

CPEDV Profile

The California Partnership to End Domestic Violence acts as a Leader and a Catalyst for innovative, long-range plans to end domestic violence. We are a statewide membership-based coalition with a 30-year history providing a united voice for over 200 California organizations and individual advocates working to end domestic violence at local, state and national levels.

What We Do

Public Policy

- Provide statewide leadership on public policy issues by promoting legislation and systems/procedural change in order to improve institutional response to domestic violence
- Work with the court system to improve both the civil and criminal court response to domestic violence
- Collaborate with multiple stakeholder systems and organizations in policy and protocol development
- Strategize for the prevention and elimination of domestic violence at the local, state and national levels

Training and Technical Assistance

- Provide training and technical assistance to strengthen service provider programs and others working with survivors of domestic violence
- Develop training and technical assistance resources to address issues such as funding, legislation, program development, service provision, community collaboration, program evaluation, public assistance, immigration, chemical dependence, mental health, the law and court system, social change, and cultural competency and other issues as they impact victims of domestic violence

Collaboration, Coalition Building & Networking

- Facilitate coalition-building on a local, regional, state and national level
- Participate in relevant statewide and national advisory committees, task forces and work groups
- Network and collaborate with systems and organizations that work to end domestic violence
- Co-sponsor events that positively impact the lives of survivors and their children and promote social change

Community Outreach & Resources

- Research, develop, publish, and distribute comprehensive information and resources on domestic violence and related topics for interested individuals, organizations and systems
- Promote public awareness through special projects, events and campaigns

Communication

- Provide opportunities for dialogue, networking and support with others involved with the Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence movements
- Convene meetings to promote communication and collaboration at local, regional, state and national levels
- Initiate communication to maintain timely notification of information and issues critical to our membership

Cultural Competency

- Emphasize the links between all forms of oppression and violence by promoting peace and justice for all individuals and underserved and marginalized populations through training, technical assistance, outreach, advocacy and social change
- Advocate for the availability and accessibility of high-quality, culturally competent services

Victim Resource & Referral Services

- Assist domestic violence survivors with referrals to local service providers, shelters, legal resources and more

Domestic Violence Fact Sheet

Definition

Domestic violence is a major problem, both in California and throughout the United States. Domestic violence most often refers to intimate partner violence. It includes violence between spouses, individuals in dating relationships, and former partners or spouses, and can occur inside or outside the home.

Domestic violence often involves a pattern of coercive behavior that includes physical, sexual, verbal, emotional and psychological abuse. The California Penal Code defines abuse as "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."

Problem

In 2007, 119 murders were committed as a result of intimate partner violence in California, which is down from 134 murders in the previous year. For 2006, 43,911 were arrested for domestic violence -- this is lower than the 2005 arrest data of 45,083. The 2006 arrest total was composed of 35,264 males and 8,647 females. (California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center)

In 2007, 110 women were killed by their husbands, ex-husbands or boyfriends in California and 18 men were killed by their wives, ex-wives or girlfriends. California law enforcement received 174,649 domestic violence calls in 2007 - 69,422 calls involved weapons, which include firearms and knives. Each call is based on information from a written incident report.

In 2007, DOJ made 423 denials for firearms permits due to restraining order violations. As of April 2008, there were 246,444 domestic violence related orders (emergency protective orders, temporary restraining orders, orders after hearing, other domestic violence orders, criminal protective orders) on file with the department.

Legislative Successes and Milestones

for Domestic Violence Survivors and their Children

1974

- First services made available to battered women in California.

1975

- First shelters made available to battered women in California.

1976

- More battered women's shelters opened in California.
- The California Coalition Against Domestic Violence was established.
- The Southern California Coalition for Battered Women was established.
- The Western States Shelter Network was established.
- Advocates began lobbying for the first time on S.B. 91 (Presley), which would provide public funding for shelters from marriage license fees.

1977

- SB 91 (Presley) passed and advocates for battered women were appointed to the State Review and Allocations Committee to distribute \$280,000. Advocates lobbied for and passed legislation creating Temporary Restraining Orders.

1978

- California congressional legislators George Miller and Alan Cranston introduced federal legislation to fund shelters.
- Shelter workers began laying the groundwork to secure Department of Housing and Urban Development funding and work toward purchasing shelter buildings.

1979

- Domestic violence diversion legislation was passed in an attempt to make the criminal justice system more responsive to domestic violence.
- Spousal rape was created as a "wobbler" (either a misdemeanor or a felony).

1980

- California Women of Color Against Domestic Violence was formed.

- The California Alliance Against Domestic Violence was created as a coalition of the five major organizations in the state: Northern California Shelter Support Services, Central California Coalition on Domestic Violence, Southern California Coalition on Battered Women, California Women of Color Against Domestic Violence, and the Western States Shelter Network.

1981

- The Alliance advocated for an increase in marriage license fees in order to fund domestic violence programs.

1982

- A five-dollar increase in marriage license fees was enacted.

1983

- Increased funding for battered women's shelters was passed.
- The reporting time for spousal rape was extended.

1984

- AB 1742 (Watson) was passed, to mandate police training in domestic violence issues and to adopt written policies prescribing law enforcement responses to domestic violence calls.
- SB 1364 (Presley) increased marriage license fees again.
- The Office of Criminal Justice Planning was authorized to fund local domestic violence programs.

1985

- The Statewide Domestic Violence Program was created in the Office of Criminal Justice Planning.

1986

- Domestic violence victim-counselor confidentiality privilege was created.

1988

- The disclosure of a shelter's location was criminalized as a misdemeanor.

1989

- Statewide planning began to determine how to fund the Alliance.

Legislative Successes and Milestones

for Domestic Violence Survivors and their Children

1990

- Spousal abuse was made a factor to be considered in child custody determinations.
- The crime of stalking was created as a "wobbler" (either a misdemeanor or a felony).
- Expert testimony on "battered women's syndrome" was allowed to be presented in court.

1991

- Planning continued for the development of a statewide funded entity.
- Penal Code amended to include gender and disability in the categories of hate crimes.

1992

- The anti-stalking law was strengthened.
- Members of parole boards were required to receive training on domestic violence.

1993

- Marriage license fees were increased.
- Marital rape became a crime closer in severity to non-marital rape (no longer a misdemeanor).
- Police were able to arrest persons for misdemeanor restraining order violations without a warrant.
- Domestic violence diversion was strengthened by eliminating the option of couples counseling.
- Persons subject to restraining orders were prohibited from obtaining firearms.
- The duration of emergency protective orders was extended.
- Health professionals were required to receive training on domestic violence.
- A controversial bill was passed mandating police reports of domestic violence by health care workers.

1994

- Penalties for domestic violence crimes were increased.
- Spousal rape became legally equivalent to non-spousal rape.
- The heterosexual bias in protections for domestic violence was removed from Penal Code section 273.5.
- Batterers who received probation were required to receive counseling.
- The state was mandated to create a statewide registry for all domestic violence protective order information by 1996.

1998

- Unemployment compensation was expanded to cover those forced to leave work to protect themselves or their children.
- Individuals convicted of felony spousal abuse, attempted murder, and voluntary manslaughter were required to submit DNA samples to the Department of Justice.
- Domestic violence protective orders issued in other states, tribes, or territories became enforceable in all other states (full faith and credit).
- The restraining order registry was amended to include information about any limitations on possession or ownership of firearms.

1999

- 22 bills were passed, strengthening support and assistance to domestic violence victims and survivors.
- Arrests mandated for restraining order violators.
- Courts were required to consider the emotional distress caused by domestic violence when determining the amount of spousal support awarded to the supported party.
- AB 840 created a rebuttable presumption that an award of sole or joint, physical or legal custody to a person who has perpetrated domestic violence within the last five years is detrimental to the best interests of the child.
- Judicial Council was required to provide translations of domestic violence restraining orders in languages other than English.
- Respondents to a DVRO were prohibited from possessing, owning, or attempting to possess or own a firearm. Violation became a misdemeanor.
- Officers at the scene of a domestic violence incident were required to remove any firearms.

2000

- Law enforcement officers investigating a domestic violence scene were required to identify the "dominant aggressor" instead of the former language of "primary aggressor" to counteract the practice of dual arrests in domestic violence situations.

Legislative Successes and Milestones

for Domestic Violence Survivors and their Children

2001

- Civil code amended to provide a uniform definition for “dating relationships” eligible for domestic violence restraining orders.

2002

- Penal Code definition of domestic violence expanded to include violence by a current or past intimate partner upon an unemancipated minor (i.e. teen dating violence).
- Attorney General required to work with other agencies, including CAADV, to develop a protocol (by January 1, 2005) to facilitate the enforcement of restrictions on firearm ownership.
- An application for a claim to the Victims of Crime Fund based on domestic violence could not be denied on the basis that the victim had not made a police report.
- Government Code amended to provide that a child who resides in a home where domestic violence has occurred may be presumed to have sustained physical injury for purposes of victim witness funding, regardless of whether or not the child witnessed the crime.
- Free proof of service for protective orders for sexual assault, domestic violence, and stalking.

2003

- The Penal Code definition of “domestic violence” was expanded to include violence by a current or past intimate partner or unemancipated minor.
- Circumstances were expanded as to when a law enforcement officer can seize a firearm when responding to domestic violence to include discovery pursuant to any lawful search.
- It became a requirement for the Department of Motor Vehicles to immediately issue a new license plate upon request by a victim of domestic violence.
- Communications made in the course of a sexual assault victim-counselor relationship were added to the list of communications presumed to have been made in confidence which are therefore privileged.
- The California Domestic Violence Court Task Force was established to be staffed and coordinated by the Judicial Council.

2004

- Several substantive issues regarding the implementation of the presumption against an award of custody to a perpetrator of domestic violence were addressed.
- The sunset date for Penal Code Section 1473.5 was extended. This law provides that writs of habeas corpus may be prosecuted on the basis that evidence of battering and its effects were not introduced in a trial that led to the incarceration of the defendant for killing his or her batterer.
- The probation fines for batterers were increased.
- The Sexual Assault Victim’s DNA Bill of Rights was created.
- The ownership or possession of a gun by any person subject to emergency protective orders is now prohibited.
- It became a requirement for California courts to enforce protective orders issued by other states under their anti-stalking laws.
- October was proclaimed as Domestic Violence Awareness Month.
- The phrase “battered women’s syndrome” was replaced with “intimate partner battering and its effects.”
- A domestic violence victim’s right to have a counselor and a support person present at any interview by law enforcement or an attorney was created.

2005

- Requirements to the procedure for obtaining or disposing of firearms that are in the custody of a law enforcement agency or court were added.
- It became a requirement for the district attorney and the courts in each county to establish a mutually agreeable procedure to protect confidential personal information regarding any witness or victim contained in a police report, arrest report, or investigative report.
- Authorizes the court, in specified custody support or marriage dissolution or nullity proceedings to order attorneys fees and child support fees from any party before the end of the court proceedings. This law was passed in response to research indicating that batterers continue to harass their victims after they leave the relationship by pursuing expensive and prolonged litigation.

Legislative Successes and Milestones

for Domestic Violence Survivors and their Children

2006

- Clarified that counties do not have authority to divert funding from marriage license fees into other non-shelter based programs.
- Counties are prohibited from disclosing confidential client information regarding the identity or location of victims and their children.
- Established eligibility for human trafficking victims and U visa applicants for state funded services such as medi-cal, healthy families, CalWORKs, refugee cash assistance and employment services.
- Eliminated the requirement that corroborating evidence is needed to prosecute spousal rape cases.
- Created a grant program to provide training and services for victims of domestic violence within the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender (LGBT) communities to ensure appropriate services are available for victims of domestic violence within the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender (LGBT) communities.

2007

- Updated and clarified the Domestic Violence Counselor privilege in state law by establishing a uniform definition of a DV counselor, and requiring that training on the privilege be included in the 40-hour training.
- Worked to provide judges in a misdemeanor or a felony domestic violence case under penal code § 273.5 to issue a protective order for up to ten years regardless of whether the defendant was sentenced to state or county jail, and in cases where the sentence is suspended and deferred.
- Extended the sunset date in the Elections Code which allows Safe at Home participants to have their voter registration information remain confidential.

2008

- Prohibits the Court from incarcerating a DV victim for contempt when refusing to testify against his/her batterer and aligns DV victims with sexual assault victims in this regard.



PROFESSIONAL TRAINING AND SERVICES

Despite limited time and resources, domestic violence programs throughout California provide life-saving services and advocate on behalf of victims and survivors. As the State Domestic Violence Coalition, CPEDV assists domestic violence service providers, advocates and allied organizations in accessing information they need in order to do this critical work.

CPEDV's Professional Training and Services aim to support domestic violence programs in strengthening their ability to: (i) Provide quality services to victims and survivors of domestic violence; (ii) Run successful organizations; and (iii) Continue to advocate for change and advance our domestic violence movement.

Activities to help domestic violence programs strengthen their skills, services and organizations include:

- Trainings on a variety of subject areas through statewide conferences and webinars, regional workshops and on-site training sessions with local programs.
- Information and assistance to individuals and organizations contacting us via phone or e-mail.
- Customized technical assistance to help programs in addressing specific questions, needs or challenges.
- Videos, resources, curricula and materials available free of charge, on-line or through our lending library.
- Sharing promising practices, trends and emerging issues occurring throughout the state and nation.

CPEDV provides Professional Training and Services on a variety of subjects including, but not limited to:

- Anti-oppressions
- Board Development
- Child Welfare System / Child Protective Services
- Community Mobilization and Organization
- Confidentiality
- Coordinated Community Responses
- Courts: Civil and Criminal Justice Responses
- Cross-disciplinary Collaborations
- Culturally-appropriate Services
- Cultural Diversity in the Workplace
- Domestic Violence Services
- Economic Empowerment
- Elder Abuse
- Employment and Domestic Violence
- Fiscal Management
- Forensic Evidence Collection and Documentation
- Immigration
- Law Enforcement Responses
- Legal Advocacy
- LGBTQ and Domestic Violence
- Media and Public Relations
- Nonprofit Management
- Prevention of Domestic Violence
- Probation and Parole Responses
- Program Development
- Program Evaluation, Data Collection, and Continuous Quality Improvement
- Prosecution Responses
- Public Policy Advocacy
- Research and Statistics
- Resource Development and Sustainability
- Safety Planning
- Service Delivery Policies, Procedures and Protocols
- Shelter Service Standards
- Systems Advocacy
- Tech Safety
- Teen Dating Violence
- Unserved and Underserved Communities
- And More!



Domestic violence is a complex and multi-faceted social problem requiring comprehensive solutions. At the Partnership, we know no one can be an expert in all things—but through the years, CPEDV has become an expert at finding experts. If you do not see the assistance you are looking for here, contact us and we will do our best to put you in touch with one of our national colleagues, or a subject-matter expert in California.

CPEDV maintains an extensive list of individuals and organizations with specialized knowledge spanning a wide range of issues related to domestic violence. It is our job to be a clearinghouse of information to help domestic violence programs strengthen their organizations and services to victims and survivors.

Through our extensive network, we link individuals and organizations with the common goal of preventing and ending domestic violence by:

- Providing opportunities for networking, gaining support and engaging in meaningful dialogue with other programs in each region throughout the state.
- Encouraging information-sharing and dialogue through our active listservs.
- Supporting partnerships which strengthen the network of victim services.
- Convening opportunities for regional programs to connect, reduce isolation, and deepen advocates' commitment and sustainability in this work.
- Disseminating key information and timely updates to our members.
- Facilitating peer-to-peer learning and support.
- Facilitating the exchange of information, resources, sample policies, procedures, forms and materials.

HOW TO REQUEST INFORMATION, PROFESSIONAL TRAINING AND SERVICES

Assistance to help you strengthen your program is just a call or an e-mail away!

Our staff are available during regular business hours to respond to your questions, research additional information, provide individualized technical assistance, offer relevant materials and resources and link you to experts with specialized knowledge.

For a quick question or basic information, call CPEDV at: 800.524.4765 | TTY: 866.484.4913 | e-mail: info@cpedv.org.

If you'd like more information about upcoming trainings and webinars, go to our website to view our training calendar: www.cpedv.org.



The Partnership's Policy Update, June 22, 2012

1. AB 2094 (Butler) – DV Fee Bill
2. Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)
3. Recent Hearings for Priority Bills

1. AB 2094 (Butler) – DV Fee Bill

AB 2094 (Butler), one of the Partnership's priority bills, was heard in the Senate Public Safety Committee on Tuesday, June 12th and passed out of the committee by a vote of 6-0. The bill now heads to the Senate Floor. AB 2094 seeks to close loopholes in existing law that can prevent California communities from collecting the fines and fees that are assessed against people convicted of domestic violence crimes. Specifically, it increases the minimum domestic violence fee from \$400 to \$500, and requires that the Court document its reasons for any instances when this fee is reduced or waived.

2. Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)

VAWA reauthorization remains stalled in Congress, with the House and Senate bills needing to be conference together to reach a final agreement. Earlier this month, several representatives of the Partnership were in Washington, DC to meet with California's Congressional delegation regarding the importance of passing a strong, inclusive, bipartisan VAWA Reauthorization. This week, the California State Legislature passed a joint resolution, SJR 20 (Evans), calling on Congress to pass the Senate's VAWA reauthorization bill which includes critical protections for LGBT, tribal, and immigrant victims. We are thankful for the State Legislature's support for a strong VAWA reauthorization.

On Tuesday, June 26th, advocates will kick off the National VAWA Days of Action with a rally in Washington, DC. The National VAWA Days of Action will send the clear message that VAWA must be reauthorized and doing nothing is not an option. We encourage everyone to call their Member of Congress on June 26th and urge them to push for a reauthorization that protects all victims.

3. Recent Hearing for Priority Bills

Several of the bills that the Partnership is tracking were heard in committee last week and this week.

June 12th – Senate Public Safety Committee

- **AB 593 (Ma). Position: Support.** The bill was passed by the committee and is headed to the Senate floor. This bill would allow victims of domestic violence whose expert testimony was limited during their trial court proceedings, to file for a writ of habeas corpus.
- **AB 1081 (Ammiano). Position: Support.** The bill was passed by the committee and is headed to the Senate Appropriations Committee for a hearing on Monday, June 25. This bill

would reform California's participation in the federal immigration program Secure Communities (often referred to as "S-Comm").

- **AB 1593 (Ma). Position: Support.** The bill was passed by the committee and is headed to the Senate Appropriations Committee for a hearing on Monday, June 25. AB 1593 would provide victims of domestic violence a chance to present their evidence in an effective way during the parole process.

June 19th – Senate Judiciary Committee

- **AB 2483 (Blumenfield). Position: Support.** The bill was passed by the committee and is headed to the Senate floor. This bill would remove existing documentation requirements for stalking victims who wish to participate in the Safe at Home address confidentiality program.