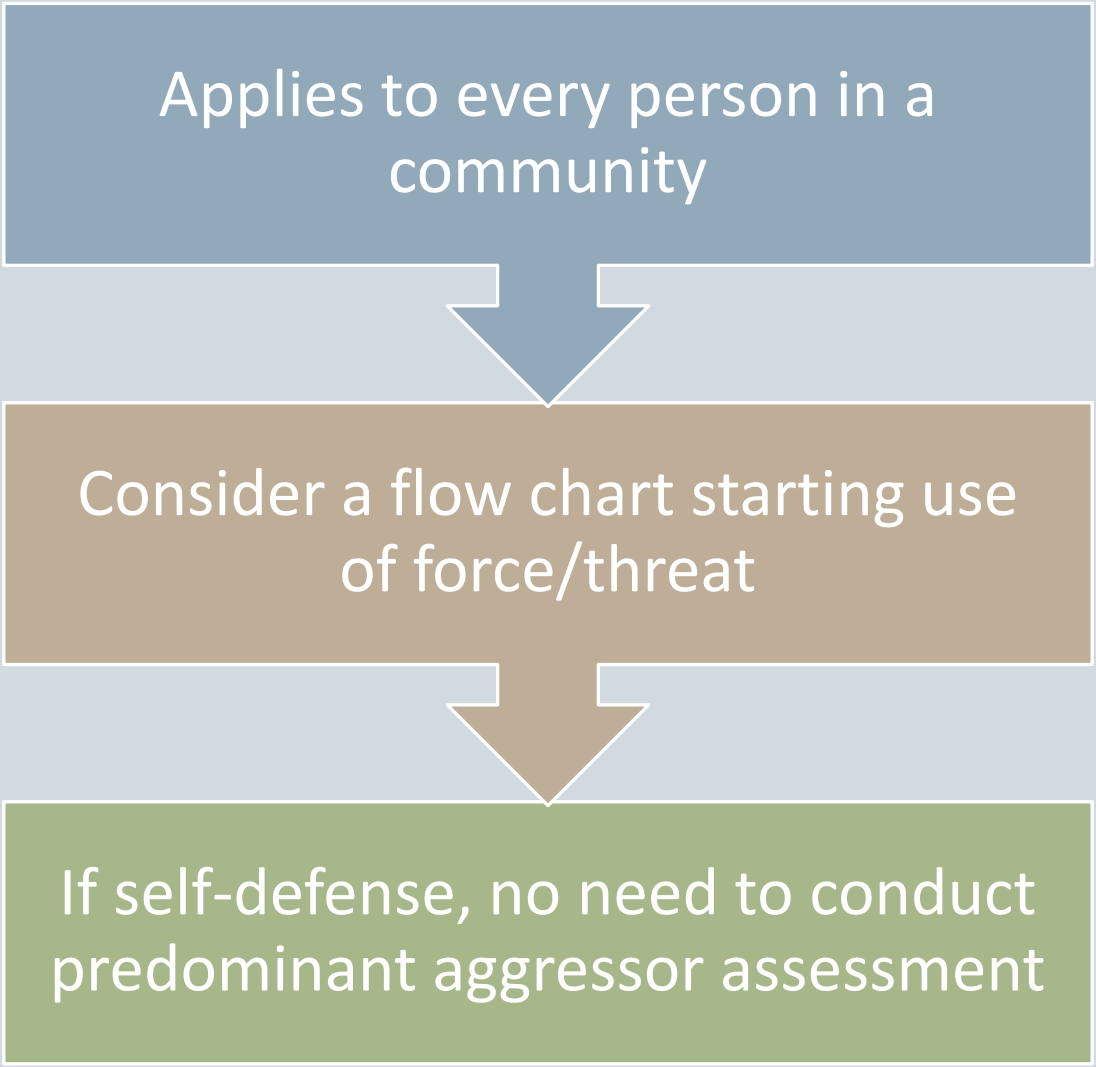
Elements of Self-Defense

- Person using force had a reasonable belief that s/he was at risk of bodily harm
- Risk of harm was actual or imminent
- The force used was that force reasonably necessary to prevent or stop the infliction of bodily harm

Predominant Aggressor Assessment

- Used when it cannot be determined that either party used self-defense
- Used to determine custodial arrest when both individuals have committed crimes
- Other person who committed crime can still be charged

Self-defense Assessment



Determining Predominant Aggressor

- History of violence
- Offensive vs. defensive wounds
- Statements
- Severity, extent of injuries
- Each party's ability to do what is alleged

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Determining Predominant Aggressor

- Likelihood of future injury
- Force, violence used to retaliate, punish
- Size and strength of the parties
- Intent of the law

Dual Arrest

- Appropriate when officers have probable cause to believe both parties committed family violence crime against each other, and:
  - No issues of self defense
  - Unable to determine a predominant aggressor
- Officer must document grounds for dual arrest.

Inappropriate Dual Arrest

- Lessens ability to prosecute DV cases and often results in dismissals
- Increases liability (arresting one party without probable cause)
- Victim safety concerns and re-victimization
- Decreases chance that victim will seek help in the future
- Traumatic for children
- Not ideal/discouraged

Factors that Should NOT Influence LE's Arrest Decision

- Potential adverse financial consequences
- Suspect assuring that violence will stop
- Suspect claiming victim provoked, caused violence
- Possibility victim might not cooperate with prosecution, testify



Factors that Should NOT Influence LE's Arrest Decision

- **Marital status**
- **Race, culture, sexual orientation**
- **Property ownership, tenancy rights**
- **Alcohol, drug consumption**
- **Physical, mental health**
- **Social, political, professional position**

Report Writing

Who Will See Your Report?



JURY

SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS

MEDIA

MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS

JUDGE

PROBATION

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

PAROLE

SURVIVOR

ADVOCATE

PROSECUTOR

SUPERVISORS

OFFENDER

DCF

BATTERER INTERVENTION

PROBATE

TRANSITIONAL ASSISTANCE

USCIS

DEFENSE ATTORNEYS

OTHER OFFICERS

Importance of Documentation

- Establishes that a crime was committed and details the elements of the crime
- Communicates all relevant information for actions taken, including reason for the investigation
- Serves as a permanent record of officer's observations and actions regarding a particular incident

Well Written Reports

- Factual, accurate, objective
- Complete, yet concise and clear
- Includes available supplemental documents/forms
- Protects confidentiality of victim's address
- Written so that someone who wasn't at the scene can read the report and feel they had actually responded



“Struck her with a fork”





“DAMAGED FURNITURE”