1 A bill to be entitled An act relating to domestic violence; creating 2 3 s. 784.09, F.S.; reclassifying the offense of 4 battery as a third-degree felony if such offense constitutes an act of domestic violence 5 6 and is committed in the presence of a minor 7 under a specified age; providing applicability; amending s. 741.29, F.S.; prescribing standards 8 9 for arrest policy for a law enforcement officer 10 investigating alleged domestic violence; requiring certain reports by law enforcement 11 12 officers; amending s. 943.171, F.S.; requiring 13 certain training for law enforcement officers; providing an effective date. 14 15 16 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 17 18 Section 1. Section 784.09, Florida Statutes, is 19 created to read: 20 784.09 Battery as domestic violence; enhanced 21 penalty.--The penalty for battery shall be reclassified from a 22 misdemeanor of the first degree to a felony of the third 23 degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or 24 s. 775.084, if: 25 (1) The battery is committed under circumstances that 26 constitute an act of domestic violence as defined in s. 27 741.28; and 28 (2) The battery is committed in the presence of a 29 child who is 16 years of age or younger. 30 31

This section does not apply to arrests or charges of both parties to a domestic violence incident when such arrests or charges are for battery of each other. It is the public policy of this state to strongly discourage arrest and charges of both parties for violence on each other and to encourage training of law enforcement and prosecutors in this area.

Section 2. Subsections (2) and (4) of section 741.29, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

741.29 Domestic violence; investigation of incidents; notice to victims of legal rights and remedies; reporting.--

- (2) When a law enforcement officer investigates an allegation that an incident of domestic violence has occurred, the officer shall handle the incident pursuant to the arrest policy provided in s. 901.15(7)(a), and as developed in accordance with subsections (3), (4), and (5). Whether or not an arrest is made, the officer shall make a written police report as part of the field arrest and incident reporting form and as prescribed by the department of the alleged incident which clearly indicates that the alleged offense was an incident of domestic violence. Such report must include:
- (a) A description of physical injuries observed, if any.
- (b) If an arrest was not made, an indication by the law enforcement officer, in writing, of the reasons why an arrest was not made.
- (c) A statement which indicates that a copy of the legal rights and remedies notice was given to the victim.

Whenever possible, the law enforcement officer shall obtain a written statement from the victim and witnesses concerning the alleged domestic violence. The officer shall submit the report

to the supervisor or other person to whom the employer's rules or policies require reports of similar allegations of criminal activity to be made. The law enforcement agency shall, without charge, send a copy of the initial police report, as well as any subsequent, supplemental, or related report, which excludes victim/witness statements or other materials that are part of an active criminal investigation and are exempt from disclosure under chapter 119, to the nearest locally certified domestic violence center within 24 hours after the agency's receipt of the report. The report furnished to the domestic violence center must include a narrative description of the domestic violence incident.

- (4) When complaints are received from two or more parties, the officers shall evaluate each complaint separately to determine whether there is probable cause for arrest.
- (b) If a law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that two or more persons have committed a misdemeanor or felony, or if two or more persons make complaints to the officer, the officer shall try to determine who was the primary aggressor. Arrest is the preferred response only with respect to the primary aggressor. If the officer believes that all parties are equally responsible, arrest is not the preferred response for any party, and the officer shall exercise his or her best judgment in determining whether to arrest any party.
- (c) To determine who is the primary aggressor, the officer shall consider:
 - 1. The intent of the law to protect the victim;
- 2. The history of domestic violence between the parties;

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2	each person;
3	4. Evidence from the persons involved in the domestic
4	violence;
5	5. The likelihood of future injury to each person;
6	6. Whether one of the persons acted in self-defense;
7	7. Evidence from witnesses of the domestic violence;
8	and
9	8. Any weapon used or the use of which is threatened
10	by either party.
11	(d) A law enforcement officer shall not:
12	1. Threaten, suggest, or otherwise indicate the
13	possible arrest of all parties to discourage future requests
14	for intervention by law enforcement personnel; or
15	2. Base the decision of whether to arrest on:
16	a. The consent or request of the victim; or
17	b. The officer's perception of the willingness of the
18	victim or of a witness to the domestic violence to testify or
19	participate in a judicial proceeding.
20	(e) When a law enforcement officer investigates an
21	allegation that domestic violence has occurred, the officer
22	shall make a complete report and file the report with the
23	officer's supervisor in a manner that will permit data on
24	domestic violence cases to be compiled. If a law enforcement
25	officer decides not to make an arrest or decides to arrest two
26	or more parties, the officer shall include in the report the
27	grounds for not arresting anyone or for arresting two or more
28	parties.
29	Section 3. Subsection (1) of section 943.171, Florida
30	Statutes, is amended to read:

3. The relative severity of the injuries inflicted on

1 943.171 Basic skills training in handling domestic 2 violence cases .--3 (1) The commission shall establish standards for 4 instruction of law enforcement officers in the subject of 5 domestic violence. Every basic skills course required in 6 order for law enforcement officers to obtain initial 7 certification shall, after January 1, 1986, include a minimum 8 of 6 hours of training in handling domestic violence cases. 9 Such training must include training in the recognition and determination of the primary aggressor in domestic violence 10 11 cases. 12 Section 4. This act shall take effect October 1, 1997. 13 *********** 14 15 SENATE SUMMARY Reclassifies the penalty for battery from a first-degree misdemeanor to a third-degree felony if the battery was an act of domestic violence which occurred in the presence of a child 16 years of age or younger. The reclassification does not apply when both parties are arrested or charged for battery of each other. Provides additional guidelines for arrest policy when a law enforcement officer investigates cases of alleged domestic violence. Requires that training of law enforcement officers in handling domestic violence cases include training in recognizing and determining the 16 17 18 19 20 include training in recognizing and determining the primary aggressor in such cases. 21 22 23 24 25 2.6 27 28 29

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