

**SEXUAL ASSAULT RESPONSE TEAM
FOR THE
DUBLIN JUDICIAL CIRCUIT**

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**SEXUAL ASSAULT RESPONSE TEAM
PROTOCOL**

FOR LAURENS COUNTY

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF LAURENS COUNTY,
STATE OF GEORGIA

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of Georgia enacted O.C.G.A. Section 15-24-2 requiring the establishment of a Sexual Assault Protocol; and

WHEREAS, the undersigned established a Sexual Assault Protocol Committee pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 15-24-2; and

WHEREAS, the Committee has met on August 2nd, 2021, and discussed the Protocol, which was approved by a majority vote and which is attached hereto, as the protocol for cases of sexual assault in the Dublin Judicial Circuit, Eighth District of the State of Georgia.

NOW THEREFORE IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, this document is accepted by the Court as protocol to be used in responding to, investigating and prosecuting cases arising from an alleged sexual assault and shall be spread upon the minutes and filed with the: -

Clerk of the Superior Court of Laurens County;

Clerk of the Superior Court of Johnson County;

Clerk of the Superior Court of Treutlen County;

Clerk of the Superior Court of Twiggs County.

SO ORDERED, this 2nd day, of August, 2021

LAURENS COUNTY SEXUAL ASSAULT PROTOCOL

THE MISSION STATEMENT of the Laurens County Sexual Assault Response Team (SART)

To provide a multi-disciplinary collaborative response to sexual assault by increasing awareness, through education and reaching out to all communities, while protecting the rights and dignity of all victims. By fostering collaborative relationships between community systems and utilizing the scope of all victim-centered services, we will promote the compassionate and just treatment of survivors, their family, significant others, and friends. In doing so, bring about and influence attitudinal and behavioral changes, as we work together toward the elimination of sexual violence against all people.

I. Purpose of the Protocol

The protocol is intended to facilitate the provision of consistent, comprehensive, sensitive, and non-judgmental treatment to victims of sexual assault as they progress through the health and criminal justice systems. It is also intended to standardize the collection of evidence in order to aid in the prosecution of cases. A further purpose is to develop a coordinated effort among health providers, law enforcement, prosecution, and victim advocates ensuring that victims receive efficient and comprehensive medical care, evidentiary examination, emotional support, and referral information. Health care providers, care providers, including hospitals, all branches of law enforcement, including prosecution, and programs which assist victims should use the protocol. Protocol shall be established pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 15-24-2.

II. Persons Covered

For purposes of this Protocol, the term victim shall refer to victims age 18 and older. Every sexual assault case involving victims under 18 shall refer to the Laurens County Child Abuse Protocol (Stepping Stone Child Advocacy & Sexual Assault Center) in identifying appropriate services and resources.

(The following should be included in protocols for areas where services may be provided by a sexual assault center and/or a children's advocacy center as separate agencies).

Per the state model Child Abuse protocol, those services and resources should include the WINGS Domestic Violence Program in providing services to adolescents in acute cases. When providing services to anyone under the age of 18, DFACS and/or law enforcement shall be notified pursuant to O.C.G. A § 19-7-5.

While it is recognized that victims of sexual assault are female and male, old and young, rich and poor, heterosexual and homosexual, *this protocol is specific to adolescent and adult females and males ages EIGHTEEN and greater*. This includes victims who were assaulted within Laurens County or present in Laurens County after an assault which took place elsewhere. A general definition used in this protocol is that sexual assault includes sexual contact or intimacy performed upon one person by another without mutual consent, or with the inability of the victim to give consent due to age or mental or physical incapacity. In Georgia, there is no one law applicable to the crime of sexual assault. Rather, there are a number of laws that refer to rape, sodomy and aggravated sodomy, statutory rape, sexual battery and aggravated sexual battery, and child molestation and aggravated child molestation.

The Laurens County Child Abuse Protocol should be followed when the victim is a child and has been sexually abused.

III. Sensitivity to the needs of the victim

Providing care to the victim will require special sensitivity on the part of law enforcement, medical, and support personnel. The victim of sexual assault suffers from physical as well as emotional or psychological trauma. Physical aggression has been used to humiliate, harm, or degrade the victim. The victim's sense of self may have been threatened by the hostility and the aggression involved. The victim may wonder what he or she could have done to deserve this assault. The potential of people learning about the attack and the threat of pregnancy or a sexually transmitted disease may also cause distress. Some victims may fear being denied fair treatment. As the victim reports the incident, the individual may be worried, hurt, frightened, ashamed, isolated, embarrassed, or humiliated. It is important that the victim feel acceptance and support, regardless of the victim's emotional and/or cultural response. The victim may also be feeling fearful and anxious after the assault in dealing with the legal, medical and social systems and will need assistance and understanding through these phases.

Anyone responding to a victim of sexual assault should make the same inquiries of all victims, and offer the same level of support, regardless of gender, race, religion, or sexual orientation.

Victim confidentiality must be strictly protected. Professional staff should make direct inquiries of the victim regarding how to address the disclosure of confidential information. Assumptions should not be made concerning whether it is safe to disclose information to family, friends, employer, or news media about the assault or the victim's sexual preference. Any documentation should be undertaken with sensitivity to the potential for long-term negative consequences to a victim.

A desired part of the recovery process for the individual is that others begin to view the individual as a survivor rather than a victim. Throughout the protocol, the term "victim" is used to denote a person who has recently been sexually assaulted. "Survivor" is used to describe a person who has begun the recovery process. The goal of affected agencies should be to assist a victim to become a survivor. Giving the victim control over decisions is an important part of the transition from victim to survivor.

IV. Financial Resources

The 2011 Georgia Legislature passed a bill to pay the costs of collecting evidence in rape and aggravated sodomy cases. This law went into effect on July 1, 2011. O.C.G.A 17-5-72 provides that a victim shall have the right to a forensic medical examination, regardless of whether the victim participates in the criminal justice system (or cooperates with law enforcement by pursuing prosecution of the crime). A victim is not required to pay, directly or indirectly, for the cost of a forensic medical examination. The cost of a forensic medical examination shall be paid for by the Georgia Crime Compensation Program (Eligibility applies to sexual assaults occurring on or after July 1, 2011).

For such other medical costs associated with the assault, reimbursement can be claimed through the Victim's Compensation Fund, and payment will be made directly to the hospital or other medical provider. However, if a victim is insured or on Medicaid, then those sources will be sought first before the Victim's Compensation Fund is administered by the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC). The Victim's Compensation funds are available to any victim regardless of the age of the perpetrator or age of the victim, and offers compensation

through the District Attorney's office.

A.

VICTIM SUPPORT SERVICES

Rape crisis centers, victim assistance programs, crisis centers, or other agencies can provide services to victims. These programs can be non-profit or governmental and are free to the victim. In Laurens County, the three victim support services are WINGS Domestic Violence Program, the Laurens County Victim-Witness Assistance Program, and Stepping Stone Child Advocacy and Sexual Assault Center.

(1) WINGS Domestic Violence Program provides a 24-hour crisis line, psychological support and support to the victim, accompaniment to the hospital, support groups, advocacy for victims, shelter if needed, including support throughout the criminal justice system, and assistance with applying for financial compensation. This program can provide training to personnel on the psychological reactions and needs of domestic violence victims and refer to Stepping Stone CA & SAC.

(2) Victim Assistance Programs are located in the prosecuting attorney's offices. They provide information, support, and guidance for the victim through the criminal justice process; information regarding the status of the court case; information and explanation regarding criminal proceedings; accompanier to attend court with the victim; emotional support and referrals to counselors and other agencies. Assistance is also provided to the victim in applying for financial compensation. Both felony and misdemeanor charges will be handled by Victims Assistance.

(3) Stepping Stone Child Advocacy and Sexual Assault Centers' *mission* is dedicated to restoring dignity and respect to all, advancing community awareness and education on abuse and sexual violence, and strengthening the criminal justice response.

The center provides a neutral, patient/victim-friendly environment where professionals and agencies utilize a multi-disciplinary team approach to alleged sexual assault cases. Services are provided to victims of all ages, and their non-offending family members including, but not limited to: crisis assessment, treatment, forensic interviews, forensic evaluations, medical evaluations, professional off-

site referrals, advocacy services, expert testimony, training and prevention services. All Stepping Stone services are provided free of charge. Stepping Stone's *vision*: We envision communities where every child and adult may flourish, free from abuse, harm and neglect. Stepping Stone Child Advocacy Center follows the Laurens County Child Abuse Protocol.

Victim service organizations are involved at various points in sexual assault cases but should begin at the time the sexual assault victim reports their assaults and should work with all affected agencies to form a continuum of care for victims. Unlike other agencies (i.e. law enforcement, medical, or prosecutor's offices), which service victims at certain specific junctures in the case, many victim services programs help victims from "start to finish." The following section includes a discussion of issues relating to victim service programs and their involvement and coordination with other agencies, which respond to sexual assault victims.

I. Initial Report of Sexual Assault

If a sexual assault victim decides to report an assault, the victim must decide whom to tell. The options are a law enforcement agency, a hospital or other medical facility, or an emergency crisis line operated by a sexual assault crisis center or other crisis agency. Each of these agencies should have an immediate concern for the safety and physical and emotional well-being of the victim. Victim service programs, at the onset, often play dual roles:

- a.) Providing crisis intervention
- b.) Acting as a liaison with other agencies

Victim service programs should be involved at the earliest possible time after a report of sexual assault, no matter which agency receives the initial report.

II. Coordination of Services (Stepping Stone CA & SAC, WINGS DVP, and Victim-Witness Assistance Program)

Whoever the victim contacts first should be concerned for the safety and well being of the victim. The role of the victim service provider is to: Identify and address the immediate concerns of the victims (e.g., are they in a safe place, are there family members or friends who should be contacted, do they need medical care or

transportation to the hospital, clothing to wear home from the hospital?); provide emotional support and crisis intervention to victims and their families; and be present during the medical exam. For their own safety and to avoid interfering with the investigation, victim advocates do not go to the crime scene. Victim advocates are not investigators or attorneys and do not investigate cases or give legal advice. The role of the victim advocate should be explained to the victim, and the advocate should make sure the victim is comfortable with the advocate continuing to provide service.

Although several different agencies come in contact with victims at various stages after the assault is reported, the victim service organization is often considered the “hub of the wheel” for victims, providing consistent support and advocacy throughout.

The victim service providers need to achieve an effective balance between advocating for victims and working within the parameters of the criminal justice system. Toward that end, victim service providers can assist by:

- (VW) Maintaining constant communication with victims regarding the status of the criminal case and court proceedings;
- (Both) Helping victims complete compensation applications to help with non-reimbursed expenses caused by the crime (such as medical, counseling, prescriptions, lost wages);
- (Both) Notifying victims of all available services such as support groups, counseling, education, etc.
- (VW) Explaining the Victims’ Bill of Rights (OCGA 17-17-1 et seq.), and how to request the various notifications (i.e. notices of bond hearing, release of defendant from incarceration, case status, etc.) and how to provide input during the case proceedings;
- (Both) Helping prevent additional trauma or injury to victim;
- (Both) Encouraging and supporting victims to become active participants in the case;
- (Both) Protecting and ensuring the victim’s privacy; and
- (Both) Helping victims in dealing with any problems they encounter during the aftermath of the crime.

Of course the victim service provider needs the cooperation of many other agencies to provide information and support; thus, networking and maintaining effective lines of communication with law enforcement, medical, prosecution, criminal justice, and other social service organizations are essential for the service organization to

be that integral “hub of the wheel” for victims.

III. Guidelines: Victim Services

Initial Report to Crisis Line

- Determine if victim is in immediate danger.
- Ascertain if emergency medical assistance is needed.
- Help identify and address the immediate concerns of the victim.
- Ask if victim wants to report the crime to the police (if not already reported). If the victim chooses to report, the advocate should offer to assist with this process.
- Offer crisis support services.
- Caution the victim against destruction of evidence.

Medical Examination SS CA & SAC

- Explain to the victim the medical examination.
- Provide victim with emotional support during examination if the victim wants this.
- With victim permission, discuss assault with family and provide support to secondary victims.
- Ensure victim has clothing to wear home after the medical examination is completed.
- Give victim written information about compensation and Victims’ bill of Rights, and counseling services available.
- Obtain consents for follow up care and make referrals to other agencies as appropriate.

Post-Arrest (VW)

- Provide information to the victim about the possibility of the accused’s pre-trial release from custody, per individual request.

Pre-Trial (VW)

- Establish procedures for notifying victim of case status, using the Victim’s Bill of Rights as a guideline.
- Provide victim with a written, concise explanation of the criminal justice system.
- Assist victim in preparing a Victim Impact Statement to inform the prosecutor of the physical, financial,

and emotional impact of the crime.

- Provide guidance for facilitating victim/prosecutor communications concerning plea negotiations, which is a discussion about the possibility of the accused admitting his guilt without a trial in return for an agreed upon sentence.
- Accompany victim to any pre-trial court hearing or notify victim of results if victim is not present.
- Provide notification about postponements or changes in court appearances.

Trial (VW and Stepping Stone, if necessary)

- Accompany victim to court hearings.
- If there is not a separate waiting area for the victim, request that the judge keep contact between the victim and alleged perpetrator to a minimum.
- Prepare victim for the possibility of media coverage and questions.
- Arrange special assistance or transportation for victims with special needs (medical, handicapped, etc.).

Sentencing (VW)

- Assist victim with the preparation of a victim impact statement, if not already prepared.
- Communicate with prosecutor about whether victim will be allowed to speak about the crime's impact during sentencing phase.
- Continue court accompaniment and support.
- Educate about possibilities about sentencing.

Ongoing Victim Services (Stepping Stone)

- Provide referrals to victim for other community services and assist in accessing these services.
- Provide continuing support or counseling as long as victim requests it.
- Offer a 24-hour crisis line number for victims and their families.
- Offer follow-up medical exams as appropriate.

B.

LAW ENFORCEMENT RESPONSE

I. Responding to Victims – The Role of Law Enforcement

As mentioned earlier, sexual assault victims are typically traumatized and often, because of the extremely personal nature of the crime, are too embarrassed to report the offense to Law Enforcement. The fear of investigative and prosecutorial procedures adds to a victim's reluctance to report, or unwillingness or inability to assist in the investigation. Law enforcement and criminal investigators play a significant role in the victim's willingness to cooperate in the investigation. The victim's ability to cope with emotional psychological after-effects of the crime plays a part in how well the investigation proceeds. It is critical that law enforcement agencies treat victims of sexual assault with compassion and consideration, and provide the necessary information and assistance to make their interaction with the criminal justice system easier.

In particular, investigators need to be sensitive to the culture of the victim and how that culture views a sexual offense, to the social and economic status of the victim, age, physical abilities, sex, or the sexual preference of the victim. To better understand the issue of sexual assault and the impact a sexual assault may have on a victim, special training is recommended.

It is important to note that a sexual assault has a greater potential for creating a lasting impact upon the victim and family members and friends than many other crimes.

II. Complaint Reporting Procedures

In most cases, the initial report of the sexual assault by the victim to a law enforcement agency comes through the dispatch or communications center. In these cases upon receipt of the initial call the dispatch or communications center operator should:

- Determine the victim's name, where calling from, where the attack occurred, when it occurred, name or description of assailant, direction, and means the assailant used in leaving.
- Advise the victim not to change clothing, shower, or touch anything in the immediate area where the

assault occurred.

- Dispatch appropriate responding personnel, law enforcement and medical, as needed. If a victim does not want to report to law enforcement, dispatch should connect the victim with *Stepping Stone Child Advocacy and Sexual Assault Center* or further assistance.
- Maintain an open line with the victim until responding law enforcement personnel has arrived at the victim's location.
- Maintain a copy of the 911 calls.

The dispatcher or emergency communications personnel are critical in aiding the victim to regain control and composure after the assault. Personnel should remain calm and understanding and avoid being judgmental.

In other cases the initial complaint may be received directly after the assault from family members, friends, neighbors, or witnesses. Or the complaint may be received from clergy, medical personnel, or others some time after the assault has taken place. In these instances, similar information still needs to be obtained and appropriate personnel dispatched by Law Enforcement calling the **24 HOUR CRISIS LINE AT (478) 595-8339**

III. Initial Law Enforcement Response

(This pertains to the arrival of a uniformed patrol officer to the reporting victim.)

It should be emphasized again that a thorough collection of evidence and the establishment of a cooperative relationship with the victim are essential to the identification of the suspected perpetrator and the subsequent prosecution.

*Law Enforcement will call the 24 hour **CRISIS LINE (478) 595-8339** in order for them to notify and contact the SANE (Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner) and the Patient Advocate, on call. According to the patients condition, a decision is made whether the patient requires immediate medical attention or whether they can go directly to the Facility (Stepping Stone) for the Forensic Medical Exam to be performed.*

The officer should first respond to the victim's physical or medical needs. This may include the application of immediate first aid while waiting for the appropriate emergency medical response unit to arrive and give more complete and thorough medical attention prior to transporting the victim to the appropriate medical facility. As the emotional needs of the survivor are also critical to the victim's recovery, it is necessary for the responding officer(s) to address these needs by keeping the victim calm, by remaining sympathetic and understanding, and

advising the victim of all procedures so that the victim can make informed decisions.

Law enforcement officers should make every effort to increase the victim's comfort level prior to transporting the victim to a medical facility. Advise the victim of the importance of the physical evidence that the medical facility will obtain in order to successfully identify and prosecute the assailant(s). If the victim needs and requests the support of a family member or friend, the officer should arrange contact as quickly as possible. The officer should advise the victim that a trained staff/volunteer sexual assault program advocate will meet the victim at the designated location to lend assistance.

The role of the investigating officer is to ensure the safety of the victim and the community and to ascertain if the report of sexual assault meets the elements of a crime under Georgia law. Within their jurisdictions, law enforcement will investigate sexual assault crimes.

Investigative responsibilities include:

- Identification, apprehension and interrogation of suspect(s)
- Interview of victim is to be performed on a case to case basis, which shall be established by Law Enforcement and the Forensic Interviewer and the Forensic Interviewer, with an offender focused and trauma informed approach, which includes allowing an advocate to be present
- Interview of witnesses
- Collection and preservation of evidence
- Maintenance of chain of custody
- Timely submitting sexual assault evidence collection kits to GBI crime laboratory regardless of whether a suspect has been identified, per GBI recommendations
- Review of GBI Crime lab reports as soon as possible after they are released to investigating agency, per GBI recommendations
- Determination of probable cause and arrest
- Preparation of case reports with investigative summaries
- Assistance to District Attorney's office in prosecution of case
- Testimony and presentation of evidence in court

Investigating officers will work with victim advocates to ensure a victim centered response to the

investigation and proper notification of case updates to victims. Additionally, law enforcement officers will operate under the guidelines established by The Georgia Crime Victim's Bill of Rights (O.C.G.A. § 15-17-1) and adhere to best practices as outlined in the Georgia Sexual Assault Team Guide.

In accordance with O.C.G.A. 35-1-2, When a forensic medical examination is performed, evidence is collected, and the alleged victim has requested that law enforcement officials be notified, the individual performing such exam, or his or her designee, shall notify the appropriate law enforcement agency of the collection of such evidence. *Law enforcement officials shall take possession of such evidence no later than 96 hours of being notified. It shall be the duty of every law enforcement officer who takes possession of the evidence to ensure that such evidence is submitted to the Georgia Bureau of Investigations within 30 days of it being collected, in accordance with the procedures established by the division.*

Pursuant to [O.C.G.A. § 17-5-71](#), SAKs associated with non-reported sexual assaults should be maintained in the possession of law enforcement for a minimum period of 12 months or until such time as the victim decides to report the crime to law enforcement. These kits are referred to as non-reported SAKs or non-investigative SAKs. When a non-reported or non-investigative SAK is converted to a reported or investigative SAK because the victim reported the sexual assault to law enforcement, the SAK should be submitted to the GBI Crime Lab, as any profile developed could be considered eligible for upload into CODIS.

IV. Activation of SANE (Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner)

Calling and working with the SANE RN: The SANE program serves female and male victims of sexual assault from the age of all ages. The SANE program exists to meet the needs of the patient and law enforcement providing services for acute cases. *Acute cases are any sexual assault or aggravated sodomy which has occurred within 120 hours of the reported sexual assault. In the event law enforcement and/or SANE determines that a medical forensic examination is appropriate after 120 hours, a SANE examination may still be performed.*

- The SANE RN is activated by Law Enforcement (Detective/Investigator) with jurisdiction in Laurens County or by DFCS (Division of Family and Children Services in non-law enforcement report cases when evidence collection is required).
- The SANE RN is activated by contacting **24 hour CRISIS LINE (478)595-8339**
- The CRISIS LINE (CL) Advocate will contact the SANE nurse using the on-call schedule provided.
- The CL Advocate is the Advocate responding to the patient needs.

- All responders present to:
 STEPPING STONE Child Advocacy and Sexual Assault Center
 382 Woodand Trails Road,
 Dublin, Georgia, 31021.
- Access to the SANE exam building is gained by entering through the SANE exam suite door at the side of the building. There is a wheelchair ramp to the side of the building for as needed accessibility. Parking is located to the side of the building for all responders.
- Law enforcement will wait until the SANE or the Advocate arrives to gain access to the SANE exam suite.
- Any sexual assault victim with injuries requiring medical attention (i.e. fractures, lacerations, strangulation, etc. requiring treatment by physician or impaired by alcohol/drugs) will need to be transported to Fairview Park Hospital Emergency Room for treatment. If the sexual assault victim is transported to the Emergency Room, and is not medically cleared for discharge, the SANE and advocate can go to the hospital for the collection of evidence. (See MOU between Stepping Stone CA & SAC and Fairview Park Hospital)
- Law enforcement should refer to local EMS protocols when determining whether a patient is stable enough to be transported to the exam site at Stepping Stone or the Emergency Room, or whether the victim's condition dictates the closest medical facility.
- As far as possible, Law Enforcement is requested to remain at the exam site until such time as the exam is complete.

V. Law Enforcement Role during Medical Examination

Law enforcement personnel should not be present in the exam room during the medical examination of the victim. While the medical examination is being conducted, law enforcement personnel may become privy to private communications between the victim and medical personnel, which would be an invasion of the victim's right to privacy. During the examination, law enforcement personnel can concentrate on follow-up investigative issues based on initial information obtained from the victim. Additionally, law enforcement personnel can coordinate with victim advocates or survivor support groups to assure future assistance for the victim.

Follow-up Interview

- An investigating officer will immediately be assigned to the case.

The officer's responsibilities are to:

- Compile the basic investigative information contained in the initial interview, criminal complaint, and evidentiary examination.
- Determine the victim's emotional and physical ability to participate in an in-depth follow-up interview and schedule the interview as soon as possible after the incident.
- During this interview, the investigator should find a comfortable and private setting and explain the need for obtaining detailed information concerning the crime, including details of the sexual act, the suspect's modus operandi, clothing, means of restraining the victim, and the use or threat of weapons; words or instructions given to the victim; marks, scars, tattoos, deformities or other unusual physical features or body odors of the suspect, and any witnesses, participants, or accomplices that may be described or identified by the victim.
- Document the victim's actions in response to the attack to include the type and degree of any resistance offered, the nature of any acquaintance with the suspect, and the state of mind of the victim during the attack.
- Determine the degree, to which the victim has received support from family, friends, and victim advocacy programs, and encourage or facilitate these interactions.

Ongoing Involvement in the Case

- During the investigation of the sexual assault and after the arrest of a suspected assailant, the investigating officer continues to have a responsibility to interact with the victim by:
- Soliciting the victim's continued support in the investigation.
- Work with the prosecutor's office to develop the case and to familiarize the victim with the kind of questions, which may be asked during the cross-examination, should the case go to trial.
- Maintain continued contact with the victim to ensure that appropriate support services are available.

VI. Interviewing Procedures

The investigative officer should be compassionate, understanding, non-judgmental, and professional. It is not necessary that the interviewer be of the same sex as the victim. However, every effort should be made to accommodate a request from the victim for a same sex interviewer. Privacy for the interview is very important. The interviewer should select a location that allows both visual and sound privacy, in addition to freedom from unnecessary interruptions.

While it is generally preferred that the interview be conducted in a setting where only the interviewer and the victim are present there are occasions when additional persons may need to be present. In some cases it may be necessary for an interpreter to be present. However, consideration should be given to any request from the victim or the victim advocate for the advocate to be present.

The investigator or interviewer's role in connection with the investigation should be explained to the victim. Also, the investigator should inform the victim of the reason for asking certain intimate questions and why the victim will be asked to provide explicit details of the assault. The interviewer also should upon completion of the interview inform the survivor of additional steps needed in the investigation: composites, photographic, or live lineups, and means of obtaining updates on the investigation or judicial process.

The sexual assault interview requires intimate communications between the interviewer and the victim. By conducting the interview tactfully and compassionately, the interviewer can avoid increasing the victim's emotional suffering. Consequently the cooperation of the victim is gained and the interview, investigative, and prosecutorial processes are made easier.

The interviewer should be aware that the sexual assault victim has often incurred more severe psychological trauma than physical injury. The victim's shock and anxiety may persist an hour, months, or several years. It is reported that many victims experience the feeling of shock, being split from humanity, and regarded as a thing, an object, or a nonperson. Insensitivity to the victim can have ill effects on the investigation. It may diminish the victim's willingness to cooperate and may cause serious psychological after effects.

Privacy during the interview is extremely important as the victim's reluctance to reveal certain details may be greatly magnified. The investigator should use language that is readily understood by the victim. For example, if the victim uses slang terms for the parts of the body it may be because of a lack of knowledge of the proper terms. If the interviewer must use slang terms, it should be done so unhesitatingly and without embarrassment. Keep in mind there are some questions that are inappropriate and do not aid in the investigation.

It is important to consider, that due to the significant trauma, it may be necessary for the victim to go through a 24 to 48 hour sleep cycle, to alleviate some of the immediate stress and trauma, and this may facilitate improved memory and recall.

The skilled interviewer should be familiar with the specific needs of the victim to be interviewed.

VII. Guidelines: Law Enforcement and Dispatcher

Dispatch/911

- Determine if assailant is present.
- Obtain victim's name, location, where and when attack occurred, name or description of assailant, means assailant used in leaving.
- Determine if emergency medical care is needed and dispatch accordingly.
- Dispatch patrol officer(s) according to departmental policy.
- Advise victim not to change clothing, shower, or touch anything in the immediate area where the assault occurred.
- Make every attempt to keep sexual assault victim on-line until patrol officer(s) arrive.
- Keep copy of 911 calls. Contact SANE via the **24 HOUR CRISIS LINE (478)595-8339** if requested by investigating law enforcement officer.

First Responder – Law Enforcement

- Ensure immediate safety and security of victim.
- Respond to victim's physical and emotional needs.
- Determine need for emergency medical care.
- Ask sexual assault victim if the suspected assailant is at the crime scene.
- Ask victim for description and/or identification of assailant and broadcast be-on-the lookout message for the suspect.

- Advise victim of evidence preservation steps. (Not to change clothing, shower/bathe, or touch anything in the immediate area where the assault occurred and not to dispose of any items related to the assault)
- Preserve the crime scene (if sexual assault was recent). Contact supervisor/investigations division for activation of SANE call the 24 HOUR CRISIS LINE (478) 595-8339) directly to initiate immediate response.
- Arrange transportation for victim to and from hospital or to Stepping Stone
- Ask victim if the assistance of a family member or friend is needed and make appropriate contact.
- Complete incident report by obtaining preliminary information; interview with the witnesses, victim, and initial reporter of the crime.
- Inform the victim a sexual assault advocate will be meeting them at the location.

Medical Examination

- Inform the *Emergency Room Physician/SANE* of any information about the assault, which might be useful in conducting the medical examination and evidence collection procedures.
- If law enforcement has reason to believe that date rape drugs might have been used, request necessary samples for proper testing.
- Ensure a Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Kit, with tracking code is available.
- Maintain and secure all evidence.

Investigators

- Keep sexual assault victim informed about the state of the case.
- Address victim's concerns for safety and the possibility that the assailant will return.
- Accommodate victim's needs during investigator processes, which require victim participation, e.g., interviews, hearings, and line-ups.
- Notify sexual assault victim when suspect is taken into custody.
- When a warrant is issued, request **No Contact** provision for bond.
- Permit the Victim Advocate, to be available on premises during line-ups to provide emotional support for the victim.
- Request copy of the 911 call.

Initial Interview – Detective /Investigator

- Determine information needs for police and prosecutor from victim interviews to minimize necessity of repetitious interviews.
- Provide appropriate steps to make sexual assault victim comfortable with the interview, i.e., ask victim about gender preference for interviewer and/or allow the victim to have Victim Advocate or friend present during the interview.
- Provide interpreter services, if needed, including language translation for the non-English speaking and signing for the hearing disable sexual assault victims.
- If there is a stated policy about the use of video and/or audio taping of the interview, inform the victim of this process and how the tape will be used in later proceedings.

C.

MEDICAL ACCOMPANIMENT AND ADVOCACY

*(From: Division of Public Health Standards/Guidelines for
Georgia Sexual Assault/Sexual Offense Programs)*

The Sexual Assault Response Team has written agreements with the local law enforcement agencies so that the law enforcement personnel will call the 24 hour CRISIS LINE (478)595-8339 when they receive a sexual assault related call and the response team will be activated.

I. ADVOCACY

The role of the sexual assault Victim Advocate (a trained sexual assault victim advocate working with a Georgia certified sexual assault center) is to provide services to the victims of sexual assault regardless of whether the victim chooses to participate in the criminal justice process. They play a very important role in providing a response that keeps the victim central in the process, allowing the investigation and prosecution to be offender focused. Advocacy also has a critical role in promoting the healing process for the victim. Sexual assault victim advocates provide crisis intervention, support, family advocacy, information and referral and other

ancillary services to assist the victim through the criminal justice process. The support provided by the sexual assault victim advocate also benefits the criminal justice process, because supported, well-informed victims are more likely to continue through the process. Advocates will operate under the guidelines established by The Georgia Crime Victim's Bill of Rights (O.C.G.A. § 17-17-1) and will adhere to best practices as outlined in the Georgia Sexual Assault Response Team Guide and the Georgia Sexual Assault Certification Standards.

Responsibilities of the sexual assault victim advocate include:

- Being available to victims and families 24 hours a day, 7 days a week via a 24-hour crisis line staffed by trained community advocates
- Providing services to victims and families that are sensitive to the unique barriers and special considerations that diverse victims encounter in reporting sexual assault crimes
- Providing options to victims so that they may make informed decisions
- Supporting victims who choose to report to law enforcement by providing a link to eliminate barriers effecting the victim's participation in the criminal justice process
- Maintaining victim confidentiality
- Offering services to non-reporting victims and assisting if and when the victim decides to report

Victims may also work with systems-based victim advocates if the case progresses through the criminal justice system to the point of prosecution.

II. MEDICAL FORENSIC EXAMINATION PROCEDURES

The role of the medical forensic personnel is to provide a timely, high-quality Medical Forensic Examination that can potentially validate and address sexual assault patients' concerns, minimize the trauma they may experience, and promote their healing. At the same time, it can increase the likelihood that evidence collected will aid in criminal case investigation, resulting in perpetrators being held accountable and further sexual

violence prevented. Medical Forensic Examination's shall be performed in the Examination room at Stepping Stone CA & SAC unless it is medically indicated that the patient present to and remain at the hospital.

Medical Forensic Examination's should be made available if patient chooses to report, chooses not to report, or chooses to report anonymously.

Medical Forensic Examinations shall be performed by a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner ("SANE"), physician, nurse practitioner or physician's assistant ("PA") specifically trained in performing such exams.

Medical forensic responsibilities include:

- Obtaining informed consent from the patient for the Forensic Medical Exam, documentation and evidence collection
- Gathering the medical forensic history
- Conducting a physical examination
- Coordinating treatment of injuries
- Documentation of biologic and physical findings
- Collection of evidence from the patient
- Documentation of findings
- Providing information, treatment, and referrals for STIs, pregnancy
- Follow-up as needed for additional treatment and/or collection of evidence.
- Providing testimony at trial

III. BIOLOGIC EVIDENCE COLLECTION

The SANE will collect biologic samples at the request of a patient, in accordance with currently accepted protocol (defined as the National Protocol for Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examinations Adults/Adolescents), to obtain timely biologic reference samples for possible analysis at the GBI Crime Lab. At the conclusion of the sexual assault medical forensic examination, any evidence collected will be packaged and protected in a manner to ensure the integrity of specimens and the appropriate chain of custody of the evidence. All biologic evidence will be collected up to a minimum of 120 hours after assault, unless determined otherwise, related to the findings and disclosure of the case.

In addition, cases should be evaluated on an individual basis as the medical forensic examination may be completed beyond 120 hours.

All biologic samples, fluids, hairs and other evidence requiring GBI analysis will be given directly to the case investigator for processing using a proper chain of evidence. Pursuant to SB 304/O.C.G.A. § 35-1-2, it shall be the duty of every law enforcement officer who takes possession of the evidence collected during a sexual assault forensic medical examination to ensure that such evidence is submitted to the division within 30 days of it being collected.

Urine collected for analysis can be collected up to 120 hours and may be submitted to the Georgia Bureau of Investigations Crime Lab, the Federal Bureau of Investigations Crime Lab or other private lab for toxicology drug screen.

All biologic evidence collected at the request of a patient who chooses not to initiate and participate in and/or cooperate with a law enforcement investigation may be secured for temporary storage at the Sexual Assault Center, as it awaits transportation to long term storage. (Temporary storage is defined as storing evidence for 72 hours or less (as decided by LE and the SANE) – The Biological Evidence Preservation Handbook: Best Practices for Evidence Handlers, p.17)

** Only SANE's and the Program Director will have the keypad code to the storage unit in which the exam kits are stored.

IV. REQUESTS FOR MEDICAL FORENSIC EXAMINATION

With the consent of the patient, medical forensic examinations can be performed at the request of (1) a law enforcement agency, (2) the District Attorney's Office, (3) the medical examiner or coroner's office, (4) a hospital, (5) pursuant to a court order, or at the patient's request pursuant to O.C.G.A. 17-5-72. Medical forensic examinations may be requested 24 hours a day by using the following procedure:

- The SANE is activated by Law Enforcement (Detective/Investigator) with jurisdiction in Laurens County or by VA in non-law enforcement report cases when evidence collection is required. The SANE is activated by contacting 24 hour CRISIS LINE.
- The CRISIS LINE Advocate will contact the SANE nurse using the on-call schedule provided.

- The VA answering the Crisis Line, will respond to the center.
- The SANE exam room is located at:

STEPPING STONE CA & SAC,
382 Woodand Trails Road,
Dublin, Georgia, 31021.

V. COSTS OF THE MEDICAL FORENSIC EXAMINATIONS

The cost of examinations shall be paid pursuant to O.C.G.A § 16-6-1(c), O.C.G.A § 17-5-72. Patients shall not be responsible for the payment of medical forensic examination costs.

VI. CONDUCT OF THE MEDICAL FORENSIC EXAMINATION

A SANE or qualified Medical Provider will perform the examination and assessment.

Medical forensic examinations and biologic evidence collection should be completed as quickly as possible after a report is received.

Medical forensic examinations and biologic evidence collection shall be conducted in accordance with Georgia Bureau of Investigation (GBI) procedures using a GBI Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Kit. It is also recommended that medical forensic exams be conducted in accordance with the National Protocol for Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examinations.

A qualified victim advocate will be available to accompany the patient and offer emotional support during the examination. The advocate will at no time ask the patient questions related to the details of the assault. The SANE or qualified Medical Provider will complete appropriate authorizations relating to the examination. The SANE or qualified Medical Provider will document injuries and/or evidence collected, and prepare a report. The SANE or qualified Medical Provider will maintain and document the chain of custody of any evidence collected during the examination and assessment. The SANE or qualified Medical Provider will adhere to best practices as outlined in the Georgia Sexual Assault Response Team Guide.

VII. PROCEDURES for HOSPITALS RECEIVING WALK-IN REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS

Hospitals receiving patients reporting incidents of sexual assault shall immediately contact law enforcement in accordance with O.C.G.A § 31-7-9 mandating all non-accidental injuries be reported.

Patients will retain the right not to initiate, participate in, and/or cooperate with any law enforcement investigation of such assault.

Law Enforcement and/or the Hospital emergency department personnel will immediately call the 24 hour CRISIS LINE (478) 595-8339 of the incident including which law enforcement agency is responding.

- SERVICES AVAILABLE TO INCARCERATED PERSONS

PREA stands for Prison Rape Elimination Act, a federal law enacted in 2003, created to eliminate sexual abuse in confinement.

Stepping Stone CA & SAC does not perform Inmate Forensic Medical Examinations

- Facility PREA Coordinators can choose to partner with RAINN or if you have questions re: use of the hotline you may contact Jessica Leslie, National Sexual Assault Hotline Program Director at Jessica@rainn.org. OR
- Terry Anderson, Director, in Waycross, GA, (912)584-8743, who performs Forensic Medical Examinations, in the State of Georgia. A SANE will be activated and sent to the facility requiring the FME
- Additional resources: The PREA Resource Center
<https://www.prearesourcecenter.org/>

VIII. IN THE ABSENCE OF A SANE

- Law enforcement will call the **24 hour Crisis Line (478)595-8339** to activate the response, and accompany victim to Fairview Park Hospital for the Medical screening and assessment of any injuries, with the VA activated and present.
- The medical facility must obtain informed consent from the patient explaining all tests and procedures,

which will be given.

- The medical facility will perform the following for all patients of sexual assault: Physical exam by a qualified Medical Provider, treatment for any injuries, collection of evidence for the Georgia Bureau of Investigation, pregnancy test, and prophylactic medications for such sexually transmitted infections as Chlamydia, gonorrhea and syphilis. Post coital hormonal prophylaxis may be offered to prevent pregnancy and referrals for baseline serologic tests for hepatitis virus and screening for any appropriate sexually transmitted diseases, and HIV, can be made as deemed necessary, to the victims personal Medical Doctor, Obstetrician or the Health Department.
- In the event that a qualified Medical Provider is not available to perform the Forensic Examination, the Facility must consult and enquire from Law Enforcement regarding a Sexual Assault Center they would refer to. The following centers are located within fair proximity to Laurens County:
 - **Crescent House Child Advocacy Center** – 682 Hemlock Street, Suite 290
Macon, GA, 31201
(478) 633-7044
 - **The Refuge, Domestic Violence Shelter and SAC** – 605 Jackson Street
(Adolescent and Adults) Vidalia, GS 30474
Crisis Hotline – (912) 538-9935
24 Hour Hotline – 1-800-33-HAVEN
 - **The Teal House SAC and Child Advocacy Center** – 209 South College Street
Statesboro, GA 30458
24 hr Crisis Line 1-866-489-2225
Office – (912) 489-6060
 - **RAINN (Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network) - National Sexual Assault Hotline**
Call 1-800-656-4673
- The Stepping Stone VA will work with the medical staff so that the facility will allow, with the victim's permission, the staff or sexual assault advocate to be present in the exam room as they will assist the victim at the Emergency Room and throughout the exam.
- The Victim Advocate explains to the victim his or her rights and options. The qualified Medical Provider will explain the nature of the evidence collection and the physical exam, tests and lab work which should be provided, morning after medication and other prophylactic medications to prevent sexually

transmitted diseases, options regarding testing for HIV and hepatitis B. The VA and qualified Medical Provider will discuss follow-up options with the victim/patient.

- The Victim Advocate provides information regarding the emotional and physical reactions which the victim may experience, and the assistance available to the victim, including where to obtain counseling, name of detective, and information about applying for victim compensation funds.
- The Victim Advocate provides the victim and those persons accompanying the victim with handouts explaining services available from Stepping Stone Child Advocacy and Sexual Assault Center and how the center will contact the victim after they return home to assist them.
- The Stepping Stone Child Advocacy and Sexual Assault Center will provide education to the emergency department and other medical staff on how to respond to and to treat the emotional needs of the patient, and symptoms of the Rape Trauma Syndrome.
- Chain of Command is to be maintained at all times with the SAECK (Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Kit). The Medical Provider and/or the Nurse assisting them, will keep it in custody at all time. The kit will be sealed and signed off per the Chain of Command Protocol.

If Law Enforcement is not present, they are to be notified/contacted and informed of a SAECK ready and available for immediate pickup.

Non-reporting victims

Per 42 U.S.C. § 3796gg-4(d), victims of sexual assault have the right to decide whether or not to report to law enforcement. The following steps should be followed if a victim 18 years of age or older chooses not to report to law enforcement but chooses to have a forensic-medical exam done:

- An advocate will speak with a victim to explain their rights, discuss their concerns, and discuss the pros and cons of an exam and reporting to law enforcement.
- The SANE will explain the procedure in the event that the victim chooses not to report.
- Only SANE's and the Stepping Stone Executive Director will have the keypad code to the storage unit in which the exam kits are stored.
- An advocate will attempt to contact victims for follow-up and to discuss options should a victim choose to report at a later time.
- The SANE Coordinator will maintain chain of custody and keep detailed record of the date of evidence collection and storage as well as the date and details of any release of evidence.

- All biologic evidence collected at the request of a patient who chooses not to initiate and participate in and/or cooperate with a law enforcement investigation may be secured for temporary storage at the Sexual Assault Center, as it awaits transportation to long term storage. (Temporary storage is defined as storing evidence for 72 hours or less (as decided by LE and the SANE) – The Biological Evidence Preservation Handbook: Best Practices for Evidence Handlers, p.17)
- ** Only SANE's and the Program Director will have the keypad code to the storage unit in which the exam kits are stored.

D. PROSECUTION

The role of the District Attorney's office is to protect the rights of the victim while holding the offender accountable. Prosecutors should work in a collaborative fashion with law enforcement, medical forensic staff and victim advocates. Prosecutors will operate under the guidelines established by The Georgia Crime Victim's Bill of Rights (O.C.G.A. § 15-17-1) that state, for example, that victims have the right,

- To be treated fairly and with dignity by all criminal justice agencies involved in the case
- To proceedings free from unreasonable delay
- To reasonable, accurate and timely notice of a court proceeding where the release of the accused will be considered
- To reasonable, accurate and timely notice of court proceedings or any changes to such proceedings, including restitution hearings
- To reasonable, accurate and timely notice of the accused's release and/or monitoring program
- To be present at all criminal proceedings in which the accused has a right to be present
- To NOT be excluded from any scheduled court proceedings, except as provided in O.C.G.A. § 17- 17-1 or otherwise provided by law
- To a waiting area, during judicial proceedings, that is separate from the accused and his or her relatives, friends and witnesses
- To be reasonably heard at any scheduled court proceedings involving the release, plea or sentencing of the accused

- To complete a Victim Impact Statement and have it presented to the court prior to the trial or plea of the accused (O.C.G.A. § 17-10-11)
- To refuse to submit to an interview by the accused, accused's attorney or agent of the accused.
- To a requirement by the court that defense counsel not disclose victim information to the accused (O.C.G.A. § 17-17-10)

If a victim attends any court proceeding, a victim advocate from the Victims witness program will accompany the victim.

Prosecutors and prosecution-based advocates will adhere to best practices as outlined in the Georgia Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) Guide.

Pre-Indictment Guidelines

- *When it has been determined to proceed with a case, the following preparations, when appropriate, should be made before the case is presented to the Grand Jury, including notification of all hearings and any schedule changes:*
 - Any corroborating witnesses should be interviewed.
 - Name, addresses and phone numbers of all witnesses are included in the case file.
 - All witnesses, including, but not limited to: the Forensic Interviewer, SANE, Law Enforcement, etc, will be provided adequate notification and adequate time to review and discuss all cases.
 - A complete criminal history of the defendant is in the file.
 - Where applicable, photographs of the victim's injuries have been received and reviewed.
 - Contact has been made with the victim-witness assistant and service agencies, which have been working with the victim.
 - All police reports have been received and reviewed.
 - Results of all reports surrounding the case.

Trial

General considerations: In sexual assault cases there are several factors which, if not unique to these offenses,

are more likely to have an impact on the trial of the case. For this reason, the prosecutor should be sensitive to the presence and influence of these factors in preparing for and in conducting the trial. One such factor is the extreme embarrassment or humiliation a victim may suffer in having to testify in open court as to the assault. Efforts should be made to prepare the victim for these emotions and to “shield” the victim as much as possible during his/her testimony. Another factor to assess in the trial of these crimes is the prejudice and preconceived notions people often have when someone has been sexually assaulted. More so than in other cases, people will scrutinize the dress and conduct of a victim and the choices he/she made prior to the assault in judging the case. Similarly, jurors are likely to pay closer attention to the dress and conduct of the victim in court than they would with a burglary charge. The prosecutor should be sensitive to this in presenting the case to the jury. Depending on the type of assault, there may be other factors that will have a special impact on the case because it is a sexual assault crime. Attempts should be made to identify and deal with these factors during the presentation of the State’s case.

Consideration should be given to using expert testimony on victim and offender dynamics in appropriate cases. Ways to use the hearsay exceptions should also be explored when confronted with an uncooperative victim.

LAURENS COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY AND CHILDREN
SERVICES

Pursuant to the O.C.G.A. § 15-24-2, members of the Laurens County Sexual Assault Protocol Committee, agree to meet at least annually, but agree also as required, to review, update and evaluate this Sexual Assault Protocol.

The signing of the Laurens County Sexual Assault Protocol signifies the continued support and involvement of each agency represented and is hereby adopted and remains in effect until such time as said protocol is amended and adopted.

Date: 8-2-2021

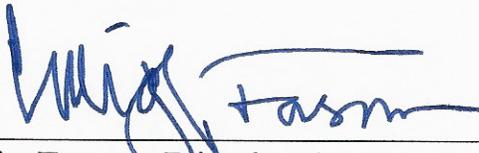
Reigh Jacques (as representative)
Cecilia Schenck, Director

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

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Date: 8/3/21



L. Craig Fraser, District Attorney

LAURENS COUNTY JUVENILE COURT

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Date: August 2, 2021

Samuel A. Hillbun

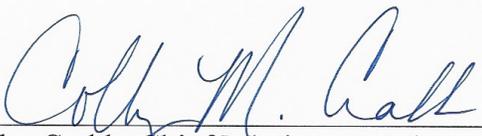
Samuel A. Hillbun, Judge

LAURENS COUNTY MAGISTRATE COURT

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Date: 8/2/21



Colby Crabb, Chief Magistrate Judge

LAURENS COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION

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Date: 8/2/21



Clifford Garnto, Laurens County School System Superintendent

CITY OF DUBLIN BOARD OF EDUCATION

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Date: 8/2/21

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Fred Williams", written over a horizontal line.

Dr Fred Williams, Dublin City School System Superintendent

CSB OF MIDDLE GEORGIA D/B/A PATSY H. THOMAS COMMUNITY OF
MENTAL HEALTH CENTER OF MIDDLE GEORGIA

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Date: 8/2/21

Denise Forbes, MSLPC
Denise Forbes, Chief Executive Officer CFO

CITY OF DUBLIN POLICE DEPARTMENT

Pursuant to the O.C.G.A. § 15-24-2, members of the Laurens County Sexual Assault Protocol Committee, agree to meet at least annually, but agree also as required, to review, update and evaluate this Sexual Assault Protocol.

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Date: 08/11/2021



Tim Chatman, Chief of Police

LAURENS COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

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Date: 8/2/21

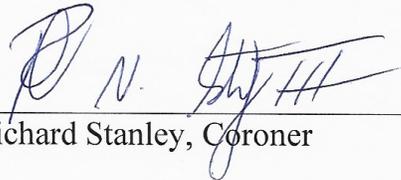
Thomas Craft, MD
Dr Thomas Craft, Director

LAURENS COUNTY CORONER

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Date: 8/19/2021



Richard Stanley, Coroner

STEPPING STONE CHILD ADVOCACY CENTER

Pursuant to the O.C.G.A. § 15-24-2, members of the Laurens County Sexual Assault Protocol Committee, agree to meet at least annually, but agree also as required, to review, update and evaluate this Sexual Assault Protocol.

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Date: 8-2-2021

Brooke Woods
Brooke Woods, Executive Director

DUBLIN JUDICIAL CIRCUIT VICTIMS' ASSISTANCE

Pursuant to the O.C.G.A. § 15-24-2, members of the Laurens County Sexual Assault Protocol Committee, agree to meet at least annually, but agree also as required, to review, update and evaluate this Sexual Assault Protocol.

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Date: August 3, 2021

Eddie Bozeman
Eddie Bozeman, Victim's Assistance

LAURENS COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

Pursuant to the O.C.G.A. § 15-24-2, members of the Laurens County Sexual Assault Protocol Committee, agree to meet at least annually, but agree also as required, to review, update and evaluate this Sexual Assault Protocol.

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Date: 8/10/2021

Capt Kelli Long as representative
Larry Dean, Sheriff

WINGS
Women In Need of God's Shelter

Pursuant to the O.C.G.A. § 15-24-2, members of the Laurens County Sexual Assault Protocol Committee, agree to meet at least annually, but agree also as required, to review, update and evaluate this Sexual Assault Protocol.

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Date: 8/2/21

Heather Mullis
Heather Mullis, Director

DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE (DJJ)

Pursuant to the O.C.G.A. § 15-24-2, members of the Laurens County Sexual Assault Protocol Committee, agree to meet at least annually, but agree also as required, to review, update and evaluate this Sexual Assault Protocol.

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Date: August 2, 2021

Chataura Poole, JEM
Chataura Poole, Program Manager

FAIRVIEW PARK HOSPITAL

Pursuant to the O.C.G.A. § 15-24-2, members of the Laurens County Sexual Assault Protocol Committee, agree to meet at least annually, but agree also as required, to review, update and evaluate this Sexual Assault Protocol.

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Date: 9/27/21

Sherri Robbins, RN
Sherri Robbins, RN, ER Director
Fairview Park Hosp

LAURENS COUNTY CITIZEN

Pursuant to the O.C.G.A. § 15-24-2, members of the Laurens County Sexual Assault Protocol Committee, agree to meet at least annually, but agree also as required, to review, update and evaluate this Sexual Assault Protocol.

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Date: 8/2/21

Elizabeth P. Bony
Citizen Representative