

STATE OF KANSAS

Governor Kathleen Sebelius
Domestic Violence Fatality
Review Board
2005 Report

Dedication

In 2003, 15 domestic violence-related homicides occurred in Kansas. This report is dedicated to these victims and their families affected by this tragic violence. The report also is dedicated to Julia Stephan, the mother of former Kansas Attorney General Robert T. Stephan who chairs the Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board. Mrs. Stephan was one of the silent victims of domestic violence who, because of what she thought best for her children, endured 20 years of physical and emotional abuse from her husband.



KATHLEEN SEBELIUS, GOVERNOR

GOVERNOR'S DOMESTIC VIOLENCE FATALITY REVIEW BOARD

October 11, 2005

Honorable Kathleen Sebelius Governor, State of Kansas Capitol Building 300 SW 10th, Room 212S Topeka, Kansas 66612-1590

Dear Governor Sebelius:

The Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board, which you established on October 11, 2004, has concluded its first year of work. I am pleased to submit the 2005 Report.

When one considers the never-ending cycle of domestic violence in our great state and throughout the nation, every effort should be made to assist the victims of this criminal act and to seek preventative measures to deter domestic violence.

I have never seen a more dedicated group of people than those you have appointed to serve on the Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board. Although they are named in the 2005 report, I want to recognize each one of them in this letter. First, I want to recognize your efficient staff that has assisted those of us on the Board: Juliene Maska, Tiffany Fisher, and JaLynn Copp. They made everything work as it should. I want to thank the members of the Board for their unceasing efforts in carrying out the sad task of reviewing fatalities and recommending solutions. Those members are: Dave Warry, Steven Halley, Brandelyn Nichols, Janice Norlin, Carol Rood, Andria Cooper, Judge Harold Flaigle, Dr. Mary Dudley, Sandra Barnett, Sara Welch, Margaret Haghirian, Susan Moran and Sergeant Troy Hensley.

As we submit this 2005 Report, I want you to be assured that we will continue to carry out your mandate to "recommend improvements to prevent future fatalities, and determining if adequate resources and training are in place for those who respond to domestic violence crimes."

Thank you for your concern and cooperation.

Sincerely,

Robert T. Stephan, Chair

Robert T. Stephan

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STATE OF KANSAS GOVERNOR'S DOMESTIC VIOLENCE FATALITY REVIEW BOARD 2005 REPORT

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE FATALITIES OVERVIEW

Domestic violence is one of the most prevalent legal and social problems in the United States. Every year between three and four million women throughout the United States are beaten by their partners (husbands or boyfriends) or ex-partners. When adult women are beaten, frequently children are as well. In approximately 75 percent of the cases where a couple has children and the female adult is abused, children witness the assaults and are themselves often physically abused.

Domestic violence in its worst, and ultimate, form is homicide. Every year nearly 2,000 people die from domestic violence homicides in the United States, most frequently men causing the death of their female partners.

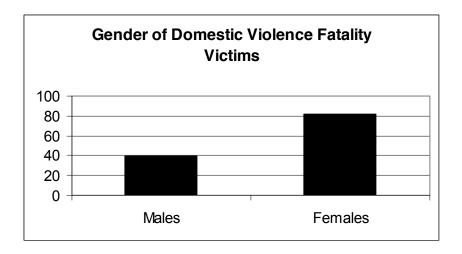
Many domestic violence fatality review programs have been developed by victim advocates, law enforcement, courts and other agencies to address this problem. One of the newest programs being developed around the United States, and in other countries including England, France and Australia, is called the "fatality review" process, or Fatality Review Committees.

A fatality review committee is a group of professionals from many different organizations, agencies and branches of government that convenes periodically to review domestic violence homicide fatality cases. The theory underlying the fatality review process is that if we are able to understand better why and how a homicide occurred, we can learn important lessons to help prevent future deaths. The core belief underlying the committee's work is that **every death is preventable** and we must work together to make this belief a reality.

HISTORY & BACKGROUND

According to the 2004 Kansas Domestic Violence and Rape Report, which is compiled by the Kansas Bureau of Investigation (KBI) and based on reports by law enforcement, 121 adult domestic violence-related fatalities occurred in Kansas from 1999 to 2004. Since 1992, Kansas law enforcement agencies have been required to submit a standard offense report to the KBI on domestic violence incidents regardless of whether an arrest was or was not made. The intent of the law is to collect information and respond to domestic violence among adult intimates and adult family members. The 121 fatalities include deaths of spouses, former spouses, persons in

intimate relationships whether on-going or in the past and persons 18 years of age or older who are blood- or step-related to one another. Of the 121 fatalities, 82 were females and 39 were males. Victims ranged in age from 18 to 90 years of age.





On October 11, 2004, Governor Kathleen Sebelius signed Executive Order 04-11 (Appendix A) establishing the 14-member Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board (FRB). The Board is charged with reviewing all adult domestic violence-related fatalities in Kansas, describing trends and patterns regarding the facts and circumstances of these fatalities, recommending improvements to prevent future fatalities and determining if adequate resources and trainings are in place for those who respond to domestic violence crimes.

GOALS OF THE BOARD

The FRB examines domestic violence homicides with two principal goals:

- 1. To continue informing the public about the insidious nature of domestic violence and motivating the public to find solutions to end domestic violence; and
- 2. To identify systemic changes within all the organizations and agencies that work with domestic violence victims, offenders and families to learn new ways of reducing the number of fatalities by better identification of risk factors and improvement in the coordination of services that our State provides.

OBJECTIVES

- 1. To describe trends and patterns of domestic violence-related fatalities in Kansas.
- 2. To identify high risk factors, current practices, gaps in systemic responses and barriers to safety in domestic violence situations.
- 3. To educate members of the health care system, social services, law enforcement, judicial system (judges, court services officers, probation officers, prosecutors, lawyers, etc.), policy makers and any public or private entity about fatalities due to domestic violence and about strategies for intervention.
- 4. To recommend policies, practices and services that will encourage collaboration and reduce fatalities due to domestic violence.
- 5. To improve the sources of domestic violence data collection by developing systems to share information between agencies and offices that work with domestic violence victims.
- 6. To more effectively facilitate the prevention of domestic violence fatalities through multi-disciplinary collaboration.
- 7. To organize a public awareness campaign.

PROTOCOL OF THE BOARD

- 1. The fatality review board operates under the auspices of the Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board (FRB).
- 2. The Board reviews all deaths of domestic violence involving spouse and partner homicides in Kansas.
- 3. Comprehensive, multi-disciplinary review of any specific cases can be requested by any member of FRB or any individual request presented to a member of the Board, with the final determination to be made by the FRB.
- 4. The FRB convenes as needed, with the expectation that it shall meet quarterly and any special meeting may be called upon notice by the Chair of the Board.
- 5. Each FRB member serves at the pleasure of the Governor.
- 6. All Board members are required to sign a Confidentiality Agreement. Furthermore, Confidentiality Agreements are required of any individual(s) participating in any domestic violence fatality review.
- 7. The Board provides periodic reports of its findings and recommendations to the Governor.

DEFINITION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE FATALITY REVIEW

The Board defines domestic violence fatality as the "deliberative process for identification of deaths, including both homicide and suicide, and any other cause related to domestic violence, for examination of systematic interventions into known incidents of domestic violence occurring in the family of the deceased prior to the death, for consideration of altered systematic response to avert future domestic violence deaths, or for development of recommendations for coordinated community prevention and intervention initiatives to eradicate domestic violence."

Barbara Hart, Legal Committee, Domestic Violence Death Review, February 9, 1995, National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges. This definition was modified by the Kansas Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board.

REVIEW PROCESS

The FRB only reviews closed cases of homicide/suicides and any other deaths related to domestic violence. This ensures that all appeals have expired and thus the Board will not affect the ongoing investigation of an active case.

Each case review begins with a report by the law enforcement agency, which responded to the scene. Information also is received from the prosecutor and victim advocate involved with the case. Comprehensive, multi-disciplinary review of any specific cases can be requested by any member of FRB or any individual request presented to a member of the Board, with the final determination to be made by the FRB. The existence and contents of any civil protection orders, bail conditions, domestic violence convictions and other civil and criminal case histories of the parties and their children shall be examined.

CONFIDENTIALITY AGREEMENT

Because certain information which is shared at FRB meetings is confidential, all members signed a Confidentiality Agreement. This ensures that all information shared during the review process remains confidential and will not be disseminated outside of the board meeting.

FATALITY REVIEW BOARD MEMBERS

Robert T. Stephan, Chair

Former Kansas Attorney General

Johnson County

Dave Warry, Assistant Director

Kansas Law Enforcement Training Center

Reno County

Steven Halley, LSCSW

Clinical Director

Halley Counseling Services, P.A.

Crawford County

Brandelyn Nichols

Unified Government of Wyandotte

County - Legal Department

Wyandotte County

Janice Norlin

Attorney

Saline County

Carol Rood

Court Services Officer

Sedgwick County

Andria Cooper

Assistant Professor

Fort Hays State University

Ellis County

Judge Harold Flaigle

18th Judicial District

Sedgwick County

Dr. Mary Dudley

District Coroner-Medical Examiner

Sedgwick County

Sandra Barnett, Executive Director

Kansas Coalition Against Sexual &

Domestic Violence

Shawnee County

Sara Welch

Johnson County Assistant District

Attorney

Johnson County

Margaret Haghirian

Parole Officer

Wyandotte County

Susan Moran, Executive Director

SOS, Inc.

Lyon County

Sergeant Troy Hensley

Law Enforcement Officer

Riley County Police Department

Riley County

SUBCOMMITTEES

The Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board established the following subcommittees:

- Funding
- Public Awareness
- State Agency Policy
- Collection of Information Regarding Disposition of Domestic Violence Cases

FRB PUBLIC AWARENESS INITIATIVES

FRB Chair Stephan has written four columns regarding domestic violence. The columns are sent to the media as well as posted on the Governor's homepage. Chair Stephan also is speaking to community groups about domestic violence. He spoke with the state conference for Business Professional Women in June, the Wichita Downtown Lions Club in August and spoke with the Kansas Peace Officers Association in September.

SUMMARY OF FRB'S ACTIVITIES

The FRB has met five times since its inception on October 11, 2004. FRB members approved its Guiding Principles and Procedures which includes the Definition of Domestic Violence Fatality Review, the FRB's Protocol, Goals, Objectives, Confidentiality Agreement and Review Process.

FRB members heard from the Kansas Department of Corrections' Victims Services Program, the Kansas Bureau of Investigation, the Kansas Office of Judicial Administration, the Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence regarding its programs and systems designed to address domestic violence and board member Dr. Mary Dudley on the American Board of Medicolegal Death Investigator's national guidelines and standards on all death investigations.

The FRB invited Neil Websdale, Consultant and Associate Professor in the Department of Criminal Justice at Northern Arizona University to present information about other domestic violence fatality review teams across the country to help guide the FRB in developing its own review process and procedures.

Two FRB members attended the West Palm Beach, Florida Fatality Review Team meeting to observe and learn the process the team uses in its reviews. In addition, five FRB members attended the 2005 National Domestic Violence Fatality Review Conference August 15 and 16, 2005 in Phoenix, Arizona.

CASE REVIEWS

Board members agreed to begin their review with the most current data and started with domestic violence homicides in 2003. According to the Kansas Bureau of Investigation's 2003 Domestic Violence and Rape Report, 15 domestic violence related homicides occurred in Kansas in 2003. Two of those cases have not been finalized, they are under investigation or in the court process. One case was a murder-suicide with a very elderly couple. The wife was very ill and the husband could not bear to see her suffer. According to the law enforcement agency, there was no evidence or history of domestic violence. Of the remaining 12 cases, the Board reviewed six cases that were closed and had no further action or appeals pending. Appendix A contains a Summary of Domestic Violence-Related Homicides that Occurred in 2003.

Kerri 27 years old December 28, 2003 **Kerrie** was shot by her husband, Lanny, 33, inside their pickup at their home. Lanny initially told law enforcement that he accidentally shot Kerrie while trying to remove a gun from the pickup she was sitting in. He later confessed to killing her. She and Lanny had attended a wedding dance with her brother and his girlfriend the night that she was killed. That evening she told Lanny that she wanted a divorce.

Kerrie and Lanny were married in August of 2003. She had two children from a previous marriage, who were with their father the night she was killed. She had told friends and coworkers that she thought Lanny was mentally ill but did not mention that he was abusive or controlling. They said she expressed feelings of guilt about the failed relationship and that Lanny had threatened to commit suicide. Her friends and family believed Lanny abused drugs and alcohol but no one thought he was abusive. Lanny had a history of domestic violence, according to an ex-girlfriend and had a criminal re-Kerrie is survived by her two children, her parents and her brother and sister. Lanny was convicted of second degree murder and sentenced to 227 months in prison with 36 months post-release supervision. He currently is incarcerated with the Kansas Department of Corrections at the Lansing Correctional Facility.

Mildred 85 years old January 25, 2003 **Mildred** was killed by her husband, Marvin, 64, at their home. Marvin then turned the gun on himself and committed suicide. Because this was a murder-suicide there were few reports to review and the file did not include any information about the couple's history. Family members indicated that Marvin was upset about the couple's health and their medical bills.

Karen 44 years old June 24, 2003

Karen was shot and killed by her husband, Kenny, 43, at her home. After shooting Karen, Kenny then shot and killed himself. Kenny did not have a criminal record and law enforcement had never been called to their house.

Karen and Kenny were married for five years. They were in the process of getting a divorce. They were scheduled to appear in court on July 17 to finalize their divorce. The evening she was killed, they met to separate their property. Karen had told her sister that Kenny was coming over to divide up their property and asked her sister to call her the next day to check on her. She also told her sister that Kenny wanted to reconcile the marriage, that she had a new boy-friend and that she mentioned that Kenny was controlling but not abusive. Karen's sister tried contacting Karen throughout the day the next day, but was unsuccessful. Karen is survived by her son, parents, sister and brother.

Ulonda 26 years old August 12, 2003

Ulonda was shot and killed by her ex-boyfriend, Preston, 35, at her home. After shooting Ulonda, Preston then shot and killed himself. Preston and Ulonda had lived together in the past and had children in common. They recently had a significant change in their relationship. A Protection From Stalking (PFS) Order was requested and dismissed on July 17, 2003, a month before Ulonda's death. Neither Ulonda nor Preston, who the PFS was issued against, appeared at the final hearing. Preston was not served with the PFS until July 16, 2003, a day before the date of the hearing. Ulonda's father told police that Preston had a history of stalking and domestic violence. Ulonda had expressed fear of physical danger to herself or her children. Her father said Preston had threatened to kill Ulonda and stalked her. According to Preston's family, he had threatened to commit suicide. Ulonda is survived by her children and parents.

Peter 73 years old September 6, 2003 **Peter** was killed by a blunt object at his home by his son, Josh, 27. Josh and his son and daughter lived with Peter although the children were not present at the time their grandfather was killed. Josh had prior domestic violence actions against him with his ex-wife. In 1997, a Protection From Abuse Order was issued against him. In addition, services by the Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services were requested regarding his children. In 2004, Josh was found guilty of one count of rape and one count of criminal aggravated criminal sodomy against his minor children. His friends acknowledge that he abused alcohol and had threatened to commit suicide. Josh was convicted of voluntary manslaughter and sentenced to 431 months in prison with 36 months post-release supervision. He currently is incarcerated with the Kansas Department of Corrections at the Lansing Correctional Facility. The FRB was concerned that at one point Josh was awarded primary care of his children.

Karen 45 years old July 12, 2003 Karen was shot and killed at her home by her ex-husband, Bart, 41. After killing Karen, Bart attempted to commit suicide, but was not successful. Bart did not have criminal record. Karen filed for divorce in 1999. She filed for a Protection from Abuse Order on November 29, 2000, but the charge was dismissed because neither Karen nor Bart appeared at the hearing. Karen also was a victim of domestic violence by her grown-child's father, Frank. There were several reports to law enforcement regarding Frank in 2000 but no charges were issued. On a couple of charges the grown son also was listed as a victim. Bart was convicted of second degree murder and sentenced to 165 months in prison with 36 months post-release supervision. He currently is incarcerated with Kansas Department of Corrections at the Hutchinson Correctional Facility.

FRB'S RECOMMENDATIONS

The FRB reviewed and discussed six domestic violence related-fatalities that occurred in Kansas in 2003. Because the number of cases reviewed by the FRB is small, specific findings have not occurred. However, some general themes that the FRB believes are important to address are the following:

∞ Increase public awareness initiatives:

Domestic violence is a community problem. All state and local government agencies, as well as community organizations should develop on-going public education campaigns regarding domestic violence. Campaigns should include efforts to build capacity of friends, family and neighbors supporting efforts to address domestic violence which encourages safety of victims and their children and holds offenders accountable. In three cases reviewed by the FRB, it was recognized that members of the community surrounding the domestic violence victim and offender were potentially valuable resources for providing support and accountability. Educating all Kansans on the crime of domestic violence is a step in prevention.

Develop a systematic manner to track and report criminal data on the relationship of the victim and offender from time of incident to disposition of the criminal case – not just if a domestic violence battery.

Currently, Kansas cannot generate information on specific domestic violence crimes from the time of the incident to case disposition. A criminal justice information system should be established that tracks the relationship of the victim and offender from the time of the incident, arrest and final disposition of the case. It should be recognized that domestic violence involves all types of crimes and the tracking should be based on the relationship of those involved in the crime.

Solution Train all professionals involved with domestic violence cases – advocates, law enforcement, judges, probation and parole officers, community corrections officers, prosecutors, as well as non-criminal justice professionals such as healthcare providers, educators and school personnel and social workers, etc.

Kansas should create and conduct advanced level trainings for those professionals who respond to domestic violence. Expert trainers should provide regional training throughout the state. Grant funding may be available to assist in the cost of developing training materials and trainers. The Governor should seek input from other stakeholders on applying for grants to assist with these efforts.

Encourage safety and accountability assessments in local communities.

The Kansas Coalition Against Sexual & Domestic Violence has developed a tool to assist in looking at institutional responses to domestic violence. This tool was designed by the Duluth, Minnesota Domestic Violence Safety and Accountability Audit. It is designed to investigate the tools used within an agency such as forms, policies, statutes and regulations, as well as other items that direct and coordinate the work of an agency and its employees. These assessments should be encouraged at the local and state level in looking for how agencies respond to domestic violence based on its policies and practices.

Develop an assessment tool to ascertain the level of protection needed for victims seeking protection from abuse and protection from stalking orders.

In 2004, 7,914 protection from abuse orders were issued and 3,036 protection from stalking orders. Research from other state fatality reviews, show that for victims who leave and obtain a protection order, they may be killed three to six months after leaving. Training should be developed, along with an assessment tool, to assist advocates in determining the need for a protection order and if it is in the best interest of the victim seeking safety. Too often orders are requested and the level of need may not be shown or known.

Solution Ensure that third time convicted offenders of domestic violence battery spend time in state correctional facility.

The sentencing guidelines prevent a third time convicted offender of domestic violence battery from serving time in the state correctional facility. This should be changed to hold offenders accountable for their continued violence toward victims. Sentencing of domestic violence offenders must be meaningful and impose consequences that send a clear message.

So Courts should give strong consideration to domestic violence incidents when considering custody issues.

Courts must give credible weight to reports of domestic violence whether or not there is "official" documentation to support it. The FRB reviewed one case in which the offender killed his father. Based on the review of the case, it was learned that the offender abused his wife, sexually assaulted his children but was still able to be awarded custody of his children. Too often batterers will use the children as a means to control victims. Judges should have an understanding about domestic violence and the affect it has on the victim and children.

All child protective services should assess for domestic violence and should be non-punitive towards the non-abusing parent.

Protocols and policies should protect children affected by domestic violence. Using children is a tactic the offender uses as a part of the overall dynamics of domestic violence. Offenders should be held accountable for the violence and control they use with the family. Policies and services should be focused on holding the offender accountable for their actions and not punishing the non-abusing parent for being unable to control the abuser's actions.

Adopt and require standards for working with batterers.

Not all domestic violence offenders are amenable to treatment/education. Batterers without a long history of violence are more likely to be motivated by change and treatment/education. It should be recognized that not everyone convicted of a domestic violence related crime should be sent to treatment programs. However, when cases warrant a treatment/education program, certain standards must apply. The Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence Program has developed standards that should be reviewed by the FRB.

Some Ensure that adequate funds are available for community based domestic violence programs regarding capacity building.

Adequate funds should be available for domestic violence programs to assist battered women and their children. Federal, state and local efforts as well as private revenue sources should help programs develop enough resources to assist communities responding to domestic violence and the needs of victims and children.

Improve the death investigation system in Kansas.

The American Board of Medicolegal Death Investigators (ABMDI) offers board certifications for death investigators to standardize training in death scene investigations for "every scene, every time" approach. The FRB found missing data (gaps) in critical information needed for domestic violence fatality reviews. This data may be more complete if trained death investigators complete a report of death and scene investigation protocols to include risk factor data of domestic violence homicides. The FRB will review current laws and consider investigation protocols for domestic violence fatalities.

CONCLUSION

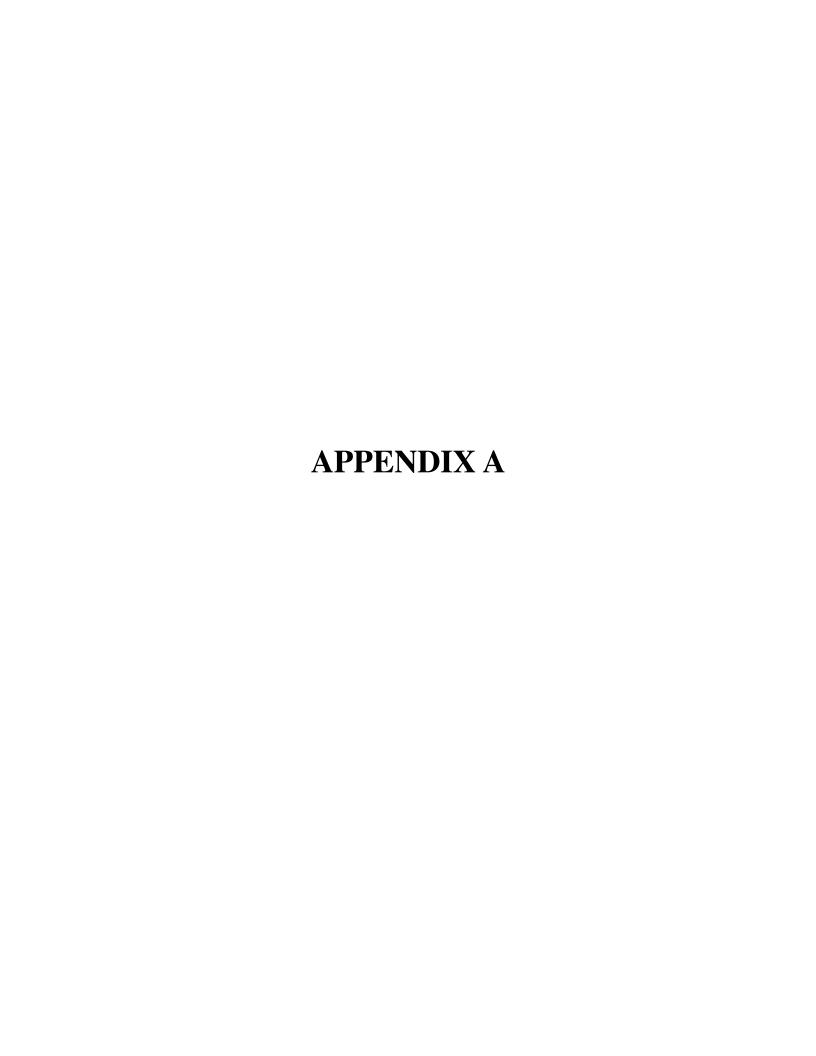
The Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board is not the only solution to preventing domestic violence-related fatalities in Kansas but it is one very important resource. The FRB's work represents a significant effort to bring together multiple community organizations to prevent future domestic violence-related fatalities and promote the safety for all Kansas citizens. Domestic violence is a community problem and it is only through a coordinated community response that the number of domestic violence-related fatalities can be reduced or prevented.

In summary, the FRB provides the above recommendations based on discussions, presentations and the six cases reviewed. Once the FRB conducts more reviews and has more data to analyze it will develop more specific recommendations which may include new policy changes or proposed legislation. In the meantime, the FRB hopes the recommendations contained in this report will have a positive impact on the safety and well-being of all Kansas citizens.

The FRB would like to recognize the National Domestic Violence Fatality Review Initiative for its help in its materials and information. The national initiative provided numerous documents and reports which assisted the FRB in its development and for that the FRB is grateful.

APPENDIX

- Appendix A—Summary of Domestic Violence-Related Homicides that Occurred in 2003
- Appendix B—Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board's Letter to Survivor's Family
- Appendix C—Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board Data Submission Form
- Appendix D—Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board News Releases
- Appendix E—Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board Columns



Appendix A—Summary of Domestic Violence-Related Homicides that Occurred in 2003

Kansas Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Team 2003 Domestic Violence Homicide Fact Sheet

Kansas Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Team reviewed six cases from calendar year 2003 involving nine domestic violence-related deaths.

Of those cases reviewed:

6 cases were homicide/suicides
(1 of these cases involved an elderly couple)
3 cases resulted in the perpetrators death
1 case was a near fatality
5 cases were female victims

Manner of Death

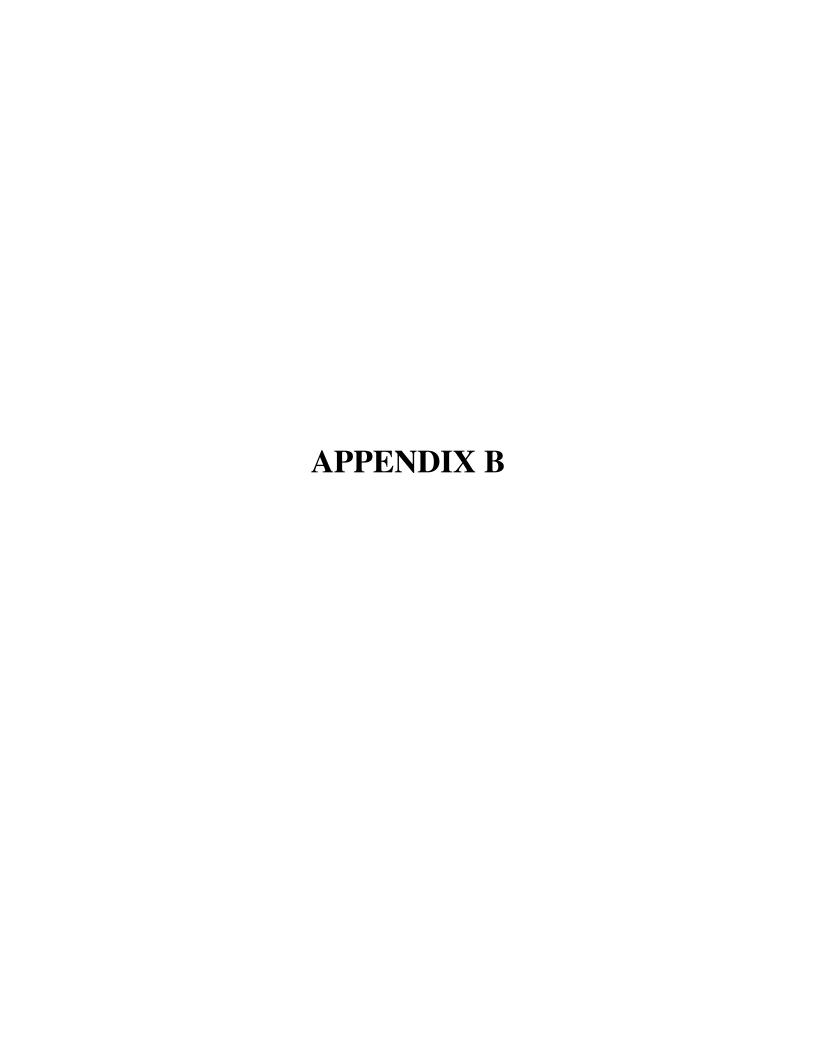
5 were gunshot wounds 1 was blunt trauma

Relationship of the Descendant to the Perpetrator

1 was an intimate partner or ex-intimate partner
4 were spouses
1 was a father

In 4 of 6 cases, friends, family and coworkers knew of the violence or/threats to kill 67 percent (four out of the six cases) of the decedents were attempting to leave their partner

5 of the victims were Caucasian and one victim was African American



Appendix B—Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board's Letter to Survivor's Family



KATHLEEN SEBELIUS, GOVERNOR

Dear,

We are writing to you on behalf of the Kansas Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board (FRB). The purpose of the FRB is to make sure deaths that occur in the context of violence between intimate partners are not ignored. We believe that by thoughtfully examining these situations a great deal can be learned about how to prevent domestic violence related deaths in the future. The FRB brings together people from social services, health professions and the justice system to take an in depth look at particular fatalities.

The FRB seeks to identify how the community's response to domestic violence could be improved. Each person who attends a review is dedicated to learning from the tragic loss how to do a better job helping victims of intimate partner violence. The FRB has existed in Kansas since October 2004. Governor Kathleen Sebelius established the board through Executive Order 04-11. The Executive Order provides immunity from liability for the fatality review board and exempts the specific discussions of fatalities from public record. Due to this Executive Order, anything you share will remain confidential.

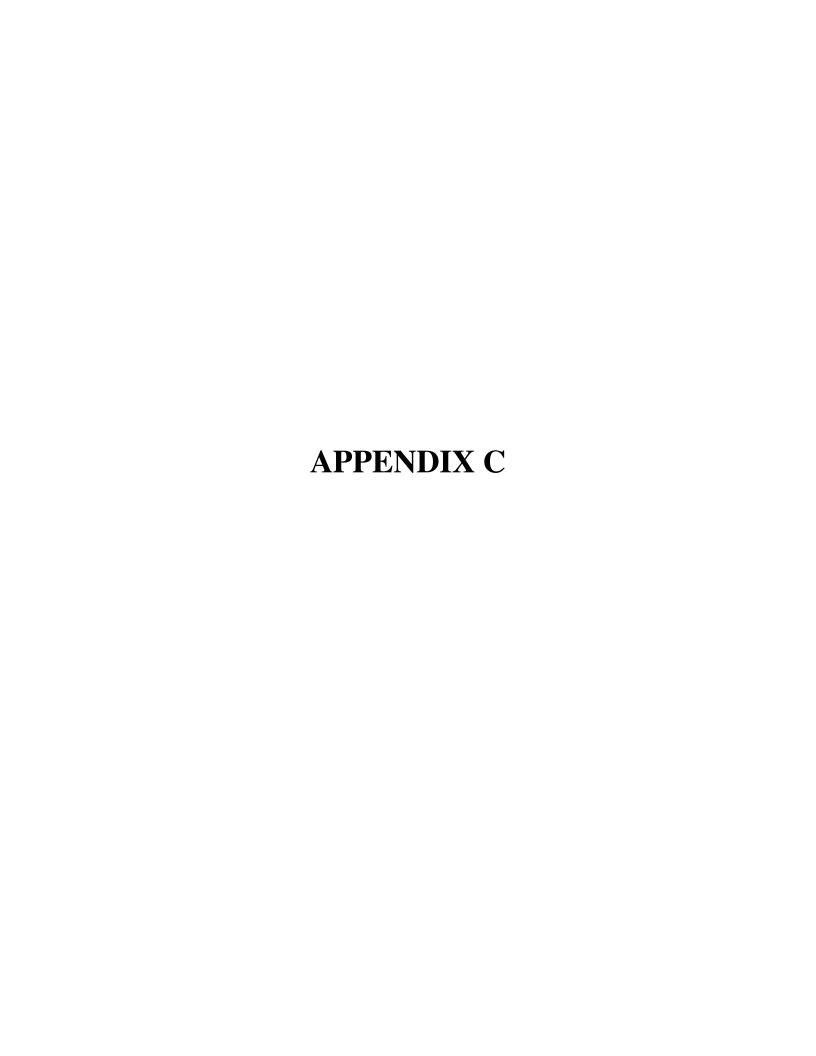
It was with great sadness that we read through the news accounts and public records regarding your (relative's) death. From what we have read, (here, try to say something personal and nice, if possible (i.e., she was a good mother, loved by many people). The FRB honors the loss you have suffered. We know that no words or actions could possibly relieve the pain of losing a (mother/ child/sister). We sincerely hope that you have been supported by family and community and have found some solace as you have grieved for (name). There are victim services organizations in the community that can assist you and your family if you are not already aware of these programs.

We want to let you know that the Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board will look at the information available in records regarding (name's) death in an effort to understand how such tragedies happen and how they can be prevented. Your insights would be of great value to the FRB. The FRB would like to learn about your loved one out of respect for the life that (name) lived before it was so tragically ended. We would feel privileged if you were to share any information you would like us to know about (name).

We hope you will consider our request. Please feel free to call Juliene Maska, at 785-291-3205 with any questions or if you would like to arrange a time to meet with the FRB.

Sincerely,

Robert T. Stephan, Chair Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board



Appendix C—Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board Data Submission Form

Domestic Violence Fatality Review Team Data Submission Form

The following questionnaire has been provided for the submission of Fatality Review incident information to the Kansas Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board as required by the Governor's Executive Order 04-11.

DAT FAT	E OF REVIEW: ALITY REVIEW CONTROL NU	MBER:	CHE	(MMDD) ECK IF R	YYYY) REVISION TO PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED REPO	·RT
СО	MPLAINT INFORMATION I	FORM LAW ENF	ORCEMENT			
1) 2) 3) 4) 5)	Date Received: Time Received (Military Time) County Where Death Occurred Day of the Week: The complaint was the: (check Decedent Decedent Neighbor DCo-w School Teacher Other (specify):	d:	ly member of dece aintance of deced cal Professional	edent ent	□Family of perpetrator □Acquaintance of perpetrator Unknown	
6)	Call Received: □Durin * If complaint not directly i		□After Fatality dent, skip to quest	ion 10.		
7) 8)	911 tape available: □Yes When the call was made, wha Apparent Fear Level Apparent Threat Level	□No t was the Complair □High □High	nant's □Medium □Medium	□Low □Low	□Unknown □Unknown	
9)	During the call the dispatcher ☐ Safety ☐ Langu☐ Unknown				y)	
	□Alcohol □Drugs	ble Death or Murde		en	ply) □Injunction	
	ENT INFORMATION					
12)	Investigating Agency: Date of Death/Fatality: Offense Type: □Homicide □Multiple Homicides □Hostage/Homicide □Hostage/Multiple Homic		☐ (MMDDYY☐ ☐ Homicide/Suici☐ ☐ Multiple Homic☐ ☐ Hostage/Homic☐ ☐ Hostage/Multip☐	de ides/Suic	cide	
14)	Event Type(s): □Intimate Partner □Familicide □Killing the Competition □Suicide Pact □Fratricide and/or Sororio	cide	□Ex-Intimate Pa □Parricide □Killing of Childi □Mercy Killing □Perpetrator Kill	en by Pa		
15)	Provide the injury that caused	the actual death, g	reatest trauma or	nost sev	vere damage:	_
16)	Death certified by: ☐Medical Examiner	□Medical Doctor	- □Other	(specify)	<i>'</i>):	
17)	Law Enforcement arrived:	□Before the fatal	lity occurred	□After	the fatality occurred	

18) Location type: □Residence of decedent and perpetrator □Resident of perpetrator □Workplace of decedent □School □Government		□Residence of decedent □Residence of family member □Workplace of perpetrator □Commercial □Other	
19) Decedent activity prior to fatality: □In transit to work □Leisure activity □Household activities □Asleep		□In transit to home □Activity related to child care □Other (specify):	
20) Others present at the scene of the fatality: □None □Friend □Acquaintance □New intimate partner □Law Enforcement (specify):		□Stranger/bystander □Help professional/advocate	
21) Minor and/or dependent child(ren) p □Yes What ages: □No If No, Skip to question □N/A (Child is decedent) If No	23		
22) If child(ren) were present did they: Hear the fatality occurring Observe the fatality occurring	□Yes □Yes	□No □No	□Unknown □Unknown
23) Check the weapon type used to cor weapon used to carry out the death of t ☐ Handgun ☐ Firearm (other/unknown) ☐ Blunt Object ☐ Other (specify):	he decedent). □Rifle □Knife/Cutting □Hands/Fist/Fe	Instrument et	tiple weapons were involved check only the Shotgun Fire/Incendiary Drugs Unknown
24) Injuries sustained during fatality: Decedent □Blunt trauma □Strangulation □Other (specify): Perpetrator	□Poiso	/Puncture wounds on	□Gunshot wounds □Burns
□Blunt trauma □Strangulation	□Stab/ □Poiso		□Burns
25) Perpetrator injured by: □Decedent □Witness □Other (specify):	□Law Enforcem □Self	nent Officer	□Decedent's family member □Perpetrator not injured □Unknown
26) Law Enforcement / perpetrator inter □No interaction between perp □LE used deadly force agains □LE made an identification of	etrator and law enforcest the perpetrator	ement □LE us □LE m	sed force against the perpetrator ade arrest at the scene of fatality
	d the arrest of the susp Days Perpetrator at-large	oect: □Weeks □Suicide/death	□Months of perpetrator
28) Status of perpetrator: □Perpetrator at-large □Currently incarcerated for far □Committed suicide during (till Other (specify):		□Committed sui	led by law enforcement during arrest icide as a separate and distinct incident from eans that suicide was not part of the fatality)

ENVIRONMENT PRIOR TO FATAILI								
29) Custody of child(ren) if minor/depende □N/A Minor		n) not present du ent child(ren) was			N/A and sk	ip to questi	on 31.	
Physical custody of child(ren) Legal custody of child(ren)		□ □ □ Perpetrator □ □	Both Cother Cother	Other	□ Mother □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	Father □ □ □ □ □	Unknown Unknown	
32) Injunction History on Perpetrator	□Yes	□No If no skip	to quest	ion 40.				
33) At time of fatality, the perpetrator was □Active injunction(s)				□Unk	nown			
34) Number of previous injunctions:		Month/Ye	ar issued	:			_	
35) Previous injunction on perpetrator: □None □By c □Other: (specify)	lecedent		□Unk	nown				
36) Other injunction information: (Check al □Injunction served on perpetrato □Current injunction violated by p □Unknown							an injunction	
37) Conditions of injunction: □Standard conditions □Special Conditions (specify) □Unknown								
38) Perpetrator returned to previous relation	nship with □Unkn		active inj	unction o	n file:			
39) Injunction History on Decedent	□Yes	□No	If no skip	to questi	on 46.			
40) At time of fatality, the decedent was re □Active injunction(s) □F		of: junction(s)	□Unk	nown				
41) Number of previous injunctions:		Month/Ye	ar issued	:			_	
42) Previous injunction on decedent: □None □By perpetrate	or	□Other (specif	y)				□Unknown	
43) Other injunction information: (Check all that apply) □Injunction served on decedent □Current injunction violated by decedent □Unknown								
44) Conditions of injunction: □Standard conditions □Spec	cial condition	ons (specify):				=	Jnknown	
45) Had decedent returned to previous relaction □Yes □No	ationship w	vith perpetrator w □Unknown	hile activ	e injunctio	on on file:			

DECEDENT INFORMATION	
46) Sex: □Male □Female 46) DOB:(MMDDYYYY) 47) Age:Years	
47) Number of living minor or dependent child(ren):	
48) Current Marital Status: □N/A, decedent underage □Married to perpetrator □Separated from perpetrator □Divorced from perpetrator □Divorced from perpetrator □Divorced from other	
49)Race: □White □Black □American Indian or Alaskan Native □Asian or Pacific Islander □Unknown □Other (specify):	
Donkhown Double (specify).	
50)Ethnicity: ☐Hispanic (Country) ☐ Non-Hispanic ☐Unknown	
51) Religious Affiliation: (specify)	
52) Education: □Decedent is a minor □Elementary □Some College □Completed College □Vocational/Job Training □Unknown □Unknown □Cther: (specify)	
53) Occupation skill level: □Decedent is a minor □Professional □Clerical □Laborer □Technician □Military □Skilled Worker □Homemaker □Unknown □Other: (specify)	
54) Employment: □Decedent is a minor □Employed □Unemployed □Retired □Unknown	
55) Other source(s) of income: □Decedent is a minor □Current partner support □Current source □Current source □Current assistance □Current on perpetrator □Current source	
56) Criminal History:	
Yes No Unknown 57) Documented police response(s) to residence: □ □ □	
58) Decedent victim of other offense(s): (specify)	
59) Previous incidents of domestic violence with different partner(s):	
60) History of domestic violence known to other(s):	
PERPETRATOR INFORMATION	
61) Sex: Male Female 62) DOB:(MMDDYYYY) 63) Age:Years	_
64Number of living minor or dependent child(ren):	
65) Current Marital Status: □N/A, perpetrator underage □Married to decedent □Separated from decedent □Divorced from decedent □Divorced from other	

66)Race: □White	□Black	□American Indian or Ala	askan Nati	ve	□Asia	n or Pacifi	c Islander
□Unknown		:					
67)Ethnicity: □Hispanic (Cour	ntry		_)	□Nor	n-Hispanio	;	□Unknown
68) Religious Affiliation: (s	specify)			□Nor	ne		□Unknown
69) Education: □Decedent is a i □Some College □Vocational/Job		□Elementary □Completed College □Other: (specify)	□High School/GED □Graduate School			□Unknown	
70) Occupation skill level: □Decedent is a i □Technician □Other: (specify	minor	□Professional □Military	□Clerical □Laborer □Skilled Worker □Homemak □Unknown				er
71) Employment: □Decedent is a ı □Unknown	minor	□Employed	□Unem	ployed		IRetired	
72) Other source(s) of inconfiguration of the source(s) of the source(minor I r support	□No other current source □Spousal support		□Sol		assistance dent on per	
73) Criminal History: If criminal history, please s □Non-violent crime arrest □# with guilty conviction	specify: t (s) □ n	minor □No arrests re IDomestic Violence crime □# with guilty conviction □# without conviction _	arrest(s)		□# wi	olent crime th guilty co thout convi	nviction
□# without conviction □# with conviction with □# without disposition □Unknown	/held	□# without conviction _ □# with conviction with/ □# without disposition _ □Unknown	held	_	□# wi □# wi □Unk	th conviction thout dispo nown	on with/held osition
74) Previous incidents of o	domestic violence	with different partner:	Yes □	No	_	Source	
75) Previous history of sui	icide attempt:						
76) Known allegations of s	stalking:						
77) Previous participation	in batterer's interv	ention program:					
78) Previous abuse of dru	gs:						
79) Previous abuse of alco	ohol:						
80) Under medication:							
81) Previous incident(s) of	f animal abuse:						
82) Appeared in court for	domestic violence	offense:					
83) Domestic violence rela	ated charges were	dismissed against perpe	trator: 🗆				
84) Suspected or charged	I in death of former	intimate partner:					
85) Former intimate partne	er died in accident	/mysterious manner:					
86) History of domestic vio	olence known to ot	her entities:					
87) Known incidents of pri	ior child abuse:						

PERPETRATOR AS BATTERED VICTIM						
If the perpetrator was a victim of battery by the decedent	, complete thi	s sec	tion.			
☐Threat to kill perpetrator ☐Threat to kill children or family member	Source					
□Threat to commit suicide □Threat to harm animals/pets □Other: (specify)						
		Yes	No	Unknown	Source	
89) Domestic Violence related charges were dismissed against	the decedent:					
90) Decedent suspected or charged in death of former intimate	partner:					
91) Former intimate partner of decedent died in accident/myste	rious manner:					
PERPETRATOR SUICIDE						
If perpetrator committed suicide after the fatality, complete rate from the time frame of the fatality, skip to question 9.		. If s	uicide	e occurred	as a distinct i	incident sepa-
92) Cause of death:						
93) Suicide note left: □Yes □No	□Unknown					
94) Suicide appeared to be a part of the original homicide: (e.g ☐Yes ☐No	j., suicide pact, □Unknown	note	indica	ted prior pla	n, etc)	
RELATIONSHIP ISSUES						
□Parent □Step-parent □Step-child	□Brother/Siste □Co-habitant □Child of girlfr □Boyfriend			□In-law □Ex-co-ha □Child of b □Ex-boyfri	ooyfriend	
96) Reported prior threats made to decedent by perpetrator: (ch	neck all that ap		_			
□Threat to kill decedent □Threat to kill children or family member □Threat to commit suicide □Threat to harm animals/pets □Other (specify)		- -	Sourc			
97) Circumstances that apply to decedent's and perpetrator's reaches They lived together at some point They lived together at the time of the fatality There were intimate prior to the fatality They had a child(ren) in common They had child(ren) in household, but not in common They always maintained separate dwellings They had previous reported incidents of domestic viole They had a significant change in relationship	·	Ye			Unknown	

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS TO INCIDENT

Please prioritize all factors in which an indication of **yes** is reflected for the category of **contributed to fatality**. Each factor should be given a numerical rating with the rating of **one** being the major contributing factor; the greater the numerical rating the less the factor contributed to the fatality. **Do not assign the same priority to different factors.**

	N/A				Contril	buted to	Fatality	
Relationship Factors	Not Intimate	Yes	No	Unk	Yes	No	Unk	Priority
98a) Signs of recent sexual intercourse with decedent by perpetrator:								
98b) Signs of recent sexual intercourse with decedent by other party:								
99a) Decedent and perpetrator in process of separation at time of fatality:								
99b) Decedent & perpetrator had separated, within a week of the fatality:								
99c) Decedent and perpetrator had separated, prior to the fatality:								
100a) Perpetrator served with divorce papers, within a week of the fatality:								
100b) Perpetrator served with divorce papers, prior to the fatality:								
101a) Decedent served with divorce papers, within a week of the fatality:								
101b) Decedent served with divorce papers, prior to the fatality:								
102a) Decedent and perpetrator had divorce finalized, within a week of the fatality:								
102b) Decedent and perpetrator had divorce finalized, prior to the fatality:								
103a) Decedent pregnant at time of fatality (perpetrator the father):								
103b) Decedent pregnant at time of fatality (other party the father):								
103c) Decedent pregnant at time of fatality (unknown father):								
104a) Decedent started a new relationship, within a week of the fatality:								
104b) Decedent started a new relationship, prior to the fatality:								
105a) Perpetrator started a new relationship, within a week of the fatality:								
105b) Perpetrator started a new relationship, prior to the fatality:								
Employment / Monetary Factors								
106a) Perpetrator had loss of employment recently:								
106b) Perpetrator had loss of employment recently (blames decedent):								
106c) Perpetrator had loss of employment recently (result of domestic violence incident):	ce							
106d) Perpetrator had loss of employment recently (result of a domestic viole arrest):	nce							
107a) Perpetrator had loss of income recently:								
107b) Perpetrator had loss of income recently (blames decedent):								
107c) Perpetrator had loss of income recently (result of a domestic violence in dent):	nci-							
107d) Perpetrator had loss of income recently (result of a domestic violence a	arrest):							
Criminal Justice Interaction Factors	•		•	•	•	•		
108a) Decedent filed an injunction on the perpetrator, within a week of the fat	ality:							
108b) Decedent filed an injunction on the perpetrator, prior to the fatality:								
109a) Perpetrator served with an injunction, within a week of the fatality:								

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109b) Perpetrator served with an injunction, prior to the fatality:				
110a) Perpetrator arrested for domestic violence on decedent, within a week of the fatality:				
110b) Perpetrator arrested for domestic violence on decedent, prior to the fatality:				
111a) Perpetrator arrested for domestic violence on another partner, within a week of the fatality:				
111b) Perpetrator arrested for domestic violence on another partner, prior to the fatality:				
Substance Abuse Factors				
112a) Perpetrator abused drugs, within a week of the fatality:				
112b) Perpetrator abused drugs, prior to the fatality:				
113a) Decedent abused drugs, within a week of the fatality:				
113b) Decedent abused drugs, prior to the fatality:				
114a) Perpetrator abused alcohol, within a week of the fatality:				
114b) Perpetrator abused alcohol, prior to the fatality:				
115a) Decedent abused alcohol, within a week of the fatality:				
115b) Decedent abused alcohol, prior to the fatality:				
Health / Mental Health Factors				
116) Perpetrator taking a nonprescription medication at the time of the fatality:				
117) Decedent taking a nonprescription medication at the time of the fatality:				
118) Medication prescribed for perpetrator at time of fatality:				
119) Medication prescribed for decedent at time of fatality:				
120) Perpetrator taking prescribed medication at time of fatality:				
121) Decedent taking prescribed medication at time of fatality:				
122) Perpetrator taking psychiatric medication at time of fatality:				
123) Decedent taking psychiatric medication at time of fatality:				
124) Perpetrator had/has mental health problems:				
125) Decedent had/has mental health problems:				
126a) Perpetrator attempted to commit suicide, within a week of the fatality:				
126b) Perpetrator attempted to commit suicide, prior to fatality:				
127) Decedent attempted to commit suicide prior to fatality:				
Other Factors				
128a) Perpetrator alleged to have committed act to avenge a perceived wrongdoing by decedent:				
128b) Perpetrator alleged to have committed act to avenge a perceived wrongdoing by decedent's family member:				
128c) Perpetrator alleged to have committed act to avenge a perceived wrongdoing by other party:				
129a) Immigration Status was in question pertaining to the Decedent:				
129b) Immigration Status was in question pertaining to the Perpetrator:				
130) Other factor(s): (specify)				

ESCALATING CIRCUMSTANSTANCES

If N/A is selected; a brief explanation MUST be provided

				N/A	
Did the Decedent	Yes	No	Unk	Provide brief explanation	Source
131) Express fear of physical danger to themselves and/or children:					
132) Express fear of losing custody of children:					
133) Isolate themselves from family and friends:					
134) Have evidence of physical injury:					
135) Exhibit signs of: Depression					
Anger					
Low self esteem					
Suicidal thoughts					
136) Express fear of involvement in the criminal justice system process:					
137) Show or express signs of sleeping difficulties:					
138) Express guilty feelings about the failed relationship:					
139) Show or express history of familial abuse:					
140) Express fear of being alone:					
141) Express fear of making a great life change:					
142) Express belief that partner would change and/or stop abusive behavior:					
Did the Perpetrator					
143) Abuse the decedent in public:					
144) Keep tabs on or stalk decedent:					
145) Put down the decedent's friends and family:					
146) Tell the decedent, jealousy is a sign of love:					
147) Make all decisions in the relationship (including finances):					
148) Blame decedent for abuse:					
149) Use intimidation by instilling fear through looks and gestures:					
150) Smash objects and destroy property:					
151) Tell the decedent their fears about the relationship were not important:					

SERVICES REQUESTED, ORDERED, OR OBTAINED Requested Received Yes Unk Unk No Yes No **Domestic Violence Services** 152) Domestic violence counseling services: Decedent Perpetrator 153) Domestic Violence center: Decedent Perpetrator 154) Religious community/church: Decedent Perpetrator 155) Children services: Decedent Perpetrator 156) Supervised visitation center: Decedent Perpetrator 157) Other:_ Decedent Perpetrator **Criminal Justice/Legal Assistance** 158) Law Enforcement: Decedent Perpetrator 159) Legal assistance/attorney: Decedent Perpetrator 160) State Attorney/Prosecutor: Decedent Perpetrator 161) Court/Judges: Decedent Perpetrator

462) Court/Indoor				
163) Court/Judges:				
Decedent				
Perpetrator				
164) Family court:				
Decedent				
Perpetrator				
165) Probation/Parole:				
Decedent				
Perpetrator				
166) Other:				
Decedent				
Perpetrator				
Health Care Provider				
167) EMT/Paramedics:				
Decedent				
Perpetrator				
168) Ambulance service:				
Decedent				
Perpetrator				
169) Emergency room:				
Decedent				
Perpetrator				
170) Physician:				
Decedent				
Perpetrator				
171) Mental health clinic:				
Decedent				
Perpetrator				
172) Mental health program:				
Decedent				
Perpetrator				
173) Other:				
Decedent				
Perpetrator				
			<u> </u>	

Children Services			
174) Dept.of Social & Rehabilitation involvement:			
Decedent			
Perpetrator			
Child of Decedent			
Child of Perpetrator			
175) School involvement:			
Decedent			
Perpetrator			
Child of Decedent			
Child of Perpetrator			
176) Other:			
Decedent			
Perpetrator			
Child of Decedent			
Child of Perpetrator			

177) Number of prior calls for service to domestic violence centers:	
178) Number of prior calls for service to law enforcement:	

179) Number of prior calls for service concerning child abuse:_____

		Requeste	d		Received	
	Yes	No	Unk	Yes	No	Unk
180) Anger Management Program:						
Decedent completed						
Perpetrator completed						
181) Batterer's Intervention Program:						
Decedent completed						
Perpetrator completed						
182) Substance Abuse Program:						
Decedent completed						
Perpetrator completed						
183) Other Court Ordered Program(s):						
Decedent completed: (specify)						
Perpetrator completed: (specify)						
			D	ecedent	Per	petrator
183) Number of times Anger Management Program was att	ended:					
184) Number of times Batterer's Intervention Program was	attended:					
185) Number of times Substance Abuse Program was atter	nded:					

LETHALITY INDICATORS			
This section should reflect if the decedent and/or perpetrato	r displayed any o	of the following factors during the rela	ation-
ship, prior to the fatality.			
186) Emotional/Mental Deterioration	Decedent	Perpetrator	
Suicidal		Ġ	
Homicidal			
Loss of day to day function			
History of psychiatric problems			
Poor compliance with taking medication			
Depression			
Economic loss			
Loss of family support			
407) Ours and in 10 and rollity of December 1	Danadant	Damatosta	
187) Ownership/Centrality of Decedent to Perpetrator	Decedent	Perpetrator	
Obsessiveness about partner or family			
Extreme jealousy			
Access to victim and/or family members Rage and/or depression over separation			
Perceived betrayal			
Perceived betrayar Perceived rejection after attempt to reconcile			
r crecived rejection after attempt to reconcile	_	.	
188) Antisocial Behavior	Decedent	Perpetrator	
History of domestic violence		· _	
History of assaults on others			
History of criminal activity			
History of stalking			
History of substance abuse			
Possession of weapons			
History of abusing children (physically and/or sexually)			
History of childhood abuse or witnessing violence			
100) Failure of Community Control	Decedent	Downstrator	
189) Failure of Community Control	Decedent	Perpetrator	
Violation(s) of restraining order Violation(s) of probation			
Arrest(s) for domestic violence			
Failure to complete Batterer's Intervention Program			
Failure to complete Substance Abuse Treatment			
Failure to complete Substance Abuse Treatment Failure to complete Anger Management Program			
r allure to complete Anger Management i rogram		.	
190) Severity of Violence	Decedent	Perpetrator	
Used a weapon		· 	
Death threat			
Unwanted sexual contact			
Strangulation			
Hurt pet			
Severe injury			
Sadistic/Threatening act			
Expressed concerns that she/he would be killed			

SUMMARY					
191) Were there events that indicated lev If yes list events below.	el of abuse was escalating:	□Yes	□No	□Unknown	
192) Indicate all known entities that had k during the relationship of the decedent an □law enforcement □state/county agencies □military		□a	etween the d aquaintances abuse centers	/neighbors	
193) Document any recommendations the	e team would make based on t	ne findings o	of this case re	eview.	
194) Document any significant factor(s) e	vident in this case that were no	t addressed	on this form.		
195) Document all policies and/or proced	ures that were changed based	on factors le	earned during	the review of this case.	

MULTIPLE VICTIM FORM

	y victim is involved in the domestic vice: this form should be used to record									
Victim # of										
Reference Fatality Review Control	Number:	on to a previously submitted	report.							
Fatality Review Questionnaire										
1) Event Type(s):										
□Intimate Partner	□Ex-Intimate Partner □Killing of Children by Parents □Fratricide and/orSororicide	□Familicide □Suicide Pact □Perpetrator Kills Batterer	□Parricide							
2) Provide the injury that caused the	he actual death, greatest trauma or m	nost severe damage:								
3) Death certified by: □Medical Examiner	□Medical Doctor □Other	(specify):								
4) Decedent activity prior to fatality □In transit to work □School activity □Other (specify):	y: □At work □Activity related to child card	□In transit to home □Household activities	□Leisure activity □Asleep							
used to carry out the death of the Handgun Firearm (other/unknow	□Rifle	□Shotgun IT □Fire/Incendiary □Drugs	nvolved check only the weapon							
6) Injuries sustained during fatality Decedent	r.									
□Blunt trauma □Poison	□Stab/Puncture wounds □Burns	□Gunshot wound □Other (specify):	ds □Strangulation							
Perpetrator □Blunt trauma □Poison	□Stab/Puncture wounds □Burns	□Gunshot wound □Other (specify):	•							
ENVIRONMENT PRIOR TO F	ΔΤΔΙ ΙΤΥ									
Injury History of Decedent:	□Yes □No, if no skip to questio	ns 13.								
7) At time of fatality, the decedent Active Injunction(s)	was respondent of: □Previous Injunction(s) □Unkno	own								
8) Number of previous injunctions.	: Month/Year issued:		<u> </u>							
9)Previous injunctions on deceder □None □By perpetrat		□Unknown								
10) Other injunction information: (□Injunction served on de □Current injunction viola □Unknown	ecedent	ction violated by decedent perpetrator to withdraw or r	emove the injunction							
11) Conditions of injunction: □Standard conditions _ □Special conditions (spe □Unknown	ecify)									
12) Had decedent returned to prev	vious relationship with perpetrator wh □Unknown	ile active injunction on file:								

DECEDENT INFORMATION			
13) Sex: □Male □Female 14) DOB:	(MMDD)	YYY) 15) Ag	je:Years
16) Current Marital Status: □N/A, decedent underage □Married to perpetrator □Separated from perpetrator □Divorced from perpetrator □Divorced from	Other from other	□Wide	owed
17)Race: □White □Black □American Indian or A □Unknown □Other (specify):		□Asian or Pa 	acific Islander
18)Ethnicity: □Hispanic (Country)	□Non-Hispanic	□Unknown
19) Religious Affiliation: (specify)		□None	□Unknown
20) Education: □Decedent is a minor □Some College □Vocational/Job Training □Completed College □Other: (specify)	□Gradua	chool/GED te School	□Unknown
21) Occupation skill level: □Decedent is a minor □Professional □Technician □Other: (specify)	□Clerical □Skilled Wo □Unknown		aborer omemaker
22) Employment: □Decedent is a minor □Retired □Unknown	□Unemploye	d	
23) Criminal History: □Decedent is a minor □No arrests If criminal history, please specify: □Non-violent crime arrest (s) □Domestic Violence crin □# with guilty conviction □ # with guilty conviction □# without conviction □ # without conviction with/held □ # with conviction with □# without disposition □Unknown □Unknown	ne arrest(s) ion h/held	□# without conv	ime arrest(s) y conviction onviction iction with/held isposition
24) Documented police response(s) to residence:		Yes No □ □	Unknown □
25) Decedent victim of other offense(s): (specify)			
26) Previous incidents of domestic violence with different partner(s)	:		
27) History of domestic violence known to other(s):			
RELATIONSHIP ISSUES			
□Parent □Step-parent □Co □Child □Step-child □Cl	rother/Sister o-habitant hild of girlfriend oyfriend	□In-law □Ex-co-habi □Child of bo □Ex-boyfrier	yfriend
29) Reported prior threats made to decedent by perpetrator: (check			
Threat to kill decedent Threat to kill children or family member Threat to commit suicide Threat to harm animals/pets Other (specify)		ource	

30) Circumstances that apply to decedent's and perpetrator's relation. They lived together at some point. They lived together at the time of the fatality. There were intimate prior to the fatality. They had a child(ren) in common. They had child(ren) in household, but not in common. They always maintained separate dwellings. They had previous reported incidents of domestic violence. They had a significant change in relationship.	nship:	Yes	NO	Un	known			
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS TO INCIDENT								
Please prioritize all factors in which an indication of <u>yes</u> is reflected given a numerical rating with the rating of <u>one</u> being the major contributed to the fatality. Do not assign the same priority to diffe	ibuting facto	or; the gr						
					Contri	buted to ity	o Fatal-	
Relationship Factors:	N/A Not Intimate	Yes	No	Unk	Yes	No	Unk	Priority
31a) Signs of recent sexual intercourse with decedent by perpetrator:								
31b) Signs of recent sexual intercourse with decedent by other party:								
32) Decedent and perpetrator in process of separation at time of fatality:								
33a) Decedent and perpetrator had separated, within a week of the fatality:								
33b) Decedent and perpetrator had separated, prior to the fatality:								
34a) Decedent served with divorce papers, within a week of the fatality:								
34b) Decedent served with divorce papers, prior to the fatality:								
35a) Decedent and perpetrator had divorce finalized, within a week of the fatality:								
35b) Decedent and perpetrator had divorce finalized, prior to the fatality:								
36a) Decedent pregnant at time of fatality (perpetrator the father):								
36b) Decedent pregnant at time of fatality (other party the father):								
36c) Decedent pregnant at time of fatality (unknown father):								
37a) Decedent had started a new relationship, within a week of the fatality:								
37b) Decedent had started a new relationship, prior to the fatality:								
Criminal Justice Interaction Factors								
38a) Decedent filed an injunction on the perpetrator, within a week of the fity:	fatal-							
38b) Decedent filed an injunction on the perpetrator, prior to the fatality:								
39a) Decedent abused drugs, within a week of the fatality:								
39b) Decedent abused drugs, prior to the fatality:								
40a) Decedent abused alcohol, within a week of the fatality:								
40b) Decedent abused alcohol, prior to the fatality:								

Health / Mental Health Factors				
41)Decedent taking a nonprescription medication at the time of the fatality:				
42) medication prescribed for decedent at time of fatality:				
43) Decedent taking prescribed medication at time of fatality:				
44) Decedent taking psychiatric medication at time of fatality:				
45) Decedent had/has mental health problems:				
46) Decedent attempted to commit suicide prior to fatality:				
Other Factors				
47a) Immigration Status was in question pertaining to the Decedent:				
47b) Immigration Status was in question pertaining to the Perpetrator:				
48) Other factor(s): (specify)				
FOOAL ATIMO OIDOUMOTAMOFO				

ESCALATING CIRCUMSTANCES

If N/A is selected; a brief explanation MUST be provided.

Did the Decedent	Yes	No	Unk	N/A	Source
49) Express fear of physical danger to themselves and/or					
50) Express fear of losing custody of children:					
51) Isolate themselves from family and friends:					
52) Have evidence of physical injury:					
53) Exhibit signs of:					
Depression					
Anger					
Low self esteem					
Suicidal thoughts					
54) Express fear of involvement in the criminal justice system					
55) Show or express signs of sleeping difficulties:					
56) Express guilty feelings about the failed relationship:					
57) Show or express history of familial abuse:					
58) Express fear of being alone:					
59) Express fear of making a great life change:					
60) Express belief that partner would change and/or stop					
61) Prior contact/confrontation with perpetrator:					

SERVICES REQUESTED, ORDERED, OR OBTAINED

Indicate only services requested, ordered, or obtained that are related to incidents of domestic violence.

	Re	Requested			Receive	d
	Yes	No	Unk	Yes	No	Unk
Domestic Violence Services						
62) Domestic Violence counseling services:						
63) Domestic Violence center:						
64) Religious community/church:						
65) Children services:						
66) Supervised visitation center:						
67) Other (specify)	-					
Criminal Justice/Legal Assistance						
68) Law Enforcement:						
69) Legal assistance/attorney:						
70) State Attorney/Prosecutor:						
71) Court/Judges:						
72) Family court:						
73) Probation/Parole:						
74) Other:						
Health Care Provider		•		•		
75) EMT/Paramedics:						
76) Ambulance service:						
77) Emergency room:						
78) Physician:						
79) Mental health clinic:						
80) Mental health program:						
81) Other:						
Children Services		•			•	
82) Dept.Children & Family involvement:						
20, 01, 11, 1						
83) School involvement:				_		

		Request	ed		ſ			
		l		Unk Yes No U				
CON Assess Management Decreases	Yes	No	Unk	Yes	No	Unk		
88) Anger Management Program:								
Decedent completed:					ļ			
89) Batterer's Intervention Program:								
Decedent completed:								
90) Substance Abuse Program:								
Decedent completed:								
91) Other Court Ordered Program(s):								
Decedent completed:								
Provide the number of times Batterer's Intervention ProgramProvide the number of times Substance Abuse Program was								
LETHALITY INDICATORS								
This section should reflect if the decedent and/or perpetrates ship, prior to the fatality.	tor displayed a	ny of the	e followir	ng facto	rs during	the rela		
95) Emotional/Mental Deterioration								
□Suicidal	□Homic	cidal						
□Loss of day to day function			hiatric pro	oblems				
☐Poor compliance with taking medication ☐Economic loss	□Depre	ssion of family	sunnort					
DECONOMIC ICCC	<u> </u>	or rarring .	оаррог					
96) Ownership/Centrality of Decedent to Perpetrator	95 (
☐Obsessiveness about partner or family ☐Access to victim and/or family members		ne jealou and/or de	ısy epression	over ser	naration			
□Perceived betrayal			ction after			cile		
97) Antisocial Behavior								
☐History of domestic violence	□Histor	y of assa	ults on ot	hers				
☐History of criminal activity		y of stalk						
☐History of substance abuse			weapons			ممسمامان		
☐History of abusing children (physically and/or sexually) Linistor	y of child	hood abu	ise or wit	nessing \	loience		
		□Violation(s) of probation						
□Violation(s) of restraining order								
□Violation(s) of restraining order □Arrest(s) for domestic violence	□Failure to c	omplete	Batterer's					
		omplete	Batterer's					
□Violation(s) of restraining order □Arrest(s) for domestic violence □Failure to complete Substance Abuse Treatment 99) Severity of Violence	□Failure to c □Failure to c	complete omplete	Batterer's					
□Violation(s) of restraining order □Arrest(s) for domestic violence □Failure to complete Substance Abuse Treatment 99) Severity of Violence □Used a weapon	□Failure to c □Failure to c □Death	complete omplete threat	Batterer's					
□Violation(s) of restraining order □Arrest(s) for domestic violence □Failure to complete Substance Abuse Treatment 99) Severity of Violence	□Failure to c □Failure to c	omplete omplete threat gulation	Batterer's					

MULTIPLE VICTIM FORM (BY-STANDER)

Complete this form if the secondary victim is involved in the domestic violence incident in a capacity which renders him and/or her as a victim of domestic violence. Note: this form should be used to record both juvenile and adult victims. Victim # of Reference Fatality Review Control Number: Check if revision to a previously submitted report. **Fatality Review Questionnaire EVENT INFORMATION** 1) Event Type(s): □Intimate Partner □Parricide □Ex-Intimate Partner □Familicide □Killing the Competition □Killing of Children by Parents □Suicide Pact ☐Mercy Killing □Fratricide and/orSororicide □Perpetrator Kills Batterer 2) Provide the injury that caused the actual death, greatest trauma or most severe damage: 3) Death certified by: □Medical Examiner ☐Medical Doctor □Other (specify): 4) Check the weapon type used to commit fatality of primary decedent. (If multiple weapons were involved check only the weapon used to carry out the death of the decedent). □Handgun □Rifle □Shotaun □Firearm (other/unknown) □Knife/Cutting Instrument □Fire/Incendiary □Blunt Object □Hands/Fist/Feet □Drugs □Other (specify): _____ □Unknown 5) Injuries sustained during fatality: □Stab/Puncture wounds □Blunt trauma ☐Gunshot wounds □Strangulation □Poison □Burns □Other (specify): ____ DECEDENT INFORMATION 7) DOB: _____(MMDDYYYY) 8) Age: Years 6) Sex: □Male □Female 9)Race: □White □Black □American Indian or Alaskan Native □Asian or Pacific Islander □Unknown □Other (specify): ___ 10)Ethnicity: ☐Hispanic (Country _____) □Non-Hispanic □Unknown 11) Decedent activity prior to fatality: ☐In transit to work □At work □Leisure activity ☐In transit to home □School activity □Activity related to child card □Household activities □Asleep □Other (specify): 13) Relationship of decedent to perpetrator: □Spouse □Ex-spouse □Brother/Sister □In-law □Parent □Step-parent □Co-habitant □Ex-co-habitant □Child □Step-child □Child of girlfriend □Child of boyfriend □Girlfriend □Ex-girlfriend □Boyfriend □Ex-boyfriend □Other: (specify)

MULTIPLE PERPETRATOR FORM

Complete this form if the secondary victim is involved in the do a victim of domestic violence. Note: this form should be used	mestic violence incident in a capacity which renders him and/or her as to record both juvenile and adult victims.
Victim # of	
Reference Fatality Review Control Number: Check i	if revision to a previously submitted report.
Fatality Re	view Questionnaire
EVENT INFORMATION	
1) Event Type(s):	
□Intimate Partner □Ex-Intimate Partner □Killing the Competition □Killing of Children by Pa □Mercy Killing □Fratricide and/orSororic	
2) Injuries sustained during fatality: □Blunt trauma □Stab/Puncture wounds □Strangulation □Poison □Other (specify):	□Gunshot wounds □Burns
3) Perpetrator injured by: □Decedent □Law Enforcement Officer □Witness □Self □Other (specify):	□Decedent's family member □Perpetrator not injured □Unknown
4) Officer/perpetrator interaction / Law Enforcement: (check a ☐No interaction between perpetrator and law enforce ☐Used deadly force against the perpetrator ☐Made an identification of a suspect where the fatali	ement
5) Time lapse between the fatality and the arrest of the suspending places. □Days □Weeks □Perpetrator at-large □Suicide/death of perpetrator	□Months □Unknown
☐Committed suicide during (timeframe) of fatality	ently incarcerated for fatality □Perpetrator killed by law enforcement during arrest lent from fatality (this means that suicide was not part of the fatality)
ENVIRONMENT PRIOR TO FATALITY	
Injunction History on Perpetrator □Yes □No, if no ski	p to question 36.
7) At time of fatality, the perpetrator was respondent of: □Active injunction(s) □Previous injunction(s)	□Unknown
8) Number of previous injunctions: Mo	onth/Year issued:
9) Previous injunction on perpetrator: □None □By decedent □Other: (specify)_	□Unknown
10) Other injunction information: (Check all that apply) □Injunction served on perpetrator □Current injunction violated by perpetrator □Unknown	□Previous injunction violated by perpetrator □Effort made by decedent to withdraw or remove an injunction
11) Conditions of injunction: □Standard conditions □Special Conditions (specify) □Unknown	
12) Perpetrator returned to previous relationship with decede ☐Yes ☐No ☐Unknown	

PERPETRATOR INFORMATION						
13) Sex: □Male □Female 14) [OOB:	(N	MDDY	YYY)	15) Age:	:Years
16) Current Marital Status: □N/A, perpetrator underage □Married to decedent □Separated from decedent □Divorced from decedent	□Never marrie □Married to Of □Separated fro □Divorced fror	ther om other			□Widow	ved .
17)Race: □White □Black □Other (specify):	□American Indian or Ala		itive	□A: □Unknowr		ncific Islander
18)Ethnicity: □Hispanic (Country)		□Non-Hisp	oanic	□Unknown
19) Religious Affiliation: (specify)				□N	lone	□Unknown
20) Education: □Decedent is a minor □Some College □Vocational/Job Training □Unknown	□Elementary □Completed College □Other: (specify)		□Hi □G	igh School/0 raduate Sch		
21) Occupation skill level: □Decedent is a minor □Technician □Other: (specify)	□Professional □Military	□Cler □Skill □Unk	led Wo		₋aborer ⊣omemak	ter
22) Employment: □Decedent is a minor	□Employed	□Uner	mploye	d 🗆	Retired	□Unknown
23) Criminal History: □Decedent is a minor □Non-violent crime arrest (s) □# with guilty conviction □# without conviction □# with conviction with/held □# without disposition □Unknown	□No arrests recorded □Domestic Violence crime and □# with guilty conviction □# without conviction with/helded □# without disposition □Unknown	rest(s)		□Ur ther Violent of the with guilty the without co the with conv the without de the without de the withown	conviction _ iction with	n n/held
24) Previous incidents of Domestic Viole	ence with different partner:	Yes □	No □	Unknown	Source	
25) Previous history of suicide attempt:						
26) Known allegations of stalking:						
27) Previous participation in batterer's in	tervention program:					
28) Previous abuse of drugs:						
29) Previous abuse of alcohol:						
30) Under medication:						
31) Previous incident(s) of animal abuse	: :					
32) Appeared in court for Domestic Viole	ence offense:					
33) Domestic violence related charges v	vere dismissed against perpe	trator: □				
34) Suspected or charged in death of for	rmer intimate partner:					
35) Former intimate partner died in accid	dent/mysterious manner:					
36) History of Domestic Violence known	to other entities:					
37) Known incidents of prior child abuse	:					

PERPETRATOR AS BATTERED VICTIM					
If the perpetrator was a victim of battery by the decedent, complete 38) Reported prior threats made to perpetrator by decedent (check all that		ion.			
	ат арріу).		Source		
Threat to kill perpetrator Threat to kill children or family member					
Threat to commit suicide					- -
Threat to harm animals/pets Other: (specify)					_
				•	_
39) Domestic Violence related charges were dismissed against the dece		No	Unknown	Source	
40) Decedent suspected or charged in death of former intimate partner:					
41) Former intimate partner of decedent died in accident/mysterious mar	nner: 🗆				
PERPETRATOR SUICIDE					
If perpetrator committed suicide after the fatality, complete this se					
If Suicide occurred as a distinct incident separate from the time from	ame of th	he fata	ality, skip to	o question 93.	
42) Cause of death:					
Suicide note left: ☐Yes ☐No ☐Unknown					
43) Suicide appeared to be a part of the original homicide: (e.g., suicide	pact, note	e indic	ated prior pl	an, etc)	
□Yes □No □Unknown					
RELATIONSHIP ISSUES					
44) Relationship of decedent to perpetrator:	-	Tin lo			
		⊐In-lav ⊒Ex-c	w o-habitant		
44) Relationship of decedent to perpetrator: □Spouse □Ex-spouse □Brother/Sister □Parent □Step-parent □Co-habitant □Child □Step-child □Child of girlfriend] d [⊒Ex-co ⊒Child	o-habitant of boyfriend	d	
44) Relationship of decedent to perpetrator: □Spouse □Ex-spouse □Brother/Sister □Parent □Step-parent □Co-habitant □Child □Step-child □Child of girlfriend □Girlfriend □Ex-girlfriend □Boyfriend] d [⊒Ex-co ⊒Child	o-habitant	d	
44) Relationship of decedent to perpetrator: □Spouse □Ex-spouse □Brother/Sister □Parent □Step-parent □Co-habitant □Child □Step-child □Child of girlfriend □Girlfriend □Ex-girlfriend □Boyfriend □Other: (specify)	d [c	⊒Ex-co ⊒Child	o-habitant of boyfriend	d	
44) Relationship of decedent to perpetrator: □Spouse □Ex-spouse □Brother/Sister □Parent □Step-parent □Co-habitant □Child □Step-child □Child of girlfriend □Girlfriend □Ex-girlfriend □Boyfriend	d [c	⊒Ex-cı ⊒Child ⊒Ex-bı	o-habitant I of boyfriend oyfriend	d	
44) Relationship of decedent to perpetrator: □Spouse □Ex-spouse □Brother/Sister □Parent □Step-parent □Co-habitant □Child □Step-child □Child of girlfriend □Girlfriend □Ex-girlfriend □Boyfriend □Other: (specify) 45) Reported prior threats made to decedent by perpetrator: (check all the	d [c	⊒Ex-co ⊒Child	o-habitant I of boyfriend oyfriend	d	
44) Relationship of decedent to perpetrator: □Spouse □Ex-spouse □Brother/Sister □Parent □Step-parent □Co-habitant □Child □Step-child □Child of girlfriend □Girlfriend □Ex-girlfriend □Boyfriend □Other: (specify) 45) Reported prior threats made to decedent by perpetrator: (check all the Threat to kill decedent Threat to kill children or family member	d [c	⊒Ex-cı ⊒Child ⊒Ex-bı	o-habitant I of boyfriend oyfriend	d	
44) Relationship of decedent to perpetrator: □Spouse □Ex-spouse □Brother/Sister □Parent □Step-parent □Co-habitant □Child □Step-child □Child of girlfriend □Girlfriend □Ex-girlfriend □Boyfriend □Other: (specify) 45) Reported prior threats made to decedent by perpetrator: (check all the Threat to kill decedent Threat to kill decedent Threat to commit suicide Threat to harm animals/pets	d [c	⊒Ex-cı ⊒Child ⊒Ex-bı	o-habitant I of boyfriend oyfriend	d	
44) Relationship of decedent to perpetrator: □Spouse □Ex-spouse □Brother/Sister □Parent □Step-parent □Co-habitant □Child □Step-child □Child of girlfriend □Girlfriend □Ex-girlfriend □Boyfriend □Other: (specify) 45) Reported prior threats made to decedent by perpetrator: (check all the Threat to kill decedent Threat to kill or family member Threat to commit suicide	d [c	⊒Ex-cı ⊒Child ⊒Ex-bı	o-habitant I of boyfriend oyfriend	d	
44) Relationship of decedent to perpetrator: □Spouse □Ex-spouse □Brother/Sister □Parent □Step-parent □Co-habitant □Child □Step-child □Child of girlfriend □Girlfriend □Ex-girlfriend □Boyfriend □Other: (specify) 45) Reported prior threats made to decedent by perpetrator: (check all the Threat to kill decedent Threat to kill children or family member Threat to commit suicide Threat to harm animals/pets Other (specify) 46) Circumstances that apply to decedent's and perpetrator's relationship	nat apply)	Sour	o-habitant I of boyfriend oyfriend ce	d	
44) Relationship of decedent to perpetrator: □Spouse □Ex-spouse □Brother/Sister □Parent □Step-parent □Co-habitant □Child □Step-child □Child of girlfriend □Girlfriend □Ex-girlfriend □Boyfriend □Other: (specify) 45) Reported prior threats made to decedent by perpetrator: (check all the Threat to kill decedent Threat to kill decedent Threat to kill children or family member Threat to commit suicide Threat to harm animals/pets Other (specify) 46) Circumstances that apply to decedent's and perpetrator's relationship They lived together at some point	nat apply)	Sour	o-habitant I of boyfriend oyfriend ce	Unknown	
44) Relationship of decedent to perpetrator: □Spouse □Ex-spouse □Brother/Sister □Parent □Step-parent □Co-habitant □Child □Step-child □Child of girlfriend □Girlfriend □Ex-girlfriend □Boyfriend □Other: (specify) 45) Reported prior threats made to decedent by perpetrator: (check all the Threat to kill decedent Threat to kill children or family member Threat to commit suicide Threat to harm animals/pets Other (specify) 46) Circumstances that apply to decedent's and perpetrator's relationship	nat apply)	Sour	o-habitant I of boyfriend oyfriend ce	Unknown	
44) Relationship of decedent to perpetrator: Spouse	p:	Sour	o-habitant I of boyfriend oyfriend ce No	Unknown	
44) Relationship of decedent to perpetrator: Spouse	p:	Sour	o-habitant I of boyfriend oyfriend ce No	Unknown	
44) Relationship of decedent to perpetrator: Spouse	p:	Sour	o-habitant I of boyfriend oyfriend ce No	Unknown	

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS TO INCIDENT

Please prioritize all factors in which an indication of $\underline{\text{yes}}$ is reflected for the category of $\underline{\text{contributed to fatality}}$. Each factor should be given a numerical rating with the rating of $\underline{\text{one}}$ being the major contributing factor; the greater the numerical rating the less the factor contributed to the fatality. **Do not assign the same priority to different factors.**

					Co	ntribute Fatalit		
Relationship Factors:	N/A Not Inti- mate	Yes	No	Unk	Yes	No	Unk	Priority
47a) Signs of recent sexual intercourse with decedent by perpetrator:								
47b) Signs of recent sexual intercourse with decedent by other party:								
48) Decedent & perpetrator in process of separation at time of fatality:								
49a) Decedent & perpetrator had separated, within a week of the fatality:								
49b) Decedent and perpetrator had separated, prior to the fatality:								
50a) Decedent served with divorce papers, within a week of the fatality:								
50b) Decedent served with divorce papers, prior to the fatality:								
51a) Decedent & perpetrator had divorce finalized, within a week of the fatality:								
51b) Decedent & perpetrator had divorce finalized, prior to the fatality:								
52) Decedent pregnant at time of fatality (perpetrator the father):								
53a) Perpetrator started new relationship, within a week of the fatality:								
53b) Perpetrator started a new relationship, prior to the fatality:								
Employment / Monetary Factors								
54a) Perpetrator had loss of employment recently:								
54b) Perpetrator had loss of employment recently (blames decedent):								
54c) Perpetrator had loss of employment recently (result of domestic viole	nce incident):							
54d) Perpetrator had loss of employment recently (result of a domestic vio	lence arrest):							
55a) Perpetrator had loss of income recently:								
55b) Perpetrator had loss of income recently (blames decedent):								
55c) Perpetrator had loss of income recently (result of a domestic violence	incident):							
55d) Perpetrator had loss of income recently (result of a domestic violence	e arrest):							
Criminal Justice Interaction Factors								
56a) Perpetrator filed injunction on the perpetrator, within a week of the fat	ality:							
56b) Perpetrator filed injunction on the perpetrator, prior to the fatality:								
57a) Perpetrator arrested for domestic violence on decedent, within a wee	k of the fatality:							
57b) Perpetrator arrested for domestic violence on decedent, prior to the	fatality:							
58a) Perpetrator arrested for domestic violence on another partner, within fatality:	a week of the							
58b) Perpetrator arrested for domestic violence on another partner, prior t	o the fatality:							
Substance Abuse Factors								
59a) Perpetrator abused drugs, within a week of the fatality:								
59b) Perpetrator abused drugs, prior to the fatality:								
60a) Perpetrator abused alcohol, within a week of the fatality:								
60b) Perpetrator abused alcohol, prior to the fatality:								

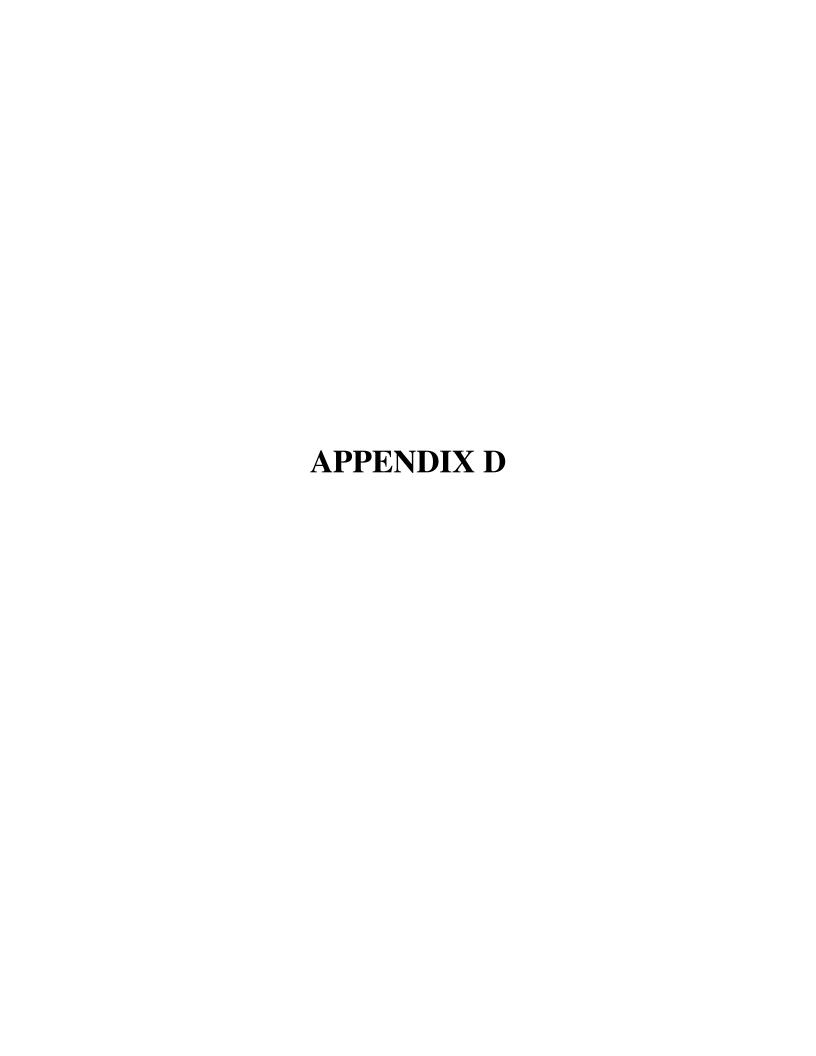
Health / Mental Health Factors										
61) Perpetrator taking a nonprescription medication at the time of the fatality:									_	
62) Medication prescribed for perpetrator at time of fatality:										
63) Perpetrator taking prescribed medication at time of fatality:										
64) Perpetrator taking psychiatric medication at time of fatality:										
65) Perpetrator had/has mental health problems:										
66a) Perpetrator attempted to commit suicide, within a week of the fata										
66b) Perpetrator attempted to commit suicide, prior to fatality:										
Other Factors										
67a) Perpetrator alleged to have committed act to avenge a perceived wrongdoing by decedent:										
67b) Perpetrator alleged to have committed act to avenge a perceived wrongdoing by decedent's family member:										
67c) Perpetrator alleged to have committed act to avenge a perceived wrongdoing by another party:										
68) Immigration Status was in question pertaining to the Perpetrator:										
69) Other factor(s): (specify)										
ESCALATING CIRCUMSTANCES										
If N/A is selected; a brief explanation MUST be provided.										
						• • • •				
				N/A						
Did the Perpetrator:	Yes	No	Unk	Unk Provide brief explanation Source						
70) Abuse the decedent in public:										
71) Keep tabs on or stalk decedent:										
72) Put down the decedent's friends and family:										
73) Tell the decedent, jealousy is a sign of love:										
74) Make all decisions in the relationship (including finances):										
75) Blame decedent for abuse:										
76) Use intimidation by instilling fear through looks and gestures:										

77) Smash objects and destroy property:

SERVICES REQUESTED, ORDERED, OR OBTAINED						
Indicate only services requested, ordered, or obtained that are related to incidents of domestic violence.						
	Requested			Received		
	Yes	No	Unk	Yes	No	Unk
Domestic Violence Services						
79) Domestic Violence counseling services:						
80) Domestic Violence center:						
81) Religious community/church:						
82) Children services:						
83) Supervised visitation center:						
84) Other (specify)						
Criminal Justice/Legal Assistance						
85) Law Enforcement:						
86) Legal assistance/attorney:						
87) State Attorney/Prosecutor:						
88) Court/Judges:						
89) Family court:						
90) Probation/Parole:						
91) Other:						
Health Care Provider						
92) EMT/Paramedics:						
93) Ambulance service:						
94) Emergency room:						
95) Physician:						
96) Mental health clinic:						
97) Mental health program:						
98) Other:						
Children Services						
99) Dept Children & Family involvement:						
100) School involvement:						
101) Other:						
102) Provide the number of prior calls for service to Domestic Violence Centers	3:					
103) Provide the number of prior calls for service to Law Enforcement:						

104) Provide the number of prior calls for service concerning Child Abuse:_____

		Requested		Received			
		Yes	No	Unk	Yes	No	Unk
105) Anger Management Program: Perpetrator completed:							
106) Batterer's Intervention Program: Perpetrator completed:							
107) Substance Abuse Program: Perpetrator completed:							
108) Other Court Ordered Program(s): Perpetrator completed:							
109) Provide the number of times Anger Management Program was attended:							
110) Provide the number of times Batterer's Intervention Program was attended:							
111) Provide the number of times Substance Abuse Program was attended:							
LETHALITY INDICATORS This section should reflect if the perpetrator displayed any of the following factors during the relationship, prior to the fatality.							
112) Emotional/Mental Deterioration □Suicidal □Loss of day to day function □Poor compliance with taking medication □Economic loss □Depression □Loss of family support							
□Access to victim and/or family members	□Extreme jealousy □Rage and/or depression over separation □Perceived rejection after attempt to reconcile						
In 14) Antisocial Behavior □ History of domestic violence □ History of assaults on others □ History of criminal activity □ History of substance abuse □ History of abusing children (physically and/or sexually) □ History of childhood abuse or witnessing violence							
115) Failure of Community Control □Violation(s) of restraining order □Arrest(s) for domestic violence □Failure to complete Substance Abuse Treatment □Failure to complete Anger Management Program							
116) Severity of Violence □Used a weapon □Unwanted sexual contact □Hurt pet □Sadistic/Threatening act □Expressed concerns that she/he would be killed							



Appendix D—Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board News Releases



KATHLEEN SEBELIUS, GOVERNOR

11 October 2004

Governor Forms Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board; Names Former Attorney General Bob Stephan, Chair

Governor Kathleen Sebelius signed an executive order establishing a 14-member Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board and signed a proclamation declaring October as Domestic Violence awareness month. The Board is charged with reviewing all adult domestic violence-related fatalities, describing trends and patterns regarding the facts and circumstances of these fatalities, recommending improvements to prevent future fatalities, and determining if adequate resources and training are in place for those who respond to domestic violence crimes.

Governor Sebelius' commitment to addressing domestic violence started long before she was elected as governor. As one of the founding members of the Battered Women's Task Force in Shawnee County, she used to facilitate weekly group meetings with victims of domestic violence at the YWCA, helped to raise funds and organize the Topeka Shelter. She also fought successfully for the mandatory arrest law and for additional fees for shelters in the Kansas Legislature.

"I am deeply committed to improving services for domestic violence victims and survivors and recommending improvements to prevent domestic violence-related fatalities," said Governor Sebelius "I look forward to working with this outstanding group and appreciate their knowledge and expertise in victims' rights issues as we strive to improve the safety and prevention of domestic violence victims in Kansas."

Governor Sebelius selected former Kansas Attorney General Robert Stephan to chair the Board in recognition of his dedication and commitment to crime victims. During his tenure, he created a task force to look into the status of victims' rights in Kansas. Through these efforts, laws were enacted to afford basic rights for victims of crime. Stephan's leadership also led to numerous laws regarding domestic violence, such as, the requirement that all law enforcement agencies adopt written policies when responding to domestic violence calls and to make an arrest if probable cause exists. Additionally, clarification to the Protection From Abuse Order law was strengthened, making it a crime if violated.

"I am grateful that Governor Sebelius realizes the enormity of the problem of domestic violence and has formed a Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board to assist victims and seek solutions," said Stephan. He continued, "As the son of a beloved mother who was a victim of domestic violence I assume the position as chair of the board with first hand knowledge of the problem and a commitment to do everything possible to find ways to stop this despicable crime."

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The other Board members include Judge Harold Flaigle, Dave Warry, Dr. Mary Dudley, Steven Halley, Sandra Barnett, Brandelyn Nichols, Sara Welch, Janice Norlin, Margaret Haghirian, Carol Rood, Susan Moran, Andria Cooper and Sgt. Troy Hensley. Governor Sebelius selected members who are in the field and work on domestic violence issues on a daily basis.

Judge Flaigle, Sedgwick County, is a Sedgwick County District Court judge in Division Six. He served on the Attorney General's Violence Against Women Committee from 1995-2000. Judge Flaigle is a former administrative judge for Wichita Municipal Court where he developed a domestic violence court program. As former President of the Kansas Municipal Court Judges Association he provided statewide training to judges on rights for domestic violence and crime victims.

Warry, Reno County, is the Assistant Director for the Kansas Law Enforcement Training Center. He is responsible for basic training of law enforcement officers. He has instructed thousands of law enforcement officers on the topic of domestic violence through basic and advanced training courses. Warry is a retired Police Captain and Commander of the Wichita Police Training Academy.

Dr. Dudley, Sedgwick County, is a District Coroner for Sedgwick County. She is an associate professor for the University of Kansas School of Medicine and member of the Trauma Review Team for three hospitals in Wichita. Dr. Dudley also is a former member of the Arizona State Child Death Review Board.

Halley, LSCSW, Crawford County, is the Clinical Director of Halley Counseling Services, P.A. in Girard, Kansas. He is a co-facilitator of the "Alternatives to Battering Program" that is delivered to domestic violence perpetrators.

Barnett, Shawnee County, is the Executive Director of the Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence in Topeka. Barnett serves on several national, regional and local boards regarding domestic violence and has provided training and presentations on domestic violence and sexual assault.

Nichols, Wyandotte County, is a city prosecutor with the Unified Government of Wyandotte County Legal Department. She prosecutes misdemeanor domestic violence cases in municipal court, assists domestic violence victims in finding community resources and participates in organizations aimed at ending domestic violence in Kansas City, Kansas.

Welch, Johnson County, is an Assistant District Attorney in the Trial Division for Johnson County. She was co-counsel on the St. v. John E. Robinson trial in 2000 to 2002. Welch also is a certified Kansas law enforcement officer and worked for the Arvada Colorado and Leawood Kansas Police Departments and the Johnson County Sheriff's Office.

Norlin, Saline County, is an attorney in private practice with Marietta, Kellogg and Price in Salina. She is a former Staff Attorney for the Kansas Legal Services.

Haghirian, Wyandotte County, is a Parole Officer with Kansas City, Kansas. She is a member of the Domestic Violence Committee for Kansas Parole Services.

Rood, Sedgwick County, is a Court Services Officer with Sedgwick County District Court. She conducts child custody investigations, protection from abuse intakes, protection from staking intakes and presentence investigations. In addition, she has served on the Victims Access to the Courts Project Advisory Committee.

Moran, Lyon County, is the Executive Director of SOS, Inc. in Emporia. She has been affiliated with SOS both as a volunteer and board member since 1976. SOS aids domestic violence and sexual assault victims, provides emergency response and follow-up assistance for victims and collaborates with other community agencies in meeting the special needs of victims of personal violence.

Cooper, Ellis County, serves as Assistant Professor of Justice Studies at Fort Hays State University. Her areas of research are victimology, victim advocacy, criminal and civil law and her work has been published in a variety of outlets. She is former Assistant Ellis County Attorney where she prosecuted domestic and sexual violence cases.

Hensley, Riley County, has served as a Domestic Violence Investigator for three years with the Riley County Police Department. He has been with the department for nine years.



10 February 2005

Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board Receives Assistance from National Expert

The Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board (FRB) hosted a national expert to share his expertise and knowledge on reviewing domestic violence fatalities at the board's meeting today in Topeka.

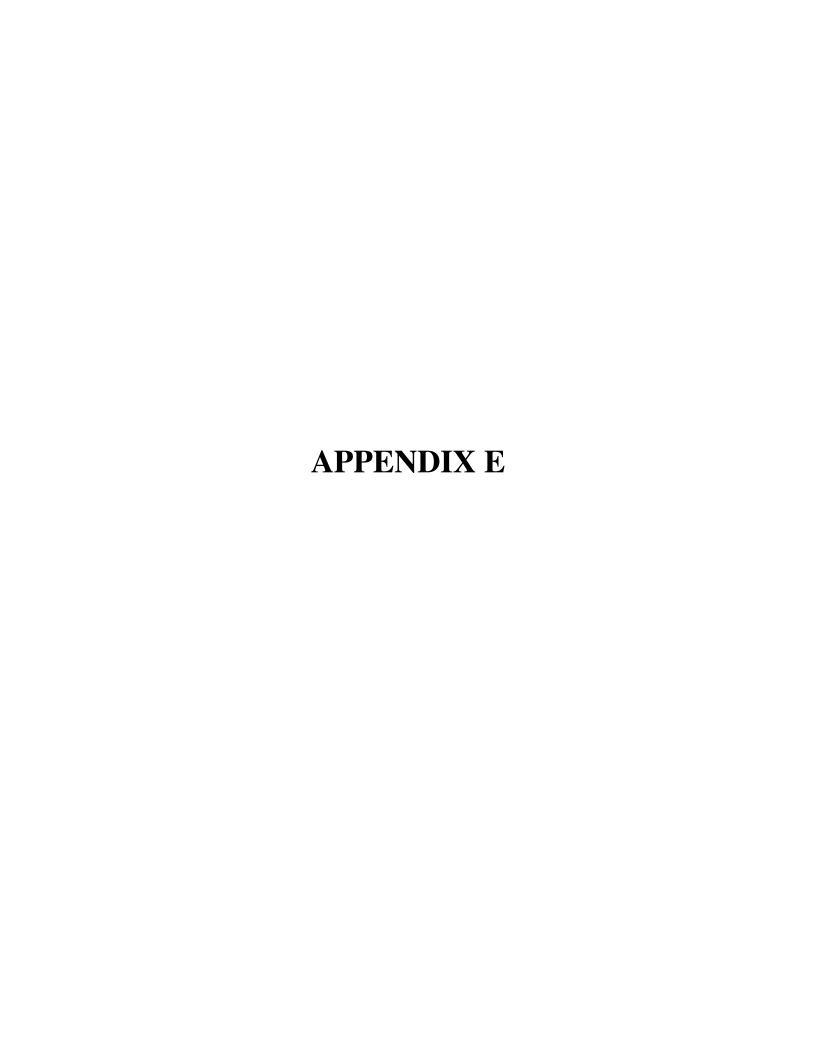
Neil Websdale, author of Understanding Domestic Homicide, Policing the Poor: From Slave Plantation to Public Housing and Rural Women Battering and the Justice System, assisted the board in developing procedures for gathering information on and reviewing domestic violence fatalities in Kansas. Websdale is a consultant and associate professor in the Department of Criminal Justice at Northern Arizona University. He also serves as director of the National Domestic Violence Fatality Review Initiative, a clearinghouse and resource center that reviews domestic violence homicides.

The FRB is charged with reviewing all adult domestic violence-related fatalities, describing trends and patterns regarding the facts and circumstances of these fatalities, recommending improvements to prevent future fatalities and determining if adequate resources and training are in place for those who respond to domestic violence crimes.

"I'm pleased the board is drawing on the expertise of a national expert in developing its procedures in reviewing fatalities," Governor Kathleen Sebelius said.

"We were anxious to learn more about the National Domestic Violence Fatality Review Initiative's approach to examining domestic violence fatalities and seeing what procedures we can incorporate in our reviews in Kansas," Bob Stephan, former Kansas Attorney General and FRB Chair said. "We want to ensure that our reviews are conducted in the most comprehensive and efficient manner in order to help identify trends and patterns that ultimately will lead us to solutions to prevent this abuse."

The FRB meeting was held in conjunction with the Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence's Safe Homes, Safe Streets Awareness Day on February 10 from 8 to 4:30 p.m. at the State Capitol, the coalition's news conference at 11 a.m. featured Governor Kathleen Sebelius and Chair Stephan and includes a reception at 6 p.m. The reception will highlight Don McPherson, a former NFL quarterback who leads a movement challenging men to take responsibility for inappropriate and abusive behavior. Megan Bushell, Miss Kansas 2004, and Stephan will co-host the reception.



Appendix E—Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board Columns



KATHLEEN SEBELIUS, GOVERNOR

16 March 2005

Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board Column: Submitted by Bob Stephan, Board Chair, who serves in honor of his mother

The following is a column written by Bob Stephan, Chair of Governor Kathleen Sebelius' Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board:

In September 2004 Governor Kathleen Sebelius telephoned me and said, "I want to bring you back to public service and have you chair a Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board." Without hesitating I accepted the offer and when the Governor and I finished our conversation, I looked out the window at the heaven above and said with a tear in my eye – "This one's for you, Mom."

I am briefly relating the suffering of my Mother as a victim of domestic violence so all of those concerned will know that this is not just another committee to me, but a cause and concern that has followed me all my life. I have never been able to shut out the horrible beatings my Mother received at the hands of my father. Even in my sleep I often have dreams that bring back the awful events.

When I was a child, on one occasion my father started beating my Mother in the house and dragged her into the car. I hid in the bushes until he returned. She was unconscious and he carried her into the house. On another occasion the police came and my Mother was pitifully lying on the couch, black and blue from a beating and yelling, "He is going to kill me." These types of events occurred over and over.

During one violent episode when I was seven years old, I ran out of the house and climbed up a tree. I fell but only got the wind knocked out of me. At first I thought I was going to die and I was glad.

Finally, after twenty years of living hell my Mother said enough was enough and divorced my father. He was a friendly man but an alcoholic, and when he got drunk, he was as mean as anyone on the face of the earth could be.

There has been too little progress over the last 50 years in regard to assisting victims of domestic violence. There is still a lack of empathy and understanding by the public, the law enforcement community, the judiciary and our lawmakers. Domestic violence is a brutal crime hoisted on the defenseless and we must do all that we can to stop it.

I believe the creation of the Board is long overdue and I look forward to working with the talented group that the Governor has assembled to serve on the board. The board's goals are to continue informing the public about the insidious nature of domestic violence and motivating the public to find solutions to end domestic violence; and identify systemic changes within all the organizations and agencies that work with domestic violence victims, offenders and families to learn new ways of reducing the number of fatalities by better identification of risk factors and improvement in the coordination of services that Kansas provides.

There is a statewide toll-free number to assist victims of domestic violence. If help is needed, please call 1-888-End Abuse (1-888-363-2287).



26 April 2005

Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board Column: *Judgments must fit the crime*

The following is a column by Bob Stephan, Chair of Governor Kathleen Sebelius' Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board:

Among other issues, I have never understood why domestic violence is so misunderstood by those in the justice system. As a former district court judge I realize the difficult problems that face a judge, but on too many occasions the pain and anguish of a battered woman is not understood.

It is true that in numerous circumstances a woman will file a domestic battery charge and then later refuse to appear in court or to testify. Certainly this is frustrating to courts and prosecutors alike. There is a need to understand that more often than not the woman is afraid, is dependent on the batterer or believes the system will be lenient with the batterer and for one or more of these reasons does not fully cooperate. Appropriate counseling, understanding and advocacy are a must in every domestic violence case.

Many years ago I clipped a list of Municipal Court cases out of a local Kansas community newspaper. My attention was drawn to four cases of domestic battery and one case of beating a dog. Four women and one dog were beaten. The resulting judgment of the court reveals the benign attitude regarding victims of domestic violence. The judgment in that court was no different than that which occurred in many courts throughout the state. I fear that in the last 13 thirteen years and probably the last 50 years very little has changed.

The Municipal Court docket showed the following: (The cases are real but the last names have been deleted.) Frank, 44, was placed on six months diversion on a charge of domestic battery. He also was ordered to pay \$5.50 in court costs.

Thomas, 42, was placed on six months diversion on a charge of domestic battery. He also was ordered to pay \$5.50 in court costs.

Mearl, 29, was placed on six months diversion on a charge of domestic battery. He also was ordered to pay \$5.50 in court costs.

Timothy, 24, was placed on six months diversion on a charge of domestic battery. He also was ordered to pay \$5.50 in court costs.

Kyle, 22, pleaded no contest to a charge of unlawfully beating a dog and was sentenced to two days in jail and six months probation. He also was fined \$100.

Neither of these acts should be condoned but shouldn't human beings who have been assaulted receive justice commensurate with the act against them? We need to work together to protect the defenseless – both human and animal.



For immediate release: May 19, 2005

Nicole Corcoran, Press Secretary 785.368.8500

Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board Column: In Honor of Harvey County Deputy Sheriff Kurt Ford

The following is a column by Bob Stephan, Chair of Governor Kathleen Sebelius' Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board:

Domestic Violence involves the battering of a spouse, partner or children by a coward. It is perceived to be violence directed at a specific person or persons. In all too many instances we fail to recognize the role of law enforcement officers in assisting victims of domestic violence.

When law enforcement officers respond to a domestic violence call it may be one of the most dangerous duties they undertake because they don't know what they are walking into. This proved to be true on a tragic night in April in Harvey County.

According to news articles detailing events from that tragic night, the Harvey County Sheriff's office received an emergency call at 11:50 p.m. on April 8, 2005, from a 14-year-old girl who said her mother was being held against her will and she was being beaten. In response deputies went to the home where the woman was being held. As it turned out she was being held by Greg Moore, a boyfriend. The officers attempted to communicate with Moore but initially were unsuccessful. Finally around 3:00 a.m., the woman spoke to deputies on the telephone and they were told she or Moore would meet them at the door. She spoke to deputies through a screen door and said she wanted to leave. At that point the door was slammed shut. A woman's screams were heard and there were sounds that indicated she was being beaten.

Deputy Sheriff Kurt Ford and Hesston Police Detective Chris Eilert were called upon to carry out their duty to protect and serve. In an attempt to rescue the woman they forced their way into the house. Shortly after entering the house Deputy Ford was shot with a .45 caliber handgun and was killed instantly. Chris Eilert was directly behind Deputy Ford and he also was shot. The bullet nearly severed a finger, then deflected off Eilert's forearm and lodged in his shoulder. He also was shot in the calf. Although critically wounded, he survived.

Domestic violence claimed the life of a brave 38 year-old Harvey County Sheriff's Deputy. He was an innocent victim of collateral damage in the war against domestic violence.

It is appropriate to pause and be thankful for the dedication to duty of Deputy Ford and other law enforcement officers throughout our state who put themselves in harms way to protect victims of criminal acts.

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** This monthly column is written by Bob Stephan, Chair of Governor Sebelius' Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board.



For immediate release: July 11, 2005

Nicole Corcoran, Press Secretary 785,368,8500

Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board Column: Statewide Coalition Helping Victims

The following is a column by Bob Stephan, Chair of Governor Kathleen Sebelius' Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board:

There are many wonderful organizations that assist domestic violence victims in Kansas and we owe them our appreciation and thanks. Over the next few months I will spotlight these humanitarian organizations, but I want to commence with the Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence (KCSDV).

When Governor Kathleen Sebelius formed the Kansas Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board, there were two members with whom I had worked to assist victims when I was Kansas Attorney General. I had not seen Sandy Barnett, Executive Director of KCSDV or Susan Moran, Executive Director of SOS, Inc., Lyon County for 10 years and now we are once again working together in a common cause. I have discovered that each and every member of the Fatality Review Board is committed to do everything possible to lessen the incidents of domestic violence.

The KCSDV is a network of organizations throughout the state whose goal it is to end domestic violence and sexual assault and to assist the victims of these criminal acts.

There is a network of 31 sexual and domestic violence programs whose primary goals are safety, accountability and justice. Individuals can find the cities where the programs are available by going to the website (www.kcsdv.org) or by calling toll free 1-888-363-2287.

The statistics are horrifying.

In Kansas there were 96 domestic violence murders between 1993 and 2003. In 2003 one domestic violence murder occurred every 24.3 days. One domestic violence incident occurred every 28 minutes 17 seconds. Law enforcement made one domestic violence arrest every 54 minutes and 32 seconds. There were a total 14,554 domestic violence incidents in 2003 and 9,793 arrests.

Approximately 2.3 million people in the United States are raped and/or physically assaulted by a current or former spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend.

In the United States the costs of intimate partner rape, physical assault and stalking of women ages 18 and older exceed \$5.8 billion each year, \$4.1 billion of which is for direct medical and mental health care services.

The Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence is working to unify programs to:

- 1. Promote communication, support and networking to ensure comprehensive services,
- 2. To develop research and data collection services,
- 3. To expand services for victims of sexual and domestic violence with a primary focus on women and children,
- 4. To educate the public about the human and financial toll that results from sexual and domestic violence,
- 5. To advocate public policy changes.
- 6. To maintain an ongoing evaluation of organizational structure and future funding, and
- 7. To confront and affirm issues of empowerment affecting women and children without regard to race, color, age, physical limitations, national origin, sexual preference, religious affiliation, marital/parental status education and income.

Because of the dedication of all of the people involved in the Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence the suffering of victims is acknowledged and confronted with care and understanding.

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** This monthly column is written by Bob Stephan, Chair of Governor Sebelius' Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board.



For immediate release:

Nicole Corcoran 785.368.8500

Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board Column: Crawford v. Washington 124 S. Ct. 1354, March 8, 2004 "Another Formula for Confusion"

The following is a column by Bob Stephan, Chair of Governor Kathleen Sebelius' Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board:

Because of the difficulty encountered in the prosecution of a domestic violence case that often results from the failure of the victim to be present and testify, courts have been liberal in allowing exceptions to traditional hearsay rule. Hearsay is defined as evidence based on the statements of others that are not present in court and generally is not admissible against an accused.

Studies show that approximately 80 percent of victims decline to assist the government in the prosecution of domestic violence cases. In an attempt to continue the prosecution of a domestic violence case, the courts generally allowed the prosecutor to present certain hearsay evidence in lieu of live testimony.

In order to admit hearsay testimony in a trial, the courts generally devised an exception that applied a two part subjective test. First, "the prosecutor must either produce or demonstrate the unavailability of the declarant whose statement he/she wishes to use against the defendant. Second, "if the declarant is unavailable, the statement must have been made under circumstances providing sufficient indicia of reliability."

In the case of Crawford v. Washington the United States Supreme Court set out a new and novel test to determine the admissibility of hearsay evidence. Even though the court may have intended to further the goal of providing a solid test for the admission of hearsay, it is, in my opinion, just as confusing as ever and maybe even more so.

The Crawford case stated that if a statement, when made, was not made with the intent or expectation that it would be used in a prosecution, it would be admissible hearsay. Statements that are made which one would naturally assume would be used in a criminal trial are not admissible hearsay. What you have to figure out is which statement, at the time it is made; you could anticipate would be used in a criminal trial and which statement was made for another purpose (perhaps just a call for help, etc.)

For example, one court has held that victims' calls to 911 operators are admissible hearsay statements because the victim had initiated the communication rather than the police, and her motive was to ask for help and not to bring criminal charges. In the same jurisdiction another court held that although a 911 call was made by a witness to a murder, the call intended to summon assistance from the police and the caller should realize that the call would be used in a criminal prosecution. As a result, it was a hearsay statement that could not be used.

There are many reasons why victims refuse to cooperate with the prosecution. Among those reasons is the risk of reprisal by the batterers, economic dependence, continued emotional attachment to the batterer, desire to keep the family together, fear of loss of custody of children, and deportation in the event the victim is illegally in this country.

Unfortunately, the Crawford rule is subject to a number of interpretations and the result is that it is as clear as mud.



For immediate release:

Nicole Corcoran, Press Secretary 785,368,8500

September 19, 2005

Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board Column:

Focus on Wichita YWCA Women's Crisis Center

The following is a column by Bob Stephan, Chair of Governor Kathleen Sebelius' Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board:

In a previous article I acknowledged with appreciation the Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence. I am now pleased to recognize the work of the Wichita YWCA Women's Crisis Center.

The Crisis Center works to reduce domestic violence and its consequences by sheltering and protecting victims and by helping individuals develop positive relationship skills. The Center carries out its mission by also being involved in advocacy and community education.

The Wichita YWCA shelters approximately 450 women and children each year and receives more than 6,000 crisis calls each year. The Crisis Line is (316) 267-7233. Through the court advocacy program, advocates have helped more than 500 individuals obtain protection from abuse orders as well as protection from stalking orders. Victims are provided support in criminal cases as well as in civil cases.

The YWCA has a working partnership with the Wichita Police Department. That partnership is a community-based advocacy program focused on follow-up contact with victims after a domestic violence incident is reported to police. Advocates in this program reach approximately 1,000 victims per year. A partnership has also been entered into with Correctional Counseling of Kansas and the Sedgwick County District Attorney's Office to provide comprehensive services to families where one member has been charged with a felony-level domestic violence offense and the victim has chosen to remain in the relationship with the offender.

Recently the YWCA has developed a program to reach victims of domestic violence through the area's 450 hair salons. The goal of the program is to make salons a safe place where victims can find connections to information and resources for help.

There are many other services offered by the Wichita YWCA that put them at the forefront of efforts to aid victims of domestic violence. We applaud and appreciate their efforts to educate the public about the causes of domestic violence and preventive measures to assist in reducing the horrendous crime of domestic violence. Additional information can be obtained by calling the Wichita YWCA at (316) 263-7501 or outside the area call toll free at 1-888-End Abuse (1-888-363-2287).