LVMPD VICTIM ADVOCATE
STUDY GUIDE
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This Guide is provided to assist you in preparing for the Victim Advocate testing process. It is your responsibility to read and study this Study Guide in preparation for the testing process. Some test questions will be based on information provided in the Guide, however, this is not an all-inclusive list of information that you will be tested on.
DEFINITIONS

**Victim Advocate** - Victim advocates are professionals trained to support victims of crime. Advocates offer victims information, emotional support, and help finding resources and filling out paperwork. Sometimes, advocates go to court with victims. Advocates may also contact organizations, such as criminal justice or social service agencies, to get help or information for victims. Some advocates staff crisis hotlines, run support groups, or provide in-person counseling. Victim advocates may also be called victim service providers, victim/witness coordinators, or victim/witness specialists.

**System Advocates** – Advocates working within the local, state or federal criminal justice system.

**Community Advocates** – Advocates working in community based, faith based and non-profit organizations.

**Uniform Crime Report (UCR)** – An official report data series, collected by the FBI since 1930, that gives information on both offenses reported to police and arrests on index crimes.

**Index Crimes** – Eight (8) crimes that are deemed to be the most serious—also referred to as Part 1 crimes—including murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft and arson.

**The Juvenile Justice System**- If someone under the age of 18 victimized you, the offender is considered a juvenile, and cases will be handled differently than if the offender is an adult. The primary difference is an emphasis on rehabilitation rather than on punishment crime and their records are not made available to the public.

**Victim Impact Statements**- Victims are encouraged to submit victim impact statements to be read at the time of sentencing. The victim and/or immediate family will work with a Victim Advocate from the District Attorney’s Office to complete and submit the statement at least ten days prior to the sentencing date. The statement should demonstrate the impact of the crime on the victim and/or family and friends. The Victim/Family has the right to read the statement after any statements made by the offender, so their words are the last words heard in the courtroom before the Judge sentences the offender/s.

**Vicarious Trauma** - The transformation or change in a helper’s inner experience as a result of feeling responsibility for and empathy with victims/survivors of crime. Vicarious Trauma stems from witnessing the effects of violence and abuse, hearing vivid descriptions of traumatic events, reports of intentional cruelty, and experiencing...
traumatic re-enactments in and outside the helping relationship. It can also include the frustrations of working within the criminal justice and feelings that offenders have more rights than victims.

**Rape Shield Law** - Rape shield laws limit or prohibit the use of evidence of a victim's past sexual history to undermine that victim's credibility. The purpose of rape shield laws is to protect victims from the emotional distress of being cross-examined about their sexual history on the witness stand. Courts have stated that a victim's sexual history has little relevance and the humiliation and fear of being questioned about past sexual conduct will prevent victims of rape to come forward and pursue charges.

**Restitution** – Offenders may be ordered to pay restitution at sentencing to cover the cost of direct expenses related to the actual crime. It does not include financial compensation for "pain and suffering." However, the victim must request restitution and provide proof of expenses incurred prior to sentencing. This is done through the advocates in the prosecution office.

**Trauma Informed Care** – A strengths-based framework grounded in an understanding of and responsiveness to the impact of trauma, that emphasizes physical, psychological, and emotional safety for both providers and survivors, and that creates opportunities for survivors to rebuild a sense of control and empowerment.

**Trauma Informed Response to Victims** - A trauma-informed approach begins with understanding the physical, social, and emotional impact of trauma on the individual, as well as on the professionals who help them. This includes victim-centered practices. It incorporates three elements:

- Realizing the prevalence of trauma.
- Recognizing how trauma affects all individuals involved with the program, organization, or system, including its own workforce.
- Responding by putting this knowledge into practice.

Using a trauma-informed approach also helps produce better case results for law enforcement. For example, it leads to more effective interviews of victims and witnesses; it maximizes the chances of cooperation with law enforcement; and it helps structure the search for evidence to present a trauma-informed story in court to the fact-finder (judge/jury) and for the purposes of pretrial litigation. In the end, the jury will need to understand the effects of trauma to properly evaluate testimony and credibility in reaching a just verdict.

**Key Concept: Trauma-informed Care**
Safety
Trustworthiness
Choice
Collaboration
Empowerment


Lethality Assessment Program (LAP) - The Lethality Assessment Program or LAP, is based on the research of Jackie Campbell showing that women killed by their intimate partners had very seldom been engaged by advocates. The protocol has been designed for law enforcement first responders and asks victims eleven questions based on Campbell’s research on factors associated with lethality. Certain responses trigger the “protocol referral” which is an immediate connection with a local advocacy program. (see Lethality Assessment Form Utilized by LVMPD on page 16)


Civil Remedies for Victims of Crime - Victims of crime often suffer great physical, psychological and financial losses, and they are increasingly looking to the civil justice system for reparations. The tangible costs of crime to victims, such as medical expenses, mental health counseling, and lost productivity, are estimated at $105 billion annually. The intangible costs—the price of the pain, suffering, and reduced quality of life victims must endure—are even greater: $345 billion annually. Although some victims are compensated through state victim compensation or through restitution ordered as part of a sentence, these sources frequently fall short of covering their total losses. In particular, restitution and state-funded compensation rarely, if ever, compensate victims for the diminished quality of life resulting from continuing pain and suffering. A judgment in a civil suit can provide such compensation as well as secure important preventative measures that would not result from a criminal action alone.

Confidentiality – The law prohibits the disclosure of information about specific cases by which it would be possible to identify individuals unless the victim/survivor has given fully informed consent after an opportunity to receive advice from an advocate. The only exception to the requirement that the victim/survivor give informed consent for release of information should be for legally incompetent individuals such as children and the developmentally disabled.

Privilege – According to Nevada Law, advocates who complete a minimum 20 hour training and work with victims of domestic violence and sexual assault may claim privilege, allowing for all victim contact to remain confidential and not subject to discovery in a court of law.
Discovery – Any and all records (except privileged communication) may be subpoenaed for court.

Criminal Justice System Components - Most criminal justice systems have five components-law enforcement, prosecution, defense attorneys, courts, and corrections, each playing a key role in the criminal justice process.

Law Enforcement- Law enforcement officers take reports for crimes that happen in their areas. Officers investigate crimes and gather and protect evidence. Law enforcement officers may arrest offenders, give testimony during the court process, and conduct follow-up investigations if needed.

Prosecution- Prosecutors are lawyers who represent the state or federal government (not the victim) throughout the court process—from the first appearance of the accused in court until the accused is acquitted or sentenced. Prosecutors review the evidence brought to them by law enforcement to decide whether to file charges or drop the case. Prosecutors present evidence in court, question witnesses, and decide (at any point after charges have been filed) whether to negotiate plea bargains with defendants. They have great discretion, or freedom, to make choices about how to prosecute the case. Victims may contact the prosecutor's office to find out which prosecutor is in charge of their case, to inform the prosecutor if the defense attorney has contacted the victim, and to seek other information about the case.

Defense Attorneys- Defense attorneys defend the accused against the government's case. They are either hired by the defendant or (for defendants who cannot afford an attorney) they are assigned by the court. While the prosecutor represents the state, the defense attorney represents the defendant.

Courts- Courts are run by judges, whose role is to make sure the law is followed and oversee what happens in court. They decide whether to release offenders before the trial. Judges accept or reject plea agreements, oversee trials, and sentence convicted offenders.

Corrections: Correction officers supervise convicted offenders when they are in jail, in prison, or in the community on probation or parole. In some communities, corrections officers prepare pre-sentencing reports with extensive background information about the offender to help judges decide sentences. The job of corrections officers is to make sure the facilities that hold offenders are secure and safe. They oversee the day-to-day custody of inmates. They also oversee the release processes for inmates and sometimes notify victims of changes in the offender's status.

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) - Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) is a broad-based law formulated in 1994 in response to the increasing violence against women in America. The Act has provisions starting from funding of domestic-violence
programs to new civil rights remedies for women who were victims of gender-based attacks.

VAWA provides for education, research, treatment of domestic and sex-crime victims, creation of rape crisis centers and battered women's shelters. The Act also authorizes additional local police, prosecutors, victim advocates, and a domestic violence hotline to check the increasing violence. It distributed funds to increase safety for women on public transportation, for shelters, and for youth education programs. Funds were also made available to provide special training for judges who hear domestic violence cases. VAWA in short expanded rape shield laws, created offenses for interstate spousal abuse, and allowed victims of gender-based crimes to sue those responsible in federal court.

**RESOURCES**

**Department of Corrections Victim Services** - It is the vision of the Victim Services Unit to give Nevada crime victims a voice in corrections by providing information, services and support with compassion, respect & sensitivity.

**Mission Statement:** The Victim Services Unit is committed to:

- Provide comprehensive information, assistance, advocacy, and support to those harmed by crime including victims, their families, and communities;
- Build a mutual understanding among victims, their families, community victim groups and correctional staff while providing balance to the criminal justice system for victims of crime;
- Integrate victims’ rights and services into program planning throughout the Department of Corrections;
- Develop community partnerships to advance the principles of victim services/issues;
- Train staff regarding the impact of crime on victims; and
- To establish, assess and expand current efforts to assist victims of crime

[http://doc.nv.gov/Victims/Home/](http://doc.nv.gov/Victims/Home/)

**Nevada State Victims of Crime Program** - It is the mission of the Nevada Victims of Crime Program to provide financial assistance to qualified victims of crime in a timely, cost efficient, and compassionate manner.

The role of the Nevada Victims of Crime program is clearly outlined in Chapter 217 of the NRS.

[http://voc.nv.gov/](http://voc.nv.gov/)
**Nevada VINElink** - This service allows crime victims to obtain timely and reliable information about criminal cases and the custody status of offenders 24 hours a day.

http://voc.nv.gov/About/VINELink/

**Stalking Resource Center** - The mission of the Stalking Resource Center is to enhance the ability of professionals, organizations, and systems to effectively respond to stalking.

http://victimsofcrime.org/our-programs/stalking-resource-center

**Family Violence Intervention Program** - The Family Violence Intervention Program, a cooperative effort of Family Court and Safe Nest, is dedicated to reducing acts of domestic abuse in our community by providing: assistance with the filing of protection order applications, information regarding court-related procedures, safety planning and community awareness of domestic violence issues.

http://clarkcountycourts.us/ejdc/programs-and-services/Family_Violence_Int/index.html

**Human Trafficking**
https://www.dhs.gov/blue-campaign

**Victims of Crime & Trauma**
https://victimsofcrime.org
https://trynova.org

**Clark County Courts & Victims’ Rights**
http://clarkcountycourts.us/

**LAW & POLICY HIGHLIGHTS**

**Victim’s Advocate And Victim State Law (NRS)** **the following are excerpts that do not reference the entire NRS.**

NRS 49.2541 Definitions. As used in NRS 49.2541 to 49.2549, inclusive, the words and terms defined in NRS 49.2542 to 49.2545, inclusive, have the meanings ascribed to them in those sections (Added to NRS by 2003, 1755)

NRS 49.2542 “Domestic violence” defined. “Domestic violence” means an act described in NRS 33.018.(Added to NRS by 2003, 1755)
NRS 49.2543 “Sexual assault” defined. “Sexual assault” means a violation of NRS 200.366 or an attempt to violate or conspiracy to violate NRS 200.366. (Added to NRS by 2003, 1755)

NRS 49.2544 “Victim” defined. “Victim” means a person who alleges that an act of domestic violence or sexual assault has been committed against the person. (Added to NRS by 2003, 1755)

NRS 49.2545 “Victim’s advocate” defined. “Victim’s advocate” means a person who works for a nonprofit program that provides assistance to victims with or without compensation and who has received at least 20 hours of relevant training. (Added to NRS by 2003, 1755)

NRS 49.2546 When communication deemed to be confidential; “communication” defined.

1. A communication shall be deemed to be confidential if the communication is between a victim and a victim’s advocate and is not intended to be disclosed to third persons other than:

   (a) A person who is present to further the interest of the victim;

   (b) A person reasonably necessary for the transmission of the communication; or

   (c) A person who is participating in the advice, counseling or assistance of the victim, including, without limitation, a member of the victim’s family.

2. As used in this section, “communication” includes, without limitation, all records concerning the victim and the services provided to the victim which are within the possession of:

   (a) The victim’s advocate; or

   (b) The nonprofit program for whom the victim’s advocate works.

   (Added to NRS by 2003, 1755)

NRS 49.2547 General rule of privilege. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 49.2549, a victim who seeks advice, counseling or assistance from a victim’s advocate has a privilege to refuse to disclose, and to prevent any other person from disclosing, confidential communications set forth in NRS 49.2546. (Added to NRS by 2003, 1756)

NRS 49.2548 Who may claim privilege.

1. The privilege provided pursuant to NRS 49.2547 may be claimed by:
(a) The victim;
(b) The guardian or conservator of the victim;
(c) The personal representative of a deceased victim; and
(d) The victim’s advocate, but only on behalf of the victim.

2. The authority of a victim’s advocate to claim the privilege is presumed in the absence of evidence to the contrary. (Added to NRS by 2003, 1756)

NRS 49.2549 Exceptions.
There is no privilege pursuant to NRS 49.2547 if:

1. The purpose of the victim in seeking services from a victim’s advocate is to enable or aid any person to commit or plan to commit what the victim knows or reasonably should have known is a crime or fraud;

2. The communication concerns a report of abuse or neglect of a child, older person or vulnerable person in violation of NRS 200.508, 200.5093 or 200.50935, but only as to that portion of the communication;

3. The communication is relevant to an issue of breach of duty by the victim’s advocate to the victim or by the victim to the victim’s advocate; or

4. Disclosure of the communication is otherwise required by law.

(Added to NRS by 2003, 1756; A 2005, 1115)

**Nevada Crime Victims’ Bill of Rights**

The 1983 Nevada Legislature mandated certain rights and guarantees to crime victims and witnesses. Accordingly, Chapter 178 of the Nevada Revised Statutes recognizes the following needs and rights of crime victims.

You have the right:

- To know the status of the case in which you are involved.
- To be free from intimidation or dissuasion.
- To know when your impounded property may be released.
- To receive a witness fee for lawful obedience to a subpoena.
- To understand the existing victim compensation laws and receives compensation if applicable.
- To a secure waiting area, which is not available to the defendant or his family, when you are at court.
• To know when the defendant is released from custody before or during trial (upon written request).
• To know when the offender is released from prison (upon written request).

http://ag.nv.gov/Hot_Topics/Victims/Victims_Rights/

Who Can Report a Case of Elder Abuse?

Any person may report an incident of abuse if they have reasonable cause to believe that an elderly person has been abandoned, abused, neglected, exploited, or isolated. All information received as a result of a report is maintained as confidential. Mandatory reporters must make the report immediately after the event, but no later than 24 hours after there is reason to believe that an elderly person has been abandoned, abused, neglected, exploited, or isolated. Mandatory reporters include:

   Medical professionals
   Employees of hospitals and home health agencies
   Social workers
   Coroners

**Law enforcement employees (including victim advocates)**

   Adult or juvenile probation officers
   Department of Health and Human Services' employees
   Mortuary or funeral home employees
   Employees of the facilities providing care for older persons
   Music therapists (per new legislation)

Report Elder Abuse or Neglect

To report suspected elder abandonment, abuse, neglect, exploitation, isolation, and/or facility complaints to the Elder Rights Intake unit, please utilize these phone numbers:

   Las Vegas/Clark County         (702) 486-6930
   Statewide/All Other Areas      (888) 729-0571

If an older person is in immediate danger, the local police, sheriff's office or emergency medical service should be contacted. If the older person is not in immediate danger, the report should be made via one of the designated phone numbers.

http://adsd.nv.gov/Programs/Seniors/EPS/EPS_Prog/

NRS 200.5092
Child Abuse Reporting in Nevada

When you report child abuse or neglect, your name is confidential and can NEVER be disclosed. Reports can also be made anonymously.

When should a report be made?

A person must report or act "as soon as reasonably practical." If, in light of all the surrounding facts and circumstances which are known or which reasonably should be known to the person at the time, a reasonable person would act within approximately the same period under those facts and circumstances (NRS 432B.121).

A report of suspected child abuse or neglect is only a request for an investigation. The person making the report does not need to prove or provide proof that abuse has or may have occurred. Investigation is the responsibility of the Child Protective Services Agency and/or law enforcement.

HOTLINE PHONE NUMBER (702) 399-0081 or submit a report online.

(Anyone choosing to complete the form and submit it as an attachment should email it to DFSHotline@ClarkCountyNV.gov.)

http://www.clarkcountynv.gov/familyservices/services/Pages/ChildProtectiveServices.aspx

Stalking


While legal definitions of stalking vary from one jurisdiction to another, a good working definition of stalking is a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to feel fear.

Stalking is serious, often violent, and can escalate over time.

Human Trafficking

Human trafficking is a modern-day form of slavery involving the illegal trade of people for exploitation or commercial gain. Human trafficking is defined as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of persons by improper means (such as force, abduction, fraud, or coercion) for an improper purpose including forced labor or sexual exploitation. The exception to force, fraud or coercion is when a juvenile is working in the sex industry (prostitution, stripping, dancing, and pornography) for the financial gain of another person.
The Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000 is the cornerstone of Federal human trafficking legislation, and established several methods of prosecuting traffickers, preventing human trafficking, and protecting victims and survivors of trafficking. The act establishes human trafficking and related offenses as federal crimes, and attaches severe penalties to them. It also mandates restitution be paid to victims of human trafficking. It further works to prevent trafficking by establishing the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, which is required to publish a Trafficking In Persons (TIP) report each year. The TIP report describes and ranks the efforts of countries to combat human trafficking. The act also established the Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking, which assists in the implementation of the TVPA. The TVPA protects victims and survivors of human trafficking by establishing the T visa, which allows victims of human trafficking, and their families to become temporary U.S. residents and eligible to become permanent residents after three years.

The TVPA was reauthorized in 2003, 2008 and 2013. Each time additional provisions were added to protect juvenile victims of sexual exploitation and domestic (U.S.) born victims of all forms of trafficking.


**Federal Provisions for Undocumented Victims of Crime**

**U-VISA** - a non-immigrant visa which is set aside for victims of crimes (and their immediate family members) who have suffered substantial mental or physical abuse and are willing to assist law enforcement and government officials in the investigation or prosecution of the criminal activity.

**T-VISA** - a set aside for those who are or have been victims of human trafficking, protects victims of human trafficking and allows victims to remain in the United States to assist in an investigation or prosecution of human trafficking.

**VICTIMS of CRIME-GENERAL INFORMATION**

**The Various Roles of The Victim Service Provider (Advocate)**

In the aftermath of crime, victims may receive services from various service providers within their community. The role of the advocate varies from agency to agency, yet in terms of service provision, there are many commonalities existing between the system-based and nonprofit-based victim service agencies. For each to have an understanding of services provided by community allied professionals, it is essential to understand these commonalities when assisting victims in regaining stability in their lives during the unsettling time they are experiencing. To successfully support victims
in regaining control, the advocate must collaborate with other advocates in their community and be knowledgeable about the services available.

The victim assistant handles a range of everyday duties which vary depending upon the particular agency that the victim assistant represents. More duties serve to provide consistency and predictability to a victim who has likely been through an unexpected and destabilizing event. These duties include: helping the victim to manage a crisis through emotional support and information, establishing expectations of what will happen in the system, and keeping the victim informed of actions throughout the process.

Duties of the individual advocate depend on the type of agency they represent and include daily routine tasks or projects that have long-term goals leading to increased empowerment and stabilization of victims. Whatever the agency, advocates offer options, linkages and opportunities to enable the victim to persevere after a traumatic incident.

Open-ended questions are questions that encourage people to talk about whatever is important to them during a crisis. These questions help to establish rapport, gather information, and increase understanding. Open-ended questions are questions that cannot be answered by "yes" or "no." Typically they start with the question words: How, When, What, Why, or with tag lines like: Tell me about...

Open-ended question encourage the victim to take the lead in the conversation, to talk about whatever is important to them, and to encourage them to share important material.

**Short-Term Psychological Trauma**

One of the central beliefs people subscribe to is that the world is a safe and just place. A violent crime shatters this conception, leaving victims struggling to regain their sense of security. After victimization, a victim passes through three psychological stages: a) the impact stage, b) the recoil stage, and c) the reorganization stage.

The **impact stage** occurs in the moments after the actual victimization. During a traumatic incident, individuals typically experience high levels of physiological distress such as a rapid heartbeat or hyperventilation, as well as a deluge of emotions. Most individuals experience feelings of shock and disbelief (e.g., ‘This can’t be happening to me’), followed by fear, extreme anger, and helplessness. In the hours following the victimization, it is not uncommon for victims to feel a certain amount of shame or guilt, blaming themselves for not having done more to prevent the assault.

During the **recoil stage**, the victim struggles with the psychological trauma resulting from the incident. During this stage, it is not uncommon for victims to experience a
kind of emotional rollercoaster, grappling with feelings that fluctuate between shame, guilt, grief, anger, and numbness. Some victims may even become increasingly preoccupied with the event, reliving it in their minds and developing fantasies about how they could exact revenge on their attacker. Family and friends may notice a change in the victim’s eating and sleeping patterns, increased nervousness and agitation when interacting with others, or even hesitation to their leaving home. Fortunately, these problems begin to dissipate within a few months of the incident.

Once the intense feelings of anger and fear begin to subside, victims then enter the final stage of recovery, the reorganization stage. Although they never forget the incident, they are able to put their victimization into perspective and discuss it in a more rational manner. Most importantly, they begin to exhibit signs of returning to their former self, participating in activities they engaged in prior to their victimization and reestablishing relationships with family, friends, and the community.

**What is Trauma?**

Psychological trauma is the unique individual experience of an event or enduring conditions in which:

1. The individual’s ability to integrate his/her emotional experience is overwhelmed, or
2. The individual experiences (subjectively) a threat to life, bodily integrity, or sanity.

Thus, a traumatic event or situation creates psychological trauma when it overwhelms the individual’s perceived ability to cope, and leaves that person fearing death, bodily harm, or psychosis.

The individual feels emotionally, mentally, and physically overwhelmed. The circumstances of the event commonly include: abuse of power, betrayal of trust, entrapment, helplessness, pain, and/or confusion, and/or loss.

*This definition of trauma is fairly broad, and it intentionally does not allow others to determine whether a particular event is traumatic; that is up to each survivor. In other words, trauma is defined by the experience of the survivor. Two people could undergo the same horrible experience and one person might be traumatized while the other person may remain relatively unscathed.*
LETHALITY ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

All LVMPD Officers will complete this form whenever there is an allegation of Battery-Domestic Violence, or in the officer's mind, a battery has occurred to an intimate partner.

Event# _______________________________ Area Card _______________________________

Location of Event: _______________________________ Sect/Beat _______________________________

Occurred - (M/D/Y): / / Time: Or1 Pk: Or 2 Pk: _______________________________

Victim Name (Last, First): _______________________________ Phone# _______________________________

DOB (M/D/Y): / / Race: Female □ Male □ _______________________________

Aggressor (Last, First): _______________________________ Phone# _______________________________

DOB (M/D/Y): / / Race: Female □ Male □ _______________________________

XPO In Situ: Yes □ No □ _______________________________

Relationship of Aggressor to Victim: (to specifics, in, former dating) _______________________________

Alcohol/Drugs Involved: Victim Yes □ No □ Aggressor Yes □ No □ _______________________________

If ANY of the questions below are answered "YES", victim is HIGH RISK/DANGER - officer is to call an 888-369-5488 (Lethality 24-Hours) and mark HIGH RISK/DANGER check here:________________________

1. Yes □ No □ Has your partner (or whoever the aggressor is) ever used a weapon against you or threatened you with a weapon? _______________________________

2. Yes □ No □ Has he/she ever threatened to kill you or your children? _______________________________

3. Yes □ No □ Do you think he/she might try to kill you? _______________________________

If ANY THREE questions below are answered "YES", victim is HIGH RISK/DANGER - officer is to call an 888-369-5488 (Lethality 24-Hours) and mark HIGH RISK/DANGER check here:________________________

4. Yes □ No □ Does he/she have a gun or can he/she get one easily? _______________________________

5. Yes □ No □ Has he/she ever tried to strangle you or your children? _______________________________

6. Yes □ No □ Do they control where you live or do they control your money or your access to your children? _______________________________

7. Yes □ No □ Have you left him/her or separated after living together or being married? _______________________________

8. Yes □ No □ Is he/she unemployed? _______________________________

9. Yes □ No □ Has he/she ever tried to kill himself/herself? _______________________________

10. Yes □ No □ Do you have a blended family (step children)? _______________________________

11. Yes □ No □ Does he/she follow or spy on you or leave threatening messages? _______________________________

□ YES - HIGH RISK/DANGER

SafeNest 646-4081 Call Completed □ Busy/No Answer □

Victim Refused Call Yes □ No □

Any Additional Comments: _______________________________

DV Auxiliary Form 14 - DV Prog Program 8889 CALIF. SHERIFF