



# National Case Closed Project:

## Core Standards for Fatal and Non-fatal Shooting Investigations

### Purpose of This Guide

This National Case Closed Project (NCCP) guide was developed to assist law enforcement agencies in employing evidence-informed standards of practice to investigate and resolve fatal and non-fatal shooting cases and improve crime clearance rates. The NCCP team partners with law enforcement agencies to identify and implement effective and sustainable practices related to agency operations, staffing and resources, investigator roles and capabilities, and community engagement. Research shows that agency investigative practices can meaningfully impact crime clearance rates, which suggests that building or maintaining effective investigative capacity and standards is a crucial area of investment (Braga, 2021; Prince et al., 2021; Wellford et al., 2019). Creating uniform, evidence-based standards of practice align with this need, and this guide supports that effort. Recommendations in this guide are based on research evidence (see the References section), findings from the NCCP and other agency assessments, and expert opinions from experienced practitioners.

This NCCP resource is intended to identify and reinforce fundamental principles and best practices, including aspects of fatal and non-fatal shooting investigations that are often overlooked or not properly documented. The adoption of these recommendations can support a more consistent and effective response to shootings and improve case outcomes. This document also provides guidance on how to apply relevant federal, state, and local laws and legal requirements, including those directing search and seizure and the detention and arrest of suspects. However, it should be emphasized that this document is intended to strengthen, rather than replace, any existing departmental policies or training.

### Definitions

Although titles and roles can vary from one agency to another, this guide uses the following terms:

**“Investigator”** can be interchanged with **“detective.”**

**“Police officer”** or **“officer”** can be replaced with **“sheriff’s deputy”** or any other term identifying sworn personnel in a law enforcement agency.

**“Witnesses”** may include someone who experienced a violent crime directly—either as the victim or a third-party witness at the scene—and can include co-victims (e.g., family members or friends of the victim).

### Overview of Investigator Responsibilities

An investigator is generally responsible for ensuring an appropriate and professional criminal investigation, providing case management, and completing appropriate follow-up work to bring a case to prosecution. The variety of required ongoing and emerging tasks can include crime scene investigation; evidence management; crime analysis; and interviews with victims, witnesses, and suspects. Recommended practices for conducting investigations can serve as useful guidance for investigators, supervisors, and administrators who are responsible for the oversight and review of criminal case files. This foundational guide aims to support agency policy by ensuring that core investigative standards are applied to each case.

## Fundamental Actions

### *First Responder Role: Report, evaluate, and stabilize*

The first law enforcement officers who respond to a crime scene play a key role in helping to ensure there is a thorough investigation and successful resolution to the case. For example, faster response times by officers to crime scenes may be related to higher clearance rates (Vidal & Kirchmaier, 2018), as a faster response likely increases the odds of identifying a suspect(s), victim(s), or witness(es) at the scene and recovering physical evidence. Additionally, when officers are properly trained to identify, detain, and conduct a preliminary interview of suspects and witnesses, as well as to identify and protect the scene's forensic evidence, solvability factors are enhanced. The first responder must take prompt action to safeguard the integrity of the crime scene and criminal investigation, regardless of whether the investigation is initiated immediately after the incident occurs or is delayed.

These actions include the following (National Forensic Science Technology Center, 2013):

- Ensuring public and officer safety.
- Rendering or summoning medical assistance.
- Identifying and locating victims, witnesses, and suspects.
- Identifying the caller for information.
- Locating and securing the crime scene. If the crime occurred in a location other than where the report was made (e.g., a hospital or multiple locations), request additional resources for assistance.
- Identifying and safeguarding evidence.
- Exhaustively documenting all observations and actions taken.
- Assigning an officer or detective to conduct an initial interview with the victim or requesting additional help if crimes occurred in multiple locations or there are multiple victims.
- Connecting victims, witnesses, and family members to advocacy and support services.

## Assigned Investigator Role and Response Standards

The assigned investigator is responsible for the overall management and progression of the case—for ensuring that all critical tasks are completed, all leads exhausted, and completely following up on all relevant information.

A lead investigator should be *assigned to a case at the earliest possible time* after the initial report is made from patrol. Agency resources may be a factor in meeting this standard. At times, the lead investigator may be assigned to a case on the next business day following the incident, and this response may be appropriate if the initial report is delayed or there is no imminent risk to public safety.

Investigators should *respond promptly in person* to the active crime scene to enhance opportunities for identifying key elements that can lead to investigative action. Research supports that investigative scene response can help to improve overall clearance rates (Lum et al., 2018). Along with this, the number of personnel who respond to a crime scene and the specific number of investigators are each independently positively related to the likelihood that a homicide is cleared (Wellford & Cronin, 1999). Agencies should assess resources, create well-defined written policies, and address when and how investigations and supporting staff should respond directly to the scene. Policies should also provide clear guidance for case assignment methods and investigative timing.

*Understanding that some departments will have a supervisor who will also be responding to shooting investigations, it is still the investigator's job to communicate and coordinate with the supervisor who responded.* The assigned case investigator should also recognize that they are part of a larger team, which can include requesting and deploying resources and personnel with specialized skills and training. Skillfully assessing and communicating internally and externally with available resources and partner organizations will provide the best opportunity to successfully resolve a case.

## Core Investigative Steps

Although fatal and non-fatal shooting investigations do not always follow the same case flow, investigators should be sure to complete the steps listed below. Making them a part of a regular practice can lead to better case resolution. For convenience, the steps are also listed in a checklist format at the end of this guide.

### 1. *Preserve the crime scene*

A thorough investigation includes a response to and an assessment of the crime scene. An investigator and their designee are responsible for ensuring that evidence or information discovered at the scene is documented and collected (Ballou et al., 2013). During a crime scene investigation, an investigator must remain aware of, and act in accordance with, all federal and state laws regarding the search and seizure of property.

If there are imminent public safety concerns, such as an active crime scene or the suspect being at large, investigators should follow up immediately. They should consider factors such as whether the incident just occurred and police were immediately notified, or whether the suspect is on the scene or in custody. At a minimum, investigators should physically locate the crime scene, secure and control access to the scene, and log all personnel's entry and departure from the crime scene. Investigators should complete the following steps to ensure that the evidence collected can be used in any future court proceeding:

- Observe the scene and note if there are any parked vehicles.
- Document any observations, including through sketches.
- Assess the scene for processing needs. Do not move items before they are documented, sketched, and/or photographed or videotaped.
- Follow agency policy and procedures for crime scene processing and evidence collection.
- Ensure that photographs depicting the scene and forensic photography of the victim's condition and injuries are completed.
- When on-scene, conduct an area canvass. Note locations of surveillance equipment or other video monitoring systems that may be collected and analyzed later.
- Document people who were contacted and locations where no one was available.
- Collect and preserve any 911 calls and recordings as well as body-worn camera recordings.
- Preserve additional electronic communications, including text messages, photographs, and social media posts.



## 2. Organize, assess, and reassess the information

This is one of the first steps in the investigation and a critical step to continue throughout its duration. This threshold assessment may consider factors or actions that have already occurred, such as an active crime scene, timing of the initial report, custodial status of one or more suspects, the need to issue search warrants or involve investigative expertise, and ongoing danger to the community. Investigators should carefully analyze the information given by the first responders or documented in the initial written report and be prepared to continually reassess the case as facts emerge. Even when the report of a shooting-related incident is delayed, pertinent evidence may exist; if this occurs, investigators should collect it as soon as possible. Whether an investigator is called to the initial scene or are assigned to the case later, they should complete the following steps:

- Review and document any initial briefings or information provided by first responders.
- Observe and document physical conditions and related evidence.
- Review initial victims, witnesses, suspects, and other relevant involved parties.
- Use crime analysis and or Real Time Crime Center, if available.
- Identify what information is known and what information is unknown.
- Make necessary notifications: coroner, family, advocates, or trauma response personnel.
- Request additional resources as needed: supervisor, investigators, evidence technicians, prosecutor, or search team.
- Process the crime scene.
- Ensure that forensic, physical, and digital evidence is properly collected.
- Properly impound and store all items collected.
- Use a checklist and prioritize the next steps, for example, the [National Policing Institute's Crime Scene Investigative Checklist](#) (Armbruster, 2019).

Investigators should carefully review all information and evidence collected during the investigation to determine investigative strategies and to weigh case continuance. This step is important to avoid developing tunnel vision or missing key steps. This assessment, which is appropriate for when the suspect is both known and unknown, can also be helpful in further creating an investigative strategy and potential interview strategy for when an investigator contacts a suspect. With case management of a violent crime, typically a supervisor is also involved on-scene and will be part of this debrief and organizational phase to ensure the work has been completed and any outstanding tasks are assigned to personnel.

After an investigator has processed the crime scene and conducted initial interviews, they should do the following:

- Reevaluate the available information.
  - Convene a case status debriefing with additional investigators and agency staff, prosecutors, victim advocates, crime and intelligence analysts, and forensic staff. The next investigative steps and your strategy may depend on evidence uncovered during the initial response and statements collected from all parties.
  - Seek out any missing information or try to answer questions that remain unanswered.
- Work to corroborate specific details from the victim and witness interviews with details at the crime scene.
- Consider whether to conduct additional follow-up interviews with witnesses, the victim, or both to determine the value and meaning of the evidence and to locate other potential sources.

It is important to have the debriefing on-scene. Once a scene is released, any evidence recovered will be deemed contaminated and there may be a need to obtain a search warrant to return to the crime scene.

### 3. *Normalize analysis of evidence and intelligence*

Investigators should keep in mind that thoroughly investigating fatal and non-fatal shooting cases can be complex and resource dependent. A significant piece of potential evidence in a shooting-related incident is firearm and cartridge casing-related data and intelligence. Investigators play a critical role in the handling, impounding, and processing of firearm-related evidence and intelligence data. It is important that they engage team members effectively to ensure that all investigative information—including evidence obtained from witnesses, suspects, and the crime scene—is properly reviewed, assessed, evaluated, and disseminated. A best practice is to include the crime or intelligence analyst while on the scene of the crime. They can fill this critical need and assist in furthering the investigative process by providing investigators with linkages to the victim, suspect, and witness along with other related incidents and geographical locations. Coordinating this effort is key in completing fundamental case analysis. The fundamental steps and minimal standards of information at this stage are as follows:



- Complete a background and criminal history on everyone known in the investigation and involved in the crime.
- Analyze the suspect methods, as well as crime location and history.
- Identify possible linkages to other suspects or offenders or incidents.
- Identify crime trends and case linkages and use them to direct various investigative resources and case strategies.
- Use the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN) and Crime Gun Intelligence Centers for additional intelligence and possible case linkages.
  - For further information on the use of crime gun tracing and the investigative benefits of NIBIN, see the National Policing Institute's [NIBIN Lead Investigative checklist](#) (Eberhardt, 2020) and [The Strategic Use of Crime Gun Tracing and Its Relation to NIBIN](#)  (Kraft, 2018).
- Organize both case and suspect information and regularly disseminate it internally and across agencies.
- Use acoustic gunshot detection and audiovisual surveillance technology such as license plate readers and facial recognition.
- Collect and analyze electronic evidence and social media.
- Use the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosive's eTrace database for further investigative leads regarding the purchase of the firearm used in the crime.
- Delegate responsibilities of every person on the scene with their roles in completing reports.
- When evidence is collected, assess its investigative value and submit appropriate evidence to a crime laboratory for analysis (Wells, Fansher, & Campbell, 2019).

#### 4. Complete the written report and documentation

Documenting investigative actions is critical to preserving the work investigators have completed. Some agencies have developed case file structures for homicide cases. Specifically, the Los Angeles Police Department created a file structure called the Murder Book. This resource guides agencies on how to organize and standardize their case files and allows those involved in the investigation to review and locate key investigative materials in a standard way (National Resource and Technical Assistance Center for Improving Law Enforcement Investigations, 2018). One item, the final report, is a key factor in downstream case decisions that include prosecutorial review, judicial review, and trial, as well as future case connectivity.

Investigators should arrange for oversight and supervisory review on each case file, as well as document the following fundamental facts and information in their reports:



- All case activity completed and tasks that were attempted but not completed.
- All interviews of key individuals, as well as all failed attempts to interview subjects and reasons that any given interview was not possible.
- Actions taken by all involved police personnel.
- Ensure body camera footage is collected, reviewed, and documented.
- Observations of the scene by officers, witnesses, and medical staff, along with any evidence collected.
  - Include all available supporting documentation and records, such as whether tasks were completed successfully or were attempted but not completed. For example, record any attempts made to speak to a witness or suspect, even if no contact was ultimately made. Add a scene description and a list of items observed and collected. If the scene was not processed, explain why processing was not possible.
  - Document all laboratory reports received and file them appropriately. Include evidence regardless of whether it was processed or not. Document any lab results.
- Contact or interaction with victim advocacy or support services.

Investigators should consider connecting with the local prosecutor's offices to ensure case file documentation is sufficient for adjudication. Involvement of a prosecutor pre-arrest will enhance case clearance to prosecution (National Criminal Justice Training Center, 2018).

## 5. Complete the interviewing fundamentals

Obtaining information from victims, witnesses, and suspects is a foundational step in the investigative response. Accurate and complete statements are important to any case, and interviews are enhanced by establishing trust and rapport with anyone who has case information. When interviewing victims or witnesses, it is important that interviewers understand the effects of trauma on the body and mind (e.g., memory recall) and are properly trained to conduct interviews with an awareness of the impact of trauma. Implementing a trauma-informed and victim-centered approach can encourage victims and witnesses to engage and participate in the criminal justice process while promoting well-being and safety. Applying an emotional intelligence and active listening interviewing method can also enhance the information obtained, gaining trust and building rapport. The fundamental principle is to allow the interviewee to provide an uninterrupted narrative of the event. One study found that investigators who have proper training in applying this type of interview strategy were able to elicit 55% more information than those without training (Fisher, Ross, & Cahill, 2010). Investigators should strive to establish a connection with the victim (and any other interview subjects) that allows them to see the interviewer as more than just a fact collector.

### Victim interviews

It is necessary to consider the amount of physical and emotional trauma a victim has experienced and factors for safety when conducting an interview (Hipple et al., 2019). Investigators should consider where the interview should take place and how it will be conducted. At times, investigators will not have a choice of the interview location, so it may occur at a hospital, in an ambulance, or on the street. This is not ideal but can be necessary depending on the condition of the victim. Conducting the interview early in the investigative process may help keep the victim engaged by conveying a feeling of support and the need for ongoing contact. Investigators should be mindful of how trauma affects victims—the effects of which can contribute to statements that appear disjointed, incomplete, or confused. To help get more detailed, accurate information, investigators should adopt trauma-informed interviewing techniques (International Association of Chiefs of Police, 2017; Risan, Milne, & Binder, 2020). Engaging victim or community advocates or other community- or resource-based organizations before, during, and after the interview process can help mitigate these challenges and enhance victim interactions throughout the investigation.

The fundamental steps and minimum standards of information in a victim interview are as follows:

- Identify a private and safe location for the interview.
- Make arrangements to record the interview using audio or audio-video if possible or if a jurisdiction requires it.
- If the interview occurs in an ambulance, document or record (via body camera) any excited utterances or understand the rules of a dying declaration.
- Obtain contact information (e.g., telephone numbers, home and email addresses) for future contact. It may be helpful to obtain family information as well.
- Establish elements of the crime or crimes.
- If the suspect is known to the victim, establish their relationship history.
- If the suspect is not known to the victim, obtain information about the suspect's identifying physical characteristics and other identifying information.
- Establish any potential crime scene locations and evidence.
- Collect consent forms if needed (i.e., DNA elimination swabs, medical, cell phone).
- Identify any potential witnesses and other relevant individuals.
- Identify one or more suspects.
- Enhance communication by employing an active listening and empathetic approach to rapport building within the interview. Open-ended, nonaccusatory questions allow victims to explain events in their own words.
- Provide contact information so there is a direct line of communication to the investigator. If the investigator's department has a social worker, violent crime victim advocate, or a community-based advocate, this would be the time to refer or call out the advocate to meet the victim.
- If the victim is uncooperative, work to help address the fear and safety needs they have (Huebner and Hipple et al., 2019). This will help to continue with the investigation, locate the crime scene, and locate other witness or video evidence to possibly proceed with other evidence-based prosecution methods. Even if a victim remains uncooperative, investigators should be sure to provide them with information or connect them to a victim advocate or service provider. Victims may become more willing to cooperate as they have their needs met.
- Understand that the contact information obtained and the open lines of communication are key points to gaining the cooperation of a recalcitrant victim.

## Witness interviews

Investigators should thoroughly interview all identified witnesses and work rapidly to substantiate witness statements. For case purposes, witnesses can include those with third-party information, although their testimony may not be admissible in a trial.

The recommended steps for conducting a *witness interview* are as follows:

- Conduct the interview in a private location and away from other potential witnesses.
- Record the interview whenever possible using audio or audio-video.
- Obtain contact information (e.g., telephone numbers, home, and email addresses) for future contact. If the witness is recalcitrant, it may be helpful to get family information.
- Establish the witness's role in the events.
  - Witnesses may provide links to other evidence.
  - Witnesses may have additional information, such as information about the normal behavior of people or vehicles that are typically located in an area, and not realize its relevance.
- Identify the relationship the witness has with the victim, suspects, or other key individuals.
- Determine the identity of one or more suspects or obtain the most accurate descriptions available.
- Use open-ended questions to allow witnesses to describe events in their own words.
- Ask witnesses whether they can identify one or more other people to talk to or sources of evidence to consider.
- Ensure that all interviews, and any unsuccessful attempts to contact witnesses, are documented in the case file.
- Refer the witness to a violent crime victim advocate or a community-based advocate for support. Recall that witnesses, like victims, can experience trauma and will likely need the same type of support and approaches to trauma-informed interviewing.

## 6. Engage community-oriented resources and partners

- Encourage regular communication via tiplines to include Crime Stoppers, use of door hangers during the neighborhood canvass, and agency social media accounts.
- Include trusted community leaders during outreach and canvassing activities in impacted communities. Trusted community leaders may play an important intermediary role between law enforcement and community members who have information that would assist in investigations and who may feel more comfortable sharing that information with a community leader rather than directly with law enforcement.
- Rely on community engagement/resource units within an agency to help connect investigators with impacted communities and partners. Investigators should leverage these relationships and meetings with the community to help them share information about incidents and solicit information from residents who may have information helpful for investigations.
- Engage and develop relationships with community members, businesses, youth-serving organizations, and community organizations and service providers.
- Engage and develop relationships with private sector entities to include local hospitals, victim service providers, injury prevention coalitions, and entities focusing on violence intervention and prevention strategies.
- Engage and develop relationships with community leaders who represent impacted communities and serve as credible messengers to include community advocacy and survivor groups, and violence intervention specialists.
- Develop relationships with credible messengers, violence interrupters, and outreach specialists to learn about their activities, areas of focus, and any preferences for ongoing communication and collaboration. This may include establishing mutual informal lines of communication to share information on community concerns and incidents.

## **7. Connect or refer the victim or witness to an advocate**

Victims, witnesses, and family members who have the assistance of an advocate benefit from the support they provide and are thus more likely to remain engaged in the criminal justice process and report lower levels of distress after interactions with the legal system. Victim and witness advocates can also provide a means to incorporate personal knowledge of victims' rights, along with thoughtful plans for educating and assisting victims in exercising those rights (International Association of Chiefs of Police, 2019). It is important that investigators be familiar with the role of victim and witness advocates and incorporate their skills and training throughout the investigative process. It is good practice to engage advocates in scene response to assist victims, family members, and witnesses. Participation and support from victim advocates or other community-based groups for support, such as service providers or faith-based groups, during death notifications is also encouraged. It is important to stay in contact with victims and witnesses throughout the investigative and court processes and maintain a supportive role. This includes providing access to appropriate resources to address victims' financial, physical, and emotional needs. Investigators should recall important dates (e.g., date of victim's death or victim's birthday) and call the family member point of contact on that day each year. This is especially important for unsolved homicides. Small acts of contact and kindness have extraordinary potential for community trust and engagement with law enforcement.

## **8. Contact the suspect (if one has been identified)**

Obtaining the suspect's statement is a key element of a thorough investigation. No matter what an investigator may anticipate that the suspect will say or not say, any information they obtain can be helpful in resolving a case. How to conduct the interview and when to make contact depend on the known facts and circumstances of the case. Consider whether the suspect is a present danger to the community, the suspect has a prior relationship to the victim or is a stranger, or the victim has safety concerns.

Interviewing a suspect allows investigators to ask the suspect critical questions about facts of the case, gives the suspect the opportunity to explain actions and events, and may elicit a confession or an admission about specific details. Investigators should be sure that all their actions in relation to the suspect follow all applicable legal rules. They should seek training in one or more advanced interviewing techniques. Pre-interrogation planning is important to understand prior records, statements, and evidence collected. Investigators must also consider any forensic evidence obtained from the suspect. This potentially valuable evidence could assist in supporting or refuting any investigative statements. Investigators should be prepared for a variety of responses and potential options when they contact the suspect.

The fundamental steps and minimal standards of information in suspect interviews are as follows:

- Ensure officer safety.
- Record all interview conversations.
- Ensure legal custody and use Miranda rights or a waiver of rights.
- Collect potential evidence (e.g., clothing, DNA swabs) by legal means.
- Provide a private room and location. Use separate locations if there are multiple suspects.
- Use open-ended questions, apply the active listening and emotional intelligence strategy, and allow the suspect to explain what he or she knows about the shooting-related incident. Be empathetic and use active listening skills, as this will lead to building a rapport with the interviewee.
- Build rapport while identifying themes about the shooting-related incident and victim.
- Identify and preserve any potential evidence presented by the suspect in a manner that satisfies all legal requirements.
- After the interview, engage victim advocacy for safety planning with the victim and/or department supervisors for possible retaliation prevention.

## 9. Continue case assessment and evaluation

Regarding case management, this is the point where an investigative supervisor, if they are not already involved, will review the case within the first 48 hours with the lead detective, the investigative squad, and/or the scene supervisor to ensure all leads are identified and the detective has the necessary resources to complete them. Further, over the course of the investigation, the investigator should routinely assess the case to ensure that they do not miss key details or infer information that is not contained in the data they have gathered. Confirm that all areas of inquiry have been completed and evaluate the likelihood that the case will move forward. This may also be a key time to consider using additional investigative techniques, such as making a controlled or pretext telephone call, conducting surveillance, or polygraphing a suspect.

As in previous stages, investigators should use a standardized investigative checklist to do the following:

- Confirm that all crime scene evidence was collected and document its status if known.
- Ensure that perishable or transient evidence, such as surveillance video and other digital evidence, is identified and collected.
- Confirm that all witnesses, including the suspect, have been contacted (the suspect may have said something that warrants going back to the crime scene and completing additional areas of inquiry).
- Review any results from crime laboratory analysis of evidence (Wells, Fansher, & Campbell, 2019).
- Identify investigative needs and gaps for follow-up assignments.
- Fully inform the victim and provide him or her with advocacy (Campbell, 2006) for support and engagement.
- Perform next day neighborhood canvass for casings and additional witnesses who were too fearful to speak at the time of the incident.

## 10. Follow procedures for final case disposition and investigative closure

When an investigator has completed all investigative tasks, closing and finalizing the case is an important part of their agency's strategy. Follow national case clearance standards established by the FBI (refer to the *National Incident-Based Reporting System User Manual*, Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2021). These standards should be included in the department's written policy. Include the role of the supervisor in conducting case oversight to ensure that consistent clearance standards are being met.



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## Reminder Checklist

- 1. Preserve the crime scene
- 2. Organize, assess, and reassess the information
- 3. Normalize analysis of evidence and intelligence
- 4. Complete the written report and documentation
- 5. Complete the interviewing fundamentals
- 6. Engage community-oriented resources and partners
- 7. Connect or refer the victim or witness to an advocate
- 8. Contact the suspect (if one has been identified)
- 9. Continue case assessment and evaluation
- 10. Follow procedures for final case disposition and investigative closure

## The National Case Closed Project

The NCCP is a Bureau of Justice Assistance initiative that supports law enforcement agencies nationwide in improving their violent crime clearance rates, especially for fatal and non-fatal shootings cases. Project support to agencies is provided through custom training and technical assistance and tailored recommendations developed from comprehensive site assessments.

For additional resources that can support agencies in enhancing their initial response to and investigation of shootings and engagement with agency and community partners, visit <https://www.nationalcaseclosed.org>.



**Explore the National Case Closed Project Website**

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Free resources are available in the toolkit. Learn more about completed and ongoing assessments.

## More Information

If you have questions or want more information on the National Case Closed Project, please contact us.

NCCP Helpdesk  
[caseclosed@rti.org](mailto:caseclosed@rti.org)

NCCP Website  
[www.Nationalcaseclosed.org](http://www.Nationalcaseclosed.org)

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