

WASHINGTON  
SEXUAL ASSAULT  
FORENSIC EXAMINATION  
BEST PRACTICES  
TASK FORCE

Annual Report to the Legislature and Governor  
December 2016

This document is the annual report to the Washington State Legislature and Governor as directed by SHB 1068, 2015 Legislature. For more information on the Task Force's activities, please visit <http://leg.wa.gov/JointCommittees/USAEK/Pages/default.aspx>.

December 31, 2016

The Honorable Jay Inslee  
Governor of Washington  
P.O. Box 40002  
Olympia, WA 98504-0002

The Honorable Brad Owen  
Lieutenant Governor of Washington  
P.O. Box 40482  
Olympia, WA 98504-0482

The Honorable Frank Chopp  
Speaker of the House  
P.O. Box 40600  
Olympia, WA 98504-0600

Dear Governor Inslee, Lieutenant Governor Owen, and Speaker Chopp:

We are pleased to present the Annual Report of the Sexual Assault Forensic Examination Best Practices Task Force.

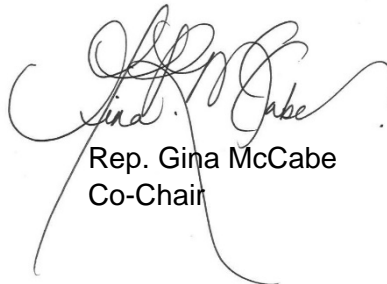
The Task Force membership is undertaking its mission with a shared belief that Washington can improve the care of sexual assault survivors, do a better job coordinating multidisciplinary efforts to obtain justice, and reduce the number of sexual assaults. To achieve this, the Task Force is undertaking its mission by working openly and collaboratively and by viewing the process through the eyes of sexual assault survivors. We believe this Task Force is an example to others on the importance and effectiveness of collaborative problem-solving across disciplines.

As co-chairs, we support the Task Force's recommendations included in this report, and we submit them for your consideration in the 2017 legislative session. We look forward to continued work and engagement with stakeholders in 2017.

Sincerely,



Rep. Tina Orwall  
Co-Chair



Rep. Gina McCabe  
Co-Chair

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**Sen. Ann Rivers**  
Washington Senate

**Leah Griffin**

**Lisa Johnson**  
Washington Association of Prosecuting Attorneys

**Jean Johnston**  
Washington State Patrol

**Stacey MacDonald**  
Washington Defender Association

**Barbara Maxwell**  
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Chiefs

**Jonathan Meyer**  
Washington Association of County Officials

**Capt. Deanna Nollette**  
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**Andrea Piper-Wentland**  
Washington Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs

**Nicole Russell**

**Greg Sandstrom**  
Washington State Forensic Investigations Council

**Zosia Stanley**  
Washington State Hospital Association

**Rick Torrance**  
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# Introduction

## Objectives.

The Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) Best Practices Task Force, also referred to in this report as "Task Force," was created by Substitute House Bill 1068 in the 2015 legislative session. The Task Force is required to review best practice models for managing all aspects of sexual assault examinations and for reducing the number of untested sexual assault kits in Washington. To that end, the duties of the Task Force include, but are not limited to:

- Determining the number of untested sexual assault kits in Washington;
- Researching the locations where the untested sexual assault kits are stored;
- Researching, reviewing, and making recommendations regarding legislative policy options for reducing the number of untested sexual assault kits;
- Researching in-state and out-of-state best practice models for collaborative responses to victims of sexual assault (from the point a sexual assault kit is collected to the conclusion of the investigation), and providing recommendations regarding any existing gaps in Washington and resources that may be necessary to address those gaps; and
- Researching, identifying, and making recommendations for securing non-state funding for testing the sexual assault kits, and reporting on progress made toward securing such funding.

The Task Force membership is undertaking its mission with a shared belief that Washington can improve the care of sexual assault survivors, do a better job coordinating multidisciplinary efforts to obtain justice, and reduce the number of sexual assaults. To achieve this, the Task Force aims to undertake its mission by working openly and collaboratively and by viewing the process through the eyes of sexual assault survivors.

The Task Force must meet at least twice annually until it expires on June 30, 2018. The Task Force submitted a preliminary report in 2015, which contained extensive information on sexual assault kit issues and a Task Force work plan. The preliminary report can be found [here](#). The Task Force is required to submit annual reports until the end of 2017.

## Terminology.

***Sexual Assault Kit.*** After a person has been the victim of a sexual assault, the person may undergo a forensic examination for the purpose of collecting any evidence that may have been left behind during the assault. The doctor or nurse conducting the examination preserves the evidence using a sexual assault forensic examination kit, also commonly referred to as a SAFE kit, sexual assault kit (SAK), or rape kit. This report uses the term "sexual assault kit" or "SAK."

***Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners.*** A sexual assault nurse examiner (SANE) is a registered nurse specially trained to provide evidentiary examinations of victims of sexual assaults. Although there is no state-issued license or endorsement for a SANE, the International Association of Forensic Nurses (IAFN) grants SANE certification to registered nurses who: complete training that meets the IAFN SANE Education Guidelines; meet clinical practice requirements; pass an examination; and comply with ongoing training requirements.

***Unsubmitted SAKs v. Testing Backlog.*** After the examination, custody of the SAK may be transferred to a law enforcement agency to be utilized during the investigation and subsequent criminal prosecution. Prior to 2015, law enforcement agencies and prosecutors had the discretion to send SAKs to forensic laboratories for testing, but were

not required to do so.<sup>1</sup> There are two distinct but related categories of untested SAKs. The first includes SAKs in police evidence storage facilities, where SAKs are booked into evidence, but a detective and/or prosecutor does not request forensic analysis. For the purposes of this report, this category will be referred to as "unsubmitted SAKs" or "previously unsubmitted SAKs." The second includes SAKs submitted to crime lab facilities for testing but remain untested due to capacity issues. For the purposes of this report, this category will be referred to as a testing "backlog."

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<sup>1</sup> The Legislature adopted a mandatory testing law in 2015 with the passage of SHB 1068. SHB 1068, codified as [RCW 70.125.090](#), requires a law enforcement agency to submit a SAK to the WSP Crime Laboratory within 30 days of receiving it, provided that the victim has consented to the testing. Consent is not a condition of submission if the SAFE kit was collected from a non-emancipated minor. The new requirement to submit SAKs is prospective as of July 24, 2015, meaning it does not apply to previously unsubmitted SAFE kits.

## 2015-16 Policy and Funding Changes

Multiple policy and funding measures related to the work of this Task Force were enacted in 2015 and 2016, including the following:

- **[SHB 1068](#) (Orwall)**. Requires a law enforcement agency to submit a request for laboratory examination within 30 days of receiving a SAK, provided that the victim or the victim's legal guardian has consented to analysis of the SAK as part of a sexual assault investigation. Creates this Task Force to study the issue of unsubmitted SAKs in Washington.
- **[2SHB 2530](#) (Orwall)**. Requires the Washington State Patrol to create and operate the Statewide SAK Tracking System. Authorizes the Department of Commerce to accept private donations to fund the testing of previously unsubmitted SAKs and training for SANEs. See the companion, [SB 6484](#) (Rivers).
- **[SHB 2711](#) (McCabe)**. Requires the Office of Crime Victims Advocacy to study and make recommendations regarding the availability of sexual assault nurse examiners.
- **Operating Budget, ESSB 6052 (Hill), and Supplemental Operating Budget, 2ESHB 2376 (Dunshee)**, appropriated increased funds for the Washington State Patrol for laboratory staffing costs and testing of SAKs as well as the creation of the statewide SAK tracking system, and new funds for a study of SANE services and grants for SANE training and services.

# 2016 Task Force Activities

The Task Force convened five meetings during the 2016 legislative interim, occurring on: June 16 (Seattle)<sup>2</sup>, July 8 (Olympia), September 30 (Olympia), October 14 (Olympia), and December 1 (Olympia). Task Force meetings included staff briefings, presentations from experts and practitioners, and discussions. All meetings were open to the public. Meetings were recorded by TVW and are available to the public online at [tvw.org](http://tvw.org).

Task Force members also independently consulted with stakeholders and advocates throughout the Task Force's operations. Task Force members formed informal work groups to carry on discussions and policy development on issues of funding, training, and anonymous SAKs.

The Task Force engaged in wide-ranging work and discussion of issues related to SAKs and sexual assault policies. This report does not summarize every issue discussed or reviewed by the Task Force; however, the topics summarized in this section received significant attention during Task Force meetings in 2016 and form part of the basis for the recommendations included in this report.

## 1. Tracking Sexual Assault Kits

The Task Force received an update from the Washington State Patrol<sup>3</sup> (WSP) on early planning for phased implementation of the Statewide SAK Tracking System. 2SHB 2530 directed the WSP to create and operate the system, which must:

- Track the location and status of SAKs throughout the criminal justice process, including the initial collection in examinations performed at medical facilities, receipt and storage at law enforcement agencies, receipt and analysis at forensic laboratories, and storage and any destruction after completion of analysis;
- Allow medical facilities performing sexual assault forensic examinations, law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, the Washington state patrol bureau of forensic laboratory services, and other entities in the custody of SAKs to update and track the status and location of SAKs;
- Allow victims of sexual assault to anonymously track or receive updates regarding the status of their SAKs; and
- Use electronic technology or technologies allowing continuous access.

At the time of the Task Force's update, the WSP was in the process of receiving bids from contractors for the creation and operation of the system. The WSP will use a phased implementation process in order to launch the system and facilitate entry and use of the system for required participants. The WSP is required to submit its implementation plan no later than January 1, 2017. The system must be fully operational by June 1, 2018.

The Task Force is engaged in ongoing collaboration and consultation with the WSP with respect to SAK issues, including monitoring the implementation of the Statewide SAK system.

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<sup>2</sup> The June 16 meeting coincided with a tour of the WSP CODIS Laboratory.

<sup>3</sup> The WSP was represented by Melissa Van Gorkom, Legislative Analyst, and Dr. Steve Guest, Forensic Labs IT Supervisor/Program Manager for the update of the WSP implementation of the Statewide SAK Tracking System.



## 2. Testing Sexual Assault Kits

### WSP Crime Laboratory

In Washington, local jurisdictions utilize the WSP Crime Laboratory for forensic testing. The Task Force receives regular updates from the WSP Crime Laboratory through its Task Force representative, *Jean Johnston*, on increases in laboratory capacity and ongoing developments in testing of SAKs. The Task Force members also toured the WSP CODIS laboratory in Seattle where they received a briefing on the science of DNA testing and procedures for CODIS entry.

There were 3,619 total SAK submissions<sup>4</sup> from the effective date of the mandatory testing law (June 24, 2015) to September 30, 2016. This compares with 1,065 SAK submissions from July 24, 2013 to September 30, 2014, and constitutes a 240% increase in rape/sex offense requests. The WSP recently submitted a report to the Legislature on the issue, *attached as appendix A*.

The WSP devoted significant resources toward successful handling of SAKs and reform efforts, including designated staff time from senior scientists, staff leads and managers, and other services. The state appropriated \$1,375,000 for FY 2016 and \$1,375,000 for FY 2017 to the WSP Crime Laboratory. A portion of these funds were used to create seven new DNA Forensic Scientists positions to assist with SAK testing. The WSP has faced ongoing challenges with hiring and retaining scientists. Six scientists are currently employed in those positions, but only one has previous forensic experience. Five are still in training. One recruitment remains open. Once training for all new hires is complete, the seven scientists can process an approximate total of 588 SAKs annually.

The WSP continues to leverage federal grant funds and other non-state funds to outsource testing of certain SAKs. Because of the requirements for federal grant funds and the limited capacity of private laboratories, the \$2.47 million of state funds appropriated for testing previously unsubmitted SAKs has not yet been used. However, those state funds are critical for funding testing unsubmitted SAKs after adequate infrastructure to use those funds is in place. Current federal and state funds should cover the costs of an estimated 4,000 unsubmitted SAKs, leaving the remaining 2,000 unsubmitted SAKs still in need of funds. An additional \$1,530,000 will be necessary to complete testing of all unsubmitted SAKs.

The Task Force continues to receive input from the WSP on how to effectively address laboratory capacity issues. Funding is only part of issue (though it remains an ongoing need). Other issues include the availability of trained personnel and proper facilities as well as the capacity of private laboratories. Testing results from private laboratories must still be circulated through the WSP for CODIS entry and finalization.

### NIJ-FBI Sexual Assault Kit Partnership

The Task Force received testimony from Task Force Member *Jonathan Meyer*, Lewis County Prosecuting Attorney, on his organization of Lewis County's participation in the NIJ-FBI Sexual Assault Kit Partnership. The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Laboratory have formed a partnership to address unsubmitted SAKs. The partnership accepts and tests small batches of unsubmitted SAKs from participating law enforcement agencies and public forensic laboratories, effectively supporting state and local efforts to reduce the number of unsubmitted SAKs. See here for more information the partnership.

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<sup>4</sup> Of those submitted, 1,779 were submitted pursuant to the mandatory testing law, compared to 1,040 over the previous time period in 2013-14. This is a 71% increase. The remaining submitted kits are presumably previously unsubmitted SAKs (collected prior to July 2015).

Since the partnership accepts SAKs in small batches only, it can be an effective outlet for limited numbers of unsubmitted SAKs in small jurisdictions. Mr. Meyer organized an effort to participate in the Partnership in Lewis County. Mr. Meyer described a combination of challenges and successes, including difficulties with submitting complete materials for older SAKs without sufficient information as well as successful testing outcomes. The Task Force maintains an interest in the NIJ-FBI Sexual Assault Kit Partnership and encourages jurisdictions to participate to the extent feasible.

### 3. Addressing Anonymous Sexual Assault Kits

Victims are allowed to receive a medical forensic exam without having to report the crime to law enforcement. Unreported SAKs, also known as “anonymous kits”, allow important evidence to be collected, without forcing the victim to immediately decide whether to report the assault to law enforcement. Many jurisdictions, including law enforcement agencies, hospitals, and other medical care facilities report challenges related to anonymous SAKs. Challenges include: storage location; testing; destruction; and victim notification.

Washington law does not provide guidance or otherwise mandate storage or testing requirements for anonymous SAKs. The Task Force formed an informal work group to address the issue of anonymous SAKs. The work group developed an early set of recommendations; however, the Task Force and work group decided to further explore the issue and consult with experts in the 2017 interim before finalizing recommendations to the legislature.

### 4. Best Practices for Responding to Sexual Assault

In 2016, The Task Force focused considerable efforts on reviewing current practices and developing best practices for responding to sexual assault. The Task Force received testimony from the following experts and professionals:

- *Andrea Piper-Wentland*, Task Force Member and Executive Director of the Washington Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs, on a victim-centered, trauma-informed approach to responding to sexual assault in addition to state and local programs for victim advocacy and support.
- *Rick Torrance*, Task Force Member and Executive Director of the Office of Crime Victims Advocacy, on state and local programs for victim advocacy and support as well as the 2016 SANE study;
- *Capt. Greg Lineberry*, Everett Police Department, on his efforts to inventory and submit for SAKs testing and conduct cold cases in Everett;
- *Det. Melanie Robinson*, Kent Police Department, on challenges in conducting sexual assault investigations;
- *James McMahan*, Task Force Member and Policy Director of the Washington Assoc. of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, on the cold case investigation needs tied to the testing of previously unsubmitted SAKs;
- *Samantha Daly*, Advanced Training Division Manager, and David Bales, Instructional Services Division Manager of the Criminal Justice Training Commission (CJTC), on the CJTC specialized training for responding to sexual assault;
- *Det. Lindsay Wade* and *Det. Brad Graham*, Tacoma Police Department, on local and state perspectives on training for sexual assault investigators;
- *Richard Bell*, Cuyahoga County Prosecutor’s Office (Cleveland, OH), on best practices for conducting investigations and prosecutions of cold case tied to previously unsubmitted SAKs;

- *Assistant Chief Mary Lentschke*, Houston Police Department, on the best practices for conducting investigations of cold case tied to previously unsubmitted SAKs; and
- *Lisa Johnson*, Task Force Member and King County Sr. Deputy Prosecuting Attorney, on the statute of limitations for sex offenses and its connection to testing unsubmitted SAKs.

Presentation materials from many of the above experts are available on the Task Force's website.

## Victim-Centered and Trauma-Informed Approaches to Responding to Sexual Assault

The Task Force received multiple briefings on the importance of a victim-centered, trauma-informed approach to responding to sexual assault, including for law enforcement, victim advocates and services, and adjudication. There are numerous publications on the subject, particularly in scientific literature and training curricula for investigators and service providers.

Put simply, a victim-centered approach refers to a system that places the victim at the center of a response. A victim-centered approach sees criminal justice successes and victim involvement as mutually supportive. The approach includes the following characteristics:

- Victims are involved;
- Victims are presented with choices and options;
- Autonomy is promoted;
- Professionals work to improve the circumstances /environment for victims;
- Sensitivity is demonstrated; and
- Professionals are informed about the impacts of trauma and how trauma may present or be triggered.

A trauma-informed approach recognizes the presence of trauma symptoms and acknowledges the role that trauma has played in victims' lives. According to Dr. Janine D'Anniballe, "Trauma has the ability to change the structure and function of the brain in response to the experience. These changes can result in behaviors and emotions that serve as adaptations for the individual." Research on the neurobiology of trauma is changing law enforcement perspectives on investigations in sexual assault cases. For example, while the cultural expectation may be for a victim to fight a perpetrator, it is also common for a victim to freeze during an assault. Research also suggests that when a person is experiencing a traumatic event, "fight or flight" hormones affect the way the brain encodes memories. For example, victims often find they cannot recall events correctly or chronologically. As a result, some interviewers may dismiss the victim for being unreliable and not pursue a case. However, the victim is actually recalling events slowly and in fragments. An interviewer can help a victim by allowing them to speak about their experiences at their own space and accepting that the full story may emerge in pieces over time. Typical trauma-informed responses include, for example:

- Let victims know that their experiences are common;
- Be mindful of your presence and words. Be attentive to your word choice, body language and overall attentiveness. This helps to alleviate perceptions of being disinterested or disbelieving;
- Investigate fully;
- Create a welcoming environment for victims to engage;
- Utilize a victim advocate; and
- Document the victim experience from their point of view.

Sexual assault is a traumatizing experience for victims. It is also important to consider that many survivors have been victimized multiple times in their lives. This trauma can create barriers for victims as well as advocates, law enforcement, and prosecutors. Law enforcement often report that victims "drop out" of the process, resulting in an incomplete investigation. However, research suggests that law enforcement is most effective in combating sexual violence when officers and staff are trained to recognize and address mental and emotional trauma.

Misunderstanding victims' reactions to trauma leads some police officers to wrongly dismiss accounts. Training as well as early and consistent connections with advocates can address these issues. Adopting a victim-centered, trauma-informed approach is not only helpful to a victim, but it also is more likely to result in an adjudication.

Experts consulted by the Task Force recommended a systemic examination of the criminal justice system and the adoption of a victim-centered, trauma-informed approach to responding to sexual assault. The following chart provides some considerations for developing training and revised practices for professionals:

MEDICAL EVALUATION	LAW ENFORCEMENT	PROSECUTION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forensic vs. medical evaluation</li> <li>• Availability of quality providers</li> <li>• Distance to a quality provider</li> <li>• Wait times</li> <li>• Trained medical personal all levels</li> <li>• Cost concerns of victim</li> <li>• Time elapsed since assault</li> <li>• Physical injury, STI, and pregnancy concerns</li> <li>• Language access</li> <li>• Connection with an advocate</li> <li>• Aftercare</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engagement by choice or not</li> <li>• Timeframe reported after incident</li> <li>• Previous interactions with law enforcement</li> <li>• Was the victim engaged in illegal activity at time of the assault (ex. Underage drinking)</li> <li>• Location and setting of the interview</li> <li>• Language access</li> <li>• Interview process</li> <li>• Collection of evidence</li> <li>• Presence of advocate at report and interview</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Did the victim desire a prosecution outcome, if so what outcome?</li> <li>• Do they want to participate, what does that involvement mean for them?</li> <li>• Fear or lack of understanding of court processes</li> <li>• Fear of not being seen as credible</li> <li>• Having sufficient evidence to bring forward a case</li> <li>• Adequate resources and trained prosecutorial staff</li> <li>• Juries</li> <li>• Presence of advocate at hearings, trial</li> </ul>

## Victim Advocates

The Task Force has received feedback from federal SAKI grant recipients as well as locally based law enforcement agencies on the importance of victim advocates. Victim advocates are professionals trained to support victims of crime. Advocates play a wide-range of roles and offer different services to victims, including offering information, emotional support, and finding necessary resources. There are two main categories of victim advocates: system-based and community-based. System-based advocates and community-based advocates are located and employed differently and can have different responsibilities and services.

Community-based advocates typically work in an independent organization. They provide comprehensive services to victims, regardless of whether they choose to report the crime and participate in the criminal justice process. Community-based advocates focus on victim rights and empowerment, crisis intervention, general legal and medical advocacy, and connecting the victim with community needs. Community-based advocates have privileged communication protections in Washington state law.

System-based advocates are typically employed by a criminal justice agency, and they serve as a point of contact for victims with that particular agency and facilitate the victim's participation in the justice process. System-based advocates focus providing the victim access to information on the case and the criminal justice system. System-based advocates do not have privileged communication protections.

Both types of advocates can be valuable to victims and the criminal justice system. Task Force members and invited experts offered different perspectives on the importance of community-based and system-based advocates, including if and when to utilize and facilitate access to either type of advocate.

## Cold Case Investigations for Unsubmitted Kits

Preliminary data suggests there are approximately 6,000 unsubmitted SAKs in Washington.<sup>5</sup> Washington has made efforts to provide resources to test as many unsubmitted SAKs as possible, but testing unsubmitted SAKs is only the beginning. Other jurisdictions engaging in efforts to test unsubmitted SAKs have outlined best practices for victim notification and investigations. Notably, law enforcement should put fresh investigative eyes on each case tied to an unsubmitted SAK, regardless of whether there is a CODIS hit. Investigators assigned to such investigations should be different than those originally assigned to the case. The most successful investigations include those with specialized training in victim-centered, trauma-informed investigations as well as those composed of multidisciplinary teams (victim advocates, law enforcement, and prosecutors).

In Washington, the primary barrier to creating multidisciplinary cold case teams appears to be resources. Many efforts in other jurisdictions have been funded by federal grants. Efforts to secure funding are described in section 5 of this report, "Securing Funding for Reform Efforts." There are also disparate needs across the state, with some larger jurisdictions having large numbers of unsubmitted SAKs and smaller jurisdictions having very few. There is not a "one size fits all" for every jurisdiction. Regardless of barriers, stakeholders are engaged in ongoing conversations regarding the best approach to creating multidisciplinary cold case teams. Designated funding must also be accompanied with the institutional and individual resolve to complete investigations for every case and victim.

## Law Enforcement Training

Law enforcement has a critically important role in responding to sexual assault. Washington has been and continues to be a leader in the nation with respect to law enforcement training. However, the Task Force received testimony on the need for expanding victim-centered, trauma-informed practices in law enforcement, particularly for those officers assigned to sexual assault cases. Other jurisdictions participating in the federal SAKI grant program have developed best practices for training in law enforcement, including addressing the underlying practices that caused large amounts of unsubmitted SAKs to accumulate in their jurisdictions.

The Washington State Criminal Justice Training Commission (CJTC) provides training to criminal justice professionals, including peace officers and local corrections officers. The CJTC certifies all peace officers, except for Washington State Troopers, which have a separate academy. The CJTC currently offers three types of training directly related to investigating sexual assault:

1. First responder training for new officers (14 hours)
  - Presented in the Basic Law Enforcement Academy to every recruit;
  - Provides awareness of victim behavior and basic knowledge of the law.
2. Investigative training for child abuse investigations and interviews (available through CJTC)
  - For law enforcement and CPS investigators - developed and presented in partnership with DSHS;
  - Three additional advanced courses related to child abuse investigations.
3. Investigative Training (provided by vendors and hosted through the CJTC)
  - "End Violence Against Women International" for online trainings and webinars;

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<sup>5</sup> In 2014, the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs conducted a survey of law enforcement agencies in possession of SAKs. The survey asked agencies to report how many SAKs were in their possession that had not been submitted for testing, regardless of why or for how long, and the average number of SAKs the agency received over the previous three years. WASPC received 106 responses (whose agencies comprised 74% of the state's population) over the 4 months the survey was open. The total number of unsubmitted SAKs was 5,881 (with Seattle having the highest number, 1,600, and 39 agencies having none. The average total number of SAKS collected per year is approximately 1,290 (with Seattle having the highest number, 159, and nine agencies having an average of zero).

- Planning to host a Southern Police Institute course in 2017 - "Sex Crimes Investigations" (40 hours).

The CJTC has informed the Task Force that additional funding is required to develop curricula and provide training specific to sexual assault investigations involving adult victims. The Task Force also received input from law enforcement officers assigned to sexual assault investigative units indicating that little training has been made available to them. Most training is "on the job," yet those officers also expressed an eagerness to participate in specialized training if it were made available.

## Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners

The Legislature passed legislation in 2016, at the recommendation of some members of this Task Force, requiring the Office of Crime Victims Advocacy to study the availability of SANEs throughout the state. The study must:

- identify areas of the state that have an adequate number of SANEs;
- identify areas of the state that have an inadequate number of SANEs;
- develop a list of available resources for facilities in need of SANEs or SANE training; and
- identify strategies for increasing the availability of SANEs in under-served areas.

When identifying strategies for increasing the availability of SANEs, the OCVA must consider remote training or remote consultation via electronic means, mobile teams of SANEs, costs and reimbursement rates for SANEs, and funding options.

The Task Force received a briefing from the OCVA on the status of the study in September. While not yet finalized, the OCVA reported it had contacted approximately 35 stakeholders across the state. Early findings from this outreach included the following: Mandated SANE coverage should include funding; SANE programs are currently unable to recover costs; there are few training opportunities, and there is high turnover in the field. The OCVA was considering recommending expanding services through telehealth and coalition building, new funding sources, and regulatory guidance. The Task Force anticipates receiving a full briefing on final recommendations in 2017.

## Statute of Limitations

Statutes of limitations are laws setting the maximum time after crime within which a prosecution may be initiated. Prosecution is initiated by filing of charges. In Washington, the charging document must specify the defendant by name or by a DNA profile. When the period of time specified passes, charges may no longer be filed. The statute of limitations for sex offenses in Washington is as follows<sup>6</sup>:

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<sup>6</sup> See RCW 9A.04.080.

Offense	Statute of Limitations	
	Victim is Under Age 18	Victim is Over Age 18
<b>Rape</b> (1st and 2nd Degrees)	Victim's 30th Birthday	10 years (if reported within one year); or 3 years (if not reported within one year)
<b>Rape of a Child</b> (1st, 2nd, and 3rd Degrees)		
<b>Child Molestation</b> (1st, 2nd, and 3rd Degrees)		
<b>Sexual Exploitation of a Minor</b>		
<b>Indecent Liberties</b> when the other person is incapable of consent by reason of being mentally incapacitated or defective, or physically helpless		10 years
<b>Incest</b> (1st and 2nd Degrees)		
<b>Most Other Felony Sex Offenses</b>	3 Years	

There is an exception for the time limit in cases involving subsequent identification. The periods of limitation for sex offenses run from the date of commission or one year from the date on which the identity of the suspect is conclusively established by DNA testing or by photograph, whichever is later. The Legislature has extended the statute of limitations for sex offenses multiple times in recent years. However, changes to the statute of limitations are prospective only, meaning that the time period may only be extended for those cases where it has not yet expired.

The statute of limitations may have an impact on conducting cold cases for unsubmitted SAKs insofar as the filing of charges may be time barred. The Task Force considered proposals to recommend extending or eliminating the statute of limitations, including considering the following arguments for and against such a change:



### *Arguments For*

- The impact to victims is lifelong
- Children may not understand what happened to them or know it was wrong
- The victim may be so traumatized that it takes time to report
- The victim may be under the control of the offender
- The victim may be physically, emotionally or financially dependent on the offender
- Ensure that survivors know they will be taken seriously and justice will be pursued
- The victims may have an opportunity to be heard and believed and to experience closure
- Law enforcement has a longer period to investigate and prosecute dangerous perpetrators

### *Argument Against*

- Cases get weaker with time
  - Memories fade with time
  - Corroborative/exculpatory evidence and/or witnesses have been lost
  - Too much time has passed to prove guilt beyond a reasonable doubt
- Heightens victims' expectations regarding prosecution
- Cost of investigation / limited resources
- Finite Statutes of Limitations encourage early reporting

The Task Force will further review this issue in 2017.

## SAK Summit

The Task Force received an invitation to attend the SAK Summit in Detroit, Michigan in September 26-28, 2016. The Wayne County Prosecutor's Office (WCPO) hosted the Summit for communities addressing previously unsubmitted SAKs. The WCPO hosted nearly 300 prosecutors, victim advocates, law enforcement officers, policy makers, and forensic and behavioral scientists from across the country, including many SAKI sites, and focused on victim-centered approaches to addressing previously unsubmitted SAKs. SAKI TTA partners Dr. Rebecca Campbell (Michigan State University), Det. Sgt. Jim Markey (Investigative Lead, LLC), and Ilse Knecht (Joyful Heart Foundation) presented on topics including victim response to trauma, cold case investigation, and victim notification. Representatives from the WCPO, Memphis (Tennessee) Police Department, and Cuyahoga County (Ohio) Prosecutor's Office also presented on lessons learned from addressing the problem of untested SAKs.

Multiple Task Force members attended the Summit and reported to the larger Task Force regarding best practices models. Task Force members indicated a desire to host a Summit in Washington.

## 5. Securing Funding for Reform Efforts

The Task Force received expert testimony on funding issues, particularly on the attempts to obtain a federal SAKI grant, from:

- *James McMahan*, Task Force Member and Policy Director of the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs; and
- *Jamie Weimer*, Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs Member Outreach & Programs Manager.

The Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC) attempted twice to obtain a federal SAKI grant in order to: inventory all unsubmitted SAKs, implement a tracking system, test SAKs, convene a multidisciplinary Task Force, establish protocols and practices, and provide training. The federal program determined that Washington is not an eligible applicant (as the grant program considered WASPC a professional association rather than a governmental entity despite its unique status in state law).



Task Force members are engaged in campaigning for private funds for the SAK Account created with SHB 2530 in 2016. The Task Force also formed an informal work group to continue to discussion on funding needs, including the SAKI grant and eligible applicants as well as other funding sources.

# Recommendations to the Legislature and Governor

The Task Force reviewed and voted on proposals at its last two meetings of 2016.<sup>7</sup> The Task Force adopted recommendations by a majority vote (10 or more votes). The final recommendations are organized below by subject to the extent feasible. The order does not reflect priority.

## 1. Training

- The Task Force recommends state mandated multisystem training on a victim-centered approach to responding to sexual assault. The training should be mandated for appropriate law enforcement, prosecutors, and victim advocates, and include content on the neurobiology of trauma as well as best practices for trauma-informed interviews and victim notification.

## 2. Victims' Advocates

- The Task Force recommends detectives assigned to sexual assault and rape cases (new cases and/or from the backlog) partner directly with a community based victim advocate and a system based advocate. There must be a standard operating procedure/memorandum of understanding established for how, when, and where to engage victims.

## 3. Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners

- The Task Force recommends hospitals should be required to establish policies and procedures for sexual assault victim response and SANE services.

## 4. Multi-Disciplinary Response/Cold Case Teams

- The Task Force recommends the Legislature fund multidisciplinary community response teams to conduct cold case investigations related to previously unsubmitted SAKs. The teams should include law enforcement, prosecutors, and advocates, with funding allocated for all three disciplines. The program should include at least two or three local or regional cold case teams covering geographic areas with the greatest demonstrated need. The program should include data collection and reporting requirements. The program should mirror the requirements in the Department of Justice's SAK Initiative in order for teams to maximize all available resources.

## 5. Funding

- The Task Force recommends modifying the SAK Account created in 2SHB 2530 (2016) in order for a portion of those funds to be used for funding multidisciplinary community response teams as well as statewide multisystem training on a victim-centered approach to sexual assault investigations and prosecutions. However, any modifications to the account should not reduce the percentage of funds distributed for SANE training and services.

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<sup>7</sup> All Task Force members were given an opportunity to submit recommendation proposals for consideration by the Task Force. The original proposals are available on the Task Force's website. Many of the proposals were amended during Task Force discussions prior to adoption. The Task Force adopted recommendations at its October meetings without a proper quorum; the Task Force reconvened in December and re-voted on proposed recommendations. Recommendations were adopted by a majority vote (10 or more votes).

- The Task Force recommends eligible state and local governments, stakeholder groups, and organizations engage in a collaborative effort to obtain a SAKI grant and other applicable grants.

## **6. Outreach**

- The Task Force recommends the legislature adopt policy changes necessary for the legislature or some other appropriate governmental entity to host the SAK Summit in 2018.

## Ongoing Task Force Efforts for 2017

The Task Force is engaged in ongoing discussions and efforts in the following areas:

- Building a state and local coalition to address gaps in sexual assault cold case investigations and SAK testing, including encouraging eligible entities to apply for the federal SAKI grant and conduct investigations of cases tied to unsubmitted SAKs;
- Monitoring changes to SANE training and services and evaluating policy changes necessary for the expansion of SANE services across the state;
- Evaluating current practices and developing best practices for responding to sexual assault, including centralized resources and services, victim advocacy and services, notification protocols, training, and retention and storage of SAKs.
- Developing recommendations for state policies on anonymous SAKs;
- Promoting specializing training for responding to sexual assault;
- Evaluating the statute of limitations and considering recommending changes to the time limits for prosecutions;
- Evaluating proposals to collect DNA upon arrest in order to increase offender DNA in CODIS; and
- Evaluating funding gaps for adequately responding to sexual assault;

The Task Force will collaborate with its member organizations and local jurisdictions on non-legislative solutions and evaluate the need for legislative solutions in the 2018 legislative session.

## Appendix A.

Washington State Patrol Report Required by SHB 1068



STATE OF WASHINGTON  
WASHINGTON STATE PATROL

General Administration Building • PO Box 42600 • Olympia, WA 98504-2600 • (360) 596-4000 • [www.wsp.wa.gov](http://www.wsp.wa.gov)

December 1, 2016

**TO:** House Appropriations Committee  
House Public Safety Committee  
Office of Financial Management  
Senate Law and Justice Committee  
Senate Ways & Means Committee

**FROM:** Chief John R. Batiste, Washington State Patrol

**SUBJECT:** SHB 1068 Sexual Assault Examination Kit Report

Pursuant to Substitute House Bill (SHB) 1068, this is the annual Crime Laboratory Division (CLD) report to the Washington State Patrol (WSP) Executive Staff. This report consists of data regarding the progress of CLD testing and processing of sexual assault examination kits (SAK).

There were 3,619 total SAK submissions to CLD from July 24, 2015 to September 30, 2016. This compares with 1,065 SAK submissions from July 24, 2013 to September 30, 2014, and constitutes a 240% increase in rape/sex offense requests received by CLD.

In accordance with SHB 1068 Section 1 (7) (a), the attached spreadsheet contains a compilation of SAK submissions by Washington law enforcement agencies, including the status of those submissions as of September 30, 2016.

The WSP CLD reviewed the current number of submissions and funding sources, and makes the following estimates and recommendations regarding our progress on SAK analysis as of October 24, 2016:

Short Term Testing Recommendations:

Our DNA Technical Leader has identified and worked tirelessly with Budget and Fiscal Services (BFS) to restructure DNA backlog reduction grants so that funding can be provided for SAK outsourcing.

The majority of the first CLD grant budget of \$150,000 allocated for outsourcing DNA cases has been encumbered. Restructuring the overall budget of one National Institute of Justice (NIJ) DNA backlog reduction grant award has allowed WSP to transfer an additional \$450,000 for outsourcing. A second NIJ backlog reduction grant award is being restructured to allow a further \$250,000 to be utilized for outsourcing untested SAKs.

As of October 24, 2016, 220 SAKs have been shipped for analysis at an outsourcing laboratory. A new contract has been implemented with a flat-rate of \$616 per kit, which provides SAK



evidence screening for male DNA, along with the attempted DNA analysis of one evidence sample and one reference sample. At this rate 670 kits could be outsourced; however, outsource providers are at full capacity and our provider may only be able to accept 300 SAKs prior to the expiration of the grant's fiscal period.

WSP is currently working to establish a new contract for outsourcing SAK analysis with a third grant fund of \$250,000. Assuming a further increase in per-kit cost, an estimated 350 SAKs could be tested with this amount.

These combined funds could yield basic DNA analysis for 650 SAKs, in addition to the 220 SAKs previously outsourced. This does not include the costs associated with preparing the SAKs for outsourcing, shipping and tracking, CLD technical review, or CODIS entries of eligible DNA profiles.

Neither does it include costs associated with law enforcement investigations, prosecutions, or court proceedings that might be required if a hit in the CODIS system leads to additional investigation and potential prosecution of a suspect.

Grant rules impose time limits and eligibility requirements for spending these funds. The first grant (DB14) has been restructured and will end on December 31, 2016. This is the subject of the outsource provider's capacity limitations, which are described above. The second grant (DB15) is scheduled to end on December 31, 2017. Only cases that were submitted to CLD and have been pending analysis for at least 30 days are eligible for grant-funded outsourcing.

The Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC) identified and established memoranda of understanding with 10 Law Enforcement Agencies that are in jurisdictions capable of directing investigation and prosecution resources toward sexual assault cases. These agencies are actively working with CLD to submit SAKs to the outsource provider.

The Washington State Sexual Assault Kit Account was established by 2SHB2530, and designated as Account No. 21C. The account is administered by the Department of Commerce, and CLD is designated as the primary user. The CLD-budgeted amount for FY17 is \$2.474M. As of October 24, 2016 CLD has been unable to utilize those funds because of the required timelines to spend grant funds (as noted above) and the outsourcing case capacity of our vendors. The utilization of Account No. 21C will begin as soon as grant funds have been encumbered, and we are hopeful that revenue from this account will continue to be available in the next biennium.

Appropriately outsourcing forensic science cases is a complex enterprise. It includes collective bargaining considerations and union approvals, careful scrutiny of potential vendor's technical qualifications, appropriate evidence handling, precise management and documentation of workflow, technical review of outsourced work product, and strict compliance with the FBI DNA Quality Assurance Standard 19 for outsourcing of DNA analysis.

It is important to note that the regulatory requirements to secure a vendor laboratory include detailed review of their standard operating procedures, quality record, validation work, and the qualifications of their scientific staff. A site visit conducted by the WSP DNA Technical Leader and members of the DNA Functional Area must also occur. There must be development of a technical review process standard operating procedure, development of a training plan, training for trainers, and a competency testing plan for the technical reviewers. These extraordinary efforts must occur for every vendor lab to which a contract is awarded.

CLD has devoted significant resources toward successful handling of this enterprise. This success has required considerable efforts from four senior DNA scientists, the DNA Technical Leader, the CODIS Laboratory Manager, the WSP Labor and Policy Advisor, and WSP Budget and Fiscal Services. These tedious, short-term efforts are an investment in the future, and will establish the sound framework within which long-term outsourcing efforts will efficiently occur.

#### Long Term Testing Estimates and Recommendations:

Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 6052, Section 402 (5), provided to WSP CLD funding in the amounts of \$1,375,000 for FY 16 and \$1,375,000 for FY 17 (42% of the funding originally requested by the WSP). A portion of this funding was used to create seven new DNA Forensic Scientist (FS) positions to assist in meeting the requirements of SHB 1068. A status update on these positions is as follows:

- Seven FS were hired during the months following enactment of SHB 1068.
  - One of those FS had previous forensic DNA experience. At this time that FS conducts independent DNA analysis with a primary focus on SAKs.
  - Six of those FS were hired as entry-level personnel and entered forensic DNA training programs.
    - Five continue to make progress in their forensic DNA training, with estimated timelines to completion of training varying from three to six months from this date.
    - One was unsuccessful in their training program and released from WSP service.
- A DNA recruitment is in progress to fill that open position. Given projected time requirements for recruitment, interviews, selection, and background investigation, the actual hiring of a new FS should occur in the Spring of 2017.

When their training is complete and they are able to perform independent casework, it is estimated that the additional seven DNA FS will complete approximately 588 laboratory submissions annually.<sup>1</sup> In addition, CLD is exploring technical advancements and procedures to streamline in-house SAK testing in the future.

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<sup>1</sup> This estimate is based on staffing models which predict the completion of 7 requests per month, per FS. This yields an estimated annual output of 84 requests per FS.



CLD received 1,779 SAK submissions<sup>2</sup> pursuant to SHB 1068 Section 1, which requires law enforcement agencies to submit a laboratory request within 30 days of receipt of an SAK. This compares to 1,040 SAK submissions received over the same time period in 2013-2014, yielding a 71% increase.

The future should find the seven additional DNA FS assisting with this increased demand for service; however, analysis of current submission rates and current CLD DNA staffing predicts that our DNA backlog will increase by approximately 150 cases annually.<sup>3</sup> In order to meet this increased demand for SAK testing, and in anticipation of future submission trends, additional funding for three FS positions is recommended.

### Summary

CLD leadership and the forensic scientists of our DNA Functional Area continue to work toward fulfillment of the intent behind sexual assault legislation that has occurred since July of 2015. Training for our new scientists continues according to schedule, and position recruitments continue as vacancies occur and as the CLD budget allows them to be filled.<sup>4</sup>

The members of our DNA Functional Area and CLD leadership have worked closely with Labor and Policy, Budget and Fiscal Services, and the NIJ to identify and effectively utilize funding that will provide outsourced analysis of SAKs from our client agencies. We have networked through GMR to communicate with the legislature regarding our on-going efforts. That communication and resulting support have been most beneficial to our progress.

If you have any questions, please contact Captain Monica Alexander, Government and Media Relations, at (360) 596-4010 or [monica.alexander@wsp.wa.gov](mailto:monica.alexander@wsp.wa.gov).

JRB:dfp

cc: Captain Monica Alexander, WSP Government and Media Relations  
Director Mitch Barker, Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs  
Director Larry Hebert, WSP Forensic Laboratory Services Bureau  
Representative Gina McCabe, Co-Chair, SAFE Best Practices Task Force  
Representative Tina Orwall, Co-Chair, SAFE Best Practices Task Force  
Commander James Tarver, WSP Crime Laboratory Division

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<sup>2</sup> This excludes submissions from previously un-submitted SAKs in the possession of law enforcement agencies prior to July 24, 2015.

<sup>3</sup> These estimates do not include the possibility of significant increases in other categories of violent crime (e.g. homicides, robberies, assaults, etc.). Such cases could have an equal or higher priority when compared to sexual assaults. Despite being

<sup>4</sup> A recent Legislative Action Request to restore operating funds to the CLD budget was unsuccessful. Funds from FTE positions must currently be applied to the increased costs of science that have gradually occurred over the years, and require open positions to be maintained in the CLD Organizational Chart. Future Legislative Action Requests will continue to seek correction of this situation and allow full staffing of the DNA functional area.

Sexual Assault Kit Requests for Laboratory Examination  
July 24, 2015 – September 30, 2016

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Pend. Start</b>	<b>Received</b>	<b>Completed</b>	<b>Cancelled</b>	<b>Pend. End</b>
Aberdeen Police Department	0	9	5	2	2
Adams County Sheriff's Office	0	6	3	0	3
Airway Heights Police Department	0	1	0	0	1
Albion Police Department (Whitman County)	0	0	0	0	0
Algona Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Almira Police Department (Lincoln County)	0	0	0	0	0
Anacortes Police Department	0	2	0	0	2
Arlington Police Department	0	4	4	0	0
Asotin County Sheriff's Office	0	2	2	0	0
Asotin Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Auburn Police Department	0	34	18	0	16
Bainbridge Island Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Battle Ground Police Department	0	5	3	0	2
Bellevue Police Department	0	21	11	2	8
Bellingham Police Department	0	59	12	15	32
Benton City Police Department (Benton County)	0	0	0	0	0
Benton County Sheriff's Office	0	2	2	0	0
Bingen/White Salmon Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Black Diamond Police Department	0	3	2	0	1
Blaine Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Bonney Lake Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Bothell Police Department	0	8	2	0	6
Bremerton Police Department	0	18	4	3	11
Brewster Police Department	0	1	1	0	0
Brier Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Buckley Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Burien Police Services	0	0	0	0	0
Burlington Northern Railroad Police	0	0	0	0	0

Sexual Assault Kit Requests for Laboratory Examination  
July 24, 2015 – September 30, 2016

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Pend. Start</b>	<b>Received</b>	<b>Completed</b>	<b>Cancelled</b>	<b>Pend. End</b>
Burlington Police Department	0	1	1	0	0
Camas Police Department	0	2	0	0	2
Castle Rock Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Cathlamet Police Department (Wahkiakum County)	0	0	0	0	0
Central Washington University P.D.	0	0	0	0	0
Centralia Police Department	0	9	7	0	2
Chehalis Police Department	0	3	2	0	1
Chehalis Tribal Police	0	0	0	0	0
Chelan County Sheriff's Office	0	8	2	0	6
Chelan Police Department (Chelan County)	0	0	0	0	0
Cheney Police Department	0	4	3	0	1
Chewelah Police Department	0	1	0	0	1
Clallam County Sheriff's Office	0	6	5	0	1
Clark County Sheriff's Office	0	40	23	3	14
Clarkston Police Department	0	2	2	0	0
Cle Elum/Roslyn Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Clyde Hill Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Colfax Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
College Place Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Colton Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Columbia County Sheriff's Office	0	1	0	1	0
Colville Police Department	0	2	2	0	0
Colville Tribal Police Department	0	7	4	1	2
Conconully Police Department (Okanogan County)	0	0	0	0	0
Concrete Police Department (Skagit County)	0	0	0	0	0
Connell Police Department	0	1	0	0	1
Cosmopolis Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Coulee City Police Department (Grant County)	0	0	0	0	0

Sexual Assault Kit Requests for Laboratory Examination  
July 24, 2015 – September 30, 2016

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Pend. Start</b>	<b>Received</b>	<b>Completed</b>	<b>Cancelled</b>	<b>Pend. End</b>
Coulee Dam Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Coupeville Marshal's Office	0	0	0	0	0
Covington Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz County Sheriff's Office	0	8	6	1	1
Creston Police Department (Lincoln County)	0	0	0	0	0
Cusick Police Department (Pend Oreille County)	0	0	0	0	0
Darrington Police Department (Snohomish County)	0	0	0	0	0
Davenport Police Department (Lincoln County)	0	0	0	0	0
Dayton Police Department (Columbia County)	0	0	0	0	0
Deer Park Police Department (Spokane County)	0	0	0	0	0
Des Moines Police Department	0	16	9	0	7
Douglas County Sheriff's Office	0	9	4	0	5
Drug Enforcement Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Dupont Police Department	0	1	0	1	0
Duvall Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
East Wenatchee Police Department	0	4	2	0	2
Eastern Washington University Police Department	0	2	2	0	0
Eatonville Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Edgewood Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Edmonds Police Department	0	13	5	1	7
Ellensburg Police Department	0	4	1	0	3
Elma Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Elmer City Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Enumclaw Police Department	0	2	2	0	0
Ephrata Police Department	0	3	0	1	2
Everett Police Department	0	128	32	2	94
Evergreen State College Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Everson Police Department	0	2	2	0	0

Sexual Assault Kit Requests for Laboratory Examination  
July 24, 2015 – September 30, 2016

Agency	Pend. Start	Received	Completed	Cancelled	Pend. End
Federal Air Marshal Service	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Bureau of Investigation	0	2	2	0	0
Federal Reserve System	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Way Police Department	0	21	12	0	9
Ferndale Police Department	0	1	1	0	0
Ferry County Sheriff's Office	0	0	0	0	0
Fife Police Department	0	2	2	0	0
Fircrest Police Department	0	1	0	0	1
Forks Police Department	0	3	3	0	0
Franklin County Sheriff's Office	0	4	3	1	0
Garfield County Sheriff's Office	0	1	1	0	0
Garfield Police Department (Palouse Police)	0	0	0	0	0
Gig Harbor Police Department	0	4	2	1	1
Gold Bar Police Department (Snohomish County)	0	0	0	0	0
Goldendale Police Department	0	2	0	0	2
Grand Coulee Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Grandview Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Granger Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Granite Falls Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Grant County Sheriff's Office	0	13	6	0	7
Grays Harbor County Sheriff's Office	0	9	2	1	6
Harrah Police Department (Yakima County)	0	0	0	0	0
Harrington Police Department (Lincoln County)	0	0	0	0	0
Hoh Tribal Police Department (BIA)	0	0	0	0	0
Hoquiam Police Department	0	4	3	1	0
Ilwaco Police Department (Pacific County)	0	0	0	0	0
Ione Police Department (Pend Oreille County)	0	0	0	0	0
Island County Sheriff's Office	0	5	4	0	1

Sexual Assault Kit Requests for Laboratory Examination  
July 24, 2015 – September 30, 2016

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Pend. Start</b>	<b>Received</b>	<b>Completed</b>	<b>Cancelled</b>	<b>Pend. End</b>
Issaquah Police Department	0	3	0	0	3
Jefferson County Sheriff's Office	0	3	2	0	1
Kalama Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Kalispel Tribal Police	0	2	2	0	0
Kelso Police Department	0	8	3	0	5
Kenmore Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Kennewick Police Department	0	22	11	0	11
Kent Police Department	0	36	21	0	15
Kettle Falls Police Department	0	1	1	0	0
King County Airport Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
King County Metro Transit	0	0	0	0	0
King County Sheriff's Office	0	378	81	7	290
Kirkland Police Department	0	23	13	3	7
Kitsap County Sheriff's Office	0	24	18	1	5
Kittitas County Sheriff's Office	0	5	5	0	0
Kittitas Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Klickitat County Sheriff's Office	0	6	2	0	4
La Center Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Lacey Police Department	0	26	17	1	8
La Conner Police Department (Skagit County)	0	0	0	0	0
Lacrosse Police Department (Whitman County)	0	0	0	0	0
Lake Forest Park Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Lake Stevens Police Department	0	2	1	0	1
Lakewood Police Department	0	30	9	1	20
Langley Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Lewis County Sheriff's Office	0	13	6	1	6
Liberty Lake Police Department	0	1	0	0	1
Lincoln County Sheriff's Office	0	3	0	0	3

Sexual Assault Kit Requests for Laboratory Examination  
July 24, 2015 – September 30, 2016

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Pend. Start</b>	<b>Received</b>	<b>Completed</b>	<b>Cancelled</b>	<b>Pend. End</b>
Long Beach Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Longview Police Department	0	20	10	2	8
Lower Elwha Tribal Police	0	0	0	0	0
Lummi Tribal Police	0	0	0	0	0
Lynden Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Lynnwood Police Department	0	11	10	0	1
Mabton Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Makah Tribal Police	0	0	0	0	0
Malden Marshal's Office	0	0	0	0	0
Mansfield Police Department (Douglas County)	0	0	0	0	0
Maple Valley Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Marcus Police Department (Stevens County)	0	0	0	0	0
Marysville Police Department	0	8	7	0	1
Mason County Sheriff's Office	0	22	11	0	11
Mattawa Police Department	0	2	2	0	0
McCleary Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Medical Lake Police Department (Spokane County)	0	0	0	0	0
Medina Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Mercer Island Police Department	0	1	1	0	0
Metaline Police Department (Pend Oreille)	0	0	0	0	0
Mill Creek Police Department	0	5	0	0	5
Milton Police Department	0	2	0	0	2
Monroe Police Department	0	8	4	0	4
Montesano Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Morton Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Moses Lake Police Department	0	9	5	2	2
Mount Vernon Police Department	0	16	9	0	6
Mountlake Terrace Police Department	0	9	6	0	3

Sexual Assault Kit Requests for Laboratory Examination  
July 24, 2015 – September 30, 2016

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Pend. Start</b>	<b>Received</b>	<b>Completed</b>	<b>Cancelled</b>	<b>Pend. End</b>
Moxee Police Department	0	1	0	0	1
Muckleshoot Tribal Police	0	0	0	0	0
Mukilteo Police Department	0	3	0	0	3
Napavine Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Naval Criminal Intelligence Service	0	0	0	0	0
Neah Bay Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0
Newcastle Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Newport Police Department (Pend Oreille County)	0	0	0	0	0
Nisqually Tribal Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Nooksack Tribal Police	0	0	0	0	0
Normandy Park Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
North Bend Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
North Bonneville Police Department (Skamania County)	0	0	0	0	0
Northport Police Department (Stevens County)	0	0	0	0	0
Oak Harbor Police Department	0	6	4	0	2
Oakesdale Marshal's Office	0	0	0	0	0
Oakville Police Department (Grays Harbor)	0	0	0	0	0
Ocean Shores Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Odessa Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Okanogan County Sheriff's Office	0	6	5	0	1
Okanogan Police Department (Okanogan County)	0	0	0	0	0
Olympia Police Department	0	5	5	0	0
Omak Police Department	0	10	10	0	0
Oroville Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Orting Police Department	0	1	1	0	0
Othello Police Department	0	2	2	0	0
Pacific County Sheriff's Office	0	4	3	0	1
Pacific Police Department	0	2	1	0	1



Sexual Assault Kit Requests for Laboratory Examination  
July 24, 2015 – September 30, 2016

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Pend. Start</b>	<b>Received</b>	<b>Completed</b>	<b>Cancelled</b>	<b>Pend. End</b>
Palouse Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Pasco Police Department	0	25	10	1	14
Pateros Police Department (Okanogan County)	0	0	0	0	0
Pe Ell Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Pend Oreille County Sheriff's Office	0	2	2	0	0
Pierce County Sheriff's Department	0	84	14	1	69
Pierce Transit	0	0	0	0	0
Point-No-Point Treaty Council	0	0	0	0	0
Pomeroy Police Department (Garfield County)	0	0	0	0	0
Port Angeles Police Department	0	17	11	0	6
Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribal	0	0	0	0	0
Port of Pasco Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Port of Seattle Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Port of Tacoma Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Port Orchard Police Department	0	8	5	0	3
Port Townsend Police Department	0	3	3	0	0
Poulsbo Police Department	0	1	1	0	0
Prosser Police Department	0	2	0	0	2
Pullman Police Department	0	13	3	1	9
Puyallup Police Department	0	15	0	0	15
Puyallup Tribal Police	0	0	0	0	0
Quileute Tribal	0	0	0	0	0
Quinault Indian Nation Police	0	0	0	0	0
Quincy Police Department	0	7	4	2	1
Rainier Police Department (Tenino)	0	0	0	0	0
Raymond Police Department	0	1	0	0	1
Reardan Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Redmond Police Department	0	17	14	0	3

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Renton Police Department	0	17	12	2	3
Republic Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Richland Police Department	0	10	3	0	7
Ridgefield Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Ritzville Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Rosalia Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Roy Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Royal City Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Ruston Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Sammamish Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
San Juan County Sheriff's Office	0	5	4	1	0
Sauk-Suiattle Tribal Police	0	0	0	0	0
Sea Tac Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Seattle Police Department	0	833	104	14	714
Seattle University Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0
Sedro Woolley Police Department	0	4	4	0	0
Selah Police Department	0	5	2	0	3
Sequim Police Department	0	3	2	0	1
Shelton Police Department	0	3	1	1	1
Shoalwater Bay Tribal Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Shoreline Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Skagit County Sheriff's Office	0	7	4	0	3
Skagit Tribal Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Skamania County Sheriff's Office	0	2	2	0	0
Skokomish Department of Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0
Skykomish Police Department (King County)	0	0	0	0	0
Snohomish County Sheriff's Office	0	88	30	6	52
Snohomish Police Department	0	0	0	0	0

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Snoqualmie Police Department	0	3	1	0	2
Soap Lake Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Sound Transit Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
South Bend Police Department	0	5	3	0	2
Spokane Airport Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Spokane County Sheriff's Office	0	161	30	2	129
Spokane Police Department	0	272	69	5	197
Spokane Tribal Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Spokane Valley Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Sprague Police Department (Lincoln County)	0	0	0	0	0
Springdale Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Squaxin Island Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Stanwood Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Steilacoom Department of Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0
Stevens County Sheriff's Office	0	9	8	0	1
Stevenson Police Department (Skamania County)	0	0	0	0	0
Stillaguamish Tribal Law Enforcement	0	0	0	0	0
Sultan Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Sumas Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Sumner Police Department	0	1	0	0	1
Sunnyside Police Department	0	7	3	3	1
Suquamish Tribal Police Department	0	1	1	0	0
Swinomish Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Tacoma Police Department	0	382	50	10	322
Tekoa Police Department (Whitman County)	0	0	0	0	0
Tenino Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Thurston County Sheriff's Office	0	27	6	0	21
Tieton Police Department	0	0	0	0	0

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Toledo Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Tonasket Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Toppenish Police Department	0	8	8	0	0
Tukwila Police Department	0	15	11	1	3
Tulalip Tribes Incorporated	0	0	0	0	0
Tumwater Police Department	0	2	1	0	1
Twisp Police Department	0	1	1	0	0
U.S. Border Patrol	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Marshals Service-Eastern District	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Marshals Service-Western District	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Postal Inspection Service	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Secret Service-Eastern District	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Secret Service-Western District	0	0	0	0	0
Union Gap Police Department	0	3	0	1	2
Uniontown Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
University of Washington Police Department	0	2	2	0	0
University Place Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Upper Skagit Tribal Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Vancouver Police Department	0	129	42	2	84
Wahkiakum County Sheriff's Office	0	1	1	0	0
Waitsburg Police Department (Walla Walla County)	0	0	0	0	0
Walla Walla County Sheriff's Office	0	5	4	0	1
Walla Walla Police Department	0	6	3	0	3
Wapato Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Warden Police Department	0	1	0	0	1
Washington State University Police Department	0	1	0	0	1
Washougal Police Department	0	3	2	0	1

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Wenatchee Police Department	0	10	6	0	4
West Richland Police Department	0	2	1	0	1
Western WA University Police Dept.	0	0	0	0	0
Westport Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Whatcom County Sheriff's Office	0	27	20	4	3
Whitman County Sheriff's Office	0	0	0	0	0
Wilbur Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Wilkeson Marshal's Office	0	0	0	0	0
Winlock Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Winthrop Marshal's Office	0	0	0	0	0
Woodinville Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Woodland Police Department	0	5	5	0	0
Woodway Police Department	0	2	2	0	0
WSU-Vancouver Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Yakama Nation Tribal Police	0	0	0	0	0
Yakima County Sheriff's Office	0	42	17	1	24
Yakima Police Department	0	49	19	2	28
Yarrow Point Police Department(Clyde Hill)	0	0	0	0	0
Yelm Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
Zillah Police Department	0	0	0	0	0
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3619</b>	<b>1065</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>2435</b>