

SANTA CLARA COUNTY DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COUNCIL

***DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
DEATH REVIEW COMMITTEE***



20th

**ANNUAL
REPORT**

JANUARY 1 – DECEMBER 31, 2014

Two deaths is too many.

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**ANNUAL REPORT
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE DEATH REVIEW COMMITTEE
JANUARY 1, 2014 – DECEMBER 31, 2014**

The Santa Clara County Domestic Violence Death Review Committee (**DVDRC**) is a multi-disciplinary committee of experts that investigates and reviews all domestic violence related deaths that occur in Santa Clara County. The DVDRC provides monthly reports to the Santa Clara County Domestic Violence Council and prepares an annual report that the Domestic Violence Council posts on its website.

**OVERVIEW OF THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RELATED DEATHS
IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY IN 2014**

2014 had the fewest Domestic Violence deaths – two (2) -- of any year since the formation of the Domestic Violence Death Review Team in 1994. In that time period, we have had an average of twelve domestic violence related deaths every year, with the lowest previous number being three (3) in 2008¹. In 2014, the community lost two of its members to domestic violence, and while that is a low number it is still two too many. Both perpetrators have been charged with murder and their criminal cases are pending. By way of comparison, in 2013, there were nine (9) domestic violence related incidents resulting in eleven (11) deaths.

The deaths in 2014 reveal facts about domestic violence homicide that have been true for the entire time that we have been tracking these deaths in our community.

- First, unlike many other crimes, these are not crimes that are perpetrated mostly by the young. The perpetrators this year were sixty (60) and eighty (80) years old. The average age of a perpetrator of domestic violence homicide in our County is thirty-four (34).
- Second, these crimes happen in every community in the County east and west, north and south, rich and poor, with the homicides this year occurring in the Evergreen neighborhood of San Jose and in Los Gatos.
- Third, a study of the last twenty years of domestic violence deaths in our County showed that more than half of the incidents involved a perpetrator actually killing or trying to kill him or herself. This year saw the same trend. One of the two perpetrators also tried to kill himself.

Attachment 1 shows the domestic violence related deaths since the formation of the Domestic Violence Death Review Team.

¹ The Domestic Violence Death Review Team has partial statistics for 1993 that suggest that there were three domestic violence related deaths in that year as well.

2014 CASE SUMMARIES

254. **HOMICIDE**

On April 15, 2014, the male perpetrator stabbed his ex-wife to death after lying in wait in her backyard. He believed that she caused him to be fired from his job as a records technician at a hospital by reporting a Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) privacy violation. After the murder, he called 911 and later confessed. He has been charged with murder and the case is pending in criminal court.

255. **HOMICIDE/ATTEMPTED SUICIDE**

On October 25, 2014, the male perpetrator stabbed his wife to death in her bed and attempted to take his own life as well. Both the victim and the perpetrator were 80 years old. The victim had recently had bladder surgery and was being cared for by the perpetrator who himself had physical ailments. The perpetrator at the scene admitted to killing his wife and asked the officers to let him die. He has been charged with murder and the case is pending in criminal court.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

I. OVERVIEW

Decedents:	2
Number of Incidents:	2
Homicide Victims:	2
Suicides:	0

II. MANNER OF DEATHS

Gun Shot:	0
Stabbing:	2
Blunt Force Trauma:	0
Blue Suicide:	0

III. LOCATIONS OF DEATHS

Victim's Residence:	1
Victim and Perpetrator's Joint Residence:	1
Public Place:	0

IV. POLICE AGENCIES INVOLVED

1. 1 death investigated by San Jose Police Department
2. 0 deaths investigated by Mountain View Police Department
3. 0 deaths investigated by California Highway Patrol
4. 0 deaths investigated by Campbell Police Department
5. 0 deaths investigated by Gilroy Police Department
6. 0 deaths investigated by Los Altos Police Department
7. 1 death investigated by Los Gatos-Monte Sereno Police Department
8. 0 deaths investigated by Milpitas Police Department
9. 0 deaths investigated by Morgan Hill Police Department
10. 0 deaths investigated by Palo Alto Police Department
11. 0 deaths investigated by Santa Clara County Sheriff's Office
12. 0 deaths investigated by Santa Clara Police Department
13. 0 deaths investigated by Sunnyvale Department of Public Safety

V. SOCIAL IDENTIFIERS

1. **Ages**

Female Homicide Victims:	64, 80
Male Homicide Perpetrators:	60, 80

2. **Race/Ethnicity of Decedents**

Caucasian:	1
African American/Native American:	1

3. **Race/Ethnicity of Perpetrators**

Caucasian:	1
African-American:	1

4. **Gender of Decedents**

Female:	2
Male:	0

5. **Gender of Perpetrators**

Female:	0
Male:	2

6. **Same Gender Couples**

0

VI. CHILDREN

1. **Number of Biological Children Perpetrator and Victim had in Common**

In one of the incidents the perpetrator and victim had three (3) children in common who were adults at the time of the homicide.

2. **Number of Children who were Homicide Victims**

0

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

One (1) child was present at the time of the death in one incident (victim's granddaughter).

4. **Children Whose Parents were Decedents**

- a. Minors - 0
- b. Dependent Adults - 0
- c. Non-Dependent Adults - 3

5. **Children Orphaned**

- a. Minors - 0
- b. Dependent Adults - 0
- c. Non-Dependent Adults - 0

VII. RELATIONSHIP HISTORY AND CURRENT STATUS OF PARTIES

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

Married:	1
Divorced:	1
Married and filed for divorce:	0
Married and discussed separation:	0
Married and separated:	0
Unmarried cohabitant:	0
Dating:	0
No longer dating:	0
Dating and seeing other people:	0
No longer dating but living together:	0
Dating but in the process of breaking up:	0

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

Less than one year:	0
One year:	1

1-3 years:	0
4-15 years:	0
Over 15 years:	0
Over 20 years:	0
Over 30 years:	0
Over 40 years:	0
Over 50 years:	1

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

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

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

0

5. **Restraining Orders**

The victim in one case filed for a restraining order the year prior to the homicide. The original hearing date for the order was continued several weeks. In the meantime the perpetrator filed for a restraining order. Both orders expired on the re-scheduled hearing date, approximately 5 weeks after the victim first filed. In the other case, there is no evidence that either party ever sought a restraining order against the other.

6. **Known Occupations of Homicide Victims**

Retired:	1
Unemployed:	1

7. **Known Occupations of Perpetrators**

Retired:	1
Unemployed:	1

8. **Immigrant Victim**

Note: The DVDRC 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.

0

9. **Chronic Health Conditions**

a. **Mental Health Issues**

Victim - 0

Perpetrator - 0

b. **Physical Health Issues**

(i) **Debilitating Physical Condition**

Victim - 1

Perpetrator - 1

(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

In 2014, there were 3,873 domestic violence cases referred to the District Attorney's Office for review; of these 662 resulted in the filing of felony charges, 1,801 in the filing of misdemeanor charges, and 1,410 (36%) did not have criminal complaints filed.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE DVDRC TO COMMUNITY LEADERS

The DVDRC has compiled a list of recommendations for numerous agencies throughout Santa Clara County. There are myriad government, private, non-profit and other groups working to end domestic violence and we trust that they will continue their excellent efforts. The recommendations for 2014 are intended to be incorporated into the fine work already underway. The recommendations are informed by the task the DVDRC undertook this year to study the last twenty years of the committee's records to identify long-term trends and important issues. This year the DVDRC recognized the need to assess lethality in individual cases, to spread information about work being done by one of the committee members involving traumatic brain injuries, and to enhance our outreach efforts in Asian communities.

1. Adopt programs and procedures to identify the cases where the risk of serious injury or death are the highest, and provide focused intervention on those cases to save lives.

In 2014, the DVDRC completed a study of every domestic violence death in Santa Clara County in the last twenty years. The study revealed a great deal about the risk factors for lethality in domestic violence cases locally. Often there are cases where the current case may not be as serious as are the indicators for future serious violence. These high-risk victims need to be identified at the earliest stages to make sure that the interventions for safety are commensurate with the risk of future harm to them or their children.

- a. Specifically, the DA's Office in partnership with other community and law enforcement groups should establish a High Risk Team to identify cases where focused victim advocacy, bail enhancement, weapons removal and prosecution can save lives.
 - b. The widespread use of the County's Lethality Assessment questionnaire for victims and similar threat assessment tools by law enforcement, the Office of Pre-Trial Services, family services and victim agencies will aid this effort significantly.
 - c. Safety planning information and materials should be available for victims in all Family Court, Family Violence Criminal Court, Juvenile Court and Dependency Court departments.
2. Educate the community of domestic violence agencies, advocates, health professionals, social services, courts, and law enforcement on the effects of traumatic brain injuries and domestic violence victims.

Groundbreaking work in this area is being conducted by Medical Examiner Dr. Michelle Jordan, whose research is revealing the effects of repeated blows to the head. Specifically, attend the "Teach In" for this research to be held in Spring and Fall at locations TBD, and spread the word about it throughout the community.

3. In addition to the outreach already being done to increase reporting of this severely underreported crime, agencies are asked to focus extra attention on our Asian communities in 2015.

A key finding of the twenty-year study of domestic violence deaths was that domestic violence is dramatically underreported in our Asian communities.

The population of Santa Clara County in 2014 was about 34% Asian or Pacific Islander. We know that domestic violence affects all communities in equal measure. In fact, the victims of domestic violence homicide over the last twenty years were 27% Asian or Pacific Islander which is roughly consistent with the percentage of Asians in the County.

On the other hand, the numbers of reported **non-lethal** domestic violence incidents in the Asian community are not at all consistent with the percentage of Asians in the county. Only 5% of the felony violations of Penal Code section 273.5 (the most commonly charged domestic violence felony) in a two year period from 2012-2013 involved Asians. One explanation for this difference is that while a homicide is reported to the authorities by the discovery of a dead body, a felony case depends for the most part on a 911 call from the victim.

The DVDRC sees this stark contrast in numbers as evidence of a dramatic underreporting of domestic violence in our Asian communities. The call to action is to make sure that outreach is done this year in Mandarin, in Vietnamese, in Korean, in Hindi, in Tagalog, and in all the ways that our Asian communities can be reached.

RED FLAGS AND CHARACTER TRAITS FOR POTENTIAL LETHAL SITUATIONS

In many instances, domestic violence homicides are about an individual's desire to have power and control over their intimate partner. When a perpetrator begins to feel that power eroding, they may do whatever they can to regain power, including killing the people they seek to control. In the end, the perpetrator ensures that the victim cannot leave and start a new life.

The risk may also escalate when the victim challenges the perpetrator's control by trying to end the relationship, file for divorce, or begin a relationship with another person. It is critical that safety planning is a part of the process of terminating a relationship and that the safety planning continues even after the relationship ends. It is also important that mental health issues relating to the separation be addressed.

Children, other family members, neighbors, co-workers, and innocent bystanders are all put at risk if they are nearby when the violence erupts. We must continue to educate the public on these issues and help people understand that reporting domestic violence saves lives and that intervention is necessary.

The DVDRC has identified numerous "red flags," or factors that may precede a domestic violence related death. These factors have been reported and discussed in multiple studies.² 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) Separation or talk of ending the relationship.
- (3) Access to firearms or failing to relinquish firearms after being served a protective order.
- (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.

² 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.

- (11) Extreme jealousy and/or possessiveness.
- (12) Prior strangulation and choking.
- (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) Illicit drug use or alcohol consumption.

A MESSAGE TO VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: “SEEK HELP!”

The DVDRC studies domestic violence related deaths within the context of both lethal and non-lethal acts of domestic violence. In 2014, law enforcement officers referred approximately 3,873 non-lethal cases of domestic violence to the Santa Clara County District Attorney’s office for review. The Domestic Violence Death Review Committee discussed numerous controlling behaviors that are commonly seen in these domestic violence incidents and encourage individuals to seek help if your partner:

- (1) Physically abuses you in any way.
- (2) Threatens you.
- (3) Does not want you to have a life outside of the relationship, including isolating you from friends and family members.
- (4) Becomes emotionally intense and frightening.
- (5) Keeps you on an emotional roller coaster.
- (6) Does not, cannot, or will not accept you ending the relationship.
- (7) Uses force, coercion, or threats to control you.
- (8) Apologizes profusely for “bad” conduct but then repeats the conduct on other occasions.
- (9) Shows anger not in proportion to the incident.
- (10) Never takes responsibility for the problems in the relationship and minimizes, denies, or blames you for the perpetrator’s behavior.
- (11) Hides or stows items such as firearms or weapons, and keeps important documents from you.
- (12) Monitors your phone calls, text messages, emails, letters, and computer usage.
- (13) Is extremely jealous and always wants to know your location.
- (14) Wants to have control over your financial situation and restricts your financial independence.
- (15) Wants to know everything about you from the moment you meet, including phone numbers, access codes, and computer passwords.

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

A MESSAGE TO FRIENDS, FAMILIES, CO-WORKERS
AND COMMUNITY MEMBERS:
“SPEAK UP - SAVE LIVES”

Numerous fatalities studied by the DVDRC 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. Intervention and support is necessary when someone may be a victim of domestic violence. Domestic violence does not get better on its own. Calling 911 or seeking professional assistance could save a life!

The DVDRC 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 DVDRC 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 page 23 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 Children and Family 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.

The DVDRC has also studied numerous instances where a child has been killed, lost a parent and witnessed the murder of a parent. When a child expresses real fear of a parent or if a child is living in dangerous conditions and is subjected to abuse or neglect, action must be taken. Please contact the Child Abuse Hotline at the Department of Family and Children Services (DFCS) at 408-299-2071 or a local law enforcement agency immediately.

A phone call can save a loved one’s life!

SPEAK UP - SAVE LIVES

CONCLUSION

Domestic violence impacts every aspect of our community regardless of socio-economic status, ethnicity, religious beliefs, age, immigration status, or sexual orientation. Domestic violence and abuse will not end on its own. Family members, co-workers, and neighbors who are aware of the serious problems in relationships and recognize domestic violence, should report the abuse and let victims know that there are options available.

Our community must continue to educate itself about all forms of domestic violence and realize that these situations may turn deadly. Law enforcement, the courts, pretrial services, probation, victim advocacy agencies, batterer treatment programs, and victims need the help of the community to combat domestic violence. We must all make a concerted effort to become more knowledgeable about domestic violence and to speak up when we know something is wrong. The community must get involved before another victim loses their life.

We end this report with a final message: Everyone in the domestic violence community is working tirelessly on behalf of victims of domestic violence. We want to see an end to domestic violence in our lifetime. We want peace in our homes. Help us by remembering to:

SPEAK UP – SAVE LIVES

Respectfully Submitted: The Domestic Violence Death Review Committee 2014

OVERVIEW OF THE DVDRC

Mandate

The DVDRC 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 DVDRC examines lives of the victims and perpetrators lives 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 DVDRC has reviewed 255 deaths since 1993.

Recommendations for effective intervention and prevention strategies are prepared if problems, gaps or shortcomings are discovered. The recommendations are distributed to relevant organizations and agencies by the Chair of the DVDRC and are included in the DVDRC's Annual Report. 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.

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

Recommendations

Organizations and agencies are asked to respond back to the Chair on the status of implementation of recommendations within one year of distribution. The recommendations developed by the DVDRC are not legally binding and there is no obligation for agencies and organizations to implement or respond to them.

Creation of the DVDRC

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 committee. The DVDRC 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 committee meetings was to be confidential and not subject to disclosure or discovery by a third party. Recommendations and summary data may be disclosed.

Confidentiality

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

Membership

DVDRC membership consists of a cross-section of organizations and disciplines in Santa Clara County that interact with domestic violence victims, perpetrators, and their children. Committee members come from the Office of the District Attorney, local law enforcement agencies, the therapeutic community, victim advocacy agencies, 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, Asian community, Victim Witness, County Mental Health, the LGBT community, batterer's intervention programs, the Department of Public Health, and the Medical Examiner/Coroner's Office.

Definition of "Domestic Violence Related Death"

The DVDRC defines a "domestic violence related death" as a death that occurs when the perpetrator and victim were involved in an intimate relationship, either at the time of death or prior to the death, and domestic violence was the catalyst for the death. A time of separation between the parties does not preclude a review of an incident if domestic violence was the catalyst for the death(s). A domestic violence related death also includes the death of a family member(s), friend(s), and community member(s) if the motivation for the homicide was domestic violence. Domestic violence related deaths include homicides, homicide/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.

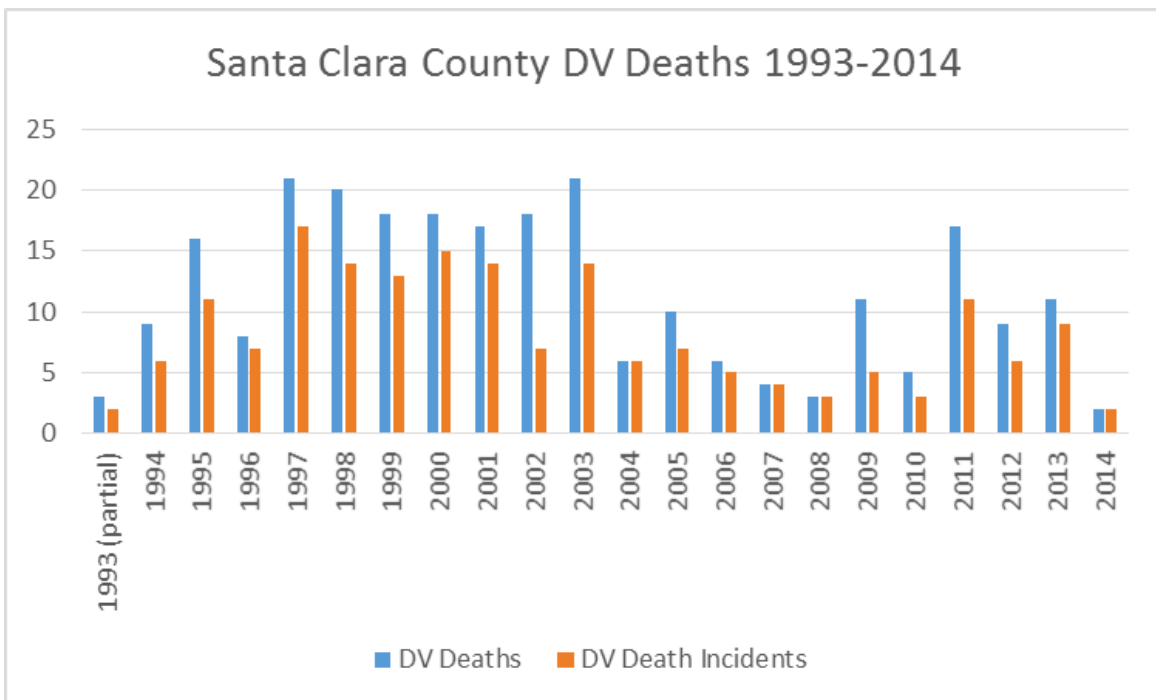
Each decedent is counted separately and given their own number, even if multiple people die during one incident.

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE DEATH REVIEW COMMITTEE MEMBERS
SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
JANUARY 1, 2014 - DECEMBER 31, 2014**

James Gibbons-Shapiro, Santa Clara County District Attorney's Office (Chair)
Adriana Caldera, YWCA Support Network
April McHugh, Santa Clara County Sheriff's Office
Brenda Farrell-Thomas, LMFT, Family Court Services
Brian Welch, Santa Clara County District Attorney's Office
Carmen Vargas, Adult Probation Department
Christiana Blawie, Pretrial Services
Claudia Pedroza, Next Door Solutions
Cynthia Spencer, Children's Attorney
Dalia Rodriguez, Santa Clara County Sheriff's Office, ME/Coroner's Office
Dan Accardo, Los Gatos/Monte Sereno Police Department
Dan Rodriguez, Santa Clara County Sheriff's Office
Denise Henderson, LMFT, YWCA Support Network
Eric Fong, San Jose Police Department
Eric Quan, San Jose Police Department
Geraldine Foley, Santa Clara County Probation Department
James Ford, San Jose Police Department, Family Violence Division
Jamie Field, Los Gatos/Monte Sereno Police Department
Jeanine McKelvey, Legal Advocates for Children and Youth
Jennifer Forrester, MA, Santa Clara County Medical Examiner/Coroner's Office
Julie Saffren, Family Law Attorney
Kimberly Nielson, LMFT, Acting Director Family Court Services
LeeAnn Alfonzo, San Jose Police Department, Family Violence Division
Lindsay Walsh, Santa Clara County District Attorney's Office
Rev. Maly Hughes, clergy
Marla Johanning LCSW, Department of Family and Children Services
Mary Ryan, Santa Clara County Probation Department
Melissa Luke, Asian Americans for Community Involvement
Dr. Michelle Jorden, Santa Clara County Medical Examiner/Coroner's Office
Dr. Michael Kerner, Psychologist
Michael Kihmm, San Jose Police Department
Mindy Zen, Morgan Hill Police Department
Nancy Marshall, LMFT, DVIC Director
Perla Flores, Community Solutions
Saher Stephan, SV Faces - Victim Witness Assistance
Sara Copeland M.D., Public Health Department
Steve Baron, LMFT, Santa Clara University
Dr. Susan Ditter, Santa Clara County Department of Mental Health

Attachment 1: Domestic Violence Related Deaths Since 1993

<u>Year</u>	<u>Domestic Violence Related Deaths</u>	<u>D.V. Death Incidents</u>
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



Attachment 2: DVDRC's Confidentiality Agreement

CONFIDENTIALITY AGREEMENT

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

DEATH REVIEW COMMITTEE

I, as a member of the Domestic Violence Death Review Committee, agree to keep confidential all information discussed at the death review meetings. I also agree to return all outside case information received in the meeting involving decedents to the Chairperson of the Death Review Committee upon my resignation from the Committee.

Dated

Printed Name

Signature

Attachment 3: Police Agencies in Santa Clara County

California Highway Patrol	(408) 467-5400
Campbell Police Department	(408) 866-2121 (408) 378-8161*
Gilroy Police Department	(408) 846-0300
Los Altos Police Department	(650) 947-2770 (650) 947-2779*
Los Gatos-Monte Sereno Police Department	(408) 354-8600
Milpitas Police Department	(408) 586-2400 (408) 263-1212*
Morgan Hill Police Department	(408) 776-7300 (408) 799-2102*
Mountain View Police Department	(650) 903-6344 (650) 903-6922*
Palo Alto Police Department	(650) 329-2406
Santa Clara County Sheriff's Office	(408) 299-2311
San Jose Police Department	(408) 277-5300 (408) 277-8911*
Santa Clara Police Department	(408) 615-4700
Sunnyvale Department of Public Safety	(408) 730-7100 (408) 736-2644*
Santa Clara County Adult Probation Department	(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 DVDRC for those individuals who may need these numbers as part of their safety planning. The DVDRC recommends that individuals call 911 for all emergencies.

Attachment 4: Campus Police and Security Agencies

De Anza Community College Campus Safety and Security Department 7 a.m. – 12 midnight	(408) 864-5555
Evergreen Valley Community College Police Department 8 a.m. – 11 p.m. Monday-Friday and 8 a.m. – 4 p.m. business line only	(408) 270-6468
Foothill Community College Police Department 7 a.m. – 11 p.m. business line 7 a.m. – 11 p.m. emergency line	(650) 949-7313 (650) 949-7911
Gavilan College Security Department 8 a.m. – 11 p.m. Monday-Friday business line only	(408) 848-4703
Mission Community College Police Department 7 a.m. – 11 p.m. business line After hours dispatch line	(408) 748-2797 (408) 299-2311
San Jose City College Police Department 7 a.m. – 3 p.m. dispatch line only; will connect to Evergreen Police Department after 3 p.m.	(408) 288-3735
San Jose State University Department of Public Safety 8 a.m. – 5 p.m. business line 24 hour dispatch line	(408) 924-2185 (408) 924-2222
Santa Clara University Department of Public Safety 24 hour business and dispatch line	(408) 554-4441
Stanford University Department of Public Safety 8 a.m. – 5 p.m. Monday-Friday business line 24 hour non-emergency dispatch line	(650) 723-9633 (650) 329-2413
West Valley Community College Police Department 7 a.m. – 11 p.m. business line After hours dispatch line Investigations Bureau	(408) 741-2092 (408) 299-2311 (408) 741-2068

Attachment 5: Victim Advocacy Agencies

Asian Americans for Community Involvement (AACI) www.aaci.org	(408) 975-2730
Community Solutions www.communitysolutions.org	(877) 363-7238
MAITRI www.maitri.org/contact.html	(888) 862-4874
Next Door Solutions to Domestic Violence www.nextdoor.org	(408) 279-2962
SV Faces – Victim/Witness Assistance Program www.svfaces.org	(408) 295-2656
Women-of-Means Escape Network, Silicon Valley www.losaltoscf.org/womensv	(650) 996-2200
YWCA Silicon Valley Support Network Program www.YWCA-SV.org	(800) 572-2782

Attachment 6: Crisis Hotlines and Referral Agencies

EMERGENCY POLICE RESPONSE - 911

Adult Protective Services www.sccgov.org/aps	(800) 414-2002
Asian Americans for Community Involvement (AACI) www.aaci.org	(408) 975-2739
Bay Area Legal Aid www.baylegal.org	(408) 850-7066
Billy DeFrank Center www.defrankcenter.org	(408) 293-3040
Child Abuse Neglect and Reporting Hotline www.sccgov.org	(408) 299-2071 (408) 683-0601
Community Solutions (South County) www.communitysolutions.org	(877) 363-7238
CONTACT (Hotline for all hotlines) www.BillWilsonCenter.org	(408) 850-6125
Domestic Violence Intervention Collaborative www.dvintervention.org	(408) 294-0006
Family Court www.sccourt.org	(408) 534-5600
Family Court Self Help Center www.courtinfo.ca.gov	(408) 882-2900
Legal Advocates for Children and Youth (LACY) www.lawfoundation.org/lacy.asp	(408) 280-24146
MAITRI www.maitri.org/contact.html	(888) 862-4874
National Domestic Violence Hotline www.thehotline.org	(800) 799-7233 (SAFE)
Next Door Solutions to Domestic Violence www.nextdoor.org	(408) 279-2962
Pro Bono Project www.probonoproject.org	(408) 998-5298

Restraining Order Self Help Center www.courtinfo.ca.gov	(408) 534-5709
San Jose State Counseling Service (SJSU students) www.sjsu.edu/counseling	(408) 924-5910
Senior Adult Legal Services www.sala.org	(408) 295-5991
SJPD Family Violence Center www.sjpd.org/boi/fvc	(408) 277-3700
Suicide Crisis Service www.suicidehotlines.com/california	(408) 279-3312
	North County (650) 494-8420
	South County (408) 683-2482
SV Faces - Victim Witness Assistance www.svfaces.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.vinelink.com	(800) 464-3568
YWCA Rape Crisis Center www.YWCA-SV.org	(408) 287-3000
YWCA of Silicon Valley Support Network Program www.YWCA-SV.org	(408) 295-4011
	English/Spanish (800) 572-2782
	TDD (650) 490-7857