

CoC Training: VAWA Compliance & Strategies for Serving Survivors of Domestic Violence

5.13.24





please mute yourself

Housekeeping

1

Respect the
trainer(s)

2

Respect
attendees

3

Make and
take space

4

Share the mic

5

Acknowledge
power and
privilege

Training Norms & Agreements

About

- **Continuum of Care Trainings**: Monthly trainings for homeless service providers covering information or skills considered essential by HUD or our system of care
- Hosted by H3 the **2nd Monday** of every month from **10am-Noon**
- **Required** for direct service staff (case managers, care coordinators, etc.) and program managers.

Required Trainings

- Some trainings such as **Housing First** are required by our funder, the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (**HUD**) to ensure all programs and staff in our CoC operate under the same principles and practices
- Other trainings are relevant trainings H3 and/or providers has identified as important such as **Housing Focused Case Management**



Required Elements for This Training

HUD

- 24 CFR part 5, subpart L

CoC Written Standards

- CES P&Ps
- CoC/ESG Written Standards

Monitoring

- Attendance is monitored by H3 staff and discussed during monthly/quarterly provider check-ins with CE Manager and/or CoC Administrator
- **Providers/programs lacking attendance at trainings can be subject to Corrective Action Plans**

Equity questions to consider

- Have you noticed inequities in your own work on this topic?
- Have you contributed to or interrupted inequities?
- What barriers still exist? How might they be addressed?



Trainers

- Riley Maeve, *Research Associate*
- Alex Michel, *Senior Policy Analyst*

Homebase

- Adriana Davalos, *Housing Coordinator*
- Paulina Fregoso, *Trainer/Volunteer Program Manager*

**STAND! For Families Free of
Violence**



VAWA Compliance & Strategies for Serving Survivors

Contra Costa County Continuum of Care

May 13, 2024



Introductions



Jamie Schecter, *Homeless Services Chief*

Jaime Jenett, *Community Engagement Specialist*

Shelby Ferguson, *CoC Administrator*

Mary Juarez-Fitzgerald, *Coordinated Entry Manager*

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Introductions



Paulina Pregoso, *Trainer, Volunteers Manager*

Adriana Davalos-Alejandre, *Housing Coordinator*



Who is in the room?

Drop in the chat:

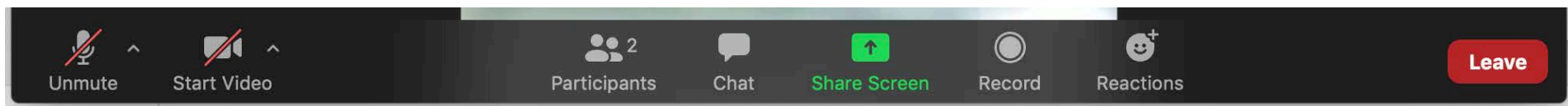
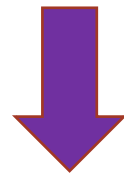
- Name
- Pronouns
- Agency
- Role/title





Zoom Info

- We are recording and you are muted
- Questions – chat to Everyone!
- Comments & responses – chat to Everyone!
- Tech issues – chat to Alex or Riley!





Agenda

Homebase presentation on the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and relevant Contra Costa County Continuum of Care Policies

STAND! presentation on Strategies for Recognizing and Working with Survivors of Domestic Violence

Objectives

Understand the goals & requirements of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) & how it applies to CoC-funded programs

Learn about confidentiality & privacy protections for survivors of violence

Learn about best practices for working with survivors

Address any questions or concerns you have about working with survivors



POLL

The Violence Against Women Act



The Federal Regulatory Landscape

What is the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)?

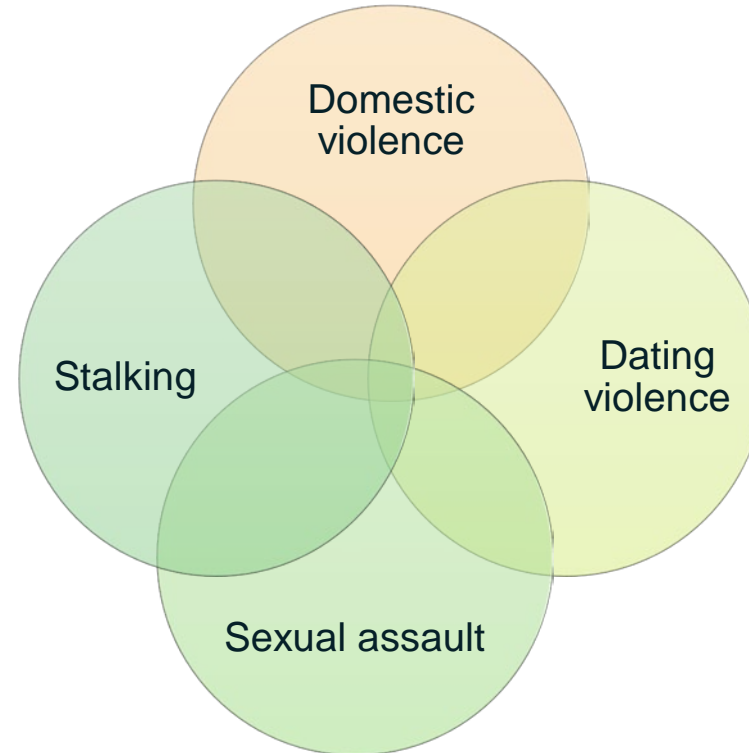


- Landmark legislation passed in 1994 & periodically reauthorized
- Recognition that domestic violence (DV) is an epidemic
- Provisions include:
 - ✓ Funding for coordinated community response to DV, sexual assault, dating violence, & stalking
 - ✓ Creation of a special DOJ Office on Violence Against Women
 - ✓ Strengthened protections for native, immigrant, & LGBTQ survivors
 - ✓ **Protections for survivors in HUD-funded program - implemented by 11/6/16 HUD Final Rule**
- ✓ There has been some criticism of VAWA for prioritizing law enforcement as the answer to ending interpersonal violence, rather than centering solutions on survivors and acknowledging that most survivors do not call the police.



Whom does VAWA protect?

VAWA provides protection for survivors of



Regardless of sex, gender, race, national origin, & sexual orientation



VAWA Definitions

- ❑ **Domestic Violence** - *The term ‘domestic violence’ includes felony or misdemeanor crimes committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim under the family or domestic violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant funding and, in the case of victim services, includes the use or attempted use of physical abuse or sexual abuse, or a pattern of any other coercive behavior committed, enabled, or solicited to gain or maintain power and control over a victim, including verbal, psychological, **economic, or technological** abuse that may or may not constitute criminal behavior, by a person who—*
 - (A) is a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, or person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim;*
 - (B) is cohabitating, or has cohabitated, with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;*
 - (C) shares a child in common with the victim; or*
 - (D) commits acts against a youth or adult victim who is protected from those acts under the family or domestic violence laws of the jurisdiction.*



VAWA Definitions

- ❑ **Dating Violence** - *Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim.*
- ❑ **Sexual Assault** - *Any nonconsensual sexual act proscribed by law, including when the victim lacks capacity to consent.*
- ❑ **Stalking** - *Conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:*
 - (1) *Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or*
 - (2) *Suffer substantial emotional distress.*

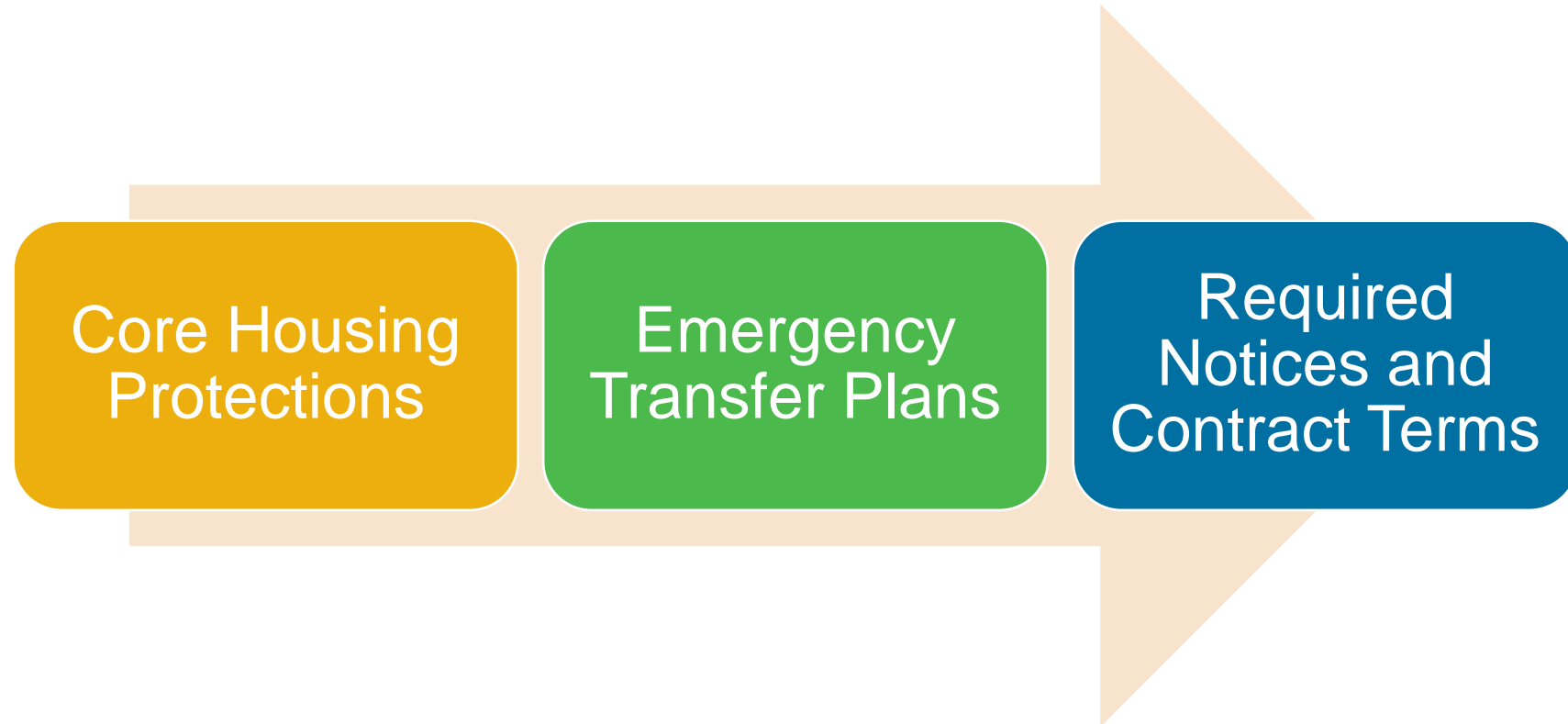
In this training, we will use the term “survivor” to refer to anyone who is a survivor of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.



HUD's VAWA Final Rule



Key Safeguards for Survivors





Core Housing Protections

- ❑ Survivors cannot be evicted or denied housing **solely because of their status as survivors.**
- ❑ Survivors cannot be evicted or denied housing **solely based upon factors *directly related to victimization***
 - *If the survivor can show that their current or past victimization led an adverse factor that factor cannot be the basis for a denial or eviction.*
 - *Examples of possible adverse factors:*
 - *Lack of credit*
 - *Lack of income or employment history*
 - *Negative rental history*
 - *Criminal background*





Limitations of VAWA Protections

- ❑ A program participant may be terminated or evicted:
 - ✓ For **any violation not based on an act of DV** against the tenant or an affiliated individual so long as the tenant is not subjected to a more demanding standard than other tenants
 - ✓ If the housing provider can demonstrate an **actual and imminent threat** to other tenants, employees, or service providers

- ❑ **Actual and imminent threat** – A physical danger that is real, would occur within an immediate time frame, and could result in death or serious bodily harm. Factors to be considered include:
 - ✓ The **duration of the risk**
 - ✓ The **nature and severity** of the potential harm
 - ✓ The **likelihood** that the potential harm will occur
 - ✓ The **length of time** before the potential harm would occur

Restrictions predicated on public safety cannot be based on stereotypes but must be tailored to particularized concerns about individual residents!

Eviction or Termination Only as a Last Resort



Eviction or termination of assistance should occur only when there are **no other actions that could be taken** to reduce or eliminate the threat, including, but not limited to:

- ✓ Transferring the victim to a different unit
- ✓ Barring the perpetrator from the property
- ✓ Contacting law enforcement to increase police presence or develop other plans to keep the property safe
- ✓ Seeking other legal remedies to prevent the perpetrator from acting on a threat



Bifurcating Leases

Landlords may bifurcate tenant based rental assistance (TBRA) leases to evict, remove, or terminate assistance to a household member who engages in DV-related criminal activity **without penalizing a victim** who is also a tenant or lawful occupant.

- ✓ **TBRA and any utility assistance shall continue** for the family member(s) who are not evicted or removed
- ✓ In PSH, if the family's eligibility was based upon the evicted or removed family member's **disability or chronic homeless status**, the remaining family members may stay in the project through the end of the lease and be given the opportunity to demonstrate eligibility

Non-TBRA participants who have not already established independent program eligibility at the time of bifurcation **have 90 days** to establish their eligibility or locate other housing



Survivor Confidentiality

When a survivor exercises their VAWA rights (for example, to request an emergency transfer), **covered housing providers** (including landlords) **must keep confidential:**

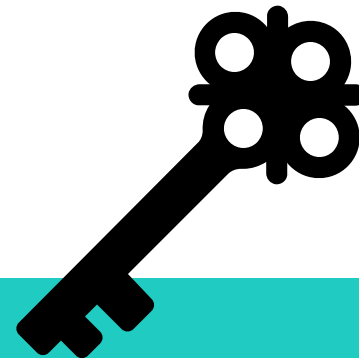
- That someone has identified as a survivor for VAWA purposes
- The fact that someone is exercising their VAWA rights

This includes

- Keeping this information out of shared databases and private from other staff working within the housing provider's organization unless explicitly authorized

Exceptions include

- If the survivor has requested that the information be shared or if they have signed a written consent
- If required for use in an eviction
- If otherwise required by applicable law





Highlights from the 2022 Reauthorization

1. Revises the definition of “domestic violence” and adds the definitions of “**economic abuse**” and “**technological abuse**”
2. **Expands the Category 4 definition of homelessness** to include any individual or family who:
 - (1) is experiencing trauma or a lack of safety related to, or fleeing or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other dangerous, traumatic, or life-threatening conditions related to the violence against the individual or a family member in the individual's or family's current housing situation, including where the health and safety of children are jeopardized.
 - (2) has no other safe residence; and
 - (3) lacks the resources to obtain other safe, permanent housing.



Highlights from the 2022 Reauthorization

3. Prohibition on Retaliation

- Protects survivors who have exercised their rights under VAWA from retaliation or harassment.

4. Right to report crime and emergencies from one's home

- Landlords, tenants, and others cannot be penalized for seeking assistance from law enforcement or emergency services (EMS, etc.)
- This is a direct response to crime free ordinances and nuisance laws that would put pressure on landlords to evict people who frequently called 911 or other entities for help.
- This applies to **all types of housing providers**, not just those usually covered by VAWA.



Highlights from the 2022 Reauthorization

5. **Adds the following eligible CoC Program activity:** Facilitating and coordinating activities to ensure compliance with the emergency transfer plan requirement and monitoring compliance with the confidentiality protections of the confidentiality requirement
6. Allows HUD and the Attorney General **to enforce VAWA using Fair Housing Act rules.**
 - Complaints can be submitted to HUD's Office of Fair Housing & Equal Opportunity (FHEO).

Note: HUD is increasing its focus in enforcement and monitoring of VAWA compliance.



POLL



VAWA Emergency Transfers



What is a VAWA Emergency Transfer?

VAWA emergency transfers **quickly relocate** survivors receiving assistance who believe there is an **imminent threat of harm** from further violence should they remain in their home, or survivors who were **recently sexually assaulted** in their home.



Emergency Transfers: Key Terms

- ❑ **Internal emergency transfer** – Emergency relocation of a tenant to another unit where the tenant would not be a new applicant
- ❑ **External emergency transfer** – Emergency relocation of a tenant to another unit where the tenant would be considered a new applicant
- ❑ **Safe unit** – A unit the survivor believes is safe





Emergency Transfers: VAWA Requirements for CoCs

Each CoC must:

- ❑ Establish an **Emergency Transfer Plan** to quickly relocate survivors receiving CoC & ESG-funded assistance
- ❑ Make the Emergency Transfer Plan **available to tenants & the public**
- ❑ Keep **a record of all emergency transfer requests & outcomes** of those requests for five years & report to HUD annually

Contra Costa County CoC Emergency Transfer Policies

CoC policies on emergency transfers can be found in the [Contra Costa Continuum of Care's Written Standards for Providing CoC and ESG Assistance.](#)





Who qualifies for an emergency transfer?

A program participant qualifies for an emergency transfer if:

- They are a **survivor** of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;
- They **expressly request** the transfer; *AND*
- Either:
 - ✓ They reasonably believe there is a **threat of imminent harm** from further violence if they remain in the dwelling unit; or
 - ✓ If they are a survivor of sexual assault, the sexual assault occurred on the premises during the **90-calendar-day period preceding** the date of the request for transfer.

Emergency Transfer Process





Emergency Transfer Process, Cont.

Internal transfers

- Program staff should take immediate steps to effectuate transfer.
- Participant has same priority as program affords to all other internal transfers.
- If a safe unit is unavailable, offer the participant the option to:
 - Wait for a safe unit to become available,
 - Request an external transfer, **or**
 - Pursue internal & external transfer at the same time and transfer to next available safe unit.

External Transfers

- Coordinated Entry System Manager facilitates referral of participant to next available safe unit through the Coordinated Entry System.
- Participant has priority over all other applicants, provided the household meets all eligibility criteria required by HUD and the new program.
- Household retains original homeless status.



Additional CoC Policies

- ❑ Confidentiality

- Programs must prevent disclosure of the participant's new location to the alleged abuser.

- ❑ Recordkeeping

- Programs must retain records of all emergency transfer request and their outcomes for a period of 5 years and report them to HUD annually.

- ❑ See the Contra Costa Coordinated Entry System Policies and Procedures for additional safeguards related to serving survivors in coordinated entry.



Required Notices and Contract Terms



I Agree



Required Notices to Participants

- ❑ All households receiving **CoC & ESG funded assistance** must receive a Notice of Occupancy Rights & Certification Form at each of the following times:
 - ✓ The household is **denied** assistance
 - ✓ The household is **admitted** to the program
 - ✓ The household receives notification of **eviction**
 - ✓ The household is notified of **termination** of assistance

- ❑ **Model forms available on the [HUD portal](#) (not updated since 2022 reauthorizations)**
 - ***Notice of Occupancy Rights*** explains VAWA protections, including the right to confidentiality & limitations of the protections
 - ***Certification Form*** to be completed by the survivor to document an incident of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking

- ❑ **Contra Costa County CoC Written Standards** require that evidence of compliance be kept in client files.

Required Contract Terms

CoC Recipients & Landlords

- Owner/landlord will comply with **24 CFR part 5, subpart L** (VAWA), including the prohibited bases for eviction & restrictions on construing lease terms under **24 CFR 5.2005(b) & (c)**
- If TBRA
 - Owner/landlord will provide the participant with **Notice of Occupancy Rights** and **Certification Form** with any eviction notice
 - Recipient must keep **strictly confidential** any information provided by the participant

Landlords & Participants

Owner/landlord will comply with **24 CFR part 5, subpart L** (VAWA), including the prohibited bases for eviction & restrictions on construing lease terms under **24 CFR 5.2005(b) & (c)**

CoC Recipients & Participants

- Recipient will comply with **24 CFR part 5, subpart L** (VAWA), including the prohibited bases for eviction & restrictions on construing lease terms under **24 CFR 5.2005(b) & (c)**
- If TBRA: Participant may **terminate the agreement without penalty** if the program determines the participant qualifies for an emergency transfer



Key Compliance Takeaways

- ❑ Recipients and landlords cannot discriminate against survivors in denying assistance, terminating assistance, or evicting tenants.
- ❑ CoCs must have written emergency transfer plans to quickly relocate survivors who are at risk of harm or were recently sexually assaulted in their units.
- ❑ Programs and housing providers must strictly safeguard survivor confidentiality.
- ❑ HUD does not require survivors to document their status, but if CoCs decide to do so, there are limits on these requests.
- ❑ Survivors must be provided with a Notice of Occupancy Rights and Certification Forms when they are denied assistance, admitted to programs, terminated from programs, or notified of eviction proceedings.
- ❑ VAWA requires certain terms to be added to agreements between LL/recipient, recipient/participant, and participant/LL
- ❑ VAWA was reauthorized in 2022, adding several new protections. Additional guidance from HUD should be forthcoming.



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RESOURCES

- [HUD's VAWA website](#)
- [Housing Provisions of the Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization Act of 2022](#)
- [Contra Costa CoC Written Standards – Domestic Violence/Privacy Policies \(pg. 20 – 21\).](#)
- [Contra Costa Family Justice Center](#) (available in all 3 regions of the county) - Hub for DV, IPV, Elder Abuse resources
- [The National Domestic Violence Hotline - Safety Planning](#)
- [“The Intersections Between Domestic Violence and Sexual Violence, Racism, and Homelessness”](#)



Questions?

Contact us at:

contracosta@homebaseccc.org

Domestic Violence and Housing

Adriana Davalos, Housing Coordinator
Paulina Fregoso, Trainer/Volunteer Program Manager

Learning Objectives

Intro to Domestic Violence Scope, Definition, & Dynamics

STAND! Services and Programs

Housing Barriers and Protections

Safety Considerations

Group Agreements

 Electronic Pause

 Be present & on camera

 Self Care is Radical Change

 Trigger warning

 Take and Make Space

 “If you learn it here, it leaves here. If it was shared here, it stays here”

Ice Breaker

What images or stereotypes come up when you hear ‘domestic violence’?



Terms we use

DV: Domestic Violence

IPV: Intimate Partner Violence

TDV: Teen Dating Violence

FV: Family Violence

Domestic Violence Defined

“Domestic violence is a range of behaviors used in a pattern over time to establish power and exert control by one intimate partner over the other” - *California Partnership to End Domestic Violence*

Legal Definition

DV is abuse committed against an adult or minor who is a:

- Spouse
- Former spouse
- Current or former cohabitant (housemate)
- A person with whom the suspect has had a child, is having or has had a dating or engagement relationship

Prevalence

1 in 4
Women

1 in 7
Men

Will experience
relationship violence.

1 in 5
Teens

Will experience
teen dating violence.

5
Million

Children in the U.S live in
homes where violence
occurs.

Our Community

Contra Costa County ⁽²⁾

- ▶ A higher percentage of women reported intimate partner violence compared to men.
- ▶ Between 2010 and 2019 there were 86 DV-related deaths (72 homicides and 14 suicides)
- ▶ The leading cause of DV death was from gunshot wounds (63%)
- ▶ The key predictor for subsequent DV homicide was prior strangulation

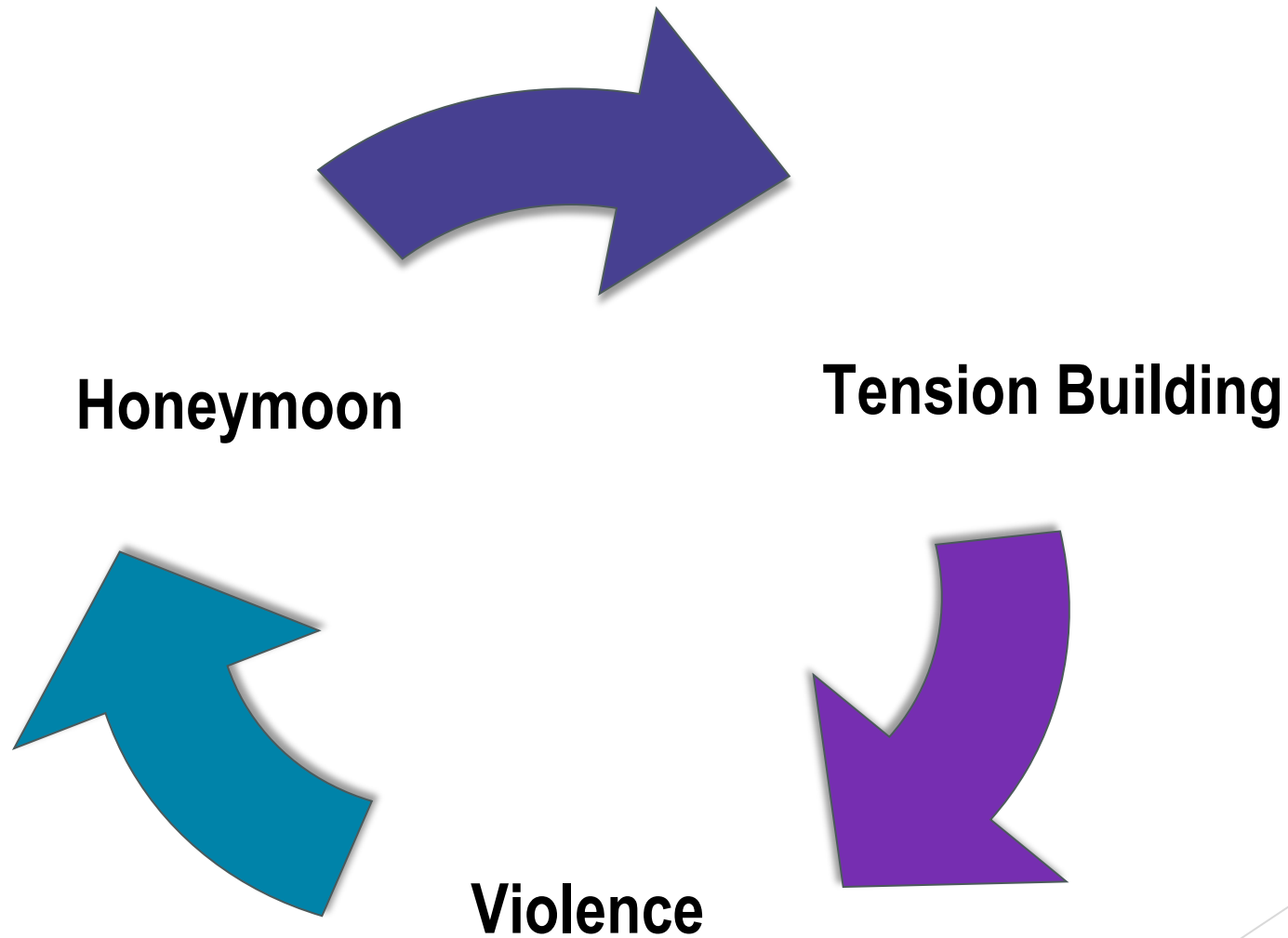
Domestic Violence...

- ▶ CAN impact everyone in the family unit from infants to elders
- ▶ Has similarities but is unique to each family
- ▶ IS influenced by society
- ▶ Does NOT discriminate against any race, age, gender, income level or sexual orientation.



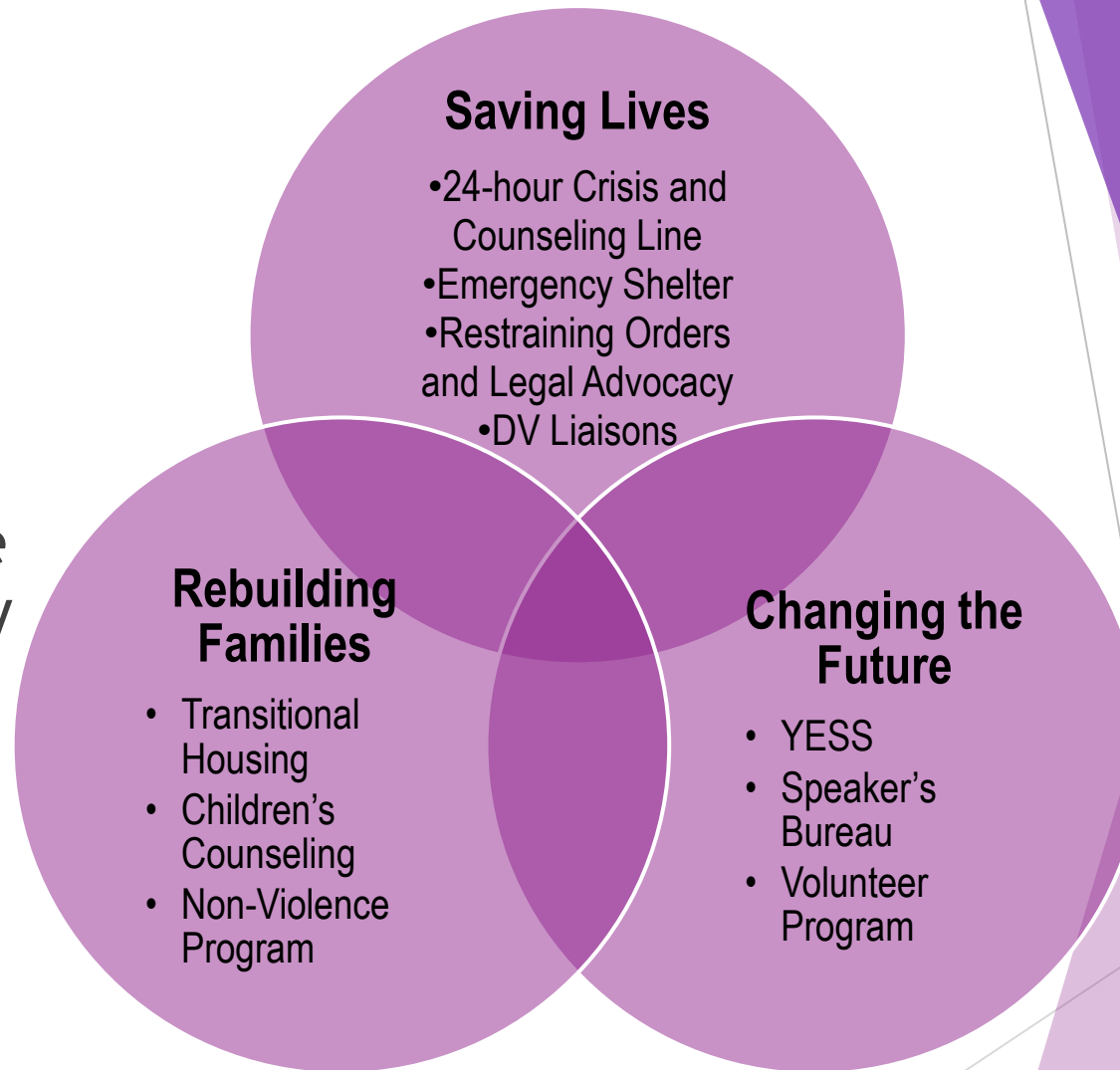
Tactics of Abuse

Cycle Of Violence



About Us

As the only comprehensive family violence reduction agency in Contra Costa County, STAND! assists more than 10,000 clients annually by providing FREE* comprehensive services through 3 distinct but intersecting program areas. (*one exception)



STAND! Programs

▶ Saving Lives:

- ▶ 24/7 Crisis and Counseling Line
- ▶ Emergency Shelter (*adults of all gender IDs + children*)
- ▶ **DV Liaisons:**
 - ▶ Facilitate 28-week DV Support Groups for survivors in English and Spanish.
 - ▶ Provide legal advocacy and attend court proceedings as a victim advocate
 - ▶ Case Management
 - ▶ Restraining Order Clinics
 - ▶ And more

▶ Rebuilding Families

- ▶ Transitional Housing (*internal referrals only*)
- ▶ Non-Violence Program
- ▶ Children's Counseling

▶ Changing the Future

- ▶ Youth Education Support Services
- ▶ Speaker's Bureau
- ▶ Volunteer program

Housing Barriers Specific to DV Victims

- ▶ Low Income
- ▶ Still living with abuser
- ▶ Bad landlord reference, prior evictions
- ▶ Lack of steady employment, lack of proof of employment
- ▶ Maintaining confidentiality from abuser
- ▶ Credit history/financial abuse
- ▶ Tactics of abuse (ex. Isolation)
- ▶ Violence escalates after leaving (ex. Stalking)

Leaving is the most dangerous time

Homelessness stats Specific to DV Victims

- ▶ One in five women who become homeless in California are fleeing their homes to escape violence and escalating abuse by an intimate partner
- ▶ Among those who reported IPV in the six months prior to homelessness, 42% reported continuing to experience it during homelessness.
- ▶ 17% of homeless women reported experiencing intimate partner violence in the six months before becoming homeless
- ▶ Violence or abuse was a reason for leaving their last housing for 13% of participants (20% of all cis-women, 9% of cis-men)
- ▶ Among all participants, 26% of participants reported Black as one of their racial identities; 12% of participants identified Native American/Alaskan Native as one of their racial identities; 35% of study participants identified as Latino/x

No / Low Income

No Income

- ▶ No employment history
- ▶ Not allowed to work
- ▶ Stay at home parent
- ▶ Childcare
- ▶ Do not qualify for requirements of 3x rent

Low Income

- ▶ Do not qualify for requirements of 3x rent
- ▶ Unemployment
- ▶ Work part-time due to lack of childcare
- ▶ Cal-works/cash-aid only
- ▶ Disabled
- ▶ Child support income only
- ▶ Victim is placed on allowance

Bad credit

- ▶ Financial abuse
- ▶ Unpaid bills under victim's name (ex. PGE)
- ▶ Abuser took out loans in victim's name
- ▶ Credit cards in victim's name
- ▶ Evictions
- ▶ Identify theft

Breaking the Lease

Part II. Qualified Third Party Statement

I, _____, state as follows:

[Insert name of qualified third party.]

My business address and phone number are:

Check and complete one of the following:

I meet the requirements for a sexual assault counselor provided in Section 1035.2 of the Evidence Code and I am either engaged in an office, hospital, institution, or center commonly known as a rape crisis center described in that section or employed by an organization providing the programs specified in Section 13835.2 of the Penal Code.

I meet the requirements for a domestic violence counselor provided in Section 1037.1 of the Evidence Code and I am employed, whether financially compensated or not, by a domestic violence victim service organization, as defined in that section.

I meet the requirements for a human trafficking caseworker provided in Section 1038.2 of the Evidence Code and I am employed, whether financially compensated or not, by an organization that provides programs specified in Section 18294 of the Welfare and Institutions Code or in Section 13835.2 of the Penal Code.

I am licensed by the State of California as a: _____

[Insert one of the following: physician and surgeon, osteopathic physician and surgeon, registered nurse, psychiatrist, psychologist, licensed clinical social worker, licensed marriage and family therapist, or licensed professional clinical counselor.]

and I am licensed by, and my license number is:

[Insert name of state licensing entity and license number.]

The person who signed the Statement By Tenant above stated to me that he or she, or a member of his or her household, is a victim of:

The person further stated to me the incident(s) occurred on or about the date(s) stated above.

I understand that the person who made the Statement By Tenant may use this document as a basis for terminating a lease with the person's landlord.

[Signature of qualified third party] [Date]

14-Day Notice Terminating Tenancy Pursuant to Civil Code § 1946.7

Date: _____

Dear _____:

I am a tenant living at _____.

I am, or a family member who lives in my home is, a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, human trafficking, elder abuse, or dependent adult abuse. Pursuant to California Civil Code Section 1946.7,

this is my 14-day notice that I will end my rental agreement on _____.

I have enclosed (choose one):

a copy of temporary restraining order/emergency protective order/protective order, issued within the last 180 days, on behalf of myself or a family member who lives in my home;

a copy of a police report, issued within the last 180 days, showing that I, or a family member living in my home, was the victim of an act of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, human trafficking, elder abuse, or dependent adult abuse;

OR

documentation from a qualified third party (such as a doctor, psychologist, licensed clinical social worker, or domestic violence or sexual assault counselor) verifying that I am, or a family member in my home is, a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, human trafficking, elder abuse, or dependent adult abuse.

Sincerely,

Signature

Name (Printed)

**Tenant Statement and Qualified Third Party Statement
under Civil Code Section 1946.7**

Part I. Statement By Tenant

I, _____, state as follows:

[Insert name of tenant.]

I, or a member of my household, have been a victim of:

[Insert one or more of the following: domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, human trafficking, elder abuse, or dependent adult abuse.]

The most recent incident(s) happened on or about:

The incident(s) was/were committed by the following person(s), with these physical description(s), if known and safe to provide:

[Signature of tenant]

[Date]

When to Refer Clients to STAND!

Client shares they are experiencing relationship violence and they want support

Client shares that minor children or self need additional support in healing

Client shares that person who has caused harm is violating the RO (ex. Stalking them; visiting their home, workplace w/out permission).

Client shares that person who has caused harm is not complying with court orders related to child custody and visitation schedule.

Client is having a hard time reporting RO violations to law enforcement.

Client shares that a court date is coming up/DVRO is coming up for renewal.

Client isn't sure if they filed a DVRO or have a recent copy on their person.

Case example:

"A RRH provider reached out asking for DV/shelter resources because they have a participant (who is housed) requesting to move units because an ex-partner located her, jeopardizing her safety. When the program moved her into the unit, she was working but since lost her job."

- ▶ What would be some push backs from housing navigators?
- ▶ What would be some landlord concerns?
- ▶ What are some community resources available that can help?
- ▶ What are some possible solutions?

Considerations for You...

- ▶ Protective orders can include kick-out orders among other things but are not an option for all clients.
- ▶ Framing is important Not all DV victims will identify as a DV victim.
- ▶ Introduce STAND and provide safe options
- ▶ DV calls are the most dangerous and most lethal calls for Law Enforcement.
- ▶ Stalking and strangulation are highly correlated with lethality: 3 women/day are murdered by a current/former partner
- ▶ Remember leaving a violent relationship is the most dangerous time and not all victims want to leave or will leave.

Questions?

▶ **24/7 Crisis & Counseling Line 888-215-5555**

Adriana Davalos 925-765-2529 adrianad@standffov.org

Paulina Fregoso 925-483-5757 paulinaf@standffov.org

References

1. The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey: 2010-2012 State Report. Atlanta, GA. National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/nisvs/infographic.html
2. Contra Costa County Domestic Violence Deaths Report (2021) https://ehsd.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/DV_Report_Press_Release_FINAL-1.pdf
3. NHLP CA Civil Code 1946.7 Toolkit: Early Lease Termination for Survivors, May 2014, <http://nhlp.org/files/Early%20Lease%20Termination%20Toolkit%20Combined%20-%20Advocates%20and%20Survivors.pdf>
4. NHLP Know Your Rights: Domestic and Sexual Violence and Federally Assisted Housing, Sept 2018: <https://www.nhlp.org/wp-content/uploads/VAWA-Brochure-English-and-Spanish-combined.pdf>
5. <http://www.cocofamilyjustice.org/services-before-import/safety/lawyers/>
6. <https://homelessness.ucsf.edu/sites/default/files/2024-01/IPV%20Report%202024.pdf>

Closing and Survey

Jaime Jenett, Health Housing and Homeless
Services

<https://forms.office.com/g/hzSUKhd51T>