

CITY OF PHOENIX

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

FATALITY

REVIEW TEAM



2019-20

ANNUAL REPORT



City of Phoenix

July 1, 2020

To the Arizona Domestic Violence Community:

As Co-Chairs of the Phoenix Domestic Violence Fatality Review Team (DVFRT), we are pleased to share our annual report with you. The Phoenix team was appointed by the Phoenix City Manager and this report is submitted to the Attorney General's Office. The report provides information on a domestic violence fatality case and includes recommendations for system change and improvement.

Domestic violence is a public safety issue, representing danger not only for the victim, but also for friends, family, and co-workers; law enforcement; and the community at-large. The DVFRT is dedicated to identifying system gaps or areas for improvement in an effort to reduce the number of domestic violence homicides in our community.

Sincerely,

Dolores (D.C.) Ernst, LMSW

DVFRT Co-Chair

Casework Services Coordinator

Phoenix Fire Department

Lieutenant Rick Leyvas

DVFRT Co-Chair

Family Investigations Bureau

Phoenix Police Department

DVFRT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Mission and Introduction	page 4
Members	page 5
Statistics	page 6
The Process	page 7
Case Summary	page 8
Timeline	page 14
Case Findings and Recommendations	page 16
DVFRT 2018-19 Report Update	page 18
DVFRT 2016-17 Recommendations Update	page 22
Attachment A	page 23
Attachment B	page 24
Attachment C	page 25

DVFRT

MISSION AND INTRODUCTION

The mission of this team, which is comprised of representatives from the criminal justice systems, advocacy community, municipal government, and other community members, is to examine domestic violence fatalities and near-fatality events.

The team analyzes the circumstance of past fatalities or near-fatalties to better understand the dynamics of such incidents and to make recommendations for prevention and system improvements. The purpose of this project is to actively improve all systems that serve those involved with domestic abuse and to prevent violence and fatalities in the future.

Members come from a variety of fields, providing a unique opportunity to work across disciplines to evaluate system barriers and develop comprehensive recommendations for improvement.

The Co-Chairs would like to thank the 2019-2020 DVFRT members for their continued commitment to preventing domestic violence fatalities through systems analysis and improvement. Members dedicated a tremendous amount of knowledge, passion, and time to the process.

The Co-Chairs extend a debt of gratitude to this committee who dedicated hours researching incidents of domestic violence homicides and near-fatal incidents for the DVFRT to review. In addition, the Chairs thank the subset of members who participated in a subcommittee formed to conduct the in-person interview of the perpetrator. These members include Lieutenant David Albertson, Laura Guild, Kristen Kidd, Karin Kline, Dana Martinez, Amy Offenber, Katelyn Osselaer and Erin Yabu.

On behalf of the entire DVRT, the Co-Chairs sincerely thank the following who drafted the final report following the review process: Laura Guild, Jaime Rigdon, Carl Mangold, Dana Martinez, Amy Offenber, Karin Kline, Katelyn Osselaer, Shawn Steinberg, Erin Yabu and Dawn Gingerich.



Members

Dolores (D.C.) Ernst (Co-Chair)
Rick Leyvas (Co-Chair)
David Albertson
Dawn Gingerich (Liaison)
Laura Guild
Kristen Kidd
Karin Kline
Carl Mangold
Dana Martinez
Amy Offenbergl
Katelyn Osselaer
Jaime Rigdon
Shawn Steinberg
Erin Yabu

Phoenix Fire Department
Phoenix Police Department
Phoenix Police Department
City of Phoenix Law Department
Arizona Department of Economic Safety
Arizona Department of Child Safety
Family Involvement Center
Retired Mental Health and Treatment Provider
A New Leaf
City of Phoenix Prosecutor's Office
City of Phoenix Human Services Department
HonorHealth Forensic Nurse Examiners
Arizona Attorney General's Office
City of Phoenix Human Services Department

Administrative Members

Annette Medina

City of Phoenix Human Services Department

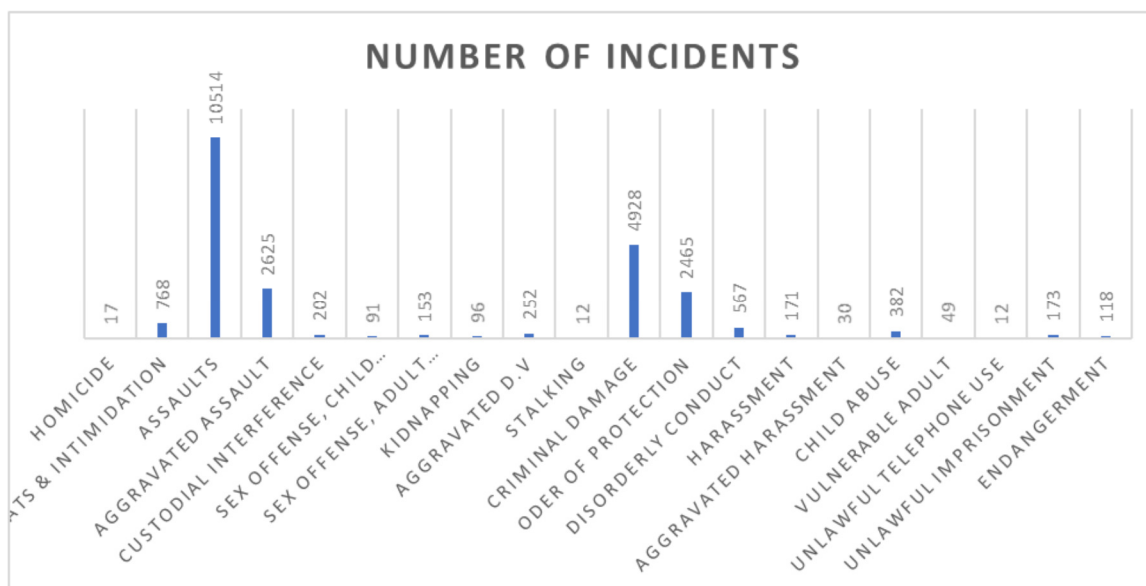


DVFRT STATISTICS

According to the Arizona Department of Health Services, domestic violence acts include intimidation, control, emotional abuse, harassment, and other forms of abusive behavior towards a current or former intimate partner. Arizona Department of Health Services also reports that “most cases of domestic violence are never reported to the police.” However, 1 in every 4 women will experience domestic violence in her lifetime. In addition, “every 44 minutes in Arizona, one or more children witness domestic violence.”¹

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2017) found that 7% of women (8.5 million) and 4% of men (over 4 million) in the United States reported their first experience with intimate partner or dating violence occurred prior to the age of 18. Factors such as a childhood history of exposure to violence between parents, poor parenting, child abuse, strict gender roles, substance abuse, and sexual violence put individuals at risk for perpetrating intimate partner violence.²

Based on the 2019 City of Phoenix Police Department’s (PD) Domestic Violence Statistical Report, PD was dispatched to 40,787 calls for service involving domestic violence resulting in 23,449 incident reports being generated. Additionally, there were 760 juveniles contacted on cases involving domestic violence.³



¹ Arizona Department of Health Services URL: <https://www.azdhs.gov/prevention/womens-childrens-health/womens-health/index.php#domestic-violence-home> (last accessed May 31, 2020).

² Centers for Disease Control and Prevention URL: <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/ipv-technicalpackages.pdf> (last accessed May 31, 2020).

³ Arizona Coalition to End Sexual and Domestic Violence in Arizona, URL: <http://www.acesdv.org>.



DVFRT

THE PROCESS

The following information describes the process the review team utilized to create this report and develop recommendations.

Members of the Phoenix Police Department conducted a review of recent fatal and near-fatal domestic violence incidents. This review resulted in three cases being presented to the larger committee for review and selection of the case evaluated for this report.



This year, the DVFRT selected a near-fatality incident involving a married heterosexual couple. In preparation for the review, staff obtained police reports, criminal histories, Arizona Department of Child Safety information, search warrant documents, charging documents, medical reports, lab reports, and court records. Over the course of four meetings, the DVFRT reviewed the information to create a timeline which includes information on police involvement in the perpetrator's family of origin, the victim and perpetrator's relationship, the history of violence in this relationship up to the near-fatal incident, and the criminal justice involvement through the conviction of the perpetrator.

The DVFRT interviewed two Phoenix Police Department detectives and one sergeant who responded to the near-fatal incident. These interviews were conducted during a DVFRT meeting and took approximately one hour to complete.

Members of the DVFRT made numerous attempts to contact individuals related to this case to conduct interviews. In addition to efforts to make contact with the victim and the victim's family, the DVFRT collaborated with the Maricopa County Attorney's Office Victim Services Division. Attempts to reach the victim, victim's family members, and co-workers went unanswered. Attempt to reach the perpetrator's family members also went unanswered.

The perpetrator was contacted and agreed to be interviewed for this report. A subcommittee of the DVFRT met with the perpetrator and conducted a two-hour interview. A written summary of the interview was completed. The written summary took two days to complete and was made available for all DVFRT members to review.



DVFRT

CASE SUMMARY

This summary will provide a brief look at the perpetrator and victim's individual histories, as well as an overview of their relationship, and the events leading up to the attempted murder. The following information comes from police reports and information from the police officers who were involved, who shared their recollection with



the DVFRT. The victim and others who were involved with the couple did not respond to requests to speak with the team. The perpetrator is still in prison but agreed to speak with the team, therefore more is known about him. The victim and perpetrator are now divorced.

This case involves a near fatality where the victim, who had been married to the perpetrator for 10 years, jumped out of a car driven by the perpetrator at a high rate of speed. The couple had been arguing while in the car. The sequence of events is unclear, but it is known that the perpetrator hit the victim several times with a gun, knocking out her tooth, as well as fired the gun inside the vehicle. When the case was being investigated by the police, it was reported the perpetrator was threatening to kill himself. After his wife jumped from the car, the perpetrator returned to the scene and called for help. He was interviewed and later arrested.

During an interview with the perpetrator in prison, he described growing up in an abusive home. He reported his father was physically and verbally abusive, and hit him with cords, cables and "stuff like that." The perpetrator also reported his father had a drinking problem and was abusive to his mother. Additionally, he mentioned that many times when his father was hitting his mother he would, "get in between them, then I would get the brunt of it, not mom." He reported that he thought the abuse was normal. "I didn't know what a healthy relationship was. They feed you this stuff on TV all the time. They do it for ratings." The perpetrator's report of his childhood is confirmed by several police reports documenting calls to the home for domestic violence and abuse which resulted in the arrest of the perpetrator's father for abuse of the perpetrator on at least two occasions. The team did not find any records to indicate that any reports to the Arizona Department of Child Safety were ever made regarding the perpetrator as the victim.



DVFRT

CASE SUMMARY



The team administered the Adverse Childhood Experiences Questionnaire (Attachment A). The perpetrator had a score of five, which puts him at high risk for violence and relationship issues, according to the study that the questionnaire is based on. He reported being bullied all through school and described an

event in high school where he was confronted by his bully and reported he was just tired of it and was not going to let it happen anymore. He indicated that he just snapped and started hitting the bully. When the bully went to the ground, he got on top of him and just kept hitting him. He further stated, “that was when I knew I just couldn’t let it happen anymore.” At some point, he reported to DVFRT that he began carrying a gun for protection. When asked whether anything could have been done to intervene that would have changed the outcome, he replied, “If I had people around me that genuinely cared about me, I think it would have helped.” He described this as someone taking an interest in him and his talents and encouraging him to develop them.

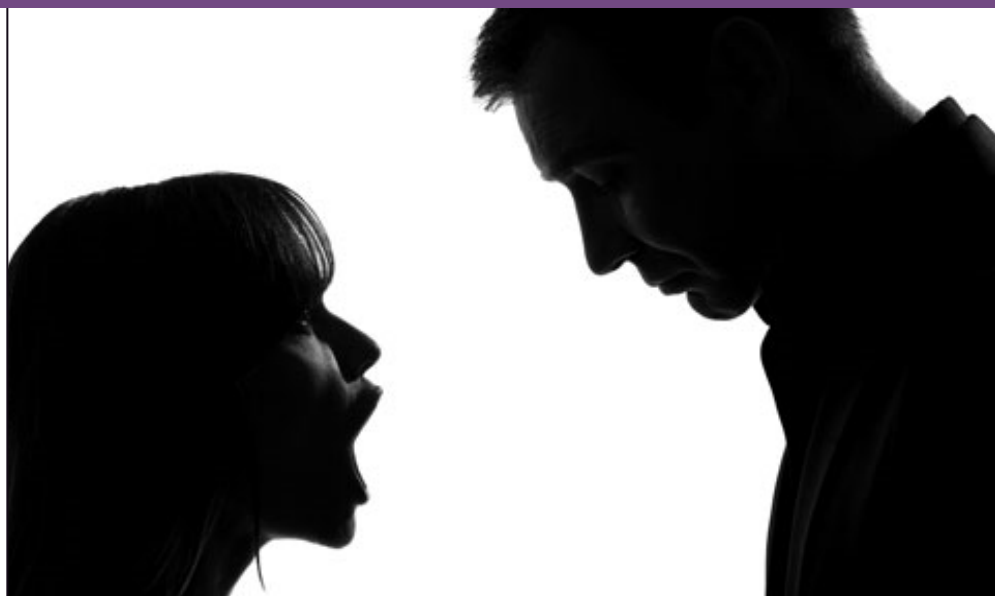
The perpetrator and victim met in high school and were married in their early 20s. Their relationship had trouble almost immediately after the couple started dating. As a result, the perpetrator and victim separated several times before getting married. The first separation was when the victim admitted to meeting an ex-boyfriend at a park shortly after the two had begun dating. The perpetrator told the team that this was the first time he had experienced being hurt emotionally. He indicated that he always tried to take care of her needs, stating “even now if she needed anything, I’d try to help her if I could.”



DVFRT

CASE SUMMARY

Both the victim and perpetrator continued to be involved with their families after the couple were married. The victim had a strong relationship with her parents and siblings, and early in the marriage the couple lived with the victim's family. The perpetrator owned his own business but also worked for his father, mother, and brother when needed. The victim was employed in health care. The couple had four children.



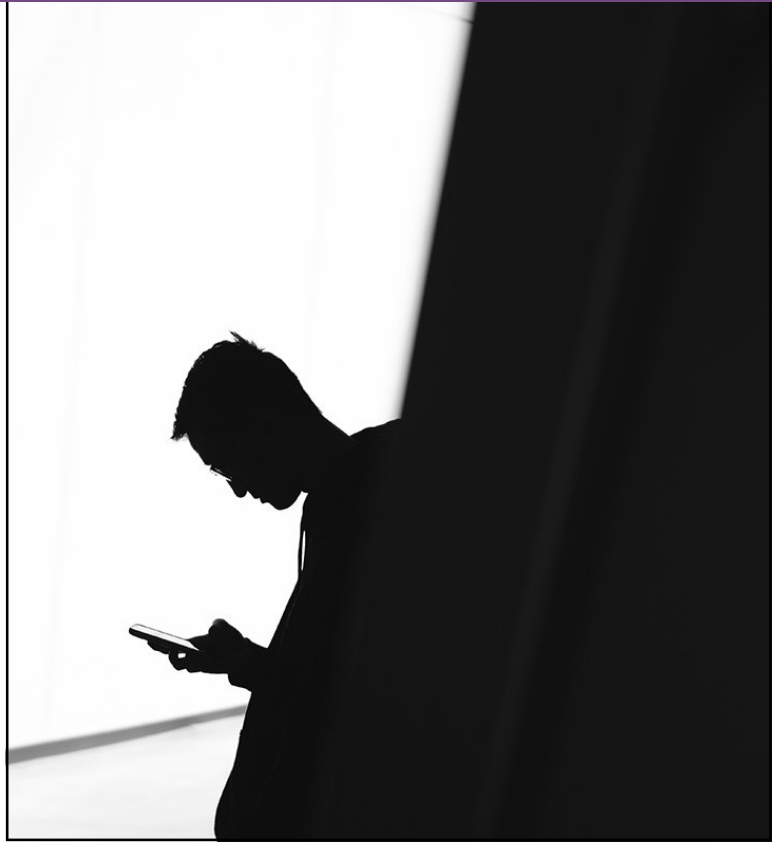
The perpetrator reported that the victim liked to argue but he thought it was senseless. He stated he preferred to walk away and to have a discussion where they did not yell at each other. He stated he slapped the victim a couple of times to shut her up when she wouldn't stop yelling, saying, "she'd say really mean things." He also said he hit her a couple of times when she lied to him. He reported the victim lied to him throughout their relationship. The only time the police were called was approximately five years after the couple were married. The police report for this incident stated that the victim was putting on eyeliner before going to work. The perpetrator asked why, the victim walked away, and the perpetrator grabbed her by the shirt and spun her around. When the perpetrator's sister intervened, the perpetrator called the police. The victim told the police the perpetrator was jealous. The perpetrator was noted to have a bruise on his eye, but the victim did not have visible injuries. It is not known how the perpetrator was injured. The children were present at the time of the incident. No arrests were made because the primary aggressor could not be established and police could not identify who caused the injury.



DVFRT

CASE SUMMARY

A review of police reports indicated several months before the near fatal incident, the couple separated, reportedly due to infidelity on the part of the victim. The perpetrator then moved in with a relative. Four months prior to the near fatality, and although they were separated, the perpetrator, victim, and their children went on a family vacation with several of the victim's family members. During the vacation, an altercation took place between the perpetrator and the victim's brother. The perpetrator verbally threatened the brother and attempted to pull a gun on him. The victim's mother stopped the perpetrator. Also, during this trip, the perpetrator saw something on the victim's phone he did not like and assaulted the victim which left bruises. Once back home, a co-worker of the victim saw the bruises and asked her about it. The victim shared the story with the co-worker and reported she did not call the police because she was fearful of losing her job because she had also hit the perpetrator during the incident.



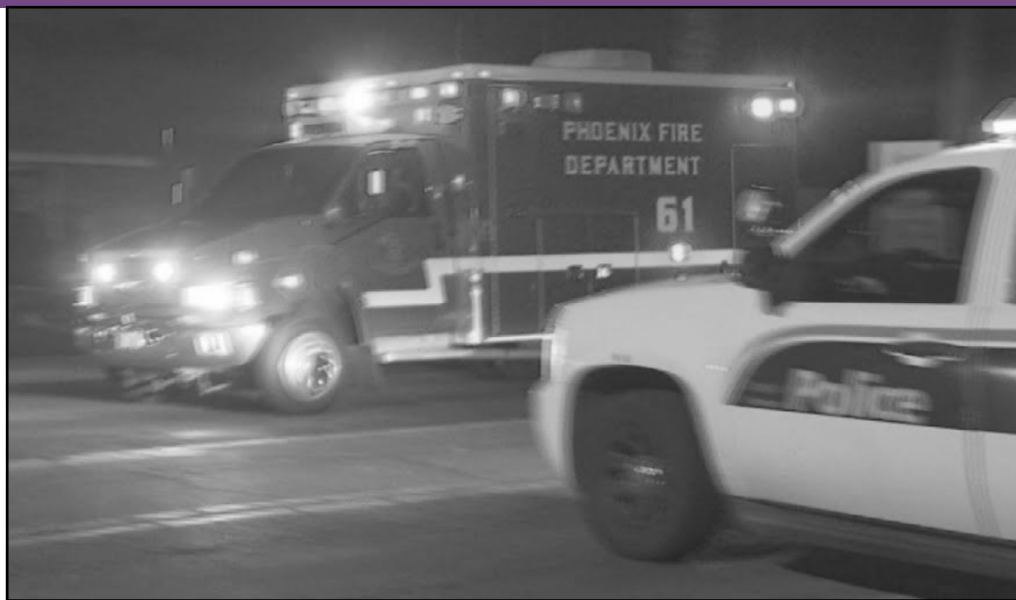
The perpetrator reported that the day of the incident was both the best day of his life and the worst day of his life. It was the best day of his life because he spent the day with his kids. The victim was at a friend's house watching a sporting event along with another male. In the evening, the perpetrator called the victim and she did not answer. He had the kids call her and she also did not answer.



DVFRT

CASE SUMMARY

When she finally called back, she told the perpetrator she was eating and needed a little more time. He tried calling her back when he did not hear from her for several hours and again, she did not answer the call. He said he was not angry, but was upset. When she finally called him back, he felt like she was mocking him. He thought she was being irresponsible because the



kids had school in the morning. He said they were arguing about “how she wasn’t doing what she needed to do.” She told him her friend who drove her to the other friend’s house was not ready to leave and he could pick her up. He said he did not want to pick her up but wanted to go and get ready for the next day, so he agreed to pick her up. He stated that along the way he stopped for gas and was taking his time so that she would be ready to go. Once at the location where the victim was at, the perpetrator called her again to let her know he was there. She came out and when she opened the door, she hesitated and asked if he was okay. He told her he just wanted to go home. At some point, he claims she said something “smart” and he “lost it”, getting angry and sad. He said he did not want to live anymore. He stated he ran a red light and does not remember what was said but took out his gun and put it to his head. He said he pulled the trigger but the safety must have been on. He said she said something, and he told her to “shut up” and hit her with the gun and the gun dropped to the floor. “She said something about breaking her tooth and I hit her again.” She then jumped out of the moving car and he said he tried to grab her but could not. He drove back and saw her not moving. He said he stayed with her and was there when the police arrived.



DVFRT

CASE SUMMARY

A review of the police and medical reports shows that the victim suffered near fatal injuries due to jumping out of the moving vehicle. The victim remained in the hospital and underwent rehabilitation for approximately six months. During this time, she was interviewed multiple times by police and prosecutors as she slowly regained her memory of the incident. Subsequently, the perpetrator was charged with kidnapping, aggravated assault



with a deadly weapon, possession of a weapon by a prohibited possessor, discharging a firearm within the city limits, and misdemeanor assault. The perpetrator pled guilty to the aggravated assault charge and was sentenced to seven years in prison. The perpetrator reports he no longer has contact with the victim; however, he continues to have contact with their children.



2019-2020 DVFRT Near Fatality Timeline

The following abbreviated timeline was created utilizing information found in police reports. A search of police reports with the perpetrator's and victim's name was conducted.

Information on the victim's family history was not available nor were police reports found related to her family of origin.

DATE	EVENT
1983	Victim and Perpetrator were born.
1994	Perpetrator and sister listed as a victim of their father in a police report.
1998	Perpetrator's father arrested on warrant based on the above 1994 incident. The perpetrator's father plead guilty to a Class 6 Felony and was placed on probation.
1998	Perpetrator's father was arrested for disorderly conduct after taking a phone away from the perpetrator and throwing it on the floor. There was no indication of a report made to the Arizona Department of Child Safety related to this incident.
1999	Victim and Perpetrator meet.
2002	Perpetrator's father arrested for assaulting perpetrator and sister.
2003	Perpetrator and victim are married.
2005	Perpetrator's father was arrested for assaulting perpetrator's mother.
2011	Perpetrator called 9-1-1 due to fight with the victim. No arrests and no indication that a report was made to the Arizona Department of Child Safety.
2014	Police report taken after perpetrator's father was confronted by two of the perpetrator's brothers. No visible injuries were found.



June 2015	Perpetrator and victim separate.
July 2015	Perpetrator, victim, their children, and the perpetrator's and victim's family members go on a family trip to California. Victim reports to co-worker that the perpetrator hit her.
September 2015	Perpetrator leaves his wife for another woman.
November 2015	Seven days before near-fatal incident, perpetrator moves back into his mom's home.
November 2015	One day before near-fatal incident, victim spends time at a friend's home watching a sporting event.
November 2015	Date of incident. Victim sustained a head injury and at the time of the incident it was not known if she would recover. The perpetrator was arrested and charged with aggravated assault.
December 2015	Victim awakens from the coma.
January 2016	Victim files for divorce.
March 2016	Victim is released from physical therapy rehabilitation center.
August 2016	Perpetrator is sentenced to 7 years in prison following a plea agreement.



DVFRT

CASE FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The DVFRT identified the following key findings:

- * The perpetrator's childhood environment included:
 - witnessing domestic violence
 - substance abuse or misuse
 - child abuse/neglect
 - parental separation due parent to being in jail
 - mental health problems
 - bullying at school
- * There were multiple contacts with police
 - perpetrator's childhood as a victim of his father's abuse
 - as an adult within the perpetrator's marital relationship
- * Family and co-workers were aware of the abuse
- * The perpetrator possessed a weapon
- * The perpetrator attempted suicide, per his reporting
- * There was no indication of the victim sought out domestic violence resources

Following careful consideration of the case and the identification of key findings, the DVFRT makes the following recommendations:

Teaching safe and healthy relationship skills

According to the CDC's Preventing Intimate Partner Violence Across the Lifespan: A Technical Package of Programs, Policies, and Practices (2017), "fostering expectations for healthy relationships and teaching healthy relationship skills are critical to a primary prevention approach to the problem of IPV." The provision of education related to mutual respect, caring, non-violent relationship, conflict management, and emotional regulation skills can also reduce substance abuse, bullying, sexual violence, and other forms of peer violence. In this case, the perpetrator indicated that these skills were not emphasized in his home of origin or in his formal education. He stated he felt that if these skills had been taught or demonstrated by adults around him the outcome would have been different.

⁴ Niolen, P.H., Kearns, M., Dills, J., Rambo, K., Irving, S., Armstead, T., & Gilber, L. (2017). *Preventing Intimate Partner Violence Across the Lifespan: A Technical Package of Programs, Policies, and Practices*. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers of Disease Control and Prevention.



Engage Influential Adults and Peers

The perpetrator in this case spoke about not having a role model or someone who showed an interest in his artwork. Preventing Intimate Partner Violence Across the Lifespan: A Technical Package of Programs, Policies, and Practices (2017), reports that engaging influential adults and peers is critical to the prevention of intimate partner violence. Within this approach there are recommendations for creating men and boys as allies, bystander empowerment and education, as well as family-based programs. All of these approaches attempt to promote social norms that protect against violence and empower people.

Promote Mandatory Reporting by First Responders

This case illustrates that first responders may identify when a child is living in a household with intimate partner violence. The team recommends that the City of Phoenix Police and Fire Departments review their current training around mandated reporting and update it if needed to emphasize the importance of reporting. In addition, the team recommends regular reminders throughout the year, utilizing newsletters and/or web-based trainings. This could include utilizing victim advocates or Arizona Department of Child Safety personnel to provide the trainings.

Mandate Domestic Violence Protocols for Agencies that contract work with the City

In this case, it was disclosed by a co-worker that the victim feared losing her job if she reported the domestic violence to police. The team recommends that the City include in contracts with outside agencies a review of their domestic violence policies to ensure victims are protected when they report victimization.

⁵ Niolen, P.H., Kearns, M., Dills, J., Rambo, K., Irving, S., Armstead, T., & Gilber, L. (2017). *Preventing Intimate Partner Violence Across the Lifespan: A Technical Package of Programs, Policies, and Practices*. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers of Disease Control and Prevention.



This section provides information on progress made on recommendations in the 2018-2019 DVFRT report:

1. If victim advocates are not available to help walk a petitioner through the entire process, the recommended alternatives may include:

Expansion of resources that detail:

- **The capacity and/or limitations of an order. Define what an order does and does not do.**
- **Improved instructions for completing a petition.**
- **Procedures to contest an order and potential outcomes of these procedures.**
- **Process for serving an order.**
- **Procedures if the order is violated.**

Resources could be available such as:

- **A video for petitioner to watch prior to completing a petition.**
- **More detailed Plaintiff and Defendant's Guide sheets included in the petition.**

Prior to the implementation of the AZPOINT system (effective January 2020), the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission held multiple trainings across the state for law enforcement, court personnel, and victim service providers to obtain feedback on how to make the online portal user friendly, easy to understand, and technologically safe for victims.

On the AZPOINT homepage portal, the user (petitioner) is provided with information on how a victim advocate can assist a petitioner and resources to access victim advocacy services, as well as resources for legal aid and advice. This information encourages the petitioner to seek professional advice prior to starting the online protective order petition.

The implementation of AZPOINT has drastically altered the process for serving protective orders. It has removed the petitioner from being directly involved with facilitating the service process. This new system can be beneficial for victims and survivors of domestic and sexual violence, as it is intended to prevent victims from being in situations that could compromise safety and cause further trauma and stress.

Because there are ongoing improvements to the AZPOINT system, the specific recommendations listed above will continue to be explored by the 2020-2021 DVFRT team.



2. Implement a procedure to verify that defendants who are ordered to not possess firearms or ammunition in an order of protection immediately surrender their firearms.

The Phoenix Municipal Court has implemented a new process when a protective order is served and includes an order to surrender firearms. This new process resulted in the following changes to forms:

New defendant instructions for transfer of firearms.

New Declaration of Firearm Transfer form (Attachment B) used when a defendant surrenders firearms that is sent to the court.

Modified Declaration of service that indicates the defendant received instructions and Declaration of Firearm Transfer form.

Additionally, if the defendant does not file the Declaration of Firearm Transfer form within the specified timeframe, Phoenix Municipal Court then prepares a noncompliance packet and sends it to the City of Phoenix Police Department for investigation and possible prosecution.



Your information will be saved in this portal for up to 90 days. At any time during this 90-day period, you may take the next step of filing your petition at an Arizona court. Until you file your petition at a court, you will be able to return here to update your information if necessary.

You are encouraged to speak to a victim advocate before you file your petition. An advocate can help you make a safety plan and give you more information about how an Order of Protection works and how it will be served on the defendant.

Finding a victim advocate

- [Arizona Coalition to End Sexual and Domestic Violence](#)
602-279-2900, 800-782-6400, TTY 602-279-7270
- [National Domestic Violence Hotline](#)
800-799-7233
- [Domestic Shelters](#)
800-656-HOPE (4673)

Getting help with your case

Only an attorney who is licensed in Arizona can give you legal advice. To find an attorney, contact:

- [AZLawHelp.org](#)
- [State Bar of Arizona](#)
602-252-4804

Find more resources at...

- [Address Confidentiality Program](#), Arizona Secretary of State
- [Arizona Bar Foundation](#)
- [AZCourtHelp.org](#)
- Booklet: [Things You Should Know About Protective Orders](#)
- [myPlan](#) (safety plan assistance)

3. In the new statewide online orders of protection system (effective 2020), explore methods to include victim advocacy and other domestic violence resources.

Currently, the new statewide online orders of protection system, AZPOINT, has a section where victim advocacy resources are provided. This section is titled “Find a victim advocate” and lists three victim advocacy resources that AZPOINT users can access if they need support. The resources listed at the Arizona Coalition to End Sexual and Domestic Violence, the National Domestic Violence Hotline, and DomesticShelters.org.

4. Continued efforts by the Phoenix Police Department in building trust and rapport with different community groups, such as LGBTQ, by utilizing the Police Advisory Boards and in particular taking the opportunity to educate on domestic violence.

The City of Phoenix Victim Services Division contacted all Phoenix Police Advisory Boards to offer a presentation on domestic violence and victim services resources available in Phoenix. As a response, a presentation was created specifically for the Police Advisory Boards. The Hispanic, Faith Based, Arab, Sikh, and Cross Disability Advisory Boards have all shown interest in receiving a presentation and are currently in the process of scheduling these presentations.



5. Development and use of culturally sensitive, reliable, and valid instruments for first responders (e.g. Police Department, Fire Department, victim advocates) to assess degree of danger risk as contextualized to gender, orientation, and identity of both partners.

The City of Phoenix Victim Services Division has been in contact with Dr. Jill Messing, Associate Professor with Arizona State University, regarding this recommendation. Dr. Messing is conducting further studies on female homicide cases within Arizona and is working to extend the study to additional states. This study will provide avenues for further validation of risk assessment tools specific to various types of victims and the estimated time of completion is in 2021.

6. For those communities that are hesitant to contact law enforcement and professionals, provide a method to educate and identify resources that are available anonymously and confidentially and bring awareness of these resources through awareness campaigns.

In 2019, the City of Phoenix Strategic Initiatives Section's Paint Phoenix Purple campaign utilized Facebook to spread awareness by posting thirty-one domestic violence facts throughout October's Domestic Violence Awareness Month.



This section provides information on progress made on recommendations in the 2016-2017 DVFRT report:

1. Educate school administrators and staff on recognition of domestic violence and child abuse to foster an environment that encourages students to report abuse.

The Paint Phoenix Purple campaign and Strategic Initiatives Section continues to work with Phoenix high school administrations to provide educational trainings on domestic violence, teen dating violence, and healthy relationships. High school staff and students participate in the “In Their Shoes” training and are briefed on teen dating resources afterward. During the 2018-2019 school year, Strategic Initiatives staff facilitated these trainings in 22 high schools and had a total of 848 participants. The focus on the training is to recognize Domestic Violence (October) and Teen Dating Violence (February) Awareness months.

2. Increase on-scene domestic violence advocacy.

The Human Services Department’s Victim Services Division currently has four Mobile Victim Advocate positions that are stationed throughout Phoenix. These newer positions are dedicated to working closely with police precincts to provide on-scene assistance and advocacy services to victims of domestic and sexual violence and other violent crimes.

The Phoenix Fire Department Community Assistance Program has three Crisis Response (CR) Units dedicated to responding to criminal investigation incidents. In addition, the CR units provide after-hour, weekend and holiday coverage for domestic violence victims brought to the City of Phoenix Family Advocacy Center for a forensic nurse examination.

3. Increase awareness of domestic violence resources and silent witness reporting via social media.

The Strategic Initiatives Section actively uses Facebook as a tool to spread awareness about domestic violence in the community. In 2019, the City of Phoenix Strategic Initiatives Section’s Paint Phoenix Purple campaign utilized Facebook to spread awareness by posting thirty-one domestic violence facts throughout October’s Domestic Violence Awareness Month. Additionally, during the month of October, the City of Phoenix Family Advocacy Center’s phone number was posted on the outside of the light rail and at select bus stop locations to be viewed by the community.



Adverse Childhood Experience (ACE) Questionnaire

While you were growing up, during your first 18 years of life:

Did a parent or other adult in the household often ...

Swear at you, insult you, put you down, or humiliate you?

or

Act in a way that made you afraid that you might be physically hurt

If yes enter 1 _____

Did a parent or other adult in the household often ...

Push, grab, slap, or throw something at you?

or

Ever hit you so hard that you had marks or were injured?

If yes enter 1 _____

Did an adult or person at least 5 years older than you ever...

Touch or fondle you or have you touch their body in a sexual way?

or

Try to or actually have oral, anal, or vaginal sex with you?

If yes enter 1 _____

Did you often feel that ...

No one in your family loved you or thought you were important or special?

or

Your family didn't look out for each other, feel close to each other, or support each other?

If yes enter 1 _____

Did you often feel that ...

You didn't have enough to eat, had to wear dirty clothes, and had no one to protect you?

or

Your parents were too drunk or high to take care of you or take you to the doctor if you needed it?

If yes enter 1 _____

Were your parents ever separated or divorced?

If yes enter 1 _____

Was your mother or stepmother:

Often pushed, grabbed, slapped, or had something thrown at her?

or

Sometimes or often kicked, bitten, hit with a fist, or hit with something hard?

or

Ever repeatedly hit over at least a few minutes or threatened with a gun or knife?

If yes enter 1 _____

Did you live with anyone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic or who used street drugs?

If yes enter 1 _____

Was a household member depressed or mentally ill or did a household member attempt suicide?

If yes enter 1 _____

Did a household member go to prison?

If yes enter 1 _____

This is your ACE Score Now add up your "Yes" answers: _____



INSTRUCTIONS FOR TRANSFERRING FIREARMS TO LAW ENFORCEMENT

IF YOU ARE IN POSSESSION OF FIREARMS AT THE TIME OF SERVICE:

- You must transfer the firearms immediately to the officer serving the Order of Protection
- **DO NOT ATTEMPT TO REACH FOR YOUR FIREARMS!**
- Tell the officer you have firearms and ask for instructions from the officer on what steps you must take in order to safely transfer your firearms to the officer.
- Legibly complete and sign the Declaration of Firearm(s) Transfer Form. Give the completed form to the officer to verify and sign.
- Take the original completed Declaration of Firearm(s) Transfer Form to file with Phoenix Municipal Court. Retain Defendant's copy for your records.
- **You must file the original completed Declaration of Firearm(s) Transfer Form with the Phoenix Municipal Court within two days of being served with the Order of Protection.**
- If the Phoenix Municipal Court is closed on the second day, you must file the completed Declaration of Firearm(s) Transfer Form the next day the Court is open.

IF YOU OWN OR POSSESS FIREARMS THAT ARE NOT IN YOUR POSSESSION AT THE TIME OF SERVICE:

- You must transfer any firearm(s) not immediately transferred that you own or possess to the Phoenix Police Department within 24 hours of being served with the Order of Protection.
- **Make your firearm(s) safe.** Unload your firearm(s). Open the action: slide locked back for semi-auto handguns, cylinder open for revolvers, bolt/action open for rifles and shotguns.
- Call Crime Stop at 602-262-6151 and tell police personnel you want to transfer firearm(s) pursuant to a Court Order.
- Take your firearm(s) to the nearest precinct as directed by the dispatcher.
- Leave firearm(s) in your vehicle's trunk or back of vehicle if there is no trunk and wait for the responding officer.
- Legibly complete and sign the Declaration of Firearm(s) Transfer Form. Give the completed form to the officer to verify and sign.
- Take the original completed Declaration of Firearm(s) Transfer Form to Phoenix Municipal Court to file. Retain Defendant's copy for your records.
- **You must file the completed original Declaration of Firearm(s) Transfer Form with the Phoenix Municipal Court within two days of being served the Order of Protection.**
- If the Phoenix Municipal Court is closed on the second day, you must file the completed Declaration of Firearm(s) Form the next day the Court is open.

IF YOU DO NOT OWN OR POSSESS ANY FIREARMS:

- Legibly complete and sign the Declaration of Firearm(s) Transfer Form. Check the box to the section titled "NO FIREARMS TRANSFERRED" to certify that you do not own or possess any firearms.
- **You must file the completed original Declaration of Firearm(s) Transfer Form with the Phoenix Municipal Court within two days of being served with the Order of Protection.**
- If the Phoenix Municipal Court is closed on the second day, you must file the completed Declaration of Firearm(s) Form the next day the Court is open.

***You must file your Declaration of Firearm(s) Transfer Form in person at the Phoenix Municipal Court Orders of Protections Office at 300 West Washington Street, Phoenix Arizona 85003 or by email at: pmc.oop@phoenix.gov

1



DVFRT ATTACHMENT C

PHOENIX MUNICIPAL COURT 300 W. Washington St. Phoenix, AZ 85003-2103 602-262-7120 TTY: Use 7-1-1

Plaintiff v Defendant	Case No. NCIC# AZ007101J Court# 0741	DECLARATION OF FIREARM(S) TRANSFER Issue Date ____/____/20____
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Pursuant to A.R.S. § 13-3602 and ARPOP, Rule 23, the Court has ordered Defendant to transfer any firearms Defendant owns or possesses to the Phoenix Police Department, immediately upon service or, if not immediately, within 24 hours of service. Defendant shall fully and legibly complete, this Declaration of Firearm(s) Transfer, including checking the applicable box below and signing the Certification.

FIREARM(S) TRANSFERRED

On _____ at _____ AM / PM, and in compliance with the Order of Protection against me, I _____ transferred any firearm(s), that I own or possess, to the Phoenix Police Department.
Defendant Name - please print

Law Enforcement:
 I _____ received and verified the above _____ Qty firearm(s) on _____ at _____ AM / PM Location _____
Officer Name - please print

Incident Number _____ Officer Signature _____ Serial Number _____

NO FIREARMS TRANSFERRED

I _____ have not transferred any firearms pursuant to the Order of Protection because I do not own or possess any firearms.
Defendant Name - please print

CERTIFICATION

I certify, under penalty of perjury under the law of the State of Arizona, that all the information I have provided in this document is true and correct.

Date _____ Print Name _____ Defendant Signature _____

WARNING

Defendant is required to file the original Declaration of Firearm(s) Transfer with the Phoenix Municipal Court within two days of being served the Order of Protection or, if the Court is not open on the second day, on the next day the Court is open. Defendant must file the Declaration of Firearm(s) Transfer either 1) in person at the Court's Orders of Protection Office, 300 West Washington St., Phoenix AZ 85003 or 2) by email to pmc.oop@phoenix.gov

YOUR FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH ALL THE TERMS CONTAINED IN THE ORDER OF PROTECTION AGAINST YOU COULD RESULT IN YOU BEING CRIMINALLY CHARGED WITH INTERFERING WITH JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS, A.R.S. § 13-2810(A)(2) OR CONTEMPT A.R.S. § 12-864.

To request this document in an alternative format, please call 602-262-1625 or TTY: Use 7-1-1.

DISTRIBUTION: WHITE - COURT YELLOW - PHX PD PINK - DEFENDANT 30-2140 New 9/19

