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FINAL REPORT

**The Training Project on Family Violence for
Indiana Law Enforcement Officers**

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Indiana Criminal Justice Institute

and

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by

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The Training Project on Family Violence for Indiana Law Enforcement Officers was made possible by the assistance and cooperation of agencies and individuals throughout the state. Those who contributed to the development of the training curriculum are listed in the Trainer's Guide and Curriculum. In addition, numerous individuals associated with the following agencies assisted with regional training arrangements: Indianapolis Police Department, Ft. Wayne Police Department, Lafayette Police Department, Elkhart County Sheriff's Department, Vanderburgh County Sheriff's Department, Northwest Indiana Public Safety Council, Muncie Police Department, State Police Post - Sellersburg, Terre Haute Police Department, Council on Domestic Abuse. Their efforts are greatly appreciated.

Training Project on Family Violence for
Indiana Law Enforcement Officers

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Training Project on Family Violence (TPFV) for Indiana Law Enforcement Officers is an effort to provide security and justice for victims through effective law enforcement intervention. Indiana law (IC 5-2-8-1, 2, and 5) mandates that city, county, and state law enforcement officers receive continuing education concerning family violence (Appendix A). The law implicitly recognizes family violence as a problem that can be ameliorated through informed police action. However, until now, few Indiana law enforcement agencies had either policy or training for responding to family violence. The Training Project was initiated in March, 1991, to assist agencies in complying with the law. The Project first developed a detailed curriculum for the law enforcement response to family violence, and then implemented the curriculum by training select officers to train their peers. All policy and training materials were produced in close cooperation with key law enforcement officials and social service practitioners.

This Final Report reviews the funding period covering just over a year of activity, during which we developed and implemented a curriculum for training officers on issues and tactics for responding to incidents of family violence, as mandated under the Indiana Code. Designed to train law enforcement officers through a system of training trainers, agencies in 78 of Indiana's 92 counties elected to adopt the TPFV curriculum during its initial phase. Agencies in other counties have since asked to participate, based on the word of participating agencies and their own continuing needs for training. In its first year, the Project trained 270 officers from 192 agencies. Those officers now are eligible for certification to train

other officers for continuing education credit (see Appendix B for a map of counties with TPFV trainers).

Each participating agency was given a complete "Training Package" including copies of the TPFV Trainer's Guide and Curriculum with accompanying slide presentation, two videos, and a packet of certification and evaluation materials. In addition, the Project published a pocket-sized Family Violence Reference Handbook for distribution by trainers to their officers and any others (such as prosecutors, judges, politicians, and victim advocates) with a need to know. The Handbook summarizes training materials, including relevant law, policies, procedures, and referral agency information necessary for an effective response to incidents of suspected family violence. Over 11,000 copies are now in circulation.

An evaluation of the Project is currently underway to assess training coverage, knowledge acquisition, and subjective reactions to the training and trainers. As already indicated, a large number of agencies elected to adopt the TPFV Training Program. Preliminary evaluation shows, that officers in Indiana stand to benefit from new information on family violence in terms of understanding recent laws and permissible action to protect victims. Posttests conducted immediately after training show that the average officer learned a great deal, at least in the short term. Subjective reactions proved to be overwhelmingly favorable. On the whole, officers tend to rate the training as "highly informative," and generally agree that, as a result, they "will be able to deal more effectively with family violence."

This Report concludes with a description of ongoing TPFV activities to support the effort made to date. We continue to respond to all requests for assistance from training officers. We provide slides, videotapes, and Handbooks. Finally, given queries from police

agencies that now want training, and given a need for cooperation between police and other criminal justice agencies, we outline a proposal for a second phase of the Training Project to take this initial effort into the future.

I. INTRODUCTION: FAMILY VIOLENCE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

Family violence is a major social problem. In any given year, almost 1 out of 8 women is physically assaulted by her conjugal partner (Straus and Gelles, 1990); over 50% of female homicide victims die at the hands of male partners (Frieze & Browne, 1989). About 3% of children under 15 years of age are battered by a parent, and at least 12% are sexually abused (Garbarino, 1989). Countless others are neglected. As many as 10% of persons over 65 years of age are abused by their caretakers (Pagelow, 1989).

The 1984 U.S. Attorney General's Task Force on Family Violence recommended that "family violence should be recognized and responded to as a criminal activity." Indiana law provides for action by criminal justice agencies against family violence. Yet, law enforcement officers are commonly described as unwilling or, at best, reluctant to intervene in family disturbances. This stereotypic view may be exaggerated, but some officers, at least, want nothing to do with "domestics." For example, with respect to arresting wife batterers, a 1987 survey of police officers in Marion County found that most officers are not opposed to arrest, in principle, but many feel that some forms of domestic battery should not be treated as crimes. Some officers are disinclined to arrest when 1) couples continue to cohabit, 2) the officers hold attitudes denigrating victim interests in coping with violence, and, especially, 3) the officers fail to perceive elements of probable cause sufficient to justify arrest. Police officers are generally predisposed to looking for alternatives to arrest for handling violent domestic disturbances.

In analyzing those officers' estimates of the chance that they might arrest the offender described in a domestic scenario, three factors stand apart as having the greatest influence on their disinclination to arrest -- their perception of probable cause for arrest, their feeling that violence might reoccur after they leave, and their sense that the victim should take action on

her own to get out of the violent relationship. Not surprisingly, officers who do not find probable cause for arrest are least likely to arrest. But regardless of probable cause, officers who feel the disturbance will persist are more inclined to arrest. For some officers this reflects more of a concern over continuing police involvement than concern over victim security. Some expect victims to leave the relationship before asking the police to arrest. Those officers report a lower chance that they would arrest the man in the scenario.

The most significant implication of these findings is that if police are expected to make arrests, they must be made aware of the legal details enabling arrest. They must understand probable cause, and they must be given guidance in what to look for as elements of probable cause. Even if they are inclined to arrest first and find probable cause later, the array of arrest options can be broadened to include battery when they feel secure in knowing that they can identify elements suitable for subsequent reports.

Apart from probable cause, there appears to be a continuing need to affirm the criminality of battery in the eyes of police officers, regardless of conjugal status, victim inertia, or any other stereotypical attitudes demeaning victimization in conjugal relationships. Today police training programs are more attentive than ever before to the dynamics of victim-offender relationships in domestic disturbances, a fact which may account for the greater likelihood of newer officers to perceive probable cause and to rank battery arrests higher among preferred options. Yet police officers are still all too likely to tell victims that the police cannot help them.

Claims that there is nothing that police can do are challenged by current law, by recent research, and by litigation against non-intervention policies in jurisdictions around the country. Unlike most crimes, family violence can be controlled, if not eliminated, through

effective criminal justice intervention. Research on wife battering, in particular, has shown that victims may be protected by some forms of police intervention. The Sherman-Berk (1984) Minneapolis Police Experiment found that the on-scene, warrantless arrest of wife batterers was more effective in reducing the chance of violence against the same victim, within six months, than either sending the suspect away or "advising" the couple against further violence. Though the Minneapolis findings have been challenged by research in other jurisdictions (Dunford, et al., 1989; Hirschel, et al., 1992; Sherman, et al., 1991), any form of intervention appears to reduce the chance of continuing violence (Langan & Innes, 1986). Moreover, traditional social service interventions may be ineffective unless coerced by criminal justice (Dutton, 1986), and the police play a crucial role in getting cases into the criminal justice system, regardless of whether or not the police arrest a suspect (Ford & Regoli, 1992).

II. CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

The Training Project developed and implemented a training curriculum in accordance with the tasks outlined in our original proposal (Ford, 1990) and consistent with the objectives of the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute and the Indiana Department of Human Services. Here we discuss the major Project activities with respect to four topics -- policy, curriculum, implementation, and evaluation.

A. Policy. Policy is essential to curriculum development and effective training. Policy serves as a focus for training and gives authority to statements on appropriate law enforcement activity. The Project initially drew upon general policies promulgated by the Attorney General's Task Force on Family Violence, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives, and, especially,

policies of the Indianapolis Police Department which were coauthored by the Project Director (Appendix C). However, we did not want to proceed with training Indiana officers without understanding more about both written and informal policies underlying law enforcement action.

During the early months of Project activity, a letter was mailed to all law enforcement agencies in Indiana describing the training program and soliciting any of their written policies and operations procedures for responding to incidents of family violence (Appendix D). Proportionately few responded. Those that did not respond either ignored our request or simply had no written policies to share. We have learned that many agencies have no policy for family violence because they see no need, or, as one sheriff explained, "written policy would tie our hands." Our review of the policies received shows that most deal exclusively with domestic violence, and that those use wording common to as few as three model policies circulated among Indiana's law enforcement agencies.

The major difference among domestic violence policies centers on whether or not they advocate warrantless arrest as a *mandatory* versus a *preferred* response to battery with injury, whether or not it is necessary to ask a victim to sign an affidavit prior to arresting, and whether or not a report is required. We try to acknowledge these differences in training. At the same time, however, we try to convey the broadest scope of activity permissible by law with potential for protecting victims. Contrary to some departments' policies, for example, we emphasize that Indiana law does not require a victim to sign an affidavit as a condition of arrest, or that officers can arrest for invasion of privacy even if the victim invited the suspect to her residence and even if the man has left when the police arrive. Hopefully, policies

inconsistent with permissible protective actions will be abandoned as officers learn that they are unnecessarily restricted in what they can do to protect victims.

We have not yet developed a single model policy on family violence for Indiana law enforcement agencies. Instead, we have made available copies of the various policies in use around the state. As we discuss below, a significant obstacle to implementing uniform policy is the reluctance of some prosecutors and judges to support otherwise permissible police actions. We have encouraged police officers to work with prosecutors and judges to agree on policies consistent with TPFV training materials.

B. Curriculum. Curriculum development began with a search for existing curricula and expert opinions on what should be included and how it should be presented in a training guide. Our initial mailing to Indiana agencies requested copies of any relevant training materials. We also obtained copies of extant curricula from agencies around the country (e.g., see list in Appendix E). Expert consultants were asked to review professional literature for current research findings relevant to family violence training. Finally, Project staff traveled throughout Indiana to meet with law enforcement officials, social service providers, and other victim advocates to have them review and offer input for revisions to successive drafts of our training materials.

Early drafts of printed materials were written to conform with both the requirements of the Indiana Code and the additional concerns specified by the Criminal Justice Institute and Department of Human Services, as outlined in the following topics:

- ▶ A general overview of family violence: its prevalence, its seriousness, its causes, its relationship to substance abuse, its consequences to families, and its relationship to related criminal activity and how, with nonintervention, it becomes cyclical.

- ▶ An emphasis on family violence as a crime -- a serious crime -- and not as a "family matter," and policies concerning arrest or release of suspects in abuse cases recommended by the Attorney General's Task Force on Family Violence.
- ▶ Duties of law enforcement officer in enforcing restraining orders, protective orders, temporary injunctions, and permanent injunctions involving abuse.
- ▶ Guidelines for making felony and misdemeanor arrests in cases involving abuse.
- ▶ Techniques for handling incidents of abuse that minimize the likelihood of injury to the law enforcement officer and promote the safety of the victim.
- ▶ Information about the legal rights of, and remedies available to, victims of abuse.
- ▶ The legal consequences of abuse.
- ▶ The impact on other family members of law enforcement intervention in abuse cases.
- ▶ Services and facilities available to victims of abuse and abusers.
- ▶ Verification of restraining orders, protective orders, temporary injunctions, and permanent injunctions.
- ▶ Emergency assistance to victims of abuse and criminal justice options for victims in abuse cases.
- ▶ Assessment of a situation in which a child may be seriously endangered if the child is left in the home.
- ▶ Assessment of a situation involving an elderly or disabled endangered adult.
- ▶ Awareness of grief and separation anxiety.
- ▶ Personal values clarification on the part of the law enforcement officer with a focus on the officer's own stance toward violence in general.
- ▶ How to conduct and collect evidence in an abuse case.
- ▶ Guidelines for restraining the perpetrator rather than removing the victims from the home.
- ▶ Landlord-tenant concerns in abuse cases.

The emphasis and details associated with each topic were determined, within the constraint of training time, by consultation with family violence experts, with law enforcement officers, and with advocates and social service providers. Subsequent drafts of the curriculum were distributed for comment and suggestions by those interested in revisions. Obviously, not everyone's pet topic or idea could be included. We are pleased, however, by the favorable feedback we have received from agencies throughout the state. We are satisfied that the TPFV curriculum reasonably balances the interests of law enforcement officers, advocates, and social service providers. At the same time, we are prepared to revise the curriculum for future use in training Indiana's law enforcement officers.

The final curriculum is published in the TPFV Trainer's Guide and Curriculum (attached). Part I, the "Trainer's Guide," provides trainers with information on preparing for, scheduling, and using the curriculum in conducting in-service training. Part II, the "Training Curriculum," organizes curriculum materials for eight hours of training. It begins with four hours of background information and general issues in responding to violent family disturbances. The second four hours includes training on special topics in the areas of child abuse, domestic violence, and abuse of elderly or disabled adults. The training curriculum provides a script to be used along with a set of 124 slides given to each participating training agency. Trainers are discouraged from reading our words, but the script insures that all materials are covered as planned within tight time constraints. They should, instead, personalize the script such that if they need to read, they can do so in a natural style.

The training curriculum is supplemented with two videos and a Reference Handbook. One video, the Victim Services Agency's "Albuquerque Journal," sensitizes officers to general issues in the police response to family violence. A second video, "Handling

Domestic Violence," presents specific information on the police response to domestic violence under Indiana law. This video was produced by the Indianapolis Police Department with the Marion County Sheriff's Department and sponsored by the Indiana Sheriff's Association. The script was coauthored by the TPFV Project Director.

We also published a Family Violence Reference Handbook which summarizes training materials, including relevant law, policies, procedures, and referral agency information necessary for an effective response to incidents of suspected family violence. The Handbook is to be distributed for reference during training. It is also designed for reference by on-duty police officers.

C. Implementation.

Training Trainers. The Training Project is premised on the idea that law enforcement trainers can effectively convey relevant information if properly trained and given useful training materials. To this end, each agency was asked to identify at least two trainers either from among its own personnel or from personnel pooled in cooperation with other law enforcement agencies (Appendix F). Each designated trainer would be responsible for learning the family violence curriculum and then training all officers in the agencies he or she represents. After three mailings and distribution of a schedule of training seminars, 192 police agencies and prosecutor's offices signed up a total of 270 law enforcement officers for training. Additionally, some agencies signed up civilians who may or may not have been expected to train others. For example, some prosecutors had their victim assistance coordinators trained with no apparent expectation that they would, in turn, train deputy prosecutors.

A series of two-day training seminars were organized at nine sites throughout Indiana for purposes of training trainers. We selected sites around the state to insure reasonably convenient access by the trainers -- Indianapolis, Ft. Wayne, Muncie, Gary, Evansville, Lafayette, Goshen, Sellersburg, and Terre Haute. Conference arrangements, including provision for audio-visual equipment and refreshments were made by the local agencies which hosted the seminars.

Each training seminar covered a total of 16 hours (including breaks). On the first morning of a seminar, Dr. Ford introduced the TPFV program, showed some videos and discussed officer sensitivities toward family violence, reviewed Part I of the Trainer's Guide and Curriculum, and discussed key issues on how to train using the TPFV curriculum. The supplementary videos shown to the trainers (but not included in the regular TPFV course) were meant to sensitize officers to the problem of violence in the home. The first was an interview with Lisa Bianco, perhaps the most powerful video for both humanizing victims and dispelling myths about battered women's contributions to their own victimization, about their "irrationality," and about their so-called "abuse" of criminal justice services. The second video was the Minneapolis Police Department's training tape, "Domestic Assault: The Police Response," a demonstration of warrantless arrest as a preferred police action in responding to domestic violence. The third tape was the St. Joseph County Prosecutor's, "A Community for Kids," an illustration of expected coordination of services in response to child abuse.

The afternoon of the first day and morning of the second day were dedicated to training using the training guide, slides, and the videos that training officers would themselves use in training others. This part of the seminar was conducted by any of three officers selected

from different agencies and certified to train in the area of family violence -- Lt. Steve Garner, Indianapolis Police Department; Officer Jim Haehl, Sellersburg Police Department; and Capt. William Nelson, Ft. Wayne Police Department. These officers rotated their responsibilities such that at least two team-taught at each seminar. This provided relief from hearing a single voice for nearly eight hours, at the same time that it gave prospective trainers an opportunity to witness different styles of delivery. We encouraged them to note the possibility for variation in training so that materials could be tailored to personal styles and preferences.

The final afternoon of each seminar began with a panel of local service providers invited to discuss and emphasize details of the training, including local policies. These panels introduced officers to those who might assist them in their local training. The panels generally included CPS and APS investigators, a prosecutor's representative, a victim assistance worker, local women's advocates, and at least one survivor of family violence, typically a battered woman. The seminars concluded with a question-and-answer session, a review of training guidelines, a video ("Agents of Change"), and a parting "pep talk" welcoming the new trainers to the TPFV training team.

Training Other Officers. Training officers left the two-day seminars equipped with their own copies of the Trainer's Guide and Curriculum, and, for their agencies, a set of slides, two videos ("Albuquerque Journal" and "Handling Domestic Violence"), and enough copies of the Family Violence Reference Handbook to distribute to their trainees. We knew from the start that it would be difficult for some agencies to arrange in-service training using an eight-hour curriculum to implement on a single day. So we designed the curriculum to be broken into sequential segments at any of the scheduled breaks suggested on page 10 of the

Trainer's Guide. Most agencies have established procedures for implementing in-service training that we assume will be followed with the TPFV curriculum.

D. Evaluation.

The Training Project on Family Violence initially proposed to assist all law enforcement agencies throughout Indiana to comply with state law requiring continuing education on family violence. Some agencies were already in the process of developing their own training programs in 1991. We had no way of knowing how many agencies would want to use our package, once developed. We could only assume from discussions with officials of the Indiana Association of Chiefs of Police and the Indiana Sheriff's Association that our assistance would be appreciated. Neither did we know just how much or how little officers already knew about the problem of family violence and relevant law. We could infer from the fact that the legislature required training as well as from police surveys (e.g., Ford, 1987) that most officers could benefit from whatever knowledge we passed on. But then we wanted to transmit information in a form that would be pedagogically sound and accepted by trainees. Our evaluation focuses on these issues.

Problems and Pitfalls. To be successful, an effort such as the TPFV requires support from criminal justice officials (including, of course, law enforcement officers), social service providers, and victim advocates from around the state. We had no expectation of pleasing all interested parties in 92 counties. In some cases, the project was perceived as intruding on the turf of locals already involved in police training. In some areas, law enforcement administrators simply were unconcerned about practices that might better protect victims when those practices created work or otherwise upset the status quo. Elsewhere, we found that any proposed policy for law enforcement was bound to become fuel for political fires

having nothing to do with family violence. We did our best to avoid potential pitfalls by introducing the project for what it is -- an assistance program that can be customized for local use according to the unique needs of a given area

We also made clear that the TPFV was a law enforcement effort with a police perspective. While we strongly encouraged trainers to take the opportunity to meet others in their communities committed to helping family violence victims, we also reinforced the notion that knowledge can empower the police to be proactive in the movement to help others, rather than sitting as targets for the criticism of those who are already up to date with recent information.

One unfortunate aspect of the TPFV effort is our failure to engage the interest of Indiana's prosecuting attorneys in training on family violence. Prosecutors are law enforcement officers. They play critical roles in the concerted law enforcement response to family violence. Although they do not normally respond to family disturbances, their attitudes, policies, and practices have a direct bearing on the effectiveness of police officers' efforts to protect victims (Ford, 1991; Ford & Regoli, 1992).

Significantly, police officers in jurisdictions around Indiana report a felt lack of support from prosecutors for police actions taken to protect victims. Research on prosecutors tends to support officers' perceptions (see Ford, 1983 and 1991, for a review of relevant literature, as well as research in Indianapolis). Prosecutors need to know what the police are learning about how to control family violence and about what actions work to protect victims. They have to be receptive to police policies so that officers are not deterred from taking appropriate action by non-supportive prosecutors. Training prosecutors with a curriculum derived from the police training, but customized for their limited practical needs, should

bring prosecutors into the team of law enforcement players working together for victim interests.

Coverage. The TPFV curriculum was adopted by 192 law enforcement agencies, representing 78 of Indiana's 92 counties. A total of 270 law enforcement officers attended TPFV seminars and are now certifiable as family violence trainers. Many of the participating agencies have assumed responsibility for training other agencies that failed to respond to notices of the TPFV trainers' seminars. We cannot say how many other officers have been trained by TPFV trainers. Agencies are supposed to return rosters of those trained. However, we know of agencies which have completed the training but have not yet returned rosters. As of June, 1992, trainers have reported training 956 sworn police officers in 43 agencies. The largest department reporting is Ft. Wayne, with 363 officers trained. TPFV trainers with the Evansville Police Department have trained 236 officers.

Another indicator of the TPFV coverage is the distribution of reference handbooks. Over 11,000 copies have been distributed for use by training agencies. The handbooks are supposed to be given out at the time of training, but some agencies have given them to their officers prior to in-service training.

The Project has obviously been successful in establishing a training corps prepared to reach all Indiana police officers. The principal obstacle to full implementation of the program is the lack of administrative commitment to scheduling in-service training. The Indianapolis Police Department, for example, has six certified trainers, but had yet to implement the program six months after hosting the first trainer's seminar.

TPFV coverage has failed in reaching Indiana's prosecutors. As county law enforcement officers, every prosecuting attorney received the TPFV mailings describing the training and

inviting their participation. Only one office, Marion County, responded by enrolling a deputy prosecutor for training. Two others had deputy prosecutors trained in response to a request that they attend a training seminar to assist with legal questions and local policy issues. Similarly, several prosecutors enrolled their victim assistance personnel or investigators, but none of those people reported any plan for them to train deputy prosecutors. Our interpretation of the law mandating training is that deputy prosecutors are law enforcement officers who should be trained. We hope to revise the TPFV training to address the specific concerns of prosecutors as well as police concerns with prosecutors as part of continuing TPFV activities described below.

Knowledge Acquisition. In order to determine whether or not officers learn anything from the training, we test all trainees prior to training and again at the completion of the eight-hour curriculum. The pretest allows us to gauge what officers know about family violence and relevant law. Of those seeking to become TPFV trainers, 260 sworn police officers took the pretest. Their average score was 16 questions correct out of 20. A closer look at specific areas of knowledge shows that too many were unfamiliar with important laws or held beliefs suggesting an orientation toward police action detrimental to victims (see Appendix G for full response data). With respect to law, for example, 38% believed that if they suspected child abuse they had a legal responsibility to keep their suspicions confidential until they could document them. Twenty three percent believed that the violation of a restraining order in a divorce is strictly a civil matter; 28% did not know that the criminal charge for violating a stay-away order is invasion of privacy. Indeed, over 10% of these officers were unfamiliar with the conditions for upgrading a battery with injury to a D-felony, and 8 officers did not know they could make a warrantless arrest for battery with

injury. With respect to their orientation toward victims, 1 out of five believed that arresting a batterer will result in more violence than it prevents; another 20% agreed that police officers should not investigate suspected elder abuse without first calling an APS investigator to the scene.

Immediately following their training, the same sworn officers had new knowledge and, at least temporarily, a new outlook on their work. On average they missed only one question on their posttests. More importantly, all officers now know that suspected child abuse must be reported to CPS; 95% know that any violation of a civil restraining order is a criminal offense; 97% know that the violation of a stay away order is invasion of privacy; 98% know the conditions for upgrading battery with injury to a felony; and only 1 officer still erred on the question of warrantless arrest. Perhaps more important than legal knowledge, by the end of training, only 1 trainer said arrest would result in more violence; all but 3 learned that arrest can be an effective means of protecting battered women from continuing violence.

The tests used for this evaluation merely sample relevant knowledge. As with any test, we assume that measured knowledge indicates more than is unmeasured. The consistent improvement in correct responses across questions suggests effective short-term knowledge acquisition. One question, however, is perplexing. On the pretest, trainers were asked to respond "true" or "false" to the statement: "It is an officer's responsibility to protect victims of domestic violence even if it seems they do not want protection." Barely three percent erred by marking "false." A nearly identical posttest question was posed as a multiple choice item with the answer: "It is an officer's responsibility to protect the victim of family violence even if it seems the victim does not want protection." Surprisingly, almost 15% responded instead, "... only if you have probable cause to intervene." Apparently, these

officers missed a key point in the training, namely, that while probable cause is necessary for a warrantless arrest, arrest is not the only police option for protecting victims.

The same tests are being used for measuring information learned from TPFV trainers by officers statewide. Data on the 956 officers reported as trained are now being processed.

We cannot yet draw conclusions about the overall training impact.

Officer Assessments of the Training. A final aspect of our evaluation is the officers' subjective appraisal of the training and trainers. Three questions at the end of the posttest, along with comments, give us some sense of how the training fared. First, as the following percentages show, trainers found the training program to be highly informative:

I would rate this training program as:

Highly informative	85%
Somewhat informative	15
Not very informative	0
Not at all informative	0
	(256)

Similarly, trainers rate the training as helping them to deal more effectively with family violence (note that 25% of the trainers do not have road patrol duties):

As a result of this training, I will be able to deal more effectively with family violence.

Strongly agree	65%
Agree	34
Disagree	0
Strongly disagree	1
	(256)

Finally, trainers were asked to rate their seminar trainers:

I would rate the instructors as:

Excellent	61%
Good	35
Fair	4
Poor	1
	(256)

Comments indicated that they would have rated the instructors more favorably had we not asked some to read the script as one style of presentation.

Evaluation comments are reproduced in Appendix H. On the whole, critical points are well-taken. We let the remarks speak for themselves, apart from noting our gratification over the highly positive reviews of those who elected to write.

III. CONTINUING TPFV ACTIVITIES

A. Trainer Support. Having completed training trainers in nine seminars across Indiana, the first phase of the Training Project has drawn to a close. However, there is no foreseeable end to the Project. At present, there is an immediate need to respond to TPFV trainers' requests for curriculum materials such as slides, handbooks, evaluation packets, and videotapes. Training officers also call for advice on how to use those materials or, more generally, how to address problems that arise in implementing the TPFV curriculum at the local level. And, those of us who conducted the training seminars are acutely aware of a need to maintain officers' enthusiasm for training as they prepare, with apprehension, for training their peers some months later.

There is also a need for overall support of the Training Project as a long-term investment in law enforcement to protect victims. IC 5-2-8-1, 2, and 5 require that officers continue to be trained into the indefinite future. All new officers, from now on, must be trained; and new trainers will be needed as those previously certified retire. Through time, we anticipate new laws and applied knowledge relevant to law enforcement intervention to protect victims of family violence. Thus, there will be a continuing need for the production of training materials, especially Handbooks, slides, and Training Guides.

Finally, we continue to receive and process evaluation materials from local agencies as they implement the TPFV training. These data will be kept for purposes of revising the training curriculum and in support of requests for new funding. We conclude this Report with an outline of proposed TPFV activities.

B. Proposed Activity. The Training Project is seeking funds to support a new phase of activity. Phase II funding will enable us to pursue the following objectives:

- **To provide continuing support to police officers previously trained as trainers for the TPFV.**
 - ▶ To provide consultation and technical assistance;
 - ▶ To maintain and distribute existing training materials including Handbooks, slides, evaluation packets, and videotapes;
 - ▶ To serve as a clearinghouse/repository for feedback from trainers to insure that revised curriculum materials reflect the knowledge and experiences of those closest to the training effort;
 - ▶ To publish a newsletter designed to inform trainers and their agency administrators of curriculum revisions, of legislative updates, of training advice, and of others' training experiences;
 - ▶ To revise the curriculum and Training Guide;
 - ▶ To publish a second edition of the Handbook;
 - ▶ To continue evaluating the Project with data from line officers;
 - ▶ To conduct additional training seminars; and
 - ▶ To disseminate Indiana training materials to other states upon request.
- **To develop and implement a training curriculum unique to prosecutors.**
 - ▶ To assess existing prosecutorial policies and procedures as represented in prosecutor's offices throughout Indiana, and in other states;
 - ▶ To develop and disseminate recommended prosecutorial policies for crimes of family violence consistent with police training and policy;

- ▶ To develop a training curriculum for prosecutors based on TPFV materials currently used in police training;
- ▶ To train Indiana's 91 prosecutors, their deputies, and their victim assistance personnel through a program of training trainers, as was done under the TPFV for other law enforcement officers; and
- ▶ To seek accreditation for prosecutors' training to encourage participation for continuing legal education credits.

The Training Project on Family Violence for Indiana Law Enforcement Officers has initiated a major effort to reach Indiana's law enforcement officers with uniform training in procedures for addressing the problem of violence in the home. Hopefully, this Final Report will eventually stand as but a first report on an exemplary, ongoing program for assisting law enforcement officers to stay abreast of changing law, research, and popular advocacy for protecting citizens from family violence.

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V. APPENDIXES

- A. Law on mandated law enforcement training, IC 5-2-8-1
- B. Indiana map showing counties with TPFV trainers
- C. Indianapolis Police Department policies on family violence
- D. Letter to Indiana law enforcement agencies announcing the Training Project on Family Violence
- E. Sample of curricula reviewed in developing TPFV training materials
- F. TPFV requests for trainers
- G. Pretests and posttests with response frequencies for TPFV trainers
- H. Comments from TPFV trainers' posttests

APPENDIX A

Law on mandated law enforcement training, e.g., IC 5-2-8-1:

(h) A county law enforcement agency program shall provide to each law enforcement officer employed by the county and may provide to each law enforcement officer employed by a city or town law enforcement agency within the county continuing education concerning the following:

- (1) Duties of a law enforcement officer in enforcing restraining orders, protective orders, temporary injunctions, and permanent injunctions involving abuse.
- (2) Guidelines for making felony and misdemeanor arrests in cases involving abuse.
- (3) Techniques for handling incidents of abuse that:
 - (A) minimize the likelihood of injury to the law enforcement officer; and
 - (B) Promote the safety of a victim.
- (4) Information about the nature and extent of abuse.
- (5) Information about the legal rights of, and remedies available to, victims of abuse.
- (6) How to document and collect evidence in an abuse case.
- (7) The legal consequences of abuse.
- (8) The impact on children of law enforcement intervention in abuse cases.
- (9) Services and facilities available to victims of abuse and abusers.
- (10) Verification of restraining orders, protective orders, temporary injunctions, and permanent injunctions.
- (11) Policies concerning arrest or release of suspects in abuse cases.
- (12) Emergency assistance to victims of abuse and criminal justice options for victims of abuse.
- (13) Landlord-tenant concerns in abuse cases.
- (14) The taking of an abused child into custody.
- (15) Assessment of a situation in which a child may be seriously endangered if the child is left in the child's home.
- (16) Assessment of a situation involving an endangered adult (as defined IC 4-28-5-1).

APPENDIX B

Indiana map showing counties with TPFV trainers.

KEY: — county has at least 1 certified police training officer

== county has a TPFV-trained deputy prosecutor in addition to at least 1 certified police trainer



APPENDIX C

Indianapolis Police Department policies on family violence:

INDIANAPOLIS POLICE DEPARTMENT

GENERAL ORDER
NUMBER 14.09
Order/Insert

ARREST IN DOMESTIC
VIOLENCE/DISTURBANCE
SITUATIONS

ISSUED: September 12, 1990

EFFECTIVE: September 12, 1990

THIS GENERAL ORDER SUPERSEDES GENERAL ORDER NUMBER 14.09, EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 6, 1988.

I. PURPOSE

This General Order establishes policies and procedures for handling domestic disturbances, especially incidents involving violence. (The procedures are described for domestic cases [those involving people related, for example, as husband-wife or boyfriend-girlfriend], but may be used in any disturbance, regardless of victim-offender relationships.)

II. POLICY

- A. Indianapolis Police officers intervening in domestic violence or disturbance situations shall conduct a prompt and thorough investigation of the incident.
- B. Officers shall take law enforcement action necessary to ensure the safety and well-being of all persons involved in, or affected by the dispute. The Indianapolis Police Department supports a battery arrest with probable cause as a preferred response to domestic violence.
- C. Officers shall prepare an incident report *when necessary and check* the "Domestic" box and facts relative to the disturbance on the report.
- D. Officers shall take all reasonable actions to inform persons involved in, or affected by the dispute of crisis intervention services, by offering the telephone number of the Crisis and Suicide Intervention Service (632-7575).

III. TYPES OF ARRESTS POSSIBLE

There are a variety of arrest alternatives available to an officer to protect victims from an offender. Arrest may be made for felony charges as in any criminal case. Warrantless arrest on misdemeanor charges is also possible under conditions discussed below.

- A. Battery (IC 35-42-2-1)
 - 1. An officer may arrest a person for battery when the officer has probable cause to believe the person is committing or attempting to commit a battery in the officer's presence.
 - 2. *Moreover, an officer may arrest a person for a Class A misdemeanor, battery not committed in the officer's presence, when the officer has probable cause to believe that the person has committed a battery resulting in bodily injury (any impairment of physical condition, including pain).*

3. It shall not be necessary for the officer to:
 - a. Ask the victim whether he or she wants the offender to be arrested.
 - b. Request the victim to execute an affidavit.

4. Procedures

- a. Upon arrival at a domestic violence/disturbance situation, the officer shall interview victims and witnesses (if any) to determine if probable cause exists to believe that a battery has occurred. Factors to consider include:
 1. Visible signs of injury or impairment to the victim;
 2. Circumstantial evidence such as disheveled clothing, overturned furniture, etc.;
 3. Threats overheard by an officer or related by the victim and/or witnesses.
- b. *If the officer from his investigation has probable cause to believe that a battery with injury has occurred, he shall arrest the offender for battery unless circumstances call for some other action in the interest of victim security.*
- c. The officer shall process the arrest as all other misdemeanor arrests, by calling in the incident report/probable cause affidavit. Officers shall place proper elements of the battery in the probable cause affidavit.

- B. Criminal Recklessness (IC 35-42-2-2)

1. Action Permitted

An officer may arrest an offender for criminal recklessness when the officer has probable cause to believe the person is committing or attempting to commit an act of criminal recklessness in the officer's presence.

2. Procedure

If an officer observes an offender behaving in a way that would tend to endanger the victim (that is, recklessly, knowingly, or intentionally acting in a manner that creates a risk of bodily injury) the officer should arrest the offender for criminal recklessness. Such a condition might exist, for example, if the officer observes the offender knocking over furniture or waving a knife at the victim.

- C. Disorderly Conduct (IC 35-45-1-3)

1. Action Permitted

An officer may arrest an offender for disorderly conduct when the officer has probable cause to believe the person is engaging in disorderly conduct in the officer's presence.

2. Procedure

An officer may effect an arrest if the officer observes the offender recklessly, knowingly, or intentionally:

- a. Engaging in conduct that results in, or is likely to result in serious bodily injury to the victim;
- b. Engaging in conduct that results in, or is likely to result in substantial damage to property; and
- c. Makes unreasonable noise and continues to do so after being asked to stop.

D. Criminal Mischief (35-43-1-2)

1. Action Permitted

An officer may arrest an offender for criminal mischief when the officer has probable cause to believe the person is committing an act of criminal mischief in the officer's presence.

2. Procedure

An officer may effect an arrest if the officer observes the offender recklessly, knowingly, or intentionally damaging the property of another person without that person's consent. The officer should determine ownership by examining receipts, titles, or leases, for example.

E. Criminal Trespass (IC 35-43-2-2)

1. Action Permitted

An officer may arrest an offender for criminal trespass when the officer has probable cause to believe the person is trespassing in the officer's presence.

2. Procedure

An officer may arrest an offender for criminal trespass if the following conditions are present:

- a. The offender is on the premises when the officer arrives;
- b. The offender refuses to leave; and
- c. The offender has no legal right to be on the premises, he is not a tenant, or is violating a protective order. Violation of a court order, whether civil or criminal, would be an element of criminal trespass.

F. Invasion of Privacy (IC 35-46-1-15)

1. An officer may arrest a person for Invasion of Privacy when the officer has probable cause to believe the person knowingly, or intentionally violates:

- a. A Protective Order;
 - b. A Temporary Restraining Order;
 - c. An order issued as a condition of pretrial release or pretrial diversion requiring the person to refrain from any direct or indirect contact with another person; or
 - d. An order issued as a condition of probation requiring the person to refrain from any direct or indirect contact with another person.
2. It shall not be necessary for the officer to:
- a. Ask the victim whether he or she wants the offender to be arrested.
 - b. Request the victim to execute an affidavit.
3. Procedure
- a. Upon arrival at a domestic violence/disturbance situation, the officer shall interview victims and witnesses (if any) to determine if probable cause exists to believe the offender knowingly, or intentionally committed Invasion of Privacy.
 - b. An arrest for Invasion of Privacy shall be enforced if the Protective Order or Restraining Order is issued by a Circuit, Superior, Municipal or County Court. If there is a violation of an order issued by a Small Claims Court in Marion County, the victim should be advised that they should seek relief or enforcement by contacting the Small Claims Court that issued the Protective Order.
 - c. If the officer is not satisfied that the violator knows the terms of the order, the officer can determine the terms through the control operator and then:
 1. Advise the violator of the conditions of the order, and then insist on compliance based on the information he has just provided the violator.
 2. The officer shall then advise his control operator before marking back into service to note on the screen that notification of the terms of the order were made to the violator.
 3. If the violator does not comply with the order, then he can be arrested for Invasion of Privacy.
 - d. If the officer has probable cause to believe the offender committed Invasion of Privacy, the officer shall contact the Communications Center to confirm this offender has committed Invasion of Privacy and request a "hard-copy" of this confirmation upon arrest of this offender.
 - e. The officer shall process the arrest as all other misdemeanor arrests, by calling in the incident report/probable cause affidavit, etc. Officers shall place proper elements of Invasion of Privacy in the probable

cause affidavit.

IV. OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTION

A. Other Crimes

An officer may effect an arrest for crimes other than those discussed above when appropriate probable cause exists to justify an arrest.

B. Citizen Complaints

1. An officer shall make a reasonable effort to inform victims of options for citizen-initiated prosecution by referring complainants to the Prosecutor's Office at 251 E. Ohio St., Suite 600, Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.
2. If an officer believes that further investigation of possible domestic violence is called for, the officer may refer victims to the Family Abuse Unit, Monday through Friday, 8:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.

C. Victim Services

An officer shall make a reasonable effort to inform victims of services for their protection and welfare (e.g., shelters for battered women, violence control counseling services) by:

1. Contacting or having the victim contact the IPD Victim Assistance Office;
2. Offering the number of the Crisis and Suicide Intervention Service (632-7575); or
3. Offering the telephone number of other agencies listed on IPD publications.

Distribution:

All Division and Branch Commands
All Sworn Police Personnel (Manual Insert)
Planning and Research

Rules and Regulations:

Section I,A
IV,L,M
VII,A

General Order Number 14.09
Arrests in Domestic Violence/
Disturbance Situations

INDIANAPOLIS POLICE DEPARTMENT

GENERAL ORDER
NUMBER 14.05
Order/Insert

TAKING CUSTODY OF ABUSED,
NEGLECTED OR DEPENDENT
CHILDREN

ISSUED: November 20, 1989

EFFECTIVE: November 20, 1989

THIS GENERAL ORDER SUPERSEDES GENERAL ORDER NUMBER 14.05, EFFECTIVE
AUGUST 15, 1986.

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this General Order is to establish a procedure for processing a child in need of services (CHINS), abused, neglected, or dependent children.

II. LEGAL REFERENCE

A. Indiana Code, 31-6-4-3.

A child is a child in need of services if before the child's eighteenth birthday:

1. *The child's physical or mental condition is seriously impaired or seriously endangered as a result of the inability, refusal, or neglect of the child's parent, guardian, or custodian to supply the child with necessary food, clothing, shelter, medical care, education, or supervision;*
2. *The child's physical or mental health is seriously endangered due to injury by the act or omission of the child's parent, guardian, or custodian;*
3. *The child is the victim of sex offense under IC 35-42-4-1 [Rape], IC 35-42-4-2 [Criminal Deviate Conduct], IC 35-42-4-3 [Child Molesting], IC 35-42-4-4 [Child Exploitation], IC 35-42-4-7 [Child Seduction], IC 35-45-4-1 [Public Indecency, Indecent Exposure], IC 35-45-4-2 [Prostitution], or IC 35-46-1-3 [Incest];*
4. *The child's parent, guardian, or custodian allows child to participate in obscene performance (as defined by IC 35-49-2-2 and IC 35-49-3-2);*
5. *The child's parent, guardian, or custodian allows the child to commit a sex offense prohibited by IC 35-45-4 [Public Indecency, Prostitution, Patronizing a Prostitute, Promoting Prostitution, Voyeurism];*
6. *The child substantially endangers the child's own health or the health of another; or*
7. *The child's parent, guardian, or custodian fails to participate in a disciplinary proceeding in connection with the student's improper behavior, as provided for by IC 20-8.1-5-7, where the behavior of the student has been repeatedly disruptive in the school; and needs care, treatment, or rehabilitation that the child is not receiving, and that is unlikely to be provided or accepted without the coercive intervention of the court.*

B. Indiana Code 31-6-4-3 1

A child is a child in need of services if:

1. *The child is born with fetal alcohol syndrome or an addiction to a controlled substance or a legend drug; or*

2. *The child:*

- a. *has an injury;*
- b. *has abnormal physical or psychological development; or*
- c. *is at a substantial risk of a life threatening condition;*

that arises or is substantially aggravated because the child's mother was addicted to alcohol, a controlled substance, or a legend drug during pregnancy; and needs care, treatment, or rehabilitation that the child is not receiving, or that is unlikely to be provided or accepted without the coercive intervention of the court.

C. *Indiana Code, 31-6-4-4*

- 1. *A child may be taken into custody by a law enforcement officer under an order of the court.*
- 2. *A child may be taken into custody by a law enforcement officer acting with probable cause to believe that the child has committed a delinquent act.*
- 3. *A child may be taken into custody by a law enforcement officer, probation officer, or caseworker acting with probable cause to believe the child is a child in need of services if:*
 - a. *It appears that the child's physical or mental condition will be seriously impaired or seriously endangered if the child is not immediately taken into custody;*
 - b. *There is no reasonable opportunity to obtain an order of the court; and*
 - c. *Consideration for the safety of the child precludes the immediate use of family services to prevent removal of the child.*

However, a probation officer or caseworker may take a child into custody only if the circumstances make it impracticable to obtain assistance from a law enforcement officer.

- 4. *A child may be taken into custody by a:*
 - a. *law enforcement officer;*
 - b. *probation officer; or*
 - c. *caseworker*

acting with probable cause to believe the child is a missing child (as defined in IC 10-1-7-2).

III. POLICY

- A. *A child shall be taken into custody by any police officer of the Indianapolis Police Department acting with probable cause to believe a child is a child in need of services (CHINS).*
- B. *When determining whether probable cause exists under this Order, the officer shall consider the recommendation of the County Welfare Department caseworker. Probable cause may be based upon an investigation by a County Welfare Department caseworker.*

- C. When a child is taken into protective custody, a Victim Assistance car shall be used to transport the child. If the Victim Assistance car is unavailable, a district car shall be the transport vehicle.
- D. If an officer *has probable cause to believe* a child is a child in need of services (CHINS), the officer shall transport, or arrange for transport of the child to the Marion County Children's Guardians' Home. *Release of the child to a relative or friend is not an option.*
- E. A child may be determined to be *a child in need of services (CHINS)* whether or not a parent is present or arrested (e.g., where a child is abandoned, (s)he should be transported to the Guardians' Home).

IV. PROCEDURE

- A. In all child abuse/neglect investigations, Communications shall dispatch a uniform beat car to the scene. Upon arrival, the uniform officer shall determine if child abuse/neglect may have occurred. When it is determined that child abuse/neglect may have occurred, the uniform officer shall notify Communications and request a Family Abuse Unit. If no Family Abuse Unit is available, then a Sex Offense Unit shall be sent. The Family Abuse/Sex Offense detective shall determine if the Marion County Forensic Services Agency or Field Evidence Technician shall:
 - 1. Photograph physical injuries of abused children and location of incident. Marion County Forensic Services Agency may be called in for the more serious incidents;
 - 2. Photograph the interior of the home and the neglected children;
 - 3. Take photographs to the Identification and Records Branch prior to the end of their tour of duty;
 - 4. Recover any physical evidence pertinent to the investigation.
- B. The uniform officer shall, at such time when the Family Abuse/Sex Offense Unit is unavailable:
 - 1. Make decisions concerning the need for removal of children from the home to temporary placement in the Marion County Children's Guardians' Home;
 - 2. Be responsible for notifying parents that their child has been declared CHINS and has been sent to the Marion County Children's Guardians' Home, by means of telephone, in person, or through another district officer;

EXAMPLE: When a uniform officer is dispatched to CHINS, (a child at any private and/or Indianapolis Public School), the uniform officer shall be responsible for notifying the parents of the child's whereabouts; it shall not be the school's responsibility. All school social workers or other office personnel shall assist the officer in obtaining the parent's name, address, and phone numbers.

- 3. Complete two (2) fact sheets with the CAD number listed in the upper right hand corner;
- 4. See that one (1) fact sheet accompanies the child to the Marion County Children's Guardians' Home or Wishard Hospital *if necessary*;
- 5. Take the second fact sheet to the Information Desk prior to the officer's tour of duty ending; and

6. Make Uniform Incident Report: "Attention: Sexual/Family Abuse Branch" with detailed information (type of incident: CHINS).

Distribution:

All Division and Branch Commands
All Sworn Police Personnel (Manual Insert)
Planning and Research

General Order Number 14.05
Taking Custody of Abused,
Neglected or Dependent Children

Rules and Regulations: Section I, A
IV, I
VII, A

INDIANAPOLIS POLICE DEPARTMENT

GENERAL ORDER
NUMBER 14.06.
Order/Insert

INDIGENT OR ELDERLY PERSONS,
HANDLING OF

ISSUED: May 9, 1988

EFFECTIVE: May 9, 1988

THIS GENERAL ORDER SUPERSEDES GENERAL ORDER NUMBER 14.06, EFFECTIVE JUNE 3, 1980.

I. PURPOSE

This General Order establishes procedures for dealing with elderly or indigent persons who require *immediate* assistance to maintain their health, safety or general welfare.

II. PROCEDURE

Officers coming in contact with indigent or elderly persons who require immediate assistance shall attempt to locate the person's residence and return him to that location, or attempt to locate a responsible relative, guardian, etc. to release the person to. If the attempt is to no avail, procedures outlined in Section A. and B. below shall be followed.

- A. Officers coming in contact with indigent persons *who require immediate assistance* shall:
1. *Contact the Chaplain's Office at 236-3342, Monday through Friday, 0800 - 1600 hours, OR a Victim Assistance Unit; and*
 2. *Prepare an incident report ATTN: Victim Assistance, with a short narrative including the name and address of the victim, if known, and the action taken.*
- B. Officers coming in contact with elderly persons *who require immediate assistance* shall:
1. *Contact a Victim Assistance Unit; or*
 2. *Transport the victim to Wishard Memorial Hospital Crisis Unit, (24 hour service); and*
 3. *Prepare an incident report ATTN: Victim Assistance, with a short narrative including the name and address of the victim, if known, and the action taken.*

NOTE: *Victim Assistance Units are available Monday through Friday, 0700 - 0400 hours; Saturday, 1200 - 0400 hours; and Sunday, emergency on-call availability through Communications.*

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Planning and Research

General Order Number 14.06
Indigent or Elderly Persons,
Handling of

Rules and Regulations: Section I, A

INDIANAPOLIS POLICE DEPARTMENT

GENERAL ORDER
NO: 14.10
Order/Insert

CRUELTY / NEGLECT OF
DEPENDENT ADULTS

ISSUED: December 15, 1982

EFFECTIVE: December 15, 1982

THIS ORDER SHALL SUPERSEDE BULLETIN NO: 82-114, ISSUED JULY 16, 1982.

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this order is to establish procedure in handling incidents of dependent adult abuse, neglect and exploitation.

II. LEGAL REFERENCE

- A. Public Law 299, Indiana Code 35-46-1-13 mandates that citizens report cases of dependent adult abuse, neglect and exploitation to their local law enforcement agencies. Failure to comply is a Class "C" infraction.
- B. Indiana Code 35-46-1-1 was drafted to protect adults who are unable to protect themselves. This statute pertains to any dependent adult (Mentally or physically disabled) who is:
 - 1. Abused (battered) or neglected (placed in a health or life-threatening situation, abandoned, confined, deprived of necessary support) by persons having care of the dependent (parents of a disabled child over 18, emancipated children, guardians, health care facilities, or anyone else caring for a dependent adult), or;
 - 2. Exploited (intentional unauthorized use of the dependent adult or his/her resources for one's own profit/advantage or that of another.

III. PROCEDURE

- A. Officers sent by Communications to make an initial investigation of an adult abuse/neglect/exploitation complaint should thoroughly assess the situation and determine and appropriate course of action:
 - 1. If an officer finds the complaint completely unfounded and feels no follow-up investigation is necessary, no report should be made.
 - 2. If it is determined that conditions verify the complaint and warrant the immediate removal of the dependent adult from the premises to Wishard Hospital for medical reasons (the officer should consult with ambulance personnel to determine the need for hospitalization);
 - a. A Field Supervisor shall be called for photographs of the scene and the victim;
 - b. Homicide shall be called to the scene of all incidents that have resulted in serious injury or possible death;
 - c. Ambulance driver/wagon officer must be notified by the investigating officer that the

patient is an abused/neglected dependent adult in order for the Wishard social workers to be alerted.

- d. An incident report thoroughly detailing the conditions found, and actions taken, shall be made Attention: Family Abuse Unit, Type: Cruelty/Neglect of Dependent Adults.
 - e. Victim Assistance is available for advice, information, and on-scene assistance.
3. If an officer finds conditions that do not warrant any emergency action, but feels that follow-up services offered by various social agencies would be appropriate, an incident report should be made Attention: Family Abuse Unit, Type: Cruelty/Neglect of Dependent Adults, noting conditions found and referral request.

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Rules & Regulations: Section I, A
IV, L, M
VII, A

General Order No. 14.10
Cruelty/Neglect of Depent Adults

APPENDIX D.

Letter to Indiana law enforcement agencies announcing the Training Project on Family Violence:



Evan Bayh
Governor

INDIANA CRIMINAL JUSTICE INSTITUTE

302 WEST WASHINGTON STREET,

ROOM E209

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46204

(317) 232-1233

May 6, 1991

TO: Local Law Enforcement Agencies

As you know, pursuant to IC 5-2-8-1, -2 and -5, Indiana law enforcement officers must now receive continuing education concerning family violence.

The Indiana Criminal Justice Institute and the Indiana Department of Human Services has contracted with Dr. David Ford, a leading expert in law enforcement and family violence issues, to develop and implement a curriculum for training officers on responding to child abuse, domestic violence and adult abuse. The project is being carried out with support from the Indiana Law Enforcement Training Board, the Indiana Prosecutors Council and other law enforcement agencies.

This training project is a statewide effort. It is designed to provide uniform, ongoing instruction for all law enforcement personnel. It will entail identifying and training personnel from law enforcement agencies who will in turn train other officers in those agencies.

We are aware that some departments have already begun to develop training packages. It is not the intent of this project to supplant any effort now underway. Rather, we hope that we can work together to enhance our respective efforts. Dr. Ford and his staff have already contacted some departments, as well as representatives from welfare departments, shelters and victim organizations, all of whom will assist in this project.

At this time, we would appreciate your input and assistance in the following ways:

1. Please send copies of any general orders, policies or curricula used or being developed by your agency in the areas of domestic violence, adult abuse and child abuse, for incorporation of your ideas into the statewide curriculum and for development of consistent procedures.

Training Project on Family Violence
One American Square
Box 82008
Indianapolis, IN 46282
317-237-9132

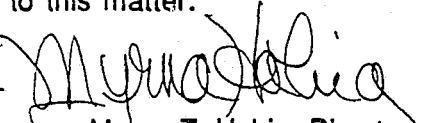
Page 2

2. Begin thinking about identifying one or two of your personnel who would be effective as trainers for law enforcement intervention in family violence. In this regard, you may want to consider combining with other agencies in your area or county to make the most efficient use of available personnel.


Thank you for your attention to this matter.



Catherine O'Connor
Director
Indiana Criminal Justice Inst.



Myrna T. Habig, Director
Social Services Division
Dept. of Human Services



David A. Ford, Ph. D
Exec. Program Coordinator
University Research Assoc.

APPENDIX E

Sample of curricula reviewed in developing TPFV training materials:

Breckman, R., & Ansell, P. (1989). Elder Mistreatment Training Manual for Health Care Professionals.

Indiana State Police & Indiana State Department of Public Welfare (1990). Crisis Intervention for Victimized Children.

Loving, N. (1980). Responding to Spouse Abuse & Wife Beating: A Guide for Police.

Loving, N. (1981). Spouse Abuse: A Curriculum Guide for Police Trainers.

Martin, S., & McNeill, M. (1988). Domestic Violence: A Training Curriculum for Law Enforcement.

Michigan Sheriff's Association (undated).

Municipal Training Council (1986). Law Enforcement Response to Family Violence Participant's Manual.

National Center for Prosecution of Child Abuse (1987). Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse.

National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (1990). Domestic Violence Policy Development.

National Organization for Victim Assistance (1987). NOVA Domestic Violence Training for Indianapolis Police Department and Marion County Sheriff's Department (notes).

Pence, E. (1989). Domestic Assault: The Law Enforcement Response.

Steinmetz, S. (1989). Statewide Elder Abuse Awareness Project: Trainer's Manual for Social Service, Law Enforcement, and Health Care Providers.

APPENDIX F

TPFV requests for trainers:

Training Project on Family Violence

FOR INDIANA LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

302 West Washington Street, Room 209 Indianapolis, IN. 46204 317-237-9132

September 16, 1991

PROJECT DIRECTOR

David A. Ford, Ph.D.

Chief John M. Smith
Anyplace Police Department
Anyplace, Indiana

PROJECT
COORDINATOR

Ginger Hall

Dear Chief Smith,

ASSISTANT
COORDINATOR

Ellen Dailey

Several months ago you received a letter describing the Training Project on Family Violence for Indiana Law Enforcement Officers. In that letter, Catherine O'Connor, Myrna Habig, and I described a statewide effort to develop and implement a training curriculum pursuant to IC 5-2-8-1, 2, and 5.

STEERING
COMMITTEE

Catherine O'Connor
Co-chair

Myrna T. Habig

Chair

Beaton

Carol Bradley

Myrna Brown

John O. Catey

Linda Eddington

Arlene Franklin

Audra Gilmer

Richard Good

Evelyn Harrell

Lena Harris

Deena Heller

Charles Henderson

Renee Hodson

Lloyd Jennings

John Nolan

Arthur R. Rainey, Jr.

Rachel Tobin Smith

Bea Williams

Deborah Wolf

The Training Project is well under way. The curriculum is being revised per the suggestions of law enforcement personnel, social service practitioners, and other expert consultants. We are now making preparations for regional conferences to train the trainers designated by local agencies. We anticipate scheduling these conferences to begin in late November and continue into January.

At this time I need to know whether or not your department will participate in this program. If so, I would like you to send me the name(s) of one or two of your officers who will serve as family violence trainers for your department. In thinking about who might best be suited for this responsibility, let me suggest a few important considerations:

- First, the trainer should have an *interest in family violence* and should *want to learn* about current, effective police practices for protecting victims.
- Second, the trainer should be someone *respected by other officers*, such that their instruction will be heeded.
- Third, if at all possible, the trainer should be selected from among your officers who are *already certified as instructors* by the Indiana Law Enforcement Training Board. Following completion of training under our program, they will additionally be certified as family

violence specialists. If you do not have a previously certified instructor suitable for family violence training, it is possible to have an officer provisionally approved with the understanding that he or she must complete the LETB instructor training course at the Indiana Law Enforcement Academy.

- Fourth, in the interest of cost effectiveness, I urge you to *share trainers with other departments*. You may already rely on a regional academy for in-service training. If so, check to see if they will be participating in our Training Project. Otherwise, consider contacting other law enforcement agencies to combine efforts.

Keep in mind that your designated trainer will be asked to participate in two full days (16 hours) of training at a regional site. We do not anticipate charging any tuition or fees for training the trainers. Of course, each agency will have to bear the usual costs associated with travel, with the time officers spend in two days of initial training, and, ultimately, with time involved in training all other officers in your department.

Thank you for your prompt response to this request. Please send me the name of your designated trainer at the address on our Project letterhead. I hope to have a complete list of trainers from participating agencies by October 4. We will then be able to plan details of the regional training conferences.

Sincerely yours,

David A. Ford, Ph.D.
Project Director

Training Project on Family Violence

FOR INDIANA LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

302 West Washington Street, Room E209 - Indianapolis, IN 46204 317-237-9132

January 14, 1992

PROJECT DIRECTOR

David A. Ford, Ph.D.

PROJECT
COORDINATOR

Ginger Hall

ASSISTANT
COORDINATOR

Ellen Dailey

STEERING
COMMITTEE

Catherine O'Connor
Co-chair

Myma T. Habig
Co-chair

Beaton
Bl Bradley
Myma Brown
John O. Catey
Linda Eddington
Arlene Franklin
Audra Gilmer
Richard Good
Evelyn Harrell
Lena Harris
Deena Heller
Charles Henderson
Renee Hodson
Lloyd Jennings
John Nolan
Arthur R. Rainey, Jr.
Rachel Tobin Smith
Bea Williams
Deborah Wolf

Dear

The Training Project on Family Violence for Indiana Law Enforcement Officers has scheduled sessions statewide for training trainers. Because I did not get a response to our request for names of trainers from your department, I assume that you made other plans to comply with the mandated training. However, in the event that you are now interested, I am forwarding a schedule for training at sites throughout the state.

I am sorry that we can no longer provide training materials at no cost as we have already produced materials based on confirmed participants. However, I still welcome your department's participation. If you would like to send an officer to one of our classes, please call Ellen Dailey, Project Coordinator at (317) 232-2561 so that she can make necessary arrangements.

Sincerely,



David A. Ford, Ph.D.
Project Director

APPENDIX G

Pretests and posttests with response frequencies for TPFV trainers:

The Training Project on Family Violence for Indiana Law Enforcement Officers

Preliminary Evaluation Form

- | | | | |
|----|-----|-----|---|
| T | 181 | 1. | More police officers are killed responding to family disturbances than any other cause of officers being killed on the job. |
| F* | 79 | | |
| T | 54 | 2. | Arresting violent offenders in family disturbances generally results in more violence than it prevents. |
| F* | 206 | | |
| T* | 230 | 3. | A battery with injury can be prosecuted as a class D felony if it is committed by someone previously convicted of battery against the same victim. |
| F | 28 | | |
| T* | 188 | 4. | The criminal charge for violating a stay-away order is invasion of privacy. |
| F | 70 | | |
| T* | 225 | 5. | According to Indiana law, a "dependent adult" is anyone 18 years or older who is mentally or physically disabled. |
| F | 35 | | |
| T* | 227 | 6. | Indiana law requires anyone who knows of an endangered adult to report it to Adult Protective Services. |
| F | 32 | | |
| T | 188 | 7. | A law enforcement agency that receives a report of an endangered adult who may be a victim of battery, neglect, or exploitation is required by law to report it immediately to the local prosecutor's office. |
| F* | 68 | | |
| T | 13 | 8. | More than anything else, violence is caused by hormonal imbalances, especially in men. |
| F* | 244 | | |
| T | 78 | 9. | Elder abuse most often occurs at the hands of teenagers. |
| F* | 182 | | |
| T* | 243 | 10. | Children raised in violent families are more likely to grow up to become delinquents and adult criminals than are children from non-violent families. |
| F | 15 | | |
| T* | 254 | 11. | It is an officer's responsibility to protect victims of domestic violence even if it seems they do not want protection. |
| F | 6 | | |
| T | 30 | 12. | Battered women who call the police are more likely to be battered again than those who do not call. |
| F* | 229 | | |
| T | 59 | 13. | Under Indiana law, the violation of a restraining order issued in a divorce proceeding is strictly a civil matter. |
| F* | 200 | | |
| T* | 252 | 14. | The preferred charge for arresting offenders in cases of misdemeanor violence is battery. |
| F | 8 | | |

- T* 252
F 7
15. When your investigation reveals probable cause to believe that an offender committed battery with injury, you can arrest that suspect even if you did not witness the violence.
- T 40
F* 215
16. According to Indiana law, one can claim self-defense if he or she beats up another after taunting them into committing the first act of violence.
- T 50
F* 208
17. When defusing a domestic disturbance, you should, from the outset make it known that anyone who does not show you respect will be arrested.
- T 32
F* 227
18. Police officers should not initiate an investigation into suspected elder abuse without first calling an Adult Protective Services investigator to the scene.
- T 99
F* 160
19. According to Indiana law, when you do not have probable cause to take immediate action in a case of suspected child abuse or neglect, you have a duty to keep your suspicions confidential until you can document them.
- T* 242
F 17
20. Research on domestic violence has shown that police officers can protect victims from continuing violence by arresting suspects, either on-scene if they are present, or by warrant if they flee.

The Training Project on Family Violence for Indiana Law Enforcement Officers

Course Evaluation/Test Form

INDIANAPOLIS

1. A battery with injury can be prosecuted as a class D felony if it is
- 1 A. particularly violent.
- 31 B.* committed by someone previously convicted of battery against the same victim.
- 1 C. committed during the commission of marital rape.
- 0 D. committed after a stay away order has been issued.
2. The criminal charge for violating a stay-away order is
- 0 A. trespassing.
- 0 B. making a terroristic threat.
- 33 C.* invasion of privacy.
- 0 D. contempt of court.
3. When a suspect breaks and enters into a victim's home, officers may arrest with the charge of _____ when the "intent to commit a felony" element of burglary is difficult to prove.
- 30 A.* residential entry
- 1 B. criminal recklessness
- 1 C. intimidation
- 1 D. harassment
4. When investigating an abused or endangered adult, encourage reluctant witnesses to cooperate by
- 1 A. appealing to their conscience.
- 32 B.* reminding them that Indiana law requires anyone who knows of an abused or endangered adult to report it to Adult Protective Services.
- 0 C. threatening them with immediate arrest for withholding information.
- 0 D. having them look at the victim's signs of abuse or neglect.
5. According to Indiana law, one can claim self-defense if he or she beats up another after taunting them into committing the first act of violence.
- 3 A. True
- 30 B.* False
6. More than anything else, violence is
- 0 A. caused by organic brain diseases.
- 1 B. caused by hormonal imbalances, especially in men.
- 32 C.* learned in our families and cultures.
- 0 D. genetically determined.

- 7.. The "battered woman syndrome" includes a three-stage cycle of wife-battering, which features: (1) tension build-up, (2) an episode of acute violence, and (3)
- 3 A. shouting and swearing.
 - 0 B. the lodging of formal charges.
 - 30 C.* a honeymoon period.
 - 0 D. intervention by well-meaning family or friends.
8. Elder abuse most often occurs at the hands of
- 0 A. neighbors.
 - 0 B. teenagers.
 - 0 C. sons.
 - 33 D.* caregivers.
9. Generally speaking, _____ is the preferred law enforcement response for protecting victims of domestic violence.
- 32 A.* arrest
 - 1 B. crisis counseling
 - 0 C. advising separation or divorce
 - 0 D. referral to clergy for counseling
10. It is an officer's responsibility to protect the victim of family violence
- 0 A. only if they request it.
 - 9 B. only if you have probable cause to intervene.
 - 24 C.* even if it seems the victim does not want protection.
 - 0 D. only if the victim fully cooperates with the investigation.
11. The emerging research evidence suggests that women who call the police, in contrast to those who do not, are
- 3 A. more likely to be battered again.
 - 0 B. more educated and more strong-willed.
 - 0 C. less educated and less strong-willed.
 - 30 D.* less likely to be battered again.
12. According to Indiana law, a child may be taken into custody if a police officer, probation officer, or caseworker acting with probable cause believes
- 1 A. the child's physical or mental condition will be seriously impaired if not taken into immediate custody.
 - 0 B. there is no reasonable opportunity to obtain an order of the court.
 - 0 C. consideration of the child's safety precludes immediate use of family services to prevent removal of the child.
 - 32 D.* all of the above
13. The latest research on domestic violence shows that the police can protect victims most effectively by arresting the suspect, either on-scene if the suspect is present, or by warrant if he flees.
- 33 A.* True
 - 0 B. False

14. To make a proper warrantless misdemeanor battery arrest, you must be able to identify and document elements of probable cause, such as
- 2 A. observing that the victim is injured or moves with difficulty or discomfort.
 - 0 B. having the victim tell you they are in pain as a result of the battery.
 - 0 C. having a witness's account of seeing the victim beaten.
 - 31 D.* any of the above

15. According to Indiana law, any violation of a restraining order that has been issued by a civil court is
- 30 A.* a criminal offense requiring police action.
 - 0 B. a civil matter not requiring police action.
 - 0 C. a civil matter requiring police action only after further court action.
 - 3 D. outside the scope of police action.

The Training Project on Family Violence for Indiana Law Enforcement Officers

Course Evaluation/Test Form
NON-INDIANAPOLIS

1. A battery with injury can be prosecuted as a class D felony if it is
- 223 2. A. particularly violent:
B.* committed by someone previously convicted of battery against the same victim.
0 C. committed during the commission of marital rape.
1 D. committed after a stay away order has been issued.
2. The criminal charge for violating a stay-away order is
- 5 A. trespassing.
0 B. making a terroristic threat.
218 C.* invasion of privacy.
4 D. contempt of court.
3. When your investigation reveals probable cause to believe that an offender committed battery with injury, you can arrest that suspect even if you did not witness the violence.
- 226 A.* True
1 B. False
4. When a suspect breaks and enters into a victim's home, officers may arrest with the charge of _____ when the "intent to commit a felony" element of burglary is difficult to prove.
- 204 A.* residential entry
12 B. criminal recklessness
8 C. intimidation
3 D. harassment
5. When investigating an abused or endangered adult, encourage reluctant witnesses to cooperate by
- 12 A. appealing to their conscience.
215 B.* reminding them that Indiana law requires anyone who knows of an abused or endangered adult to report it to Adult Protective Services.
0 C. threatening them with immediate arrest for withholding information.
0 D. having them look at the victim's signs of abuse or neglect.
6. According to Indiana law, one can claim self-defense if he or she beats up another after taunting them into committing the first act of violence.
- 19 A. True
208 B.* False

- 0
5
220
2
7. More than anything else, violence is
- A. caused by organic brain diseases.
 - B. caused by hormonal imbalances, especially in men.
 - C.* learned in our families and cultures.
 - D. genetically determined.
- 8
0
219
0
8. The "battered woman syndrome" includes a three-stage cycle of wife-battering, which features: (1) tension build-up, (2) an episode of acute violence, and (3)
- A. shouting and swearing.
 - B. the lodging of formal charges.
 - C.* a honeymoon period.
 - D. intervention by well-meaning family or friends.
- 0
3
2
222
9. Elder abuse most often occurs at the hands of
- A. neighbors.
 - B. teenagers.
 - C. sons.
 - D.* caregivers.
- 227
0
10. According to Indiana law, when you do not have probable cause to take immediate action in a case of suspected child abuse or neglect, you still have a duty to make a report for communication to your local child protection service.
- A.* True
 - B. False
- 227
0
0
0
11. Generally speaking, ____ is the preferred law enforcement response for protecting victims of domestic violence.
- A.* arrest
 - B. crisis counseling
 - C. advising separation or divorce
 - D. referral to clergy for counseling
- 1
226
12. Arresting violent offenders in family disturbances generally results in more violence than it prevents.
- A. True
 - B.* False
- 0
29
198
0
13. It is an officer's responsibility to protect the victim of family violence
- A. only if they request it.
 - B. only if you have probable cause to intervene.
 - C.* even if it seems the victim does not want protection.
 - D. only if the victim fully cooperates with the investigation.
- 7
220
14. More police officers are killed responding to family disturbances than any other cause of officers being killed on the job.
- A. True
 - B.* False

15. The emerging research evidence suggests that women who call the police, in contrast to those who don't, are
- 15 A. more likely to be battered again.
 - 1 B. more educated and more strong-willed.
 - 0 C. less educated and less strong-willed.
 - 211 D.* less likely to be battered again.
16. According to Indiana law, a child may be taken into custody if a police officer, probation officer, or caseworker acting with probable cause believes
- 15 A. the child's physical or mental condition will be seriously impaired if not taken into immediate custody.
 - 0 B. there is no reasonable opportunity to obtain an order of the court.
 - 3 C. consideration of the child's safety precludes immediate use of family services to prevent removal of the child.
 - 209 D.* all of the above
17. The latest research on domestic violence shows that the police can protect victims most effectively by arresting the suspect, either on-scene if the suspect is present, or by warrant if he flees.
- 225 A.* True
 - 2 B. False
18. To make a proper warrantless misdemeanor battery arrest, you must be able to identify and document elements of probable cause, such as
- 6 A. observing that the victim is injured or moves with difficulty or discomfort.
 - 1 B. having the victim tell you they are in pain as a result of the battery.
 - 0 C. having a witness's account of seeing the victim beaten.
 - 220 D.* any of the above
19. Indiana law does not require victims to sign an affidavit before an officer makes a warrantless arrest for battery with injury.
- 227 A.* True
 - 0 B. False
20. According to Indiana law, any violation of a restraining order that has been issued by a civil court is
- 216 A.* a criminal offense requiring police action.
 - 2 B. a civil matter not requiring police action.
 - 4 C. a civil matter requiring police action only after further court action.
 - 5 D. outside the scope of police action.

APPENDIX H

Comments from TPFV trainers' posttests:

INDIANAPOLIS SEMINAR:

I feel Training Guide should be sent in advance for preview. Class could be cut to one day with more emphasis on methods of teaching and key points.

Allow instructors to follow in book to write notes.

The young officer will be able to fulfill family violence statutes easier than veteran officer 15+ years of service. This is because old habits are hard to break. Education is key. Good test/format.

We could have all stayed at home and read this book word for word. Let us read the book at home and reduce the class to 8 hours.

The post test covers everything real well. Good questions for road officers in correlation to police work. Good job.

I would prefer to see an outline format for the guide book as opposed to the text. It would make the instructor more accountable and the presentations more interesting.

You need more information on endangered adult.

I would like to have a list of work phone numbers from other members of the class, i.e., CPS, APS, Pros. office, etc. to assist with my presentation in Beech Grove.

The only thing I would suggest as far as the course itself goes is for the instructors to not merely read out of the book.

Very good job. The best handouts I have seen. The instructors were good but a little unsure with the reading which will get better with time.

When given the material I could have stayed home and read it. The slides were terrible.

Very boring and insulting to have material read from a text provided in the training. More benefit would come from experience of situations related to the text by officers that are experts in each field. More training needed in the child abuse aspect.

I think it's going to be hard presenting the material given on the morning of the second day about battered women and have it accepted by who I'll be instructing fully because it seems to violate many common sense laws of consenting adults. I will attempt, as always, to protect women who are being battered and instruct my students to do so with vigor only because I feel personally insulted as a human being that anyone feels they have to physically force their will on anyone else be they male or female.

The overall training program will more than adequately prepare each of us to further to train our peers.

FT. WAYNE SEMINAR:

Given that all people choose different styles of teaching, it is more effective not to read the text to the students in order to communicate the information.

Too much reading. Could have cut class in half by explaining everything then letting us read the material ourselves.

It might be mentioned that statistics show women who have been battered prior to pregnancy will still be battered during. Some women use this as an excuse that it will stop because they are pregnant.

I will be able to deal with this problem more effectively as long as the prosecutors and the judges in our county allow us to enforce these laws.

Very good course. I hope I can present the information as well because it is information that all police officers need.

Very good

It would be interesting to have the input of prosecutor's office since the information is so relevant to interpretation of law and policy of different departments.

One of the most professionally presented in services that I have attended. I feel that not only have I grown with the knowledge given but my fellow officers will grow when I present this material to them. Thank you.

I like the idea of modeling the lessons. It is easier to go back and instruct it. I think it was good not to allow the students to follow along in their books. Seeing different instructors shows us that we can implement our own training style. Excellent!

MUNCIE SEMINAR:

Excellent

Only that it is a shame only two days were given for the seminar.

I feel as though a topic, generally regarded by policemen as boring, was presented in a very informative and interesting manner. My applause to you.

It is about time the formal training of instructors was begun. This is not a comment about our instructors or Dr. Ford, but an indictment of a legislature that passes laws without "preparation" for implementing them.

My time has been well spent taking this class.

I enjoyed this class and hope I can do as well as you have done.

Very good program. Thank you.

Confusing is the films show out of state departments enforcing their laws.

GARY SEMINAR:

This training should be a must for all patrol officers, not necessarily trainers. Due to time constraint, etc. most departments I feel would not be able to cover this material as effectively as you people have. Thank you.

I wish it could be a three day class that way we would not be as rushed and able to ask more questions.

The course materials are very useful in implementing this training required by law.

More questions and answers

Very informative. Will enable me to better perform my duties as a police officer.

After receiving the information that has been provided by excellent presentation, I feel better about my job, myself, and my ability to be of service to others, whereas before it was just a matter of blowing it off to the Prosecutor's office.

I feel that the class was run in too formal of surroundings. The chance to have group discussions and question periods was almost completely denied by the instructors. I feel this inhibited a lot of learning that could have taken place. I feel that if time management was such a critical issue, the class should have been extended to three days.

More time allowed when instructing trainers. More court representation (judges, prosecutors, and defense attorneys) to give more complete answers not leaving officers in gray area.

Need more time for class discussion when it comes up, rather than cutting us off when our thoughts are most strong. We understand the schedule was tight, but it needs to be more relaxed.

EVANSVILLE SEMINAR:

I think the printed and video material and instruction given will give the trainer a very good basis to build their program around.

Much needed!

Very informative, didn't know there were so much a problem as there is.

More emphasis on actual items of probable cause. I reference to question on residential entry that was kind of skipped over.

Good class, presented well.

Very reinforcing program/will be very beneficial to line officers.

LAFAYETTE SEMINAR:

I feel the Lafayette Police Department has been dealing effectively with domestic violence but the instruction here has helped to clarify some areas we have had problems with.

Well presented. I thought I was well educated on this subject but feel much better now. Thank you.

To keep peoples' attention for that long of a period of time I suggest you let those who wish to follow along in the book do so, and if you wish suggest that they just listen. I found it much more informative to follow along with the materials I will be expected to teach from.

The fact that the proper material is going to be disseminated to the respective agencies is to be applauded.

GOSHEN SEMINAR:

Very informative on updating new laws.

The instructors were obviously impassioned on the subject. They were articulate, and well organized. I learned a lot more than I expected to as a result of the excellent material used and I'm anxious to begin training other officers.

All instructors were very good.

I think there should be a part about battered men. It should be touched on cause it does happen.

All I can say is thank you. I walked away from the class filled with knowledge. I hope with practice I will be able to continue the passage of knowledge.

Excellent and not boring.

The presentation was done very professional!

This type of training has been needed in the police community for some time! Great job.

This was a very informative class. I thought the instructors did a good job on getting the point across and presenting the information. The class was interesting.

Most informative. Excellent handout materials. Well organized.

SELLERSBURG SEMINAR:

The most realistic, productive and progressive training I have ever received. I hope that this effort will be continued into other areas of law enforcement. Never have I seen such encouragement to work productively with other areas of the criminal justice system and support services. Thanks.

Very good training!

Very well constructed class. All areas seemed to have been well researched.

It seems that the basic course does not leave enough time for questions and answers. Keeping on schedule seems (at times) to be more important.

Material in book and handout are well organized, however, the instructor(s) who present this material should not just read it to the class. I did not get much from this. It should be elaborated on and there should be more discussion among the people in the class. I benefit more from this type of instruction.

TERRE HAUTE SEMINAR:

Program needs more time for discussion.

Films too difficult to read.

Perhaps more time could be spent on questions and intense study of hard to grasp issues like the battered woman syndrome if less time was spent on officer response (it was covered both days).

Best organized, best presented course I have attended since getting into law enforcement.

This course presented material in an organized fashion that I have previously only seen in scattered bits of information from a number of sources, not all of them verifiable. It also definitely changed some of my career-long held perceptions of domestic violence.

I have learned a great deal from this class, and you have made me "change" my opinion on domestic violence. Let me know if I can ever be of assistance to you.

It is nice to see instructors so well informed and concerned.

ATTACHMENTS

Trainer's Guide and Curriculum

Family Violence Reference Handbook