



2023 ANNUAL DATA REPORT

San Mateo County Domestic Violence Council

Executive

Summary

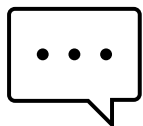
In 2023 **5,475** (potentially duplicated) victims of domestic violence sought supportive services via CORA, DA's Victim Services, Legal Aid Society of San Mateo, Superior Court of San Mateo, the Keller Center for Family Violence Intervention, and San Mateo County Child and Family Services based on data collected by members of the Domestic Violence Council (DVC). While not directly connected, the latest data from the State of California's Department of Justice's Open Justice portal indicates that in 2022, San Mateo County law enforcement departments received **1,786** domestic violence related calls for service.

To get a better picture of the scope and scale of domestic violence, and the resulting needs of people who are harmed and people who do harm, it is recommended that data should be collected from additional partners, with a focus on areas including deafness/ blindness, other disabilities, homelessness, immigrant/ refugee status, veteran status, and sexual orientation, LGBTQ+ status, language needs/ access, and critical stressors such as exposure to domestic violence in childhood, access to weapons, treated/ untreated mental illness.

Recommendations



The DVC should lead an effort in encouraging DVC partners to begin using a standardized danger assessment tool. Use of such a tool in a standardized way would provide more insight into the prevalence of danger in the home and may highlight situations where additional intervention could prevent escalation.



DVC partners should be encouraged to both offer and track language access data. Attention is needed to identify gaps in serving individuals who identify as Asian and to determine if providing services in languages such as Mandarin/ Cantonese, Tagalog, Hindi, Vietnamese would increase access.



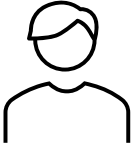
DVC partners should be encouraged to carefully track LGBTQ+ status to identify gaps in service and the necessity to increase access. Evidence has shown that individuals who identify as LGBTQ+ are much more likely to experience victimization, including incidences of domestic violence. The data reported reflected significantly low rates of service provision for LGBTQ+ individuals, which may indicate either reporting errors or services that are not easy or safe to access.



Data should be collected to determine if the presence of legal representation significantly impacts the rate of granted restraining orders.



DVC partners should be encouraged to track longer term outcome data for both those who were harmed and those who did harm.



DVC partners should be encouraged to collect more information on the person who did harm, which may lead to meaningful change in our efforts to stop domestic violence in our community. Such information should include exposure to domestic violence in childhood, drug or alcohol abuse, untreated mental illness, socioeconomic and/or economic stressors, prior criminal record.



Data should be collected to identify all DV awareness/ education/ prevention efforts in the community, which may help provide insight into current efforts and identify new avenues for awareness/ education/ prevention work.

Scope of this report

The County of San Mateo provides a range of services around the issue of Domestic Violence through a coalition of agencies, both governmental and non-governmental. Because of our size, most if not all of these service agencies have a unique focus, which also means the data from each agency has a unique perspective. Consequently, aggregate data would not actually represent an aggregate of services, but instead is generally data from one or maybe two agencies at most. Consequently, this report will approach the data from the lens of utilizing each data set distinctly to help us add to a fuller understanding of the landscape. Where aggregate data does add a wider base, this will be provided as well.

Terminology

For the purposes of this report the term **Domestic Violence (DV)** will be utilized. However, the term Intimate Partner Abuse better represents the issues at hand in that not all relationships represented here are “domestic” and not all abuse involves physical violence. For example, much of the data from CORA (Community Overcoming Relationship Abuse) and data from some of the legal partners involves services provided to individuals who are not necessarily in domestic partnership and where the abuse is not only defined as violence or physical violence.

Additionally, the report will refer to individuals who experience abuse as persons who are harmed, as victims and as survivors. For those who perpetrate abuse, the terminology of persons who do harm will be applied. These terminology choices are in recognition of the way individuals themselves may identify (person who is harmed/ victim / survivor) and the fact that persons who do harm, can also be persons who experience harm at other times. This latter terminology acknowledges that the harm is a behavior by the person, and can be context dependent.

Persons who are harmed

The primary agencies serving those who are victims/ survivors of domestic violence include:



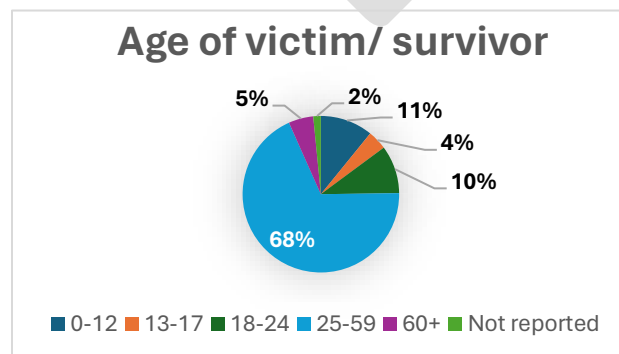
CORA, District Attorney’s Victim Services Division, Legal Aid Society of San Mateo County, SMC Child and Family Services, Keller Center for Family Violence Intervention, and the Superior Court of San Mateo.

A broader understanding of those who may be victims of domestic violence would be better informed by adding information from:

- All legal advocates providing family and DV related legal services
- Law Enforcement offices
- Emergency Room and Primary Care data
- Other housing providers
- Mental Health providers
- School system data

Demographic Data

As expected, of those who experience harm, 75% identify as female, 23% identify as male and 2% were recorded by agencies as “other” or “not reporting”. Also, as expected, of



those being served as victim/ survivors, 69% are 25- 59 years old. Another 10% were 18- 24 years old. Only 15% of those served were below age 18 and of these, 11% were below age 12. Intervention services for those who are harmed by DV are focused on

adults in the household. The primary provider of children's services specific to DV impact is CORA and for this agency the percentage of children served under 18 goes up to 20%.

When examining the racial and ethnic background of individuals served by victim service agencies reporting data for this report, services are significantly skewed to serve those who are Latin-X. County demographics reflect a population of approximately 24% of Latin-X individuals, while approximately 41% of those who accessed/ received services identify as Latin-X. Those who identify as White/ Caucasian are the second highest category at 37% which is significantly below the expected county demographic of 51% White/ Caucasian. **Concerningly, those identifying as Asian, about 33% of County population, received only 9% of the services.** The black, Indigenous and Native Hawaii/ Pacific Island communities received services generally in line with county demographic percentages.

Only CORA and the Superior Court of San Mateo (Family Violence Division) provided information regarding language access. Mirroring ethnic/ racial data, the primary group provided language access is those speaking Spanish. For CORA and the Court data combined, 81% of services were provided in English and an additional 17% of services were provided in Spanish. Services in other languages including Tagalog were provided less than 2% of the time. Services in Mandarin and Arabic were noted however the percentages were negligible.



Attention is needed to identify gaps in serving individuals who identify as Asian and to determining if providing services in languages such as Mandarin/ Cantonese, Tagalog, Hindi, Vietnamese would encourage access. Agencies should be encouraged to both offer and track language access data.

Providers are not currently providing information regarding other special classifications such as deafness/ blindness, other disabilities, homelessness, immigrant/ refugee status,

veteran status, and sexual orientation/ LGBTQ+ identification. This lack of data prevents us from understanding the intersectionality of DV with these other life experiences.



Evidence has shown that individuals who identify as LGBTQ+ are much more likely to experience victimization, including incidences of domestic violence. The data reported reflected significantly low rates of service provision for LGBTQ+ individuals, which may indicate either reporting errors or services that are not easy or safe to access.

Within San Mateo County, 7% of the population is believed to meet criteria as “persons in poverty” (generally 200% below federal poverty income guideline), however for the two victim services agencies reporting income data, 100% of clients fell at low- or extremely low income. This is a bias due to both who access these agencies (Legal Aid Society of San Mateo and CORA), and the capacity and consequent triaging that these agencies undergo to meet the need of those with little or no income first. As a result, based on this data, we do not have a way to understand the greater need of victim services across the socio-economic spectrum.

Geographically, for the most part the percent of victims identified and served mirrored the percent of city to county population. Three areas stood out which have a higher rate of victim services sought, East Palo Alto (4% of SMC population and 9% of clients served), San Mateo (15% of SMC population and 21% of clients served) and Redwood City (12% of SMC population and 20% of clients served) than would be expected by population. This does not mean there are higher rates of DV in these areas- only that the percentage of those accessing services is higher in these areas. A potential reason for this could be that these cities are home to the office locations of the DA's Victim Services and CORA. For areas were providing lower levels of victim's services than would be predicted by percent of population, those these differences generally were smaller: Burlingame, Daly City, Foster City, and San Carlos (with a percent discrepancy from 2-5% lower than would be expected

by percent of population). For a few cities, these percentages are too small to offer meaningful insight into usage patterns (for example, in Brisbane, Colma and El Granada).

The SMC Child and Family Services (CFS) Department reported there were 182 households, all having minor children involved, where DV was an issue in their referral. Of these, the majority were Latin-x households (68%). Of those, 40% of the reports required an immediate response and the other 60% required a response to the report within 10 days. Only 1 report did not meet criteria for in person response.

Threats of Harm

Surprisingly, we have very little data available for this report regarding the type of physical threats victims face. As stated, since not all abuse is physical, these statistics only indicate experiences of physical threat. Based on data from CORA and the DA's Victim Services as providers of a diverse section of victim services, strangulation is reported by 4-9% of those adults served. At the Keller Center where victims are seen specifically for physical assault, 81% of individuals experienced strangulation. CORA's data reports that of adult victims seeking services, 6% reported a firearm in the home. In contrast, using 2022 data from Open Justice, law enforcement reports a gun in the home less than 1% of the time. Based on data from the Superior Court of San Mateo, of DV cases filing for restraining orders, 4% involved awards of temporary restraining orders with firearms findings.

The data collected and reported is an underestimate of these indicators of danger in the home. We know strangulation can indicate escalating violence, and that there is a 500% increase in danger to a victim when a firearm is in the home. Additionally, looking at the homicides that have occurred in San Mateo County, it appears vital that data be collected on threats with a knife since stabbing was the method in three of the five DV related deaths in 2023. Collecting information on suicidal ideation and suicidal threats would also provide a better understanding of victim risk in the county as this is a factor in some fatalities. **Universal use of a standardized danger assessment tool would provide more**

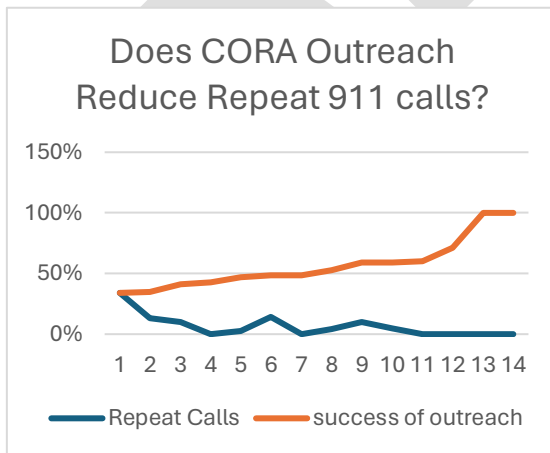
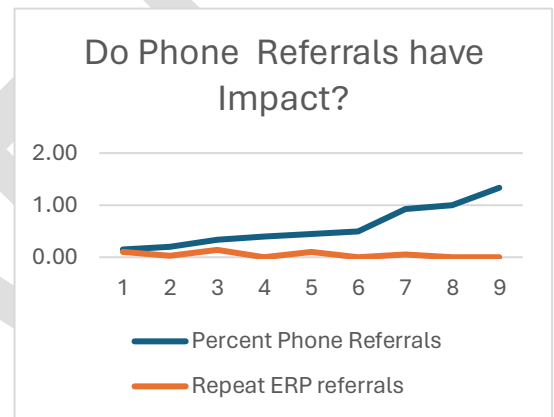


insight into the prevalence of danger in the home and may highlight situations where additional intervention could prevent escalation.

Data regarding Law Enforcement to CORA referrals (ERP – Emergency Response Program)

CORA received 2,863 unduplicated referrals for families during calendar year 2023 from law enforcement officers. Of these, 50% have a clearly defined “Suspect” (person doing harm) identified. Additionally, of those who CORA is able to contact after an ERP referral, 40% have at least one minor living in the home. Of all ERP referrals, approximately 10% end up having repeated 911 calls and repeated referrals to CORA.

Interesting, examination of just one quarter of data indicate some strong correlations. For jurisdictions who referred more by phone (which means the referral was either on site or often just after departure) than electronically, there is a strong correlation with fewer repeat ERP referrals in that same quarter.



Additionally, for jurisdictions where CORA was able to successfully contact the family after referral, there were significantly fewer repeat referrals.

Not all 911 calls involving domestic disputes are reported to CORA, hence this data set is incomplete regarding information about all

possible domestic disputes in the County. Additionally, if a call is not referred to CORA, the children involved in that call may not be identified and the family would not be provided the additional outreach and services offered by the County SPARK (Supporting Positive and

Resilience Kids) program aimed at ensuring youth raised in high conflict homes are offered mental health services.

Legal Services

Data from Legal Aid Society of San Mateo County (LASSMC), CORA, and the Superior Court of San Mateo provide an understanding of who is seeking legal avenues of assistance. Combined these three sources have information on 919 individuals seeking restraining orders in SMC. Of these, 330 or 36% were granted. However, for the two legal services victim service providers (LASSMC and CORA), the percentage granted restraining orders was much higher at 72-90%. For CORA, 17% of client cases were dismissed when the client chose not to move forward with the charges. This data may indicate an important discrepancy in granting restraining orders when the victim has legal representation vs when they do not.



Further data should be collected in a standardized manner for all those seeking restraining orders to determine if presence of legal representation significantly impacts the rate of granted restraining orders.

Victim Advocacy Services

The primary providers of general social services in SMC for individuals impacted by DV are the DA's Victim Services Division (VSD) and CORA. Of the services provided by VSD, two-thirds of services involve the legal criminal justice system support such as notification of court hearings, investigations, referrals for restraining orders, and court accompaniment. Additionally, VSD provides emotional support, case management to connect to resources in the community and referrals to emergency and transitional housing. CORA focuses on providing specific in-house services including mental health services (for adults and children), emergency shelter and transitional housing (12-to-36-month rental assistance programs). Both agencies support about 2,000 individuals each year, and it is not clear how many of these may be receiving some services from both. Clients also receive

housing support from the San Mateo County Human Services Agency Coordinated Entry System (CES) as well as from other housing and shelter services without a specific DV focus, such as Abode, Samaritan House, and Hip Housing. The same is true of mental health services, with other key therapy providers such as SMC Behavioral Health Services and StarVista. Many clients who do have insurance or are above poverty income levels may seek mental health services from private clinicians. Consequently, understanding the landscape of services accessed by persons who are harmed is challenging.



There isn't significant longer term outcome data for persons who have experienced harm. It could be helpful to have data on the longer term outcomes for those who are involved in DV but did not access victim services and/ or where law enforcement was not involved.

Persons who do harm

The data that we have collected on persons who do harm is extremely limited. Sources for this report include:

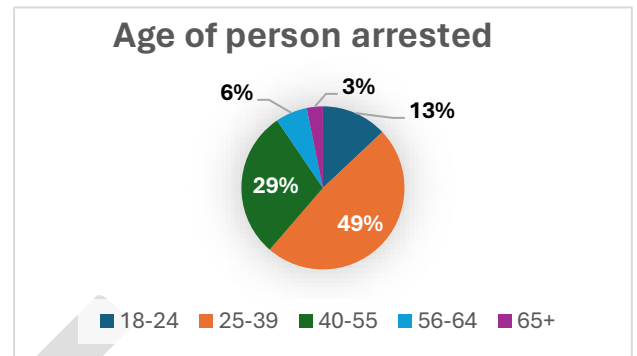


the District Attorney's Office, the Probation Department, one of the county's three Batterers Intervention Programs, Sitike, and the Coroner's Office. To make meaningful change in our efforts to stop domestic violence in our communities it would be helpful to have more information about the people who are doing harm, including:

- Exposure to Domestic violence in childhood
- Drug or Alcohol abuse
- Untreated mental illness
- Socioeconomic and economic stressors
- Prior criminal record

Demographic data

Aligning with classic data nearly 2/3 of the people arrested for domestic violence related incidents identified as male. Similarly, 77% of the people arrested were aged between 25-55, with the majority of those arrested falling between ages 25-39. Notably, 13% were between the ages of 18-24, and 9% were over age 55.



In reviewing the racial background of people who were arrested or cited for domestic violence related crimes, we see a disproportionate number of arrests of people who are Black/African American and Latin-X. Conversely, arrest rates for people who are Asians, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islanders, and White are disproportionately low compared to county demographics.

Studies suggest that domestic violence disproportionately impacts Black and Brown communities, with many leaders identifying systematic issues that contribute to domestic violence including poverty, childhood trauma, and substance abuse.

Batters Intervention Programs

Of the 301 probationers who were ordered to complete a Batterer Intervention Program in 2023, nearly 26% did not complete the program or were terminated from the program. Additional information about the reasons a person would be terminated from a program could be meaningful in not just understanding why someone didn't or couldn't complete the program, but it may also inform our understanding of some of the stressors and risk factors which may lead to violence.

Toll of domestic violence related deaths

The San Mateo County Domestic Violence Review Team was established in 1998 with the goal to bring together investigators, service providers, and community partners to identify and review homicides and suicides resulting from domestic violence, examine the events leading up to the death, identify gaps in service delivery, and improve preventive interventions.

In 2023 there were five domestic violence homicides and two domestic violence related suicide deaths. Of the seven total domestic violence related deaths in 2023, three were by stabbing, two were by firearm, one strangulation and one hanging. Additional details regarding these deaths will be included in the next San Mateo County Domestic Violence Death Review Team report.

Prevention and Community Education Efforts

CORA provided information regarding prevention and community education efforts. Three programs offered by the agency address these areas.

TDAH (To Do At Home): Offered through the County and City libraries primarily, including on the Coast, these activities designed for families with young (under 5) children encourage healthy relationships and healthy family activities. Families who follow the program for the full 10 weeks are offered free family photo sessions at a quarterly family event. Over 300 families have engaged in the TDAH program this year.

YEA! (Youth Educator and Advocacy): This CORA program goes out to middle and high schools offering information sessions such as consent, setting boundaries, healthy teen relationship and understanding intimate partner abuse. Currently this group is scheduled to offer 84 presentations at over 15 schools, reaching about 2500 students in a given year.

Speak Up: Speak Up brings information on DV support to businesses within communities. The goal is to ensure that wherever one might notice someone struggling with possible abuse, resources can be provided for them to find help. For each Speak Up city, CORA staff visit at least 300 businesses providing bathroom stickers and QR code cards that businesses can provide to their own employees and their customers. Additionally, CORA provides a 15 min presentation about recognizing intimate partner abuse. At least 60 businesses in each community receive this training. CORA has completed this work in San Carlos, and 10 additional cities (Daly City, SSF, San Mateo, Foster City, Pacifica, East Palo Alto, Burlingame, Belmont, Hillsborough and Millbrae) are bringing this to their communities this year.

As a DV Council, there have been efforts to do health fair tabling around DV community information, but it is not clear who would hold this data a combined effort.

★ Data should be collected to identify all DV awareness/ education/ prevention efforts in the community, which may help provide insight into current efforts and identify new avenues for awareness/ education/ prevention work.

**PENAL CODE - PEN****PART 4. PREVENTION OF CRIMES AND APPREHENSION OF CRIMINALS [11006 - 14315]** (*Part 4 added by Stats. 1953, Ch. 1385.)***TITLE 5.3. Family Justice Centers and Multidisciplinary Teams [13750 - 13753]** (*Heading of Title 5.3 amended by Stats. 2018, Ch. 802, Sec. 1.)***CHAPTER 2. Multidisciplinary Teams [13752 - 13753]** (*Chapter 2 added by Stats. 2018, Ch. 802, Sec. 3.)*

13752. (a) Notwithstanding any other law, a city, county, city and county, or community-based nonprofit organization may establish a domestic violence multidisciplinary personnel team consisting of two or more persons who are trained in the prevention, identification, management, or treatment of domestic violence cases and who are qualified to provide a broad range of services related to domestic violence.

(b) A domestic violence multidisciplinary team may include, but need not be limited to, any of the following:

- (1) Law enforcement personnel.
- (2) Medical personnel.
- (3) Psychiatrists, psychologists, marriage and family therapists, or other trained counseling personnel.
- (4) District attorneys and city attorneys.
- (5) Victim-witness program personnel.
- (6) Sexual assault counselors, as defined in Section 1035.2 of the Evidence Code.
- (7) Domestic violence counselors, as defined in Section 1037.1 of the Evidence Code.
- (8) Social service agency staff members.
- (9) Child welfare agency social workers.
- (10) County health department staff.
- (11) City or county welfare and public assistance workers.
- (12) Nonprofit agency counseling professionals.
- (13) Civil legal service providers.
- (14) Human trafficking caseworkers, as defined in Section 1038.2 of the Evidence Code.

(c) (1) Notwithstanding any other law, following a report of suspected domestic violence, members of a domestic violence multidisciplinary personnel team engaged in the prevention, identification, and treatment of domestic violence may disclose to and exchange with one another information and writings that relate to any incident of domestic violence that may also be designated as confidential under state law if the member of the team having that information or writing reasonably believes it is generally relevant to the prevention, identification, or treatment of domestic violence. Any discussion relative to the disclosure or exchange of the

information or writings during a team meeting is confidential, and testimony concerning that discussion is not admissible in any criminal, civil, or juvenile court proceeding unless required by law.

(2) Disclosure and exchange of information pursuant to this section may occur telephonically or electronically if there is adequate verification of the identity of the domestic violence multidisciplinary personnel who are involved in that disclosure or exchange of information.

(3) Disclosure and exchange of information pursuant to this section shall not be made to anyone other than members of the domestic violence multidisciplinary personnel team and those qualified to receive information as set forth in subdivision (d).

(d) The domestic violence multidisciplinary personnel team may designate persons qualified pursuant to subdivision (b) to be a member of the team for a particular case. A person designated as a team member pursuant to this subdivision may receive and disclose relevant information and records, subject to the confidentiality provisions of subdivision (g).

(e) (1) The sharing of information permitted under subdivision (c) shall be governed by protocols developed in each county describing how and what information may be shared by the domestic violence multidisciplinary team to ensure that confidential information gathered by the team is not disclosed in violation of state or federal law. A copy of the protocols shall be distributed to each participating agency and to persons in those agencies who participate in the domestic violence multidisciplinary team.

(2) Members of the team that have confidential information obtained from an individual shall not disclose that information to and with one another unless the member has obtained that individual's informed, written, reasonably time-limited consent to the disclosure, in accordance with all applicable state and federal confidentiality laws, or it is otherwise required by other state or federal law or by court order. Before that consent is obtained, a member of the team is required to inform the individual that the information may be shared with law enforcement professionals or other entities without that individual's consent if required by law.

(3) A disclosure of information consented to by an individual shall not be deemed a waiver of any privilege or confidentiality provision, including those contained in Sections 2263, 2918, 4982, and 6068 of the Business and Professions Code and in Chapter 4 of Division 8 of the Evidence Code.

(f) Every member of the domestic violence multidisciplinary personnel team who receives information or records regarding children or families in his or her capacity as a member of the team shall be under the same privacy and confidentiality obligations and subject to the same confidentiality penalties as the person disclosing or providing the information or records. The information or records obtained shall be maintained in a manner that ensures the maximum protection of privacy and confidentiality rights.

(g) This section shall not be construed to restrict guarantees of confidentiality provided under state or federal law.

(h) Information and records communicated or provided to the team members by providers and agencies, as well as information and records created in the course of a domestic violence investigation, shall be deemed private and confidential and shall be protected from discovery and disclosure by applicable statutory and common law protections, except where disclosure is required by law. Existing civil and criminal penalties shall apply to the inappropriate disclosure of information held by the team members.

(Added by Stats. 2018, Ch. 802, Sec. 3. (AB 998) Effective January 1, 2019.)

VOCA Funding Crisis: Impact on Victim Services

Background

The Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Crime Victims Fund (CVF) provides critical financial support for victim services providers serving millions of victims annually across the United States. This fund is generated from federal criminal fines, penalties, and forfeitures – not taxpayer dollars.

However, deposits into the CVF fluctuate yearly based on the cases successfully prosecuted by the Department of Justice. For several years, these deposits have been low, depleting the fund's balance.

Congress appropriates money from the CVF each year to fund specific DOJ programs, state victim assistance grants, and supplement state victim compensation funds. Maintaining a healthy balance in the CVF is crucial to provide a buffer during lean years when deposits are low.

Current Crisis

While the FY23 budget level-funded VOCA at \$1.9 billion, the proposed \$1.2 billion allocation for FY24 in the President's budget and the House and Senate appropriations bills represents a 40% cut compared to FY23.

This drastic reduction has already forced states to implement significant cuts, with some slashing over 60% of their funding in the current year alone. At this proposed level, thousands of victim service providers nationwide will be forced to lay off staff, cut programs, and potentially shut their doors.

The impact will disproportionately affect smaller programs, particularly those serving rural, low-income, and communities of color. Potentially millions of victims could lose access to lifesaving services for child abuse, domestic violence, sexual assault, and other crimes.

Many survivors are just now seeking services after isolation during the pandemic, and losing access now will further impede their healing and safety.

Efforts to Address the Crisis

Victim service providers have worked tirelessly to secure funds from private donors, state, and local governments to address increased demand and provide a buffer against VOCA cuts. However, even programs that have secured additional funding cannot absorb cuts of this magnitude.

In California, advocacy efforts are underway at the state level, but the current budget does not allocate funding to fill the gap caused by the federal cut. Assembly Member Reyes has proposed AB 1956, which would create a state "fix" if the federal cuts exceed 10% of the previous year's funding.

Impact on Domestic Violence Services in San Mateo County

Unless the cuts are reversed or "fixed" at the state or federal level, the consequences for domestic violence services will be critical. In San Mateo County, the effects include:

- XL grants –Fewer legal assistance options (some agencies did not receive funding)
- XC grant – End of funding for CORA's Youth Engagement Advocate providing school presentations
- XD and XH grants – 30% decrease affecting CORA's ability to offer rental assistance and flexible funds
- AT and UV grants – 30% decrease affecting CORA's ability to offer mental health and LGBTQ+ specific services
- DVAP grants– 30% decrease affecting funding for safe houses, hotline, mental health, legal services, and community education programs

For CORA alone, these cuts represent approximately \$600,000 for a 12-month grant period, equivalent to losing 8-9 full-time employees. This jeopardizes CORA's ability to offer hotline, safe house, community education programs, and maintain current levels of mental health, rental assistance, and legal services.

The California Office of Emergency Services has outlined plans to manage the cuts if no "fix" is implemented.

Program		No Longer Funding Yellow / 30% Cut for all Other Programs / 50% Cut for Competitive Programs when they Start Next Competitive Grant Cycle				
		FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26	FY 26-27	FY 27-28
XC	County Victim Services					
CT	Campus Sexual Assault					
VN	Victim Information & Notification Everyday					
VT	Victim Notification					
VI	Victim Services Information & Enhancement					
VW	Victim/Witness Assistance					
VR	Victims Legal Resource Center					
CS	Child Sexual Abuse Treatment					
HX	Homeless Youth & Exploitation					
NA	Native American Child Abuse Treatment					
DV	Domestic Violence Assistance					
RC	Rape Crisis					
KT	Native American Tribal Court Advocate					
YT	Youth Emergency Telephone Referral Network					
XL	Legal Assistance					
HA	Human Trafficking Advocacy					
XE	Elder Abuse					
KI	Innovative Response to Marginalized Victims					
KS	Court Appointed Special Advocates					
AT	Child Abuse Treatment					
XB	Bullying & Violence in School Advocacy					
SP	Supervised Visitation					
XH	Transitional Housing					
KC	Child Advocacy Center					
XY	Underserved Child & Youth Advocacy					
XS	Sexual Assault Response Team					
KA	Victim Advocacy in Detention Facilities					
KE	Specialized Emergency Housing					
UV	Unserved/Underserved Victim Advocacy & Outreach					
XD	Domestic Violence Housing First					
Total		N/A	\$165,387,990	\$162,345,219	\$161,386,368	\$143,359,802

Accomplishments

Batterer's Intervention:

- Reviewing Annual BIP Recertification Process in partnership with Probation.
- Hosted planning meeting with all BIP providers in San Mateo County.
- AB 372 – Alternative Domestic Violence Program Pilot.

Legal Services:

- Reviewed existing legal services available to DV survivors. Recommended that additional funding be directed towards providing full-scope representation to survivors in family law cases and expressed our support for using the Supervisor's proposed domestic violence survivors' litigation fund to achieving this goal.
- Will present to the DVC about the work that each of the legal services agencies does for domestic violence survivors in San Mateo County.

Accomplishments

Data:

- Designed new template for types of data to be requested by partner agencies.
- Collected data from partner agencies - including agencies who have not provided data before.
- Drafting a new annual county DV data report for review at April DVC meeting.

DV Co-Response:

- \$1 million allocated for a 2-year Pilot Program.
- Convened a working group twice.
- Drafting a Policies & Procedures manual.

Accomplishments

Education & Awareness:

- Recommended that the Awareness Committee proceed with its planned outreach.
- Completed the Healthy Relationships Awareness Art Contest.
- Currently seeking additional members to assist with carrying out our next education project with the Office of Education as capacity has been a serious issue.

Family Justice Center:

- Agreement executed with the Family Justice Center Alliance.
- First Meeting with the Alliance scheduled.

Legal Process Committee of the DV Council
Agenda
April 11th, 2024 11:45 a.m. – 1:15 p.m.
Room 402, 455 County Center, Redwood City, CA

1. Introductions (everyone)
2. Adopt/Approve agenda
3. Agency updates (everyone)
4. Review/Adopt minutes from January 11, 2024 meeting
5. Carry Over Items
 - a. DV Training for Judges (Elisa Kuhl/Charles Cavallino)
6. New Items
 - a. Local Form FL-8 (Tanya Both)
 - b. 2024 Meeting Locations (Everyone)
7. Work Plan Reports
 - a. Civil/Criminal Crossover (Melissa Gibbs/Morris Maya)
 - b. Firearms Compliance Project (District Attorney's Office)
 - c. Judicial Bench Card (Jenny Horne/Jessica Dayton)
 - d. Law Enforcement DV Protocol (Jeffrey Carr/Morris Maya/Elisa Kuhl/Paula Vielman-Reeves)
 - e. Protective Orders (everyone)
 - f. Allocation of Court Resources (everyone)
 - g. Courtroom Safety (everyone)
8. Public Comment

Next Meeting: **July 11th, 2024, 11:45 AM – 1:15 PM**
TBD