

Domestic Abuse

310.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide the guidelines necessary to deter, prevent and reduce domestic abuse through vigorous enforcement and to address domestic abuse as a serious crime against society. The policy specifically addresses the commitment of this department to take enforcement action when appropriate, to provide assistance to victims and to guide officers in the investigation of domestic abuse.

For procedures related to this policy, see:

[LETHALITY SCREEN](#)

310.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Court order - All forms of orders issued by a court related to domestic abuse, that have been issued by a court of this state or another, whether civil or criminal, regardless of whether service has been made.

310.2 POLICY

The Grafton Police Department's response to incidents of domestic abuse and violations of related court orders shall stress enforcement of the law to protect the victim and shall communicate the philosophy that domestic abuse is criminal behavior. It is also the policy of this department to facilitate victims' and offenders' access to appropriate civil remedies and community resources whenever feasible.

310.3 OFFICER SAFETY

The investigation of domestic abuse cases puts officers in emotionally charged and sometimes highly dangerous environments. No provision of this policy is intended to supersede the responsibility of all officers to exercise reasonable care for the safety of any officers and parties involved.

310.4 INVESTIGATIONS

The following guidelines should be followed by officers when investigating domestic abuse cases:

- (a) Calls of reported, threatened, imminent, or on-going domestic abuse and the violation of any court order are of extreme importance and should be considered among the highest response priorities. This includes incomplete 9-1-1 calls.
- (b) When practicable, officers should obtain and document statements from the victim, the suspect, and any witnesses, including children, in or around the household or location of occurrence.
- (c) Officers should list the full name and date of birth (and school if available) of each child who was present in the household at the time of the offense. The names of other

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children who may not have been in the house at that particular time should also be obtained for follow-up.

- (d) When practicable and legally permitted, video or audio record all significant statements and observations.
- (e) All injuries should be photographed, regardless of severity, taking care to preserve the victim's personal privacy. Where practicable, photographs should be taken by a person of the same sex. Victims whose injuries are not visible at the time of the incident should be asked to contact the Investigating Officer in the event that the injuries later become visible.
- (f) Officers should request that the victim complete and sign an authorization for release of medical records related to the incident when applicable.
- (g) If the suspect is no longer at the scene, officers should make reasonable efforts to locate the suspect to further the investigation, provide the suspect with an opportunity to make a statement, and make an arrest or seek an arrest warrant if appropriate.
- (h) Complete the Domestic Abuse Contact Prohibition form. If the victim waives the contact prohibition and refuses to sign the form, write "refused" in the space reserved for the victim's signature.
- (i) Seize any firearms or other dangerous weapons in the home, if appropriate and legally permitted, for safekeeping or as evidence.
- (j) When completing an incident report for violation of a court order, officers should include specific information that establishes that the offender has been served, including the date the offender was served, the name of the agency that served the order, and the provision of the order that the subject is alleged to have violated. When reasonably available, the arresting officer should attach a copy of the order to the incident report.
- (k) Officers should take appropriate enforcement action when there is probable cause to believe an offense has occurred. Factors that should not be used as sole justification for declining to take enforcement action include:
 - 1. Whether the suspect lives on the premises with the victim.
 - 2. Claims by the suspect that the victim provoked or perpetuated the violence.
 - 3. The potential financial or child custody consequences of arrest.
 - 4. The physical or emotional state of either party.
 - 5. Use of drugs or alcohol by either party.
 - 6. Denial that the abuse occurred where evidence indicates otherwise.
 - 7. A request by the victim not to arrest the suspect.
 - 8. Location of the incident (public/private).
 - 9. Speculation that the complainant may not follow through with the prosecution.

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10. Actual or perceived characteristics such as race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, economic status, age, cultural group, disability, or marital status of the victim or suspect.
11. The social status, community status, or professional position of the victim or suspect.

310.4.1 IF A SUSPECT IS ARRESTED

If a suspect is arrested, officers should:

- (a) Transport suspect to the Ozaukee County Sheriff's Office jail.
- (b) Advise the victim that there is no guarantee the suspect will remain in custody.
- (c) Provide the victim's contact information to the jail staff to enable notification of the victim upon the suspect's release from jail.
- (d) Advise the victim whether any type of court order will be in effect when the suspect is released from jail.

310.4.2 IF NO ARREST IS MADE

If no arrest is made, the officer should:

- (a) Advise the parties of any options, including but not limited to:
 1. Voluntary separation of the parties.
 2. Appropriate resource referrals (e.g., counselors, friends, relatives, shelter homes, victim witness unit).
- (b) Document the resolution in a report.

310.5 VICTIM ASSISTANCE

Victims may be traumatized or confused. Officers should:

- (a) Recognize that a victim's behavior and actions may be affected.
- (b) Provide the victim with the department's domestic abuse information handout, even if the incident may not rise to the level of crime.
 1. Providing information regarding the availability of shelters and services and notice of legal rights is mandatory when there is reasonable grounds to believe that a person is a domestic abuse victim (Wis. Stat. § 968.075).
- (c) Alert the victim to any available victim advocates, shelters and community resources.
- (d) Stand by for a reasonable amount of time when an involved person requests law enforcement assistance while removing essential items of personal property.
- (e) Seek medical assistance as soon as practicable for the victim if he/she has sustained injury or complains of pain.
- (f) Ask the victim whether he/she has a safe place to stay. Assist in arranging to transport the victim to an alternate shelter if the victim expresses a concern for his/her safety or if the officer determines that a need exists.

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- (g) Make reasonable efforts to ensure that children or dependent adults who are under the supervision of the suspect or victim are being properly cared for.
- (h) Inform the victim how to obtain an emergency order if appropriate.
- (i) Ensure that the Intimate Partner Violence Lethality Screen for Law Enforcement form is completed. [See attachment: Intimate Partner Violence Lethality Screen for Law Enforcement_Fillable.pdf](#)

310.6 DISPATCH ASSISTANCE

All calls of domestic abuse, including incomplete 9-1-1 calls, should be dispatched as soon as practicable.

Dispatchers are not required to verify the validity of a court order before responding to a request for assistance. Officers should request that dispatchers check whether any of the involved persons are subject to the terms of a court order.

310.7 FOREIGN COURT ORDERS

Various types of orders may be issued in domestic abuse cases. Any foreign court order properly issued by a court of another state, Indian tribe or territory shall be enforced by officers as if it were the order of a court in this state. An order should be considered properly issued when it reasonably appears that the issuing court has jurisdiction over the parties and reasonable notice and opportunity to respond was given to the party against whom the order was issued (18 USC § 2265). An otherwise valid out-of-state court order shall be enforced, regardless of whether the order has been properly registered with this state.

310.8 VERIFICATION OF COURT ORDERS

Determining the validity of a court order, particularly an order from another jurisdiction, can be challenging. Therefore, in determining whether there is probable cause to make an arrest for a violation of any court order, officers should carefully review the actual order when available, and, where appropriate and practicable:

- (a) Ask the subject of the order about his/her notice or receipt of the order, his/her knowledge of its terms and efforts to respond to the order.
- (b) Check available records or databases that may show the status or conditions of the order.
- (c) Contact the issuing court to verify the validity of the order.
- (d) Contact a law enforcement official from the jurisdiction where the order was issued to verify information.

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Officers should document in an appropriate report their efforts to verify the validity of an order, regardless of whether an arrest is made. Officers should contact a supervisor for clarification when needed.

310.9 LEGAL MANDATES AND RELEVANT LAWS

Wisconsin law provides for the following:

310.9.1 STANDARDS FOR ARRESTS

Officers investigating a domestic abuse report should consider the following:

- (a) Officers with reasonable grounds to believe a person is committing or has committed within the last 28 days an act of domestic abuse that constitutes a crime shall arrest the person because any of the following apply (Wis. Stat. § 968.075(2)):
 - 1. There is a reasonable basis for believing that continued domestic abuse against the alleged victim is likely.
 - 2. There is evidence of physical injury to the alleged victim.
 - 3. The involved person subject to arrest was a predominant aggressor
- (b) In the event two adults may be arrested for an act of domestic abuse against each other, the investigating officer should only arrest the predominant aggressor. The officer shall consider all of the following in identifying the predominant aggressor (Wis. Stat. § 968.075):
 - 1. The history of domestic abuse between the parties, if it can be reasonably ascertained by the officer, and any information provided by witnesses regarding that history
 - 2. Statements made by witnesses
 - 3. The relative degree of injury inflicted on the parties
 - 4. The extent to which each person present appears to fear any party
 - 5. Whether any party is threatening or has threatened future harm against another party or another family or household member
 - 6. Whether either party acted in self-defense or in defense of any other person under the circumstances described in Wis. Stat. § 939.48
- (c) An officer shall not issue a citation to a person arrested for domestic abuse under Wis. Stat. § 968.075 (Wis. Stat. § 968.085). Also, an officer shall not release a person who was legally arrested for domestic abuse until the person posts bail under Wis. Stat. § 969.07 or appears before a judge (Wis. Stat. § 968.075).
- (d) An officer with probable cause to believe that a person has violated a court order in violation of Wis. Stat. § 813.12 or a foreign court order as provided in Wis. Stat. § 813.128 shall arrest and take the person into custody (Wis. Stat. § 813.12(7); Wis. Stat. § 813.128).
 - 1. If an officer reasonably determines that a valid foreign protection order exists but cannot be enforced because the person has not been notified or served with

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the order, the officer should make reasonable efforts to inform the person of the order, serve the order upon the person and allow the respondent a reasonable opportunity to comply before arresting the person (Wis. Stat. § 813.128).

- (e) An officer shall arrest and take a person into custody if the officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the person has been advised of the 72-hour contact prohibition under Wis. Stat. § 968.075(5) and the person violated the contact prohibition.

310.9.2 REPORTS AND RECORDS

An officer who does not make an arrest when the officer has reasonable grounds to believe a person has committed an act of domestic abuse shall include a statement in the written report indicating why the person was not arrested. The officer will ensure the report is sent to the appropriate prosecutor immediately after the investigation has been completed (Wis. Stat. § 968.075(4)).

310.9.3 DOMESTIC ABUSE CONTACT PROHIBITIONS NOTICE

Unless there is a signed waiver by an alleged victim, any employee of the Grafton Police Department releasing a person arrested for domestic abuse shall inform the arrested person orally and in writing of the contact prohibition requirements of Wis. Stat. § 968.075, the consequences of violating the requirements, and the provisions of Wis. Stat. § 939.621 (increased penalty for violating the contact prohibition). The arrested person shall sign an acknowledgment on the written notice that the person has received notice of, and understands the requirements, the consequences of violating the requirements, and the provisions of Wis. Stat. § 939.621. If the arrested person refuses to sign the notice, the person shall not be released from custody (Wis. Stat. § 968.075).

310.10 OFFICER-INVOLVED DOMESTIC ABUSE INCIDENTS

The Department is committed to addressing domestic abuse by members.

310.10.1 PREVENTION

The Administration Assistant Chief of Police should develop a prevention plan that includes:

- (a) Reviewing hiring criteria.
- (b) Outreach to victim advocacy groups.
- (c) Support services such as an employee assistance program, chaplain/clergy, and referrals for counseling services.
- (d) Education about behaviors that may be indicators of potential domestic abuse.
 1. This should include training on early intervention measures.

310.10.2 INCIDENT RESPONSE

Calls reporting domestic abuse that may involve a department member will be processed in the same manner as similar incidents not involving department members.

The Platoon Sergeant should be notified immediately of any reports of domestic abuse involving members of the Department.

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Officers responding to or investigating an incident involving a member of this department should ensure that a supervisor has been notified.

310.10.3 FIREARMS

Officer-involved domestic abuse may require a determination be made regarding the continued possession of firearms by the involved department member. The supervisor at the scene of the incident is responsible for:

- (a) Informing the Platoon Sergeant of the nature of the alleged offense. The Platoon Sergeant may order the member to surrender the department-issued weapons, identification, and badge pending related administrative and/or criminal decisions.
- (b) Overseeing the seizure of any other firearms or dangerous weapons in the home, if appropriate and legally permitted, for safekeeping or as evidence (see the Search and Seizure Policy). Members restricted by law or court order from possessing a firearm and/or ammunition shall not be allowed to work or be in areas where actual or constructive possession of firearms and/or ammunition is possible.

Members who are subject to firearm and ammunition restrictions shall ensure all firearms and ammunition are immediately removed from their residence, department locker, and any other location they would have actual or constructive possession of firearms. The Department shall store issued firearms and equipment and may, at the member's request, store personally owned firearms for safekeeping.

310.10.4 VICTIM SAFETY AND PROTECTION MEASURES

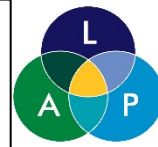
The Chief of Police or the authorized designee should assign a department contact person for the victim as soon as practicable. Consideration should be given to selecting a contact person at least one rank higher than the suspect member, and who is someone other than the assigned investigator. Consideration may also be given to the victim's preference of contact person.

As soon as practicable after being assigned, the contact person should contact the victim to assist with safety concerns, protection measures, victim services information, and other pertinent information (e.g., related department protocols, applicable laws, confidentiality policies).

Attachments

Intimate Partner Violence Lethality Screen for Law Enforcement_Fillable.pdf

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE LETHALITY SCREEN FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT



Lethality
Assessment
Program



City/Town/Village:			
Officer:	Date:	Case #:	
Victim:	Offender:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Check here if victim declined to be screened			
<input type="checkbox"/> Check here if the officer could not administer the screen			
A "Yes" response to any of Questions #1-3 is an automatic High-Danger assessment			
1. Has he/she/they ever used a weapon against you or threatened you with a weapon?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Ans/Unk
2. Has he/she/they threatened to kill you or your children?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Ans/Unk
3. Do you think he/she/they might try to kill you?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Ans/Unk
"Yes" responses to at least four of Questions #4-11 is an automatic High-Danger Assessment			
4. Does he/she/they have a gun or can they easily get one?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Ans/Unk
5. Has he/she/they ever tried to strangle or choke you?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Ans/Unk
6. Is he/she/they violently or constantly jealous or does he/she/they control most of your daily activities?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Ans/Unk
7. Have you left him/her/them or separated after living together or being married?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Ans/Unk
8. Is he/she/they unemployed?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Ans/Unk
9. Has he/she/they ever tried to kill himself/herself/themself?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Ans/Unk
10. Do you have a child that he/she/they knows is not his/hers/theirs?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Ans/Unk
11. Does he/she/they follow or spy on you or leave threatening messages?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Ans/Unk
Is there anything else that worries you about your safety? (If "yes") What worries you?			
An officer may make a High-Danger Assessment if the officer believes the victim is in a potentially lethal situation.			
Check one:	<input type="checkbox"/> Victim is High-Danger based on score		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Victim is High-Danger based on officer belief		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Victim is not assessed as High-Danger		
If victim is High-Danger, did officer make a call to the hotline?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Did the victim speak with the hotline advocate?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

ADVOCATES OF OZAUKEE - CALL WE ARE AVAILABLE 24/7 365 DAYS - 262-284-3577

Fax- 262-284-4403 e-mail associatedir@advocates-oz.org

Note: The questions above and the criteria for determining the level of risk a person faces is based on the best available research on factors associated with lethal violence by a current or former intimate partner. However, each situation may present unique factors that influence risk for lethal violence that are not captured by this screen. Although most victims who are assessed as "High-Danger" would not be expected to be killed, these victims face much higher risk than that of other victims of intimate partner violence. All domestic violence is serious. This Screen should not be used to determine whether someone is a victim or is at risk of re-assault. This project was supported by Grant No. 2011-TA-AX-K111 awarded by the Office on Violence Against Women, U.S. Department of Justice. The opinions, findings, conclusions, and recommendations expressed in this publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women.

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Revised December 2018