

County of Riverside
Department of Housing
and Workforce Solutions
– Continuum of Care
(HWS - CoC) in
collaboration with **SAFE
Family Justice Centers**
and **Shelter From The
Storm**

Friday, February 17, 2023

9:00am – 11:00 am

- ▶ To sign in, please enter your full name, position, organization and email address in the chat box of this webinar. Alternatively, you may also email the same information to CoC@rivco.org , especially if you call in by phone. Thank you.



HWS HOUSING AND
WORKFORCE
SOLUTIONS
ENGAGE. ENCOURAGE. EQUIP.

NOTICE

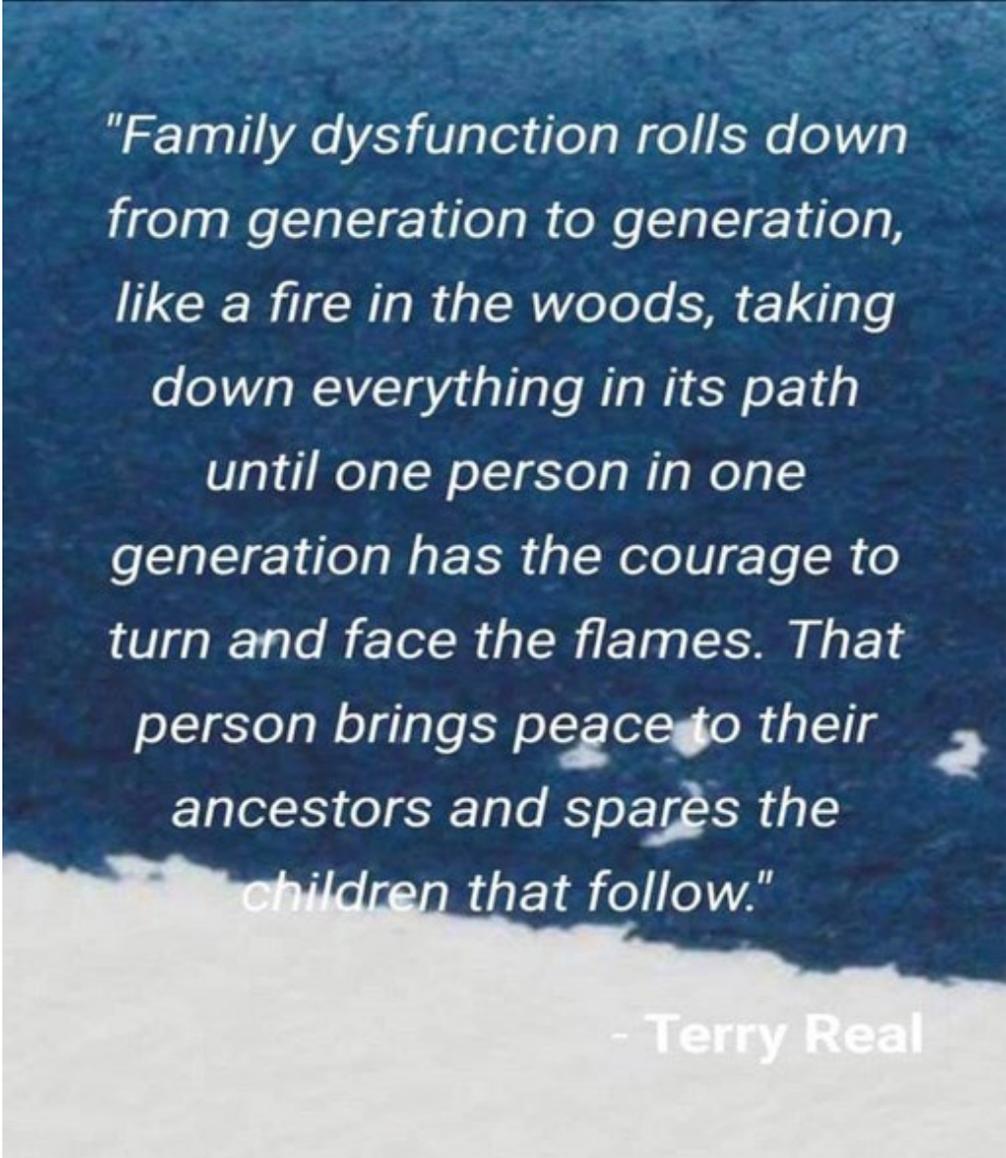
The following presentation will be recorded for reference and uploaded to our CoC website and PPT will be emailed.

Unless you are speaking, it is being requested that all attendees please mute your microphones during the meeting so that everyone can hear the meeting effectively.



Domestic Violence 101

WORKING TOGETHER TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE FOR SURVIVORS



*"Family dysfunction rolls down
from generation to generation,
like a fire in the woods, taking
down everything in its path
until one person in one
generation has the courage to
turn and face the flames. That
person brings peace to their
ancestors and spares the
children that follow."*

- Terry Real

Web of services for victims of abuse



Victim of abuse



Child Protective Services



Law enforcement



Abuser



SAFE Family Justice Centers



Criminal Court



Shelter



Mental Health



Department of Social Services



Jails



Family



District Attorney/Victim Services



Family Law Court



Transportation



Medical



Adult Protective Services



Department of Corrections



Friends



California Victim Compensation Program



CPS Dependency Court



Basic needs



Faith based services



Crime Prevention Unit



Employment status



School



What we know about Domestic Violence

Domestic violence is chronically under reported.

1 in 3 women and 1 in 4 men is a victim of some form of physical violence by an intimate partner during their lifetimes.

- Most at risk population- women 18-24

1 in 15 children are exposed to intimate partner violence each year, and 90% of these children are eyewitnesses to this violence.

What is abuse?

Intimate partner violence is defined by CDC as physical, sexual, or psychological harm by a current or former partner or spouse, either in heterosexual or same-sex couples.

- ▶ Physical Abuse
- ▶ Sexual Abuse
- ▶ Psychological Abuse
- ▶ Physical Abuse
- ▶ Economic Abuse

People don't stay in a domestic violent relationship because they want to. They stay because they are terrified of the alternative.

gps grace power strength blog



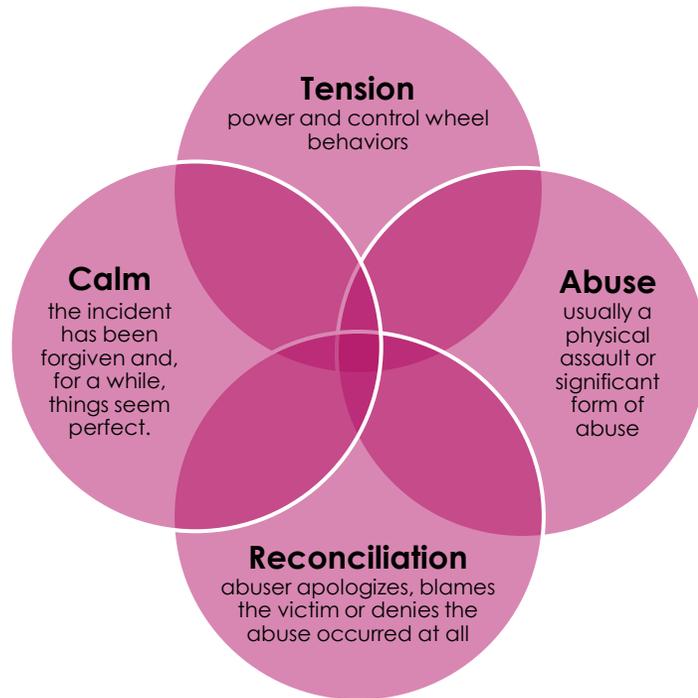
How does abuse happen?

Victims: Why don't they just leave?

LEAVING is often the most DANGEROUS time for a victim of abuse, because abuse is about power and control. When a victim leaves, they are taking control and threatening the abusive partner's power, which could cause the abusive partner to retaliate in very destructive ways.



Cycle of abuse- when does it all blend together?



- Cycle is not always identifiable in relationships
- The length of the cycle usually diminishes over time and many survivors are describe reconciliation stage as becoming less frequent

Why don't they just leave? (1)

- ▶ **1. Advocate:** The victim doesn't have an enthusiastic supporter on their side so may feel discouraged or hopeless.
- ▶ **2. Batterer:** The batterer is wealthy, famous, powerful in the community, etc., and can afford to hire private counselor and pressure decision-makers.
- ▶ **3. Believes Threats:** The victim believes the batterer's threats to kill them and the children if they attempt to leave.
- ▶ **4. Children's Best Interest:** The victim believes it is in the children's best interest to have both parents in the home, especially if the abuser doesn't physically abuse the children.
- ▶ **5. Children's Pressure:** The children put pressure (independently or by the abuser's influence) on the abused parent to stay with their partner.
- ▶ **6. Culture and Race:** Because of differences in race or culture, the victim worries about being treated unequally by the justice system if they come forward or believes stereotypes about acceptable actions in their own culture.
- ▶ **7. Denial:** The victim is in denial about the danger, instead believing that if they could be better partners, the abuse would stop.
- ▶ **8. Disabled:** Victims who are disabled or physically challenged face obstacles in gaining access to court and social services, and may be isolated from basic info about resources.
- ▶ **9. Elderly:** Elderly victims may hold traditional beliefs about marriage and believe they must stay, or are dependent on the batterer for care even in the face of physical abuse.
- ▶ **10. Excuses:** The victim believes the abuser's excuses to justify the violence, blaming job stress or substance abuse for example.

Why don't they just leave? (2)

- ▶ **11. Family Pressure:** Family members exert pressure if they believe there's no excuse for leaving a marriage or if they're in denial about the abuse.
- ▶ **12. Fear of Retaliation:** The batterer has shown willingness to carry out threats and the victim fears harm to themselves or the children if they leave.
- ▶ **13. Fear of Losing Child Custody:** The batterer has used the threat of obtaining custody to exact agreements to their liking.
- ▶ **14. Financial Abuse:** Financial abuse can take many different forms depending on the couple's socio-economic status — ex. If victims have been forced to sign false tax returns or take part in other unlawful financial transactions.
- ▶ **15. Financial Despair:** The victim realizes that they cannot provide for themselves or their children without the batterer's assistance.
- ▶ **16. Gratitude:** The victim feels gratitude toward the batterer because the batterer has helped support and raise their children from a previous relationship, or take care of them if they have health, medical or other problems.
- ▶ **17. Guilt:** Batterers have convinced victims that the violence is happening because it's *their fault*.
- ▶ **18. Homelessness:** Homeless abuse victims face increased danger, as they must find ways of meeting basic survival needs of shelter, food, and clothing while attempting to elude their batterers.
- ▶ **19. Hope for the Violence to Cease:** This hope is typically fueled by the batterer's promises of change, pleas from the children, or family's advice to save the relationship.
- ▶ **20. Isolation:** The victim has been cut off from family, friends and colleagues and lacks a support system or people to stay with.

Why don't they just leave? (3)

- ▶ **21. Keeping the Family Together:** Victims believe it is in their children's best interest to have their father or a male role model in the family.
- ▶ **22. Illiterate Victims:** Illiterate victims may be forced to rely on the literate batterer for everyday survival.
- ▶ **23. Incarcerated or Newly Released Abuse Victims:** Such victims often don't have support systems to assist them with re-entry to the community. Parole officers may require that they return home if that appears to be a stable environment.
- ▶ **24. Law Enforcement Officer:** If the perpetrator is a law enforcement officer, the victim may fear that other officers will refuse to assist or believe them if they come forward.
- ▶ **25. Lesbian and Gay Victims:** Victims may feel silenced if disclosing their sexual orientation (to qualify for a protective order) could result in losing their job, family, and home.
- ▶ **26. Low Self-Esteem:** Victims may believe they deserve no better than the abuse they receive.
- ▶ **27. Love:** Since many batterers are initially charming, victims fall in love and may have difficulty altering their feelings with the first sign of a problem.
- ▶ **28. Mediation:** Mediation can put the victim in the dangerous position of incurring the batterer's wrath for disclosing the extent of the violence.
- ▶ **29. Medical Problems:** The victim must stay with the batterer to obtain medical services, especially if they share insurance.
- ▶ **30. Mentally Ill Victims:** Victims face negative societal stereotypes in addition to the batterer's taunts that the victim is crazy and nobody will believe anything that they say.

Why don't they just leave? (4)

- ▶ **31. Mentally or Developmentally Challenged Victims:** These victims are particularly vulnerable to the batterer's manipulation and are likely to be dependent on the batterer for basic survival.
- ▶ **32. Military:** If the victim or the perpetrator is in the military, an effective intervention is largely dependent on the commander's response. Many commanders believe that it is more important to salvage the soldier's military career than to ensure the victim's safety.
- ▶ **33. No Place to Go:** Victims can't find affordable housing or there is no shelter space.
- ▶ **34. No Job Skills:** Victims without job skills usually have no choice but to work for employers paying minimum wage, with few, if any, medical and other benefits.
- ▶ **35. No Knowledge of Options:** Victims without knowledge of the options and resources logically assume that none exist.
- ▶ **36. Past Criminal Record:** Victims with a past criminal record are often still on probation or parole, making them vulnerable to the batterer's threats to comply with all of their demands or be sent back to prison.
- ▶ **37. Previously Abused Victims:** Sometimes previously abused victims believe the batterer's accusation, "See, this is what you drive your partners to do to you!"
- ▶ **38. Prior Negative Court Experiences:** Victims don't believe that they will be given the respect and safety considerations that they need in court.
- ▶ **39. Promises of Change:** The batterer's promises of change may be easy to believe because they sound sincere. Victims are socialized to be forgiving.
- ▶ **40. Religious Beliefs:** Beliefs may lead victims to think they have to tolerate the abuse to show their adherence to the faith.

Why don't they just leave? (5)

- ▶ **41. Rural Victims:** Victims may be isolated and simply unable to access services due to lack of transportation, or the needed programs are distant and unable to provide outreach.
- ▶ **42. Safer to Stay:** Assessing that it is safer to stay may be accurate when the victim can keep an eye on the batterer, sensing when the batterer is about to become violent and, to the extent possible, taking action to protect themselves and their children.
- ▶ **43. Students:** Students in high school or college may fear that untrained administrators will deny their requests for help. If the perpetrator is also a student, the victim often does not want them to be expelled from school.
- ▶ **44. Shame and Embarrassment:** The victim doesn't want to disclose the abuse or may deny that any problem exists.
- ▶ **45. Stockholm Syndrome:** The victim may experience this syndrome and bond with the abuser.
- ▶ **46. Substance Abuse or Alcohol:** Either the victim or offender's substance abuse may inhibit seeking help, often for fear that the children will be removed.
- ▶ **47. Teens:** Teens are at greater risk for abuse in their relationships than any other age group. Peer pressure, immaturity, no knowledge of resources, and low self-esteem all factor into the decision to stay.
- ▶ **48. Transportation:** A lack of transportation condemns victims to a choice between welfare and returning to their abusers.
- ▶ **49. Unaware that Abuse is a Criminal Offense:** This can occur often if family, friends and community professionals minimize the crimes.
- ▶ **50. Undocumented Victims:** Victims facing complex immigration problems if they leave are often forced to stay with the batterers who may control their INS status.

Gas-lighting

- ▶ **Gas-lighting** is a technique of emotional and psychological manipulation. It is commonly seen in cases of domestic and workplace abuse, where the abuser deliberately attacks the victim psychologically over a period of time in order to make the victim doubt his or her own sense of reality and sanity..



Why do victims call the police?

- ▶ To make the abuse STOP, not to get the perpetrator in trouble or arrested.
- ▶ Because the victim is unable to “control it” this time.
- ▶ Victim needs help.
- ▶ Victim is in great fear for safety.
- ▶ Not the victims decision: someone else called the police- consider issues associated with this.



Should I call
the police?

NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOTLINE • 1.800.799.SAFE

When does DV become criminal?

- ▶ **243 (e) (1)** When a battery is committed against a spouse, a person with whom the defendant is cohabiting, a person who is the parent of the defendant's child, former spouse, fiance, or fiancée, or a person with whom the defendant currently has, or has previously had, a dating or engagement relationship, the battery is punishable by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail for a period of not more than one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment.
- ▶ **273.5. (a)** Any person who willfully inflicts upon a person who is his or her spouse, former spouse, cohabitant, former cohabitant, or the mother or father of his or her child, corporal injury resulting in a traumatic condition, is guilty of a felony
 - ▶ 245 (a)(1), Strangulation
 - ▶ 422 PC, Criminal threat
 - ▶ 646.9 PC, Stalking
 - ▶ 273.6 PC, Violation of Restraining Order
 - ▶ 166. (a)-(d), violation of a court order

DANGER ASSESSMENT

Jacquelyn C. Campbell, Ph.D., R.N. Copyright, 2003; update 2019; www.dangerassessment.com

Several risk factors have been associated with increased risk of homicides (murders) of women and men in violent relationships. We cannot predict what will happen in your case, but we would like you to be aware of the danger of homicide in situations of abuse and for you to see how many of the risk factors apply to your situation.

Using the calendar, please mark the approximate dates during the past year when you were abused by your partner or ex-partner. Write on that date how bad the incident was according to the following scale:

1. Slapping, pushing; no injuries and/or lasting pain
 2. Punching, kicking; bruises, cuts, and/or continuing pain
 3. "Beating up"; severe contusions, burns, broken bones
 4. Threat to use weapon; head injury, internal injury, permanent injury, miscarriage or choking* (use a © in the date to indicate choking/strangulation/cut off your breathing- example 4©)
 5. Use of weapon; wounds from weapon
- (If any of the descriptions for the higher number apply, use the higher number.)

Mark **Yes** or **No** for each of the following. ("He" refers to your husband, partner, ex-husband, ex-partner, or whoever is currently physically hurting you.)

1. Has the physical violence increased in severity or frequency over the past year?
2. Does he own a gun?
3. Have you left him after living together during the past year?
- 3a. (If you have *never* lived with him, check here: __)
4. Is he unemployed?
5. Has he ever used a weapon against you or threatened you with a lethal weapon? (If yes, was the weapon a gun? check here: __)
6. Does he threaten to kill you?
7. Has he avoided being arrested for domestic violence?
8. Do you have a child that is not his?
9. Has he ever forced you to have sex when you did not wish to do so?
10. Does he ever try to choke/strangle you or cut off your breathing?
- 10a. (If yes, has he done it more than once, or did it make you pass out or black out or make you dizzy? check here: __)
11. Does he use illegal drugs? By drugs, I mean "uppers" or amphetamines, "meth", speed, angel dust, cocaine, "crack", street drugs or mixtures.
12. Is he an alcoholic or problem drinker?
13. Does he control most or all of your daily activities? For instance, does he tell you who you can be friends with, when you can see your family, how much money you can use, or when you can take the car? (If he tries, but you do not let him, check here: __)
14. Is he violently and constantly jealous of you? (For instance, does he say: "If I can't have you, no one can.")
15. Have you ever been beaten by him while you were pregnant? (If you have never been pregnant by him, check here: __)
16. Has he ever threatened or tried to commit suicide?
17. Does he threaten to harm your children?
18. Do you believe he is capable of killing you?
19. Does he follow or spy on you, leave threatening notes or messages, destroy your property, or call you when you don't want him to?
20. Have you ever threatened or tried to commit suicide?

Total "Yes" Answers

Thank you. Please talk to your nurse, advocate, or counselor about what the Danger Assessment means in your situation.

Lethality



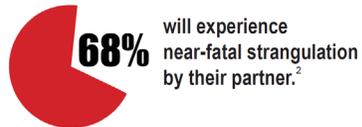
STRANGULATION IN INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

FACT SHEET

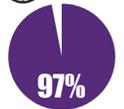
STRANGULATION: the obstruction of blood vessels and/or air flow in the neck resulting in asphyxia.

 **1 in 4** women will experience intimate partner violence (IPV) in their lifetime.¹

Of women at high risk, up to...



 Loss of consciousness can occur within 5 - 10 seconds. Death within minutes.²



are strangled manually (with hands).³



report losing consciousness.⁴



are strangled along with sexual assault/abuse. **9%** are also pregnant.⁴



of strangled women believed they were going to die.⁵

And odds for homicide increase **750%** for victims who have been previously strangled, compared to victims who have never been strangled.⁷

HOWEVER...
Often times, even in fatal cases, there are **NO EXTERNAL SIGNS** of injury.³

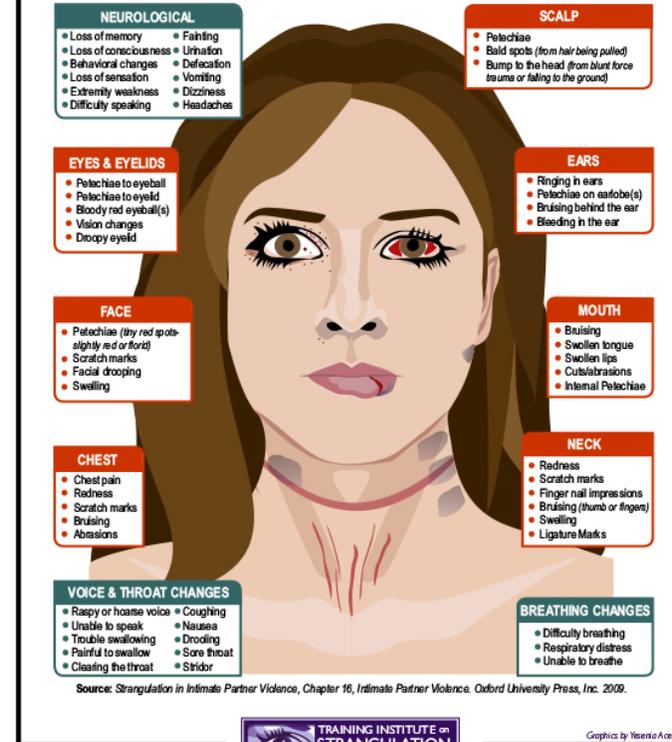


Only half of victims have visible injuries



Of these, only 15% could be photographed

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF STRANGULATION



- NEUROLOGICAL**
 - Loss of memory
 - Loss of consciousness
 - Behavioral changes
 - Loss of sensation
 - Extremely weakness
 - Difficulty speaking
 - Fainting
 - Urination
 - Defecation
 - Vomiting
 - Dizziness
 - Headaches
- SCALP**
 - Petechiae
 - Bald spots (from hair being pulled)
 - Bump to the head (from blunt force trauma or falling to the ground)
- EYES & EYELIDS**
 - Petechiae to eyeball
 - Petechiae to eyelid
 - Bloody red eyeball(s)
 - Vision changes
 - Droopy eyelid
- EARS**
 - Ring in ears
 - Petechiae on earlobe(s)
 - Bruising behind the ear
 - Bleeding in the ear
- FACE**
 - Petechiae (tiny red spots - slightly red or florid)
 - Scratch marks
 - Facial drooping
 - Swelling
- MOUTH**
 - Bruising
 - Swollen tongue
 - Swollen lips
 - Cuts/abrasions
 - Internal Petechiae
- CHEST**
 - Chest pain
 - Redness
 - Scratch marks
 - Bruising
 - Abrasions
- NECK**
 - Redness
 - Scratch marks
 - Finger nail impressions
 - Bruising (thumb or fingers)
 - Swelling
 - Ligature Marks
- VOICE & THROAT CHANGES**
 - Raspy or hoarse voice
 - Unable to speak
 - Trouble swallowing
 - Painful to swallow
 - Clearing the throat
 - Coughing
 - Nausea
 - Drooling
 - Sore throat
 - Stridor
- BREATHING CHANGES**
 - Difficulty breathing
 - Respiratory distress
 - Unable to breathe

Source: Strangulation in Intimate Partner Violence, Chapter 16, Intimate Partner Violence. Oxford University Press, Inc. 2009.



www.strangulationtraininginstitute.com

Graphics by Yessica Acones

Types of protective orders



- ▶ Types of orders:
 - ▶ Emergency Protective Order (EPO)- Issued by police
 - ▶ Temporary Restraining Order (TRO)- Issued by family law court
 - ▶ Permanent Restraining Order- Issued by family law court
 - ▶ Criminal Protective Order (CPO)- Issued by criminal court
 - ▶ Military Protective Order (MPO)- issued by a unit commander for active service member
 - ▶ Tribal Restraining Order
 - ▶ Gun Violence Restraining Order (GVRO) Issued by police

A hand holding a compass in a desert landscape. The hand is wearing a green long-sleeved shirt. The compass is a standard analog compass with a white face and black markings. The background shows a desert landscape with a dirt road and sand dunes under a clear sky.

BREAK

RETURN IN 10 MINUTES

Case Management-Things to do

Needs assessment
(address basic needs and
work your way up)

Take advantage of the
arrest "time out period"

- Quick response to victim & their needs will result in more objective decision making and will set the tone for victim to access services when ready.

Identify support team
(advocates, social
worker's, family,
community agencies) and
communicate regularly
with them

Keep track of criminal
case and
remedies/barriers that it
can provide- custody
time, criminal protective
orders etc.

Help victims apply for
victim compensation
(long term victim services)

Refer victim to community
agencies

Check in with victim
frequently

Safety Planning- at home

If you are in the home during an incident:

Avoid rooms with no exits, like bathrooms and closets. Also, avoid rooms with weapons, like the kitchen.

Get to a room with a door or a window to escape.

If it is possible, lock the abuser outside. Call 911.

Get medical attention if you are hurt.

If you have contact with the police, get the name and badge number of the officer(s).

Contact a domestic violence program, the National Domestic Violence Hotline (800-799-7233), or go to a safehouse.

Safety Planning- with children

Create a safety plan appropriate for their age. If children are old enough, have them get out of the house and alert a neighbor (that you have already contacted, is safe, knows about your situation, and is willing to help), and call 911.

Practice the safety plan with your children.

Instruct them not to get physically involved in the incident and instead “go” to their safe place (already established).

If going to a safe place or neighbor’s house is not possible, teach them to call 911.

Have older children take younger children to a safer room in the house, already established.

Safety Planning- Technology

Try to narrow down how the abuser is getting information

Limit who you tell and what you post on social media

Computers and cell phones (limit using technology that the abuser has access to)

- change account passwords, consider resetting phone to factory settings

Review cell phone settings

- do you know what all the apps are? Is geotagging enabled on photos?

Domestic Violence Shelters

- ▶ Safety is the priority (general homelessness relief is not the goal)
 - ▶ Location is confidential
 - ▶ Barriers: Pets, teen children, transportation, substance abuse
 - ▶ Limited length of stay (30 day emergency), Transitional Living (varies)

DV Shelters in Riverside County:

Alternatives to Domestic Violence 800-339-SAFE (7233)- West County

Shelter From the Storm 760-328-SAFE (7233)- Desert Region

Option House 909-383-1602- San Bernardino

Shelter- Alternative Options

Staying with friends/family

Homeless shelter

DPSS homeless assistance

Community Assistance- Hotel Vouchers

Relocation Assistance- CALVCB

California Victim Compensation Program (CALVCB)

- ▶ **The California Victim Compensation Board is a state program dedicated to providing reimbursement for many crime-related expenses to eligible victims who suffer physical injury or the threat of physical injury as a direct result of a violent crime.**
- **The limits of various types of benefits are described below. For applications filed on or after January 1, 2017, the maximum amount CalVCB can reimburse is \$70,000. For applications filed on or after January 1, 2001, the maximum amount CalVCB can reimburse is \$63,000.**

California Victim Compensation Program (CALVCB) Coverage

- Medical and medical-related expenses for the victim, including dental expenses.
- Outpatient mental health treatment or counseling.
- Funeral and burial expenses.
- Wage or income loss up to five years following the date of the crime. If the victim is permanently disabled, wage or income loss may be extended.
- Support loss for legal dependents of a deceased or injured victim.
- Up to 30 days wage loss for the parent or legal guardian of a minor victim who is hospitalized or dies as a direct result of a crime.
- Medically necessary renovation or retrofitting of a home or vehicle for a person permanently disabled as a result of the crime.
- Home security installation or improvements up to \$1,000.
- In-patient psychiatric hospitalization costs under dire or exceptional circumstances.
- Relocation expenses up to \$3,418 per household.
- Crime scene cleanup up to \$1,709 when a crime occurs in a residence or vehicle.
- Veterinary fees, or replacement costs for a guide, signal or service dog. (GC § 13957(a)(10))
- Roundtrip mileage reimbursement from your residence to medical, dental or mental health appointments.
- Job retraining.



Presenter: Angelina Coe (she/her)
Executive Director



Who Are We



- **501(C)(3) NON-PROFIT CORPORATION**



OUR MISSION:
SHELTER FROM THE STORM, INC PROVIDES COMPREHENSIVE SERVICES TO VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE—PROFESSIONALLY, ETHICALLY, AND COMPASSIONATELY.

OUR VISION:
WE WILL CONTINUE TO BRING TO VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE WHO ARE RESIDENTS OF THE COACHELLA VALLEY THE HIGHEST QUALITY OF SERVICE AND HUMAN WARMTH.

Service Provided:

➤ 24-Hour Crisis Hotline

➤ Mary L. Silver House - Emergency Shelter

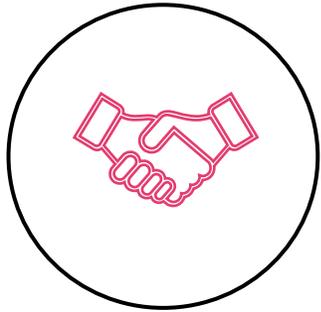
➤ Community Counseling Center - Clinical Services

➤ Outreach

24-Hour Crisis Hotline:

- Local Number: 760-328-(SAFE)7233
- Toll-Free: 800-775-6055
- Bilingual (English and Spanish speaking) staff
- Seven (7) days a week (including holidays)
- Safety planning, crisis intervention, and community resources

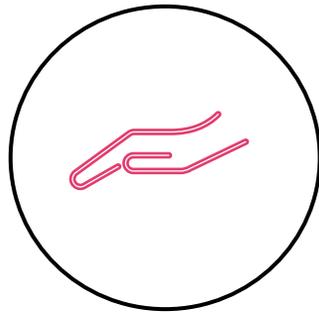
24-Hour Crisis Hotline (continued):



GREETING



PERSONAL
IDENTIFYING
INFORMATION



SAFETY
ASSESSMENT
PLANNING



PHONE
SCREENING
ASSESSMENT



INTAKE

Mary L. Silver House (Emergency Crisis Shelter):

What is an emergency crisis shelter?

Who do we serve?

How long is the stay?

What services are provided/offered?

Mary L. Silver House:

- ❖ Non-Violent Environment
- ❖ Supervised Home
- ❖ Communal living spaces
- ❖ Housekeeping & Cooking
- ❖ Curfew

RESTRICTIONS

- Undisclosed location
- Confidentiality
- No pets or service animals
- No Drug, alcohol, marijuana
- Cellular phones/electronics
- Safety Rules
- No visitors

Community Counseling Center (Clinical Services):

➤ Counseling

➤ Case Management

➤ Support Group and Classes

➤ Food, hygiene, and essential item distribution

➤ Safety planning, crisis intervention, and community resources

Clinical Services:

Individual

- One to one therapy by licensed staff
- In-person sessions
- Virtual (Zoom platform) sessions

Group

- Support groups
 - New comers group
 - Continuation After-Care group
 - General support group
 - English and Spanish groups

Classes

- DV 101 classes for survivors
- General informational DV classes
- Art therapy session classes
- Parenting classes

Outreach:

Teen Dating Violence Prevention

Community Resource Fairs & Events

Guest Speak/Presentations

Special Client Events & Celebrations

Distributions: Food/Clothing/Essential Items



**Community Counseling Center
Administrative Office**
73550 Alessandro Drive, Suite 103
Palm Desert, California 92260
(760) 674-0400 (Main Number)
(760) 674-0400 (Fax Number)
info@shelterfromthestorm.com
www.shelterfromthestorm.com

Angelina Coe, Executive Director
angelina@shelterfromthestorm.com

24-Hour Crisis Hotline: (760) 328- SAFE (7233)

Toll-Free: 800-775-6055

A photograph of a two-story building with light-colored siding and dark blue trim around the windows and doors. The building has a prominent entrance with a small porch. Above the entrance, there is a logo and the text "SAFE Alternatives for Everyone". The address "28910" is visible on the wall to the left of the entrance. The sky is blue with scattered white clouds. In the foreground, there are green bushes and a sidewalk. A solid magenta rectangle is located in the top right corner of the image.

SAFE Family Justice Centers

2023 PROGRAM AND SERVICE UPDATES

WORKING TOGETHER TO END FAMILY VIOLENCE

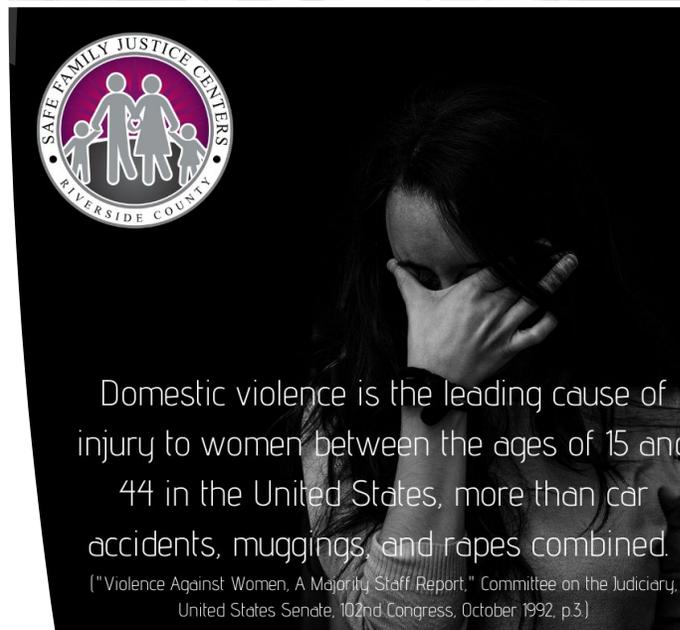
Overview

- ▶ What is SAFE Family Justice Centers?
- ▶ What is the role of the DA's Office at SAFE FJC
- ▶ Why Family Justice Center Frameworks are Important
- ▶ Confidential DV Counseling



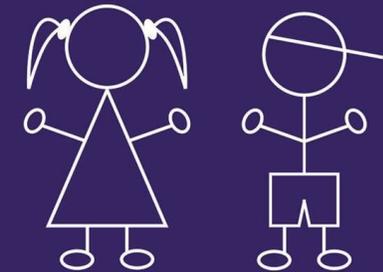
Legal transcriber Jane Frenz, left, and Sherry Martin, the victim/witness director, dress the Family Justice Center with plants.

ONE-STOP CENTER TO EASE BURDEN



Domestic violence is the leading cause of injury to women between the ages of 15 and 44 in the United States, more than car accidents, muggings, and rapes combined.

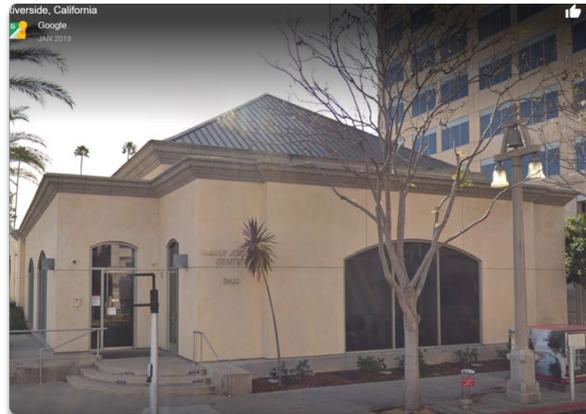
[*"Violence Against Women, A Majority Staff Report,"* Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, 102nd Congress, October 1992, p.3.]

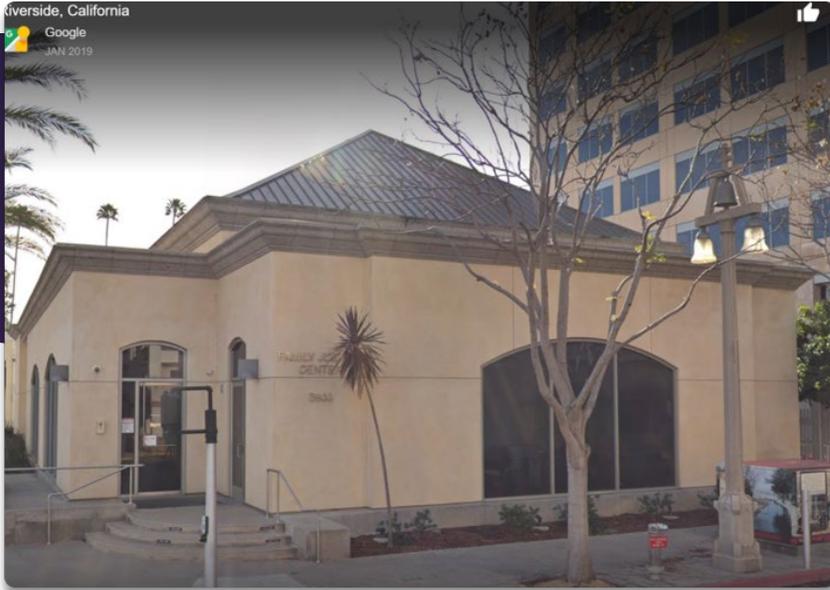


15.5 million children witness domestic violence each year.

SAFE Family Justice Center

- ▶ California has the most Family Justice Centers in the United States
 - ▶ 25 operating and 1 in development
 - ▶ Growing trend in LE/DA run or sponsored centers
- ▶ Our Legacy
 - ▶ 1998 Temecula FJC
 - ▶ 2005 Riverside FJC
 - ▶ 2006 Murrieta FJC
 - ▶ 2013 Indio FJC





24 Years of Service

SAFE FAMILY JUSTICE CENTERS

1998

We became a nonprofit known as Safe Alternatives for Everyone to help victims of abuse and youth at risk

2004

We opened our Temecula Murrieta Police Activities League

2005

We became a founding partner agency in the newly created Riverside County Family Justice Centers

2019

We took on the leadership of the Family Justice Centers and merged SAFE to become SAFE Family Justice Centers

2020

We joined the Riverside County District Attorneys Office Crime Prevention Unit and deployed 3 Victim Advocates into the schools to help children

2024

Therapy K9 Augie joined our mission

What is a Family Justice Center?

California Penal Code 13750 (c)

Family justice centers shall be defined as multiagency, **multidisciplinary service centers where public and private agencies assign staff members on a full-time or part-time basis in order to provide services to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, elder or dependent adult abuse, or human trafficking from one location in order to reduce the number of times victims must tell their story, reduce the number of places victims must go for help, and increase access to services and support for victims and their children.** Staff members at a family justice center may be comprised of, but are not limited to, the following....

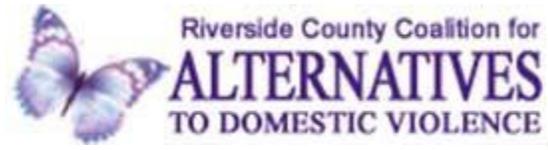
- (1) Law enforcement personnel.
- (2) Medical personnel.
- (3) District attorneys and city attorneys.
- (4) Victim-witness program personnel.
- (5) Domestic violence shelter service staff.
- (6) Community-based rape crisis, domestic violence, and human trafficking advocates.
- (7) Social service agency staff members.
- (8) Child welfare agency social workers.
- (9) County health department staff.
- (10) City or county welfare and public assistance workers.
- (11) Nonprofit agency counseling professionals.
- (12) Civil legal service providers.
- (13) Supervised volunteers from partner agencies.
- (14) Other professionals providing services.



SAFEHOUSE

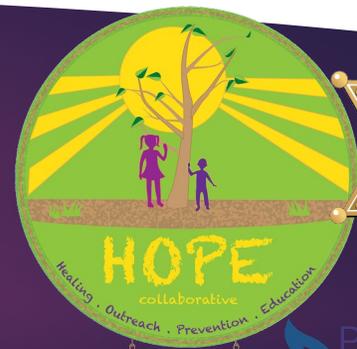
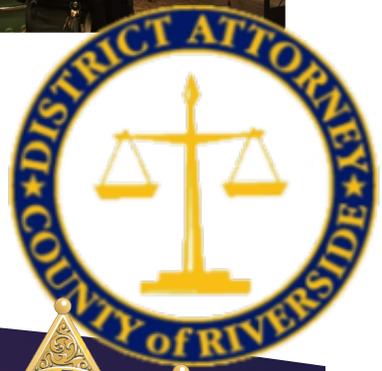


Integrity Service Excellence



CRIME SURVIVORS Resource Center

AWARENESS | PREVENTION | ADVOCACY | HEALING



PARTNERS AGAINST VIOLENCE



Why work together?



MILLIONKIDS

Keeping Kids Safe From Predators

Riverside County District Attorney's Office sponsors the work of SAFE FJC The Role of Public and Private Partnerships

- ▶ How the DA's Office Serves as a partner agency of SAFE FJC:
- ▶ Special Victims Unit
- ▶ Child Abduction Unit (good cause for DV cases)
- ▶ Division of Victim Services
- ▶ Crime Prevention Unit
- ▶ CalVCB Claims Department

FJC IS NOT:

- ▶ An extension of the District Attorney's Office.
- ▶ Not a part of the prosecution team.

Information Sharing:

- ▶ FJC cannot share information related to client services without a release of information.
- ▶ Victims can choose to disclose services received on their own.
- ▶ Victims do not have to report to the police to get services at FJC.



Who We Serve

- Domestic Violence Survivors
- Sexual Assault
- Child Abuse
- Human Trafficking
- Elder Abuse
- Youth at-risk (has experienced one or more ACEs)
- Next of Kin of DV/SA/CA/EA
- Children of adult victims

Did you know?

Women between the ages of 18-24 are most commonly abused by an intimate partner



We Are Here to Help

Temecula 951-587-3900
Murrieta 951-304-5680
Riverside 951-955-6100
Indio 760-863-8363

Services are Free

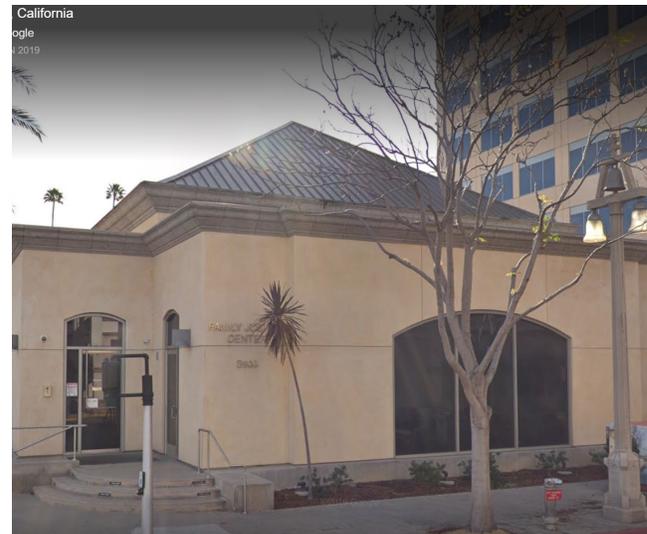
Types of Victim Advocates at SAFE FJC

Confidential client intakes are completed by (community-based organizations):

- ▶ **DV Counselor (nonprofit)** CA Evidence Code 1037-1037.8
- ▶ **Sexual Assault Counselor (nonprofit)** CA Evidence Code 1035-1036.2
- ▶ **Human Trafficking Caseworker (nonprofit)** CA Evidence Code 1038-1038.2

Not Confidential (government based):

- ▶ **Division of Victim Services Advocate** (Local Assistance Centers for Victims & Witnesses-government agency) CA Penal Code 13835



“

We are here because we want you to feel safe.



<u>Ensuring Safety</u>	<u>Protecting Families</u>	<u>Seeking Justice</u>
Personalized safety planning	Family Law legal assistance	Help navigating the criminal justice system
Help with restraining and protective orders	Therapeutic and paraprofessional Counseling for victims and their children	Information about rights as a crime victim
Relocation assistance	Domestic violence & Sexual assault education & support groups	Court support/ Kids Court (teaching kids about court) DVS Facility Dog Program K9- Rachel CPU Support Dog K9- Auggie
Emergency assistance (hotel/gas/food/taxi etc.)	Help applying for California Victim Compensation Program (CalVCB)– a victim compensation program	Restitution assistance
Risk/Danger Assessments	Police Activities League/Crime Prevention Unit youth programs promoting resilience	Forensic exam room for evidence collection on sexual assault, child abuse, and domestic violence cases (Murrieta only)
Safe at Home Program Enrollment	Community outreach presentations	Forensic interview room (Riverside/Indio)



What We Do- All Under One Roof



ALLI'S HOUSE

SAFE FAMILY JUSTICE CENTERS • RIVERSIDE COUNTY

Temporary Emergency Housing

Eligibility:

- ▶ Clients/families in danger
- ▶ Must have transportation

Capacity:

- ▶ 5 beds
- ▶ Can hold one family at a time

Client provided with:

- ▶ Toiletry items
- ▶ Gas
- ▶ Food
- ▶ Advocacy support and case management services



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Barrier Reduction

- ▶ Reloshare Hotel Program
- ▶ Gift Cards/Stability Funds
- ▶ Transportation (Van/Rideshare)
- ▶ On scene responses
- ▶ Confidential counseling

Crime Prevention Unit Helping Kids Thrive

- ▶ Supporting families to help keep kids in school.
- ▶ Services are available in all Riverside County Regions.



SUPPORTING AT-RISK YOUTH AND THEIR FAMILIES

Students who do not feel safe or struggle in school experience many challenges. The DA's Crime Prevention Unit and the SAFE Family Justice Center have teamed up to help kids thrive. Speak with a SAFE FJC advocate to learn about services and supports.



Needs Assessments for Families

- Speak with a confidential advocate about your needs and learn about resources that can help you and your children be successful.



Services for Youth

- Counseling
- Girls Circle
- Boys Council
- Youth Education Courses
- Healthy Relationships
- Victim Awareness
- Literacy Program



Services for Professionals

- Training on abuse topics
- Violence Prevention Council
- Presentations for students



Services for Parents/Caregivers

- Parenting Education:
- Gang Involvement
 - Drug Awareness
 - Bullying
 - Domestic Violence
 - Healthy Relationships
 - Protecting Children from Sexual Violence

We Can Help!





K9 Augie & Kate

Riverside County Police Activities League (PAL)

Mentorship program with Temecula, Murrieta, and Menifee Police Department

PAL is our youth violence prevention and intervention program. We partner with Temecula, Murrieta, Menifee Police Department and the Riverside County District Attorneys Crime Prevention Unit to provide safe, quality programming for youth in the community with mentorship, social-emotional enrichment, and exposure to career opportunities.





Young PAL

Ages 5 to 12

Provide a welcome and safe environment for children to learn about respect, teamwork, leadership, and community safety. All while engaging in art and fun activities to help our Young PAL members engage with their peers and community helpers!

Girls Circle

Middle School and High School

Encourage the development of strength, courage, confidence, honesty, and communication skills. Enhancing girls' abilities so they can take full advantage of their talents, academic interests, career pursuits, and potential.



Boys Council

Middle School and High School

Touches on topics like respect, integrity, identity, masculinity, and self-awareness through the use of engaging activities and discussions. The Council gives young men a safe place to explore what being a young man means in society with peers in their age group.



Youth 'Mandated' Classes

Substance Use

Introducing strategies for healthy decision-making and tools for living healthy lives. Topics include learning about the effects of tobacco, vaping, alcohol, illegal substances, and prescription drugs.

Anger Management

Students will learn to understand the thoughts, feelings, and emotions that impact and influence aggressive behavior, techniques to successfully manage anger and conflict resolution.

Victim Awareness

Students learn how their situation would have been different had the offense occurred when the student was 18 years of age or being charged as an adult. Students will also learn how their actions have impacted others and they will form real-life solutions to prevent future negative law enforcement involvement.

Center Locations

Riverside Center

3900 Orange Street
Riverside, CA 92501
(951) 955-6100

Supervisor: Isau Graves

Murrieta Center

30045 Technology Dr.
Suite 101
Murrieta, CA 92563
(951) 304-5680

Supervisor: Nicole Nutt

Indio Center

82995 Highway 111,
Suite 103
Indio, CA 92201
(760) 863-8363

Supervisor: Selena Rodriguez

Temecula Center

28910 Pujol St.
Temecula, CA
951-587-3900

Supervisor: Marshall Hamilton

Email: Info@safefamiliesca.org

Executive Director
Katie Gilbertson, 951-955-6083
katiegilbertson@rivcoda.org



Contact Information:

- ▶ SAFE Family Justice Centers: Katie Gilbertson – Executive Director
- ▶ Office: 951-955-6083
- ▶ Cell: 951-334-6630
- ▶ Katiegilbertson@safefamiliesca.org

- ▶ Isau Graves 951-323-867-0479, isaugraves@safefamiliesca.org
- ▶ Kate Perry 951-404-9411 kateperry@safefamiliesca.org
- ▶ Molly Soliman 909-724-8984 mollysoliman@safefamiliesca.org

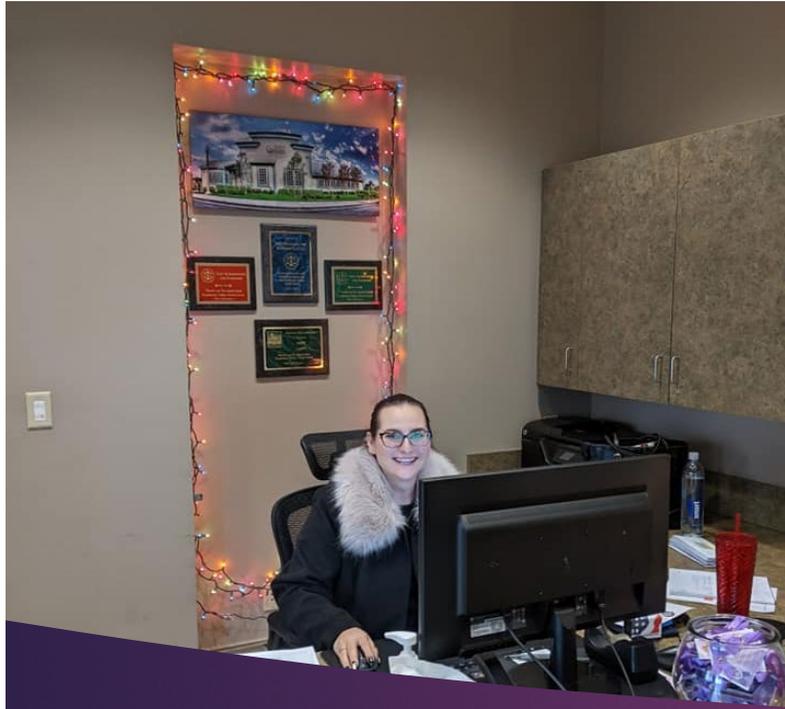
- ▶ Murrieta:
- ▶ Nicole Nutt 951-283-2758 nicolenutt@safefamiliesca.org

- ▶ Temecula
- ▶ Marshall Hamilton 951-383-0011 marshallhamilton@safefamiliesca.org

- ▶ Indio
- ▶ Selena Rodriquez 760-472-2705 selenarodriguez@safefamiliesca.org

- ▶ Shelter From The Storm: Angelina Coe – Executive Director
- ▶ Office: 760-674-0400
- ▶ Mobile: 760-834-1862
- ▶ Angelina@shelterfromthestorm.com
- ▶ www.shelterfromthestorm.com

- ▶ Continuum of Care: Martha Samaniego – Program Specialist II
- ▶ 951-295-3289
- ▶ Msamanie@rivco.org



Thank you!

Additional Resources

- ▶ Strangulation resources:

<https://www.familyjusticecenter.org/resources/what-we-learned-in-2022-updates-from-the-training-institute-on-strangulation-prevention-webinar/>

- ▶ Advocacy training:

https://www.ovcttac.gov/views/TrainingMaterials/dspOnline_VATOnline.cfm?nm=wbt&ns=ot&nt=vat



HWS HOUSING AND
WORKFORCE
SOLUTIONS
ENGAGE. ENCOURAGE. EQUIP.