

**WEST VIRGINIA
SECRETARY OF STATE**

KEN HECHLER

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW DIVISION

Form #3

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OFFICE OF WEST VIRGINIA
SECRETARY OF STATE

**NOTICE OF AGENCY APPROVAL OF A PROPOSED RULE
AND
FILING WITH THE LEGISLATIVE RULE-MAKING REVIEW COMMITTEE**

Governor's Committee on Crime,
AGENCY: Delinquency and Correction TITLE NUMBER: 149

CITE AUTHORITY 48-2A-9

AMENDMENT TO AN EXISTING RULE: YES NO

IF YES, SERIES NUMBER OF RULE BEING AMENDED: _____

TITLE OF RULE BEING AMENDED: _____

IF NO, SERIES NUMBER OF NEW RULE BEING PROPOSED: Series 3

TITLE OF RULE BEING PROPOSED: Protocol for Law Enforcement

Response to Domestic Violence

THE ABOVE PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE RULE HAVING GONE TO A PUBLIC HEARING OR A PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD IS HEREBY APPROVED BY THE PROMULGATING AGENCY FOR FILING WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND THE LEGISLATIVE RULE MAKING REVIEW COMMITTEE FOR THEIR REVIEW.

James M. Albert
James M. Albert, Executive Director
Governor's Committee on Crime,
Delinquency and Correction

APPENDIX B

FISCAL NOTE FOR PROPOSED RULES

Rule Title: Protocol for law enforcement response to domestic violence

Type of Rule: Legislative Interpretive Procedural

Agency Governor's Committee on Crime, Delinquency and Correction Address 1204 Kanawha Blvd., East Charleston, WV 25301

1. Effect of Proposed Rule	ANNUAL		FISCAL YEAR		
	Increase	Decrease	Current	Next	Thereafter
Estimated Total Cost	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Personal Services					
Current Expense					
Repairs and Alterations					
Equipment					
Other					

2. Explanation of above estimates:

There are no direct expenses associated with implementation of the protocol beyond the current capacity of law enforcement agencies.

3. Objectives of these rules:

To provide guidelines for police agencies and officers in response to domestic violence complaints.

4. Explanation of Overall Economic Impact of Proposed Rule.

A. Economic Impact on State Government.

none

(federal funds have been set aside to pay costs associated with distribution of the protocol and training.)

B. Economic Impact on Political Subdivisions; Specific Industries; Specific groups of citizens.

none

C. Economic Impact on Citizens/Public at Large.

none

Date: June 28, 1991

Signature of Agency Head or Authorized Representative

James M. Allert

DATE: August 9, 1991

FILED

1991 AUG -9 AM 8:19

OFFICE OF WEST VIRGINIA
SECRETARY OF STATE

TO: LEGISLATIVE RULE-MAKING REVIEW COMMITTEE

FROM: James M. Albert, Executive Director
Governor's Committee on Crime, Delinquency and Correction

LEGISLATIVE RULE TITLE: Protocol for Law Enforcement Response to Domestic Violence

1. Authorizing statute(s) citation 48-2A-9

2. a. Date filed in State Register with Notice of Hearing:

June 28, 1991

b. What other notice, including advertising, did you give of the hearing?

Notified members of Governor's Committee on Crime,
Delinquency and Correction.

c. Date of hearing(s): July 31, 1991

d. Attach list of persons who appeared at hearing, comments received, amendments, reasons for amendments.

Attached X No comments received

e. Date you filed in State Register the agency approved proposed Legislative Rule following public hearing:
(be exact)

August 9, 1991

f. Name and phone number(s) of agency person(s) to contact for additional information:

James M. Albert - 348-8814

Don Davidson - 348-8814

3. If the statute under which you promulgated the submitted rules requires certain findings and determinations to be made as a condition precedent to their promulgation:

a. Give the date upon which you filed in the State Register a notice of the time and place of a hearing for the taking of evidence and a general description of the issues to be decided.

b. Date of hearing: _____

c. On what date did you file in the State Register the findings and determinations required together with the reasons therefor?

d. Attach findings and determinations and reasons:

Attached _____

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR POLICE RESPONSE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

A. PURPOSES

1. The principal purpose of these rules and regulations is to establish guidelines and procedures to be followed by police officers and other personnel involved in the police response to domestic calls. For purposes herein, the term "police officer" shall refer to any city police officer, sheriff, sheriff's deputy, member of the Department of Natural Resources, or member of the Department of Public Safety.
2. Other purposes and goals of this protocol are:
 - a. To reduce the incidence and severity of domestic violence by establishing arrest and prosecution, rather than medication, as the preferred means of police response to domestic violence;
 - b. To afford maximum protection and support to victims of domestic violence through a coordinated program of law enforcement and victim assistance;
 - c. To ensure that law enforcement services are as available in domestic violence cases as they are in other criminal cases;
 - d. To reaffirm the police officer's authority and responsibility to make arrest decisions in accordance with established probable cause standards;
 - e. To promote officer safety by ensuring that officers are as fully prepared as possible to respond to domestic calls; and
 - f. To help reduce police resources consumed in responding to domestic violence by reducing the number of police interventions required for any particular household.

B. POLICY

Domestic violence is a crime that differs from other crimes because of the intimate relationship between the victim and the accused. Notwithstanding that difference, police should respond to domestic violence as they would

respond to any crime; remember, domestic violence is a crime. Police should arrest and pursue criminal remedies appropriate to the crime that the police have probable cause to believe the accused has committed. In recognition of the difference between domestic violence and other crimes, however, police also should provide victims with special assistance, including efforts to ensure that victims are informed of services available to victims of domestic violence.

C. SCOPE OF COVERAGE

1. As used herein, unless the context clearly requires otherwise:
 - a. "Abuse means the occurrence of one or more of the following acts between family or household members who reside together or who formerly resided together:
 1. Attempting to cause or intentionally, knowingly or recklessly causing bodily injury with or without dangerous or deadly weapons;
 2. Placing by physical menace another in fear of imminent serious bodily injury;
 3. Creating fear of bodily injury by harassment, psychological abuse or threatening acts;
 4. Sexual abuse.
 - b. "Family or household member" means spouses, persons living as spouses, persons who formerly resided as spouses, parents, children and step-children, current or former sexual or intimate partners, or other persons related by consanguinity or affinity. Consanguinity is defined as a "blood relationship." Affinity is defined as "as a result of marriage, the relationship that exists between one spouse and the blood relatives of the other spouse."
 - c. "Sexual abuse" has the same meaning as the definitions of "sexual assault" and "sexual abuse" in the West Virginia Code.
3. Domestic violence protective orders are to be considered criminal in nature. Any and all law enforcement officers who are sworn officers in the State of West Virginia shall be responsible for the

initial service of all protective orders in order to ensure the most prompt service of the protective order. Magistrates will be required not to overload any one particular police agency in order to ensure the prompt service and return of all domestic violence protective orders.

D. DISPATCH

1. Dispatchers under the supervision of a police department or who serve multiple police departments should dispatch domestic calls in the same manner as any other call for police assistance, in accordance with the priority criteria prescribed by generally applicable department procedures. Whenever possible, the dispatcher should assign a back-up unit.

2. The dispatcher receiving a domestic call should attempt to elicit from the caller and should communicate to the responding officer as much of the following information, in the following order of importance, as time and exigencies of the reported incident allow:
 - a. The nature of the incident;
 - b. The address of the incident, including the apartment number or the name of the business, as appropriate;
 - c. A telephone number where the caller can be called back;
 - d. Whether weapons are involved;
 - e. Whether an ambulance is needed;
 - f. Whether the suspect is present and, if not, the suspect's description, direction of flight, and model of travel;
 - g. Whether children are at the scene;
 1. Whether any party is using or is under the influence of alcohol or drugs;
 - i. Whether a protective order is in effect and whether an affidavit, to entry of the premises exists; and

- j. Whether a criminal warrant is outstanding on the suspect.
3. If the caller is the victim, or if the caller is a witness to a domestic incident in progress, the dispatcher should keep the caller on the telephone and should relay ongoing information provided by the caller to the responding officer. The dispatcher should tell the caller that help is on the way and when the caller can expect the police to arrive.
4. If the dispatcher has ready access to police department records that indicate whether the parties involved in the incident have been involved previously in domestic incidents or that indicate whether there is a protective order involving the parties in effect, the dispatcher should consult such records and radio any relevant information to the responding officer.

E. INITIAL POLICE OFFICER RESPONSE

1. Approaching the scene.
 - a. The responding officer should approach the scene of a domestic dispute as one of high risk. Whenever possible, two officers will respond to a domestic call.
 - b. The officer should obtain all available information from the dispatcher before arriving at the scene and should notify the dispatcher upon arrival.
 - c. The officer should be alert for assailants leaving the scene and for the employment of weapons from doors, windows, or nearby vehicles.
 - d. The officer otherwise should employ standard precautionary measures in approaching the scene of the incident.
2. Initial contact with occupants.
 - a. The responding officer should identify himself as a police officer, explain his presence, and request entry into the home. The officer should ask to see the person who is the subject of the call. If the person who called the police is someone other than the subject of the

call, the officer should not reveal the caller's name.

- b. The officer may enter and conduct a search of the premises relevant to the incident if consent has been given to do so.
 - c. If refused entry, the officer should be persistent about seeing and speaking alone with subject of the call. If access to the subject is refused, the officer should request the dispatcher to contact the caller if the caller is the subject of the call. If the officer leaves the scene, he should drive by and observe frequently. If the officer remains to observe, he should move to public property (the street) and observe the premises. In some circumstances, forced entry will be necessary and appropriate. Forced entry is appropriate when the residence area shows signs of a fight or scuffle; or when a person from inside the residence calls for assistance or is yelling.
3. Once inside, the responding officer should establish control by:
- a. Identifying potential weapons in the surroundings;
 - b. Separating the victim and the assailant when circumstances are appropriate;
 - c. Restraining the assailant if necessary, and removing the assailant to the patrol car if immediate arrest is warranted;
 - d. Assessing injuries (including inquiry about possible internal injuries), administering first aid, and/or notifying emergency medical services;
 - e. Identifying all occupants/witnesses on the premises; and
 - f. Separating occupants/witnesses from the victim and accused and keeping them out of hearing range (to avoid compromising their witness status).
4. On-scene investigation.
- a. The responding officer should interview the victim and the assailant as fully as circumstances allow to inquire about the nature

of the dispute. The officer should be alert to possible incriminating statements.

- b. The officer should ensure the victim's safety and privacy by interviewing the victim in an area apart from the assailant, witnesses, and bystanders if possible. In questioning the victim, the officer should use supportive interview techniques. The officer should ask the victim about previous domestic incidents, their frequency and severity. The officer should not tell the victim what action the officer intends to take until all available information has been collected.
- c. If the accused has been arrested prior to interview, the accused must be given Miranda warnings before being questioned. If the accused has fled the scene, the office should solicit information as to the possible whereabouts of the accused (place of employment, relatives, friends, etc.).
- d. If the dispatcher has not advised the officer of the existence of a protective order, the officer should ask the victim whether there is such an order and, if so, if the victim can produce a copy and what county and court or magistrate the order was issued from. The officer should attempt to contact a local law enforcement department specified by the victim to verify the existence of a valid protective order.
- e. The officer should interview any witnesses as fully and as soon as circumstances allow taking down names, addresses and other relevant information. If witnesses provide information about prior incidents, the officer should document such incidents to establish a pattern.
- f. Children should be interviewed in a manner appropriate to the child's age. Signs of trauma and any apparent healing of abuse wounds on the child should be noted by the officer.
- g. The officer should collect and preserve all physical evidence reasonably necessary to support prosecution, including evidence substantiating the victim's injuries, evidentiary articles that substantiate the attack (weapons, torn clothing, etc.), and evidence recording the crime scene. The officer should ensure that photographs are

taken of visible injuries on the victim and of the crime scene.

- h. The officer should encourage a victim who is injured to seek medical attention for injuries that do not require emergency treatment at the scene.. The officer should inquire about injuries of the victim that are concealed by clothing or otherwise not readily apparent. The officer should advise the victim to have photographs taken if injuries later appear.
- i. All physical evidence should be collected, noted in reports, and vouchered as in other criminal investigations.

F. THE ARREST DECISION

- 1. The responding officer should arrest the assailant whenever arrest is authorized. If the officer decides not to arrest, he must include in his report of the incident a detailed explanation of the reasons why an arrest was not made.
- 2. Under current West Virginia law, arrest is authorized in the following circumstances:
 - a. When the officer has probable cause to believe that the suspect has committed a felony.
 - b. When the officer observes the commission of a felony or a misdemeanor.
 - c. When the officer has probable cause to believe that the suspect has committed a misdemeanor against a victim, and the officer observes recent physical injury or has other corroborative evidence, and the victim is a family or household member of the suspect or is someone who has formerly resided with the suspect. The misdemeanor need not have been committed in the officer's presence.
 - d. When the officer has probable cause to believe that the suspect has violated a valid protective order. The violation need not have occurred in the officer's presence, and no corroborative evidence is required and the suspect's presence in the vicinity represents a continuous threat to the safety of the victim and/or other members in the household.

- e. When a misdemeanor not included among those in paragraphs (b) through (d) has been committed and the officer has obtained an arrest warrant.
3. The officer should not consider the following factors in making the arrest decision:
- a. The marital status of the parties.
 - b. The ownership or tenancy rights of either party.
 - c. Verbal assurances that the violence will stop.
 - d. A claim by the accused that the victim provoked or perpetuated the violence.
 - e. Denial by either party that the abuse occurred when there is evidence of domestic violence.
 - f. Speculation that the victim will not follow through or cooperate with criminal prosecution (whether based on prior incidents involving the same victim, the victim's hesitancy about pursuing prosecution, or any other factor).
 - g. The disposition of any previous police calls involving the same victim or accused.
 - h. Speculation that the arrest may not lead to a conviction.
 - i. The existence or not of a current protective order (except insofar as the violation of such an order might justify arrest).
 - j. The victim's emotional state.
 - k. Concern about reprisals against the victim.
 - l. Adverse financial consequences that might result from the arrest.
 - m. That the incident occurred in a private place.
 - n. The racial, cultural, social, political, or professional position, or sexual orientation, of either the victim or the accused.
4. It is the officer's responsibility to decide whether an arrest should be made. The officer, therefore, should not consider the victim's opposition to arrest and should emphasize to the victim, and to the accused as well, that the criminal action thus

initiated is the State's action, not the victim's action.

5. If the officer arrests for the commission of a crime, the officer should confiscate all weapons used or brandished in the commission of the crime, and such weapons should be held as evidence for prosecution.
6. If there is evidence of mutual battering and the officer concludes that one party was acting in self-defense, that party should not be arrested.
7. If there is evidence of mutual battering and the officer concludes that one party was the principal aggressor, the officer should arrest only that party.

G. EFFECTUATING THE ARREST

1. The responding officer should take the accused into custody as soon as the officer determines that a warrantless arrest is appropriate. The risk is high in domestic violence cases that the accused will return to the victim's residence or the scene of the violence. If the suspect has fled the scene, the officer should initiate procedures to pursue and apprehend the accused as promptly as if a felony; in the event that a warrantless arrest for a misdemeanor is authorized, if the suspect has fled the scene, the officer should initiate procedures to pursue and to apprehend the suspect as promptly as possible if the suspect's presence in the vicinity represents a continuous threat to the safety of the victim and/or other members in the household. If a warrant is necessary, the officer should obtain and execute the warrant as soon as practical.
2. When the accused is a minor (under 18 years of age), the provisions of this protocol shall be fully applicable, except that arrest should be effectuated and the juvenile processed pursuant to the West Virginia Juvenile Offender Rehabilitation Act (West Virginia Code 49-5B-1 et seq.).

H. PROCEDURE WHEN ARREST IS NOT AUTHORIZED OR, IF AUTHORIZED, IS NOT MADE

1. If arrest is not authorized because of the absence of probable cause to believe that a crime was

committed, or if arrest is authorized but not made (for reasons to be detailed in the incident report), the officer should:

- a. Explain to the victim the reasons that arrest is not being made;
 - b. Advise the victim of procedures for filing a private criminal complaint; and
 - c. Encourage the victim to contact the nearest available domestic violence program for information regarding counseling and other services available to victims of domestic violence.
2. The officer should not become involved in the disposition of personal property, ownership of which is in dispute. In the absence of a warrant or probable cause to believe a crime has occurred, the officer should remain neutral and be concerned primarily with maintaining the peace and safety of those present.

I. OTHER ON-SCENE ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS AND DEPENDENTS

1. Whether or not an arrest is made, the responding officer should not leave the scene of the incident until the situation is under control and the likelihood of further violence has been eliminated. The officer should stand by while victims gather necessities for short-term absences from home, such as clothing, medication, and necessary documents.
2. Whether or not an arrest is made, the responding officer is required by West Virginia Code 48-2A-3d to notify the victim orally or in writing of the availability of a shelter, including its telephone number, or other services in the community and if civil and criminal remedies by providing the victim with a Victim's Rights Information Packet.
3. If an arrest is made or an arrest warrant obtained, the officer should:
 - a. Advise the victim of what procedure will happen next, including the probability that the accused will be in custody for only a short period of time;
 - b. Obtain from the victim information to be included in the arrest report indicating any

special conditions of bail that should be requested at the preliminary arraignment (i.e., places where the suspect should be specifically prohibited from appearing).

4. Any police officer responding to an alleged incident of abuse shall inform the parties thereto of the availability of the possible remedies provided by this article and the possible applicability of the criminal laws of this State.
5. Any police officer responding to an alleged incident of abuse shall, in addition to providing the information required in subsection 4 of this section, provide transportation for, or facilitate transportation of, the victim or victims, upon the request of such victim or victims, to a shelter or the appropriate court where there is reasonable cause to believe that such victim or victims have suffered or are likely to suffer physical injury.
6. Elder victims and dependents.
 - a. When a victim of domestic violence is elderly (60 or over), the accused is the sole caretaker, and an arrest is indicated, or when the victim of domestic violence is the sole caretaker of a physically dependent elder and the victim can no longer provide care (as, for example, when the victim is hospitalized), the responding officer should determine whether the elder is physically endangered, either as a result of the abuse, a pre-existing medical condition, or the removal of a caretaker. If the elder is physically endangered and mentally alert, the officer should ask the elder for the name of a relative or friend who can be contacted immediately to assist the elder. The police officer shall facilitate transportation of the elder to a relative or friend, if such a person can be found.
 - b. If there is no one available to assist the elder, or if the elder appears not to be mentally alert, the officer should make an emergency referral to Adult Protective Services. The officer should remain at the residence until the Adult Protective Services worker arrives or should transport the elder to a medical facility or other appropriate place where the elder can wait for the worker.

c. In addition to providing the notification required by other provisions of this protocol, the officer should advise the elder of the availability of protective services through the Adult Protective Services.

8. Child victims and dependents.

a. When the victim of abuse is a minor child, the officer should arrest the assailant upon probable cause to believe that a crime has been committed and should make a report to child protective services, as required by the Child Welfare Law. If the child is physically injured, the officer should facilitate the transportation of the child to the nearest hospital for treatment. The officer should provide the victim notification, as described herein, to an adult caretaker of the child who is not the perpetrator of abuse.

b. If the accused is arrested and was the sole caretaker of a child, and/or if the victim is the sole caretaker of a child and can no longer provide care (as, for example, when the victim is hospitalized), the officer should determine whether there is a responsible relative who can care for the child and, if so, should contact that relative and await the relative's arrival. If no responsible relative is available, the officer should contact child protective services and remain at the residence until a protective services worker arrives or should take the child into custody pursuant to the Child Welfare.

J. PROCESSING THE ACCUSED

1. A person arrested for violation of a protective order should be charged with any crimes properly charged as a result of the incident in which the violation occurred.

2. When arrest is made, the accused shall be taken before a magistrate for preliminary arraignment without unnecessary delay. Under no circumstances should the arresting officer release the defendant before the preliminary arraignment.

3. The officer responsible for presenting the accused from preliminary arraignment should bring to the attention of the prosecuting attorney or the court or the magistrate of any circumstances noted in the

arrest report or known to the officer that argue for special conditions of bail. Such conditions may include, but are not limited to: enjoining the defendant from abusing, harassing, or intimidating the victim; excluding the defendant from the home, school, and/or workplace of the victim; enjoining the defendant from contacting the victim in person or by telephone; and restraining the defendant from contact that will prevent the victim from performing the victim's normal daily activities.

K. REPORTING

1. A Domestic Violence Incident Report as required by West Virginia Code 48-2A-9 must be completed by the officer responding to any call covered by these rules and regulations.
2. Data collection.
 - a. All written reports on the same person should be kept together or cross-referenced so that repeat domestic violence can be monitored for at least a two year period of time.
 - b. The written report, or another document (such as an index card) or computer entry generated from the written report, should become a domestic violence tracking report.
 - c. To the extent possible, the domestic violence tracking report should be accessible to dispatchers and police officers.

At 11:00 A.M. on July 31, 1991, Michael Kelly, Chairman of the Domestic Violence Advisory Committee, convened a public hearing at the State Capitol Complex, Building 7, Conference Center, Room A on the Proposed Rules entitled "Protocol for Law Enforcement Response to Domestic Violence." Mr. Kelly noted the presence of the following members of the Domestic Violence Advisory Committee:

Ms. Harriet Sutton, Director
HOPE, Inc.

Ms. Carol Wolfe
Magistrate

Ms. Joan Parker
Director of Magistrate Court

Chief Thomas Durrett
Clarksburg Police Department

Ms. Debbie Short, Director
Women's Resource Center

Sheriff Michael Gissy
Lewis County Sheriff Department

Mr. Kelly next opened the floor to any one wishing to make comments to the proposed rules, asking they state their name, spelling their last name, who they represent or their address.

AYERS

My name is Robert Ayers. I reside in Elkins, West Virginia. I serve on the Juvenile Justice Committee and when we received the letter approximately three weeks ago saying that we was going to have a meeting in response to this,

what we are discussing today Domestic Violence, I proceeded, since I am retired, to contact the local law enforcement agency which is our city police, our sheriffs department, our magistrates, our state police, our judge and people at the shelter, director of the shelter. And people out on the street, because I am really amazed or shall I lost for words cause of the fact that we had done nothing, I mean absolutely without a doubt nothing, in regards to this type of violence. I asked the police for example. I will give you an example what they do when they go into a place. And they said, Mr. Ayers if she's laying on the floor and she's bleeding and so on and so forth, she doesn't want to sign a complaint, I take my tail and get out of there. I do not want to be involved. So I asked the magistrate if this is so and they said no way. That he has the right to enforce crime against the state which is battery and he can sign the complaint. The magistrate has assured me they would issue the warrant. So the police are telling me one thing and the magistrate is telling me another so I got both together and I asked them explicitly one of you all are lying or BSing me one or the other. Who is it? Do you have the authority to make the arrest or you don't. And the chief of police himself told me yes. They were lying. They have the authority to make the complaint themselves because it is a crime against the state. So that's why I wanted to come down today to clarify a few points and for instance in Ohio I checked with Ohio and Ohio has a law much, much better than ours. Number one the officer has the right to sign the complaint. That's passed by the legislator. They make the arrest and he is not fined, he has to do some time. And they have, I think, from 15 to 20% of their domestic violence has went by the wayside in one year. So I think, of course I'm just speaking personally, that if we're going to discuss something like this let's quit sweeping this under the rug and face reality and do something in regards to making the law that the police, judicial system and the

womens and violence board can live with instead of saying well you know, this or well this or lets go ahead and lets have another task force. We got 260 task forces in the state now. We don't need task force. What we need is laws that the police can sink their teeth into. Give them the authority. That's what I have to say.

KELLY

Mr. Ayers, have you been aware that this committee has developed rules and regulations.

AYERS

Sir, I read your report for three days and three nights.

KELLY

And in it you see that there is comments or statements to the effect that police officers do have the duty to make the arrest and West Virginia Code section dealing with the obtaining of an arrest warrant specifically states that any individual may appear before a magistrate and fill out a complaint. And if a complaint, in the opinion of a magistrate, has probable cause to it that warrant for arrest can be issued. That it does not have to be done by the victim. The code section is you have already pointed out.

AYERS

Right. But sir, what you're saying in essence is the fact that you're saying one thing and one thing this. I mean I-

talk to people how many deputy sheriffs have you talked to, how many sheriffs have you talked to, how many policemen have you talked to sir that goes out and do this every day, two or three times a day and they still tell me right to my face if she doesn't sign a complaint I'm walking out of here. I don't care if she's half dead.

KELLY

Well, I believe our rules and regulations will change that.

AYERS

I don't mean to disagree. I read it and I think it's great it's great. But I think you got to emphasis a little bit more. I mean more strongly in other words. Given the authority to say bammo we're going to sign a complaint, you know and bammo that guy goes off. You're taking a hardship away from the woman because then the woman doesn't have to go down and testify. The woman doesn't have to go down and get beat up all over again because she signs a complaint against her husband. This you're putting more strength into the law but at the same time you're taking the heat away from her. Because what I'm appalled about is the children involved. That's what I'm appalled about. Because they do the suffering more so than you know than both of the parties. I read it sir and I like it. I didn't find that much fault with it. I found a few things in here I thought should be changed but I still say until you give the police and them the authority they don't have to ask the woman. They can sign a complaint. I believe it's going to be just a you know it all depends on what officer goes. If he's tough then he's going to bring him out of there. If he doesn't want to get involved in the family squabble he's

going to walk out of there. Until we strengthen it I maybe I'm wrong but I don't think so.

KELLY

Thank you.

At 12:00 noon Michael Kelly concluded the public hearing with no one else appearing to make a public statement.



STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, LABOR AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Capitol Complex, Building 3
1900 Kanawha Boulevard, East
Charleston, West Virginia 25305
Telephone (304)348-2754

GASTON CAPERTON
Governor

J. EDWARD HAMRICK III
Director

July 17, 1991

ANN A. SPANER
Deputy Director

MEMORANDUM TO: Donald M. Davidson
Law Enforcement Training Subcommittee

FROM: Colonel Richard M. Hall, Chief
Law Enforcement Section *RMH*

SUBJECT: Police Protocol for Domestic Violence

Chapter 20 does not permit Conservation Officers to investigate violations outside Chapter 20. Conservation Officers may arrest for violations of all laws committed in the presence of the officer.

Source of funding for Conservation Officers is from the sale of hunting/fishing licenses and permits. No general revenue.

Officers would be unable to meet their primary responsibilities to the sportsmen; i.e., training, appearance as witness, etc. There are 2700 police officers in West Virginia and only 117 Conservation Officers for the entire state.

I request that under A.1, "Members of the Department of Natural Resources" be deleted.

RMH/cjh