

**SANTA CLARA COUNTY**

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE  
DEATH REVIEW TEAM**



**ANNUAL  
REPORT**

**JANUARY 1 – DECEMBER 31, 2022**

## Table of Contents

<b>OVERVIEW AND INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2022 CASE SUMMARIES.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>STATISTICAL ANALYSIS.....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>RECOMMENDATION BY THE DVDRT TO COMMUNITY LEADERS.....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>RECOMMENDATIONS TO VICTIMS AND TO THEIR FAMILIES AND FRIENDS.....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>CONCLUSION .....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>OVERVIEW OF THE DVDRT .....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>DOMESTIC VIOLENCE DEATH REVIEW TEAM MEMBERS.....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Attachment 1: Domestic Violence Related Deaths Since 1993 .....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Attachment 2: DVDRT’s Confidentiality Agreement .....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Attachment 3: Police Agencies in Santa Clara County .....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Attachment 4: Campus Police and Security Agencies.....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Attachment 5: Crisis Hotlines and Referral Agencies.....</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Attachment 6: Lethality Assessment Tool.....</b>	<b>30</b>

**ANNUAL REPORT  
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE DEATH REVIEW TEAM  
JANUARY 1, 2022 – DECEMBER 31, 2022**

The Santa Clara County Domestic Violence Death Review Team (DVDRT) is a multi-disciplinary team of experts that investigates and reviews all domestic violence-related deaths that occur in Santa Clara County. The DVDRT provides updates to the Santa Clara County Domestic Violence Council and prepares an annual report that the Domestic Violence Council posts on its website. The annual report contains recommendations to community leaders and messages to victims and community members based upon what DVDRT members have learned from the review process, with the goal of improving system response and preventing future deaths.

**OVERVIEW AND SYSTEMS ISSUED IDENTIFIED**

For more than a quarter of a century, we have closely probed these terrible crimes as a community of law enforcement professionals, system partners, and advocates to tease out patterns, strengthen weaknesses in our systems, and to discover powerful tools of prevention. With approaches like the Family Justice Centers and our increasing use of gun restraining orders, we have gotten better at protecting survivors so that they do not join these annually collated statistics. There is much work to be done.

What follows is a grim recitation of statistics and analyses. We have not forgotten that behind all these statistics were individuals, men and women with vibrant lives cut short. We dedicate this report to them and their loved ones and devote our ongoing efforts to find better practices moving forward.

In 2022, there were eight (8) domestic violence related deaths – seven (7) murder victims and one (1) suicide. That number represents an increase from 2021, when seven (7) deaths occurred. From 1993-2009, our County averaged twelve (12) domestic violence deaths a year. Since 2010, the average number of domestic violence deaths a year is 8.2.

Of the eight (8) domestic violence related deaths, four (4) were by gunshot, three (3) were by knife, and two (2) involved blunt force trauma<sup>1</sup>.

Part of our work in reviewing these deaths and learning from them, is to report on some systems, policies, trends, and practices that played a part in the story of what happened in these deaths.

---

<sup>1</sup> One of the deaths was by a combination of both knife and blunt force trauma.

- Two of these deaths were perpetrated by fathers in law of the female victims precipitated by anger about issues in the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator's son. We ask whether the systems and agencies working to prevent these deaths have the capacity and resources to address these kinds of deaths and the full breadth of domestic violence in our community.
- Several involved stalking and/or a violation of restraining order.
- Four were by firearm injuries.
- One involved an attempt to find safety at the police department through GPS mapping that sent the victim to the wrong location.
- Several involved histories of prior domestic violence both reported and unreported by the perpetrators against the victims of homicide and others.
- One involved the suicide of the perpetrator.
- Several involved a lack of reporting of prior domestic violence, and may indicate barriers to that reporting, including challenges of outreach and understanding between the LGBTQ community and law enforcement.
- One involved several contacts with police and medical professionals who did not know all of the history of prior contacts with the police and medical professionals that might have changed their evaluation in the face of the victim stating that there was no domestic violence.
- We continue to encourage training of medical, victim advocacy, law enforcement, and all who interact with survivors on the signs, symptoms, and other indicators of intimate partner violence.

The cases that were analyzed by the DVDRT this year gave rise to a discussion about the lethality risks associated with coercive control. Coercive control is a pattern of threatening, isolating, controlling behavior that may or may not include physical or sexual violence. What turns coercive control into a lethality risk is the dehumanizing treatment of an intimate partner, turning them into an object, a resource to be used and used up, a possession or piece of property that is "owned" by the perpetrator. Since the ultimate right of property ownership is the right to dispose of it, once it outlives its use or becomes problematic, this is what makes coercive control a lethality risk. Ending the relationship increases this risk, since it signals to perpetrators that they are losing control. Many domestic violence incidents, including homicides, occur after the relationship ends.<sup>2</sup>

---

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.bwss.org/eighteen-months-after-leaving-domestic-violence-is-still-the-most-dangerous-time/>

The statistics outline the reality that the most dangerous time for a survivor/victim is when she leaves the abusive partner; 77 percent of domestic violence-related homicides occur upon separation and there is a 75 percent increase of violence upon separation for at least two years. These valid concerns must be addressed with safety planning.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1447915/>

Variables related to abusive partners' controlling behaviors and verbal aggression were added in model 4. The effects of a highly controlling abuser were modified by whether the abuser and victim separated after living together. The risk of intimate partner femicide was increased

The danger associated with coercive control tends to escalate over time, both during and after an abusive intimate partner relationship. Where it concerns the broader community, including survivors, those who care about them, and the providers who serve them, a deeper understanding of this danger has the potential to save lives.

Lastly, we note that the deaths in this report from 2022 involved people from across the economic spectrum, and that sadly fatal domestic violence is a danger and reality for people across all social and economic rungs in our societal ladder.

## **2022 CASE SUMMARIES**

### **DOMESTIC VIOLENCE-RELATED DEATHS**

The DVDRT defines a “domestic violence-related death” or near death<sup>3</sup> as a death or near death that occurs when the perpetrator and victim were involved in an intimate relationship, either at the time of death or at any time prior to the death, and domestic violence was the catalyst for the death. A domestic violence-related death or near death also includes the death or near death of a family member, friend, and community member such as a first responder or innocent bystander, if the motivation for the homicide was domestic violence.

A domestic violence-related death or near death also includes all deaths or near deaths related to an intimate partner relationship committed by someone related by consanguinity or affinity<sup>4</sup> within the second degree. In this year’s report, two of the deaths, numbers 316 and 317, were killings by fathers-in-law murdering their daughters-in-law because of anger at issues in the relationship between the victim and the son of the perpetrator. This definition is new for our Domestic Violence Death Review Team – and added this year because of the deaths caused by fathers in law on daughters in law. But this way of thinking about domestic violence is not new at all in this field. The California Family Code Section 6211 defines domestic violence this way:

“Domestic violence” is abuse perpetrated against any of the following persons:

- (a) A spouse or former spouse.
- (b) A cohabitant or former cohabitant, as defined in Section 6209.
- (c) A person with whom the respondent is having or has had a dating or engagement relationship.
- (d) A person with whom the respondent has had a child, where the presumption applies that the male parent is the father of the child of the female parent under the Uniform Parentage Act (Part 3 commencing with Section 7600) of Division 12).
- (e) A child of a party or a child who is the subject of an action under the Uniform Parentage Act, where

---

9-fold by the combination of a highly controlling abuser and the couple’s separation after living together (adjusted OR = 8.98; 95% CI = 3.25, 24.83).

<sup>3</sup> Near deaths of fully adjudicated cases are now allowed to be discussed by Domestic Violence Death Review Teams under a new California law. This year, our team reviewed a near death case, but determined that it was not a domestic violence-related deaths. In the coming years, we will be adding cases in this category also for analysis and discussion in this report.

<sup>4</sup> Please see this link for a chart showing consanguinity and affinity.

[https://www.uab.edu/humanresources/home/images/M\\_images/Relations/PDFS/FAMILY%20MEMBER%20CHA RT.pdf](https://www.uab.edu/humanresources/home/images/M_images/Relations/PDFS/FAMILY%20MEMBER%20CHA RT.pdf)

the presumption applies that the male parent is the father of the child to be protected.

(f) Any other person related by consanguinity or affinity within the second degree.

Domestic violence-related deaths include all homicides: murders, murder/suicides, suicides, fatal accidents, and “blue suicides”. “Blue suicides” occur when an individual threatens to kill police officers, verbally or by use of a weapon, and intends that the police will respond by firing upon the individual.

Each fatality is counted separately and given their own number, even if multiple people die during one incident. The numbers begin this year with #310, which marks the 310th domestic violence-related death since the formation of DVDRT in Santa Clara County in 1993.

On January 2, 2022, the male perpetrator electronically tracked his prior girlfriend’s location on her phone and followed her. They had broken up two (2) months before. He had been making threats to her because he had learned of her new relationship. She tried to use a phone GPS application to go to the police department for safety, but the application directed her to a location that was nearby but not actually the police department. The perpetrator stabbed her to death. It should be noted that the perpetrator had a history of domestic violence and sexual assault in prior relationships and was a registered sex offender.

### **#311 MURDER**

On May 2, 2022, the male perpetrator beat his male boyfriend to death. This beating was the latest in a string of beatings that the perpetrator had inflicted on the victim, and where the victim did not report the abuse to law enforcement or medical staff, even when specifically asked if the injuries were caused by the perpetrator. The victim was a transgender man. The perpetrator exhibited coercive control tactics by publicly exploiting the victim's sexual history, sexual orientation, medical history, mental health status, and transgender status and by exacerbating the lack of LGBTQIA+ education within law enforcement and health care institutions in providing culturally competent services to the victim. The investigation into this death was lengthy, resulting in murder and domestic violence charges being filed in 2024.

### **#312 MURDER**

On May 10, 2022, the male perpetrator stabbed the female victim to death who was his girlfriend, and the mother of a child they had together, in the apartment they shared. They lived together even though there was prior reported domestic violence and an active restraining order protecting the victim from the perpetrator. The two were stopped by the police together – and therefore with the perpetrator in violation of the restraining order – two weeks before the murder.

### **#313, 314, 315 DOUBLE MURDER, SUICIDE**

On June 12, 2022, the male perpetrator shot his female wife to death, shot and killed a security guard who attempted to intervene, and then shot and killed himself. The perpetrator and

victim had six children together, ages 1-10 years old, who were all present at the time of the killing. There was no record of previously reported domestic violence in the relationship.

### **#316 MURDER**

On September 23, 2022, the male perpetrator shot and killed his female daughter-in-law, because of his anger at her desire to end the relationship she was in with his son. He went to her workplace and shot her in the parking lot. This is one of two father-in-law killing daughter in-law deaths this year, and is classified as a domestic violence death under our expanded definition of such deaths that is now closely tracks the definition in the California Family Code of a death related to an intimate partner relationship where the perpetrator and victim were related by blood or marriage within the second degree.

### **#317 MURDER**

On October 26, 2022, the male perpetrator shot and killed his female daughter-in-law, because of anger at his belief that her influence had estranged her from his son, and that she was financially benefitting from continuing to be in relationship with his son, while the two were divorced and no longer living together. He hit her with a brick and stabbed her with a knife in front of her home. There was a prior, reported incident of domestic violence between the son and the victim several years ago. This is the second of two father-in-law killing daughter in-law deaths this year, and is classified as a domestic violence death under our expanded definition of such deaths that is now closely tracks the definition in the California Family Code of a death related to an intimate partner relationship where the perpetrator and victim were related by blood or marriage within the second degree.

## **STATISTICAL ANALYSIS**

### **I. OVERVIEW**

Decedents	8
Number of Incidents:	6
Murder Victims:	7
Suicides	1
“Blue Suicides”:	0

### **II. MANNER OF DEATHS<sup>5</sup>**

Gun Shot:	4
Stabbing:	3
Blunt Force Trauma:	2
Strangulation:	0
Vehicular murder	0

---

<sup>5</sup> The manner of death numbers exceeds the number of deaths because some incidents involved both blunt force trauma and stabbing.

**III. LOCATION OF DEATHS**

Victim's Residence:	1
Victim & Perpetrator's Joint Residence:	5
Perpetrator's Residence	0
Workplace	1
Public Place:	1
Other residence:	0

**IV. POLICE AGENCIES INVOLVED**

Milpitas P.D.:	1
Santa Clara P.D.:	1
San Jose P.D.:	6
Sheriff's Office:	0
Sunnyvale D.P.S.:	0

**V. SOCIAL IDENTIFIERS**

**1. Ages**

Female Homicide Victims:	23, 29, 34, 35, 35,
Female Suicide:	-
Male Homicide Victims:	23, 26
Male Suicide	23
Male Perpetrators	23, 26, 37, 42, 65, 74
Female Perpetrator:	-

**2. Race/Ethnicity of Decedents**

Caucasian:	0
Hispanic:	4
Asian:	3
African American	1
Native American	0

**3. Race/Ethnicity of Perpetrators**

Caucasian:	1
Hispanic:	1
Asian	3
African American	1

**4. Gender of Decedents**

Female:	6
Male:	2

**5. Gender of Perpetrators**



Female:	0
Male:	6

**6. Same Gender Couples** 1

## **VI. CHILDREN**

1. **Number of Biological Minor Children Perpetrator & Victim had in Common** 7

2. **Number of Children who Were Homicide Victims** 0

3. **Minor Children Present at Time of Incident** 6

4. **Children Whose Parents Were Decedents**

a. Minors: 7

b. Dependent Adults: 0

5. **Children Orphaned**

a. Minors: 7

b. Dependent Adults: 0

## **VII. RELATIONSHIP HISTORY AND CURRENT STATUS OF PARTIES<sup>6</sup>**

1. **Type of Relationship at Time of Death (Recorded per Incident)**

Married: 2

Divorced: 1

Divorced but living together 0

Married and filed for divorce 0

Married and discussed separation: 0

Married and separated: 0

Unmarried cohabitant: 2

Dating: 0

No longer dating: 1

No longer dating but living together: 0

Dating but in the process of breaking up: 0

2. **Length of Pre-Separation Relationship**

---

<sup>6</sup> The relationship is the intimate relationship, past or present, that the perpetrator was in, regardless of whether the ultimate victim was a partner in that relationship. Most years there has been at least one incident where domestic violence resulted in the death of a family member, friend or first responder. This year was no exception.

Less than one year:	1
One year:	0
1-3 years:	0
4-15 years:	5
Over 15 years:	0
Over 20 years:	0
Over 30 years:	0
Over 40 years:	0
Over 50 years:	0

**3. Length of Post-Separation Relationship**

No separation:	5
Less than one year:	1
One year:	0
1-4 years:	0
Over 5 years:	0

**4. Prior Police Reports of Domestic Violence**

Domestic violence had been reported to police in two of the relationships. There was domestic violence in two others of the relationships that had not been reported to police according to friends and family of the deceased.

**5. Restraining Orders**

There was a Protective Order in place in one of the relationships.

**6. Employment Status of Homicide Victims**

Retired:	0
Full-time Employment:	2
Full-time Student:	0
Unemployed:	4
Part-time Employment:	1

**7. Employment Status of Perpetrators**

Retired:	0
Full-time Employment:	2
Unemployed:	4
Part-time Employment:	0

**8. Immigrant Victim**

2

Note: The DVDRT defines an immigrant as a person who has been in the United States for 10 years or fewer. We do not look at legal status.

9. **Chronic Health Conditions**

**a. Mental Health Issues \***

Victim:	0
Perpetrator:	0

\*This figure only includes documented mental health issues, and does not include mental health issues that were suspected but not documented.

**b. Physical Health Issues**

(i) **Debilitating Physical Condition**

Victim:	0
Perpetrator:	0

(ii) **Neuro-Cognitive Impairment (age 65 and older)**

Victim:	0
Perpetrator:	0

(iii) **Developmental Disability (under age 65)**

Victim:	0
Perpetrator:	0

## **NON-LETHAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY 2022**

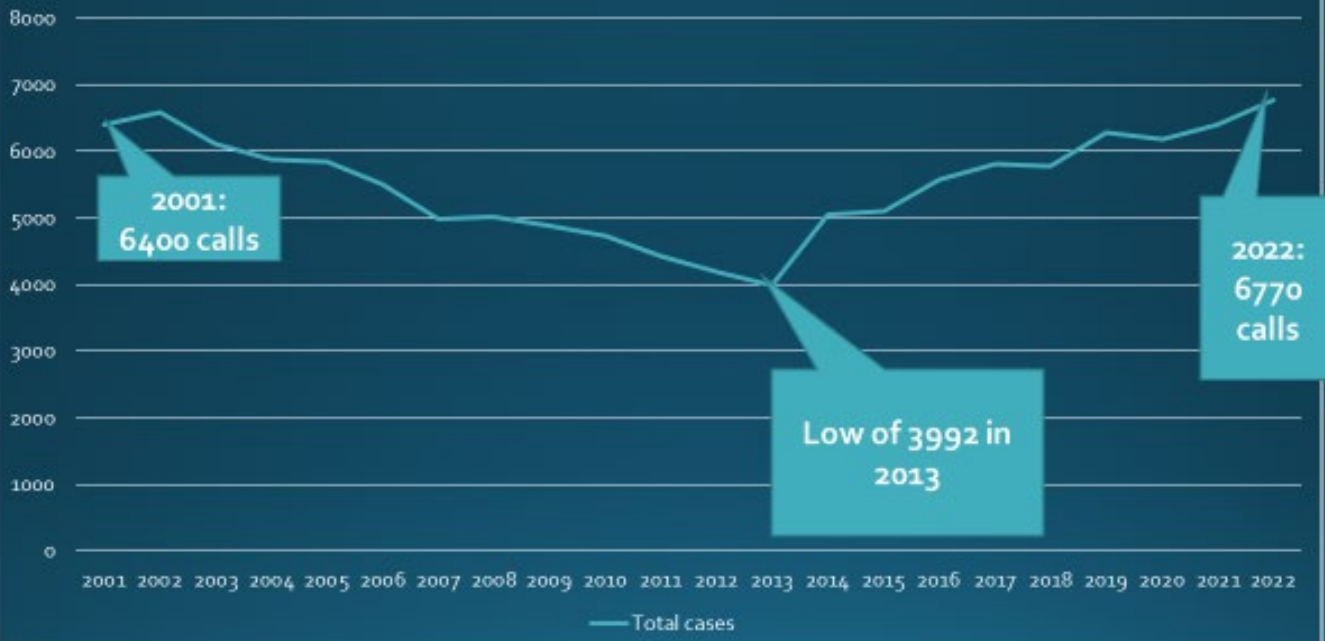
➡ In 2022, there were 6,668 domestic violence cases referred to the District Attorney’s Office for review by police agencies. This number was an increase, showing a steady increase in referrals for prosecution since 2015 when 4,286 cases were presented to the DA’s Office by law enforcement. This is consistent with the steady increase in domestic violence related 911 calls in our County since 2013.

➡ In 2022, 849 (25%) of the filed cases resulted in felony charges, and 2,609 (75 %) of filed cases resulted in misdemeanor charges. 3,210 cases did not have criminal charges filed, meaning that 52% of cases presented to the DA’s Office had criminal charges filed – consistent with historical averages over the last 30 years.

➡ In 2022, there were 6,770 domestic violence related “calls for service” in Santa Clara County. A “call for service” is typically a 911 call. Notably, while there was a dip from 2002 to 2013 in domestic violence related calls for service in our County, in 2022 the number of calls is slightly higher than it was 20 years ago, and 70% higher than it was 10 years ago. Whether that is related to increased reporting of this under-reported crime, an actual increase in domestic violence in the community, or other factors will need further study.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Referrals</b>	<b>Filed</b>	<b>Felonies</b>	<b>Misdemeanors</b>	<b>Rejected</b>
<b>2015</b>	4,286	2,686	757	1,929	1,660
<b>2016</b>	5,101	2,314	981	1,333	2,797
<b>2017</b>	5,524	2,759	1,430	1,329	2,765
<b>2018</b>	5,519	3,249	1,433	1,816	2,270
<b>2019</b>	5,908	3,231	909	2,322	2,677
<b>2020</b>	5,933	3,470	689	2,781	2,463
<b>2021</b>	6,266	3,451	992	2,459	2,815
<b>2022</b>	6,668	3,458	849	2,609	3,210

## Santa Clara County DV Calls for Service 2001-2022



Source: CA DOJ Open Justice Initiative; <https://openjustice.doj.ca.gov/data>; accessed 7/20/23

**5% increase 2001-2022; 70% increase 2013-2022**

## **RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE DVDRT TO COMMUNITY LEADERS**

The DVDRT has compiled a list of recommendations for agencies throughout Santa Clara County. There are myriad government, private, non-profit and other groups working to end domestic violence. We trust that they will continue their excellent efforts. The recommendations for 2022 are intended to be incorporated into the fine work already underway.

### **Gun Violence**

Our community, like too many across the United States, has seen an increase in gun violence, and an increase in the use of “ghost guns” – guns assembled from kits that are not regulated or tracked the way fully-assembled guns are.

While California has some of the toughest gun laws in the country, and as a result has a lower per capita gun mortality rate than states with weaker laws (<https://oag.ca.gov/ogvp/data>), gun violence remains a terrible problem in our state.

- Someone is killed with a gun every [three hours](#) in California.
- Californians who live with handgun owners are more [than twice as likely](#) to die of homicide.
- [California women living with handgun owners are more likely to die by suicide](#)
- [More than half of those killed by firearms in California die as a result of suicide](#)
- From hiring police to detect and investigate gun crime to paying medical expenses for gun injuries, gun violence is expensive. Annually, gun violence costs the state approximately [\\$18 billion](#)—just under \$500 per Californian.

[Gun Violence Data and Research | State of California - Department of Justice - Office of the Attorney General](#)

In this year’s Domestic Violence Death Review Report, four of the eight who died, died by gunshot, including three (including the perpetrator) in a single incident.

We recommend that all agencies and all systems redouble their efforts in the issuance of protective orders that make it illegal for domestic violence perpetrators to own or possess guns, and to enforce those orders and remove guns possessed in violation of them.

### **Cases Involving the Transgender Community**

In this year’s report, one of the deaths involved the killing of a transgender man by his partner – a case that was the culmination of several years of abuse that had not been reported to law enforcement. The case involved coercive control of the victim, that is present in too many of our domestic violence deaths. It also involved some interviews with the victim by agencies that had the perpetrator in the room or on the phone with the victim while the interview took place. Where possible, interviews of victims by law enforcement, medical personnel, and other agencies should be done alone, outside of the presence of perpetrators or potential

perpetrators to reduce the effects of coercive control in the possible disclosure of violence. In addition, we recommend more training for law enforcement, medical personnel, and other agencies about the transgender community so that the best service can be provided to all.

## **Lethality Assessment Tool**

The significance of this Tool, attached to this report as Attachment 6, cannot be overstated. It provides a succinct script to elicit the level of danger. It focuses the questioner's inquiry in a situation where the victim is likely feeling overwhelmed and unable to independently identify the most important information to share.

The Lethality Assessment Tool continues 1) to assist law enforcement in knowing which cases warrant immediate referral to a domestic violence agency, 2) to inform prosecutors' decisions regarding filing charges, and 3) to provide information helpful to the issue of custody status in cases where charges are filed. **Perhaps the single most informative factor appears to be whether or not the victim answers "yes" to the question "Do you think your current or previous partner might try to kill you?"**

We know that perpetrators do not all present the same lethality risk and that victims do not always reliably detect the degree of danger posed by their perpetrators. Domestic violence often occurs gradually and in a manner that normalizes it for victims. The Lethality Assessment Tool, which the Santa Clara County 'Domestic Violence Protocol for Law Enforcement' requires be administered at the scene of every domestic violence incident, and is used by advocates and prosecutors as well, assists us in identifying those cases where a victim's safety is most at risk and where maximum resources need to be brought to bear to keep the victim safe. It can be revealing for a victim as well, to go through the questions and reflect on how many factors exist in their relationship.

Challenges remain in the application and making sure that the tool is used consistently, and the results shared with agencies and individuals caring for the victim and working to hold the abuser accountable. We encourage law enforcement, pretrial services officers, and judicial officers to make good use of the tool in deciding whether to arrest, and whether a perpetrator can be safely released. We encourage prosecutors to use the tool in deciding whether and how to charge a case and to advise the Court with respect to setting bail. We encourage victim advocacy groups to use the tool with their clients to assist in safety planning.

## **Mental Health Prevalence and Intervention**

Over the last 25 years, mental health issues come up frequently in domestic violence homicides. Mental health and substance abuse disorder do not cause and do not excuse domestic violence. However, both perpetrators and victims of domestic violence are at increased risk to have significant mental health disorders. Victims are more likely than non-victims to suffer from depression, anxiety, suicidal thoughts, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) as a result of the domestic violence. In addition, research shows that persons with bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, and eating disorders are at higher risk to become victims of domestic violence.

In perpetrators, the main psychological issues seen are personality disorders, primarily antisocial and borderline personality disorder. However, perpetrators are also at higher risk to suffer from depression, anxiety, suicidal thoughts, and PTSD. In addition, they are much more likely to abuse alcohol and drugs. The fact of substance abuse, while not a cause of domestic violence, like in other crimes serves as a disinhibitor, and needs to be addressed in conjunction with other factors.

### **Adverse Childhood Experiences and Domestic Violence**

We have repeatedly noted throughout the years that, as children, domestic violence perpetrators have (1) witnessed domestic violence against their mother and parental substance abuse, (2) were subjected to childhood physical, emotional, and sexual abuse, and/or (3) had a parent who went to prison, often for violent reasons. These experiences are designated as Adverse Childhood Experiences or ACEs. ACEs science provides the team an approach to a case by assessing the presence of childhood abuse (emotional, physical and sexual), neglect (physical and emotional) and household dysfunction (mental illness, incarcerated relative, violence toward mother, substance abuse and divorce) during the course of the victim and perpetrator's lives. A child subjected to these ACEs is more likely to become a perpetrator of domestic violence. Research has shown that a child exposed to the three ACEs of physical abuse, sexual abuse, and growing up with a battered mother, were at a greatly increased risk of becoming a domestic violence perpetrator as an adult. That child is also at higher risk for depression, anxiety, suicide, substance abuse, and being a victim of violence. The more ACEs a child experiences, the higher the risk of becoming a batterer, and experiencing mental health problems and decreased life expectancy. Thus, it is extremely important that the agencies and individuals who encounter children and individuals with mental health disorders are aware of these risks. Similar for the mental health interventions, we would like to collaborate to educate mental health professionals, agencies, primary care physicians and pediatricians to recognize and try to intervene early for children subjected to these ACEs.

### **Strangulation and Traumatic Brain Injuries**

Over the last decade, a host of new research, and training on the injuries from intimate partner violence strangulation, the effects of strangulation, and the linkages between strangulation and the risks of homicide have changed the way strangulation cases are investigated and prosecuted. No longer are cases where a person was "choked out" and "blacked out" but shows no visible injuries on the outside of her neck treated as misdemeanor conduct. More often these cases are now both investigated by law enforcement and prosecuted by the Office of the District Attorney for what they really are, felonies where a person was strangled to the point that they lost consciousness and made susceptible to further injury with both short and long term consequences. Sexual assault forensic exam (SAFE) teams in California have reported that 18% of survivors who seek medical forensic exams after sexual assault have also been strangled. Sadly, this includes victims who are minors. In response, SAFE teams, including Santa Clara County's, led the legislative change that established medical forensic exams for intimate partner violence and defined the age of consent for those exams at 12 years and older (Fam. Code §6930). The SCVMC SAFE team developed new strangulation exam guidelines and training to improve healthcare response and support for use in any medical exam involving strangulation. Victim services agencies like the YWCA, Next Door Solutions to Domestic Violence, Community Solutions, MAITRI and AACI, as well as the DA's Office's Victim Services Unit have trained their teams and worked



with victims to get better services. Lethality assessments conducted by police at the scene of domestic violence crimes, now always ask victims about their history of strangulation, and a recent study by Community Solutions of their clients found that more victims have suffered a history of strangulation than report such to the police.

To better address IPV strangulation and to do more to protect victims in this high lethality crime, Santa Clara County now provides free (funded by the County) strangulation forensic exams and medical follow up care to victims, as well as victim advocate accompaniment in the hospital and ongoing victim services for these victims. Police agencies and community-based organizations can bring victims of strangulation who want to come within 14 days of the crime to Valley Medical Center where specially trained medical staff examine the injuries suffered, report those injuries to law enforcement for inclusion in their reports of the investigation, and provide medical care for those injuries.

We continue to learn more about the severity and significance of the injuries caused by strangulation and blows to the head, regardless of visible injury. Traumatic brain injuries (TBI) account for significant morbidity and mortality. Studies on traumatic brain injury and intimate partner violence have shown that up to 30-75% of women in physically abusive relationships suffer at least one (1) traumatic brain injury resulting from abuse. Traumatic brain injury can result from blunt trauma to the head (i.e., being slapped, punched, kicked, and struck with an object) or decreased oxygen delivery to the brain during episodes of strangulation. ***Physical injuries may be absent in TBI.*** Symptoms of TBI include seeing stars or spots, feeling dizzy, feeling dazed or confused, feeling stunned or disoriented or having loss of memory about what happened. TBI may or may not result in loss of consciousness (being aware of one's surroundings) and can occur with a single hard hit to the head or repetitive blows to the head. TBI does not discriminate in Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) making both men and women of all ages vulnerable when sustaining a head injury. We do not know the long-term effects of TBI in IPV, but current literature suggests that survivors of IPV with TBI have cognitive and neuroimaging abnormalities.

TBI should be assessed in every IPV encounter and especially, in any survivor of IPV who has obvious injuries to the head or is appearing to have difficulty comprehending questions pertaining to the violent encounter (injuries may be absent in TBI):

1. Did you see stars or spots (proceed to ask about loss of consciousness)?
2. Did you feel dizzy?
3. Did you feel dazed or confused?
4. Did you feel stunned or disoriented?
5. Do you have memory loss about what happened?

If any of the 5 above questions were answered as yes, proceed to ask the following:

6. When did the incident occur (day and time of day)?
7. Did you black out or lose consciousness?

We urge law enforcement, advocacy groups, and medical personnel to assess for traumatic brain injury in any domestic violence victim as presentation for TBI, especially in strangulation cases, may vary greatly and not be immediately identified.

## **Victim Outreach**

This year we reviewed cases where victims had never reached out to law enforcement or a domestic violence victim services agency for assistance. The District Attorney's Office has an in-house Victim Services Unit (VSU) which is enabling more contact with more victims. The DVDRT is looking for ways the VSU and community based domestic violence advocacy services can better partner to reach victims.

Cases reviewed by DVDRT in detail and with the benefit of 20-20 hindsight reveal the complexity of even the most seemingly straight-forward case. Unveiling a victim's entire story requires patience and skill. Seeing only a tip of the iceberg can be confusing. For example, why is the victim reporting seemingly de minimis conduct now, and alleging far more serious unreported conduct in the past? The array of perspectives sitting around the table at DVDRT meetings yields valuable insights. Someone points out that victims rarely report the first instance of abuse, even when it is severe. We discuss the fact that many times they are persuaded the abuser is truly sorry and it will never recur. Perhaps the abuse does subside or even end for a while. But eventually the victim will perceive signs of impending violence. This time, knowing what will come next, maybe they will call when the abuser shoves them, not waiting to be strangled again. Once we hear the full story, we no longer need to ask the question that begets more self-blame than helpful information: "Why didn't you report earlier?" We must make sure our interactions with victims are always trauma-informed.

## **Gun Violence Restraining Orders**

There may be situations where an intimate partner or another person has information that another person is an immediate danger to him or herself or others and has custody or control of a firearm.

In those situations, law enforcement should be called immediately to consider a Gun Violence Restraining Order (GVRO) when less restrictive alternatives are inadequate. Law enforcement can call the on-call prosecutor after business hours through County Communications for assistance with obtaining a GVRO or call the DA's Office's main number during the day (408-299-3099).

Do Gun Violence Restraining Orders work? According to new research released by the California Attorney General's Office, yes they do:

"California was the first state in the nation to adopt a "red flag law," which allows courts to issue restraining orders preventing individuals deemed to be a danger to themselves or others from possessing firearms. Generally called Gun Violence Restraining Orders or GVROs, such orders have been available in California since January 2016. In the first three years of their existence, GVROs were used in [58 cases of threatened mass shootings](#); in every instance for which data is available, [the mass shooting did not occur](#). Among a study of 379 respondents in GVRO cases, [only one](#) later died as a result of a firearm injury." <https://oag.ca.gov/ogvp/data>

## **Children Affected by Domestic Violence<sup>1</sup>**

Children exposed to domestic violence may have immediate and long-term challenges related to that exposure.

Law enforcement and the Department of Family and Children's Services (DFCS) should work closely together in domestic violence cases involving children. Their partnership can help ensure that the right questions are asked, and necessary follow-up is undertaken. For example, law enforcement already notes when children are present at the scene of a domestic violence incident and the report is eventually forwarded to DFCS. The DVDRT proposes that even in instances where children are not present, parties to a domestic violence incident should be asked by responding law enforcement if either of them has children that spend time with the couple. If so, this fact should be noted in the report, and the report forwarded to DFCS. Conversely, when DFCS becomes aware from a non-law enforcement source that a child is reporting domestic violence in their home, but the victim parent denies, this allegation may benefit from further law enforcement investigation.

Additionally, the DVDRT recommends a continued partnership between all of our system partners and education partners to ensure counseling and other supports are offered to children who have been exposed to domestic violence in the home and their families. Given our education system is integral to the lives of our children and their families, we recommend that domestic violence prevention and intervention efforts are done in continued partnership with our education partners. Schools can be an important connection to community resources, including mental health treatment and care.

---

<sup>1</sup> Vincent J Felitti, Robert F Anda, Dale Nordenberg, David F Williamson, Alison M Spitz, Valerie Edwards, Mary P Koss, James S Marks. Relationship of Childhood Abuse and Household Dysfunction to Many of the Leading Causes of Death in Adults. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, Volume 14, Issue 4, Pages 245-258 (May 1998)

## **RECOMMENDATIONS TO VICTIMS AND TO THEIR FAMILIES AND FRIENDS**

Love, dependence and sometimes even disbelief can cause victims and their families and friends to explain away or ignore troubling signs of abuse and potential lethality. Here are lessons learned from decades of studying domestic violence cases, both lethal and non-lethal, including signs to look for and actions that can be taken to save lives.

### **Warning Signs for Victims**

The DVDRT studies domestic violence-related deaths within the context of both lethal and non-lethal acts of domestic violence. The Domestic Violence Death Review Team discussed numerous controlling behaviors that are commonly seen in these domestic violence incidents and encourage individuals to reach out for advice and assistance if your partner:

- (1) Physically abuses you in any way.
- (2) Threatens you.
- (3) Makes you afraid they will follow through with their threats.
- (4) Isolates you from friends and family members.
- (5) Becomes emotionally intense and frightening.
- (6) Keeps you on an emotional roller coaster.
- (7) Does not, cannot, or will not accept you ending the relationship.
- (8) Uses force, coercion, or threats to control you.
- (9) Apologizes profusely for “bad” conduct but then repeats the conduct on other occasions.
- (10) Shows anger that is out of proportion to the incident.
- (11) Never takes responsibility for the problems in the relationship and minimizes, denies, or blames you for the partner’s behavior.
- (12) Often or always has access to firearms or other deadly weapons.
- (13) Monitors your phone calls, text messages, emails, letters, and computer usage, or uses social media to detect and follow your daily activities.
- (14) Is extremely jealous and always wants to know your location.
- (15) Wants to have control over your financial situation and restricts your financial independence, keeps important documents and other information from you.
- (16) Wants to know everything about you from the very beginning of the relationship, including phone numbers, access codes, and computer passwords.
- (17) Abuses alcohol or prescription drugs or uses illegal drugs.

All threats must be taken seriously, whether or not you feel the perpetrator has the means to follow through on them and whether or not the perpetrator later says that the threats were just a joke. Listen to your inner voice that says there may be a problem.

Confidential help is available! If you find yourself in a relationship with someone who displays any of the above-referenced behaviors, REACH OUT to one of the advocacy groups listed in Attachment 5 (pp. 28-29.) A resource is Safe Chat Silicon Valley at [www.safechatsv.com](http://www.safechatsv.com) where you can have a secure one-on-one chat with a trained advocate. Contacting one of the listed resources can be a first step toward safety planning, understanding your legal options, and obtaining a wide range of supportive services including shelter and

counseling. Culturally responsive help is available. Safety planning for the time when you may be leaving or the period after leaving the relationship is vital, as that can be a dangerous time in any relationship where there has been intimate partner violence. Ongoing and long-term safety planning for you and your network of trusted individuals, family, and potential new partners may be needed. **You do not need to go through this alone!**

## Warning Signs for Family Members and Friends

The National Domestic Violence Hotline lists some warning signs often apparent to the families and friends of domestic violence victims:

- 1) Their partner puts them down in front of other people;
- 2) They are constantly worried about making their partner angry;
- 3) They make excuses for their partner's behavior;
- 4) Their partner is extremely jealous or possessive;
- 5) They have unexplained marks or injuries;
- 6) They've stopped spending time with friends and family;
- 7) They are depressed or anxious, or you notice changes in their personality.

The National DV Hotline suggests the following ways in which a family member or friend can support a person in an abusive relationship:

- 1) Be supportive and listen;
- 2) Be non-judgmental;
- 3) Encourage them to participate in activities outside the relationship;
- 4) Help them develop a safety plan;
- 5) Encourage them to talk to people who can provide support and guidance.

Pressuring a person to leave a relationship when they are not ready may silence victims and further isolate them, which puts them at greater risk. Be a supportive, non-controlling, encouraging person they can turn to when they are ready.

## Red Flags

The DVDRT has previously identified numerous "red flags," or factors that may precede a domestic violence related death. These factors have been reported and discussed in multiple studies.<sup>7</sup> These red flags may not apply in every situation but may signal that a person is at risk. We hope that people will recognize these risk factors and seek help before it is too late.

Risk factors may include:

- (1) Prior acts of intimate partner violence.
- (2) Resistance to separation or ending the relationship.
- (3) Access to firearms.

---

<sup>7</sup> See:

Campbell J.C. (2005) Assessing dangerousness in domestic violence cases: history, challenges and opportunities. *Criminology and Public Policy*, 4 (4), 653-672;

Campbell, J.C., Glass, N., Sharps, P.W., Laughon, K., & Bloom, T. (2007). Intimate partner homicide: Review and implications of research and policy. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*, 8, 246-269;

Knopp, P.R., & Gibas, A. (2010) The spousal assault risk assessment guide (SARA). In R.K. Otto & K.S. Douglass (Eds.), *Handbook of Violence Risk Assessment*, 227-250.

- (4) Controlling behaviors which may include social isolation, financial dependency by restricting access to money and information about finances, threats to take away children, or threats involving deportation.
- (5) Stalking behavior including monitoring of daily activities.
- (6) Threats of suicide and/or homicide.
- (7) Kidnapping or imprisoning someone against their will.
- (8) Lack of any, or very few, friends outside the relationship.
- (9) Untreated and inadequately treated mental health conditions or illnesses including depression, anxiety, and related conditions. Issues may stem from early childhood trauma, abuse, neglect or abandonment.
- (10) Previous use of weapons or threat of using weapons.
- (11) Extreme jealousy and/or possessiveness.
- (12) Prior strangulation.
- (13) Aging related diseases (like dementia) which may exacerbate abusive or violent behavior.
- (14) A sense of entitlement, self-centeredness, or a lack of empathy for others (including children).
- (15) Illegal drug use or undue alcohol consumption.
- (16) Unemployment or under-employment.
- (17) Public display of aggression / violence towards partner.

One thing we learned loud and clear this year is that when danger is present, a victim and their family and friends should understand that it may be beyond their ability to control the actions of the perpetrator and they must seek help. People often fear “making things worse.” But sometimes friends and family are aware of these red flags from social media, and other interactions. ***Without intervention, the danger always gets worse.***

### **What Else Can be Done?**

Numerous fatalities studied by the DVDRT since 1994 have involved situations where family members, co-workers, friends, and community members were aware of serious problems in a relationship but did not intervene. Sometimes, people close to a domestic violence victim blame the victim for the violence perpetrated against her, while others may blame her if she doesn't immediately leave the relationship - not understanding the risks involved. In either case, blaming the victim of the abuse serves to re-victimize and discourage her from reporting the abuse and seeking the help she needs. Intervention and support are necessary when someone may be a victim of domestic violence. Domestic violence does not get better on its own, in fact, it usually escalates without intervention. Calling 911 or seeking professional assistance could save a life!

Moreover, children, other family members, other household residents, neighbors, co-workers, innocent bystanders and first responders are all put at risk if they are nearby when the violence erupts. Almost every year, including this year, one or more of the victims listed in our report is a family member, friend or first responder. We must continue to educate the public on vicarious victim violence and how these issues affect all those who surround the primary victims. The early identification of children who are being abused or neglected, followed by the provision of support and interventions designed to ensure their safety, healing from trauma, and healthy development, are crucial to preventing the perpetuation of an ongoing multi-generational cycle of abuse.

The DVDRT recognizes that a person may not know what to do when they suspect a person is a victim of domestic violence or if a child is at risk. The DVDRT recommends that one or more of the following actions be taken:

- (1) Call 911.
- (2) Contact a victim advocacy agency and inquire about ways to help the victim. The names and numbers of local agencies can be found on pages 28-29 of this report.
- (3) Ask victims if they are fearful of the perpetrator and why. Let them know that you are there for them.
- (4) Determine if there are deadly weapons in the home and contact local law enforcement or advocacy agencies about the threat of the use of these weapons.
- (5) Assist victims in calling a domestic violence advocacy agency to create a safety plan, obtain a restraining order, or seek domestic violence counseling. This is especially important if the victim wishes to end the relationship.
- (6) Take all threats seriously even if the victim says that the perpetrator is just “blowing off steam.”
- (7) Protect children. Do not be afraid to tell victims that domestic violence is harming their children. When necessary, contact the Child Abuse Hotline at the Department of Family and Children’s Services.
- (8) Learn about domestic violence and share the information with others.
- (9) Encourage people to seek mental health help if they are suffering from the loss of a relationship.
- (10) Reach out to a person who may be depressed or upset about the end of a relationship. Attempt to guide them into counseling or to seek professional help.

## **CONCLUSION**

Domestic Violence is everybody’s problem. No socio-economic group, racial group, ethnicity, gender, or orientation is immune. Similarly, no one agency can solve the problem. Collaboration is the key to a comprehensive response. Law enforcement, advocacy groups and county agencies must continue to work together to share information and resources. But we also need to work on prevention through education, and empowerment of the public, whom we rely on to recognize and report domestic violence.

**Respectfully Submitted: The Domestic Violence Death Review Team**

## **OVERVIEW OF THE DVDRT**

### **Mandate**

The DVDRT investigates and reviews domestic violence related deaths in order to make recommendations aimed at preventing deaths in similar circumstances and reducing domestic violence in general. The DVDRT examines lives of the victims and perpetrators with a special focus on any contact the individuals may have had with the justice system, mental health services, or other social service programs. A comprehensive database of victims, perpetrators, and the circumstances surrounding the deaths is created to help identify trends and risk factors. The DVDRT has reviewed 317 since 1993.

If problems, gaps or shortcomings are discovered, the team strives to prepare recommendations for effective intervention and prevention strategies. The recommendations are included in the DVDRT's Annual Report, and often inspire changes to the Domestic Violence Law Enforcement Protocol as well. The Annual Report is given to the Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors and is published on the Santa Clara County Domestic Violence Council's website and on the District Attorney's website.

Information the team uncovers is used only to accomplish the constructive work of advocating for system-wide change and protecting future victims. The team's job is not to point fingers or place blame. The members of the DVDRT firmly believe that lives have been saved as a result of the team's work.

### **Creation of the DVDRT**

In early 1993, a representative of the United States Department of Justice visited the Santa Clara County Domestic Violence Council and requested that the Council create a domestic violence related death review team. The DVDRT was established by the Santa Clara County Domestic Violence Council in October 1993 in response to this request. Santa Clara County was one of the first counties to establish a death review team.

In 1995, the California Legislature enacted Penal Code section 11163.3 which allowed all California counties to establish an interagency domestic violence death review team. These teams were mandated to coordinate and integrate state and local efforts to address fatal domestic violence incidents and create a body of information which would help prevent domestic violence deaths.

In 1996, the California Legislature expanded Penal Code section 11163.3. As a result of the new legislation, information shared in death review team meetings was to be confidential and not subject to disclosure or discovery by a third party. Recommendations and summary data may be disclosed.



## **Confidentiality**

DVDRT members sign an agreement requiring that all information discussed in team meetings remain confidential. The only agreed upon public disclosure of cases involves statistics and fact patterns. The names of victims and perpetrators are removed out of respect for victims, family members, and survivors. The signed agreement is kept on file by the team chair. The agreement was amended in August 2017. A copy of the agreement is provided in Attachment 2.

## **Membership**

DVDRT membership consists of a cross-section of organizations and disciplines in Santa Clara County that interact with domestic violence victims, perpetrators, and their children. Team members come from the Office of the District Attorney, local law enforcement agencies, the therapeutic community, victim advocacy agencies (including Asian Americans for Community Involvement, MAITRI, Next Door Solutions to Domestic Violence, Community Solutions, YWCA Silicon Valley), the Probation Department, the Department of Corrections, Pretrial Services, the Department of Family and Children’s Services, Adult Protective Services, Family Court Services, Family Law Bar, Victim Services, County Mental Health, the LGBTQ community, batterer’s intervention programs, the Department of Public Health, Veteran’s Affairs, and the Medical Examiner/Coroner’s Office.

## **Definition of “Domestic Violence Related Death”**

The DVDRT defines a “domestic violence-related death” or near death<sup>8</sup> as a death or near death that occurs when the perpetrator and victim were involved in an intimate relationship, either at the time of death or at any time prior to the death, and domestic violence was the catalyst for the death. A domestic violence-related death or near death also includes the death or near death of a family member, friend, and community member such as a first responder or innocent bystander, if the motivation for the homicide was domestic violence.

A domestic violence-related death or near death also includes all deaths or near deaths related to an intimate partner relationship committed by someone related by consanguinity or affinity<sup>9</sup> within the second degree. In this year’s report, two of the deaths, numbers 316 and 317, were killings by fathers-in-law murdering their daughters-in-law because of anger at issues in the relationship between the victim and the son of the perpetrator. This definition is new for our Domestic Violence Death Review Team – and added this year because of the deaths caused by fathers in law on daughters in law. But this way of thinking about domestic violence is not new at all in this field. The California Family Code Section 6211 defines domestic violence this way:

---

<sup>8</sup> Near deaths of fully adjudicated cases are now allowed to be discussed by Domestic Violence Death Review Teams under a new California law. This year, our team reviewed a near death case, but determined that it was not a domestic violence-related death. In the coming years, we will be adding cases in this category also for analysis and discussion in this report.

<sup>9</sup> Please see this link for a chart showing consanguinity and affinity.

[https://www.uab.edu/humanresources/home/images/M\\_images/Relations/PDFS/FAMILY%20MEMBER%20CHART.pdf](https://www.uab.edu/humanresources/home/images/M_images/Relations/PDFS/FAMILY%20MEMBER%20CHART.pdf)

“Domestic violence” is abuse perpetrated against any of the following persons:

- (a) A spouse or former spouse.
- (b) A cohabitant or former cohabitant, as defined in Section 6209.
- (c) A person with whom the respondent is having or has had a dating or engagement relationship.
- (d) A person with whom the respondent has had a child, where the presumption applies that the male parent is the father of the child of the female parent under the Uniform Parentage Act (Part 3 (commencing with Section 7600) of Division 12).
- (e) A child of a party or a child who is the subject of an action under the Uniform Parentage Act, where the presumption applies that the male parent is the father of the child to be protected.
- (f) Any other person related by consanguinity or affinity within the second degree.

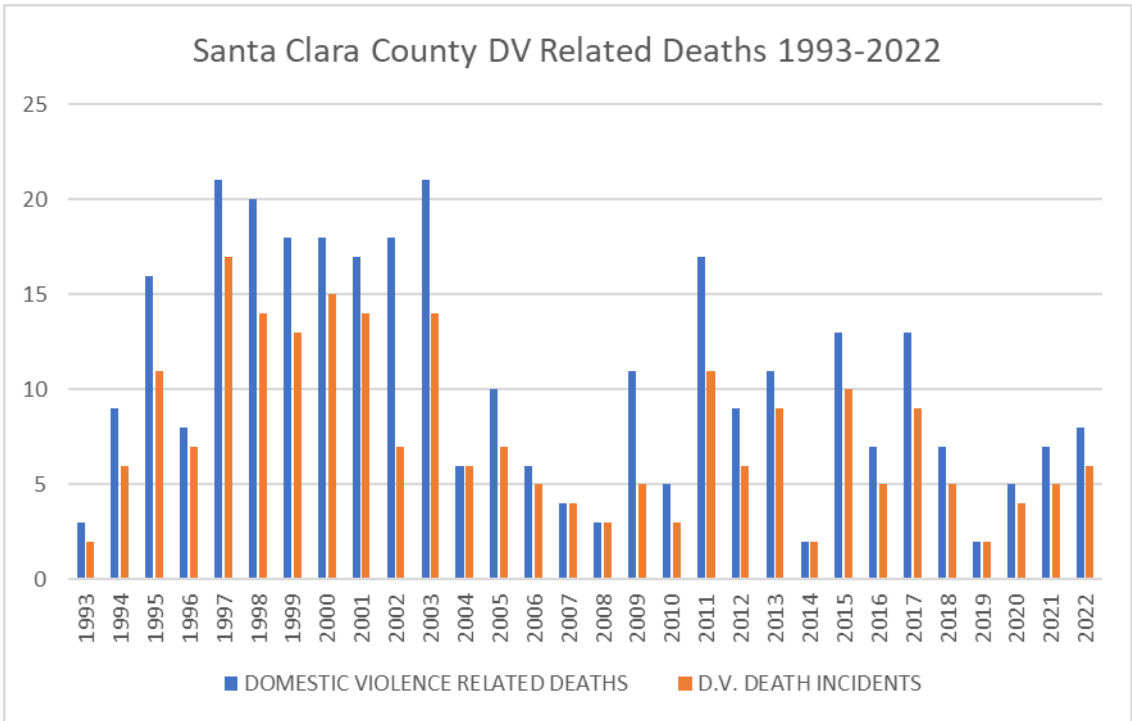
Each decedent is counted separately and given their own number, even if multiple people die during one incident.

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE DEATH REVIEW TEAM MEMBERS  
SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA  
JANUARY 1, 2022 - DECEMBER 31, 2022**

<b>James Gibbons-Shapiro, Chair</b> District Attorney's Office	<b>Sgt. Anthony Kilmer</b> San Jose Police Department	<b>Noemi Ortiz</b> Family and Children's Services
<b>Morgan Adkins</b> Department of Family and Children's Services	<b>Sgt. Chris King</b> California Highway Patrol	<b>Rachel Peckham</b> Campbell Police Dept.
<b>Steve Baron</b> Child Abuse Prevention Council	<b>Rose Klein</b> Asian Americans for Community Involvement	<b>Claudia Pedroza</b> Next Door Solutions to Domestic
<b>Matthew Breaux</b> Adult Protective Services	<b>Amanda LaMarca</b> Adult SAFE	<b>Agustina Perez</b> CASA
<b>Carolina Cardoza</b> Community Solutions	<b>Lt. Rob Lang</b> Formerly, San Jose Police Department	<b>Marco Sandoval</b> SCC Department of Aging Services (APS)
<b>Carla Collins</b> Office of the County Executive	<b>Yazmina Latona</b> Department of Family and Children's Services	<b>Lt. Tony Serrano</b> Sunnyvale Dept. of Public Safety
<b>Ruth Darlene</b> WomenSV	<b>Daniel Little</b> Department of Family and Children's Services	<b>Sgt. Cameron Shearer</b> Los Altos Police Department
<b>Dr. Susan Ditter</b> Department of Mental Health	<b>Denise Lynch</b> Milpitas Police Dept.	<b>Tiffany Shillito</b> Sunnyvale Dept. of Public Safety
<b>Michele Escobar</b> Adult Probation Services	<b>Lindsey Mansfield</b> YWCA – Silicon Valley	<b>Valerie Smith</b> Adult Protective Services
<b>Brenda Farrell</b> Formerly Family Court Services	<b>Nancy Marshall</b> Domestic Violence Intervention Collaborative	<b>Stephanie Taylor</b> Stanford University Department of Public Safety
<b>Sera Fernando</b> SCC Office of LGBTQ Affairs	<b>Maribel Martinez</b> Division of Equity and Social Justice	<b>Tracy Tefertiller</b> District Attorney's Office
<b>Lynda Flores</b> Adult Probation Services	<b>Rachel McKenzie</b> Pro Bono Project	<b>John Torrez</b> Milpitas Police Department
<b>Niabi Gallegos</b> District Attorney's Office, Victim Services Unit	<b>Alexis Moody</b> LACY	<b>Alma Tovar</b> Community Solutions
<b>Shannon Hanna</b> Family Justice Center, Superior Court	<b>Sgt. Dave Morris</b> Milpitas Police Department	<b>HaNhi Tran</b> Formerly, District Attorney's Office
<b>Ann Horner</b> CASA	<b>Rina Myers,</b> <b>Coordinator</b> District Attorney's Office	<b>Rosa Vega</b> Medical Examiner/Coroner's Office
<b>The Rev. Maly Hughes</b> Clergy	<b>Derek Nguyen</b> SCC Pretrial Services	<b>Shalini Venktash</b> Family Court Services
<b>Ingrid Infante-Mendez</b> Community Solutions	<b>Hong-Phuc Nguyen</b> Department of Family and Children's Services	<b>Kim Walker</b> Former Adult SAFE, Valley Medical Center
<b>Dr. Michelle Jorden</b> Medical Examiner/Coroner's Office	<b>Guadalupe Ortiz</b> Family and Children Services	

## Attachment 1: Domestic Violence Related Deaths Since 1993

YEAR	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RELATED DEATHS	D.V. DEATH INCIDENTS
1993 (partial)	3	2
1994	9	6
1995	16	11
1996	8	7
1997	21	17
1998	20	14
1999	18	13
2000	18	15
2001	17	14
2002	18	7
2003	21	14
2004	6	6
2005	10	7
2006	6	5
2007	4	4
2008	3	3
2009	11	5
2010	5	3
2011	17	11
2012	9	6
2013	11	9
2014	2	2
2015	13	10
2016	7	5
2017	13	9
2018	7	5
2019	2	2
2020	5	4
2021	7	5
2022	8	6



## Attachment 2: DVDRT's Confidentiality Agreement

### CONFIDENTIALITY AGREEMENT SANTA CLARA COUNTY DOMESTIC VIOLENCE DEATH REVIEW TEAM

As a participant in the Santa Clara County Domestic Violence Death Review Team (DVDRT) I understand that all cases discussed, information received, and all documents reviewed pertaining to cases presented to the DVDRT, are strictly confidential.

I agree that I will not discuss, disseminate in any manner, nor otherwise cause dissemination of such information, to any non-member unless otherwise provided by law.

In order to safeguard the confidentiality of DVDRT case discussions, I hereby agree that I will not work as an expert, whether paid or unpaid, for either the plaintiff/prosecution or for the defense, in any case where I was present for the DVDRT case discussion.

I further understand, and agree, that my duty to preserve and protect the confidentiality of all information received as a team member, is a continuing and permanent duty, and is not contingent upon my status as a team member and is not terminated upon conclusion of membership.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ (Please Print)  
(First, Last and Title)

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Agency Name \_\_\_\_\_ (Please Spell Out)

Agency Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Street Suite or Bldg #

City \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Email Address \_\_\_\_\_ (Please Print Clearly)

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

Replacing  or Filing in  (please check one) for Current Member \_\_\_\_\_  
(Please Print current member's name you are replacing or filling in for)

Guest Only ( Please Check )

**Attachment 3: Police Agencies in Santa Clara County**

<b>California Highway Patrol</b>	(408) 467-5400
<b>Campbell Police Department</b>	(408) 866-2121 (408) 378-8161*
<b>Gilroy Police Department</b>	(408) 846-0350
<b>Los Altos Police Department</b>	(650) 947-2770
<b>Los Gatos-Monte Sereno Police Department</b>	(408) 354-8600
<b>Milpitas Police Department</b>	(408) 586-2400 (408) 263-1212*
<b>Morgan Hill Police Department</b>	(408) 776-2101 (408) 799-2102*
<b>Mountain View Police Department</b>	(650) 903-6395 (650) 903-6922*
<b>Palo Alto Police Department</b>	(650) 329-2413 (650) 321-4433*
<b>Santa Clara County Sheriff's Office</b>	(408) 299-2311
<b>San Jose Police Department</b>	(408) 277-8900 (408) 277-8911*
<b>Santa Clara Police Department</b>	(408) 615-5580
<b>Sunnyvale Department of Public Safety</b>	(408) 730-7180 (408) 736-2644*
<b>Santa Clara County Adult Probation Department</b>	(408) 435-2100

**CALL 911 FOR ALL EMERGENCIES**

**\* Some of the Law Enforcement Agencies in Santa Clara County have direct emergency telephone numbers that can be programmed into a person's cellular telephone. These numbers are provided by the DVDRT for those individuals who may need these numbers as part of their safety planning. The DVDRT recommends that individuals call 911 for all emergencies.**

## Attachment 4: Campus Police and Security Agencies

<p><b>Evergreen Valley Community College Police Department</b>  <b>8:00 a.m. – 11:00 p.m. Monday – Friday Business Line</b>  <b>(After Hours call 911)</b></p>	<p><b>(408) 270-6468</b></p>
<p><b>Foothill – DeAnza Community College Police Department</b>  <b>7:00 a.m. – 11:00 p.m. Monday – Friday Business Line</b>  <b>24-hour dispatch/emergency line</b></p>	<p>(650) 949-7313  (408) 924-8000</p>
<p><b>Gavilan College Security Department</b>  <b>8:00 a.m. – 11:00 p.m. Monday – Friday Business Line</b>  <b>8:00 a.m. – 11:00 p.m. Urgent Matters</b>  <b>(After hours call 911)</b></p>	<p>(408) 848-4703  (408) 710-7490</p>
<p><b>Mission Community College Police Department</b>  <b>7:00 a.m. – 11:00 p.m. Business Line</b>  <b>After Hours Dispatch Line</b></p>	<p>(408) 748-2797  (408) 299-2311</p>
<p><b>San Jose City College Police Department</b>  <b>7:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m. Dispatch Line Only; will connect to</b>  <b>Evergreen Police Department after 3:00 p.m.</b></p>	<p>(408) 288-3735</p>
<p><b>San Jose State University Department of Public Safety</b>  <b>8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Business Line</b>  <b>24-hour Dispatch Line</b></p>	<p>(408) 924-2185  (408) 924-2222</p>
<p><b>Santa Clara University Department of Public Safety</b>  <b>24-hour Business and Dispatch Line</b></p>	<p>(408) 554-4441</p>
<p><b>Stanford University Department of Public Safety</b>  <b>8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Monday – Friday Business Line</b>  <b>24-hour Non-Emergency Dispatch Line</b></p>	<p>(650) 723-9633  (650) 329-2413</p>
<p><b>West Valley Community College Police Department</b>  <b>7:00 a.m. – 11:00 p.m. Business Line</b>  <b>After Hours Dispatch Line</b>  <b>Investigations Bureau</b></p>	<p>(408) 741-2092  (408) 299-2311  (408) 741-2068</p>



## Attachment 5: Crisis Hotlines and Referral Agencies

### **EMERGENCY POLICE RESPONSE - 911**

Adult Protective Services <a href="http://www.sccgov.org/aps">www.sccgov.org/aps</a>	(800) 414-2002
Asian Americans for Community Involvement (AACI) <a href="http://www.aaci.org">www.aaci.org</a>	(408) 975-2739
Bay Area Legal Aid <a href="http://www.baylegal.org">www.baylegal.org</a>	(888) 330-1940
Billy DeFrank Center <a href="http://www.defrankcenter.org">www.defrankcenter.org</a>	(408) 293-3040
Child Abuse Neglect and Reporting Hotline <a href="http://www.sccgov.org">www.sccgov.org</a>	(833) SCC-KIDS (833) 722-5437
Community Solutions (South County) <a href="http://www.communitysolutions.org">www.communitysolutions.org</a>	(877) 363-7238
CONTACT (Hotline for all hotlines) <a href="http://www.BillWilsonCenter.org">www.BillWilsonCenter.org</a>	(408) 850-6125
Domestic Violence Intervention Collaborative <a href="http://www.dvintervention.org">www.dvintervention.org</a>	(408) 294-0006
Family and Children Services of Silicon Valley <a href="http://www.fcservices.org">www.fcservices.org</a>	HQ (650) 326-6576
Family Court <a href="http://www.sccourt.org">www.sccourt.org</a>	(408) 534-5600
Family Court Self Help Center <a href="http://www.courtinfo.ca.gov">www.courtinfo.ca.gov</a>	(408) 882-2900
Family Justice Centers <a href="http://www.santaclara-da.org">www.santaclara-da.org</a>	
San Jose – Open Thursdays 9:00 a.m. -12:00 p.m. and 1:00 p.m.–5:00 p.m.	(408) 975-2739
North County – Open Fridays 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.	(408) 749-0793
South County – Open Wednesdays 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.	(408) 779-2113
Legal Advocates for Children and Youth (LACY) <a href="http://www.lawfoundation.org">www.lawfoundation.org</a>	(408) 280-2416

MAITRI  
[www.maitri.org](http://www.maitri.org) (888) 862-4874

National Domestic Violence Hotline  
[www.thehotline.org](http://www.thehotline.org) (800) 799-7233 (SAFE)

Next Door Solutions to Domestic Violence  
[www.nextdoor.org](http://www.nextdoor.org) (408) 279-2962

Pro Bono Project  
[www.probonoproject.org](http://www.probonoproject.org) (408) 998-5298

Restraining Order Self Help Center  
[www.courts.ca.gov](http://www.courts.ca.gov) (408) 534-5709

San Jose State Counseling Service (SJSU students)  
[www.sjsu.edu/counseling](http://www.sjsu.edu/counseling) (408) 924-5910

**Santa Clara County Mental Health (800) 704-0900**

Senior Adult Legal Services  
[www.sala.org](http://www.sala.org) (408) 295-5991

SJPD Family Violence Center  
[www.sjpd.org/boi/fvc](http://www.sjpd.org/boi/fvc) (408) 277-3700

Suicide Crisis Service  
[www.suicide.org/hotlines/california-suicide-hotlines.html](http://www.suicide.org/hotlines/california-suicide-hotlines.html) (408) 279-3312  
North County (650) 494-8420  
South County (408) 683-2482

Victim Services Unit – District Attorney’s Office  
[www.santaclara-da.org](http://www.santaclara-da.org) 8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. (408) 295-2656

Victim Notification System  
(Victims can register and be informed when a defendant is to be released.)  
[www.vineline.com](http://www.vineline.com) (877) 411-5588

WomenSV  
[info@womensv.org](mailto:info@womensv.org) (for information/presentations on covert abuse and coercive control)

YWCA Golden Gate Silicon Valley  
24-hour Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Support Line Eng / Span 1-800-572-2782  
<http://ywca-sv.org/our-services/support-services/> Business Line (408) 295 4011

**Attachment 6: SANTA CLARA COUNTY DOMESTIC VIOLENCE  
LETHALITY ASSESSMENT FOR FIRST RESPONDERS**

Date:	Case #:
Officer:	Agency:
Victim:	Offender:
Victim's Safe Numbers to Call: Home: Cell: Work:	Would you like to provide names/phone numbers of 2 people that can reach you? 1. 2.
Is the victim monolingual/limited English proficient? If yes, what language do they speak?	
<input type="checkbox"/> Check here if the victim did not answer any of the questions.	
<b><i>If the victim answers YES to any questions 1-3, please call the appropriate domestic violence crisis hotline and have the counselor speak with the victim.</i></b>	
1. Has your current or previous partner ever used a weapon against you or threatened you with a weapon?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No Answer
2. Have they threatened to kill you or someone else?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No Answer
3. Do you think your current or previous partner might try to kill you?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No Answer
<b><i>If the answers to the above questions are NO but at least 4 of the questions below are YES please contact the hotline. ("They" refers to the current or previous partner.)</i></b>	
4. Do they have a gun or can they easily get one?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No Answer
5. Have they ever tried to choke /strangle you?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No Answer
6. Are they violently or constantly jealous or try to control most of your daily activities?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No Answer
7. Have you left or separated from your partner after living together or being married?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No Answer
8. Are they unemployed?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No Answer
9. Have they tried to commit suicide?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No Answer
10. Do you have a child that they know is not theirs?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No Answer
11. Do they follow or spy on you or leave threatening messages?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No Answer
12. Is there anything else that worries you about your safety? If yes, what concerns do you have?	
<b><i>Officers are encouraged to call the hotline whenever they believe the victim is in a potentially lethal situation regardless of the victim's responses to the questions above.</i></b>	
Check one:	<input type="checkbox"/> Victim screened in based on responses <input type="checkbox"/> Victim did not screen in <input type="checkbox"/> Victim screened in based on the belief of officer
Did the victim speak with the hotline counselor?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>San Jose, Mountain View, Palo Alto, Los Altos, Sunnyvale, Milpitas, YWCA Silicon Valley: 1-800-572-2782 / FAX: 408-293-9696</b>	<b>Sheriff's Office, Campbell, Santa Clara, Los Gatos-Monte Sereno Next Door Solutions: 408-279-2962 / FAX: 408-279-7577</b>
<b>Morgan Hill, Gilroy, South County Sheriff, Community Solutions: 1-877-363-7238 / FAX: 408-778-9672</b>	
<b>PLEASE FAX THIS DOCUMENT TO THE APPROPRIATE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGENCY</b>	

# Conducting the Lethality Assessment

This evidence-based Lethality Assessment tool is a user-friendly, straightforward instrument that predicts danger and lethality in domestic incidents between intimate or former intimate partners to a high degree. Research shows that only 4% of abused victims had used a domestic violence hotline or shelter within the year prior to being killed by an intimate partner. This Assessment encourages victims in high danger to seek domestic violence program services to prevent serious injury or death.

Purpose:

- a. To improve the way law enforcement and the community respond to victims;
- b. To educate and empower victims;
- c. To respond more strategically to high danger or lethal situations; and
- d. To enhance cooperation, communication and collaboration among law enforcement and domestic violence service providers.

## **STEP 1: Fill out the Lethality Assessment form with the victim.**

The officer should advise the victim that **they** will ask a short series of questions to help the officer determine how much immediate danger the victim is in. The assessment questions should be asked in the order they are listed on the form.

Ask all the questions, even if the victim responds positively to questions 1-3, which triggers a hotline call. The more questions the victim responds to positively, the clearer and more immediate it is that the victim is in danger.

## **STEP 2: Assess the responses to the Lethality Assessment.**

**“Yes” to Questions 1, 2 or 3 → Call Hotline**

**“No” to Questions 1-3 but “Yes” to four of Questions 4-11 → Call Hotline**

*“No” responses may still warrant a hotline call if the officer believes it is appropriate. An officer may call the hotline and assess the victim as being in high-danger whenever **they** believe the victim is in a potentially lethal situation.*

## **STEP 3: Victim is Assessed as High-Danger – Referral Process.**

1. Explain assessment to victim.
2. Advise that you need to call hotline and you would like for victim to speak with an advocate. (Remember: You are seeking the victim’s permission.)
3. If victim does not want to speak with an advocate, tell victim you need to speak with an advocate to seek guidance and gently ask victim to reconsider.
4. Call the hotline and give them the basic facts.
5. If victim still does not want to speak with an advocate, follow procedures under step 4 below.

## **STEP 4: Victim is assessed as non-high danger, or the victim did not/could not participate in assessment or hotline call:**

1. Advise of dangerous situation.
2. Advise to watch for signs of danger.
3. Refer to providers on DV resource card.

**STEP 5:** Provide the victim with the DV resource card, case number and Marsy's card as per the DV protocol.

**STEP 6:** Please fax all Lethality Assessment forms to the appropriate DV organization listed on the bottom of the form regardless of the answers or whether or not the victim answered any of the questions.