

Lethality Assessment Overview

September 2024





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A. Executive Summary

Due to the passage of Senate Bill 1224 in the 2024 Florida Legislative Session, an assessment of lethality programs, studies, origination, state legislation, data collection techniques, critiques of lethality assessments, current Florida programs, and overall recommendations was conducted.

The Intimate Partner Violence Risk Assessment Validation Study originally published in May 2005 by the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) Grant co-authored by Dr. Roehl, Dr. O'Sullivan, Dr. Webster, and Dr. Campbell, aimed at field testing some of the available risk assessment tools to assess the risk of repeat intimate partner violence and severe or lethal violence in various settings using a quasi-experimental approach. The study's findings include that there is *not one definitive answer* as to which instrument or method a particular agency should be using; the Danger Assessment (DA) has the strongest psychometric properties, including predictive statistics; none of the instruments or methods was particularly impressive in predicting reassault and that systematic risk assessment approaches can be better predictors than the victims, but does not address whether they are better than experienced practitioners.

The Maryland Network Against Domestic Violence (MNADV) was developed in 2005 based on the above research study. 39 states (some states counted as part of the 39 only have a few law enforcement agencies using it; no state has it mandated by law), 187 domestic violence programs, and 734 law enforcement agencies have implemented the Lethality Assessment Program (LAP) within the United States. Three domestic violence agencies and three law enforcement agencies within Florida have implemented the LAP. There have been 14 intimate partner violence risk assessments and models identified by the Domestic Violence Resources for Increasing Safety and Connection (DV RISC) through the United States Department of Justice's Office of Violence Against Women. Ten of the risk assessments focus on lethality assessments.

The Lethality Assessment Program (LAP) and APRAIS (Arizona Intimate Partner Risk Assessment Instrument Program) are *widely used risk assessment models*. In 2016, Maryland House Bill 1371 tasked a multidisciplinary group to assess victims of high risk for homicide by intimate partners. Two findings from the group were to focus on law enforcement/practitioners **who most frequently encounter at-risk victims and to create a collaborative intervention**.

Several states have reported success by analyzing the program's outreach to victims; *Pennsylvania and Connecticut* show strong collaborative partnerships and survivor safety. Other states have incorporated a risk assessment tool that varies from the LAP (*Kansas* has a tool that uses 17 questions), and *Texas* uses tools based on dynamics, offenses, and outcomes of the situations. A small sample of state legislation was examined, and the most recently passed legislation was found in *Utah* with Senate Bill 117 in 2023 requiring law enforcement officers to conduct lethality assessments. *North Dakota* Century Code mandates training and guidelines for law enforcement officers, and South Dakota has created a pilot program for assessing risk and lethality in the judiciary process this past year.

Data collections also vary nationally from static spreadsheets to ingesting the data in visualizations through partnerships with external stakeholders and universities. Some



incorporate data into reports while others have monthly dashboards that quantify the responses to the lethality assessment questionnaire.

Critiques of lethality assessments include that they are limited to traditional intimate partner relationships, they do not address revictimization or recidivism, answering yes or no in an assessment has varied applications with limited sufficiency in court, continued research on predictability, variability and possibly weighing of questions is needed.

Some recommendations in creating a statewide protocol for training curriculum are to examine other existing policies, determine if it falls within basic or continued education, determine question modifications based on best practices and evidence-based research, develop data collection methods on the onset, develop partnerships with the local academic institutions, create a collaborative workgroup and continue ongoing research as the curriculum and questions develop.

Role of the Lethality Assessment Executive Workgroup

According to Senate Bill 1224, "The department shall consult with the Department of Children and Families, the Florida Sheriffs Association, the Florida Police Chiefs Association, the Florida Partnership to End Domestic Violence, and at least two domestic violence advocacy organizations to develop the policies, procedures, and training necessary for implementation of a statewide evidence-based lethality assessment. Such policies, procedures, and training must establish how to determine whether a victim and aggressor are intimate partners and establish a statewide process for referring a victim to a certified domestic violence center. The group must review the questions in paragraph (e) and make a recommendation as to whether all questions should be included in the statewide lethality assessment instrument and form. By January 1, 2025, the department must adopt a statewide lethality assessment, the department must confirm that the remaining or altered questions constitute an evidence-based lethality assessment."

The role of the Florida Department of Law Enforcement continues on line 3081, stating, "By January 31, 2025, the department shall report to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives the results and recommendations of the group, including any proposed statutory changes that are necessary for implementation of a statewide lethality assessment. Training on how to administer a lethality assessment and the approved lethality assessment form must be accessible to a law enforcement officer in an online format (<u>Senate Bill 1224 (2024) - The Florida Senate (flsenate.gov)</u>).



B. What is the lethality assessment and where did it originate?

1. Literature/Grant Review-Original Research Influencing Maryland's Lethality Assessment Program.

The Intimate Partner Violence Risk Assessment Validation Study was published in May 2005 and funded by a U.S. Department of Justice Grant (2000-WT-VX-0011), co-authored by Dr. Janice Roehl, Dr. Chris O'Sullivan, Dr. Daniel Webster, and Dr. Jacquelyn Campbell. The study aimed to conduct a field test of *some* of the instruments and methods developed specifically to assess the risk of repeat intimate partner violence and severe or lethal violence in various settings. The methodology of the study was developed first, allowing for a one-year planning period to resolve issues of victim safety and such concerns as the duty to warn victims at risk, methodological issues, populations to be tested, necessary sample size, interval, and implementation issues, and negotiating agreements. The central measures were baseline and follow-up interviews with five components:

- 1. Demographics and background information on the relationship to the offender.
- 2. History of abuse in the relationship and over the past six months.
- 3. Actions taken by the victim or the criminal justice or other systems that could mitigate her risk.
- 4. Risk assessment (both lethal risk and recidivism risk).
- 5. Impact of the questionnaire on perception of risk and self-protective actions.

The study had participants from several sites, including family courts, law enforcement, shelters, hospitals, and community offices both in New York and Los Angeles. Each participant received the main interview plus one of the two lethal risk assessment instruments and one of the two instruments designed to assess the risk of re-assault (K-SID, DV-MOSAIC, DA, DVSI). The study measured participant retention, reliability, concurrent validity, correlations and bivariate associations between baseline risk assessment and abuse during the follow-up period. The study's limitations included the impact of risk assessment in the field on agency decision-making and victim's perceptions and actions. Within the closing remarks of this study, the findings include an evaluation of strategies for assessing risk or threat in the area of domestic violence, does not give a definitive answer as to which instrument or method a particular agency should be using or the absolute utility of these methods. The summary of the study does show that the Danger Assessment (DA) has the strongest psychometric properties, including predictive statistics. The DA enhanced the predictive power of the models more than the other risk assessment instruments. The study also concludes that the differences in purpose versus implementation may explain why none of the instruments or method was particularly impressive in predicting reassault. The DA resulted in an increase in women's perception of risk but left much of the re-assault unanticipated. An equally important conclusion is that risk assessment instrument or method is only one factor in the multitude of factors one should configure into problemsolving, including victim safety, offender sanctions, and science. Another key finding is that even through controlling for confounding variables, all four instruments performed significantly better than 0.50 but, they need to perform better than expert judgment. The study shows that systematic risk assessment approaches can be better predictors than the victims but does not address whether they are better than experienced practitioners. This notion allows for new instruments, different settings, and purposes to be



applied to examine a multitude of risk factors. <u>Intimate Partner Violence Risk Assessment</u> Validation Study, Final Report | National Institute of Justice (ojp.gov)

2. Understanding the need to study risk assessments.

The practical rationale behind the study was to understand if law enforcement could have known, if there were signs that they could help identify and to attempt to understand if there could have been something done to protect the victim. The initial research indicated that law enforcement, the courts, victim assistance programs and hospital emergency departments have to have a valid and systematic means of evaluating domestic violence cases and need to identify those cases most likely to escalate to lethality. The thought behind a victim not assessing his/her own threat of lethality or to diminish the severity has been seen as a coping mechanism that allows victims to continue to invest in the relationship and to reduce the distressing symptoms of trauma.

There are several assessment tools that exist and are in practice. However, one of the most used is the Lethality Assessment Program (LAP) - Maryland Model, used to first educate intimate partner violence (IPV) victim-survivors about risk factors for homicide and to connect them with support and safety planning services. The LAP uses a lethality screening based on 11 evidence-based questions that are simple and focus on the victim's level of danger to be seriously injured or killed by their intimate partner. An assessment based on the responses by the first responder where they will privately inform the victim of their concern and then the next step is to connect the survivor with resources using an empowerment-based model. Currently, there are 39 states, 187 domestic violence programs, and 734 law enforcement agencies that have implemented LAP within the United States. There are three domestic violence agencies and three law enforcement agencies within Florida have implemented the LAP (How LAP Works – MNADV, 2023).

If the need is to identify the victims at their most vulnerable moments, make contact with them and connect them to services that can provide information, resources, and potentially save lives, then completing a risk assessment may be duplicative with already existing Florida law. Florida Statute 741.29 describes roles and responsibilities when investigating a domestic violence incident.

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

(1) Any law enforcement officer who investigates an alleged incident of domestic violence shall assist the victim to obtain medical treatment if such is required as a result of the alleged incident to which the officer responds. Any law enforcement officer who investigates an alleged incident of domestic violence shall advise the victim of such violence that there is a domestic violence center from which the victim may receive services. The law enforcement officer shall give the victim immediate notice of the legal rights and remedies available on a standard form developed and distributed by the department (Chapter 741 Section 29 - 2021 Florida Statutes - The Florida Senate (flsenate.gov)).



C. Evidence-Based Research

Evidence-based policing (EBP) is an approach to law enforcement in which police practices and strategies are guided by scientific evidence and research. The goal of EBP is to ensure that policing methods are effective, efficient, and grounded in empirical data rather than solely relying on tradition, intuition, or anecdotal experience. One of the earliest thinkers on Evidence-Based Policing, William Sherman, describes, "The new paradigm of "evidence-based medicine" holds important implications for policing. It suggests that just doing research is not enough and that proactive efforts are required to push accumulated research evidence into practice through national and community guidelines. These guidelines can then focus inhouse evaluations of what works best across agencies, units, victims, and officers. Statistical adjustments for the risk factors shaping crime can provide fair comparisons across police units, including national rankings of police agencies by their crime prevention effectiveness. The example of domestic violence, for which accumulated National Institute of Justice research could lead to evidence-based guidelines, illustrates the way in which agency-based outcomes research could further reduce violence against victims (Sherman, 1998)."

The **Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy (CEBCP)**, housed within the **Department** of **Criminology**, **Law and Society** at George Mason University, seeks to make scientific research a key component in decisions about crime and justice policies. Established in 2008, the CEBCP carries out this mission by advancing rigorous studies in criminal justice and criminology through research-practice collaborations, and proactively serving as an informational and translational link to practitioners and the policy community. The CEBCP's official magazine is **Translational Criminology** (Our Mission - The Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy (CEBCP))."

Evidence-based lethality assessment can be defined similarly to the evidence-based policing methodologies of incorporating scientific evidence and research with empirical data to study lethality assessment tools in the impacts of reducing intimate partner homicides. There have been several studies that assess lethality assessment tools, including the original research conducted by Dr. Campbell et al. Other studies include:

- An Examination of the Lethality Assessment Program (LAP): Perspectives on Implementation, Help-Seeking, and Victim Empowerment written by Tara N. Richards, Lane Kirkland Gillespie, Katherine Kafonek, and Margaret Johnson (<u>A Closer Look at the Lethality Program | National Institute of Justice (oip.gov)</u>). "Findings indicate no relationship between receipt of the LAP and use of self-protective measures or victim empowerment, mixed evidence between receipt of the LAP and service utilization, and room for improvement regarding how law enforcement officers explain the LAP to victims."
- Lethality Assessment Tools: A Critical Analysis published by VAWnet The National Online Resource Center on Violence Against Women, National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (NRCDV), written by Neil Websdale and Bahney Dedolph (<u>Lethality</u> <u>Assessment Tools: A Critical Analysis (vawnet.org)</u>). "Lethality assessment tools that purport to assess risk of lethal violence often derive from research and practical

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understandings about domestic violence and domestic homicide. Given the research shows little if any qualitative difference in the antecedents to lethal or non-lethal domestic violence, it might be more appropriate to use the term danger assessment rather than lethality assessment. Although, there are a number of lethality/danger assessment tools in use, there is little research on the precise links between these tools the research into domestic homicide. Neither is there any systematic research about how these tools are used, what agencies do with the assessment scores, how battered women feel about completing these tools, or how victims of intimate violence strategize and plan for their safety considering the assessment scores."

- Risk Assessment Instruments for Intimate Partner Femicide: A Systematic Review written by Esperanza Garcia-Vergara, Nerea Almeada, Francisco Fernandez-Navarro, and David Becerra-Alonsa performed a systematic review of literature referencing risk assessment interviews were conducted using meta-analysis guidelines and preferred reporting items (Risk Assessment Instruments for Intimate Partner Femicide: A Systematic Review PMC (nih.gov)). "Their search strategy yielded a total of 1,156 studies, and only 33 studies met eligibility to be included. The results indicated that the Danger Assessment (DA), the Danger Assessment for Immigrants, the Danger Assessment for Law Enforcement, the Danger Assessment-5, the Taiwan Intimate Partner Violence DA, the Severe Intimate Partner Risk Prediction Scale, the Lethality Screen, and the H-Scale are specific risk assessment instruments for predicting homicide and attempted homicide. Validity and reliability scores vary, their consistency and accuracy medium to high for estimating homicide."
- Lethality Assessment: An Impressive Development in Domestic Violence Laws in the Past 30 Years-Hasting's Women's Law Journal written by D. Kelly Weisburg ("Lethality Assessment: An Impressive Development in Domestic Violence L" by D. Kelly Weisberg (uclawsf.edu)). "The growing emphasis on the development of instruments to measure risk reached the field of domestic violence. Risk factors, of course, are not causal factors. Rather, they suggest merely correlations." Lethality assessment has both strengths and weaknesses. Some of the strengths include "...acting as a gauge of the seriousness of an offender's conduct, educating legal personnel about the risk of dangerousness, improved collaboration between law enforcement personnel, domestic violence programs, health care providers and allied professionals, lethality assessment is a better predictor of re-assault in lethal violence. There are also limitations such as it is not an exact science, it is not a highly accurate predictor of homicide, the ability of lethality assessment to predict intimate partner homicide is marred by the existence of many false positives and false negatives, it is difficult to know who score at highest risk will ultimately be killed. The absence of indicators does not provide evidence of the absence of risk lethality. Causality is difficult to work and unable to predict homicide accurately because the risk of death is dependent on many factors." Program and State Studies Sample: Maryland, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Kansas, Texas.



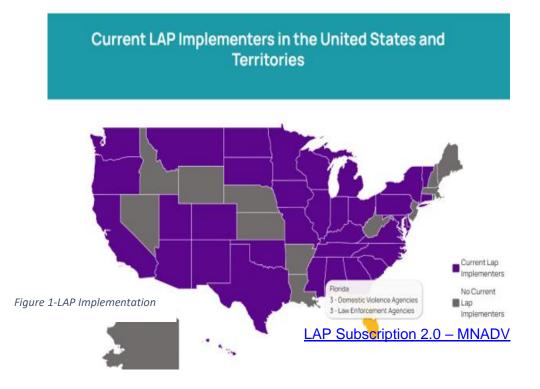
D. Program and State Studies

1. Maryland Lethality Assessment Program-2016

The Lethality Assessment Program-Maryland Model (LAP and LAP 2.0) was created by the MNADV (Maryland Network Against Domestic Violence) and has currently been implemented in 39 states by 734 law enforcement agencies and 187 domestic violence programs. The LAP program was grounded on innovative, evidence-based standards and best practices based on the John Hopkins study, which helped to develop the lethality screen and subsequent protocol. The program maintains an Advisory Council of LAP implementers, researchers and national experts from across the country to advise the MNADV about emerging trends in the field of responding to domestic violence and to make changes if necessary. Current partnerships include the Attorney General, Department of Health, Justice Research, University/College, Advocacy groups, and Advisory Committees.

The program was based on problem-solving domestic violence incidents by identifying victims at high risk for homicide by an intimate partner and creating a plan to assist them with decreasing that risk. The original multidisciplinary committee included advocates, police officers, and professionals from related disciplines such as prosecution and probation, and academic researchers. Two findings from the group focused on law enforcement, the practitioners who most frequently came in contact with at risk victims and that to create a collaborative intervention.

Guidance for policy can be found here: <u>Microsoft Word - HB1371(2016 Leg. Bill) - Report</u> regarding Lethality Assessment Program 12-1-16.docx (state.md.us)







DOMESTIC VIOLENCE LETHALITY SCREEN FOR FIRST RESPONDERS



Officer:	Date:	Case	#:		
Victim:	Offender:	-			
Check here if victim did not an	swer any of the questions.				
► A "Yes" response to any of Que	stions #1-3 automatically triggers the pro	tocol referi	ral.		
 Has he/she ever used a weapon 	against you or threatened you with a weapo	m? □Yes	□No	□ Not Ans.	
Has he/she threatened to kill you	a or your children?	□Yes	□No	□ Not Ans.	
Do you think he/she might try to	o kill you?	□Yes	□No	□ Not Ans.	
 Negative responses to Questions trigger the protocol referral. 	#1-3, but positive responses to at least fo	our of Ques	tions #4-	-11,	
 Does he/she have a gun or can h 	e/she get one easily?	□Yes	□No	□ Not Ans.	
5. Has he/she ever tried to choke y	ou?	□Yes	□No	□ Not Ans.	
Is he/she violently or constantly of your daily activities?	jealous or does he/she control most	□Yes	□No	□ Not Ans.	
7. Have you left him/her or separa	ted after living together or being married?	□Yes	□No	□ Not Ans.	
3. Is he/she unemployed?		□Yes	□No	□ Not Ans.	
 Has he/she ever tried to kill him 	self/herself?	□Yes	□No	□ Not Ans.	
0. Do you have a child that he/she	knows is not his/hers?	□Yes	□No	□ Not Ans.	
1. Does he/she follow or spy on yo	he/she unemployed? as he/she ever tried to kill himself/herself? o you have a child that he/she knows is not his/hers? oes he/she follow or spy on you or leave threatening messages? a officer may trigger the protocol referral, if not already triggered as sponse to the below question, or whenever the officer believes the vi				
response to the below question,		n is in a po			
Check one: Victim screened in Victim screened in Victim did not scr	n based on the belief of officer				
	ing her/him of a high danger assessment, im speak with the hotline counselor?	🗆 Yes	D No		

Note: The questions above and the criteria for determining the level of risk a person faces is based on the best available research on factors associated with lethal violence by a current or former intimate partner. However, each situation may present unique factors that influence risk for lethal violence that are not captured by this screen. Although most victims who screen "positive" or "high danger" would not be expected to be killed, these victims face much higher risk than that of other victims of intimate partner violence.

Figure 2- Maryland's LAP Screening



a. Intimate Partner Homicide Rates:

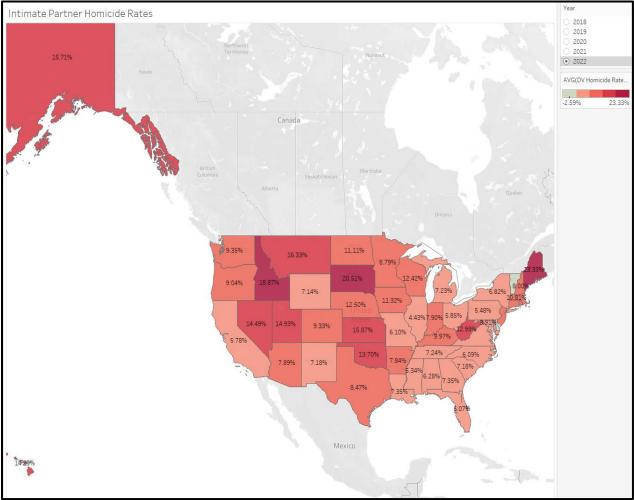


Figure 3-Source: <u>https://cde.ucr.cjis.</u> gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/home

Florida's Domestic Violence Homicide Arrest Count: (Requested data pending % compared to Total Homicides)

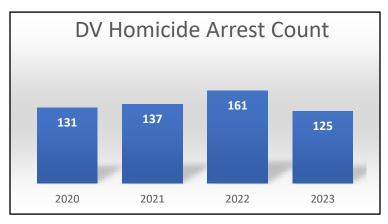
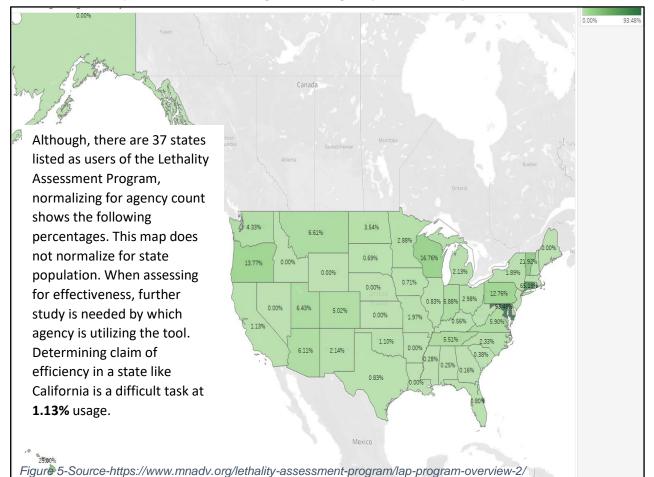


Figure 4-DV Homicide Arrests

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b. Lethality Assessment Program Usage by State-Maryland Model:



Usage %	State Count	State
No LAP implementation	15	MA, NJ, DC, RI (Proximity to MD)
Under 5% of State's LE Agencies use LAP	22	CA, FL, GA, NY, TX (Population)
5-10% of State's LE Agencies use LAP	7	
10-15% of State's LE Agencies use LAP	2	
15-20% of State's LE Agencies use LAP	1	
Over 20% of State's LE Agencies use LAP	4	CT (65.19%), HI (small # agencies), MD (93.48%), VT (21.92%)
	51	*Include DC.

Total number of states that utilize Maryland' LAP 36 states and District of Columbia.



c. Other Assessment Tools-

Intimate Partner Violence Risk Assessment and Models

ASSESSMENT	WHO USES IT	FOR WHAT	RECIDIVISM	VALIDATED? **
ACRONYM	AND WITH WHOM OR WHEN?	PURPOSE?	OR LETHALITY? *	FOR WHOM?
APRAIS	Law enforcement officers administer APRAIS on IPV scenes after the initial investigation is completed. Victim advocates and allied professionals can also use the tool	Creates a standardized, evidence-based tool to inform criminal justice system decision making, and assists victims in assessing risk and engaging in protective actions	Recidivism and Lethality	Validated and recommended for use by the Arizona Supreme Court. APRAIS is part of the AZPOST mandated DV training curriculum at all police academies
BIRAM	Intervention programs for offenders. Consists of risk factors that are assessed at different stages, and risk management strategies	Early identification of risk of partner re- assault, and guidelines and strategies to reduce the level of threat	Recidivism and Lethality	Data analysis by MA Department of Public Health found suitable face and content validity, as well as good inter-rater reliability for abuser intervention staff
DA	Victim advocates & shelter systems, healthcare workers, housing authorities, court systems; ideally in collaboration with DV advocates. It can also be self- administered by survivors	Assess level of life-threatening violence or homicide; educate survivors about their level of danger; engage in risk- informed safety planning; & align services to level of danger	Lethality	Yes, for the following (cisgender) groups DA: Women (specific validation with Black, White, Latina women) DA-I: Immigrant women DA- Circle: Indigenous women DA-5: Female survivors DA-R: Pending validation



				Contractor of a contract
DA-LE	Law enforcement officers at the scene when responding to a domestic violence call	To inform victims of their level of risk, to connect high risk victims to DV services, and to use in court to inform decision-making in criminal proceedings	Lethality	Pending validation
DVHRT	Multidisciplinary teams of advocates, law enforcement, prosecutors, probation, corrections, batterer intervention, and community organizations	To identify and intervene in the most dangerous cases through enhanced information sharing and risk informed collaborative interventions, to reduce domestic violence homicides	Lethality	Not applicable
DVRAG	Professionals in threat assessment, correctional, and forensic settings; use for relatively high risk cases; when the PCL-R is scored or can be accessed	To assess the likelihood that the male offender will commit a new IPV assault, and how his risk compares with others; and to inform risk management decisions	Recidivism	DVRAG items and PCL-R can be scored with excellent reliability. Validation studies report large effects for predictive accuracy for men who assault female partners
DVRNA	Clinicians trained in mental health, substance abuse, and who are credentialed in anti-domestic violence programming score the DVRNA as part of an evaluation before treatment	The DVRNA is a structured actuarial assessment of 14 domains and serves basis for designating the initial classification of offender risk and designated level of treatment	Recidivism and Lethality	Development relied heavily on research based on males age 18+ who are white in the criminal legal system. Early analyses suggest that individuals are being appropriately classified



	1	1		alteration with
DVSI-R	Family Relations Counselors at pre- adjudication arraignment with the accused. And Probation Officers at post- adjudication with those placed on probation	Assess level of recidivism and make recommendations for placement & protective orders at arraignment. And to inform level of supervision and other conditions required by probation	Recidivism	Validated for those arrested for DV (pre- adjudication) and those placed on probation (post- adjudication)
IPVI	Multidisciplinary teams use tailored approaches to respond to individuals within the criminal legal system accused of IPV. They also engage victims with safety and support measures	To respond to all individuals accused of IPV from low-high risk to deter and prevent IPV, offer support to address behavior, and, when necessary, sanction individuals causing harm	Recidivism	Validated for all relationship types
LAP 2.0	Law enforcement and other first responders with IPV victims. Once a high-risk case is identified, the victim is connected with a local DVSP advocate	Assess level of lethality Increase victim access to services Reduction of IPV related homicide	Lethality	Tool has been validated for cis- gendered women in heterosexual relationships
MOSAIC	Anyone, including the victim, can log in online and complete an assessment	Assess risk factors and determine level of current risk based on research, expert opinion, and comparison with other known cases	Recidivism and Lethality	DOJ validated, with more accurate results if law enforcement is involved



				Stant or Last
ODARA	Commonly used by law enforcement, courts, and victim advocates. Questions are based on risk factors such as the accused's criminal history and victim's personal circumstances	Determine likelihood of partner re- assault, and how an individual's risk compares with other domestic offenders. Information can be used to inform bail and supervision for the accused	Recidivism and Lethality	Validated for men who assault their female partner and for women who assault their partner (however, interpretation of likelihood of assault is based on men)
SARA-V3	Trained evaluators gather information about risk factors via interviews (when possible) and review relevant documents (e.g., police reports, psychological assessments)	Assess the presence and relevance of risk factors, develop a case formulation, and detail scenarios of future violence to inform case- specific management strategies to prevent harm	Recidivism & Lethality	Appropriate for use with all genders and relationship types
SHARP	Victim advocates can assist victims to complete a web-based assessment	Examine and assess stalking and the level of risk to the victim	Recidivism	Validated anecdotally by professionals and victims, for all stalking victims

Figure 6-Lethality and Recidivism Tools

Domestic Violence Homicide Prevention Tools, Strategies, and Assessments - DV RISC

2. Five Year Assessment-Pennsylvania-Improving Safety for Victims through Coordinated Community Response-2017

The Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence (PCADV) shows that after five years of incorporating the lethality assessment program within the state, safety for victims through a coordinated community response improved through **63% of high-danger victims** accessing services through LAP compared to the initial findings of the Maryland study that showed only **4%** of domestic violence homicide victims received domestic violence services. These numbers also influence the victims from being re-victimized. The Pennsylvania project determined that a mobile application was necessary to collect and conduct the LA, while in the field. The Pittsburgh Bureau of Police partnered with Aspirant and the Women's Center to create a mobile app (not available to the public) to allow the officers to use assigned domestic violence phones to conduct lethality assessments and automatically

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inform the officer if the victim is in danger. The automation component helps with providing information to the advocate prior to speaking with the victim. There is also a LAP Digital Dashboard created in conjunction with Pennsylvania State University that is interactive and summarizes data received on a monthly basis.

PCADV Dashboards (psu.edu)

3. Ten-Year Assessment-Connecticut Recognizing Ten Years of LAP-2022

Connecticut has implemented the Lethality Assessment Program for the past *ten* years and continues to see its usage as an effective tool for strengthening survivor safety through the evidence-based screen. A decade later, the program continues to strengthen through partnerships between advocates and law enforcement to provide services to survivors and children. The assessment of the program shows greater need for data collection, the review maintains that stronger data collection methods as next steps in analyzing trends and identifying gaps in survivor safety and provision of domestic violence services. <u>CCADV</u> <u>Recognizes 10 Years of Lethality Assessment Program: Connecticut Coalition Against</u> <u>Domestic Violence (ctcadv.org)</u>

4. Modified Tools Used-Kansas-2014-An Analysis of the Domestic Violence Lethality Assessment

The United Community Services of Johnson County in Kansas conducted a study that described and tested the predictive validity of domestic violence lethality through the University of Missouri-Kansas City and the United Way. Their analysis was based on a modified version of Maryland's initial 11-question risk assessment through their own independent research. Their findings through modifying the assessment to 17 questions found that for **new case filings and new domestic violence case filings there is predictive validity** and that victims are getting connected to services due to the tool's acceptance. In their analysis, an emphasis on officer training was highlighted to include teaching about victim sensitivity and that victim response may not seem accurate and to continue further officer training beyond the academy (<u>Domestic-Violence-Lethality-Assessment-Report.pdf (ucsjoco.org)</u>).

The study examined the frequency distribution of the scores, tested scores for predictive validity, the relationship between frequency and validity, reliability of the scale was tested, cutoff scores were determined and relationship between predicting new cases and a secondary test for recidivism was conducted using the DVSIR (Domestic Violence Screening Inventory Revised) tool. Based on their findings, the study concluded that the composite scores of the tool possess acceptable levels of predictive validity, it is recommended that validation work continues through structure and composition. The study notes additional cases/data would allow for stronger assessment, another study looking at only statistically significant items should be conducted, weighting questions could be relevant, and some of the questions could be separated.



Maryland Lethality Assessment Programs	DVLA Questions -Kansas
Has your partner ever used a weapon against you or threatened you with a weapon?	Has he or she ever used a weapon against you/threatened you with a weapon?
Has he or she ever threatened to kill you or your children?	Has he or she threatened to kill you, your children?
Do you think he or she might try to kill you?	Do you think he/she might try to kill you?
Does your partner have a gun or can he or she get one easily?	Does he/she have a gun or can get one easily?
Has he or she ever tried to choke you?	Has he/she ever tried to strangle/choke you?
Is your partner violently or constantly jealous or does he or she control most of your daily activities? Have you left your partner or separated from them after living together	Is your partner violently or constantly jealous or does he or she control most of your daily activities? Have you ever attempted to leave him/her? Are you currently separated?
or being married? Is he or she unemployed?	Is he or she unemployed?
Has your partner ever tried to kill him/herself?	Has he/she threatened to kill himself/herself?
Do you have a child that he or she knows is not theirs?	
Does your partner follow or spy on you or leave threatening messages?	Does he/she follow or spy on you, leave you threatening notes or messages on answering machines or call you after you have told him/her to stop?
Is there anything else that worries you about your safety? If yes, what?	
Victim screened in accordance w protocol	Does he/she follow or spy on you, leave you threatening notes or messages on answering machines or call you after you have told him/her to stop?
Victim screened in based on belief of officer	Does he or she have a drug or alcohol problem?
Victim did not screen in	Has the physical violence increased in severity or frequency?
After advising of danger assessment, did victim speak to hotline counselor	Are you pregnant? If not, has he ever hit you while you were pregnant?
	Has he or she destroyed your property?
	Has he/she ever abused an animal?
	Has he/she ever made you have sex w him/her or perform sexual acts on
	him/her when you did not want to?
	Has he/she ever been arrested for domestic violence?

5. Multiple Tools Used-Texas-DV High-Risk Teams-2021

Texas's report on Domestic Violence for 2021 shows that within their methodology, there are four different risk assessment tools used: Danger Assessment (DA) 3% used, Danger Assessment for Law Enforcement (DA-LE) 26% used, Grayson County Risk Assessment 32% and the Lethality Assessment Program (LAP) used in 39% of the cases. The study highlights a team approach to identify the highest potential for lethality based on high-risk factors while sharing information about dynamics, offenses, and outcomes. Texas uses <u>four different</u> assessments based on the team's approach to the triage of support and services to be able to maximize resources (<u>tcfv_dvhrt_statewide_rpt_2021.pdf)</u>.



E. State Legislation Examples

Maryland, North Dakota, Utah, Kentucky, South Dakota, Montana

1. Maryland Lethality Assessment Program Report Response to House Bill 1371

House Bill 1371, Strangulation – "Lethality Screening Protocol and Training," requires the Maryland Police Training [and Standards] Commission to "conduct a review of the experience and best practices of other states" regarding the use of a "lethality screening protocol and training for law enforcement officers when investigating complaints of domestic violence and assault by strangulation." The Commission is also required to submit a report of its findings to the General Assembly by January 1, 2017. The following pages represent the results of that review and the Commission's mandated Report to the General Assembly. While there is <u>no legal requirement</u> that a Lethality Assessment be conducted in all domestic violence situations, law enforcement agencies are urged to consider making completion of a Lethality Assessment part of their standard operating procedures in response to these calls for service.

Microsoft Word - HB1371(2016 Leg. B illo) - Report regarding Lethality Assessment Program 12-1-16.docx (state.md.us)

LAP Process Summary:

A. Upon arrival at the scene of a domestic violence call, the responding officer will initially assess the situation to determine who the victim is, whether the victim and assailant have an intimate relationship, whether an assault has taken place, and whether there are signs of danger to the well-being and safety of the victim.

B. If the officer:

- 1. determines that a domestic violence assault has occurred;
- 2. senses that potential danger to the victim exists;

3. determines that the names of the parties or the location are repeat names or locations; or,

4. simply believes a lethal assessment screening should take place he/she will ask the victim to answer a series of questions from the "Lethality Screen for First Responders:" a. Has the assailant ever used a weapon against you or threatened you with a weapon? b. Has the assailant threated to kill you or your children? c. Do you think the assailant might try to kill you? d. Does the assailant have a gun or can he/she get one easily? e. Has the assailant ever tried to strangle you? f. Is the assailant violently or constantly jealous or does he/she control most of your daily activities? g. Have you left him/her or separated after living together or being married? h. Is the assailant unemployed? i. Has the assailant ever tried to kill him/herself? j. Do you have a child that the assailant knows is not his/hers? k. Does the assailant follow or spy on you or leave threatening messages? I. Is there anything else that worries you about your safety?

C. If an officer receives a YES answer to questions a, b, or c, the protocol referral is automatically triggered.



D. If an officer receives NEGATIVE responses to questions "a, b, and c" but at least four positive responses to questions "d through I," the protocol referral is triggered.

E. If an officer receives a POSITIVE response to question "a" or an officer believes the victim is in a potentially lethal situation, the protocol referral is triggered.

F. Once the Lethality Assessment is completed, the officer shall advise the victim of the results of the screening and, according to the results of the screening as indicated above, explain to the victim that the officer will call the "hotline" in order to contact a counselor. The officer will then request that the victim speak to the counselor, who will provide response options to the victim. If the victim agrees to talk to the "hotline" counselor and after the victim does so, the officer will assist the victim in participating in the coordinated safety planning developed between the victim and counselor. If the victim refuses to speak to the "hotline" counselor, even after repeated attempts by the officer to convince him/her to do so, the officer shall consult with the counselor in an effort to seek guidance. The officer will then advise the victim of the factors that are predictive of death so that the victim can be on the lookout for them, encourage the victim to contact the domestic violence program, provide the victim with referral information and follow any other established agency protocols designed to address the victim's safety and well-being.

G. Once the call for service has been completed, the officer shall complete a written report of the incident according to agency reporting procedures including in that report whether a Lethality Assessment was conducted. If none was conducted the reporting officer should note the reason one was not conducted.

2. North Dakota Century Code: Chapter 14-07.1 Domestic Violence

14-07.1-14. Law enforcement guidelines and training.

1. Every law enforcement agency shall develop and implement, with assistance from the criminal justice training and statistics division, specific operational guidelines for arrest policies and procedures in crimes involving domestic violence. The guidelines must include procedures for the conduct of criminal investigations, procedures for arrests and victim assistance by law enforcement officers, procedures concerning the provision of services to victims, and any additional procedures as may be necessary to carry out sections 14-07.1-02 through 14-07.1-14.

2. The peace officer standards and training board shall establish, in conjunction with the state's attorney's association, an education and training program for law enforcement officers and state's attorneys concerning the handling of crimes involving domestic violence. The training must stress the enforcement of criminal laws in domestic violence cases and the use of community resources. A study conducted by the Rural Crime and Justice Center (RCJC) revealed that by 2003, 65% of law enforcement agencies did not have policies in place (Microsoft Word - ND Model Domestic Violence Policy.doc). Through the Department of Justice Grants a model for law enforcement domestic violence policy was created and a final draft approved in 2005 (NDModel2012DomesticViolencePolicy.pdf (cawsnorthdakota.org)).



3. Utah: SB 117, General Session 2023

This bill:

14 requires a law enforcement officer to conduct a lethality assessment when responding to a report of domestic violence between intimate partners; 15 16 describes the protocol for a lethality assessment; requires a law enforcement officer who conducts a lethality assessment to: 17 ► 18 include the results of the assessment with a probable cause statement • and 19 incident report; and 20 submit the results to the Department of Public Safety; requires the Department of Public Safety to: 21 22 develop and maintain a reporting mechanism by which law enforcement ٠ can 23 submit lethality assessment data; 24 provide analytical support to a law enforcement officer who submits the results 25 of a lethality assessment; 26 create and maintain a database of lethality assessment data; and • in coordination with the Administrative Office of the Courts, provide 27 28 information and training to certain court personnel regarding lethality assessments; 29 includes a lethality assessment as part of the information that may be considered as 30 part of pretrial processes; and 31 ► makes technical and conforming changes. SB0117 (utah.gov)

4. Kentucky-Duty of law enforcement to help as required under KRs 403.785 and 456.090-Use of JC-3 Form -Report to Statistical Analysis Center

Kentucky does not mandate a lethality or other specific assessment tool, but they have in legislation a specific form to complete when it comes to domestic violence incidents, the JC-3 form. This form is used by law enforcement to document information related to domestic violence and abuse or dating violence and abuse. This form records details about injuries, incidents, other relevant information. This data is then provided to the Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center annually.

Senate Bill 271 went into effect in 2022 to enhance data collection and analysis (statute.aspx (ky.gov)). Kentucky's first annual report was completed in 2023 with a finding that states, "...the data provided does not capture the severity of abuse a survivor seeking services experienced Domestic Violence Data Report (ky.gov)."



5. South Dakota-SB 103-Pilot Program

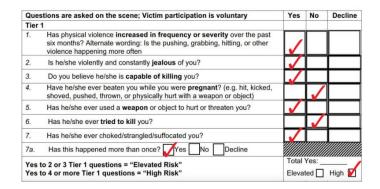
South Dakota enacted in 2023 *a pilot program* in the Unified Judicial System for risk and lethality assessments for certain persons accused of assault or protection order violations. This bill would potentially allow a magistrate or circuit judge to review risk or lethality assessments conducted by law enforcement for a person charged in a relationship described 25-10-3.1, or with violating a protection order, when determining if bond or other conditions of release are necessary for the protection of the alleged victim (2023 Senate Bill 103 - SD Legislature create a pilot program in the Unified Judicial System for risk and lethality assessments for certain persons accused of assault or protection order violations.)

6. <u>Montana-Allows Court to use the results of a dangerousness or lethality</u> <u>assessment when considering the release or detention of certain defendants.</u>

Montana takes into consideration certain statute violations against an intimate partner, a dangerousness or lethality assessment if available to the court to determine the release or detention of a defendant (<u>HB0661.pdf (mt.gov)</u>).

7. <u>Arizona-APRAIS (Arizona Intimate Partner Risk Assessment) different assessment</u> tool.

Arizona Supreme Court decision accepted the recommendation of APAAC (Arizona Prosecuting Attorney's Advisory Council) in December 2017 to adopt the Form IV APRAIS questionnaire for implementation statewide for law enforcement agencies to use in IPV cases. The Arizona Intimate Partner Risk Assessment varies slightly from the Maryland Program with an emphasis on sharing the risk within the criminal justice system regarding bail, conditions of release, supervision, sanctions, and treatment and possibly the civil arena. This is **not a mandatory** tool to use within the state; 27 out of 174 agencies incorporate the tool in response to domestic violence incidents. Agencies in Montana, Minnesota, Michigan, and Kansas have incorporated the APRAIS tool. <u>APRAIS PVAW.pptx (az.gov)</u>

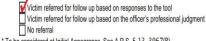




Tier	2			
8.	Does he/she control most or all of your daily activities?			
9.	Is he/she known to carry or possess a gun?	1		
10.	Has he/she ever forced you to have sex when you did not wish to do so?		\checkmark	
11.	Does he/she use illegal drugs or misuse prescription drugs? (e.g. meth, cocaine, painkillers)		1	
12.	Has he/she threatened to harm people you care about?			
13.	Did you end your relationship with him/her within the past six months? Does he/she know or sense you are planning on ending your relationship?		\checkmark	
14.	Has he/she experienced significant financial loss in the last six months?	\checkmark		
15.	Is he/she unemployed?	7		
16.	Has he/she ever threatened or tried to commit suicide?		\checkmark	
17.	Has he/she threatened to kill you?	1		
18.	Has he/she threatened or abused your pets?	1		

Yes to 2 or 3 Tier 1 questions = "Elevated Risk" Yes to 4 or more Tier 1 questions = "High Risk"

"Elevated Risk" and "High Risk" scores trigger law enforcement officers to offer follow up responses in the form of providing or connecting victims to supportive resources or resource information.



* To be considered at Initial Appearance. See A.R.S. § 13-3967(B).

F. Data Collection Practices

There are several methodologies that are utilized to collect the aggregate data from the responses to the lethality assessment tools and a number of methods to display the data. Some jurisdictions use a tabular format that lists by jurisdiction the number of data variables to include screens/day, screens/population, and percentage of high or non-danger calls.

	Towns with	10 or fe	wer scr	eens	for th	e year	have k	been r	emov	ed to r	nainta	ain coi	fiden	tially o	of victi	ms.		
Jurisdiction	County	Population	Lethality Screens	# Days	Screens / Day		High Danger	% High Danger	Non- High Danger	% Non- High Danger	DNA	% DNA	Spoke to LAP-line Worker	to LAP-	Officer Calls		Went to Services	to
Ansonia	New Haven	18,959	88	365	0.24	215.443	75	85%	11	13%	2	2%	14	19%	84	112%	51	364%
Berlin	Hartford	20,610	36	365	0.1	572.5	19	53%	14	39%	3	8%	14	74%	17	89%	6	43%
Bethel	Fairfield	19,372	52	365	0.14	372.539	28	54%	23	44%	1	2%	25	89%	28	100%	23	92%
Bloomfield	Hartford	20,819	67	365	0.18	310.731	35	52%	25	37%	7	10%	12	34%	21	60%	16	1339
Branford	New Haven	28,225	82	365	0.22	344.207	43	52%	32	39%	7	9%	18	42%	48	112%	33	1839
Bridgeport	Fairfield	147,612	345	365	0.95	427.861	273	79%	64	19%	8	2%	119	44%	243	89%	121	102

Figure 6-LAP Data Report, Connecticut (2021)

Other formats for data collection include a collaborative platform that shares the intake from with the Clerk of the Court, the Judge, the legal representation for the prosecution and the defense using the same risk assessment tool using a multidisciplinary approach.



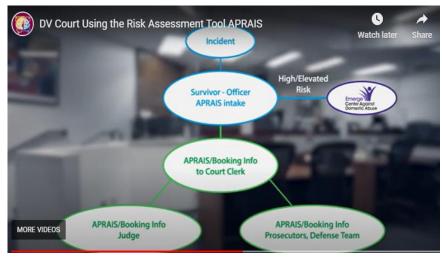


Figure 7-APRAIS PVAW.pptx (az.gov)

There are jurisdictions that have incorporated the lethality assessment data into usable dashboards that are filterable by date, county name, agency type, agency, and screening questions. Pennsylvania has been involved with the LAP since 2012 and has partnered with Pennsylvania State University to develop data visualizations.

	NISYLVANIA CO AINST DOMESTIC V P Dashboards	ALITION			
= 🕞 🖻 🦻	creening Questions 1-3	Screening Quest	tions 4-6	Screening Questions 7-9	Screening Question
Date	All Years	-	То	otal Screens Since County Implemented LAP	
County Name	Pennsylvania	•			
Agency Type	Police Department	•			
Agency		•	FLY		
	Update			- R- 8-5	
Select	t Option for Danger St	ntus	Sele	ect Option for Spoke to Hotli	ine

Figure 8-PN LAP Dashboards



G. Current Florida Programs: InVEST

1. Jacksonville Sheriff's Office

The Jacksonville Sheriff's Office (JSO) has been partnered with the local domestic violence shelter, Hubbard House, for more than 25 years. The JSO's InVEST (Intimate Violence Enhanced Services Team) works with area government, law enforcement and domestic violence agencies to provide a comprehensive array of free services for victims of domestic violence. The team is comprised of a City of Jacksonville planning technician, Hubbard House advocates, and specially-trained and assigned JSO officers. As a component of the InVEST program, JSO agreed to use a 19-question threat assessment as part of every domestic violence police report. This assessment is used by other referral sources and it gives information on what occurred the day of the incident. Client participation is voluntary and confidential. If there is a high risk for lethality, the case is followed up by advocates and detectives.

<u>Nearly 9,000 cases reported each year: JSO, Hubbard House bring awareness to domestic</u> <u>violence (news4jax.com)</u>

Maryland Lethality Assessment Programs	JSO InVEST Questions
Has your partner ever used a weapon against you or threatened you with a weapon?	Has he or she ever used a weapon against you/threatened you with a weapon?
Has he or she ever threatened to kill you or your children?	Has he or she threatened to kill you, your children or pets?
Do you think he or she might try to kill you?	Do you think he/she might try to kill you?
Does your partner have a gun or can he or she get one easily?	Does he/she have a gun or can get one easily?
Has he or she ever tried to choke you?	Has he/she ever tried to strangle/choke you?
Is your partner violently or constantly jealous or does he or she control most of your daily activities?	*
Have you left your partner or separated from them after living together or being married?	Have you recently separated from or talked about leaving your partner?
Is he or she unemployed?	Is the Suspect employed?
Has your partner ever tried to kill him/herself?	Has she/he ever tried/threatened to kill himself/herself?
Do you have a child that he or she knows is not theirs?	*
Does your partner follow or spy on you or leave threatening messages?	Has your partner been stalking, following you, or harassing you?
Is there anything else that worries you about your safety? If yes, what?	Is there anything else that worries you about your safety? If yes, what?
	Is this a current or previous intimate relationship?
Victim screened in accordance w protocol	Has the violence gotten worse over the past year?
Victim screened in based on belief of officer	Has your partner ever been committed for mental health evaluation?
Victim did not screen in	Is the Victim Employed? Type of Work?
After advising of danger assessment, did victim speak to hotline counselor	Victim-Highest level of education?
	Victim-Total Annual Income?
	Is the Suspect Employed? Type of Work?
	Suspect-Highest level of education?
	Suspect-Total Annual Income?

Jacksonville.gov - Domestic Violence Program

Figure 9-Comparison-Maryland and JSO Assessment Questions

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P-0289 Rev. 08/2022



Domestic Violence Threat Level Assessment Checklist

Jacksonville Sheriff's Office

Following are risk factors that are associated with domestic homicides. Several "yes" answers will indicate that the level of violence may be escalating, and particular notice and care should be taken when dealing with the batterer and the victim.

		YES	NO	UK	N/A
1	Is this a current or previous intimate relationship? (Example married, divorced, lived together, child in common, current or former boyfriend/girlfriend) If NO, completion of the checklist is not necessary. (Use Form P-0349 for suspect/victim/witness statements)				
2	Has he/she ever used a weapon against you/threatened you with a weapon?				
3	Has he/she threatened to kill you, your children, or pets?				
4	Do you think he/she might try to kill you?				
5	Has he/she ever tried to strangle/choke you?				
6	Has the violence gotten worse over the past year?				
7	Does he/she have a gun or can get one easily?				
8	Have you recently separated from or talked about leaving your partner?				
9	Has he/she ever tried/threatened to kill himself/herself?		-		
10	Has your partner ever been committed for mental health evaluation?				
11	Has your partner been stalking, following you, or harassing you?				
12	Is there anything else that worries you about your safety? If yes, what worries you?				
	im's Information: oloyed? Yes 🗆 No 🗆 Job Title or Type of Work			-	,
High	nest Level of Education Total Annual Income				
	pect's Information: ployed? Yes No Job Title or Type of Work				
High	nest Level of Education Total Annual Income				

Figure 10-JSO InVEST Assessment Form

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2. Department of Children and Families

Domestic violence is a pattern of abusive behaviors that adults use to maintain power and control over their intimate partners, or former partners. People who abuse their partners use a variety of tactics to coerce, intimidate, threaten, and frighten their victims. Coercive control is a term often used to describe how an abuser purposely diminishes their partner's freedoms as a way to strengthen their authority by withholding resources and taking away the survivor's rights and liberties (<u>What is Domestic Violence?</u> | Florida DCF (myflfamilies.com)).Partners in this effort include Office of State Courts Administrator, Office of the Attorney General, Florida Prosecuting Attorneys Association and local State Attorney's offices, Florida Council Against Sexual Violence, local law enforcement agencies, and numerous community-based victim and legal service agencies.

Florida's 41 certified domestic violence centers offer temporary emergency shelter, advocacy, and crisis intervention services to provide victims with the resources necessary to be safe and live free of violence. Services include:

- 24-Hour Hotline
- Temporary Emergency Shelter
- Safety Planning
- Information and Referrals
- Counseling and Case Management
- Nonresidential Outreach Services
- Training for Law Enforcement Personnel
- Needs Assessments and Referrals for Resident Children
- Educational Services for Community Awareness Related to domestic violence and Available Services/Resources for Survivors

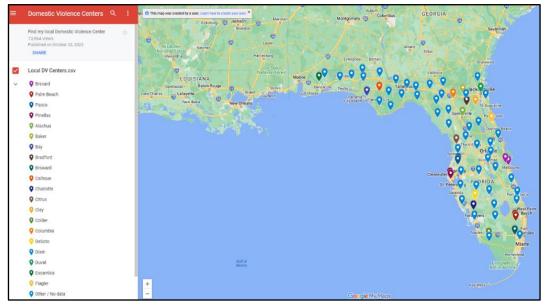


Figure 11-Shelters-https://myflfamilies.com/services/abuse/domestic-violence/find-your-local-domestic-violence-center

Intimate Violence Enhanced Service Team (InVEST):

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The Intimate Violence Enhanced Service Team (InVEST) is a coordinated community response effort intended to reduce the number of intimate partner homicides in each participating county in Florida. InVEST is designed to encourage local law enforcement agencies and their community partners to treat domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking as serious violations of criminal law requiring the coordinated involvement of the entire criminal justice system. The certified domestic violence center and partnering law enforcement agency enter into a collaborative relationship to simultaneously increase the domestic violence services offered to survivors as well as perpetrator accountability throughout the criminal and civil justice process, which includes engaging in daily collaborative reviews of police reports in order to determine high-risk domestic violence cases and to make contact with survivors to determine if they are interested in participating in the program. This partnership heavily relies on the commitment of certified domestic violence centers, law enforcement, and other allied partners to establish working relationships and procedures that can best contribute to the reduction of intimate partner homicides in their community.

ODV recognizes that law enforcement officers play a critical role in responding to domestic violence calls. A victim's initial contact with officers is more likely to occur after s/he has experienced multiple incidents of violence at the hands of the perpetrator. Historically, the criminal justice system's involvement with victims and perpetrators began only after serious injury and after a pattern of abuse had been well established. Today, law enforcement officers have more tools than ever to enhance the safety of victims and to hold perpetrators accountable for their violence. ODV conducts an Advanced Law Enforcement Training series that emphasizes evidence-based prosecution and seeks to focus on the crime and its impact, without relying on the victim's participation in the prosecution. Evidence-based prosecution of domestic violence cases relies on gathering alternative forms of evidence including, but not limited to, excited utterances, photographs, 911 calls, and other important forms of evidence.

Domestic Violence Reference Card

OUESTIONS IDEAS To Identify Increased Danger in Domestic Violence Related Offenses: When Writing a Report: IDENTIFY: The addresses of the perpetrator and victim. Safe phone number(s) where Separate the victim and perpetrator before asking the victim can be reached in the next 24 hours. the following questions: DESCRIBE: Injuries, scene, and if children or other witnesses were present. 1. Has the perpetrator ever used a weapon against you or threatened you with a weapon? EVIDENCE COLLECTION: Photographs of injuries, including marks indicating, 2. Has the perpetrator threatened to kill you or your children? "choking"/strangulation and scene. Follow protocols regarding the collection of weapons. 3. Do you think the perpetrator is capable of killing you? ASK: If the victim or their children are in need of medical attention, or if they would like to contact the domestic violence hotline. If the answer is YES to any of these questions there may be a heightened risk of homicide. STATE: The relationship of the victim and perpetrator. The time/date/location of Please inform the victim of the abuse that services are available at the local certified incident and current location of perpetrator. domestic violence center and offer to connect them to the center's hotline. Consult the domestic violence investigator and/or your supervisor as needed. 1-800-500-1119 This project was supported by Award No. V028-15197 awarded by the Office for Florida Domestic Violence Hotline 1-800-621-4202 (TDD) Victims of Crime, Office of Justice Programs. Sponsored by the State of Florida. Florida Relay 711

Figure 12- DCF Palm Card-3 Questions



Domestic Violence Reference Card Reports: List any indicators or threats to the victim's safety. It is important to include any information that may be relevant to the assessment of bond o of release such as children present, drugs & alcohol involved, and/or mental health history. On Scene: ent of bond or any condition Use caution app aching scene and check all parties for injuri First words: What does suspect say happened? What does victim say? (Put each party's response in Include any weapons, firearms or amr ition found in the home and document their locati quotes) Document any excited utterances and spontaneous statements. Separate the parties and interview out of hearing range of each other if possible. Include that the victim received the DV Legal Rights and Remedies brochure pur ant to Florida Statute Definitions: • F8 §741.28(2) DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: any assault, aggravated assault, battery, aggravated battery, sexual assault, sexual battery, stalking, aggravated stalking, kidnapping, false imprisonment, any criminal offense resulting in physical injury or death of one family or household member by anot Determine relationship of victim to suspect per Florida Statute. Take pictures of scene, victim, children, and suspect. Collect evidence and inventory property (broken phone, torn clothing, bloody items, damaged walls, ocked over furniture, etc.) FS §741.28(3) FAMILY OR HOUSEHOULD MEMBER: spouses, former spouses, per Obtain statements from all parties including witnesses and children (recorded statements preferred). blood or marriage, persons who are presently residing together as if a family or who have resided together in the past as if a family, and persons who are parents of a child in common regardless of whether they cribe physical/emotional state of each party (crying, shaking, flushed face, etc.) What did you observe related to the accounts of events/injuries? ied. With the exception of per ns who have a child in common, the family or househ Describe injuries (type, size, location, color). members must be currently residing or have in the past resided together in the same single dwelling unit. Obtain name, address and phone number of someone who will know how to reach victim at all times i.e. mother, best friend, relative, etc Applicable Statutes: FS §784: Battery Children present or reside in the house? Contact Florida Abuse Hotline if warranted. FS \$784: Battery FS \$810: Burglary FS \$744: Burglary FS \$774: Burglary FS \$775: False Impriso FS \$757: Kidnapping FS \$770: Improper Exh FS \$771: Kidnapping FS \$741: Stalking FS \$741: Violation of r FS \$741: Violation of r Who called 911? Obtain statement and 911 recording. Elder Grimes False Imprisonment Harassing Telephone Calls Improper Exhibition of a Dangerous Weapon or Firearm Kichnapping Obstruct 911 Call Stalking Violation of a Condition of Pretrial Release/No Contact Order – Domestic Violence Violation of Injunction – Domestic Violence. Violations may include: · Is there an Injunction for Protection? Is the suspect on probation Medical attention required? Release signed? Even if only observed: Obtain the medical information and statements about the extent of injuries from medical personnel. Is the suspect not on scene? Ascertain whereabouts and assess dangerousness. Obtain an expedited warrant Obtain and note previous history of domestic violence. Do not discuss whether victim should prosecute. · Provide legal rights and remedies brochure. · Refusing to surrender firearms or ammunition if ordered to do so by the court. On Scene Arrests: • Arrest is the preferred response when probable cause exists. • Determine primary aggressor, dual arrests are discouraged. • Inform defendant that be State of Florida is pressing charges, not the victim. • Arrest is a written statement for 10/20/Life cases (crime involving firearm) Refusing to vacate the dwelling that the parties share Going to or being within 500 feet of the petitioner's residence, school, place of employment, or a specified place frequented regularly by the petitioner and any named family or household member. Committing an act of domestic violence against the petitioner. Must obtain a written statement for 10/20/Life cases (crime involving firearm). • Committing any other violation of the Injunction through an intentional unlawful threat, word, or act to do Inform victim of services available at the local Certified Domestic Violence Center. Connect victim with domestic violence advocate from scene if victim is willing. iolence to the petitioner Telephoning, contacting, or otherwise communicating with the petitioner directly or indirectly, unless the Injunction specifically allows indirect contact through a third party. **Risk Assess** . Knowingly and intentionally coming within 100 feet of the petitioner's motor vehicle, whether or not that Has perpetrator ever used a weapon against you or threatened you with a weapon? Has the perpetator threatened to kill you or your children? Do you think that the perpetrator is capable of killing you? If the answer is "YES" there may be heightened danger. Co cupied. Defacing or destroying the petitioner's personal property, including the petitioner's motor vehicle. Connect victim with Certified DV Center. munition while under a perm Possession of firearm ment dor tic violence injunct Violation of a Condition of Pre-trial Release - No Contact Order: The No Contact Order must stem from a domestic violence arrest. The No Contact Order must still be valid. This can be verified through clerk's office. If out of the County, check with the appropriate jurisdiction. Requires a swort statement of an eyewitness of violation. Florida Domestic Violence Hotline 1-800-500-1119 TDD: 1-800-621-4204 Florida Relay 711 Violations of Domestic Violence Injunctions for Protection: Obtain entire order of Injunction for Protection, including proof of service confirming it is a no contact injunction. Confirm it has not expired and has not been dismissed by the Court. Determine if there are any exceptions in the Injunction that allow for contact – i.e. child exchange or telephone contact regarding child care issues. . tereprinte contact regarding clinic care issues. Document all physical evidence including text messages and emails. Record phone voicemail messages. Take into evidence using proper evidence collection techniques. If phone records are needed, request subpocemas prior to arresting the suspect/defendant. Only the suspect/defendant can be arrested for a violation of an Injunction for Protection or a No Contact Order even if the victim invited the suspect/defendant to her house. ded by the prominentiations expressed in this publication/program/exhibition are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the partment of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women. enter

Risk Assessment Section:

Has perpetrator ever used a weapon against you or threatened you with a weapon?

Has the perpetrator threatened to kill you or your children?

Do you think that the perpetrator is capable of killing you? If the answer is "YES" there may be heightened danger?

In 2020, 106,515 crimes of domestic violence were reported to Florida law enforcement agencies resulting in 63,217 arrests. During fiscal year 2020-21, Florida's certified domestic violence centers provided 412,360 nights of emergency shelter to 10,287 survivors of domestic violence and their children. Advocates created 150,799 tailored safety plans, provided a total of 191,451 hours of advocacy and counseling services, and received 72,321 domestic violence hotline calls from individuals seeking emergency services, information, and safety planning assistance. Many more survivors of domestic violence are not reporting their abusers to the police or accessing services at domestic violence services due to reasons such as shame, fear,

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or being prevented from doing so by their abusers. For this reason, we may never know the true extent of abuse in our country and our state.

Florida Department of Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Statistics: View <u>official domestic</u> <u>violence crime statistics</u> provided to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement by local law enforcement departments in each of Florida's 67 counties. Statistics include Statewide Domestic Violence Victim Totals by Relationship and by Offense as well as Total Reported Domestic Violence Offenses and Type of Offenses by County. Please bear in mind that domestic violence crimes are not always reported as such and thus, may be underrepresented in these statistics. <u>Domestic Violence Statistics | Florida DCF (myflfamilies.com).</u>

H. Critiques of Lethality Assessments:

- Traditional intimate partner relationships-LAP does not take into consideration other types of intimate partner relationships.
- Recidivism Other tools may be more helpful to capture reoccurrence.
- Continued assessments and studies to be able to research predictability, variability, weighing of questions have been highlighted in multiple studies.
- Washington Study: Answering yes or no to domestic violence related questions based on limited legal definitions of domestic violence incidence with varied application is not useful in court.
- Difficult to measure the success of Maryland's program by state count when if you normalize for agency count or population, there are so few using the tool. For example, only 1.13% of California law enforcement agencies use the tool, measuring success of the tool and efficiency to reduce intimate partner violence is more difficult.

I. Recommendations for Statewide Protocol:

- 1. Prior to developing the curriculum, determine if there will be any modification to the base lethality assessment questions initially developed by the Maryland Network Against Domestic Violence.
 - a. Determine if the 11-question assessment needs modification based on other variables that the state, through evidence-based research and findings, determine need revision. For example, determine if questions should be included that address escalation, the presence of children, pregnancy status, substance use or abuse, destruction of property, abuse or threats to animals, stalking or other types of indicators.
- 2. Determine if the program will be part of basic law enforcement training with the potential for additional continuous education.
- 3. Develop data collection methods on the onset to be able to properly measure and study the tools validity, reliability, and predictability.

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- 4. Partner with a college/university to conduct studies on data collected and other sources of information to guide the evidence-based component of an assessment.
- 5. Collaborate with the Jacksonville Sheriff's Office or other Florida law enforcement agencies to assess existing programs.
- 6. Review DCF's Domestic Violence Training for Law Enforcement Personnel (<u>Office of</u> <u>Domestic Violence | Florida DCF (myflfamilies.com)</u>)
- 7. Review other Assessments that may be used by Florida Law Enforcement agencies and compare to the 11-question assessment.

Appendix A- Florida Statutes and Administrative Code:

Domestic Violence Laws referred by the Department of Children and Families:

Florida Injunctions for Protection, Chapter 64H-1 (Florida Administrative Code), Section 39.901-39.908 Florida Statutes, Section 90.5036 Florida Statutes, Application for Certification Form CF613

1. Chapter 65H-1, Florida Administrative Code:

65H-1.014 Services. To be eligible for certification, a domestic violence center shall provide the minimum services as set forth below and in Section 39.905, F.S. Providers may provide additional services beyond the minimum requirements. For services provided, the center must make specific efforts to address the needs of underserved populations within the center's service area, including populations that are underserved because of disabilities, ethnicity, gender, race, language, or geographic isolation. (1) Information and Referral. Education and recommendations on services to those persons seeking assistance. The provider shall maintain a comprehensive and current database of information and referral resources, which shall be made available for use by all direct service staff.

(7) *Professional Training*. Education on the dynamics of domestic violence is provided to law enforcement personnel, other professionals, and paraprofessionals who have contact, as part of their work, with victims of domestic violence.

2. Chapter 39.901-908 Florida Statutes



Chapter 39 - 2014 Florida Statutes - The Florida Senate (flsenate.gov)

39.901-Domestic violence cases, treatment and rehabilitation of victims and perpetrators, legislative intent.

39.902 Definitions: Coalition, Domestic Violence, Domestic Violence Center, Family or Household member.

39.903 Duties and functions of the department with respect to domestic violence.

Operate the domestic violence program and, in collaboration with the coalition, shall coordinate and administer statewide activities related to the prevention of domestic violence.
 Receive and approve or reject applications for initial certification of domestic violence centers. The department shall annually renew the certification thereafter upon receipt of a favorable monitoring report by the coalition.

(3) Have the right to enter and inspect the premises of domestic violence centers that are applying for an initial certification or facing potential suspension or revocation of certification to effectively evaluate the state of compliance with minimum standards.

(4) Promote the involvement of certified domestic violence centers in the coordination, development, and planning of domestic violence programming in the circuits.

(5) Coordinate with state agencies that have health, education, or criminal justice responsibilities to raise awareness of domestic violence and promote consistent policy implementation.

(6) Cooperate with, assist in, and participate in, programs of other properly qualified state agencies, including any agency of the Federal Government, schools of medicine, hospitals, and clinics, in **planning and conducting research on the prevention of domestic violence** and the provision of services to clients.

(7) Contract with the coalition for the delivery and management of services for the state's domestic violence program. Services under this contract include, but are not limited to, the administration of contracts and grants.

(8) Consider applications from certified domestic violence centers for capital improvement grants and award those grants pursuant to s. <u>39.9055</u>.

(9) Adopt by rule procedures to administer this section, including developing criteria for the approval, suspension, or rejection of certification of domestic violence centers and developing minimum standards for domestic violence centers to ensure the health and safety of the clients in the centers.

39.9035 Duties and Functions of the coalition with respect to domestic violence.

39.904 Report to the Legislature on the status of domestic violence cases.

On or before January 1 of each year, the coalition shall furnish to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives a report on the status of domestic violence in this state, which must include, but need not be limited to, the following:

(1) The incidence of domestic violence in this state.

(2) An identification of the areas of the state where domestic violence is of significant proportions, indicating the number of cases of domestic violence officially reported, as well as an assessment of the degree of unreported cases of domestic violence.

(3) An identification and description of the types of programs in the state which assist victims of domestic violence or persons who commit domestic violence, including information on funding for the programs.

(4) The number of persons who receive services from local certified domestic violence programs that receive funding through the coalition.

(5) **The incidence of domestic violence homicides** in the state, including information and data collected from state and local domestic violence fatality review teams.

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39.905 Domestic Violence Center.

(1) Domestic violence centers certified under this part must:

(a) Provide a facility which will serve as a center to receive and house persons who are victims of domestic violence. For the purpose of this part, minor children and other dependents of a victim, when such dependents are partly or wholly dependent on the victim for support or services, may be sheltered with the victim in a domestic violence center.

(b) Receive the annual written endorsement of local law enforcement agencies.

(c) Provide minimum services that include, but are not limited to, information and referral services, counseling and case management services, temporary emergency shelter for more than 24 hours, a 24-hour hotline, **training for law enforcement personnel**, assessment and appropriate referral of resident children, and educational services for community awareness relative to the incidence of domestic violence, the prevention of such violence, and the services available for persons engaged in or subject to domestic violence. If a 24-hour hotline, professional training, or community education is already provided by a certified domestic violence center within its designated service area, the department may exempt such certification requirements for a new center serving the same service area in order to avoid duplication of services.

(d) **Participate in the provision of orientation and training programs developed for law enforcement officers**, social workers, and other professionals and paraprofessionals who work with domestic violence victims to better enable such persons to deal effectively with incidents of domestic violence.

(e) Establish and maintain a board of directors composed of at least three citizens, one of whom must be a member of a local, municipal, or county law enforcement agency.

(f) Comply with rules adopted pursuant to this part.

(g) File with the coalition a list of the names of the domestic violence advocates who are employed or who volunteer at the domestic violence center who may claim a privilege under s. <u>90.5036</u> to refuse to disclose a confidential communication between a victim of domestic violence and the advocate regarding the domestic violence inflicted upon the victim. The list must include the title of the position held by the advocate whose name is listed and a description of the duties of that position. A domestic violence center must file amendments to this list as necessary.

(h) Demonstrate local need and ability to sustain operations through a history of 18 consecutive months' operation as a domestic violence center, including 12 months' operation of an emergency shelter as provided in paragraph (c), and a business plan which addresses future operations and funding of future operations.

(i) If its center is a new center applying for certification, demonstrate that the services provided address a need identified in the most current statewide needs assessment approved by the department. If the center applying for initial certification proposes providing services in an area that has an existing certified domestic violence center, the center applying for initial certification must demonstrate the unmet need in that service area and describe its efforts to avoid duplication of services.

(2) If the department finds that there is failure by a center to comply with the requirements established under this part or with the rules adopted pursuant thereto, the department may deny, suspend, or revoke the certification of the center.

(3) The annual certificate automatically expires on June 30 of each state fiscal year unless the certification is temporarily extended to allow the center to implement a corrective action plan.

(4) The domestic violence centers shall establish procedures pursuant to which persons subject to domestic violence may seek services from these centers voluntarily.

(5) Domestic violence centers may be established throughout the state when private, local, state, or federal funds are available, and a need is demonstrated.

(6) In order to receive state funds, a center must:

(a) Obtain certification pursuant to this part. However, the issuance of a certificate does not obligate the coalition to provide funding.

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(b) Receive at least 25 percent of its funding from one or more local, municipal, or county sources, public or private. Contributions in kind, whether materials, commodities, transportation, office space, other types of facilities, or personal services, may be evaluated and counted as part of the required local funding.

(7)(a) All funds collected and appropriated to the domestic violence program for certified domestic violence centers shall be distributed annually according to an allocation formula approved by the department. In developing the formula, the factors of population, rural characteristics, geographical area, and the incidence of domestic violence shall be considered.
(b) A contract between the coalition and a certified domestic violence center shall contain provisions ensuring the availability and geographic accessibility of services throughout the service area. For this purpose, a center may distribute funds through subcontracts or to center satellites, if such arrangements and any subcontracts are approved by the coalition.
(8) If any of the required services are exempted from certification by the department under this section, the center may not receive funding from the coalition for those services.

39.9055 Certified domestic violence centers, capital improvement grant program.

39.906 Referral to centers of notice of rights. Any law enforcement officer who investigates an alleged incident of domestic violence shall advise the victim of such violence that there is a domestic violence center from which the victim may receive services. The law enforcement officer shall give the victim immediate notice of the legal rights and remedies available in accordance with the provisions of s. <u>741.29</u>.

Chapter 741 Section 29 - 2014 Florida Statutes - The Florida Senate (flsenate.gov)

39.908 Confidentiality of information received by department or domestic violence center.

Chapter 90.5036-Evidence, Evidence Code- Florida Statutes

90.5036 Domestic violence advocate-victim privilege. —

(1) For purposes of this section:

(a) A "domestic violence center" is any public or private agency that offers assistance to victims of domestic violence, as defined in s. <u>741.28</u>, and their families.

(b) A "domestic violence advocate" means any employee or volunteer who has 30 hours of training in assisting victims of domestic violence and is an employee of or volunteer for a program for victims of domestic violence whose primary purpose is the rendering of advice, counseling, or assistance to victims of domestic violence.

(c) A "victim" is a person who consults a domestic violence advocate for the purpose of securing advice, counseling, or assistance concerning a mental, physical, or emotional condition caused by an act of domestic violence, an alleged act of domestic violence, or an attempted act of domestic violence.

(d) A communication between a domestic violence advocate and a victim is "confidential" if it relates to the incident of domestic violence for which the victim is seeking assistance and if it is not intended to be disclosed to third persons other than:

1. Those persons present to further the interest of the victim in the consultation, assessment, or interview.

2. Those persons to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary to accomplish the purpose for which the domestic violence advocate is consulted.

(2) A victim has a privilege to refuse to disclose, and to prevent any other person from disclosing, a confidential communication made by the victim to a domestic violence advocate, or any record made in the course of advising, counseling, or assisting the victim. The privilege

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applies to confidential communications made between the victim and the domestic violence advocate and to records of those communications only if the advocate is registered under s. <u>39.905</u> at the time the communication is made. This privilege includes any advice given by the domestic violence advocate in the course of that relationship.

- (3) The privilege may be claimed by:
- (a) The victim or the victim's attorney on behalf of the victim.
- (b) A guardian or conservator of the victim.
- (c) The personal representative of a deceased victim.

(d) The domestic violence advocate, but only on behalf of the victim. The authority of a domestic violence advocate to claim the privilege is presumed in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

Appendix B- Department of Children and Families Resources:

1. Domestic Violence Reports and Publications:

Domestic Violence Reports & Publications | Florida DCF (myflfamilies.com)

Office of Domestic Violence Annual Report to the Legislature 2022 to 2023.pdf (myflfamilies.com)

2. Domestic Violence Statistics:

Domestic Violence Statistics | Florida DCF (myflfamilies.com)

View <u>official domestic violence crime statistics</u> provided to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement by local law enforcement departments in each of Florida's 67 counties. Statistics include Statewide Domestic Violence Victim Totals by Relationship and by Offense as well as Total Reported Domestic Violence Offenses and Type of Offenses by County.

Please bear in mind that domestic violence crimes are not always reported as such, and thus, may be underrepresented in these statistics.

The last Florida Department of Law Enforcement Uniform Crime Report was released for 2020. The 2020 crime statistics are as follows: January – December 2020²

- Overall crime in Florida decreased by 14.1 percent, while reported domestic violence offenses increased by 1.16 percent.
- 106,515 domestic violence offenses were reported to law enforcement.
- 217 individuals died because of domestic violence homicide, representing approximately 20 percent of all homicides in Florida.
- Law enforcement made 63,217 arrests for domestic violence related crimes.
- The top ten counties with the most reported domestic violence offenses (by percentage of the population) were Levy, Dixie, Marion, Taylor, DeSoto, Hardee, Duval, Pasco, Leon, and Holmes Counties.



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domestic-violence-center	28

Appendix D- Resources:

Executive Summary

Senate Bill 1224 Senate Bill 1224 (2024) - The Florida Senate (flsenate.gov)

Lethality Assessment

A Closer Look at the Lethality Assessment Program (NIJ) <u>A Closer Look at the Lethality Assessment Program | National Institute of Justice (ojp.gov)</u>

Intimate Partner Violence Risk Assessment Validation Study, Final Report Intimate Partner Violence Risk Assessment Validation Study, Final Report | National Institute of Justice (ojp.gov)

Maryland Network Against Domestic Violence How LAP Works – MNADV

Florida State Statutes Chapter 741 Section 29 - 2021 Florida Statutes - The Florida Senate (flsenate.gov)

Evidence-Based

Center for Evidence Based Crime Policy-George Mason University Our Mission - The Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy (CEBCP)



An Examination of the Lethality Assessment Program (LAP): Perspectives on Implementation <u>A Closer Look at the Lethality Assessment Program | National Institute of Justice (ojp.gov)</u>

Lethality Assessment Tools: A Critical Analysis Lethality Assessment Tools: A Critical Analysis (vawnet.org)

Risk Assessment Instruments for Intimate Partner Femicide: A Systematic Review <u>Risk Assessment Instruments for Intimate Partner Femicide: A Systematic Review - PMC</u> (nih.gov)

Lethality Assessment: An Impressive Development in Domestic Violence Laws in the Past 30 Years

"Lethality Assessment: An Impressive Development in Domestic Violence L" by D. Kelly Weisberg (uclawsf.edu)

Program and State Studies

Maryland Police Training and Standards Commission-A response to House Bill 1371 <u>Microsoft Word - HB1371(2016 Leg. Bill) - Report regarding Lethality Assessment Program 12-1-16.docx (state.md.us)</u>

Maryland Network Against Domestic Violence-Subscription Model <u>LAP Subscription 2.0 – MNADV</u>

Federal Bureau of Investigation Crime Data Explorer <u>CDE (cjis.gov)</u>

Intimate Partner Violence Risk Assessments and Models <u>Domestic Violence Homicide Prevention Tools, Strategies, and Assessments - DV RISC</u>

Five Year Assessment-Pennsylvania Improving Safety for Victims through Coordinated Community Response <u>pcadv-lap-5-year-anniversary-report.pdf</u> <u>PCADV Dashboards (psu.edu)</u>

Ten Year Assessment-Connecticut Recognizing 10 years of LAP. <u>CCADV Recognizes 10 Years of Lethality Assessment Program: Connecticut Coalition Against</u> <u>Domestic Violence (ctcadv.org)</u>

An Analysis of the Domestic Violence Lethality Assessment in Johnson County, Kansas <u>Domestic-Violence-Lethality-Assessment-Report.pdf (ucsjoco.org)</u>

Texas Council on Family Violence-Domestic Violence High Risk Teams

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tcfv dvhrt statewide rpt 2021.pdf

Legislation

Maryland Police Training and Standards Commission-A response to House Bill 1371 <u>Microsoft Word - HB1371(2016 Leg. Bill) - Report regarding Lethality Assessment Program 12-1-16.docx (state.md.us)</u>

North Dakota Model Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Policy <u>Microsoft Word - ND Model Domestic Violence Policy.doc</u>

Utah SB 117, General Session (2023) SB0117 (utah.gov)

Kentucky Statute and Domestic Violence Report <u>statute.aspx (ky.gov)</u> <u>Domestic Violence Data Report (ky.gov)</u> South Dakota SB 103- Pilot Program <u>2023 Senate Bill 103 - SD Legislature create a pilot program in the Unified Judicial System for</u> <u>risk and lethality assessments for certain persons accused of assault or protection order</u> <u>violations.</u>

Montana-Allows Court to use the results of a dangerousness or lethality assessment when considering the release or detention of certain defendants. <u>HB0661.pdf (mt.gov)</u>

Arizona-APRAIS (Arizona Intimate Partner Risk Assessment) different assessment tool. <u>APRAIS | School of Social Work (asu.edu)</u> <u>APRAIS PVAW.pptx (az.gov)</u>

Data Collection

Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence LAP (psu.edu)

Current Florida Programs

Jacksonville Sheriff's Office <u>Nearly 9,000 cases reported each year: JSO, Hubbard House bring awareness to domestic</u> <u>violence (news4jax.com)</u> <u>Jacksonville.gov - Domestic Violence Program</u>

Department of Children and Families

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<u>Office of Domestic Violence | Florida DCF (myflfamilies.com)</u>) <u>Our Mission - The Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy (CEBCP)</u>

Appendix E-Acronyms:

Acronym	Meaning	Acronym	Meaning
APRAIS	Arizona Intimate Partner Risk Assessment Program Instrument	DVRNA	Domestic Violence Risk and Needs Assessment
BIRAM	Batterer Intervention Risk Assessment and Management	DVSI	Domestic Violence Screening Instrument
CCADV	Connecticut Coalition Against Domestic Violence	DVSI-R	Domestic Violence Screening Instrument- Revised
CEBCP	Center for Evidence Based Crime Policy	EBP	Evidence Based Policing
DA	Danger Assessment	InVEST	Intimate Violence Enhanced Services Team
DA Bench Guide	Judges	IPVI	Intimate Partner Violence Intervention
DA-5	Health care providers	K-SID	Kingston Screening Instrument for Domestic Violence
DA-Circle	Indigenous Women	LAP	Lethality Assessment Program
DA-I	Immigrant Women	LAP 2.0	Lethality Assessment Program 2.0- Maryland Model
DA-LE	Danger Assessment for Law Enforcement	MNADV	Maryland Network Against Domestic Violence
DA-R	Women in same-sex relationships	NRCDV	National Resources Center on Domestic Violence
DCF	Department of Children and Families	ODARA	Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment
DOJ	Department of Justice	ODV	Office of Domestic Violence
DVHRT	Domestic Violence High Risk Team Model	PCADV	Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence
DV- MOSAIC	Methody for Objectively Selecting Areas of Inquiry Consistently	SARA-V3	Spousal Assault Risk Assessment Guide, Version 3
DVRAG	Domestic Violence Risk Appraisal Guide	SHARP	Stalking and Harassment Assessment and Risk Profile