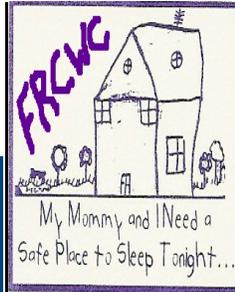




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PALM BEACH COUNTY LAW ENFORCEMENT GUIDELINES DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INVESTIGATIONS



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INTRODUCTION

Domestic Violence can happen to anyone regardless of race, age, sexual orientation, religion, or gender. Domestic Violence affects people of all socioeconomic backgrounds and education levels. Domestic Violence occurs in both opposite-sex and same-sex relationships and can happen to intimate partners who are married, living together, or dating.

Domestic Violence not only affects those who are abused, but also has a substantial effect on family members, friends, co-workers, other witnesses, and the community at large. Children who grow up witnessing Domestic Violence are among those seriously affected by this crime. Frequent exposure to violence in the home not only predisposes children to numerous social and physical problems, but also teaches them that violence is a normal way of life, thereby increasing their risk of becoming society's next generation of victims and abusers. In order to address the problem of violence in our communities, we must start with the violence that occurs in so many homes and we must all work together as a community to end the violence.

In matters of Domestic Violence, it is not uncommon for victims who have been brutalized by their partners to withdraw their restraining orders, refuse to cooperate with prosecutors, refuse to testify at trial, deny the abuse occurred, or construct elaborate explanations for their bruised bodies and broken bones. There are many legitimate reasons why victims retreat from confronting their abusers, including well-grounded fears of retaliation, escalation of violence, a loss of financial support, fear of loss of custody of the children, fear of escalated violence and/or retaliation on the part of the abuser.

It is important that law enforcement, the State Attorney's Office, DCF and the social service Domestic Violence providers in Palm Beach County work together to ensure victims are protected and that they feel safe and connected to the process. This ensures greater cooperation with the prosecution of the case and a greater chance of holding the offender accountable.

In a very large number of Domestic Violence cases the victim does not wish to cooperate with the prosecution. This set of guidelines will assist law enforcement in building the strongest case possible. In the event a victim does not want to cooperate with the prosecution, independent evidence such as 911 calls, witnesses, statements, medical records and photographs can be used to hold the perpetrators of Domestic Violence accountable for their acts.

Purpose

Recognizing the extent, seriousness and significance of Domestic Violence, a committee comprised of Law Enforcement, the State Attorney's Office, DCF, shelter advocates, Law Enforcement advocates, Children Services Council, Child and Family Connections, the Attorney General's Office, Home Safe, Legal Aid, ICE, and members of the Domestic Violence Council, was formed to develop these guidelines to facilitate consistent and thorough investigations of incidents of Domestic Violence.

The purpose of this set of guidelines is to coordinate the investigation and services of the law enforcement agencies within Palm Beach County, the State Attorney's Office, DCF and the social service agencies that assist victims, through cooperation, collaboration and the sharing of appropriate information. This guideline outlines the best practices that should be used for investigating incidents of Domestic Violence. This document is meant to be used as an aid and resource for each law enforcement officer and is non-binding on the individual agencies. The applicability of these guidelines depends on the resources and procedures available within each individual agency.

The goal of the law enforcement response to Domestic Violence should be to reduce the prevalence and frequency of the crime in addition to its disastrous affects, while preserving officer safety. Domestic Violence calls are among the most dangerous situations an officer can find him/herself in. Many assaults against officers, as well as line-of-duty deaths, occur in the context of Domestic Violence situations.

LAW ENFORCEMENT GUIDELINES
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INVESTIGATIONS

A. ON SCENE

1. Gather complete information from dispatch – including caller name address and phone number, history of previous incidents, and background of the parties.
2. Use caution approaching the scene.
3. Check all parties for injuries and summon medical assistance as needed.
4. Immediately separate the parties – it is important that they be out of sight and hearing range of each other but always keep officer safety in mind.
5. Thoroughly document in your report the demeanor and emotional condition of each party (calm, crying, shaking, hysterical, sweating, angry, yelling).
6. If possible to capture (audio/video record and/or photograph) the demeanor.
7. Determine relationship of parties per Florida Statute 741.28.
8. Document in your report and tape record if possible any excited utterances or spontaneous statements made by either party.
9. Assess verbal and non-verbal communication of parties involved.
10. If the Victim is seriously injured Under F.S. 90.804, a statement made while the victim reasonably believes that her/his death is imminent is admissible IF the statement is about the physical cause or instrumentalities or circumstances surrounding the believed to be impending death.
11. The victim need not be actually dying to give a dying declaration. Be sure to document the condition of the victim and surrounding environment. For example, if Victim in severe pain, she/he may only be able to communicate the name of her/his attacker.

12. If possible, record any statement made by the Victim under the belief that her/his death is impending. Ask if the victim believes she/he is about to die.
13. If the victim is over 60 years of age and their capacity to provide a statement or testify is limited, immediately contact the **Florida Abuse Hotline 1-800-96ABUSE**. Also, notify the Elder Abuse Prosecutor of the Office of the State Attorney **(561)308-4211 or (561)355-7141** before taking any formal statements from an elderly victim so that the issue of capacity can be coordinated as early as possible in the investigation.
14. In all cases involving victims who satisfy the definitions of an Elderly Adult as set forth in F. S. 852.101 and F.S. 415.102, please also refer to the procedures set forth in the Vulnerable Adult Protocol.
15. Determine if any children reside in the home – you may need to search as they could be hiding under the bed or in a closet.
16. Obtain names and DOB of all children that reside in the home and include in all reports including PC affidavit.
17. Document location, demeanor, emotion, appearance of any minor child.
18. Interview all parties, including the 911 caller, witnesses and children (interview separate from parents and each other). Keep in mind that important information can come from witnesses even if they only heard the incident or events leading up to it.
19. Obtain written or recorded statements from all parties – recorded statements are always preferred because you can get more detail and emotion and there can be no allegation at trial that the “officer told me what to write.”
20. Ask the victim if there were any witnesses to the incident. Document any possible witnesses and interview witnesses getting their complete contact information. Ask witnesses to provide written or recorded statements as to what they saw/heard/etc.

21. Ask the victim whom she called immediately after the incident. This witness could have important information and can testify to the victim's demeanor.
22. Determine who called 911 and interview that individual. Ask the 911 caller to provide written or taped statement.
23. Surveillance video – determine if the violation took place in an area that a surveillance video/security camera may have captured. Secure a copy of video tape/computer image documenting the business/resident's name and person who copied the video tape/image.
24. Canvass the area for witnesses if appropriate.
25. Unless the suspect is in custody, there is no need to give Miranda warnings.
26. All felonies must have a sworn statement. If there is a firearm that is involved in the commission of the crime the statement must be taped.
27. If the Victim refused to provide a statement notate that in the report.
28. Photograph all injuries to victim – take more than 1 photograph from several angles and distances – follow up with additional photos 24 – 48 hours later. Photograph series to include a full body and face/Passport shot for identification and physical size reference.
29. Determine if the victim is pregnant and photograph from several angles to establish suspect's knowledge.
30. Photograph the suspect/defendant – it is important to show their injuries or lack of injuries. Photo series to include a full body and face/passport shot for identification and physical size reference.
31. Photograph the condition of the victim and suspect/defendant (clothing and appearance).
32. If medical personnel respond to the scene, interview each medic for statements that the victim or suspect/defendant made as to how the injury occurred. Obtain the names and ID numbers of all paramedics that respond to the scene.

33. Take photographs of the scene to document damage or the existence of a struggle.
34. Was the phone ripped out of the wall or a cell phone smashed? If the suspect/defendant "*Hinders, delays, or prevents communication to a Law Enforcement Officer or Judge of information relating to the commission or possible commission of an offense*" you may have a violation of F.S.S. 914.22 (1)(e) **Witness Tampering** a 3rd degree felony.
35. Collect all physical evidence using proper evidence collection techniques – don't just photograph weapon used (broken bottle, knife, gun) take it into evidence.
36. Obtain alternate address and phone numbers for victim out of earshot of suspect/defendant. Ask Victim if they want this information to remain confidential. Place all information on PBSO Booking Victim Notification form.
37. Obtain and note all previous history of domestic violence and injunctions.
38. If the victim is taken to the hospital interview medical personnel for statements made as to how the injury or injuries occurred and the extent of any injuries (i.e. bruising, broken bones, cuts). Obtain all names and information for all hospital personnel that treated the victim.
39. When the officer has determined that hospitalization is required as a result of injuries sustained, the officer can call Palm Beach County Victim Services Crisis Hotline at **(561) 833-7273** (or have dispatch make the call), and can request that a Victim Services Advocate respond to the hospital to assist the victim and any family members with services and referrals. (Boca Raton, Boynton Beach and Riviera Beach Police Departments have Agency Advocates that will respond for their agencies cases when called).
40. Obtain a medical release waiver from the victim on scene.

B. ON SCENE ARRESTS

F.S. Section 901.15 (7) was created to give police warrantless arrest powers where there is probable cause to believe that a person has committed an act of domestic violence or dating violence.

NOTE – A physical arrest must be made if there is probable cause. An NTA is not appropriate in a Domestic Violence case.

1. Notify DCF if victim/arrestee/suspect has minor children regardless if the minors have witnessed the event –**1-866-LE-ABUSE**. (This should be done if there is an arrest or request for a warrant or if it is determined that violence occurred but there may be legal reasons not to charge a party, i.e., self defense, mutual co-combatants).
2. Arrest is the preferred response when probable cause exists – felony or misdemeanor.
3. Obtain 911 tape to submit with filing packet.
4. View the evidence and statements and compare it to Florida State Statutes to determine if a crime occurred.
5. Inform the suspect/defendant that the State of Florida is pressing charges and not the victim.
6. When speaking with suspect/defendant after his/her arrest, read the suspect/defendant his Miranda rights, have him sign the Miranda Card and ask him if he would like to make either a tape recorded statement or a written statement about the incident.
7. Let the suspect/defendant know that it is very likely that he will be subject to a court order not to possess any weapons and that the possession of a weapon or ammunition once under an order of the court is a violation of Federal Law. If he consents you can take the weapons for safekeeping. **18 USC 922(g)(8)**.
8. Notify the victim of the legal remedies available to them. If the Victim is an illegal alien, let them know that as a Victim of domestic violence, they should not be concerned with deportation as a result of their contact with LE or the SAO. Legal Aid can assist with Injunctions and U Visa's at **561-655-8944**.

9. Notify the Victim on the scene of the potential for the suspect/defendant to contact them from jail in an attempt to tamper and get him/her to change their statement – tell them to keep any messages or evidence of contact or tampering by the suspect/defendant or a third party and to either call law enforcement and/or provide information to the SAO.

REFUSAL TO PROSECUTE FORMS CANNOT BE USED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES.

10. Assist the victim in speaking to a Domestic Violence Advocate right away. They are available 24/7 & 365 days a year - this can be accomplished through dispatch if the officer is unable – this will provide immediate counseling, emergency shelter and relocation opportunities to the victim. (Boca Raton, Boynton Beach and Riviera Beach Police Departments have Agency Advocates that will respond for their agencies cases when called).
 - **YWCA Shelter (Harmony House) 1-800-973-YWCA (Central, North & West)**
 - **AVDA Shelter (Aid to Victims of Domestic Abuse) 1-800-355-8547 (South County)**
 - **State Domestic Violence Hotline 1-800-500-1119**
 - **FRCWC (Florida Resource Center for Women and Children) 561- 848-8383**
 - **Palm Beach County Victim Services Hotline: 561- 833-7273 or Toll Free: 1-866-891-7273**
11. If the victim is over 60 years of age and their capacity to provide for their care or protection is impaired or limited, immediately contact the **Florida Abuse Hotline 1-800-96ABUSE** so that a determination can be made as to whether they are in need of services.

NOTE: If your agency already has an existing policy in place, follow that policy.

- ❖ **Agency is encouraged to obtain vehicle information of the suspect/defendant and conduct a drive-by of Victim's residence to verify that suspect/defendant has not returned to victim's residence.**

C. DUAL ARRESTS

1. Consistent with F.S. 741.29(4)(b), the arrest of the primary or predominate aggressor is the preferred response to domestic violence incidents. Arrest is not the preferred response with respect to a person who acts in a reasonable manner to protect or defend oneself or another family or household member from domestic violence.
2. In accordance with F.S. 901.15 (7) “It is the public policy of this State to strongly discourage arrest and charges of both parties for domestic violence on each other.” Determine who is the predominate aggressor or primary aggressor. The State Attorney is in no better of a position to determine who is the predominate aggressor than a law enforcement officer on the scene.
3. Determine if actions were taken in self defense and if actions were reasonable. According to F.S. 776.012 “A person is justified in using force, except deadly force, against another when and to the extent that the person reasonably believes that such conduct is necessary to defend himself or herself or another against the other’s imminent use of lawful force.”
4. Consider level of force used – the officer is required to go beyond a finding of who used force to identifying who used force and violence in a manner other than for necessary self-defense.
5. Compare statements, physical evidence and injuries, history of violence and determine if the evidence and statements are consistent.
6. Compare physical size of parties.
7. If there is potential DNA or latent prints collect and document.

D. NO ARREST ON SCENE DUE TO SUSPECT FLEEING

1. Many suspect/defendants who commit serious domestic crimes flee the scene due to the fact they realize they will be jailed for the offense. When an officer responds to a domestic call where the suspect has fled and there are factors present that pose a clear danger to the victim and/or family members it is preferred that an expedited warrant is obtained for the arrest of the suspect/defendant.
2. In any case in which probable cause exists to charge an suspect/defendant with attempted murder, or kidnapping or if there is an allegation of a firearm being used against the victim an expedited warrant should be walked through.
3. During regular business hours the officer should contact the Family Violence Unit at the State Attorney's Office at **561-355-7433** for a Felony ASA to assist and review.
4. After regular business hours the officer will call the on duty ASA through PBSO dispatch at **561-688-3000**.
 - (a) Factors that pose a clear danger to the victim that should be taken into consideration include the following:
 - Serious physical injury;
 - Obvious fear or danger exists to the victim;
 - History of violence of and between the parties;
 - Aggravated Stalking is taking place;
 - There are active Injunctions or No Contact Orders in place against the suspect/defendant; and/or
 - Children are at risk.

E. VIOLATIONS OF INJUNCTIONS FOR PROTECTION, NO CONTACT ORDERS, STALKING AND HARRASSMENT

- ❖ Use caution in responding to Violation of Injunction and Stalking cases. In Violation of Injunction cases the Court has already determined that the Victim has been or is in imminent danger of becoming the Victim of domestic violence. These suspect/defendants are particularly dangerous.

VIOLATION OF A CONDITION OF PRE-TRIAL RELEASE – NO CONTACT ORDER

1. The No Contact Order must stem from a domestic violence arrest.
2. The No Contact Order must still be valid. This can be verified through PALMS. If out of County check with the appropriate jurisdiction.
3. The alleged violation must be supported by a sworn statement of an eyewitness.

VIOLATIONS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INJUNCTIONS FOR PROTECTION

1. Obtain entire order of Injunction for protection, including proof of service confirming it is a no contact injunction.
2. Confirm that the order of Injunction for protection has not expired and has not been dismissed by the Court.
3. Read the entire order of Injunction for protection.
4. Determine if there are any exceptions in the Injunction that allow for contact – i.e. child exchange or telephone contact regarding child care issues.
5. Ask victim if she has been initiating or having voluntary contact with the suspect/defendant at any time since the issuance of the injunction Document this in your report.

VIOLATIONS OF INJUNCTIONS:

- Refusing to surrender firearms or ammunition if ordered to do so by the court.
 - Refusing to vacate the dwelling that the parties share.
 - Going to, or being within 500 feet of, the petitioner's residence, school, place of employment, or a specified place frequented regularly by the petitioner and any named family or household member .
 - Committing an act of Domestic Violence against the petitioner.
 - Committing any other violation of the Injunction through an intentional unlawful threat, word, or act to do violence to the petitioner.
 - Telephoning, contacting, or otherwise communicating with the petitioner directly or indirectly, unless the injunction specifically allows indirect contact through a third party.
 - Knowingly and intentionally coming within 100 feet of the petitioner's motor vehicle, whether or not that vehicle is occupied
 - Defacing or destroying the petitioner's personal property, including the petitioner's motor vehicle.
 - Possession of firearm or ammunition while under a permanent domestic violence injunction.
6. If the violation is for going to the residence, school, workplace or other specified place frequented by the victim, confirm that the location is a restricted place as set forth in the Injunction.
 7. Determine how the suspect/defendant had knowledge the Injunction was in existence. Did you interview? Does he/she admit to knowing? Proper service?
 8. Attempt to make contact with a suspect/defendant who is not on scene. Ask the suspect/defendant for a statement

while conducting your investigation and prior to probable cause. If possible, record this conversation.

NOTE: Pursuant to F.S. 934.04 as a LEO you DO NOT have to inform the suspect in a criminal investigation that he is being recorded.

9. Speak to both parties and request written or taped statements while conducting the investigation.
10. If speaking with suspect/defendant after the suspect/defendant's arrest, read the suspect/defendant his Miranda rights, ask him to sign the Miranda Card and ask him if he would agree to make either a recorded statement or a written statement about the incident.
11. Document all physical evidence – text, email. Obtain copies of emails or other relevant evidence.
12. If violation is an actual letter, take letter into evidence using proper evidence collection techniques.
13. Record phone voicemail messages. Take into evidence using proper evidence collection techniques.
14. Photograph phones and caller ID display. Ensure that the phone shows the actual telephone number and not just a person's name. If phone records are needed, request subpoenas for phone records prior to arresting the suspect/defendant.
15. Photograph scene of violation (i.e. home, business, car).
16. Measure distance of violation – applies to either car or home/business/place frequented violations. There is no distance requirement as it relates to the victim.
17. Indicate in the PC if officers witnessed the suspect/defendant in a location that he was not allowed to be or if the suspect/defendant made any admissions.
18. **Weapons and ammunition – take into evidence using proper evidence collection techniques.**
19. **Possession of a Firearm or ammunition if under an Injunction for protection is a separate crime.** (F.S. 790.233(1) State and 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(8) Federal)

- 20. Ask victim or witnesses about weapons/ammunition that the suspect/defendant may have in his possession.**
21. Ask the victim about any prior violations, whether the frequency of violations/contact is increasing and whether or not the victim believes she is in danger. (If you believe violence is imminent and suspect/defendant is no longer on scene, contact SAO Family Violence Unit for an expedited warrant and document this in your report.)
22. Collect all evidence of the violation (i.e. flowers, cards) using proper collection techniques.
23. Only the suspect/defendant can be arrested for a Violation of an Injunction for protection or a No Contact Order even if the Victim invited the Suspect/defendant to her house.
24. Witnesses – Ask the victim if there were any witnesses. Document any possible witnesses and interview witnesses getting their complete contact information. Ask witnesses to provide written statements as to what they saw/heard/etc.
25. Obtain 911 recording to submit with filing packet. Determine who called 911 and interview that individual. Ask the 911 caller to provide written statement.
26. Surveillance video – determine if the violation took place in an area that a surveillance video may have captured. Secure copy of video tape documenting the business name and person who copied the video tape.
27. Stalking – minimum of 3 instances, repeated, verifiable conduct that serves no legitimate purpose. Stalking requires evidence of a course of conduct over a period of time and a suspect/defendant can only be convicted of one count of stalking.
28. Request any subpoenas from SAO to obtain necessary information (i.e. phone records, computer IP information, etc.) before arresting the suspect/defendant if necessary to prove case.

F. REPORTS

❖ Domestic Violence Probable Cause and Rough Arrest

Title: Crime Type/Domestic Violence

Example: **Battery/Domestic Violence**

This is important so that the suspect/defendant is held No Bond pending First Appearance.

1. Detailed description of injuries – include names of EMS personnel and any medical personnel that treated the victim.
2. List any indicators or threats to the victim's safety.
3. Include any information as to whether an injunction for protection or no contact order was in effect.
4. Include any information regarding special needs, i.e. language barriers, physical disabilities.
5. It is important to include any information that may be relevant to the assessment of bond or any conditions of release such as children present, drugs & alcohol involved, mental health history.
6. Include name and phone number of all persons who can locate and contact the victim in addition to victim's information.
7. Include all witness information.
8. List all of the children's names and DOB who reside in the home.
9. Include any weapons, firearms or ammunition found in the home and document their location.
10. List name of interpreter (if used in the report).
11. List information provided by dispatch – order 911 tape.
12. Include descriptive information regarding the victim, suspect and children including demeanor and emotion.
13. Written and/or oral statements obtained from victim, suspect, and witnesses (including children) including excited utterances. It is important to include the time frame in which these

statements occurred and demeanor of person at the time of the statement.

14. Include names of all LE personnel on scene and ID numbers.
15. A detailed description of all physical evidence, including photographs taken and what was photographed.
16. A description of steps taken to locate the suspect if the suspect was not at the scene.
17. Include that the victim received – the DV Legal Rights and Remedies brochure pursuant to Florida Statutes.

DEFINITIONS

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE is defined by Florida Statutes §741.28(1) as “any assault, aggravated assault, battery, aggravated battery, sexual battery, stalking, aggravated stalking, kidnapping, false imprisonment, or any criminal offense resulting in physical injury or death of one family or household member by another who is or was residing in the same single dwelling unit.”

FAMILY OR HOUSEHOLD MEMBER is defined by Florida Statutes §741.28(2) as “spouses, former spouses, person related by blood or marriage, persons who are presently residing together as if a family or who have resided together as if a family or who have resided together in the past as if a family and persons who have a child in common regardless of whether they have been married or have resided together at any time.”

DATING VIOLENCE is defined by Florida Statutes §784.046 as “violence between individuals who have or have had a continuing and significant relationship of a romantic or intimate nature.” The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the consideration of the following factors:

- a. A dating relationship must have existed within the past six (6) months;
- b. The nature of the relationship must have been characterized by the expectation of affection or sexual involvement between the parties; and
- c. The frequency and type of interaction between the parties involved in the relationship must have included that the persons have been involved over time and on a continuous basis during the course of the relationship.

Note: The term **does not** include violence in a casual acquaintanceship or violence between individual who only have engaged in ordinary fraternization in a business or social context.

§741.29(1) Any law enforcement officer who investigates an alleged incident of domestic violence shall assist the victim to obtain medical treatment if such is required as a result of the alleged incident to which the officer responds. Any law enforcement officer who investigates an alleged incident of domestic violence shall advise the victim of such violence that there is a domestic violence center from which the victim may receive services. The law enforcement officer shall give the victim immediate notice of the legal rights and remedies available on a standard form developed and distributed by the department.

§741.29(2) When a law enforcement officer investigates an allegation that an incident of domestic violence has occurred, the officer shall handle the incident pursuant to the arrest policy provided in s. 901.15(7), and as developed in accordance with subsections (3), (4) and (5). Whether or not an arrest is made, the office shall make a written police report that is complete and clearly indicates the alleged offense was an incident of domestic violence. Such report shall be given to the officer's supervisor and filed with the law enforcement agency in a manner that will permit data on domestic violence cases to be compiled. Such report must include:

- a. A description of physical injuries observed, if any.
- b. If a law enforcement officer decides not to make an arrest or decides to arrest two or more parties, the officer shall include in the report the grounds for not arresting anyone or for arresting two or more parties.
- c. A statement which indicates that a copy of the legal rights and remedies notice was given to the victim.

§741.29(3) Whenever a law enforcement officer determines upon probable cause that an act of domestic violence has been committed within the jurisdiction the officer may arrest the person or persons suspected of its commission and charge such person or persons with the appropriate crime.

The decision to arrest and charge shall not require consent of the victim or consideration of the relationship of the parties.

§741.29(4)(a) When complaints are received from two or more parties, the officers shall evaluate each complaint separately to determine whether there is probable cause for arrest.

§741.29(4)(b) If a law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that two or more persons have committed a misdemeanor or felony, or if two or more persons make complaints to the officer, the officer shall try to determine who was the primary aggressor. Arrest is the preferred response only with respect to the primary aggressor and not the preferred response with respect to a person who acts in a reasonable manner to protect or defend oneself or another family or household member from domestic violence.

§825.101(5)“Elderly person” means a person 60 years of age or older who is suffering from the infirmities of aging as manifested by advanced age or organic brain damage, or other physical, mental, or emotional dysfunctioning, to the extent that the ability of the person to provide adequately for the person’s own care or protection is impaired.

QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE – APPLICABLE STATUTES

FS §784: Battery

§784.03(1):	Battery & Domestic Battery
§784.03(1)&(2):	Felony Battery (Prior)
§784.041:	Felony Battery
§784.03(1):	Domestic Battery (Bodily Harm)
§784.041(2):	Domestic Battery by Strangulation
§784.045(1)(a)1:	Aggravated Battery
§784.045(1)(a)1&2:	Aggravated Battery (Deadly Weapon/Bodily Harm)
§784.045(1)(a)2:	Aggravated Battery (Deadly Weapon)
§784.045(1)(a)1 & 2:	Aggravated Battery with a Firearm
§784.045(1)(b):	Aggravated Battery on a Pregnant Person

FS §810: Burglary

§810.02(1) and (2)(a):	Burglary with Assault or Battery
§810.02(1) and (2)(b):	Burglary While Armed
§810.02(1) and (2)(b):	Burglary While Armed with a Firearm
§810.02(1) and (2)(b):	Burglary While Armed with a Firearm – Discharged
§810.02(1) and (2)(b):	Burglary While Armed with a Firearm – Death or Great Bodily Harm
810.02(1)(2)(b) (3):	Burglary – Occupied Structure/ Conveyance with a Firearm

§810.02(1)(2)(b)(3): Burglary – Occupied Structure/
Conveyance with a Firearm–Discharged

§810.02(1)(2)(b)(3): Burglary – Occupied Structure/
Conveyance with a Firearm – Death or
Great Bodily Harm

FS §784 & §825: Elder Crimes

§784.08: Battery on Person 65 Years of Age or
Older

§825.102(1)(2): Abuse of an Elderly Person

§825.102(3): Neglect of an Elderly Person

FS §787: False Imprisonment

FS §365: Harassing Telephone Calls

FS §790: Improper Exhibition of a Dangerous Weapon or Firearm

§790.233(1) A person may not have in his or her care, custody, possession, or control any firearm or ammunition if the person has been issued a final injunction that is currently in force and effect, restraining that person from committing acts of domestic violence, and that has been issued under §741.30.

FS §787: Kidnapping

§787.01(1)(a)(2): Kidnapping

FS §914: Obstruct 911 Call

FS §784: Stalking

§784.048(2): Stalking

§784.048(3): Aggravated Stalking

§784.048(4): Aggravated Stalking – Violation of
Injunction/No Contact Order

- §784.048(5): Aggravated Stalking of Person Under 16
- §784.047(1): Violate Injunction – Repeat/Dating/Sexual
Violence – Fail to Vacate Dwelling
- §784.047(2): Violate Injunction – Repeat/Dating/Sexual
Violence – Contact
- §784.047(3): Violate Injunction – Repeat/Dating/Sexual
Violence – Repeat Violence
- §784.047(4): Violate Injunction – Repeat/Dating/Sexual
Violence – Threat of Violence
- §784.047(5): Violate Injunction – Repeat/Dating/Sexual
Violence – Communication

FS §741: Violation of Injunction – Domestic Violence

§741.31(4)(a) A person who willfully violates an injunction for protection against domestic violence issued pursuant to §741.30 or a foreign protection order accorded full faith and credit pursuant to §741.315, by:

1. Refusing to vacate the dwelling that the parties share;
2. Going to, or being within 500 feet of, the petitioner’s residence, school, place of employment, or a specified place frequented regularly by the petitioner and any named family or household member;
3. Committing an act of domestic violence against the petitioner;
4. Committing any other violation of the injunction through an intentional unlawful threat, word, or act to do violence to the petitioner;
5. Telephoning, contacting, or otherwise communicating with the petitioner directly or indirectly, unless the injunction specifically allows indirect contact through a third party;

6. Knowingly and intentionally coming within 100 feet of the petitioner's motor vehicle, whether or not the vehicle is occupied;
7. Defacing or destroying the petitioner's personal property, including the petitioner's motor vehicle;
8. Refusing to surrender firearms or ammunition if ordered to do so by the court; or
9. Possessing a firearm or ammunition

FS §741.29(6): Violation of a Condition of Pretrial Release/No Contact Order – Domestic Violence

A person who willfully violates condition of pretrial release provided in §903.047, when the original arrest was for an act of domestic violence as defined in §741.28, commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in §775.082 or §775.083, and shall be held in custody until his or her first appearance.