Family Violence Appellate Project

Hello everyone, and welcome to Family Violence Appellate Project's webinar.

Before we get started, a few logistical notes:

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Orientation to Domestic Violence

By Nancy K. D. Lemon, Legal Director, Family Violence Appellate Project

Nancy K. D. Lemon

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Why is DV relevant?



What is Domestic Violence?

Domestic violence is an *escalating pattern* of abusive and violent behavior, used to exert and maintain *power and control* over another person, within an *intimate relationship*.

Domestic violence is not...

Only physical abuse

A private, family matter

Committed against children

Limited to certain groups of people

An anger management problem

A substance abuse problem

Something the victim can control

Who experiences DV?

1 in 3

Women and 1 in 4 men in the United States have experienced some form of physical violence by an intimate partner.¹

162,302

Domestic violence related calls made to law enforcement in California during 2015.²

15

Average calls per minute received by domestic violence hotlines in a 24 hour period. ³

Domestic violence affects people of **all races**, nationalities, socioeconomic statuses, education levels, sexual orientations, gender identities, and immigration statuses.

¹ Black, M.C., Basile, K.C., Breiding, M.J., Smith, S.G., Walters, M.L., Merrick, M.T., Chen, J., & Stevens, M. (2011). The national intimate partner and sexual violence survey: 2010 summary report. Available at http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/nisvs_report2010-a.pdf

² State of California Department of Justice, Open Justice Website. Available at https://openjustice.doj.ca.gov/crime-statistics/domestic-violence

³ National Network to End Domestic Violence (2015). 2014 domestic violence counts: A 24-hour census of domestic violence shelters and services. Retrieved from http://nnedv.org/downloads/Census/DVCounts2014/DVCounts14_NatlSummary_Color-2.pdf.

How can we recognize DV?

Power

Control

VIOLENCE

physical COERCION AND THREATS:

Making and/or carrying out threats to do something to hurt her. Threatening to leave her, commit suicide, or report her to welfare. Making her drop charges. Making her do illegal things.

INTIMIDATION:

setual Making her afraid by using looks, actions, and gestures. Smashing things. Destroying her property. Abusing pets. Displaying weapons.

MALE PRIVILEGE:

Treating her like a servant: making all the big decisions, acting like the "master of the castle," being the one to define men's and women's roles.

CONTROL

POWER AND

EMOTIONAL ABUSE:

Putting her down. Making her feel bad about herself. Calling her names. Making her think she's crazy. Playing mind games. Humiliating her. Making her feel guilty.

ISOLATION:

Controlling what she does. who she sees and talks to, what she reads, and where she goes. Limiting her outside involvement. Using jealousy to justify actions.

ECONOMIC ABUSE:

Preventing her from getting or keeping a job. Making her ask for money. Giving her an allowance. Taking her money. Not letting her know about or have access to family income.

USING CHILDREN:

Making her feel guilty about the children. Using the children to relay messages. Using visitation to harass her. Threatening to take the Physical children away.

MINIMIZING, DENYING, AND BLAMING:

Making light of the abuse and not taking her concerns about it seriously. Saying the abuse didn't happen. Shifting responsibility for abusive behavior. Saying she caused it.

VIOLENCE

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The original Power and

the Domestic Abuse

Control Wheel and Equality

Wheel were developed by

Intervention Programs in

Duluth, MN. The majority of other wheels were adapted from the original DAIP model, unless otherwise specified. Most

of the wheels are NOT

Developed by: Domestic Abuse Intervention Project 202 East Superior Street Duluth, MN 55802 218,722,4134



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Move away from requiring physical violence in DVPA actions

Sabato v. Brooks (2015) 242 Cal. App. 4th 715

Unilateral, unwanted and harassing contacts are sufficient to support the issuance of a DVRO

In re Marriage of Evilsizor and Sweeney (2015) 237 Cal.App.4th 1416

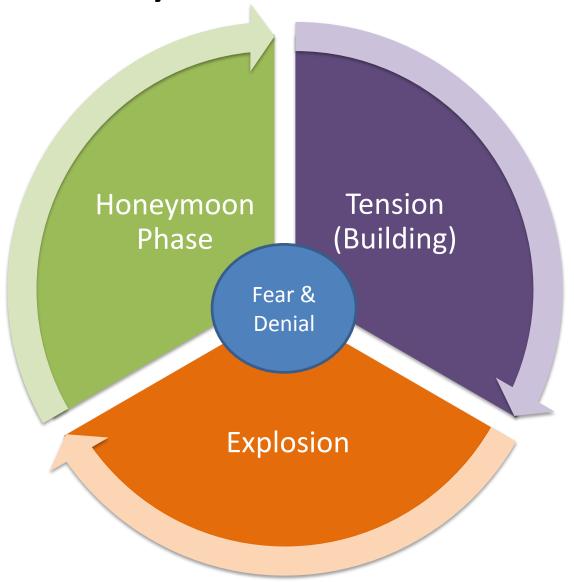
Disclosure of intimate details of a person's life may be abuse, even if the information was legally obtained

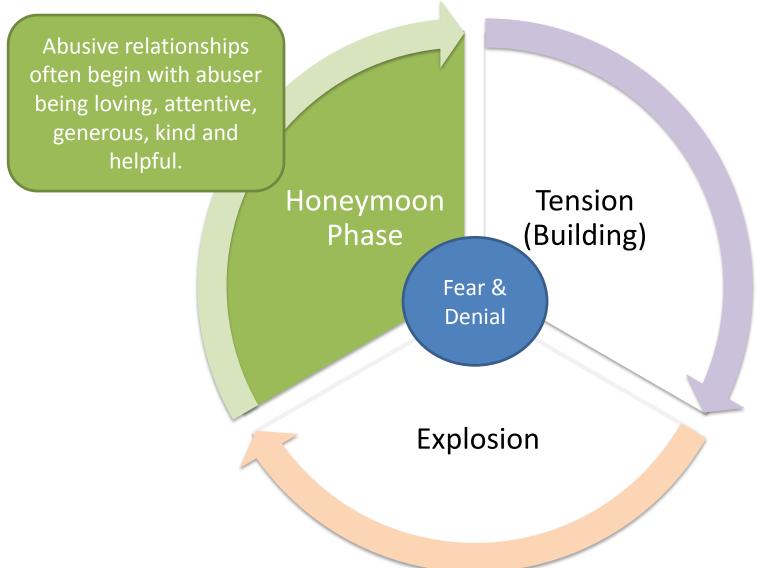
Burquet v. Brumbaugh (2014) 223 Cal.App.4th 1140

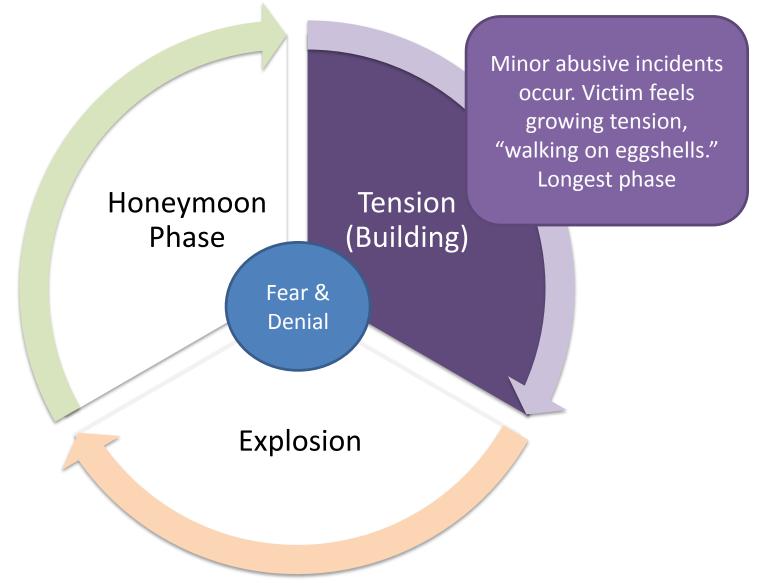
Contact by phone, email and text, arriving at residence unannounced and refusing to leave/making a scene sufficient to find abuse under DVPA

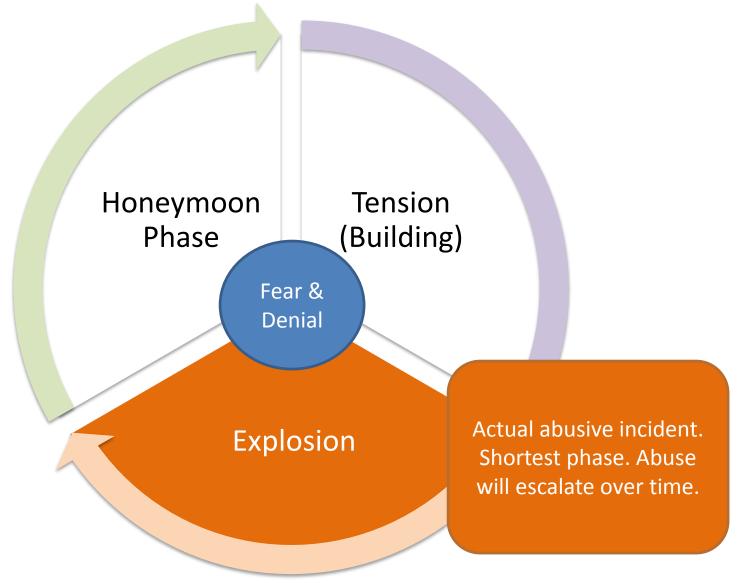
In re Marriage of Nadkarni (2009) 173 Cal.App.4th 1483

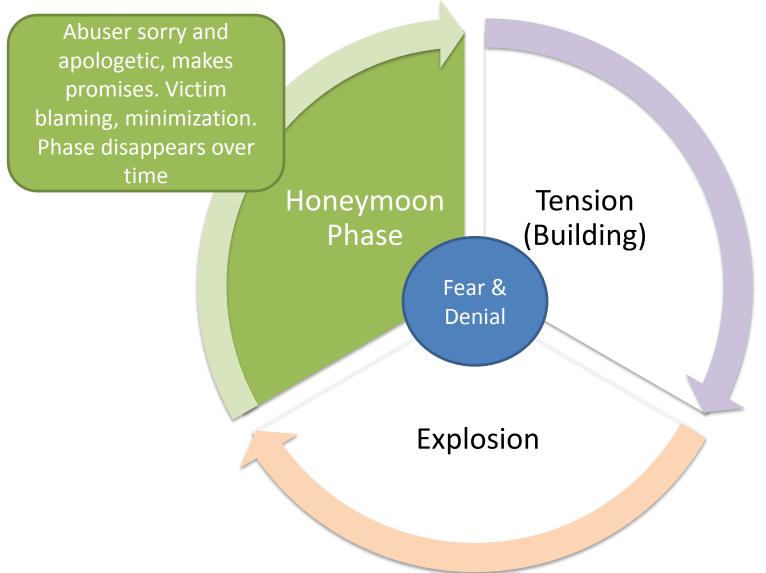
Conduct that destroys the mental or emotional calm of the other party is abuse under the DVPA











Why People Stay



Working with Survivors of DV

- May not self-identify abuse
- Meet clients where they are
 - Information gathering vs. readiness to act
- Recognize non-legal, emotional and economic needs and provide appropriate referrals
- Acknowledge limitations of the legal system
- Reconciliation happens and that's ok

Our Role as Attorneys

- Raise areas of exploration
- Help generate options (legal and non-legal)
- Identify sources of assistance
- Listen, believe, empower
- Respect and encourage client judgment, autonomy, and right to be free from abuse
- Emphasize parts of the process client controls
- Be a resource, stay a resource

Getting Support for Clients

National Domestic Violence Hotline

• 1-800-799-7233

Domesticshelters.org

Searchable shelter and hotline directory

California Partnership to End Domestic Violence

• http://www.cpedv.org/domestic-violence-organizations-california

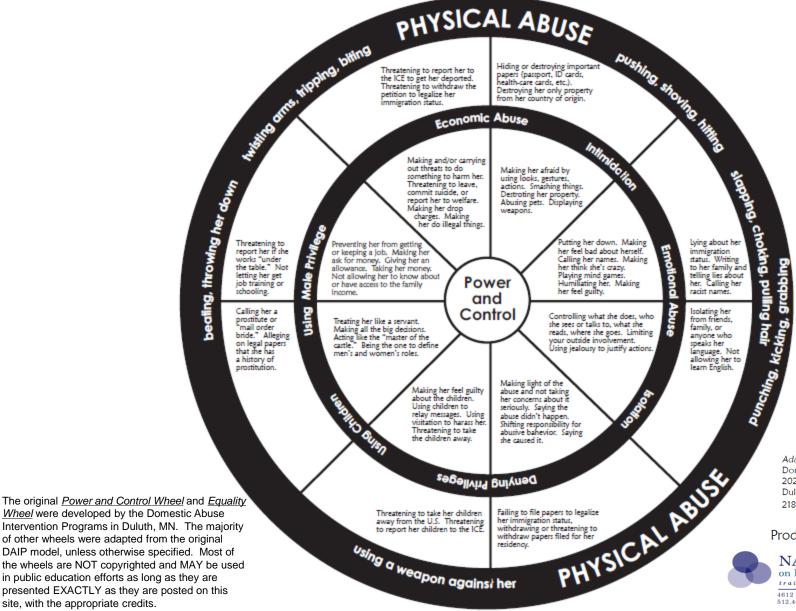
Local DV Resource Guides

How DV Affects Particular Groups:

Immigrant survivors of DV

LGBT survivors of DV

IMMIGRANT POWER AND CONTROL WHEEL



away from the U.S. Threatening to report her children to the ICE.

using a weapon against her

Intervention Programs in Duluth, MN. The majority

DAIP model, unless otherwise specified. Most of

the wheels are NOT copyrighted and MAY be used

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her immigration status,

residency.

withdrawing or threatening to

withdraw papers filed for her

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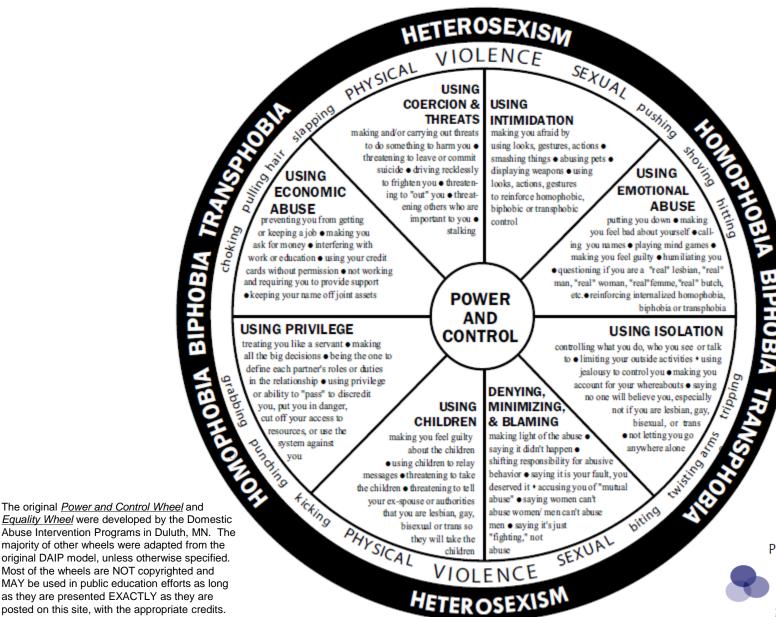
- Kumar v. Kumar, 13 CalApp 5th 1072 (2017)
 - I-864 Affidavit of Support signed by spouse sponsoring immigration enforceable in family court action
 - Family courts are part of Superior Court, are courts of general jurisdiction, can hear breach of I-864 claim.
 - No duty to mitigate, as there is with spousal support request in short term marriage.

- *Kumar v Kumar*, continued:
- First ruling of this kind in CA
- Wife brought to US after arranged marriage in Fiji
- Husband signed contract with ICE to support wife for 10 years at 125% of federal poverty level (I-864 Affidavit of Support)
- Husband abused wife and was arrested
- He filed petition for annulment or dissolution

- Kumar v Kumar, continued
- Wife awarded temporary support, husband sought to terminate it
- Wife raised breach of contract claim re Affidavit
- Family court refused to enforce Affidavit because wife in school and working part time, not seeking full time work
- Appellate court reversed: Affidavit did not require wife to mitigate damages by seeking full time work

- *Kumar v Kumar*, continued:
- Court also held immigrant being sponsored via Affidavit not obligated to file separate claim for support in civil court or in federal court
- Supported spouse may raise this in family court as part of divorce action
- CA Supreme Court refused to grant husband's petition for review, so Court of Appeal decision stands
- This will benefit many immigrant survivors of abuse throughout the state

Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual and Trans Power and Control Wheel



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- If you have a family law case involving DV that needs appealing, contact us:
- www.fvaplaw.org
- info@fvaplaw.org
- 510-858-7358 (office)
- 866-920-3889 (FAX)

Thanks for helping end domestic violence.



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- A copy of the training slides and any accompanying materials is available on the webpage for this training video, or by emailing training@fvaplaw.org.
- Thank you again for watching. This webinar is now concluded.