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PATROL ESSENTIALS

Domestic Violence Incidents & Patrol Response

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First Response · Investigation · Victim Safety · Officer Survival

A Pocket-Reference Guide for Patrol Officers

CONTROL · SEPARATE · ASSESS · MEDICAL · WEAPONS · CHILDREN · INVESTIGATE

First Edition — 2026

This free preview contains the complete Foreword, How to Use This Manual, and the full Chapter 1 of the 119-page manual.
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This manual is a training and reference aid. It does not constitute legal advice, and it does not replace department policy, state law, POST or agency training, your agency's legal advisor, the prosecutor's direction, or a court's own orders.

Review Status

> **Provisional. Verify before you rely — agency policy and your legal advisor govern.**

Every chapter, card, and citation in this manual carries the same provisional status. Nothing here claims a completed subject-matter or legal review, and nothing here is a substitute for the law as it applies in your jurisdiction, your agency's policy, your training, or the direction of your supervisor or legal advisor.

- **Almost none of this work is federal law.** The Constitution governs the entry, the arrest, the search and the seizure, and that baseline travels. What counts as a domestic relationship, what the offense is called, whether an arrest is mandatory, what a protective order may command, who may not possess a firearm and for how long, and what your report must contain are *state* and agency questions, and they change. Chapter 9 is a single pilot-jurisdiction (Texas) layer; everywhere else, read the federal layer as the floor and your own state's law as the authority.
- **Chapter 9 is dated, on purpose.** It states Texas law as it reads through 03/31/2027 and the Code of Criminal Procedure Chapter 5 → Chapter 5A recodification effective 04/01/2027. After that date the chapter numbers, and anything the Legislature changes, govern over the printed text.
- **Appendix A carries a verification status on every row, and the statuses mean what they say.** Most entries are verified reporter citations; some are unpublished or docket-only and are labelled as such; the cases this volume names but does not own are listed as cross-references to a live card elsewhere in the series and are entered nowhere; and every statute in A.3 is provisional pending confirmation of the current text. Verifying a citation is not reading a holding, and nothing in this volume asserts that a case says what a row says it says.
- **Appendix B is paperwork, not new doctrine.** Its seven checklists compress the sequence, the aggressor determination and the report minimum set of the chapters; where a checklist and a chapter differ on a condition, the chapter governs.
- **Nothing in this manual decides credibility or scores a relationship.** No chapter, card or callout tells you whether a victim is telling the truth, or reads an injury, an absence of injury, a tone of voice or a decision to stay as meaning anything by itself. Those

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judgments, and the aggressor determination, belong to the evidence, the prosecutor and the court.

Patrol Reference Press — First Edition — 2026. Written for the working patrol officer as a training and reference aid.

This is a free sample. SAMPLE — full manual available at patrolreferencepress.com. The pages that follow are the manual's real opening chapter, reproduced exactly as it prints; the full 119-page manual continues from there.

Scope note — what this volume is, and what it is not. This is a patrol manual about the first hour of a domestic-violence call and the decisions inside it. It is not a defensive-tactics manual, a firearms-instruction manual, a detective's investigative manual, an advocate's counseling guide, or a prosecutor's charging guide. It does not teach you to fight, to shoot, to interrogate, or to run a case to a conviction. It teaches what a patrol officer owns at a domestic call — the approach, the sequence, the safety read, the authority to be inside the residence, the evidence that survives the victim's silence, the arrest decision, the protective-order check, the firearm question, the victim's immediate safety, and the report — and it names, by card number, the title in this series that owns everything else. Where this volume states a legal standard it says so. Where it states agency policy or professional practice it says so. Nothing here replaces your agency's defensive-tactics and firearms training, your state's statutes, your agency's policy, or your legal advisor.

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Foreword

Most domestic calls do not arrive labeled as domestic violence. They arrive as a disturbance, a noise complaint, a welfare check, a "subject refusing to leave", a 911 hang-up, or a child calling because mom and dad are yelling. By the time you get there the argument is often over, or it has moved to the front yard, or the person who called is standing in the doorway telling you it was nothing and please don't make it a thing. The call that reads as routine on the CAD screen is the one that produces the worst outcomes, and it does so for a reason that has nothing to do with how loudly anyone was yelling when you pulled up.

What makes these calls different from every other call you run is that **the relationship is the scene.** On an ordinary call the people are strangers and the event is the whole story: something happened, you find out what, you document it. On a domestic call the event is one moment inside a history that both parties know and you do not — what was said last week, who has been sleeping where, who controls the money, who has threatened to take the children, who has been strangled before and never reported it, and whether the person in front of you is planning to leave or has just tried. That history is where the danger actually lives, it is the part you have the least access to at two in the morning, and it is the part a careless first hour destroys — by contaminating accounts, by moving evidence, by telling a victim what will happen next, or by leaving before anyone wrote down what the room looked like.

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Three failures bring officers to the material in this volume, and every chapter is built to prevent one of them.

The officer decided nothing happened. There is no visible injury. The victim says it was nothing. She will not write a statement, will not sign, will not come to court, and is now apologizing for the call. The officer closes the call as unfounded in his mind, writes four lines, and clears. The trained answer is narrower and far more useful: what happened is a question for evidence you can still collect, and the victim's willingness to cooperate is a separate question from whether a crime occurred. Chapter 1 explains why her behavior is not a lie detector, Chapter 5 explains what the case is actually built from, and Chapter 10 explains what the report has to contain when nobody is arrested.

The officer crossed a threshold he had no authority to cross. Somebody inside is hurt, or was heard screaming, or there is a gun in the house, or the victim is crying on the porch — and the officer steps in because the call is a domestic and something is clearly wrong. Sometimes that entry is lawful and sometimes it is not, and the difference is not the category of the call. It is a warrant, valid consent, a

genuine emergency, or another recognized exception, and each one has facts attached that you will have to articulate later. Chapter 4 is the whole of that question, and it is the chapter this volume would keep if it could keep only one.

The officer stopped watching the hands. The most dangerous seconds of a domestic call are usually the ones after the situation appears to have settled — when the parties are separated, the paperwork is out, one officer is talking, and the person who has been quiet finally decides. Chapter 3 is about what changes before an assault, and it is written in qualified language on purpose, because indicators are probabilities and not promises.

Where this manual meets a subject another title in this series already owns, it hands off rather than repeats, and it says so at the point of contact — *How to Use This Manual* carries the full list of owning titles and card numbers. What *this* manual owns is the domestic decision: the risk read, the sequence, the entry question from the domestic side, the evidence stack, the arrest and aggressor decision, the protective order, the firearm, the victim's immediate safety, and the domestic report minimum.

Two warnings on the ground this manual covers.

Almost none of it is federal law. The Constitution governs the entry, the arrest, the search and the seizure, and that baseline is portable nationwide — it is the same in every state. Everything else is not: what counts as a domestic relationship, what the offense is called, whether an arrest is discretionary or mandatory, what a protective order may command, who may not possess a firearm and for how long, what your report must contain and what you must tell the victim — those come from your state's statutes and cases, your agency's policy, and local court practice, and they differ sharply from one jurisdiction to the next. This edition carries a federal baseline in every chapter and a state layer for one pilot jurisdiction in Chapter 9. If you work somewhere else, read the federal layer as the floor and treat your own state's law as the authority.

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And this manual is provisional. It is written from doctrine, statute and verified case law, and it has not been through a completed subject-matter or legal review. Where a proposition matters to a case you are building, verify it against the current statute, your agency's policy, and your legal advisor before you rely on it. That is not a formality; it is the same instruction this series gives about every citation it prints.

Read this manual once end to end — the chapters are short on purpose — and then keep it with the kit you take to these calls. The question underneath all of them is the same one: what did the people in that residence need in the first hour, and what did I leave for the officer who comes after me. — **Patrol Reference Press** *First Edition, 2026*

How to Use This Manual

This manual is built for the working patrol officer and structured so you can find the answer in seconds — on scene with a victim in front of you, in the car with the radio still up, or at the station at the end of a long tour when the report has to be right.

Each chapter opens with a Quick-Reference card — the chapter's core doctrine as one table you can scan in thirty seconds. This print edition carries the full discussion. The same doctrine is also carried as a short field card in the **Patrol Core** mobile reference — Rule / Need / May / May Not / Watch For / Authority / Related — so the section's distilled answer and its cross-references are in your pocket as well as on the page.

Icons and callouts used throughout:

- ⚖️ **CASE LAW** — A decision that shapes the question, with its citation. Hold the point; confirm the citation and its current status in your own jurisdiction before you rely on it.
- 🛑 **RED LINE** — A settled bright-line rule of law or a life-safety rule. Cross it and you have broken the law, harmed someone, or destroyed the case.
- 🚨 **HIGH-RISK PRACTICE** — A circumstance-dependent judgment call where the wrong choice can create a suppression problem, a civil-liability problem, or a credibility problem. Not a bright line — weigh it, and document your reasoning.
- 💡 **OFFICER NOTE** — Practical field guidance and lessons learned in review.
- ⚠️ **PITFALL** — A common mistake that costs officers their case, their job, or their safety.

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A word on the two kinds of language in this book. Genuine bright-line law and life-safety rules are written in **absolute** language — "never", "do not", "must". Almost everything else at a domestic call — how far to stand, what order to ask things in, how much weight to give a risk factor, whether a particular indicator means anything on these facts — is written in **qualified** language: "can", "often", "commonly", "should", "consider". When you see a RED LINE, treat it as a boundary. When you see guidance, treat it as a considered approach to be weighed against the facts in front of you, the people in the room, and your agency's policy.

Label the source of every rule. A requirement in this work can come from law, from your agency's policy, from a court order, or from professional practice, and they are not interchangeable. Where this manual states a legal standard it says so, and it names the court or the statute. Where it describes an **agency requirement** or a **best practice** it says so. It never dresses a best practice as a legal duty, and where the law is unsettled it says that too.

Jurisdiction: one platform, layered. Every chapter states the federal constitutional baseline, which travels. The state layer — statutory definitions, arrest duties, protective-order enforcement, firearm prohibitions, reporting fields — is carried in Chapter 9 for this edition's pilot jurisdiction and in the state overlay cards that sit beneath their federal parents in Patrol Core. When you select your jurisdiction in the app, you see your layer. In print, read Chapter 9 as the pilot state's delta and substitute your own state's provisions where you work elsewhere. **Never blend the two:** a federal card states the federal rule, and a state card states only what that state changes.

Cross-reference convention. Where a doctrine has its own deep treatment in this series, this manual states the domestic application and points you to the owner, by card number: *Conflict De-Escalation* (the domestic communication play, mental-health crisis, the sudden-change rule), *Solo Officer Tactical Response* and *High-Risk Traffic Stops* (threshold, positioning, cover, backup calculus), *Aggressive & Violent Encounters* (pre-attack indicators, contact versus cover, weapon retention, after-force actions), *Stop, Search & Detention* (emergency aid, consent and co-occupant objection, protective sweep, Miranda), *Arrest, Warrants & Court Process* (arrest authority, entry to arrest, restraint and custody), *Evidence Collection & Chain of Custody* (what to do with every item), *Report Writing & Case Documentation* (how the record is built), *Sexual Assault Investigations (Adult)* and *Juvenile Sexual Assault Investigations* (the sexual-assault context, child statements, mandatory child-abuse reporting), and *Special Populations* (capacity, crisis, accommodation). A card that restates an owner card's rule is a defect, not a style choice — if you find one, report it.

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The volume name never goes in a report. "Domestic Violence Incidents & Patrol Response" is the title of a manual. It is not an offense, a classification, or a case type. Write the offense your state's statute defines, in the words your agency's report system uses, and write the facts you observed.

What this manual will not do. It will not tell you whether a victim is telling the truth, and it will not score a relationship as abusive or not abusive from the outside. Where it gives you a behavior to expect, it is there so you do not misread it — not so you can weigh it. It will not tell you that a particular injury, absence of injury, tone of voice or decision to stay means anything by itself. Those judgments belong to the evidence, the prosecutor and the court.

How this volume is organized. Chapters 1 through 4 are the call itself: what domestic violence is and what makes it dangerous, the response from dispatch to a controlled scene, what changes before an assault, and the authority to be inside the residence. Chapters 5 through 8 are what you do with the call: investigation and evidence, arrest and protective orders, firearms, and victim safety. Chapter 9 is the pilot state's layer. Chapters 10 through 12 are the report, the case-law index, and the field card.

Disclaimer: This manual is a training and reference aid. It does not constitute legal advice, and it does not replace department policy, state law, POST or agency training, your agency's legal advisor, the prosecutor's direction, or a court's own orders. Domestic-violence law — the definition of a

qualifying relationship, arrest authority and any mandatory-arrest duty, protective-order terms and enforcement, firearm prohibitions and surrender, reporting requirements, and victim-notification duties — varies by state and by agency, and it changes over time. Where this manual and your state's law, your agency's policy, or a court order differ, those sources govern. Confirm every citation and every state- or agency-specific rule with your legal advisor before you rely on it. When in doubt, consult a supervisor, your department's legal office, or the prosecutor. Provisional. Verify before you rely — agency policy and your legal advisor govern.

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CHAPTER 1

Understanding Domestic Violence

QUICK-REFERENCE

What Makes It Domestic — and What Makes It Dangerous

Two questions sit inside every domestic call, and they are answered by different things. The first is a **category** question — is this the kind of relationship and the kind of conduct my state's statute calls domestic violence? The second is a **risk** question — is somebody in this residence in danger tonight, and will they still be in danger after I leave? Officers get into trouble by answering the first question with their instincts and the second question with the room's mood.

The category question matters because the category is what opens the tools: a mandatory-arrest duty, protective-order eligibility, a firearm prohibition, a required reporting field, a victim-notification duty. None of those tools exist outside the category, and the category is defined by statute, not by whether the parties seem like a couple. The risk question matters because the category does not answer it. A misdemeanor with no injury can be the most dangerous call of your week, and a felony-level assault with a broken nose can be a one-off with a low return risk. Both facts have to be established, and they are established from different observations.

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The question	What answers it	What it does not tell you
Is this a domestic relationship?	The relationship categories in your state's statute — spouse or former spouse, co-parents, household members, people who have dated or lived together, family by blood or marriage — and the facts that put these two people inside one of them.	Whether they still live together, whether they call themselves a couple, or how either of them describes the relationship.
Is this domestic violence?	The conduct the statute names: force, threat, coercion, or whatever your jurisdiction's definition covers — plus the facts you observed and the account you were given.	Whether there is an injury. Injury is evidence; it is not the definition.
Is anyone in danger right now?	What is in the room: weapons and access to them, hands, exits, other people, alcohol or drugs, the suspect's state, and whether anyone is between you and the door.	How calm the scene looks when you arrive. Calm is a condition, not a conclusion.
Will anyone be in danger after I leave?	Escalation history, a recent or announced separation, a history of strangulation, threats to kill, firearm access, stalking and monitoring, prior calls, and what the victim says she is afraid of.	Whether she will cooperate with a prosecution — and cooperation is not a risk factor in either direction.
What am I deciding?	The category is the statute's to define and the prosecutor's to apply; the risk read is yours to observe, act on, and write down.	Nothing here gives you a reason to decide that a call is not domestic because the relationship looks unusual, or that a call is not dangerous because nobody is bleeding.

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Bottom line: Domestic is a category question the statute answers. Dangerous is an observation question you answer. Neither one is settled by how the room looks when you walk in.

1.1 Escalation, Separation and Lethality Risk

The risk in a domestic case is not spread evenly across time, and the officer who understands that stops treating each call as a fresh event. Violence in an intimate relationship typically follows a pattern: a build-up, an assault, a period of remorse and reconciliation, and a return to tension. What matters operationally is not the cycle diagram — it is that the pattern tells you where you are in it, and that two moments in it are consistently the most dangerous.

Separation is the first. The period around a victim's attempt to leave — the weeks after she says she is done, after she moves out, after she files, after she tells him about someone else, after she gets an order — is the period in which the professional literature most consistently reports the highest risk of lethal violence. That is not a reason to counsel her to stay, and it is never a reason to tell her the

situation is hopeless. It is a reason to treat "she told me she's leaving him tomorrow" as a risk statement, to ask what he has said he would do if she left, and to make sure the safety conversation in Chapter 8 happens before you clear.

And escalation is the second. A history that is getting more frequent, more severe, or more inventive is a different case from a single event, even when the single event is the more serious offense. Ask whether this is the first time, and whether it has been getting worse. Ask it as a plain question, because victims routinely answer it: "Is this the first time he's put his hands on you?" and "Has it been happening more often?" are answerable questions, and their answers are the difference between a call and a case.

The risk factors that predict lethal violence are observable at the scene, and most of them are questions, not tests. The strongest of them, as the professional literature and threat-assessment guidance describe them, are these:

- **A threat to kill** — said to the victim, to the children, to a pet, or said about himself. A threat to kill is not "just talking", and it is not less serious because he was drunk or because he laughed afterwards.
- **A history of strangulation or suffocation**, whether or not it was reported and whether or not there was a mark. Pressure on the neck is one of the most consistent risk markers in the intimate-partner literature, and it is a felony-level act in many states for that reason. The investigation of it is Section 5.4's; the risk read is here.
- **Access to a firearm**, or a weapon in the home, or a threat made with one. Chapter 7 owns what you may lawfully do about it; the risk read is that a gun in the house changes the arithmetic of every other factor on this list.
- **A recent or announced separation**, including a filing, a new address, a new partner, or a plan she has told him about.
- **Escalation in frequency or severity**, including violence that has moved from property to pets to people, or from pushing to choking.
- **Stalking and monitoring** — showing up, tracking a phone or a vehicle, reading messages, following, or knowing things he should not know.
- **Forced or coerced sex** in the relationship, which co-occurs with the other risk factors and is owned, where it is charged, by the sexual-assault titles (`SAA-SAI-0024`).
- **A suspect who is suicidal, or who says he has nothing left to lose.** A suicidal person with a history of violence toward a partner is a homicide risk as well as a suicide risk, and the two conversations have to happen together. The crisis conversation itself belongs to *Conflict De-*

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Escalation and *Special Populations* (DES-COM-0026, SPP-SPC-0014); the DV risk read belongs here.

- **Pregnancy**, which raises both the risk of escalation and the medical stakes of any injury.
- **Prior calls, prior injuries, and prior orders** — the ones in your CAD history and the ones nobody ever reported.

What you do with the read. A risk read that stays in your head has done nothing. It should change four things: how you handle the scene (Chapter 2), whether you ask for a supervisor or a second unit, what you put in the report (Chapter 10), and what you tell the victim and the next officer (Chapter 8). Where your agency uses a structured lethality or risk screening instrument, complete it the way it is designed to be completed and record the answers rather than only the score — and if it flags high risk, make sure the flag reaches a human being before you clear.

🚨 **HIGH-RISK PRACTICE**

The risk screening that nobody acts on. A completed lethality screen with a high score and no change in disposition is worse than no screen at all: it documents that you knew. If the instrument flags risk, the response is a supervisor notification, a documented safety conversation, a firearm and weapons question, and a handoff — not a form filed in the packet. Where your agency's policy sets a mandatory notification threshold, follow it; where it does not, tell your supervisor anyway and write down that you did.

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🛑 **RED LINE**

Nothing can be done. Never tell a victim that nothing can be done, that she has to leave to get help, that an order will not be enforced, or that the call will end when you drive away. None of that is true, and all of it is what a victim remembers when she decides whether to call the next time. There is always a next step available to you: a report, a referral, an order, a safety plan, a supervisor, a warrant, a firearm question.

⚠️ **PITFALL**

"she's fine now". The most common version of this mistake is a strangulation report followed by a victim who is calm, breathing, talking, and says she does not want EMS. The second most common is a scene that has gone quiet by the time you arrive. Neither observation answers the risk question, and the second one in particular is exactly what a controlled, intimidating household looks like from the outside.

1.2 Victim Behavior, Trauma and Recantation

Officers are trained to read behavior, and at a domestic call the behavior is often the most misleading evidence available. A victim may be calm, flat, apologetic, angry, intoxicated, hostile to you, protective of him, unable to give a straight chronology, or entirely unwilling to say what happened.

None of that tells you whether a crime occurred. It tells you how this person is responding to an event, a relationship, and the arrival of the police — and trauma responses are as varied as people.

The behaviors that get misread. Minimizing ("it wasn't that bad", "he didn't really hit me") is common, and so is apologizing for the call and asking you not to make a report. Delayed reporting is common. Flat or incongruous affect — a victim who laughs, or who is composed and precise while describing something horrifying — is common. So are gaps in memory, particularly around pressure on the neck and around any period of unconsciousness, and so is an account that comes out in a different order the second time. A victim who is intoxicated, who has a mental-health condition, who has prior reports, or who has previously recanted is not a less credible reporter; she is a person with more barriers between her and being believed.

Why she stays, protects him, or asks you not to arrest. The reasons are practical far more often than emotional: housing, money, the children, custody, immigration status, a job, a car, a pet, a church, a family that will blame her, a community that will find out, or a straightforward fear of what he does when the police leave. A victim who asks you not to arrest is making a decision about her own survival with the information she has, and it is not evidence that nothing happened. It is also not her decision to make: the charging decision belongs to the state, and Chapter 6 covers what you do when the victim's preference and probable cause point in different directions.

Recantation is the one that costs cases, so read it carefully. A recantation is a later statement withdrawing or contradicting an earlier one. It arrives in recognizable circumstances: after a cooling-off period, after the suspect or his family has had contact with her, after she has been told what will happen to his job or his immigration status or the children, after she has been threatened with the loss of housing, or after she has simply had time to be afraid. Those circumstances are not proof that the first account was true, and they are not proof that it was false. They are facts about how the second statement came to exist, and they belong in your report.

What a recantation does not do. It does not erase the first account, the 911 call, the injuries, the photographs, the scene, the witnesses, the medical records, or your observations, and it does not transfer the charging decision to the victim. Chapter 5 owns the evidence stack that survives a recantation and Chapter 10 owns how the recantation gets documented; what this section owns is the response: take the new statement in her words, ask what has happened since you last spoke, record who has contacted her, and do not argue with her.

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🛑 **RED LINE**

The case that closes because she stopped cooperating. Never close a domestic case, code it unfounded, or write it off because the victim recanted, declined to give a statement, or stopped returning calls. The charging decision is not hers, the evidence does not evaporate, and a closed file with a recantation in it is exactly the file a later homicide review will read.

⚠️ **PITFALL**

"why did you stay?" It is the question officers ask when they have run out of useful ones, and it does three kinds of damage: it tells the victim she is the one on trial, it produces an answer that helps nobody, and it gets written down. Ask what she is afraid of, what he has said he would do, who else knows, and what she needs tonight. Those are answerable and they are useful.

💡 **OFFICER NOTE**

The recantation that is really a safety signal. When a victim recants within hours, ask one question before you write it up: "Has anyone talked to you since we left?" A recantation that follows contact from the suspect, his family or his friends is a fact about pressure, and pressure is itself relevant to what happens next — to the arrest decision, to the safety plan, and to any later attempt to influence a witness. Write the answer down exactly as she gave it.

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1.3 Coercive Control — the Pattern Behind the Incident

The single most useful idea in this chapter is that domestic violence is a **pattern of control**, and that the assault you were called about is usually one instrument in it. Control is what explains the calls that make no sense on paper: the victim who will not say what happened while her partner stands in the doorway; the woman with no injuries who is terrified; the man who says his wife is crazy and has a folder of texts to prove it; the call about a broken phone and a dead dog that reads as a property complaint.

Control is exercised through a small number of recognizable channels, and each one is observable:

- **Isolation** — who she may see, where she may go, who has her phone, whether the car keys are gone, whether the family has been told she is unwell.
- **Monitoring** — tracking apps and shared accounts, cameras, a vehicle, reading messages, showing up where she is, knowing her schedule.
- **Threats about what she cannot replace** — the children, custody, immigration papers, a job, housing, a pet, a family's reputation, photographs.

- **Economic control** — money withheld, wages taken, debts in her name, a bank account she cannot see.
- **Rules and punishments** — a household with an unwritten code and a penalty for breaking it, enforced unpredictably.
- **Sexual coercion** — pressure, threats or force inside the relationship, which is a crime in every state and is owned by the sexual-assault titles where it is charged.
- **Degradation** — the constant low-level statement that she is worthless, crazy, or lucky to be there. It is why so many victims apologize to the officer.

Why patrol needs this and not just the assault. Two reasons. First, control explains the evidence: a controlled victim often cannot produce a clean chronology, cannot leave, cannot produce the phone, and will not contradict him in front of you — and if you read those as dishonesty you will misread the whole call. Second, control does not stop at the door. An arrest removes the person, not the control: the money, the lease, the children's school, the shared account and the family pressure all survive the arrest, which is why Chapter 8 exists and why a "resolved" call is rarely resolved.

> 💡 **OFFICER NOTE**
>
> The report line that carries the pattern. You are not diagnosing coercive control in a report and you should not use the phrase as a conclusion. What you can write is what you observed: "He answered for her throughout the interview"; "She asked twice whether he would be told what she said"; "Her phone was in his pocket when we arrived and she did not ask for it back"; "He stated he controls the money and she has no access to the account." Those lines carry the pattern and they survive review, because they are facts.

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[Sample ends here — the full chapter continues in the manual.]

Get the full 119-page manual

Domestic Violence Incidents & Patrol Response — Patrol Essentials.

The full manual, its companion web app, and the same doctrine searchable offline in Patrol Core are at patrolreferencepress.com. Sample generated 2026-10-26.

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