

Annapolis Police Department



GENERAL ORDER

Number: C.15

**Issue Date: December
2018**

TO: All Personnel

SUBJECT: Domestic Violence

PURPOSE

The purpose of this General Order is to establish procedures for reporting, investigations, arrests and referrals in all incidents of domestic violence and other types of family disputes.

POLICY

It shall be the policy of the Annapolis Police Department to take a pro-active posture on domestic violence. This policy will recognize domestic violence as criminal activity and will not differentiate it from other criminal activities. Arrests will be affected whenever the law authorizes and victims will be referred for assistance and family counseling as needed.

DEFINITIONS

Abuse Is defined as (Family Law Article, Section §4-501)-

- a. An act that causes serious bodily harm;
- b. An act that places a person eligible for relief in fear of imminent serious bodily harm;
- c. Assault in any degree;
- d. Rape or sexual offense under §§3-303 through 3-308 of the Criminal Law Article or attempted rape or sexual offense in any degree;
- e. False imprisonment; or
- f. Stalking under § 3-802 of the Criminal Law Article.

Domestic Violence - For Departmental reporting purposes, Domestic violence is a physical injury or the threat to inflict such an injury, committed by a person in an intimate relationship with the victim.

Intimate Relationship – A relationship in which heterosexual or homosexual partners, have, or have had, a sexual or emotional relationship. Persons involved in an intimate relationship are partners who:

- a. Are married, separated, or divorced

- b. Live or have lived together in an intimate or romantic relationship
- c. Have children in common; or
- d. Date or have dated, but do not live or have never lived together.

Other Relationships (Roommates/Housemates) – Persons not involved in an intimate relationship, but within the meaning of the definition for the warrantless arrest criteria under Section II. This includes individuals living together in a platonic living situation such as a dormitory or rooming arrangement.

Domestic Situations - Any person who alleges to have been a victim of domestic abuse or who has been the victim of another domestic related crime such as a theft, burglary or malicious destruction may request assistance from the police. The officer shall protect the person from harm and conduct a thorough investigation. Any call for service with an allegation of being domestic related and no actual assault/attempted assault, or crime occurred.

Domestic Stand-By- The officer shall accompany the victim to the family home to retrieve personal effects for his or her own needs or for those children in the victim's care and the officer shall protect the victim from harm while the victim attempts to remove such items. However, if access is denied to the family home and the victim has not been granted possession of the family home pursuant to an existing temporary Protective Order, protective order, or a Peace Order, then the officer shall safely escort the victim from the family home and advise the victim to seek court or private legal assistance. The officer may also refer the victim to community assistance programs or other appropriate resources.

Cohabitant - means a person who has had a sexual relationship with the respondent and resided with the respondent in the home for a period of at least 90 days within 1 year before the filing of the petition.

Partner - Any individual the victim has dated, cohabited with, married and/or has a child in common.

Respondent- The person alleged to have committed the abuse.

Persons Eligible for Relief (Family Law Article, Section §4-501) - The following is a list of those eligible for relief.

- a. The current or former spouse of the respondent;
- b. A cohabitant of the respondent;
- c. A person related to the respondent by blood, marriage, or adoption;
- d. A parent, stepparent, child, or stepchild of the respondent or the person eligible for relief who resides or resided with the respondent or person for at least 90 days within 1 year before the filing of the petition;
- e. A vulnerable adult; or
- f. An individual who has a child in common with the respondent.

Temporary Protection - A person who is eligible for relief as defined in Family Law Article §4-501 may petition the court for an order of protection from abuse. If the court finds reason to believe that a person eligible for relief has been abused, the court may issue a temporary protective order. (Family Law Article, Section §4-505)

The responsibility for service of temporary protective orders lies with the Anne Arundel County Sheriff's Department. However, this Department may be requested to serve Temporary Protective Orders during the hours of 2300 hours - 0600 hours. Refer to Appendix A. They are effective for seven (7) days after service, and may be extended not to exceed thirty (30) days.

Protective Order - A protective order hearing is held no later than seven (7) days after service of the temporary protective order. The court may issue a protective order if it finds that abuse has occurred, or if the respondent consents. A protective order is effective for the period stated in the order, not to exceed 12 months, unless the court extends the term of the order. (Family Law Article, Section §4-506)

Peace Order - A Peace Order is a form of relief available to individuals who are experiencing problems with another person. A Peace Order is available to individuals who are not eligible for either a Temporary Protective Order or a Protective Order. The petitioner may seek relief by filing with the court a petition that alleges the commission of any of the following acts against the petitioner by the respondent, if the act occurred within 30 days before the filing of the petition: (Maryland Code Court and Judicial Proceedings §3-1503)

- a. An act that causes serious bodily harm;
- b. An act that places the petitioner in fear of imminent serious bodily harm;
- c. Assault in any degree;
- d. Rape of sexual offense under §§3-303 through 3-308 of the Criminal Law Article or attempted rape or sexual offense in any degree;
- e. False imprisonment;
- f. Harassment under §3-803 of the Criminal Law Article;
- g. Stalking under §3-802 of the Criminal Law Article;
- h. Trespass under Title 6, Subtitle 4 of the Criminal Law Article; or
- i. Malicious destruction of property under §6-301 of the Criminal Law Article.

If the court finds that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the respondent has committed, and is likely to commit in the future one of the above listed acts a Temporary Peace Order may be issued. The Temporary Peace Order may order the respondent to;

- a. Refrain from committing or threatening to commit one of the above listed acts against the petitioner;
- b. Refrain from contacting, attempting to contact, or harassing the petitioner;
- c. Refrain from entering the residence of the petitioner; and
- d. Remain away from the place of employment, school, or temporary residence of the petitioner.

Uncooperative Victim - A victim who is contacted by the domestic violence detective and refuses to either obtain a criminal charging document or civil order.

I. Investigation

Members of the Annapolis Police Department will treat domestic violence incidents as any other criminal investigation.

- A. Interviewing

The goal of the interview is to obtain information from the involved parties and witnesses, including children, pertaining to potential criminal activity for later use in court, to assess injuries and to capture relevant information.

B. Observations

Officers are to be alert to other signs of problems or violence within the household, such as child abuse or neglect, or animal abuse or neglect, and fully document such incidents and take appropriate action.

C. Notification

The nature and the seriousness of the victim's injuries may dictate the need for an investigator to respond to the scene.

D. Collection of Evidence

Officers shall follow General Orders L.3 and General Order K.7. Whenever possible an officer will:

1. Obtain written statements from involved parties and witnesses.
2. Identify and seize weapons or objects used as weapons.
3. Seize clothing which may be evidence.
4. Take photographs of the victim, the suspect, any injuries and the scene of the incident. When taking photographs there should be long range photos, medium range photos and close up photos of the victim, perpetrator and the scene.
5. If a camera is not available, draw a clear, concise diagram.
6. Arrange for or take additional photographs of the victim, two or three days later when bruises would be more developed.
7. Interview neighbors to see if they heard any screaming and/or acts relevant to the investigation.
8. Retrieve any notes/writings made by the assailant to the victim.

A copy of the 911 tape should be given to the State's Attorney's office, summons/subpoena all witnesses and request hospital/medical records when applicable.

E. Seizure of Firearms

1. Family Law Article §4-511 allows an officer at the scene of an alleged act of domestic violence to seize firearms when the officer has probable cause to believe that an act of domestic violence has occurred and the officer has observed the firearm on the scene during the response.
 - a. A resident of the dwelling may lead to the location of other firearms in areas of the dwelling for which they have legal standing to enter. In these circumstances, officers would have the authority to seize any firearms located. This does not permit the search of the home or the person of the respondent if the firearm has not been observed by the officer.

- b. The statute does not require that the owner of firearm be a party to an act of domestic violence in order to authorize the seizure of the weapon. Likewise, the statute does not require that either party indicate a desire to initiate charges.
 - c. If officers remove a firearm from the scene they shall advise the owner that the firearm will be held in the Property Section of the Annapolis Police Department pending a proceeding on the alleged act of domestic violence.
 - d. The firearm shall be held for a period of 30 days. If at this time the person eligible for relief does not file any type of protective order and the owner has a legal right to possess the firearm (refer to General Order K.9) the firearm may be returned to the owner. The owner must request that the firearm be returned. This request shall be forwarded to the Commander of the Administrative Division or his or her designee who will determine if the firearm can be returned.
2. Family Law Article §4-506 states that if a firearm is surrendered as a result of a Temporary Protective Order the respondent may retake possession of the firearm at the end of the Temporary Protective Order unless:
 - a. The respondent is ordered to surrender the firearm in a Protective Order; or
 - b. The respondent is not otherwise legally entitled to own or possess the firearm.
 3. Family Law Article §4-506 states that if a firearm is surrendered as a result of a Protective Order the respondent may retake possession of the firearm at the end of the Protective Order unless:
 - a. The Protective Order is extended; or
 - b. The respondent is not otherwise legally entitled to own or possess the firearm.

F. Written Reports

1. Cases of domestic violence, including attempts or threats to commit domestic violence, require a written report. Any call dispatched with an allegation of an actual/attempted assault or threat to commit an assault requires a written report, regardless of the officer's determination of whether or not an actual/attempted assault or threat occurred.

If the determination is made that an actual/attempted assault or threat to commit an assault did not occur, but a verbal domestic dispute did occur, the officer will complete the report only, labeling the report "Verbal Domestic".

If the officer determines that the entire incident is unfounded, the report will be labeled "Police Information". The Domestic Violence Report Forms and Domestic Violence Lethality Screen for First Responders do

NOT need to be completed for “Verbal Domestic” or “Police Information” reports.

All reports must articulate the facts of the case and contain as much information as possible under the circumstances concerning what occurred, to include: descriptions of physical evidence, emotional state of victim and suspect, names of witnesses, the age, race, sex, household status, whether or not alcohol/CDS was involved, the relationship of the parties, methods and contributing circumstances of the incident, and any police action taken.

Images of any text message or email of evidentiary value, obtained by consent, between the suspect and victim must be uploaded.

2. An Incident report will be prepared in all domestic related incidents as defined in Domestic Situations (with the exception of Domestic Stand-By). An Incident Report and a Domestic Violence Supplement Report will be completed in all cases of Domestic Violence. In addition, a Domestic Violence Lethality Screen will be completed in all cases involving intimate (sexual) partners or past intimate (sexual) partners. Reporting officers will indicate yes in the DV box on the report if the incident is domestic related.
3. Officers must realize that many domestic calls for service may not meet the Warrantless Arrest Criteria, but WILL meet the above departmental reporting requirements. In an effort to be as clear as possible in determining which category a specific case falls under, officers should clearly and simply ask the victim if he/she is injured and to describe the injury(s) in detail. This information must be clearly documented in the report whether officers are making a warrantless arrest, applying for charges or documenting a threat.
4. The purpose of the Domestic Violence Supplement Report is to have all pertinent information available for the State’s Attorney’s Office. Therefore this report must be filled out as completely as possible, i.e., with suspect information, children’s information, etc. The form will not replace the initial Incident Report.
5. The supervisor shall review the Incident Report and the Domestic Violence Supplement Report for accuracy and completeness, indicating approval by signing the report in the appropriate box.

The following information should be documented in the written report:

1. The status of the relationship between the involved parties;
2. The nature and extent of injuries;
3. The use of force or weapons;
4. The use of threatening language or actions;
5. The nature of the conflict which led to the violence;

6. The involved party's history of past violence and police intervention;
7. The use of alcohol, illicit drugs or medication;
8. Excited utterances by the victim, suspect and witnesses; and
9. Evidence of any type of animal abuse.

The following information within a domestic violence report will not be released to any person other than law enforcement agencies or the State's Attorney's Office.

1. Temporary location of the victim;
2. The names, addresses and phone numbers of witnesses; and
3. Any statements made by the victim or witnesses.

G. Lethality Assessment Screen

1. Officers will conduct a lethality assessment screen for every incident involving intimate (sexual) partners or past intimate (sexual) partners using the Domestic Violence Lethality Screen (DVLS) form for First Responders. There will be occasions (the officer is alone, makes an arrest and needs to immediately remove the suspect from the scene, etc) when the officer is unable to complete the DVLS. When this occurs, the officer will indicate in the report that the DVLS was not completed so a follow-up can be completed. The detective responsible for all domestic incidents will contact the victim as soon as possible to complete the DVLS. The detective, when needed, may reassign to the Patrol Division for the follow-up if it will expedite the completion of the DVLS.
2. Prior to conducting the assessment, convey to the victim that you have a few questions to ask to get a better overview of the entire situation. The assessment will help in determining the severity of the incident and better assess the victim's vulnerability.
3. Follow the direction on the DVLS. If the responses trigger a Protocol Referral advise the victim that you need to call the domestic violence hotline and that you would like for the victim to speak with a counselor. A land line phone should be used. Dial Information, ask the operator for the number of the Anne Arundel County Domestic Violence hotline, then ask the operator to make the connection. This procedure should be used to ensure that the abuser does not easily find out that the victim has contacted the hotline.
 - e. If the victim needs to use their cell phone, use the same procedure as above (dial information, ask the operator for the number of the Anne Arundel County Domestic violence hotline, then ask the operator to make the connection). By performing this, the information number will appear on the cell phone and on the cell phone bill, not the domestic violence hotline number.
 - f. If a Departmental cell phone is available, this should be used.
 - g. If no phone is available, it should be noted in the report that the DVLS was not completed. The detective will conduct the lethality

assessment screening as soon as possible. The detective, when needed, may reassign to the Patrol Division for the follow-up.

4. If the victim does not want to speak with a counselor, advise the counselor of the assessment and ask the counselor about safety planning should the victim want this.
5. If the victim wants to leave, arrange for and provide the transportation.
6. **Do not administer the lethality assessment to the abuser.**
7. Attach the DVLS form with the Incident Report.
8. Personnel from the Victim/Witness unit will gather copies of the DVLS and forward any required information to the appropriate agencies. Personnel from the Victim/Witness unit will conduct any follow-up lethality assessments, if needed.

H. Assistance to Involved Parties

In many cases, victims of abuse only want officers to stop the violence. Officers should make it clear to all parties that domestic violence is a crime, regardless of their relationship with the suspect, and will be dealt with accordingly.

1. In the event a warrantless arrest cannot be lawfully effected, officers will review the charging process with the victims;
2. Officers will provide victims with the ANNAPOLIS POLICE DEPARTMENT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ASSISTANCE INFORMATION SHEET and a copy of the brochure entitled CRIME VICTIMS AND WITNESSES: Your Rights and Services. The Domestic Violence Information sheet and brochure will be given to all victims regardless of whether an arrest has occurred;
3. Officers will explain the Temporary Protective Order, Protective Order and Peace Order application process to the victim;
4. Officers will explain to the victim how to obtain a copy of the police report;
5. Officers will explain to the victim how to make a safety plan, in case they need to flee the home quickly; and
6. When practical, officers will comply with reasonable requests of the victim, such as transportation to another location.

I. Officers should review the circumstances present in the household to determine if the victim is at risk of serious physical harm. Factors to consider include, but are not limited to:

1. Has the abuser threatened or attempted to kill the victim or themselves;

2. Does the abuser have access to weapons and/or has used them against the victim;
3. Has the victim recently considered leaving the relationship and is the abuser aware of that;
4. Has the abuser threatened the victim their children or their pets;
5. Has the abuser held the victim or children against their will;
6. Does the abuser follow the victim or control who the victim can see and what they do;
7. Has the abuser shown physical aggression or violence against the victim in public;
8. Is the abuser depressed;
9. Is the presence of alcohol or drugs a contributing factor to the violence; and
10. Does the victim feel they are in more danger now than they have in the past?

Officers who believe any of these indicators are present will advise the victim that they are at risk for future serious physical injury and encourage the victim to leave the residence.

II. Arrests

- A. Criminal arrests will be the primary means of police intervention domestic violence incidents.
 1. The law permits warrantless arrests for domestic assaults (misdemeanor) that occur outside the presence of an officer. The following elements must be present to apply this law:
 - a. The victim is the spouse or a person eligible for relief who resides with the suspect; AND
 - b. There is evidence* of physical injury to the victim; AND
 - c. Unless the person is immediately arrested;
 - i) The person may not be apprehended;
 - ii) The person may cause injury to the person or damage to the property of one or more persons; or
 - iii) The person may tamper with, dispose of, or destroy evidence AND
 - d. A report to the police was made within forty-eight (48) hours of the alleged incident.

* Evidence of physical injury is not limited to physical or observable evidence. The investigating officer is permitted to make reasonable inferences based on the circumstance of the situation. An example of such a case would be when a victim calls the police to report domestic violence, and upon the arrival of officers, complains of pain caused by domestic violence, and actually appears to be in pain. In this case, a reasonable inference could be made that the victim is exhibiting evidence of physical injury, even if the injury is not visible.

2. An act of violence against any person in the presence of an officer shall result in arrest, regardless of the relationship between the parties.
3. An arrest will be effected when probable cause exists that a felony has occurred, regardless whether an officer was present.
4. An arrest will be effected when probable cause exists that a subject has violated the criminal provisions of a verifiable Ex parte or Protective Order.
5. Factors to consider when determining probable cause;
 - a. Visible injuries, whether they are offensive or defensive in nature.
 - b. Evidence of victim's non-visible injuries, such as blow to the stomach causing the victim to wince and hold the affected area.
 - c. Torn clothing, disheveled appearance.
 - d. Furniture in disarray.
 - e. Need for medical attention.
 - f. Corroborating statements of witnesses who can verify violence or threat of violence.
 - g. Threats and the presence of weapons.
 - h. Visibly upset children.
 - i. Demeanor of the suspect.
 - j. History of violence or repeat calls for service.
 - k. Existence of a Civil Protective Order.
 - l. Refusal of suspect to allow the victim to be interviewed out of the subject's presence, and the victim complies.
 - m. Demeanor of the complainant.
6. Factors to disregard in determining probable cause;
 - a. Martial status.
 - b. Race or ethnic background.
 - c. Sexual orientation.
 - d. Location.
 - e. Verbal assurances that the violence will stop.
 - f. Refusal of the victim to prosecute.
 - g. Complainant's statement that they do not want the suspect arrested.
 - h. Denial from either party that abuse did not occur, despite evidence to the contrary.
 - i. Claims by the suspect that the complainant provoked the abuse,

- j. Suspect is a police officer, public official or person of stature in the community.
 - k. Evidence that the suspect or victim is under the influence of drugs or alcohol.
 - 7. In all cases of domestic violence where probable cause existed to support an arrest and an arrest was not effected, the investigating officer will document their reason(s) in the written report and will include the actions taken to ensure the safety of the victim.
 - 8. If the suspect is arrested, officers will attempt to obtain a written statement from the defendant in reference to the incident, post Miranda.
- B. Dual arrests in a domestic context usually refers to the arrest of both parties for mutual assault charges against each other. In some cases dual arrests are appropriate.
 - 1. Cases of mutual assault
 - a. Officers should avoid dual arrests whenever investigations reveal that one party acted in self defense.
 - b. The primary aggressor should be arrested
 - c. If both parties committed domestic assaults, and neither was acting in self defense, both parties should be arrested.
 - d. In recognition of the dynamics of domestic violence and the State is intent of holding the primary aggressor accountable, cases of mutual arrest should be infrequent.
 - 2. Consideration of self defense

Maryland law requires officers to consider whether one of the parties acted in self defense. In Maryland, a person may act in self-defense when;

 - a. The person actually believed that they were in immediate and imminent danger of bodily harm;
 - b. The person's belief was reasonable; and
 - c. The person used no more force than was reasonably necessary to defend themselves in light of the threat of actual harm.
- C. Enforcement of Temporary Protective Orders, Protective Orders and Peace Orders

Responding officers will have the Communications Section conduct a MILES/NCIC query on the respondent's name to verify whether an Order is outstanding, has been served, what county it was served in, and, if served, identify the conditions of the Order.

 - 1. Temporary Protective Order, Protective Orders and Peace Orders Issued in Anne Arundel County.
 - a. If the respondent is on the scene when the officers arrive, the officer will ascertain whether the respondent is in violation of the respective

- order. If the respondent is in violation of an Order they will be placed under arrest.
- b. If the respondent is no longer on the scene when the officers arrive and probable cause exists to believe they were in violation of an Order, a lookout will be broadcast and a reasonable effort will be made to locate them. If the subject is located they will be placed under arrest.
 - c. If probable cause exists to believe that a respondent has violated an Order and the subject could not be located, the responding officer shall:
 - i) File an Application for a Statement of Charges, or
 - ii) Refer the complainant to the District Court Commissioners Office, or
 - iii) Refer the complainant to their private counsel.
2. For charging purposes, officers should get copies of the served Orders from the Anne Arundel County Sheriff's Department.
 3. Temporary Protective Orders, Protective Orders and Peace Orders issued from other jurisdictions within Maryland.
 - a. Officers have a duty to enforce all Temporary Orders and Protective Orders issued in other jurisdictions, regardless of whether they are issued out of county.
 - b. Responding officers will have the Communications Section conduct a MILES/NCIC query on the respondent name to verify whether an Order is outstanding, has been served, and if served, identify the conditions of the Order.
 - c. If the respondent is on the scene when the officers arrive, the officers will ascertain whether the respondent is in violation of the respective Order. If the subject is in violation of a criminally enforceable provision of an order, they will be placed under arrest.
 - d. If the respondent is no longer on the scene when officers arrive and probable cause exists to believe they were in violation of a criminally enforceable provision of an Order, a lookout will be broadcast and a reasonable effort will be made to locate them. If the subject is located they will be placed under arrest.
 - e. If probable cause exists to believe that a respondent has violated an Order and the subject could not be located, the responding officer will:
 - i) Refer the complainant to the District Court Commissioner's Office, or
 - ii) Refer the complainant to their private counsel.
 4. Out of State Protective Orders

- a. Officers may arrest without a warrant a person whom the officer has probable cause to believe is in violation of a civil protective order that was issued by a court of another state or of an Indian tribe, and is in effect at the time of the violation. If the person seeking assistance of the officer:
 - i) Has filed a copy of an authenticated order with the District or Circuit Court; or
 - ii) Displays or presents to the officer a copy of an out-of-state authenticated order.
- b. Out of State orders are only enforceable to the extent a similar order issued in Maryland would be enforceable.
- c. Responding officers will have the Communications Section conduct a MILES/NCIC query on the respondent's name to verify whether an Order is outstanding, has been served, and if served, identify the conditions of the Order.
- d. If the respondent is on the scene when the officers arrive, the officers will ascertain whether the respondent is in violation of the respective Order. If the subject is in violation of a criminally enforceable provision of an Order, the subject will be placed under arrest.
- e. If the respondent is no longer on the scene when officers arrive and probable cause exists to believe they were in violation of a criminally enforceable provision of an Order, a lookout will be broadcast and a reasonable effort will be made to locate them. If the subject is located they will be placed under arrest.
- f. If probable cause exists to believe that a respondent has violated an Order and the subject could not be located, the responding officer will:
 - i) Refer the complainant to the District Court Commissioner's Office, or
 - ii) Refer the complainant to their private counsel.

III. Domestic Violence Follow-up

The Criminal Investigative Section (CIS) will designate one detective who will be responsible for follow-up on all domestic violence cases. When the primary detective is on leave the supervisor will assign another detective for follow-ups.

A. Detective Review

1. The detective will do a daily search of reports classified as domestic related by responding officers.
2. The detective will review all reports to ensure all reports are properly completed. The detective will finish incomplete reports after speaking to the victim. The detective will notify the CIS supervisor of incomplete reports.
3. The detective will do a comparison of prior calls by cross referencing the victim's name and by cross referencing the address of occurrence.

B. Suspect Arrested

1. If an arrest has been made the detective will make contact with the victim and explain the upcoming proceedings.
2. The detective will make the appropriate referrals to social services, counseling, YWCA, or other appropriate service as available.
3. The detective will assist the victim in obtaining a Protective Order.
4. The detective will monitor the case and attend cases as needed for support of the victim.
5. All efforts will be documented.

C. Suspect Not Arrested

1. If an arrest has not been made the detective will make contact with the victim and assist in obtaining a warrant or a criminal summons for the suspect.
2. The detective will make the appropriate referrals to social services, counseling, YWCA, or other appropriate service as available.
3. The detective will help the victim define a safety plan.
4. The detective will assist the victim in obtaining a Protective Order.
5. The detective will monitor the case and attend cases as needed for support of the victim.
6. All efforts will be documented.

D. Uncooperative Victim

A victim who is contacted by the domestic violence detective and refuses to either obtain a criminal charging document or civil order will be defined as an uncooperative victim.

1. After following the procedures listed in III B or III C of this general order and the victim is determined to be an uncooperative victim the detective will follow-up again within ten (10) days.
2. The detective will visit the uncooperative victim and provide domestic violence information and provide information on available programs and counseling.
3. The detective should discuss the ramifications and the likelihood of future abuse if there is no intervention.
4. The detective will document all efforts.

E. Reporting

A monthly report will be submitted to the Chief, through the chain of command, documenting the number of cases, the number of victim contacts, the number of uncooperative victim follow-ups, the number and type of court documents obtained by the victim or the detective and detective's efforts in each case to make contact with victims.

S. Baker

Scott Baker
Chief of Police

References
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Accreditation Standards 1.2.52. Criminal Law Article3. Maryland Code Courts and Judicial Proceedings3. Family Law Article4. General Orders L.3 Crime Scene Procedures, K.7 Collection of Trace Evidence, K.9 Recovered Firearms

Revision: This is General Order replaces General Order C.15 Domestic Violence dated June 2015.