

Certain documents or portions of documents related to this training may be exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act on one or more of the following grounds:

- a. They are records dealing with security and safety procedures that are exempt pursuant to Government Code Section 6254(f). (Northern California Police Practices Project v. Craig (1979) 90 Cal.App.3d 116, 121-122.);
- b. They are materials for which the City of San Rafael does not hold the copyright or have permission to publish.

Where exempt material can be reasonably segregated from nonexempt material in these records, the exempt material has been redacted and the nonexempt material is shown. Where it is not reasonably possible to segregate out the exempt material, the Department is withholding the entire document from disclosure.

Domestic Violence for First Responders

<u>Time</u>	<u>Topic</u>	<u>Instructor</u>	<u>Category</u>
	I. Introduction A. Staff 1. Police Officers 2. MAWS workers 3. District Attorney	Spaletta	(b,c)
10 Min.	II. Goals and Objectives of Course A. Primary 1. Understanding Domestic Violence B. Secondary 1. Preliminary Report and Investigation of DV cases.	Spaletta	(b,c)
40 Min.	III. The Dynamics of Domestic Violence A. Statistics of Domestic Violence 1. Number of victims? 2. Who are the victims? B. Power and Control 1. Cycle of violence 2. Personal Safety Plan a. Ideas from class C. Common Myths and Frequently Asked Questions About Domestic Violence 1. Why some victims stay 2. When they leave	Spaletta/MAWS	(a,b,c,d,e,f,g)

60 Min.	IV. Domestic Violence Report Writing	Spaletta/D.A. (a,b,c,d,e,f,g) L.Keller
	A. Preliminary Report	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Investigation of DV case 2. Statements V/S 3. Witnesses 4. Evidence 5. D.A. Package 6. Questions to D.A. 	
	B. Domestic Violence Checklist	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Quick review and handout 2. Questions re: checklist? 	
	C. EPO's and Restraining Orders	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What needs to be done once served 2. Different types of orders 	
45 Min.	V. Domestic Violence Arrests	Spaletta/MAWS (b,c,d,e,f,g)
	A. Primary/Dominant Aggressor	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dominant Aggressor-Defined <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 13701 P.C. 	
	B. Summary of Defensive Injuries	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Defensive Injury Tips 	
	C. Dual Arrests	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "Decision Tree" handout 	
15 Min.	VI. Marin Abused Women Services	MAWS (b, c,d,e,f,g)
	A. MAWS Background	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community Services 	

60 Min.

VII. Class Scenarios

Spaletta

(a,b,c,d,e,f,g)

- A. Groups-Present Scenario to class**
- B. How each group would handle DV Scenario**

10 Min.

VIII. Questions and Answers

Spaletta/D.A./MAWS

(a,b)

- A. District Attorney**
- B. Police**
- C. MAWS**

Domestic Violence Arrests

***Pattern of Abuse**

***Primary/ Dominant Aggressor**

***Primary/Dominant Aggressor “Decision Tree”**

***Dual Arrests**

***Charging Sections**

***Summary of Defensive Injuries**

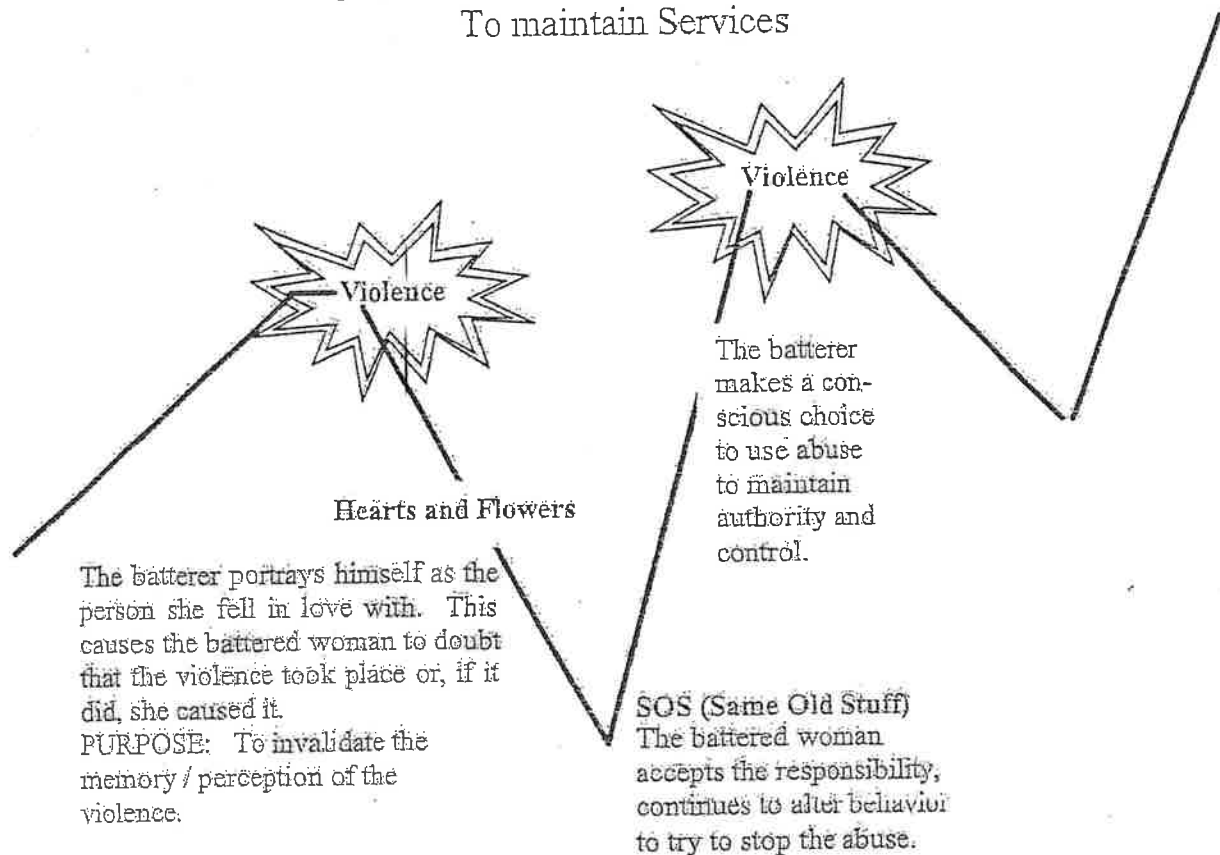
***Common DV Terminology**

***Emergency Protective Orders**

PATTERN OF ABUSE

This is the batterer's pattern, he has control over the frequency and severity.

Purpose: To maintain Authority
To maintain Services



The batterer is in control of the pattern, NOT the victim.

The pattern has intent.

The pattern usually increases in frequency and intensity as it repeats.

The "Hearts and Flowers" stage often disappears over time.

The continuation of the pattern results in homicide, suicide, or both.

The pattern will not stop without some kind of intervention.

Primary Aggressor PC 13701

Officers shall make reasonable efforts to identify the primary aggressor. The primary aggressor is the person determined to be the most significant, rather than the first aggressor.

Officers shall consider:

- A. The intent of the law to protect D.V. victims.
- B. The threats creating fear of physical violence.
- C. The history of violence between the persons.
- D. Whether either person acted in self defense.

Factors to consider:

Presence of fear
Offensive & Defensive injuries
Corroborating evidence
Corroborating witnesses
Weight and height of parties
Existing Court Orders
Level of violence
911 reporting party

Credibility
Seriousness of injuries
Use of alcohol / drugs
Criminal history
Detail in statement

FACTORS TO HELP DETERMINE PRIMARY AGGRESSOR

(no factor alone is determinative: Don't Just Book the Winner!!!)

1. Research prior history of aggression and list previous police report numbers where current victim is named. List previous police reports of acts of aggression or restraining orders against other persons as well. **Note: If there are existing restraining orders or other court orders, the declarations attached to these orders generally include incidents of previous violence.**

2. Determine whether wounds are defensive or offensive wounds.

Examples of defensive wounds:

1. Wounds on palms of hands
2. Bruises on inside and outside of arms
3. Injuries to back, i.e. stabs, kicks, bruises
4. Bumps on head

Examples of offensive wounds:

1. Scratches on face
2. Bruised or bloody knuckles
3. Swollen fist

3. Evaluate seriousness and extent of wounds. Be wary of minor self-inflicted wounds by primary aggressor such as minor scrapes/scratches on face or arms.

4. Define self-defense in the context of an established pattern of domestic violence. Determine whether one party acted in self-defense. Ask questions about previous assaults.

- Have the police been called before?
- Has he hit you before?
- What happened the last time?
- What did he/she do immediately prior to what you did to him/her? Why did this scare you?

Ex: He came at her with his hands poised to choke her and he had choked her the previous time. Since she knew what had happened before and what to expect, she hit him first in self-defense.

- Ask about the amount of force used in the past: Were there weapons used? Were there threats made?
- Have you ever filed for a restraining order?
- Have you ever called a battered women's hotline?
- Have you ever gone to a battered women's shelter?

5. Take eyewitness statements, including from the children.

6. Observe the demeanor of both the suspect and victim. Is one party fearful and unwilling to speak in front of the primary aggressor? Is one agitated and pacing back and forth? What is the emotional state of both?

7. Ask about both armed and unarmed attacks.

8. Remember, size differential is not determinative; the larger of the 2 parties is not necessarily the primary aggressor.

Domestic Violence Arrests

***Pattern of Abuse**

***Primary/ Dominant Aggressor**

***Primary/Dominant Aggressor “Decision Tree”**

***Dual Arrests**

***Charging Sections**

***Summary of Defensive Injuries**

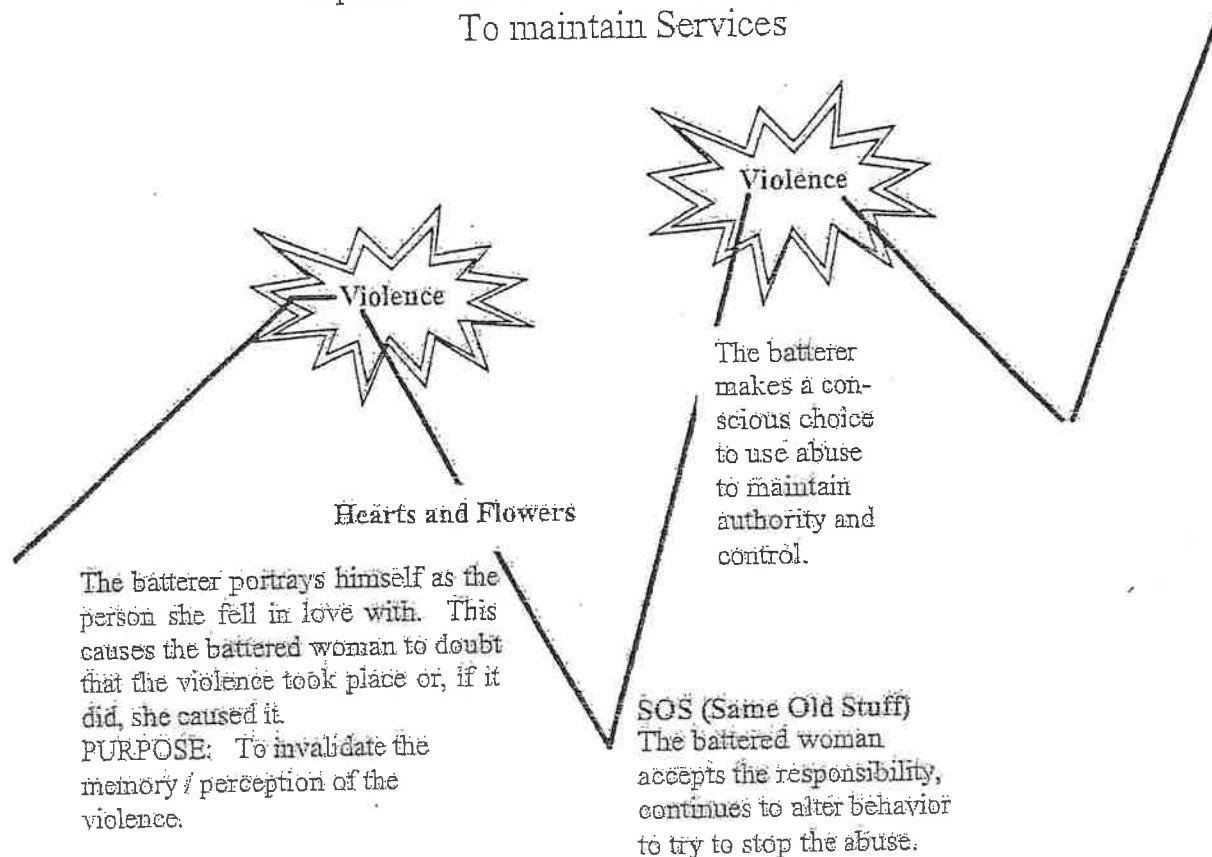
***Common DV Terminology**

***Emergency Protective Orders**

PATTERN OF ABUSE

This is the batterer's pattern, he has control over the frequency and severity.

Purpose: To maintain Authority
To maintain Services



The batterer is in control of the pattern, NOT the victim.
The pattern has intent.

The pattern usually increases in frequency and intensity as it repeats.

The "Hearts and Flowers" stage often disappears over time.

The continuation of the pattern results in homicide, suicide, or both.

The pattern will not stop without some kind of intervention.

Primary Aggressor PC 13701

Officers shall make reasonable efforts to identify the primary aggressor. The primary aggressor is the person determined to be the most significant, rather than the first aggressor.

Officers shall consider:

- A. The intent of the law to protect D.V. victims.
- B. The threats creating fear of physical violence.
- C. The history of violence between the persons.
- D. Whether either person acted in self defense.

Factors to consider:

Presence of fear
Offensive & Defensive injuries
Corroborating evidence
Corroborating witnesses
Weight and height of parties
Existing Court Orders.
Level of violence
911 reporting party

Credibility
Seriousness of injuries
Use of alcohol / drugs
Criminal history
Detail in statement

FACTORS TO HELP DETERMINE PRIMARY AGGRESSOR

(no factor alone is determinative: Don't Just Book the Winner!!!)

1. Research prior history of aggression and list previous police report numbers where current victim is named. List previous police reports of acts of aggression or restraining orders against other persons as well. **Note: If there are existing restraining orders or other court orders, the declarations attached to these orders generally include incidents of previous violence.**

2. Determine whether wounds are defensive or offensive wounds.

Examples of defensive wounds:

1. Wounds on palms of hands
2. Bruises on inside and outside of arms
3. Injuries to back, i.e. stabs, kicks, bruises
4. Bumps on head

Examples of offensive wounds:

1. Scratches on face
2. Bruised or bloody knuckles
3. Swollen fist

3. Evaluate seriousness and extent of wounds. Be wary of minor self-inflicted wounds by primary aggressor such as minor scrapes/scratches on face or arms.

4. Define self-defense in the context of an established pattern of domestic violence. Determine whether one party acted in self-defense. Ask questions about previous assaults.

- Have the police been called before?
- Has he hit you before?
- What happened the last time?
- What did he/she do immediately prior to what you did to him/her? Why did this scare you?

Ex: He came at her with his hands poised to choke her and he had choked her the previous time. Since she knew what had happened before and what to expect, she hit him first in self-defense.

- Ask about the amount of force used in the past: Were there weapons used? Were there threats made?
- Have you ever filed for a restraining order?
- Have you ever called a battered women's hotline?
- Have you ever gone to a battered women's shelter?

5. Take eyewitness statements, including from the children.

6. Observe the demeanor of both the suspect and victim. Is one party fearful and unwilling to speak in front of the primary aggressor? Is one agitated and pacing back and forth? What is the emotional state of both?

7. Ask about both armed and unarmed attacks.

8. Remember, size differential is not determinative; the larger of the 2 parties is not necessarily the primary aggressor.

Domestic Violence

Dual Arrests

- Policies shall discourage, when appropriate, but not prohibit, dual arrests.
- Peace officers shall make reasonable efforts to identify the primary aggressor in any incident.
- *Post defines primary aggressor as the person most likely to inflict injury and least likely to be afraid.*

Charging Sections

No visible Injury	Relationship	Visible Injury
243(e)(1) P.C.	Married	273.5 P.C.
243(e)(1) P.C.	Cohabitant	273.5 P.C.
243(e)(1) P.C.	Co-parent	273.5 P.C.
243(e)(1) P.C.	Former Co-Hab.	273.5 P.C.
243(e)(1) P.C.	Former Spouse	273.5 P.C.
243(e)(1) P.C.	Past/Present Engagement	243(e)(1) P.C.
243(e)(1) P.C.	Past/Present Dating	243(e)(1) P.C.

Officer may make a warrantless arrest for a misdemeanor offense, not committed in the officer's presence, pursuant to Penal Code section 836(d) P.C.

A peace officer may arrest the suspect without a warrant where both of the following circumstances apply:

- (1) The peace officer has probable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed the assault or battery, whether or not it has in fact been committed.
- (2) The peace officer makes the arrest as soon as probable cause arises to believe that the person to be arrested has committed the assault or battery, whether or not it has in fact been committed.

SUMMARY OF DEFENSIVE INJURY

- Scratches to the back of the hands, wrists or arms
- Scratches to face or neck
- Bite marks on inside of arms (indicates possible strangulation from behind)
- Indications of hair being pulled
- Groin or "kicking" injuries
- Bite marks to chest or neck
- Injuries caused by any hard object or weapon (equalizer)
- Injuries located predominantly on back, buttocks and back of legs (indicate a defensive "Fetal Position" posture)
- Injury to top or back of head
- Scratches to back
- Eye injuries (gouging)

Defensive Injury Tips:

Be aware of injuries that seem minor compared to their own injuries

Persons using self defense will often admit to their use of violence but may not know what to call it.

A person who is being assaulted or is about to be assaulted may realize that they are no match for the violence that is about to be used against them and will often times use a weapon or object as an "equalizer".

Remember that basic human *survival instinct* is based on the premise of "*Fight or Flight*."

Primary Aggressor Curriculum

**DETERMINING SELF DEFENSE EXERCISE #1
WORKSHEET**

1. Was the force used reasonable and necessary?
2. Was there actual or imminent harm?
3. If the act was perpetrated, what was the victim's belief/perception the harm would be?

COMMON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE TERMINOLOGY

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE - Defined - 13700 PC

Abuse committed against an **adult or** **minor** who is the **spouse, former spouse, cohabitant, former cohabitant, who has a dating relationship, former dating relationship, engagement relationship, former engagement relationship, parties have a child in common.**

ABUSE - Defined - 13700 PC

Intentionally or recklessly causing or attempting to cause bodily injury or placing another person in reasonable apprehension of imminent serious bodily injury to himself, herself or another. (Violence or the Threat of Violence)

COHABITANT - Defined - 13700 PC

Two **unrelated adults** living together for a substantial period of time, resulting in some permanency of the relationship. Factors that may determine whether persons are cohabitating include, but are not limited to:

- Sexual relations between the parties while sharing the same living quarters
- Sharing of income or expenses;
- Joint use or ownership of property;
- Whether the parties hold themselves out as husband and wife;
- The continuity of the relationship;
- The length of the relationship.

DATING RELATIONSHIP - Defined - 243 PC

Frequent, intimate association primarily characterized by the expectation of affectional or sexual involvement independent of financial considerations.

FAMILY VIOLENCE - Defined - 12028.5 PC - 6211 FAMILY CODE

All parties who qualified for 13700 PC and/or anyone who regularly resides in the household, or who within the last 6 months, regularly resided in the household or anyone related by blood or marriage.

~~Dominant~~ AGGRESSOR - Defined - 13701 PC

The most significant aggressor, rather than the first aggressor. The officer must consider four things when identifying the primary aggressor:

- The intent of the law to protect victims of domestic violence from continuing abuse;
- The threats creating fear of physical injury;
- The history of domestic violence between the persons involved;
- Whether either person involved acted in self defense.

III. TRAINING PART ONE - WHAT ARE EPO'S

A. WHAT ARE EPO's?

- * Court orders requested by a police officer or a judge.
- * Issued by Superior or Municipal Court Judge.
- * They are available any time of day or night.
- * An EPO may still be issued even if the victim or abuser has left the home.
- * An EPO may still be issued even if the request for an EPO is not at the scene of a crime (Front office report).

B. WHAT DO THEY DO?

- * Order one person to stay away from another. (Phone, mail, fax, @ home & work)
Victim must request phone calls be blocked when suspect is in custody.
- * Determine temporary custody of minor children.
- * Order a person to move out of a residence. (Gives victim time to access situation)

C. HOW LONG ARE THEY GOOD FOR?

- * Good until the end of the fifth day of judicial business following the issuance of the order or the seventh calendar day following the issuance of the order, whichever is earlier. Depending on weekends and holidays, the order can be good for up to seven days only. (Request for maximum time, even if suspect in custody.)

D. WHO CAN GET ONE?

- * Only a law enforcement officer can request an EPO from a judge.

E. WHO CAN BE PROTECTED BY THEM?

- * Anyone who is in immediate and present danger of domestic violence by a family or household member.
- * Domestic violence is conduct which intentionally or recklessly causes or attempts to cause bodily injury, or sexual assault, or behavior which places another in reasonable apprehension of imminent serious injury to that person or to another.
- * Family or household members include:
 - current and former spouses
 - those who have a child in common
 - those who are or have resided together or shared a common residence on a regular basis.
 - those who have dated or been engaged.
 - gay and lesbian couples
 - those who are related by blood or affinity (Grand parents & children).
(Note: this is much broader than the usual people covered under 273.5PC)
 - can be issued on behalf of a child or adult
 - can also be used to obtain custody of a child.

F. WHAT TYPES OF SITUATIONS WARRANT AN EPO?

1.) Grounds For Issuing An Order

A judge could reasonably believe that an adult or child is in immediate and present danger of domestic violence or child abuse by a family or household member, based upon the person's allegations of a recent incident of abuse or threat of abuse by that family or household member.

AND

The judge believes that an EPO is necessary to prevent the occurrence or reoccurrence of domestic violence and/or child abuse.

The code does not require finding of "emergency"

"Recent" does not necessarily mean "immediate".

Peace Officers Serving Restraining Orders; Verbal Notice - Fam. §§ 6381, 6383

When a protected person calls for enforcement of a restraining order and s/he does not have a certified copy of the order, the officer must check the DVROR to verify the order's existence. If the order exists but has not been served, the officer shall immediately notify the restrained person of the terms of the order. Verbal notice is sufficient for enforcement. (Sample Verbal Notice Form is attached.)

No Proof of Service Is Necessary When Both Parties Attended the Restraining Order Hearing - P.C. § 836(c)(2)

No proof of service is required if a copy of the restraining order or an entry in the Domestic Violence Restraining Order Registry ("DVROR") reflects that the restrained person was present at the restraining order hearing. Nor is a proof of service necessary where a peace officer has given the restrained person verbal notice.

Owning or Possessing Firearms - P.C. § 12021, Fam. § 6389

No restrained person may obtain or purchase a firearm while the restraining order is in effect. In addition now, if a court orders it, a restrained person may neither own nor possess a firearm. These orders generally require the restrained person to sell the firearm(s) or to relinquish them to the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction. The agency must provide the restrained person something s/he can file with the court as proof of relinquishment.

Seizing Firearms at the Scene - P.C. § 12028.5

A peace officer on a domestic violence call may take into temporary custody (for a minimum of 48 hours) any firearm in plain view or found pursuant to a consensual search, if the allegation includes physical assault or threat to life and if officer believes it is necessary to protect him/herself or the others present. The officer shall provide a receipt and comply with other requirements in this section.

Definitions

Definition of Abuse - Fam. § 6203

The batterer must have:

- intentionally or recklessly
- caused or attempted to cause
- bodily injury or sexual assault
- or placed victim in reasonable fear
- of imminent serious bodily injury
- to that person or another

Definition of "Cohabitant" - P.C. § 13700(b)

"Cohabitant" means two unrelated adult persons living together for a substantial period of time, resulting in some permanency of relationship. Factors include: sexual relations while sharing living quarters, sharing of income and expenses, joint use or ownership of property, the parties hold themselves out as husband and wife, and the continuity and length of the relationship.

Mutual Restraining Orders

Restraining Orders Issued Only Against Primary Aggressors - Fam. § 6305

A court may not issue a mutual restraining order unless:

- both parties appear in court and present written evidence that the other has abused him/her
- the court finds that both parties acted primarily as aggressors and neither acted primarily in self-defense.

Note: In such a case, there will be two distinct orders and they will be labelled "Mutual."

Officers Must Identify Primary Aggressor - P.C. § 836(c)

If there are mutual restraining orders in place, peace officers are to arrest only the primary aggressor. The peace officer shall make reasonable efforts to identify, and may arrest, the primary aggressor in an incident. The primary aggressor is the person determined to be the most significant, rather than the first, aggressor. In making this identification, the officer shall consider:

- the law's intent to protect victims of domestic violence from continuing abuse
- the threats creating fear of physical injury
- the history of domestic violence between the parties and
- whether either person acted in self-defense.

Note: POST defines the primary aggressor as the person most likely to inflict injury and least likely to be afraid.

Law Enforcement Policies

Continuing Law Enforcement Training - P.C. §§ 13519, 13730

Law enforcement officers below the rank of supervisor who normally respond to domestic violence calls must complete an updated course on domestic violence every two years. Whenever appropriate, domestic violence experts shall be used in the training of peace officers.

Marin County Law Enforcement Protocols:

- Officers are not to discourage a victim from wanting the defendant arrested.

- Officers responding to a domestic violence call must inform the victim of the availability of an EPO.
- Officer should not ask whether the victims want to prosecute; this is not a deciding factor in making an arrest.

Entry of Restraining Orders Through CLETS to DVROR - Fam. §§ 6380, 6385

See attached statutes, which changed effective January 1, 1996. Changes include:

- If some information that CLETS calls for is absent, the available information should be entered and later supplemented. The officer entering the CLETS information should indicate whether the court order has been served, but lack of proof of service should not delay entry into CLETS.
- Any law enforcement agency may enter restraining order information into CLETS. (Legislators deleted the previous provision making this the obligation of the agency with jurisdiction.)

Officers' Reporting Requirements - P.C. § 13730

Officers must write a report on every domestic violence call. The report must include:

- whether the abuser appeared to be under the influence of drugs/alcohol
- whether the officer determined if any agency had previously responded to domestic violence calls at the same address involving the same parties.

Every law enforcement agency must submit domestic violence statistics to the Attorney General's office monthly.

New Court Procedures (selected)

Sentencing for Criminal Domestic Violence Charges - P.C. § 1203.097

Criminal domestic violence defendants may no longer be given diversion. Any defendant put on probation for committing a crime against his/her intimate partner shall be subject to certain conditions, including completing a year of batterer's counseling.

Renewal of Restraining Orders - Fam. § 6345

Courts may now renew restraining orders without a showing of further abuse since the issuance of the original order.

Municipal Courts May Issue Restraining Orders - Fam. § 6345

Municipal court judges may now issue *ex parte* domestic violence restraining orders when those orders are not available in a timely manner from a superior court judge.

MAWS

***Marin Abused Women's Services**

***SRPD DV G.O. 81-12**

***SRPD EPO G.O. 97-05**

Penal Code 13700:

Definition of Domestic Violence

Domestic violence is abuse committed against an adult or fully emancipated minor who is

- ★ A spouse
- ★ A former spouse
- ★ A cohabitant
- ★ A former cohabitant
- ★ A person with whom the suspect has had a child
- ★ A person with whom the suspect is having or has had a dating or engagement relationship

Penal Code 13700A:

Definition of ABUSE

Intentionally or recklessly causing or attempting to cause bodily injury,

or

placing another person in reasonable apprehension of imminent serious bodily injury to himself, herself, or another.

MYTH: Batterers are psychopathic.

REALITY: Batterers may lead "normal" lives in most aspects except their inability to control "aggressive impulses" and controlling behavior in an intimate relationship.

MYTH: A batterer is not a loving partner.

REALITY: He is not always brutal, particularly after a violent episode. The batterer is often remorseful and often promises that it won't happen again.

MYTH: Alcohol abuse causes violence.

REALITY: Drinking lowers control or inhibitions over violent behavior, but the drinking may be used as an excuse to let down these inhibitions. According to statistics, 1/3 of batterers do not drink at all; another 1/3 have an alcohol problem, but batter when they are sober or drunk; and another 1/3 of batterers are violent only when they are drunk. (Richard Haas, NTAC)

MYTH: Men who batter are reacting to a feminist movement.

REALITY: Wife-beating existed, and was legal, for centuries before feminism. Only recently have laws been passed against wife-beating -- largely as a result of feminism.

MYTH: Most of society does not condone domestic violence.

REALITY: By tolerating it, society accepts it as normal. In a recent survey among college undergraduates it was found that over 60% of the men and women thought it was okay to "slap" a wife. (Survey conducted at UCLA, 1980)

MYTH: A law protects victims of Domestic Violence.

REALITY: Although there are laws against spouse abuse (including co-habituating unmarried couples), police are inconsistent in their response; they often underestimate the danger of the situation to the victim and leave the situation as soon as they think things have "calmed down" (only to have it resume).

MYTH: The police can arrest him.

REALITY: Many police do not appreciate the danger of the situation and do not inform the victim of her rights. Where he may be arrested, it won't take him long to get out of jail on bail and then he may beat her again for having him arrested.

MYTH: There are many services and resources available to battered women.

REALITY: In Los Angeles there are at present 14 shelters for battered women, approximately 200 beds. Shelters receive requests from approximately 300 battered women per month. (Southern California Coalition on Battered Women). Shelters and hotlines receive very little state funding, if any, and rely on private donations to keep their services going. Support your local shelter or hotline.

MYTH: Shelters break up families.

REALITY: "To suggest that shelters break up abusive families is like saying that hospitals cause auto accidents" (Working Together). About 75% of women who go to shelters return to the abusive relationship. The women make their own decisions (it would be contrary to the philosophy of shelters to tell women what to do.)

MYTH: A batterer also beats his children.

REALITY: He may not necessarily abuse his children. However, in 3 out of 4 violent marriages, which have children, the children are physically abused (Richard Haas, NTAC).

MYTH: Batterers cease their violence when "we get married."

REALITY: Battering often starts when a couple gets married or the woman becomes pregnant. It increases in frequency unless the batterer seeks professional help.

MYTH: Once a batterer always a batterer.

REALITY: No. There are a number of counseling programs for the batterer to assist him in his using non-violent solutions to problems. It is important to realize, however, that 9 out of 10 batterers do not believe they need to end their violence and so never seek counseling.

MYTH: Once a battered woman always a battered woman.

REALITY: There is growing community awareness to the plight of battered women and their children. There are counseling programs offering support and help with housing and employment, hotlines that provide crisis counseling and referrals and refuges, which provide safety.

BOOKS: Battered Wives, Del Martin, New Glide Publications, 1976
The Battered Woman, Lenore Walker, Harper & Row, 1979
Conjugal Crime: Understanding and Changing the Wife-beating Pattern, Terry Davidson, Hawthorne Books, 1978.

Who Are The Men Who Batter?

Men who batter come from all socioeconomic backgrounds, races, religions and walks of life. The abuser may be a blue-collar or a white-collar worker, unemployed or highly paid. He may be a drinker or a nondrinker. Batterers represent all different personalities, family backgrounds and professions. In sum, there is no "typical batterer."

The majority of batterers are only violent with their wives or female partners. For example, one study found that 90% of abusers do not have criminal records, and that batterers are generally law-abiding outside the home. It is estimated that only about 5 to 10% of batterers commit acts of physical and sexual violence against other people as well as their female partners.

Although there is no personality profile of the abuser, there are some behaviors that are common among men who batter their partners. These include:

- denying the existence or minimizing the seriousness of the violence and its effects on the victim and other family members;
- showing extreme jealousy and possessiveness which often leads to isolation of the victim from other family members;
- refusing to take responsibility for the abuse by blaming it on a loss of control due to the affects of alcohol or drugs, frustration, stress or the victim's behavior; and
- holding rigid, traditional views of sex roles and parenting or negative attitudes towards women in general.

Why Do Men Batter?

Typically when trying to understand why men batter, people want to look for what is "wrong" with them, believing they must be sick in some way. However, battering is not a mental illness that can be diagnosed, but a learned behavioral choice. Men choose to batter their partners because the choice is there to make, and until quite recently, there have been no consequences for these actions.

Battering is the extreme expression of the belief in male dominance over women. To understand why men choose to batter, it is important to look at what they get out of using violence. Men use physical force to maintain power and control over their relationships with their female partners. They have learned that violence "works" to achieve this end.

Many batterers grew up in homes where they or a sibling were physically abused or where their mother was abused by their father. In one batterers' program, for example, 70% of participants came from violent homes. In fact, witnessing domestic violence as a child has been identified as the most common risk factor in becoming a batterer in adulthood.

While many batterers have substance abuse problems, there is no evidence that alcohol or drugs can cause violent behavior. In fact, batterers may abuse their partners when they are intoxicated as well as when they are sober. Battering incidents involving drug or alcohol abuse may be more severe, however.

Can Batterers Change Their Behavior?

Because battering is a learned behavior, it can be unlearned. However, the goal of non-violence is unlikely to be achieved through traditional marital or couples therapy. Programs designed specifically for batterers are the preferred method for addressing abusive behavior. Currently, there are close to 200 programs for men who batter across the country.

Programs for batterers are not the cure-all for domestic violence, but one facet of a coordinated community response to the problem. Before developing a batterer's program, there must be mechanisms in place to help ensure the safety of the battered woman. These include shelter and other supportive services. The criminal justice systems must take an aggressive approach to treating domestic violence as a crime though, for example, pro-arrest police policies and vigorous prosecution of offenders. The community must send the message to the abuser that battering will not be tolerated and that there will be consequences for his violence.

The primary goal of a batterer's program is to eliminate physical, sexual and psychological abuse. The focus is on the victim's safety and well-being. The following are key elements of successful abuser programs:

- The batterer is held completely responsible for the violence and for changing his behavior to end it.
- The focus is not on treating individual psychopathology, but on teaching how to choose and develop nonviolent behaviors, emotions, and attitudes.
- The abuser learns of the social systems and norms that have given tacit approval of battering.

Batterer's programs cannot operate in isolation, but need to be coordinated with community services for abused women. Ideally, batterer's programs should not compete for scarce funding for domestic violence programs with life-saving services for victims. The batterer's program should work in the community to change systems' response to domestic violence, in addition to its work with individual men.

Court-Mandated Counseling

Frequently, batterers convicted in criminal court are mandated by judges to complete special counseling programs as part of their sentence or as a condition of probation, with stated consequences for violation. In civil court, protection orders or divorce/custody determinations may include conditions that the batterer attends counseling sessions.

Bibliography

For General Information On Domestic Violence:

Barnett, Ola W. and Lavolette, Alyce D. It Could Happen To Anyone Why Battered Women Stay Newbury Park: Sage Publications, 1993.

(ISBN: 0-8039-5309-7 hb; 0-8039-5310-0 pb)

Gondolf, Edward. Men Who Batter: An Integrated Approach to Stopping Wife Abuse.

Holmes Beach Fl: Learning Publications, 1985. (ISBN: 0-918452-79-1)

Jones, Ann. Next Time, She'll Be Dead: Battering And How To Stop It.

Boston: Beacon, 1994. (ISBN: 0-8070-6770-9)

Schechter, Susan. Women And Male Violence: The Visions And Struggles Of The Battered

Women's Movement. Boston: South End Press, 1982. . (617/266-0629, 800/253-3605, ISBN: 0-89608-160-5 hdbk., ISBN: 0-89608-159-1 pbk.)

Walker, Lenore. The Battered Woman. New York: Harper & Row, 1979.

(ISBN: 1-878067-0306)

Journals:

Journal of Interpersonal Violence. Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications. (ISSN: 0886-2605)

Journal of Family Violence. New York: Plenum Press. (ISSN: 0885-7482)

Journal of Marriage and the Family. Minneapolis: National Council on Family Relations.

(ISSN: 0022-2445)

Violence and Victims. New York: Springer Publishing Company. (ISSN: 0886-6708)

Violence Against Women. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Periodicals Press. (ISSN: 1077-8012)

For Assisting Victims of Domestic Violence:

Asher, Alexis. Don't Let Him Hurt Me Anymore: A Self-Help Guide for Women in Abusive Relationships. Tarzana: Burning Gate Press, 1994. (ISBN: 1-878179-14-4)

Evans, Patricia. The Verbally Abusive Relationship: How to Recognize it and How to Respond.

Holbrook: Bob Adams, 1992 (ISBN:1-55850-304-8)

Fortune, Marie. Keeping The Faith: Questions And Answers For The Abused Woman. San Francisco: Harper & Row, 1987.

Gondolf, Edward. Man Against Woman: What Every Woman Should Know About Violent

Men. Brandenton: Human Services Institute, 1989.

Jones, Ann and Susan Schechter. When Love Goes Wrong: What to do When You Can't Do Anything Right. New York: Harper Collins, 1992. (ISBN: 0-06-016306-2)

Nicarthy, Ginny. Getting Free: You Can End Abuse and Take Back Your Life. 2nd ed. Seattle: Seal Press, 1986. (ISBN: 0-931188-24-5)

Nicarthy, Ginny. The Ones Who Got Away: Women Who Left Abusive Partners. Seattle: Seal Press, 1987. (ISBN: 0-931188-49-0)

Battered Women and Domestic Violence:

Ackerman, Rober J., Ph.D. and Pickering, Susan E. Before It's Too Late. Deerfield, Fl. Health Communications: 1995.

Browne, Angela. When Battered Women Kill, New York, Macmillan/Free Press, 1987. (800/257-5755, ISBN: 0-02-903880-4)

Clarke, Rita-Lou. Pastoral Care of Battered Women. Philadelphia: The Westminster Press, 1986. (800/227-2872, ISBN: 0-664-24015-1 pbk.)

Davis, Angela Y. Violence Against Women and The Ongoing Challenge to Racism. Lantham: Kitchen Table: Women of Color Press, 1987. (518/434-2057, ISBN: 0-913175-11-0)

Dobash, R., Emerson R. & Dobash, Russell P. Violence Against Wives. New York: The Free Press, 1983. (800/257-5755, ISBN: 0-02-907320-0)

Dobash, R., Emerson R. & Dobash, Russell P. Women, Violence And Social Change. New York: Routledge, 1992. (ISBN: 0-415-03610-0 pbk.)

Evans, Patricia. The Verbally Abusive Relationship: How to Recognize it and How to Respond. Holbrook, MA. Adams Media Corp.: 1992

Hart, Barbara J. Safety for Women: Monitoring Batterers' Programs. Harrisburg: PCADV, 1988. (717/545-6400).

Island, David and Patrick Letellier. Men Who Beat the Men Who Love Them: Battered Gay Men and Domestic Violence. New York: Harrington Park-Hawthorne Press, 1991. (607/722-5857, 800/342-9678, ISBN: 0-918393-97-3)

Jones, Ann. Next Time, She'll Be Dead: Battering And How To Stop It. Boston: Beacon, 1994. (ISBN: 0-8070-6770-9)

Jones, Ann and Susan Schechter. When Love Goes Wrong: What to do When You Can't Do Anything Right. New York: Harper Collins, 1992. (ISBN: 0-06-016306-2)

Massachusetts Coalition of Battered Women Service Groups, Inc. For Shelter and Beyond:

Ending Violence Against Battered Women and Their Children. 2nd ed. Boston: Massachusetts Coalition of Battered Women Service Groups, Inc 1990. (617/426-8492, ISBN: 0-90608518-3-6)

Miedzian, Myriam. Boys Will Be Boys: Breaking the Link Between Masculinity and Violence. New York: Doubleday, 1991. (800/323-9872, SBN: 0-385-23932-7)

Nicarthy, Ginny. The Ones Who Got Away: Women Who Left Abusive Partners. Seattle: Seal Press, 1987. (ISBN: 0-931188-49-0)

Nicarthy, Ginny and Sue Davidson. You Can Be Free: An Easy-to-Read Handbook for Abused Women. Seattle: Seal Press, 1989. (800/243-0138, ISBN: 0-931188-68-7)

Nicarthy, Ginny, Meriam, Karen and Coffman, Sandra. Talking It Out: A Guide To Groups For Abused Women, Seattle, The Seal Press, 1984 (800/243-0138, ISBN: 0-93118-24-5)

Okun, Lewis. Women Abuse: Facts Replacing Myths. Albany: State University of New York Press, 1986. (607/277-2211, 800/666-2211, ISBN: 0-88707-077-3, ISBN: 0-88706-079-X pbk.)

Pagelow, Mildred. Family Violence, New York: Praeger, 1984. (800/225-5800, ISBN: 0-275-91239-6, C1239)

Pleck, Elizabeth. Domestic Tyranny: The Making Of Social Policy Against Family Violence From Colonial Times To The Present. New York: Oxford University Press, Inc., 1987. (800/451-7556, ISBN: 0-19-504111-9)

Richie, Beth. Understanding Family Violence Within U.S. Refugee Communities: A Training Manual. Washington, Dc: Refugee Women In Development, 1988. (202/628-9600, ISBN: 0-9620653-0-7)

Russell, Diana. Rape In Marriage. Rev. ed. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1990. (812/855-4203, ISBN: 0-253-20563-8, MB-563)

Schechter, Susan. Women And Male Violence: The Visions And Struggles Of The Battered Women's Movement. Boston: South End Press, 1982. (617/266-0629, 800/253-3605, ISBN: 0-89608-160-5 hdbk., ISBN: 0-89608-159-1 pbk.)

Sonkin, Daniel J. Domestic Violence on Trial: Psychological and Legal Dimensions of Family Violence. New York: Springer Publishing Company, 1987. (212/431-4370, ISBN: 0-8261-5250-3)

Walker, Lenore. The Battered Woman. New York: Harper & Row, 1979. (ISBN: 1-878067-0306)

Walker, Lenore. The Battered Woman Syndrome. New York: Springer Publishing Company, 1984. (Springer Sries, Focus on Women; v.6) (212/431-4370, ISBN: 1-8261-4320-2)

White, Evelyn C. Chain, Chain, Change: For Black Women Dealing With Physical And Emotional Abuse. Seattle: Seal Press, 1985. (206/283-7844, 800/243-0138)

Yllo, Kersti and Michele Bograd. Feminist Perspectives on Wife Abuse. Newbury Park: SAGE Publications, Inc. 1988. (805/499-0721, ISBN: 0-8039-3052-6, ISBN: 0-8039-3053-4 pbk.)

Zambrano, Myrna. Mejor Sola Que Mal Acompañada/ For The Latina In An Abusive Relationship. Seattle: Seal Press, 1985. (206/283-7844, 800/243-0138)

Men's Violence

Kivel, Paul. Men's Work: How to Stop the Violence that Tears Our Lives Apart. Hazwlden Educational Materials, 1992.

Johnston, Allen G. The Gender Knot: Unraveling Our Patriarchal Legacy. Temple University Press, 1997.

Paymar, Michael. Violent No More: Helping Men End Domestic Violence. (Order from Duluth Domestic Abuse Intervention Project, 202 East Superior St., Duluth, MN 55802)

Children/Youth and Domestic Violence:

The Bridge Over Troubled Waters, Inc. Dating Violence: An Anti-Victimization Program. Austin: Texas Council on Family Violence, 1990. (517-794-1133)

Creighton, Allan and Paul Kivel. Teens Need Teens: A Workbook for Adults Who Work With High School Students on Dating and Domestic Violence Program. Concord: Battered Women's Alternatives and Oakland Men's Project, 1990. (415/676-7748)

Davis, Diane. Something Is Wrong At My House: A Book About Parents Fighting. Seattle: Parenting Press. (800/992-6657, ISBN: 0-943990-11-4 hdbk., ISBN: 0-943990-10-6 pbk.)

Gordon, Janine Drucker. What to do with the Children: A Manual on Developing Children's Programs Within Shelters for Battered Women. Atlanta: Council on Battered Women, n.d. (404/873-1766)

Levy, Barrie. Dating Violence: Young Women in Danger. Seattle, Seal Press, 1991. (800/243-0138, ISBN: 1-878067-03-6)

Levy, Barrie. In Love And In Danger: A Teen's Guide to Breaking Free of Abusive Relationships. Seattle, Seal Press 1993. (800/243-0138, ISBN: 1-878067-26-5)

Levy, Barrie. Skills For Violence-Free Relationships: Curriculum For Young People Ages 13-

18. Santa Monica, Ca: Southern California Coalition On Battered Women, 1984.
(213/578-1442)

Matthews, Rosita and Sherry Richmond. What Will Happen Next: A Child Care Manual for Children from Domestic Violent Families. Windsor, ON: Hiatus House, 1985. (694 Victoria Avenue, Windwor, ONT. N9A 4N3, 519/252-7781)

Elder Abuse:

Ageism and Battering Project. Old Women Breaking the Science. Minneapolis: BIHA, n.d.
(612/870-1193)

Pillemer, Kara A. and Rosalie S. Wolf. Elder Abuse: Conflic in the Family. Dover: Auburn House Publishing Company, 1986. (800/225-5800, ISBN: 0-8261-5120-5)

Feminist Studies:

Flexnior, Eleanor. Century of Struggle: The Woman's Rights Movement in the Unite States. Rev.ed. Cambridge: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 1982. (617/495-2600, ISBN: 0-6674-10651-2 cloth, ISBN: 0-674-10652-0 pbk.)

Friednan, Betty. The Feminine Mystique. New York: Dell, 1984. (800/223-2336, ISBN: 0-671-63064-4-pbk.)

Hagan, Kay Leigh. Women Respond to the Men's Movement: A Feminist Collection. San Francisco: Pandora-HarperCollins, 1992. (800/242-7737, 800/982-4377 (in PA), ISBN: 0-06-250996-9)

Lefkowitz, Rochelle and Ann Withorn, eds. For Crying Out Loud: Women and Poverty in the United States. New York: The Pilgrim Press, 1986. (212/870-2200, ISBN: 0-8298-0581-8)

Lerner, Gerda. The Creation of Feminist Consciousness. Oxford University Press-New York, 1993. ISBN:0-19-509060-8

Lerner, Gerda. The Creation of Patriarchy. Oxford University Press-New York, 1986. ISBN: 0-19-505785-8

Lerner, Gerda. Why History Matters. Oxford University Press-New York, 1997. ISBN: 0-19-512289-5

Lorde, Audre. Sister Outsider. Freedom: The Crossing Press, 1984. (The Crossing Press Feminist Series) (800/777-1048, ISBN: 0-89594-142-2 hdbk., ISBN: 0-89594-141-4 pbk.)

Morgan, Robin. Sisterhood is Global: The First Anthology of Writings from the International Women's Movement. New York: Doubleday, 1984. (800/323-9872, ISBN: 0-385-17797-6)

Rich, Adrienne. Of Woman Born: Motherhood as Experience and Institution. New York: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc. 1986. (800/223-2584, ISBN: 0-393-30386-1 pbk.)

Sandmaier, Marian. The Invisible Alcoholics: Women and Alcohol Abuse in America. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1981. (212/512-2000, 800/722-4726, ISBN: 0-07-054661-4)

Sanford, Linda T. and Mary E. Donovan. Women and Self Esteem. New York: viking Penguin, 1985. (212/366-20000, 800/331-4624, ISBN: 0-14-008225-5)

Schaeff, Anne Wilson. Women's Reality: An Emerging Female System in the White Male Society. San Francisco: Harper SF, 1992. (800/242-7737, 800/982-4377 (in PA), ISBN: 0-06-250770-2)

Sexual Assault/Incest:

Brownmiller, Susan. Against Our Will: Men, Women And Rape. Rev. ed. New York: Bantam, 1986. (212/782-9141, 800/223-5780, ISBN: 0-553-34516-8)

Buchwald, Fletcher and Roth, eds. Transforming a Rape Culture. Minneapolis, MN 1993.

Butler, Sandra. Conspiracy of Silence: The Trauma of Incest. San Francisco: Volcano Press, Inc. 1985. (209/296-3445; 800/879/9636, ISBN: 0-912078-73-1)

Fairstein, Linda A. Sexual Violence: Our War Against Rape. New York: William Morrow and Company, Inc., 1993. (212/261-6500, 800-843-9389, 800/237-0657, ISBN: 0-688-06715-8)

Finkelhor, David and kersti Yllo. License to Rape: Sexual Abuse of Wives. New York: The Free Press, 1985. (212/702-2004, 800/257/577, ISBN: 0-02-910401-7 pbk.)

Forward, Susan and Craig Buck. Betrayal of Innocence: Incest and Its Devastation. Rev. ed. New York: Penguin Books, Inc. 1988. (212/366-2000, 800/331/4624, ISBN: 0-14-011002-X)

Rush, Florence. The Best Kept Secret: Sexual Abuse of Children. Englewood, Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, Inc. 1980. (800/922-0579, 201/592-2000, ISBN: 0-13-074781-5)

People with Disabilities and Domestic Violence:

Browne, Susan, Connors, Debra, and Nancy Stern. With The Power Of Each Breath: A Disabled Women's Anthology, Pittsburgh, Cleis Press, 1985. (412/937-1555, 800/999-1650, ISBN: 0-838415-06-9)

Lesbians/Homosexuality:

Covina, Gina and Laurel Galana, Eds. The Lesbian Reader. Berkeley: Amazon Press, 1975.

Herek, Gregory M. and Kevin T. Berrill. Hate Crimes: Confronting Violence Against Lesbians and Gay Men. Newbury Park: SAGE Publications, Inc. 1992. (805/499-9774, ISBN: 0-8039-4542-6 pbk.)

Renzetti, Claire M., Miley Charles. Violence in Gay and Lesbian Domestic Partnerships. New York: Harrington Park Press 1996.

Lobel, Kerry. Naming the Violence Speaking Out About Lesbian Battering. Seattle: Seal Press 1986.

Hughes, Nym, Yvonne Johnson and Yvette Perreault. Stepping Out of Line: A Workbook on Lesbianism and Feminism. Vancouver, BC: Press Gang Publishers, 1984. (603 Powell St., Vancouver BC V6A 1H2, ISBN: 0-88974-016-X)

Pharr, Suzanne. Homophobia: A Weapon of Sexism. Inverness: Chardon Press, 1988. (415/663-8562, ISBN: 0-9620222-1-7)

Shilts, Randy. And the Band Played On: Politics, People and the AIDS Epidemic. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1987. (212-674-5151, 800/221-7945, ISBN: 0-312-00994-1)

Women of Color:

Davis, Angela Y. Violence Against Women and the Ongoing Challenge to Racism. Lanham: Kitchen Table: Women of Color Press, 1987 (518/434-2057, ISBN: 0-913175-11-0)

Giovanni, Nikki. Racism 101. New York: William Morrow and Company, Inc., 1994. (212/261-6500, 800/843-9389, 800/237-0657, ISBN: 0-688-04332-1)

Hurston, Zora Neale. I Love Myself When I Am Laughing. New York: Feminist Press, 1979. (212/360-5790, ISBN: 0-912670-66-5)

Hurston, Zora Neale. Their Eyes Were Watching God. Bloomington: University of Illinois Press, 1991. (217/333-0950, 800/545-4703, ISBN: 0-252-01778-1)

Jacobs, Harriet A. Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1987. (217/495-2600, ISBN: 0-674-44745-X hdbk., ISBN: 0-674-44746-8 pbk.)

Kuzwayo, Ellen. Call Me Woman. San Francisco: Spinsters Ink, 1985. (612/377-0287, 800/253/3605, ISBN: 0-933216-19-X)

McGee, Gloria et al. Black, Beautiful, and Recovering. N.p.: Hazelden, 1985. (800/242-7737, ISBN: 0-89486-280-4)

Mernissi, Fatima. Beyond the Veil: Male-Female Dynamics in Modern Muslim Society. Rev. ed. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1987. (812/855-4203, ISBN: 0-253-31162-4 hdbk., ISBN: 0-253-20423-2 pbk.)

Smith, Barbara, ed. Home Girls: A Black Feminist Anthology. New York: Kitchen Table:

Women of Color Press, 1983. (518/434-2057, ISBN: 0-913175-02-1)

Activism:

Kaufman, Elizabeth, Zepatos, Thalia. Women for a Change: A Grassroots Guide to Activism & Politics. Facts on File:1995.

Schmidt, Louise K. Transforming Abuse: Nonviolent Resistance and Recovery. Philadelphia, Pa New Society Publishers: 1995

Fiction:

Quindlen, Anna. Black and Blue. New York, NY. Random House: 1998

Doyle, Roddy. The Woman Who Walked Into Doors. Penguin Books: 1996.

Parenting:

Gadeberg, Jeanette. Raising Strong Daughters. Minneapolis, MN Fairview Press: 1995.

Domestic Violence Websites

California Alliance Against Domestic Violence

<http://www.caadv.org>

Online resource complete with legislative links, California laws, welfare reform links, grant information, CAADV newsletters, and technical assistance and training.

California Law Enforcement on the World Wide Web

<http://www.clew.org>

Web-based organization focused on promoting law enforcement and safety training on the Internet.

California Courts (The Judicial Council)

<http://www.courtinfo.ca.gov>

California Courts Self-help Center online is intended to help you obtain legal assistance, learn about California law, work better with an attorney, and represent yourself in some legal matters. The Self-help Center also provides links to other online legal resources.

California Department of Health Services, Epidemiology for Injury Control

<http://www.dhs.ca.gov/EPIC/html>

Provides an online, county specific California Family Violence Referral Directory. Utilize this directory to assist victims of family violence find the local resources available to them.

Center Against Spouse Abuse (CASA)

<http://www.CASA-stpete.org>

Online resources with an extensive list of shelter locations and crisis hotlines available for victims of domestic violence. Also, the CASA web page includes a brief description of the programs and trainings made available by CASA.

Communities Against Violence Network (CAVNET)

<http://cavnet2.org>

CAVNET works internationally to address domestic violence, sexual assault, rape, incest, youth violence, and crimes against people with disabilities. This website has a comprehensive online database of information, and a virtual community of over 1000 international professionals.

Corporate Alliance to End Partner Violence (CAEPV)

<http://www.caepv.org>

Check in for safety tips and information regarding the prevention and realization of partner violence. The CAEPV newsletter (back issues as well) is also available online.

Become a member of CAEPV and receive access to updated information, training materials, seminars, etc.

Domestic Violence Project of Santa Clara County

<http://www.growing.com/nonviolent>

Browse through a comprehensive list of links and resources for information regarding Domestic Violence and other associated topics.

End Violence Against Women: Information and Resources

www.endvaw.org

This web site, developed by The Johns Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs, provides comprehensive information on violence against women throughout the world. The site contains a compilation of online resources including research, publications, training materials and policy documents. The site also features a searchable database of international news articles on domestic violence and a listing of domestic violence conferences and events.

Family Violence Prevention Fund (FVPPF)

<http://endabuse.org>

The FVPPF maintains an updated "Fact Sheet" as well as medical information pertinent to the issue of domestic violence. FVPPF has domestic violence curriculum for judicial officers and other court personnel available for purchase. The site lists information on training workshops for judicial officers conducted by FVPPF and its partners. Also, one may subscribe to the FVPPF's semiannual Health Alert newsletter.

Family Violence Department of the National Council of Juvenile & Family Court Judges

<http://www.dvlawsearch.com>

Online reference including domestic violence information links, various publications (available for purchase), technical assistance, trainings and conferences. This organization has also researched state domestic violence laws over the past eight years from the 50 states, District of Columbia, and most U.S. territories and has compiled them into a comprehensive statutory database.

Famvi.com

<http://www.famvi.com>

Online reference encompassing statistics, essays, articles, hotlines, and comments related to domestic violence issues.

Interface

<http://www.lcfs.org>

An outline of programs and organizations supported by the Interface agency. Includes SafeNetwork, a comprehensive statewide technical assistance and training project for the 120+ Domestic Violence Shelter Programs in California.

MAATI Publications

<http://www.iup.edu/maati/publications>

Indiana University of Pennsylvania's collection of reports and research papers surrounding the issue of domestic violence. Find access to Edward Gondolf's research on batterer intervention programs.

Mentor Books

<http://www.mentorbooks.com>

Online bookstore specializing in domestic violence, end of life, and psychology. Contact them for a free "relationship violencebooks" catalogue.

Metro Nashville Police Department Home Page

<http://www.nashville.net/-police/>

Access information on open cases, wanted persons, issues of domestic violence (cases of and prevention of), safety tips, etc.

Official California Legislative Information

<http://www.leginfo.ca.gov>

Here, one may find current information on all legislation existing in California. The site is administered by the Legislative Counsel of California and provides contact information by California legislators, the history of bills, and a searchable database of California Law. You may also "subscribe" to a bill to receive email update on the status of the bill.

National Coalition Against Domestic Violence (NCADV)

<http://www.ncadv.org>

Reference for victims of domestic violence who are seeking help (hotlines, programs, etc.) Also, the site details the various programs currently run by and sponsored by the NCADV.

National Criminal Justice Reference Service

<http://www.ncjrs.org>

Provide links and a search designed to aid in researching criminal law and statistics.

National Domestic Violence Hotline

<http://www.ndvh.org>

Explore various crisis hotline numbers as well as links to web sites concerned with the prevention of domestic violence.

National Network to End Domestic Violence

<http://www.nnedv.org>

This site provides news and information for advocates about domestic violence. Get the national perspective on legislation and public policy; advocates in the news; training, conference and employment opportunities; and other important issues.

The San Diego City Attorney's Domestic Violence Unit Webpage

<http://www.sandiegodvunit.org>

Here you will find a library of resources related to Domestic Violence. The site also maintains a schedule of available trainings and conferences as well as additional information on handling incidents of domestic violence and abuse.

The Silent Witness National Initiative Website

<http://www.silentwitness.net>

Silent Witness is an organization that seeks to eradicate all cases of domestic murder by 2010. visit the web site to find out more on how to start a Silent Witness program in your town.

Statewide California Coalition for Battered Women

<http://www.sccbw.org>

Online services include publication and multimedia, extensive domestic violence statistics, statewide trainings and technical assistance, legislations, victim resources, various policies and forms, newsletters and reports, SCCBW special programs, and other helpful links and resources.

Stop Domestic Violence – Official Website for Ann O'Dell

<http://www.stodv.com>

Find out where Ann will be hosting her next training seminar. Also, order her training videos on domestic violence and stalking investigations online.

Support Network for Battered Women

<http://www.snbw.org>

The Support Network for Battered Women offers online support for victims of domestic violence. Go here for resources and information regarding crisis centers and hotlines.

Tool Kit to End Violence Against Women

<http://toolkit.ncjrs.org>

The Tool Kit was developed in 2000 by the National Advisory Council on Violence Against Women as a companion piece to Ending Violence Against Women: An Agenda for the Nation. It includes 16 chapters that provide recommendations on how to strengthen domestic violence prevention efforts and improve services and advocacy for victims. Each chapter focuses on a particular audience or environment.

Violence Against Women Office Homepage (VAWO)

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/vawo>

Access the VAWO's "community checklist." The community checklist offers suggestions to various areas of the community (religious, sports, law enforcement, etc.) on how to prevent domestic violence. Access information on grant opportunities and currently funded programs.

Violence Against Women Online Resources

<http://www.vaw.umn.edu>

The Violence Against Women homepage provides law, criminal justice, advocacy and social service professionals with up-to-date information on interventions to stop violence against women.

Volcano Press

<http://www.volvanopress.com>

This site is a resource for publications and other tools for implementing treatment on abuse and domestic violence. It offers a secure shopping cart for purchase of books, guides, posters, and cassettes, some with Spanish translations.

Women's Rural Advocacy Programs (WRAP)

<http://www.letswrap.com>

Informational web site centered on providing services to battered women and children living in rural communities.

