

**Event 8 – Family Violence  
Session 13 – Domestic Violence Dynamics  
LD #25 Domestic Violence**

**Date Revised: 12/5/2019**

**Course Goal:** To provide the students with the basic skills necessary to complete a thorough Domestic Violence investigation, utilizing current law and department policy.

**Learning Objectives:**

- Recognize the initial process for responding to a domestic violence call **[25.III.A]** to include: Making contact with members of the LGBTQ community **[25.III.A.1]**
- Identify physical evidence to be collected **[25.III.C]**

**Session Time: 1 hour**

<p><b>Resources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Classroom with tables</li> <li>• White board and Dry-Erase Markers</li> <li>• Laptop with Projector and Speakers</li> <li>• Handouts: Domestic Violence Application Overview</li> <li>• Videos: “Domestic Disputes: An Analysis of Officers Killed”</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Session Summary:</b> The recruit officer will develop the skills and abilities necessary while responding to a domestic violence call using the following: proper tactics, identify and define laws associated with Family Violence, identify victim/batterer characteristics, identify mandatory resources and explain various protective orders, Determine when probable cause exists to arrest, apply appropriate mediation techniques to diffuse volatile situations, utilize CAPRA to resolve disputes among family members, employ crisis intervention techniques and demonstrate the ability to communication via hand held radios.</li> </ul>	
Outline	Instructor Notes
<p>I. Responding to Domestic Violence Radio Calls <b>[25.III.A] [25.III.A.1]</b></p> <p>A. Domestic Violence involving members of the LGBTQ Community.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Treat them with dignity and respect</li> <li>2. Mutual collaboration and cooperation</li> <li>3. To protect and to provide superior service to our community</li> <li>4. There is no difference when responding to a domestic violence radio call involving a member from the LGBTQ community.</li> </ol> <p>B. Domestic Violence is a dangerous situation that needs to be handled with a great deal of</p>	<p>Open the class by asking the recruits <b>How will you handle a domestic violence radio call involving same sex couple?</b></p> <p><b>Would you do anything different? Why? or Why not?</b></p>

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precautions and attention to safety. Officers must protect the safety of all parties at the scene, including their own.

1. Domestic Disputes: *An Analysis of Officers Killed*
  - a. Introduction: The video is a ten-year study on officers killed in the line of duty responding to domestic violence radio calls. The title “Domestic Disputes” is an incorrect term to use. Take this opportunity to review the definition of domestic disputes. Direct students to identify areas that are discussed as that are discussed as the primary reasons why officers are killed responding to domestic violence radio calls.
  - b. Debrief:
    - 1) The study points out cause of officer’s deaths
      - a) The first minute is the most dangerous
      - b) Most died while approaching the location
      - c) Officers parked directly in front of the location
      - d) 81% of killers were armed and saw the officers approaching
        - (1) ½ were killed as they got out of the car
        - (2) The other half was killed when they approached the location
        - (3) Officers did not scan the location
        - (4) 41% of officers ignored several indications of danger (mental problems, brandishing a weapon)
        - (5) Many officers died while trying to establish control
        - (6) 44% of disputes where officers were killed were not marital disputes.
        - (7) 22% of officers died during a conversation because suspects

**Play Video: “Domestic Disputes: An Analysis of Officers Killed”**

**Ask: What areas did the study point out as causes of the officers’ death?**

**Ask: What can the officers do to avoid some of the situations pointed out in the video?**



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>2) Take control of weapons</li><li>3) Take control of the scene</li><li>4) Locate all involved parties</li><li>5) Look for additional danger signs</li><li>6) Ask if there are additional at location</li><li>e. Officers can establish control by<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) Separating all parties to prevent responses from one party influencing statements of the other party</li><li>2) Keep a watch on all parties to ensure officer safety</li><li>3) Prevent eye contact between parties to prevent victim intimidation</li></ul></li><li>f. Upon contacting the parties at the scene officer should<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) <i>WORKPD (weapons 13730 P.C.), Occupants, Relationship, Kids, Police Response, Drugs/Alcohol)</i></li><li>2) Determine physical and emotional state of parties present</li><li>3) Record all spontaneous statements</li><li>4) Was there prior law enforcement response for same type of incident (13730 P.C.)</li><li>5) Was there <b>drug</b> or alcohol use? (13730 P.C.)</li><li>6) Are there children present? Did they witness the incident? Additional charges?</li></ul></li><li>3. Arrest Procedures <b>[25.III.B]</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Officers are responsible for arresting or advising parties of a private person's arrest at the scene of a domestic violence situation if there is probable cause to believe a crime has occurred.</li><li>b. There are two types of arrest that can be made during a domestic violence situation.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) A peace officer arrest and a private person arrest.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) Peace officer can arrest when:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(1) An offense is committed in your presence</li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Review briefly from S#12 [25.III.B]</b></p>
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<p>(2) There is probable cause to believe a felony was committed</p> <p>(3) A person has been arrested under the authority of 836(c)P.C.: Violation of restraining order or 836(d)P.C.: Assault or battery in domestic violence situation</p> <p>2) A private person’s arrest is defined as an arrest by a person other than a peace officer for a public offense committed or attempted in the person’s presence or for a felony not committed in the person’s presence.</p> <p>a) A peace officer shall inform a victim of domestic violence of their right to make a private person’s arrest and the information on how to make the arrest. (836(d) P.C.)</p> <p>3) Cite and Release is the practice of issuing a citation for minor violations avoiding physical custody of the suspect. Since officers’ primary responsibility at a domestic violence call is to provide maximum protection of the victim and to protect them from continued abuse, suspect arrested for domestic violence are not eligible for cite and release.</p> <p>a) When a dominant aggressor places the other party under arrest, cite and release would be feasible.</p> <p>b) Officers should also consider the welfare of the children when considering releasing one party.</p> <p>(1) Have Recruit Officer review first page of arrest report – Booking Recommendation (LAPD form 12.31) included in their Domestic Violence Reference Documents and review conditions of non-eligibility for release.</p>	<p><b>Ask: What types of evidence will you look for?</b></p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>4) Remember officers should NEVER ask a victim of Domestic Violence whether they are willing to prosecute!</li><li>5) Arrest Report – See exemplar included in Recruit Officer Reference Documents<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) Items specific to writing DV arrest reports:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(1) Confidentiality for certain DV crimes (273.5P.C.)</li><li>(2) On IR and arrest face sheet and in the body of report use victim's first name last initial only</li><li>(3) Domestic Violence Supplemental Report</li></ul></li></ul></li><li>4. Identifying Evidence <b>[25.III.C]</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. There are several factors that are considered vital and need to be included when completing the investigation. Be sure to identify and collect all the items that are pertinent to the crime.</li><li>b. Types of Evidence<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) Specific attentions should be paid to the following:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) Any physical injury (photos)</li><li>b) The condition of the scene (photos)</li><li>c) The location of the scene (maps, diagrams)</li><li>d) Blood samples</li><li>e) Torn clothing</li><li>f) Hair and fibers</li><li>g) Firearms and weapons (<b>18250P.C.</b>)</li></ul></li></ul></li><li><b>[Note]</b></li><li>c. If the suspect is not present at the incident, ask the victim for a recent photograph of the suspect<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) This will be used to identify the suspect for court purposes</li><li>2) This prosecution may be able to proceed in DV cases without the cooperation of the victim. However, the prosecution needs a way to identify the person who committed the DV crime.</li></ul></li><li>d. Reinforce Key points</li></ul></li></ul>	<p><b>[Note] Have recruits look up the definition in their Penal Code books.</b></p> <p>Advised recruits to read over seizure of firearms and other deadly weapons for next session.</p>
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<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) Domestic Violence is a dangerous situation and officers must protect the safety of all parties at scene, including their own.</li><li>2) Officer safety ALWAYS has top priority</li></ol>	
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