

**SANTA CLARA COUNTY DOMESTIC
VIOLENCE COUNCIL**

DEATH REVIEW COMMITTEE

FINAL REPORT

JANUARY 1 – DECEMBER 31, 2005

SPEAK UP - SAVE LIVES

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE DEATH REVIEW COMMITTEE ROSTER
SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
January 1, 2005-December 31, 2005
ROLANDA PIERRE DIXON ESQ., CHAIR
DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

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Barbara Krzyczkowska MFT
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Asian Pacific Family Resource Center

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Janeen Carlo
Dep. Director Family Court Services

Tracy Bowers MSW
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Margaret Petros
Victim Witness

Charu Aggarwal
Asian Americans for Community Involv.

Clint Tada
Los Gatos Police Dept

Det. LaMond Ray Davis
SCC Sheriff's Office

Lt. Michael Sterner
San José Police Dept.-Homicide

Lt. Michael Ross
San José Police Dept.-FVC

Det. Leila Sutherland
SCC Sheriff's Office-DV

Captain Douglas Taylor
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Jamie Buckmaster
Prog. Manager-APS

Lt. M. Gamez Jr.
San José Police Dept.-Homicide

FINAL REPORT

JANUARY 1, 2005 – DECEMBER 31, 2005 DEATH REVIEW COMMITTEE

By: Rolanda Pierre Dixon Esq.-Chair

The Santa Clara County Domestic Violence Death Review Committee, hereinafter referred to as the **DVDRC**, was created in October of 1994. The Department of Justice asked the Santa Clara County Domestic Violence Council if they would create a death review committee. The Department of Justice wanted the committee to examine all domestic violence related deaths in order to determine if there were gaps in the system which once discovered could lead to the elimination of future deaths. The Department of Justice also hoped that the committee would be able to present all information garnered from the deaths to the Domestic Violence Council with recommendations for appropriate changes in the system. The Domestic Violence Council could then advise the Board of Supervisors about these needed changes and they could implement them.

In creating the **DVDRC**, we attempted to bring to the table a cross section of all the organizations in Santa Clara County that dealt with domestic violence victims, perpetrators, and their children. Representatives from the District Attorney's office, Department of Corrections, law enforcement, Coroner's Office, Pretrial services, Adult Probation, Juvenile Probation, battered women's advocacy agencies, therapists, Adult Protective Services, Social Services, Child Protective Services, San Jose's Family/Domestic Violence Advisory Board, Asian Pacific Communities Against Domestic Violence, Victim Witness, batterer's intervention programs, Family Court Services, and the family law bar were all invited and all agreed to participate.

We were very fortunate in this county to get buy-in and cooperation from all the relevant organizations. We were also very comfortable working together because nearly all the involved organizations were already a part of the county's domestic violence council. We trusted one another not to use discovered information to "finger point" but to do the more constructive work of advocating for system-wide change, which would hopefully save lives.

Every member of the **DVDRC** signed a confidentiality agreement (attachment A). This agreement requires that all information discussed in committee meetings remain confidential. The signed agreement is kept on file by the committee chair. The only agreed upon public disclosure of cases involves statistics and fact patterns. The names of particular victims and perpetrators are not revealed out of respect for victims, survivors, and their families.

In 1995 the California Legislature enacted Penal Code section 11163.3, which allowed all California counties to establish domestic violence death review teams. The legislature understood that these teams (Santa Clara County's being one of the first) have been used successfully to ensure that incidents of domestic violence and abuse are recognized and that agency involvement is reviewed to develop recommendations for policies and protocols for community prevention and intervention initiatives to reduce and eradicate the incidence of domestic violence.

The **DVDRC** also decided what cases would be reviewed. We would review all “domestic violence related deaths.” The committee’s definition of “domestic violence related death” is as follows: it is a death where the perpetrator and victim were involved in an intimate relationship, either at the time of death or prior to the death and the conduct of the perpetrator lead to the death of the victim/victims. This includes all individuals in (or formally in) intimate partner relationships, whether or not they were married or living together at the time. We look at homicides, homicide/suicides, suicides, blue suicides,* and fatal accident cases. If other family and or community members are also killed by the perpetrator those cases are also reviewed.

***Blue suicides are those situations where an individual threatens to kill police officers and/or others and comes toward the police with a deadly weapon- intending that they respond by shooting him or her.**

In 1996 the California legislature passed Penal Code section 11163.3 (et. seq.) which allowed for the formation of domestic violence death review teams in all California counties. It also deemed all information shared in death review committee meetings as confidential and not subject to disclosure or discovery by a third party. Notwithstanding the foregoing, recommendations of a domestic violence death review team may be disclosed at the discretion of a majority of the members of the team.

The **DVDRC** produces a final report at the end of each calendar year. This year's report will cover ten (**10**) identified domestic violence related deaths from 2005. In 2004 there were six (**6**) identified cases (see attachment 2 for yearly death statistics). The Santa Clara County District Attorney's Office filed criminal complaints on 45 homicide cases in 2005. The **DVDRC** identified 7 domestic violence related homicides.

The Santa Clara County District Attorney's Office issued 3807 criminal domestic violence complaints in 2005 (3477 misdemeanors and 530 felonies). Our civil courts issued over 2700 temporary restraining orders and our domestic violence criminal courts issued protective orders on every criminal case. All of our police agencies (including those on university and college campuses) adhere to a law enforcement protocol, which recognizes domestic violence as a crime and contains a "pro arrest policy." A "pro arrest policy" means where probable cause exists to believe the perpetrator committed an act of domestic violence an arrest shall be effectuated by the responding law enforcement officer.

Women's shelters, domestic violence organizations, batterer treatment groups, and other professionals deal with domestic violence on a daily basis in this county. They explain the law and provide needed assistance for victims, their children, and perpetrators. They also offer counseling in an effort to help these families build a life without violence.

It is our belief that Santa Clara County's policies and procedures around domestic violence help decrease the number of domestic violence related deaths. Although there were ten (10) such deaths in 2005, we did not lose a single person in the five thousand eight hundred and seventy one (**5871**), cases (issued and non-issued) that were referred to the District Attorney's office for prosecution. We believe this clearly shows that the policies of this county and the educational efforts around domestic violence have helped decrease the number of fatal incidents.

Tragically, we lost two children and one unborn child this year in a single domestic violence incident. We didn't lose any children in 2004, but we did lose five children in 2003 and six children in 2002. The committee continues to stress to the public that when deadly domestic violence erupts, no one is safe, even the most vulnerable ones in our homes, our children. We also noted that seven children were left this year without one or both parents because of these deadly acts. Their lives will be forever changed.

Domestic violence related death did not take the life of a single elder member of our community this year. This is the first time this has happened since the inception of the committee in 1994. We all worked very hard this year informing the public, elders, professionals and others that domestic violence also occurs in the elder community and everyone must be vigilant. Our senior citizens deserve a peaceful life, free of domestic violence and its deadly implications.

It is very important for those individuals who come in contact with potential victims and their families to pay close attention and not to hesitate to ask the right questions. Our investigation into these cases shows that nearly everyone around these victims was aware of serious problems in the relationship. It is important that victims, children, families, neighbors, and co-workers contact law enforcement when they are aware of abuse. We did observe last year that increasing numbers of everyday citizens did call law enforcement on behalf of victims of domestic violence and we note that cases are being called in earlier in the continuum of violence as noted by the increase in misdemeanor filings of over 300 new cases.

When anyone suspects that domestic violence may or is being perpetrated against a victim, they must act. **Calling 911** could save a life. When anyone loses their life to violence it has devastating impact on those individuals left behind. Domestic violence happens everywhere in our community, no one is safe. From our youngest citizens to our oldest and this year even our unborn. When entire families are killed, the entire community suffers. When school age children die, every child who sat in the classroom with that child is negatively affected. We must increase our vigilance in order to protect the lives of those children, adults, and seniors in our community.

“Speak up – Save lives” – was the message chosen by the **DVDRC** in 2002. We decided in 2003 to retain the message and in 2003 it was also adopted by the City of San José Family/Domestic Violence Advisory Board and used in a public campaign. It has been decided by the committee to again retain this message in the coming year. It is still very important and it succinctly states what we must all do in our fight to end domestic violence. It is everyone’s responsibility to pay attention to what’s happening in their community and speak out (for example call 911) in order to stop the violence and protect victims. We could not have said it any clearer.

SPEAK UP – SAVE LIVES

The reviewed cases breakdown as follows:

I. TYPES OF DEATH

1. 10 deaths from 2005 (7 homicides, 0 homicide/suicide, 1 suicide-after attempted homicide, 1 blue suicide, and 1 accidental death)

II. POLICE AGENCIES INVOLVED

1. 8 deaths from San José Police Department (5 homicides, 1 suicide, 1 blue suicide, and 1 accidental death)
2. 1 death from SCC Sheriff's Office (1 homicide)
3. 1 death from Santa Clara Police Department (1 homicide)

III. AGE/RACE/SEX/SUBSTANCE ABUSE/CHILDREN PRESENT

1. Ages For all victims and perpetrators - 0 yrs to 57 years of age
 - A. Homicide adult female average age was 35 years of age
 - B. Homicide adult male average age was 51 years of age
 - C. Suicide adult male average age - 48 years of age (one case)
 - D. Blue Suicide adult male age - 34 years of age (one case)
 - E. Accid. Death adult male age - 38 years of age (one case)

2. Race/Ethnicity

- Hispanic: 4 (2 homicides, 1 blue suicide, 1 accid. death)
- Caucasian: 3 (2 homicides, 1 suicide)
- Asian: 0
- African American: 0
- Bi-Cultural: 3 (3 homicides-Hispanic/Filipino)

3. Sex

- Male: 5 (2 homicides, 1 blue suicide, 1 suicide, and 1 accid. death)
- Female: 5 (5 homicides – unborn child also female)

4. **Substance Abuse At Time of Incident**
3 (alcohol and meth)
5. **Number of Children –Homicide Victims**
2 (ages 3 and 6)
6. **Number of Unborn children-Homicide Victims**
1 (5 months gestational age)
7. **Children Present At Time of Incident**
10 (5 homicides, 1 suicide and 2 blue suicides)
8. **Number of children left w/o one or both parents**
7 (2 homicides, 1 suicide, 1 blue suicide, 1 accid death) ages 2-17
9. **Perpetrators Gender**
3 male (5 homicides, 1 suicide)
2 female (2 homicides)
10. **Manner of Death**

5 knives	(5 homicides)
3 guns	(1 homicide, 1 suicide, 1 blue suicide, 1 accid)
1 blunt instrument	(1 homicide)
1 heart condition	(1 accident death)
11. **Separated/Divorced or discussing either at time of death**
8 (6 homicides, 1 suicide, and 1 blue suicide)
12. **Prior domestic violence contact (police reports)**
1
13. **Restraining orders/Do not annoy, harass or strike orders**
0
14. **Location of Deaths**
8 at home (7 homicides, 1 suicide)
2 in public (1 blue suicide, 1 accid)
15. **Same Gender/Transgender Couples**
0
16. **Occupations of those who died**
Medical worker
Self employed businessman
College Administrator
Student
Iron worker

17. **Occupations of those who committed homicide**

Homemaker
student
none

18. **Type of relationship at time of death**

1 marital relationship (suicide)
** 4 cohabitant (3 homicides, 1 accid)
1 prior cohabitant (blue suicide)
1 dating relationship (homicide)

**three of the homicides not counted here were children (2 born and one unborn)

19. **Length of relationship**

1 to 19 years
1 - 1 year (1 homicide)
1 - 3 years (1 homicide)
1 - 4 years (1 homicide)
1 - 7 years (4 homicides)
1 - 8 years (1 accid death)
1 - 15 years (1 blue suicide)
1 - 19 years (1 suicide)

20. **Educational level of perpetrators**

2 - College
2 - High School

21. **Educational level of victims**

2 - College
2 - High School
1 - Elementary school
1 - Pre-school

22. **Met and began dating as teens**

1

23. **Immigrants (less than 10 years in the United States)*****

0

***The DVDRC defines Immigrant as a person who has been in the United States for 10 years or less-it does not look at legal status.

IV. CASE SUMMARIES

CASE 176: Homicide - The defendant and victim started a dating relationship. The perpetrator thought that she and the victim were going to be married. The victim told her this was not so. Eventually they break up because of this. The perpetrator refused to accept the breakup, she stabs and kills him. They did not have any children together. The perpetrator is 27 years old, the victim was 57.

CASE 177: Blue Suicide - The perpetrator and victim first met when they were eleven years old. They reconnected when they were 19 years of age. The victim has one child already and then they had two children together. The defendant had a severe multiple substance abuse problems and continued to get into trouble with the law. He was also violent. Eventually the victim can't take it anymore and she separates from the defendant. He won't accept the breakup and continues to try to see her. They go back and forth, she finally had enough and even though she still accepts his calls, she won't see him and won't let him in her home. He constantly threatens suicide. On the date of his death he tells everyone that will listen that he is planning to kill himself. He comes over late one night to the victim's house. He's high on drugs and alcohol and he insists on being let in. She refused and calls the police. During a life threatening situation with the responding officer the defendant is shot and killed. He was 34 years old.

CASE 178: Homicide - The defendant and victim met through their work. He is divorced and she has one child. They begin to date and eventually move in together. The victim has a son with the defendant. She decides that the relationship is not working and tells the perpetrator she wants to separate. He is not happy with this, hits her and then later stabs and kills her. She was 44 years old, he was 47.

CASE 179: Suicide- The perpetrator and victim were married for 19 years, they had two teenage children. The victim asks him to move out because he is abusing substances (methamphetamine) and other marital problems. He continues to call and threatens suicide. He eventually comes over and won't leave. He has a gun. He threatens the victim and threatens to kill himself. The children are able to escape and he eventually allows the victim to leave. Police negotiators talk to him for several hours, he finally stops speaking with them. He kills himself. He was 48 years old.

CASE 180: Homicide - The perpetrator and victim met about 3 years before the death. They began living together. She has a grown son who doesn't live in the home. They did not have any children together. The victim and defendant argue over what she perceives to be his abuse of substances. They argue vehemently. She shoots and kills him. She is 45 years old, he was 47.

CASE 181,182,183,184: Homicide – The first victim and the defendant met when she was still in her teens. They have two children together. The relationship is very volatile and abusive. The victim leaves him a couple of times but they get back together. The victim becomes pregnant with their third child. The defendant kills her and their two children while

they are in bed. He then sets the house on fire. The first victim is 26 years old; the children are 6 and 3 years old. The unborn child (5 months gestational age) also perishes.

CASE 185: ACCIDENTAL DEATH - The perpetrator and victim met about 8 years ago. They have one child together. They have a very volatile and abusive relationship. The perpetrator also abused substances. On the date of death the perpetrator tries to take the child from the victim, she begins wrestling around with him. The police are called; the perpetrator fights with the police. He will not obey their commands, continues to violently resist. He is a very large man and has a heart condition. He dies. He was 38 years old.

V. TASKS ACCOMPLISHED

The Santa Clara County Death Review Committee (DVRDC) is a standing committee of the Santa Clara County Domestic Violence Council. The committee has been in existence since 1994. It is one of the oldest domestic violence death review committees in the nation. We have been asked on numerous occasions to present at various conferences and workshops all over the country. In the last year we made over fifteen such presentations. We have a standing agenda item which requests reports from those team members who have presented on death review in the preceding month.

We have also been called upon to assist other death review teams, in and outside of California. Team members also wrote numerous articles and were quoted extensively by the media again in and outside of the state. Our death review team was highlighted and our findings noted in a new publication called, *Murder at Home* which was produced by the California Women's Law Center in 2005.

Committee members also made themselves available this year for a large number of presentations in the county on the issue of death review. These presentations were made to professional and lay groups. The committee is committed to informing the general public about domestic violence and its deadly consequences.

The committee also worked closely with the The San José City Family/Domestic Violence Advisory Board, The Court Systems Committee, Police Victim Relations Committee, The Executive Committee of the Domestic Violence Council and the Respect Community, and Culture sub-committee of the Greenbook Committee.

In 2005 we did not lose one member of our elder community. We did a lot of work this year with the education of seniors around the issue of domestic violence. The committee members from the Adult Protective Services, Pretrial Services, Palo Alto Police Department, and the District Attorney's office also worked closely together on senior domestic violence issues after they were initially reported to the police. Domestic violence in the senior community is taken very seriously and as a result we are convinced that this helped save lives this year. We are anticipating increasing our collaborations this year.

We also did not lose one single person to homicide who had a restraining order or who had a reported on-going domestic violence case with law enforcement. We are convinced that law enforcement is doing a great job in terms of its response to domestic violence situations and that prosecution of these cases saves lives. There was also an increase last year in citizen's calls to law enforcement in domestic violence cases and over 500 new cases were received by the District Attorney's office for issuing of criminal complaints.

We will continue to track and study domestic violence related death cases and we are convinced that this work saves members of our community from early and tragic death.

VI. CONCLUSION

In concluding this year's report it is again glaringly obvious that family members, co-workers, and neighbors are well aware of serious problems in these relationships before the deaths occur and yet did not call law enforcement or others for intervention. It is the hope of this committee that everyone will start to take notice of what is going on in these relationships and report abuse. The community must educate itself on domestic violence in all its' forms and realize it can turn deadly. Concerned community members must also know where to call for help and what they can do to assist victims. It is hoped that this report will lay the groundwork for the beginning of that knowledge (see pages 15-19).

Domestic violence homicides at their core are about one individual's desire to have absolute power and control over their significant other. When they begin to feel that power eroding, they will do whatever they have to in order to regain it; including killing the very person/persons they seek to control. Children, other family members, neighbors, co-workers, and innocent bystanders are all put at risk if they are around when the violence erupts. We must continue to work to educate the public on these issues and help people to understand that reporting domestic violence **is helping not hurting** and intervention is necessary. It should not be considered interference in an intimate relationship but a civic duty to keep our community members and their children safe.

We must also note that this year we had one of the lowest number of domestic violence related deaths since we started compiling the numbers in 1994. Last year was the lowest with 6 reported domestic violence deaths. We feel this is due to several reasons:

- (1) Increased reporting of non-lethal domestic violence incidents by the community;
- (2) Confiscation of guns at domestic violence incidents by well trained law enforcement officers;
- (3) Arrest and thorough follow-up by well trained law enforcement officers;
- (4) Prosecution by the District Attorney's office;
- (5) Advocacy support for victims and their children by agencies and programs;
- (6) Appropriate sentences for perpetrators by Judges and court orders which the Probation Department makes sure are followed;
- (7) Counseling for victims, children, and perpetrators;
- (8) Community campaigns on domestic violence;
- (9) In custody and community intervention programs;
- (10) Availability of restraining orders and emergency protective orders;
- (11) Increased community awareness;
- (12) Collaborations of the county and community based organizations-working together on domestic violence issues;
- (13) Collaborations between county agencies, for example Adult Protective Services, Pretrial Services and the District Attorney's office.

We also know that all the other agencies represented on the Domestic Violence Death Review Committee take what we learn in every case and apply it to their everyday work. This report gives us “**red-flags**” (page 16 and 17) that help us identify those potentially lethal cases.

We are further saddened by the fact that we lost 2 children this year and one unborn child to domestic violence related death. We will take this knowledge and work even harder to educate the public at large about the dangers of domestic violence. This educational effort will target both the young and old. Keeping children safe in our community is a priority.

The Domestic Violence Death Review Committee hopes that the release of this report will help people begin to recognize domestic violence and intervene before death is the result.

SPEAK UP – SAVE LIVES

Respectfully Submitted: The Domestic Violence Death Review Committee 2005

VII. 2005 SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS (RED FLAGS)

- 1. Everyone close to the victim and perpetrator knew that something was very wrong in the relationship but did not intervene. They did not ask the appropriate follow up questions. They must ask victims if they are fearful of the perpetrator and why? They should always act as if there are deadly weapons in the home. They must seek to safely intervene (assist the victim in calling a woman's shelter or seeking domestic violence information, call law enforcement, and encourage victims to call law enforcement to remove firearms) in these relationships. They must educate themselves on domestic violence and share that information with everyone they come in contact with, especially family members.**
- 2. Perpetrators of deadly domestic violence have several characteristics, which were evident in many of the ten (10) deaths we reviewed. They are:**
 - A. Prior threats of homicide and or suicide - 9 cases**
 - B. Victim talked about divorce or separation and the perpetrator cannot tolerate it – 9 cases**
 - C. He or she was unraveling in front of everyone's eyes i.e., sleeplessness, loss or imminent loss of job (or educational pursuit), under-employment, no real friendships (perpetrator), possessing guns, talking about dying, depression (sadness), extremely upset about life, mood swings, and/or prior false imprisonment – 9 cases**
 - D. They hit or threatened to hit the victim at least once and in most cases more than once before the death occurred, or had used violence with a previous partner - 8 cases**
 - E. The perpetrator engaged in controlling and obsessive behavior (following the victim, checking his/her whereabouts constantly, monitoring their phone calls, limiting their friendships, handling all the money, making all the family decisions) – 8 cases**
 - F. Extreme jealousy/possessiveness - 9 cases**
- 3. Handguns were used in three of the deaths. Those individuals possessing guns and using or threatening violence are a clear danger to themselves and everyone around them.**
- 4. Deaths occurred in nearly every jurisdiction in this county and have involved different racial and socio-economic groups. In fact those individuals from the middle/upper middle and higher economic strata made up the majority of the deaths (8). We must be cognizant of the fact that domestic violence is not just a poor person's problem, it is everyone's problem. Domestic violence death also does not care how old or young you are, everyone is at risk.**

- 5. Children are the most vulnerable in our society. If they express real fear of a parent, we must act. When children appear vulnerable and in danger of abuse or neglect all mandated reporters must report to the Child Abuse Hotline at DFCS.**
- 6. Untreated and inadequately treated mental health issues underlie many of the cases we reviewed last year (5). Federal, state, and local governments must put mental health dollars back into budgets. Our families are suffering from a lack of adequate mental health treatment.**

VIII. RECOMMENDATIONS

We the members of the Santa Clara County Domestic Violence Death Review Committee hereby recommend to the Domestic Violence Council and the community at large the following:

1. **The Domestic Violence Council encourages the community at large to stand up and report domestic violence when it is observed.**
2. **The Domestic Violence Council continues its efforts to educate the public on domestic violence issues, including the release of this report to the public.**
3. **The Domestic Violence Council increases its efforts to educate our ethnic minorities and immigrant communities on domestic violence.**
4. **The Domestic Violence Council continue to ensure that all domestic violence- related educational information teach that domestic violence occurs in the elder, disabled, immigrant, gay, lesbian, bi-sexual and transgender communities.**
5. **The Domestic Violence Council continues to encourage local school districts to develop a curriculum that addresses the issues of domestic violence, dating violence and stalking.**
6. **The Domestic Violence Council continues to encourage victims of domestic violence to get restraining orders.**
7. **The Domestic Violence Council continues to promote the education of all workplaces on domestic violence, so those potential victims can be protected.**
8. **The Domestic Violence Council promotes legislation, which requires all mental health professionals to have domestic violence education.**
9. **The Domestic Violence Council promotes the spending of mental health dollars on those committing domestic violence that are also suicidal.**
10. **The Domestic Violence Council promotes the addition of services for male victims of domestic violence.**
11. **The Domestic Violence Council continues to encourage the utilization of available monies for mental health and legal services for children exposed to domestic violence.**
12. **The Domestic Violence Council continues to encourage parents to get parenting classes, which discuss the impact of domestic violence on children.**

13. The Domestic Violence Council continues to inform the public that law enforcement at a domestic violence incident (Penal Code section 12028.5) can remove all guns and keep them for up to 5 days if charges are not filed. The person seeking to get those firearms back must demonstrate compliance with Penal Code section 12021.3 (he/she is deemed eligible to possess a firearm). If charges are filed and the perpetrator is convicted he/she cannot possess a firearm for up to 10 years (Penal Code section 12021). Also if the victim obtains a restraining order (whether or not the perpetrator is filed on or convicted), the restrained person cannot possess a firearm.

The DVDRC recognizes that the 2nd lowest number of domestic violence related deaths occurred this year (10) since we started the compilation in 1994. 2004 was our lowest ever at 6 domestic violence related deaths (see attachment 2). We are convinced this is a clear indication that we must continue to do all of the above.

SPEAK UP – SAVE LIVES

IX. CRISIS HOTLINES

EMERGENCY POLICE RESPONSE – 911

- Asian Women’s Home (408) 975-2739**
- Support Network for Battered Women (408) 541-6100**
 - Spanish 1-800-572-2782**
 - TDD (650) 490-7857**
- Next Door Solutions to Domestic Violence (408) 279-2962**
- Community Solutions (South County) (408) 683-4118**
- YWCA Rape Crisis Center (408) 287-3000**
- South County Rape Crisis Center (408) 779-2115**
- Adult Protective Services 1-800-414-2002**
- Family Court (408)534-5600**
- Suicide Crisis Service (408) 279-3312**
 - (650) 494-8420 (North County)**
 - (408) 683-2482 (South County)**
- Victim Witness Assistance (408) 295-2656 (8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.)**
- CONTACT (Hotline for all hotlines) (408) 850-6125**
- National Domestic Violence Hotline 1-800-799-7233 (SAFE)**
- Victim Notification System 1-800-464-3568 (jail program-
Victims can register and be
informed when defendant is to
be released)**
- Charter Legal Services for Children and Youth (408) 522-3800**
- San Jose State Counseling Services (SJSU students) . . . (408)924-9510**
- Family Court Self Help Center (408) 882-2900**
- Restraining Order Self Help Center (408) 534-5709**

Attachment 1: Copy of the DVDRC's Confidentiality Agreement

CONFIDENTIALITY AGREEMENT

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

DEATH REVIEW COMMITTEE

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

Dated

Printed Name

Signature

Attachment 2: Death Review Log (last 5 years)

2000 - 18 domestic violence related deaths

2001 - 17 domestic violence related deaths

2002 - 18 domestic violence related deaths

2003 - 21 domestic violence related deaths

2004 - 6 domestic violence related deaths

