# **Barstow Police Department**

Barstow PD CA Policy Manual

# **Domestic Violence**

# 310.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to provide the guidelines necessary to deter, prevent and reduce domestic violence through vigorous enforcement and to address domestic violence 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 violence.

# 310.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

**Cohabitant** - Two unrelated adult persons living together for a substantial period of time, resulting in some permanence of relationship. Factors that may determine whether persons are cohabiting include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Sexual relations between the parties while sharing the same living quarters
- (b) Sharing of income or expenses
- (c) Joint use or ownership of property
- (d) Whether the parties hold themselves out as spouses
- (e) The continuity of the relationship, and
- (f) The length of the relationship.

**Court order** - All forms of orders related to domestic violence 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 Barstow Police Department's response to incidents of domestic violence and violations of related court orders shall stress enforcement of the law to protect the victim and shall communicate the philosophy that domestic violence 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 violence cases often places 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 due caution and reasonable care in providing for the safety of any officers and parties involved.

# 310.4 INVESTIGATIONS

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

- (a) Calls of reported, threatened, imminent, or ongoing domestic violence 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 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 Detective Division 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) Seize any firearms or other dangerous weapons in the home, if appropriate and legally permitted, for safekeeping or as evidence. If the domestic violence involved threats of bodily harm, any firearm discovered in plain view or pursuant to consent or other lawful search must be taken into temporary custody (Penal Code § 18250).
- (i) When completing an incident or arrest 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 or arrest report.
- (j) 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.
- 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) Advise the victim that there is no guarantee the suspect will remain in custody.
- (b) Provide the victim's contact information to the jail staff to enable notification of the victim upon the suspect's release from jail.
- (c) 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.

# 310.4.3 FIREARMS / DEADLY WEAPONS

Officers shall take into temporary custody firearms or other deadly weapons in plain sight or discovered pursuant to a consensual search or other lawful search in domestic violence incidents and process them for safekeeping as authorized in Penal Code § 12028.5. In no event shall such firearm or deadly weapon be returned within less than 48-hours of the time the firearm or deadly weapon was seized.

The officer taking custody of any firearm or other deadly weapon shall issue the individual possessing such weapon a receipt fully describing the weapon (including any serial number) and indicating the location where the weapon may be recovered along with any applicable time limit for recovery (Penal Code § 12028.7).

No person who is the subject of an Emergency Protective Order issued pursuant to Penal Code § 646.91 may own, possess, receive, purchase, or attempt to purchase a firearm while such order is in effect.

#### 310.4.4 PROTECTIVE ORDER VIOLATIONS

Absent exigent circumstances, if probable cause exists to believe an offender has violated a protective order as defined in <u>Penal Code</u> § 13701(b), an arrest shall be made. These court orders involve the following:

- (a) Prohibit threats, harassment or violence
- (b) Excludes a party from a dwelling
- (c) Prohibit other behaviors specified by the court

These protective orders pertain to parties labeled as petitioner (party seeking the order) and respondent (party named and responding to the order) who are married, formerly married, dating, formerly dated, engaged, formerly engaged, cohabiting, formerly cohabited or have had a child together.

The court orders under Penal Code § 13701(b) may be captioned as follows:

- (a) Domestic Violence Protective Order
- (b) Criminal Court Protective Order
- (c) Emergency Protective Order (EPO)
- (d) Order to Show cause and Temporary Restraining Order (TRO)
- (e) Order After Hearing
- (f) Restraining Order-Juvenile
- (g) Judgement of Dissolution and Order

## 310.4.5 PROOF OF SERVICE NOT VERIFIED

When the officer verifies that a restraining order exists, but cannot verify proof of service or prior knowledge of the order by the suspect, the officer shall perform the following:

- (a) At the request of the complainant and upon presentation of an endorsed copy of the restraining order and a proof of service form, serve a copy of the order on the suspect. Submit the completed proof of service form to the court, regardless of whether or not the suspect is taken into custody (<u>Code of Civil Procedure</u> § 527.8(i)(2)).
- (b) Immediately inform the suspect of the terms of the order and place the suspect on notice that violation of the order will result in arrest.
- (c) Obtain the suspect's address.
- (d) Enforce the order, but do not make an arrest for any violation of the order occurring prior to verified proof of service or before an officer's admonition of the terms of the order. If the suspect continues to violate the order after being advised of the terms, an arrest should be made (<u>Code of Civil Procedure</u> § 527.8(i)(4)).
- (e) When an officer is unable to make the proof of service of an endorsed copy of the restraining order, but makes a verbal admonishment of the terms of the order, the officer shall prepare a report indicating the admonishment was given, including

the suspect or respondent's personal information and listing any witnesses to the admonishment.

# 310.4.6 WHEN ORDERS ARE NOT VERIFIABLE

If the victim is not in possession of the restraining order and/or for any reason the officer can not verify the validity of the order the following action shall be taken:

- (a) Write a report, give the police report number to the victim.
- (b) Inform the victim of how to contact the appropriate officer, detective, or investigative unit for further action (<u>Penal Code</u> § 13730(c)).
- (c) Inform the victim of the right to make a private person's arrest for the appropriate violation.

In domestic violence cases where the suspect has left the scene, an investigation should be conducted to determine if a crime has been committed. In such circumstances a written report shall be completed and the victim shall be informed of the case number and the follow-up criminal procedure (<u>Penal Code</u> §§ 13730(c) and 13701(c)).

# 310.4.7 EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE ORDERS

<u>Family Code</u> § 6241 mandates the Superior Court to provide a judge, commissioner, or referee to hear applications and issue Emergency Protective Orders based on criteria outlined in <u>Family Code</u> § 6250(c). A judicial officer may issue an Emergency Protective Order whenever a law enforcement officer asserts reasonable grounds that:

- (a) A person is in immediate and present danger of domestic violence based upon the person's allegation of a recent incident of abuse or threat of abuse by the person against whom the order is sought.
- (b) A child is in immediate and present danger of abuse by a family or household member, based on an allegation of a recent incident of abuse or threat of abuse by the family or household member.
- (c) A child is in immediate and present danger of being abducted by a parent or relative, based on a reasonable belief that a person has intent to abduct a child or flee with the child from the jurisdiction or based on an allegation of a reasonable threat to abduct the child or flee with the child from the jurisdiction.
- (d) An elder or dependent adult is in immediate and present danger of abuse as defined in <u>Welfare and Institutions Code</u> § 15610.7 based on an allegation of a recent incident of abuse or threat of abuse by the person against whom the order is sought, except that no emergency protective order shall be issued based solely on an allegation of financial abuse.

Under <u>Penal Code</u> § 646.91, a peace officer may also obtain an Emergency Protective Order when the officer has reasonable grounds to believe that a person or the person's immediate family is in immediate and present danger of being stalked.

(a) Any such Emergency Protective Order shall be reduced to writing, signed by the officer and include all of the information required by <u>Penal Code</u> § 646.91(c).

- (b) Any officer seeking such an order shall serve the order on the restrained person if such person can be reasonably located and shall provide the person protected with a copy of the order. A copy of the order shall also be filed with the court as soon as practical after issuance.
- (c) Any officer requesting such an order shall carry copies of the order while on duty and shall use every reasonable means to enforce the order.

Emergency Protective Orders may be obtained by telephone to prohibit a suspect who resides with a complainant, regardless of their marital status or relationship from:

- (a) Physically or verbally contacting the victim or disturbing his/her peace.
- (b) Remaining or returning to the victim's residence, regardless of who holds legal title to, or leases the residence.
- (c) Continuing a specified behavior as described in the order.

Officers investigating the scene of current or recent situations of domestic violence should remain cognizant of the potential for continued and escalated violence. An Emergency Protective Order should be sought if there is reason to believe, based on factual evidence such as a recent history of violence that the victim may still be in danger.

It is the policy of the Barstow Police Department to request an Emergency Protective Order if any of the following conditions exist:

- (a) The victim requests an Emergency Protective Order, and there are reasonable grounds for obtaining the order.
- (b) The investigating officer has grounds to believe that there is an immediate danger of continuing violence against the victim.
- (c) The investigating officer or victim believes that the suspect may be able to make bail and the potential for further violence exists.

# 310.4.8 ADDITIONAL COURT ORDERS

Stay-away orders are issued in criminal cases when the probability of victim intimidation exists. Violation of a stay-away order is a misdemeanor under <u>Penal Code</u> § 166(c)(1). Witness intimidation is also a violation of <u>Penal Code</u> § 136.1 and potentially a violation of <u>Penal Code</u> § 422. Examples of witness intimidation include attempting to prevent or dissuade a victim from attending or giving testimony at any proceeding, or using force or expressing or implying a threat of force or violence related to the court proceeding.

## 310.4.9 TENANCY ISSUES

- (a) Officers may request a person who is not in lawful possession of the premises to leave when:
  - 1. The complainant is in lawful possession of the premise (as exhibited by rent receipts, lease, deed, verification by apartment manager, etc.)
  - 2. The complainant has requested that the person leave the premises

- (b) The officer will stand by until the suspect removes essential belongings.
- (c) If the suspect does not leave upon request, an arrest should be made under <u>Penal</u> Code § 602.5
- (d) If the complainant requesting removal of the suspect cannot show proof of lawful possession, the officer should refer the complainant for a Temporary Restraining Order or other appropriate civil remedy.
- (e) If appropriate, a domestic violence situation involving a tenancy issue may be resolved through the proper application for an Emergency Protective Order.

## 310.5 VICTIM ASSISTANCE

Because victims may be traumatized or confused, officers should be aware that a victim's behavior and actions may be affected:

- (a) Victims should be provided with the department's domestic violence information handout, even if the incident may not rise to the level of a crime.
- (b) Victims should also be alerted to any available victim advocates, shelters, and community resources.
- (c) When an involved person requests law enforcement assistance while removing essential items of personal property, officers should stand by for a reasonable amount of time.
- (d) If the victim has sustained injury or complaints of pain, officers should seek medical assistance as soon as practicable.
- (e) Officers should ask the victim whether the victim has a safe place to stay and assist in arranging transportation to an alternate shelter if the victim expresses a concern for the victim's safety or if the officer determines that a need exists.
- (f) Officers should 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.
- (g) If appropriate, officers should seek or assist the victim in obtaining an emergency order if appropriate.

An officer shall advise an individual protected by a Canadian domestic violence protection order of available local victim services (Family Code § 6452).

# 310.5.1 WRITTEN NOTICE TO VICTIMS

<u>Penal Code</u> § 13701 requires that victims of domestic violence be furnished written notice, and all officers shall provide a Barstow Police Department "Information for Victims of Crimes" pamphlet, which includes the following information:

- (a) A statement informing the victim that despite official restraint of the person alleged to have committed domestic violence, the restrained person may be released at any time.
- (b) A statement that, "For further information about a shelter you may contact \_\_\_\_\_."
- (c) A statement that, "For information about other services in the community, where available, you may contact \_\_\_\_\_."

- (d) A statement informing the victim of domestic violence that he or she can ask the District Attorney to file a criminal complaint.
- (e) A statement that "For further information about the California Victim's Compensation Program, you may contact 1-800-777-9229."
- (f) A statement informing the victim of the right to go to the Superior Court and file a petition requesting any of the following orders for relief:
  - 1. An order restraining the attacker from abusing the victim and other family members.
  - 2. An order directing the attacker to leave the household.
  - 3. An order preventing the attacker from entering the residence, school, business, or place of employment of the victim.
  - 4. An order awarding the victim or the other parent custody of or visitation with a minor child or children.
  - 5. An order restraining the attacker from molesting or interfering with minor children in the custody of the victim.
  - 6. An order directing the party not granted custody to pay support of minor children, if that party has a legal obligation to do so.
  - 7. An order directing the defendant to make specified debt payments coming due while the order is in effect.
  - 8. An order directing that either or both parties participate in counseling.
- (g) A statement informing the victim of the right to file a civil suit for losses suffered as a result of the abuse. This includes medical expenses, loss of earnings, and other expenses for injuries sustained and damage to property, and any other related expenses incurred by the victim or any agency that shelters the victim.
- (h) In the case of an alleged violation of <u>Penal Code</u> §§ 243(e), 261, 261.5, 262, 273.5, 286, 288a, or 289, a Domestic Violence/ Sexual Assault Information Card, which shall include, but is not limited to, the following information:
  - 1. The names and locations of rape victim counseling centers within the county, including those centers specified in <u>Penal Code</u> § 13837, and their 24-hour counseling service telephone numbers.
  - 2. A simple statement on the proper procedures for a victim to follow after a sexual assault.
  - 3. A statement that sexual assault by a person who is known to the victim, including sexual assault by a person who is the spouse of the victim, is a crime.
  - 4. A statement that domestic violence or assault by a person who is known to the victim, including domestic violence or assault by a person who is the spouse of the victim, is a crime.

#### 310.5.2 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SUPPORT

Victims of domestic violence or abuse have the right to have a domestic violence counselor (<u>Evidence Code</u> § 1037.1) and a support person of the victim's choosing present at any interview by law enforcement authorities (<u>Penal Code</u> § 679.05).

The investigating officer must advise the victim of their right to have an advocate and support person present at any subsequent interview(s), including additional interviews by the investigating officer and/or detectives handling the follow-up investigation. The victim should be advised that any advocate working for the agencies listed on the domestic violence resource card would qualify.

- (a) For the purposes of this section, an initial investigation by law enforcement to determine whether a crime has been committed and to determine the identity of the suspect(s) shall not constitute a law enforcement interview.
- (b) The support person may be excluded from an interview if the law enforcement authority or the District Attorney determines the presence of that person would be detrimental to the purpose of the interview.
- (c) The investigating officer should articulate in the report that the victim was advised of their right to a counselor and/or support person.

### 310.6 DISPATCH ASSISTANCE

All calls of domestic violence, 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 violence 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 or foreign order shall be enforced, regardless of whether the order has been properly registered with this state (Family Code § 6403).

Canadian domestic violence protection orders shall also be enforced in the same manner as if issued in this state (Family Code § 6452).

## 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

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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.
  - 1. If a determination is made that a valid foreign order cannot be enforced because the subject has not been notified or served the order, the officer shall inform the subject of the order, make a reasonable effort to serve the order upon the subject, and allow the subject a reasonable opportunity to comply with the order before enforcing the order. Verbal notice of the terms of the order is sufficient notice (Family Code § 6403).
- (b) Check available records or databases that may show the status or conditions of the order.
  - 1. Registration or filing of an order in California is not required for the enforcement of a valid foreign order (Family Code § 6403).
- (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.

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 STANDARDS FOR ARRESTS

Officers investigating a domestic violence report should consider the following:

- (a) An arrest should be made when there is probable cause to believe that a felony or misdemeanor domestic violence offense has been committed (Penal Code § 13701). Any decision to not arrest an adult when there is probable cause to do so requires supervisor approval.
  - 1. Officers are only authorized to make an arrest without a warrant for a misdemeanor domestic violence offense if the officer makes the arrest as soon as probable cause arises (Penal Code § 836).
- (b) An officer responding to a domestic violence call who cannot make an arrest will advise the victim of the victim's right to make a private person's arrest. The advisement should be made out of the presence of the suspect and shall include advising the victim how to safely execute the arrest. Officers shall not dissuade victims from making a lawful private person's arrest. Officers should refer to the provisions in the Private Persons Arrests Policy for options regarding the disposition of private person's arrests (Penal Code § 836(b)).
- (c) Officers shall not cite and release a person for the following offenses (Penal Code § 853.6(a)(3)):
  - 1. Penal Code § 243(e)(1) (battery against spouse, cohabitant)

- 2. Penal Code § 273.5 (corporal injury on spouse, cohabitant, fiancé/fiancée, person of a previous dating or engagement relationship, mother/father of the offender's child)
- 3. Penal Code § 273.6 (violation of protective order) if violence or threats of violence have occurred or the suspect has gone to the workplace or residence of the protected party
- 4. Penal Code § 646.9 (stalking)
- 5. Other serious or violent felonies specified in Penal Code § 1270.1
- (d) In responding to domestic violence incidents, including mutual protective order violations, officers should generally be reluctant to make dual arrests. Officers shall make reasonable efforts to identify the dominant aggressor in any incident. The dominant aggressor is the person who has been determined to be the most significant, rather than the first, aggressor (Penal Code § 13701). In identifying the dominant aggressor, an officer shall consider:
  - 1. The intent of the law to protect victims of domestic violence from continuing abuse.
  - 2. The threats creating fear of physical injury.
  - 3. The history of domestic violence between the persons involved.
  - 4. Whether either person acted in self-defense.
- (e) An arrest shall be made when there is probable cause to believe that a violation of a domestic violence court order has been committed (Penal Code § 13701; Penal Code § 836), regardless of whether the offense was committed in the officer's presence. After arrest, the officer shall confirm that a copy of the order has been registered, unless the victim provides a copy (Penal Code § 836).

#### 310.10 SERVICE OF COURT ORDERS

- (a) An officer who obtains an emergency protective order from the court shall serve it on the restrained person if the person can be reasonably located and shall provide the person protected or the person's parent/guardian with a copy of the order. The officer shall file a copy with the court as soon as practicable and shall have the order entered into the computer database system for protective and restraining orders maintained by the Department of Justice (Family Code § 6271; Penal Code § 646.91).
- (b) At the request of the petitioner, an officer at the scene of a reported domestic violence incident shall serve a court order on a restrained person (Family Code § 6383; Penal Code § 13710).
- (c) Any officer serving a protective order that indicates that the respondent possesses weapons or ammunition shall request that the firearm/ammunition be immediately surrendered (Family Code § 6389(c)).
- (d) During the service of a protective order any firearm discovered in plain view or pursuant to consent or other lawful search shall be taken into temporary custody (Penal Code § 18250).

(e) If a valid Canadian order cannot be enforced because the person subject to the order has not been notified or served with the order, the officer shall notify the protected individual that reasonable efforts shall be made to contact the person subject to the order. The officer shall make a reasonable effort to inform the person subject to the order of the existence and terms of the order and provide the person with a record of the order, if available, and shall allow the person a reasonable opportunity to comply with the order before taking enforcement action (Family Code § 6452).

#### 310.11 REPORTS AND RECORDS

- (a) A written report shall be completed on all incidents of domestic violence. All such reports should be documented on the appropriate form, which includes information and notations specific to domestic violence incidents as required by Penal Code § 13730.
- (b) Reporting officers should provide the victim with the case number of the report. The case number may be placed in the space provided on the domestic violence victim information handout provided to the victim. If the case number is not immediately available, an explanation should be given regarding how the victim can obtain the information at a later time.
- (c) Officers who seize any firearm, ammunition, or other deadly weapon in a domestic violence incident shall issue the individual possessing such weapon a receipt that includes the name and residential mailing address of the owner or person who possessed the weapon and notice of where the weapon may be recovered, along with the applicable time limit for recovery (Penal Code § 18250; Penal Code § 18255; Penal Code § 33800; Family Code § 6389(c)).

## 310.12 RECORD-KEEPING AND DATA COLLECTION

This department shall maintain records of court orders related to domestic violence and the service status of each (Penal Code § 13710), as well as records on the number of domestic violence related calls reported to the Department, including whether weapons were used in the incident or whether the incident involved strangulation or suffocation (Penal Code § 13730). This information is to be reported to the Attorney General monthly. It shall be the responsibility of the Police Services Supervisor to maintain and report this information as required.

#### 310.13 PUBLIC ACCESS TO POLICY

A copy of this domestic violence policy will be provided to members of the public upon request (Penal Code § 13701).

## 310.14 DECLARATION IN SUPPORT OF BAIL INCREASE

Any officer who makes a warrantless arrest for a felony or misdemeanor violation of a domestic violence restraining order shall evaluate the totality of the circumstances to determine whether reasonable cause exists to seek an increased bail amount. If there is reasonable cause to believe that the scheduled bail amount is insufficient to assure the arrestee's appearance or to protect the

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victim or family member of a victim, the officer shall prepare a declaration in support of increased bail (Penal Code § 1269c).

# 310.15 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE DEATH REVIEW TEAM

This department should cooperate with any interagency domestic violence death review team investigation. Written and oral information relating to a domestic violence death that would otherwise be subject to release restrictions may be disclosed to the domestic violence death review team upon written request and approval of a supervisor (Penal Code § 11163.3).