

DECLARATION OF NANCY K. D. LEMON

I do hereby declare:

1. My name is Nancy K. D. Lemon. I am a lawyer and advocate for victims of domestic violence and a lecturer in Domestic Violence Law at the University of California, School of Law (Boalt Hall), in Berkeley, California. I have worked as an advocate for battered women and teenagers for more than three decades, during which I have represented hundreds of battered women in civil and criminal cases and advised hundreds more. I have testified as an expert witness in legal and administrative proceedings on more than 70 occasions, and submitted many more expert declarations and reports. I have written, published, and spoken extensively on the subject of domestic violence. In addition, I have drafted, testified about, and lobbied for more than 15 pieces of legislation related to domestic violence that are currently law in California. Finally, as a consultant for numerous governmental and non-governmental organizations, I have developed curricula and conducted trainings on domestic violence for judges, prosecutors, police officers, social workers, child welfare workers, family law attorneys, domestic violence advocates, and court employees. My curriculum vitae is attached.
2. Based on my extensive research and writing, representation of hundreds of battered women, and reading of legal and academic literature on domestic violence, it is my opinion that gender is one of the main motivating factors, if not *the* primary factor, for domestic violence. In other words, the socially or culturally constructed and defined identities, roles, and responsibilities that are assigned to women, as distinct from those assigned to men, are at the root of domestic violence.¹ These conclusions are elaborated upon below.

Education and Experience

3. I graduated with honors from the University of California, Santa Cruz, where I earned a B.A. in Women's Studies in 1975, and obtained a Juris Doctor degree in 1980 from Boalt Hall. I have been admitted to the State Bar of California since 1980.
4. From 1981 to 1993, I worked at various non-profit organizations as an advocate for domestic violence victims. Among other things, I represented hundreds of battered women in civil proceedings, including restraining order proceedings; provided domestic violence awareness training for attorneys, shelter workers, and police; wrote a grant proposal launching the Southern Alameda County Domestic Violence Law Project; and authored law enforcement policies relating to domestic violence victims. In doing so, I worked with a range of non-profit organizations in the greater Bay Area, including the Legal Aid Society of Alameda County, the Mid-Peninsula Support Network, Battered Women's Alternatives, and the Family Violence Law Center.
5. I began expert witness work in 1993, and continue to regularly testify as an expert on domestic violence issues, submit expert reports and declarations, and consult with attorneys

¹ When I refer to "women" and "men" in this affidavit, the term is meant to include persons under the age of 18 as well. In many cases, persons involved in abusive relationships may be younger than 18 years old.

and prosecutors. Since 1993, I have testified in over 70 criminal and civil proceedings, including proceedings before immigration courts, about domestic violence. I have drafted and submitted many more expert reports and declarations on the same topic in cases that resolved short of trial or relied on my reports in lieu of live testimony.

6. I have written and published extensively on the subject of domestic violence. I wrote the first textbook for domestic violence law in the United States, the first edition of which was published in 1996 as *Domestic Violence Law: A Comprehensive Overview of Cases and Sources*. A fourth edition, now widely used in law schools around the country, was published in 2013, and the fifth edition is forthcoming in 2018. I also co-authored two other published books on domestic violence: *Child Custody and Domestic Violence: A Call for Safety and Accountability*, published in 2003; and *Working Together to End Domestic Violence*, published in 1996. From 1995 to 2009, I was the Associate Editor of *Domestic Violence Report*, a national bimonthly journal published by Civic Research Institute, Inc. I was contributing editor to *Violence Against Women*, published in 2002, which featured reprints of articles from *Domestic Violence Report*. My scholarly articles on domestic violence have been published by the American Bar Association and the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, as well as the *California Lawyer*; *Berkeley Women's Law Journal*; *William Mitchell Law Review*; *Golden Gate University Law Review*; *Berkeley Journal of Gender, Law & Justice*; *Journal of Gender Specific Medicine*; *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment, and Trauma*; *Health Law News*; *Domestic Violence Report*; and the *State Bar of California Family Law News*.
7. In addition to my research and writing, I have developed educational curricula on domestic violence awareness programs and laws for judges, prosecutors, police, child custody mediators and evaluators, and other court employees. I have also drafted a number of training manuals and judicial curricula for the California Center for Judicial Education and Research (CJER), the Family Violence Prevention Fund (now Futures Without Violence), the Family Violence Project (ditto), the California Women Lawyers Educational Foundation, and the U.S. Marine Corps.
8. I am actively involved in public policy work relating to domestic violence. As a long-time member and the former co-chair of the Public Policy and Research Committee of the California Alliance Against Domestic Violence (now the California Partnership to End Domestic Violence), I drafted, lobbied for, and/or testified before the California Legislature about more than 15 bills related to domestic violence, all of which were signed into law. These bills mandate the specifics of law enforcement response to domestic violence; extend restraining orders from 90 days to one year (now issuable up to five years); require judges to take domestic violence into account in custody cases; establish a right to separate mediation sessions in domestic violence cases; redefine marital rape such that its new definition paralleled that of non-marital rape; amend 19 penal code sections to include marital rape; create a rebuttable presumption against giving child custody to batterers; extend the duration of Emergency Protective Orders to one week; clarify a judge's ability to limit visitation in domestic violence cases; and expand California's state-sponsored confidential address program to enable more victims of domestic violence and stalking to qualify.

9. I served as a consultant to state legislators and gave testimony during the drafting of many other bills in the state legislature, all of which have been enacted into law. I have also presented legislative proposals to address domestic violence and testified at hearings before bodies such as the Domestic Violence Special Committee of the State Assembly, the Women's Caucus of the California Legislature, the State Senate Task Force on Family Equity, and the California Judicial Council Committee on Gender Bias in the Courts.
10. I have served as a consultant, speaker, and trainer on domestic violence issues for numerous governmental and non-governmental organizations, both in the United States and abroad, including Family Court Services (for employees from around California), California Judicial Council, the California Center for Judicial Education and Research, California State Office of Criminal Justice Planning, National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, California District Attorneys Association, National Coalition Against Domestic Violence, California Alliance Against Domestic Violence, California Partnership to End Domestic Violence, Nevada Prosecutors Advisory Committee, and the Nevada Network Against Domestic Violence.
11. In 1995, I gave presentations on domestic violence issues at the Non Governmental Organizations Women's Forum at the World Conference on Women in Beijing. In 1998, I visited Mongolia on behalf of the Asia Foundation and helped draft that country's first domestic violence laws and lobby members of Parliament. In 1999, I gave a presentation on use of experts in domestic violence cases at the Women's Worlds International Conference in Norway. In 2007, I conducted a training in Cape Town, South Africa, which included the use of experts in domestic violence cases. In 2010, I conducted a training in Surabaya, Java, Indonesia, focusing on their domestic violence statute.
12. I have been a member of a number of committees and advisory boards. For several years starting in 1995, for instance, I sat on the Alameda County Family Violence Council and chaired its legislative committee; on occasion, I was a member of its judicial training committee. Between 2001 and 2005, I was a member of the Board of the California Alliance Against Domestic Violence. Between 2005 and 2007, I was a founding member of the Board of the California Partnership to End Domestic Violence. I have also been a member of the advisory committee for the National Battered Women's Justice Project in Reading, Pennsylvania, and sat on the steering committee of Free Battered Women, a project of the California Coalition for Battered Women in Prison.
13. I am the Legal Director of the Family Violence Appellate Project, a non-profit agency whose mission is to appeal California family law cases involving domestic violence and to build a body of published decisions to help guide trial courts. Part of my work as Legal Director includes training attorneys and advocates on California's statutes protecting survivors of domestic violence and their children in family court, and the science behind these statutes.
14. Finally, I am actively involved in teaching. For over a quarter century, since 1988, I have taught an annual Domestic Violence Law seminar – the first such course in the United States – at Boalt Hall. I have updated my textbook every four years. Since 1990, I have also directed a domestic violence clinic/practicum at Boalt, supervising students' work on a range

of issues and placing them in local internships. Through the internships, my students draft restraining order applications, represent clients at civil and criminal hearings, assist in the prosecution of batterers, assist battered women in prison, work with battered immigrant women and teen victims of domestic violence, work with battered women who have employment or housing issues, assist family law attorneys on domestic violence cases, represent survivors of domestic violence who are seeking asylum, extern with family law judges, and work on policy issues. I have continuously supervised student research and writing, some of which has been published in law reviews, excerpted in my textbook, or submitted as *amicus* briefs in significant domestic violence cases.

Gender and Domestic Violence²

15. Gender is one – if not *the* – primary motivating factor for domestic violence.³ Statistics, comparative cross-cultural studies of domestic violence, and behaviors exhibited by male batterers show that disparities between the socially or culturally constructed roles assigned to women and those assigned to men are at the root of domestic violence. Being female, in short, is the strongest risk factor for whether an individual will become a victim of partner violence.⁴

A. Statistics

16. Statistics on domestic violence provide compelling evidence that gender is at the core of why domestic violence occurs. In the United States, domestic violence victims are overwhelmingly women, and the perpetrators men.⁵ A recent study from the U.S. Department

² The scope of this affidavit is to address gender dynamics and violence in the context of heterosexual relationships, excluding domestic violence in same-sex relationships. This is not to discount the existence of same-sex domestic violence and the fact that there are gendered aspects in this context as well. However, exploration of these are outside the scope of this affidavit.

³ In order to understand what I mean when I say that domestic violence is primarily gender-motivated, it is first necessary to understand that gender is something distinct from, although related to, the biological concept of sex. The distinction between the terms “gender” and “sex” has been aptly articulated by the United Nations High Commission on Refugees in its guidelines on gender-related persecution:

Gender refers to the relationship between women and men based on socially or culturally constructed and defined identities, status, roles and responsibilities that are assigned to one sex or another, while sex is a biological determination. Gender is not static or innate but acquires socially and culturally constructed meaning over time.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, *Guidelines on International Protection: Gender-Related Persecution within the context of Article 1A(2) of the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees*, HCR/GIP/02/01 at 2 (2002).

⁴ American Psychological Association, REPORT OF THE AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION PRESIDENTIAL TASK FORCE ON VIOLENCE AND THE FAMILY 19 (1996) [hereinafter “APA REPORT”].

⁵ Although a few studies claim that there are equivalent levels of certain violent behaviors by both women and men in families, these studies are not reliable because they may not account for “minor” violence like pushing and shoving, which can skew the numbers to make it appear that women are equally likely to commit violence against their partners. See National Institute of Justice, *Measuring Intimate Partner (Domestic) Violence*, May 12, 2010, <http://www.nij.gov/topics/crime/intimate-partner-violence/pages/measuring.aspx> (“National surveys supported by NIJ [the National Institute of Justice], CDC [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention], and BJS [the Bureau of

of Justice (DoJ) reported that 82% of intimate partner violence was committed against females.⁶ Examining statistics from a number of federal databases, the DoJ concluded that, “[w]hile about three-fourths of the victims of family violence were female, about three-fourths of the persons who committed family violence were male.”⁷ In 2008, females age 12 or older in the United States experienced 5 times more nonfatal violent victimizations (rape/sexual assault, robbery, or aggravated or simple assault) by an intimate partner than men.⁸ Globally, women are six times more likely to be killed by an intimate partner than are men.⁹ These statistics provide compelling evidence that heterosexual domestic violence is, in significant part, motivated by bias against women and the belief that men are entitled to beat and control women. Otherwise, we would expect heterosexual women to abuse their male partners as often as heterosexual men abuse their female partners.

17. Further, statistics show that the greater the inequality in a heterosexual relationship, the greater the risk that the dominant partner would use physical force to maintain control over the non-dominant partner.¹⁰ Accordingly, egalitarian couples had the lowest rates of violence, while male-dominated couples had the highest rate of spousal abuse.¹¹ It is clear, based on this data, that the relative positions of the man and woman in a heterosexual relationship is a direct predictor of the likelihood that domestic violence will occur in that relationship.

B. Cross-Cultural Studies

18. Cross-cultural studies also confirm that domestic violence occurs because of gender inequality predicated on hierarchical and distinct gender roles. The results of several cross-cultural studies of societies with little or no domestic violence indicate that gender conditioning is a significant reason why domestic violence occurs. Specifically, these studies show that there is little or no domestic violence in societies where women and men share identical or similar roles and responsibilities and enjoy equal status.
19. One seminal cross-cultural study of family violence in 90 societies throughout the world found significant similarities among those societies that had little or no domestic violence. The study, by the leading anthropologist David Levinson, concluded that societies without family violence are characterized by gender equality and mutual respect. In such societies,

Justice Statistics] that examine more serious assaults do not support the conclusion of similar rates of male and female spousal assaults. These surveys...clearly find more partner abuse by men against women.”).

⁶ Jennifer L. Truman & Rachel E. Morgan, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, *Special Report: Nonfatal Domestic Violence, 2003-2012* (2014), <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/ndv0312.pdf>.

⁷ Matthew R. Durose et al., U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, *Family Violence Statistics: Including Statistics on Strangers and Acquaintances* (June 2005), <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/fvs10.pdf>.

⁸ Shannon Catalano et al., U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, *Selected Findings: Female Victims of Violence* (2009), <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/fvv.pdf> (552,000 incidents for women versus 101,000 for men).

⁹ Heidi Stockl et al., *The global prevalence of intimate partner homicide: a systematic review*, 382 THE LANCET 859, 863 (“The proportion of murdered women killed by a partner is six times higher than the proportion of murdered men killed by a partner (38.6% and 6.3% of female and male homicides, respectively”).

¹⁰ Dean Knudsen & Joann Miller, ABUSED AND BATTERED: SOCIAL AND LEGAL RESPONSES TO FAMILY VIOLENCE 26 (Aldine Transaction Publishers 1991).

¹¹ *Id.*

husbands and wives share in domestic decision-making, wives have some control over the family finances as well as equal rights to divorce, there is no double-standard as to pre-marital sex, marriage is monogamous, and intervention in wife beating incidents tends to be immediate. The results of the study confirmed that shared decision-making between husband and wife and the absence of male dominance in the process are predictive of the absence of wife beating.¹²

20. The Levinson study identified the Bang Chan of central Thailand as one society with little or no family violence. The Bang Chan community is remarkable for its equal division of property and absence of any meaningful division of labor by sex. Men and women inherit property equally, share equally in property brought to a marriage, and divide it equally in case of divorce. Further, both men and women serve equally as midwives, farmers, and owners and operators of farms and businesses. It is not uncommon, in fact, for men to tend to babies while women are off on business, or for women to paddle alongside men as crew members in a boat race. In other words, for the Bang Chan, there is no men's work and women's work; there is simply work.¹³
21. Notably, there was little family violence in the Bang Chan community though the community displays many of the socio-cultural features commonly assumed to correlate with high levels of family violence. For example, Bang Chan families live in isolated nuclear families, and members of the community are individualists who do not share a strong sense of community identity. The Bang Chan also have a high divorce rate, and husbands are often away from home for extended periods of time. While these traits are often assumed to correlate with domestic violence, family violence does not exist among the Bang Chan, as it does in the United States. Levinson concluded that the absence of domestic violence can be attributed primarily to the absence of a division of labor by sex in the household.¹⁴
22. Based on its survey of the cross-cultural studies on violence against women, including the Levinson study, the World Bank found the following four factors to be predictive of significant violence against women: (1) economic inequality between men and women; (2) male economic and decision-making authority in the family; (3) violent interpersonal conflict resolution; and (4) the masculine ideal of male dominance, toughness, and honor.¹⁵ The following factors were predictive of low violence against women: (1) female power outside the home; (2) presence of all-female work or solidarity groups; (3) active community intervention in violence; and (4) the presence of sanctuaries from violence.¹⁶
23. Studies that compared different states within the United States also show a correlation between patriarchal norms that support male dominance and violence against women by intimate partners. One survey of all fifty states showed that wife assault correlated with prevalence of patriarchal norms, and states with the most male-dominated norms had twice

¹² David Levinson, FAMILY VIOLENCE IN CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE 102-07 (Sage Publications 1987), reprinted in Nancy K.D. Lemon, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE LAW 136-141 (West 2009).

¹³ *Id.*

¹⁴ *Id.*

¹⁵ Lori L. Heise, Jacqueline Pitanguy, & Adrienne Germain, WORLD BANK, VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN: THE HIDDEN HEALTH BURDEN 29 (Discussion Paper No. 255 1994).

¹⁶ *Id.*

the incidence of wife assault as states with more egalitarian norms.¹⁷ As such, hierarchical and distinct gender roles constitute a strong predictor of the prevalence of domestic violence.

C. Behaviors Exhibited by Batters are Based on Male Power and Control

24. In general, gender is culturally and socially constructed in such a way that men have a right to control and dominate women. That is, men are entitled to dominate and control women because the male sex is considered superior and the female sex inferior. Men have the power, within this cultural and social construct, to assign proper roles and duties to a woman, dictate her behavior, and punish her when she deviates from the proper norms. The existence of such a construct is indicative of pervasive domestic violence.
25. Indeed, rigid acceptance of men's entitlement to superiority and control over family members is among the leading risk factors for intrafamilial violence within a society.¹⁸ Male abusers in treatment groups indicate that their abuse stemmed from a struggle for power closely tied to the abusers' need to control or dominate the female, their belief that female independence meant loss of male control, and their attempt to persuade or coerce the female into adopting their definition of how the relationship should be structured and how it should function.¹⁹ The goal of the male batterer is not the violence itself, but to exercise power and control over the woman who is his spouse or partner. To this end, male batterers engage in a range of abusive behaviors that reflect their sense of male entitlement and superiority, as well as their authority to enforce stereotypical gender roles.
26. The "Power and Control Wheel"²⁰ (See Appendix 1 for a copy) illustrates the abusive behaviors of male batterers and the relationship of these behaviors to rigid and stereotypical gender roles. The Wheel "depicts how physical violence is connected to male power and control through a number of spokes or control tactics: minimizing, denying, and blaming; using intimidation, emotional abuse, [using] children, male privilege, economic abuse, and threats."²¹ A batterer uses each "spoke" or control tactic described in the Wheel to enforce male power and female subordination, and exploit the traditional socially constructed roles, identities, duties, and status of women in intimate relationships.

¹⁷ Kersti A. Yllo & Murray A. Straus, *Patriarchy and Violence against Wives: The Impact of Structural and Normative Factors*, in PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN AMERICAN FAMILIES 395–96 (Murray A. Straus & Richard J. Gelles eds., 1995).

¹⁸ APA REPORT, *supra* note 4, at 18.

¹⁹ Donald G. Dutton, THE DOMESTIC ASSAULT OF WOMEN: PSYCHOLOGICAL & CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERSPECTIVES 64 (UBC Press 1995).

²⁰ The "Power and Control Wheel" was developed in the early 1970s by pioneering domestic violence advocates and first used by the Duluth Abuse Intervention Project in Duluth, Minnesota. Today the "power and control theory" of battering illustrated by the Wheel is central to two of the three mainstream batterer intervention models identified by the Department of Justice – the Duluth Model and the AMEND model. See Kerry Healey, Christine Smith, & Chris O'Sullivan, U.S. DEP'T OF JUSTICE, BATTERER INTERVENTION: PROGRAM APPROACHES AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE STRATEGIES 35, 47–48 (1998). Even EMERGE, the third batterer intervention curriculum identified as a mainstream model by the DoJ, includes teaching batterers not to think of women as possessions or objects. *Id.* at 52.

²¹ *Id.* at 47.

Male Privilege

27. The male batterer is motivated by a firm belief in male privilege, which expresses itself in an expectation that men and women conform to traditional and rigid gender roles in heterosexual relationships. The batterer treats his wife or partner like a servant or property rather than as an equal partner, acts like the “master of the castle,” and assumes authority to define men’s and women’s gender roles and make final decisions regarding what his wife or partner will or will not do. His partner’s failure to fulfill his traditional and rigid expectations for how a woman ought to behave may trigger an episode of abuse or violence, and “[m]en with rigid sex role expectations may justify their violent behavior by pointing to their partners’ failure to live up to these expectations.”²² The APA Presidential Task Force Report estimates that 50% or more of male batterers abuse their female partners because they have stereotypical sex-role expectations for “their” women as well as poor anger management and conflict resolution skills.²³
28. Interviews with batterers and their victims also reveal the batterers’ gendered perspective on their wife-battering. In my own work, many female domestic violence survivors have told me that they were beaten if dinner was not ready when their abusers wanted it, or if they refused to have sex when the abusers wanted to have sex. The Director of the AMEND treatment program for batterers in Denver also noted that batterers often admit, for example: “The funny thing is, I wasn’t even that mad. I just wanted to show her who’s boss.”²⁴
29. James Ptacek, a sociology professor whose research focuses on domestic violence, conducted in-depth interviews with former male batterers as part of a study notable for what it revealed about batterer perspectives on wife-beating.²⁵ The interviews revealed that some of the men justified their behavior on the basis that the batterers, as men, were entitled to punish the women when they did not behave as the batterers thought women should.²⁶ Seventy-eight percent of the men interviewed felt that their abusive behavior was justified by their wives’ failure to fulfill the “obligations of a good wife” – that is, they believed their wives’ failure to cook well, to be available for sex, and to act in a deferential manner constituted a reasonable basis for assault.²⁷ Using this assumption of male entitlement, the batterers were able to deny the wrongness of the violence.²⁸
30. The belief that men have the right to punish women for failing to be good women manifests itself in the gendered terms used by the batterers to express male entitlement, e.g., “I should just smack you for the lousy wife you’ve been” or “I’m the man of the house.”²⁹ If the couple has children, the batterer typically insists that, as the “man of the house,” he has final

²² Jeffrey L. Edleson & Richard M. Tolman, *INTERVENTION FOR MEN WHO BATTER: AN ECOLOGICAL APPROACH* 73 (Sage Publications 1992).

²³ APA REPORT, *supra* note 4, at 82.

²⁴ Healey, *supra* note 20, at 52.

²⁵ James Ptacek, *Why Do Men Batter Their Wives*, in *FEMINIST PERSPECTIVES ON WIFE ABUSE* 147-49 (Kersti Yllö & Michelle Bograd eds., Sage Publications 1988).

²⁶ *Id.* at 147-49.

²⁷ *Id.* at 147.

²⁸ *Id.* at 149.

²⁹ *Id.* at 148.

authority to make decisions about the children, how they are raised, and when and how to discipline them. If the child's mother attempts to interfere with the batterer's attempt to discipline the child, she is often beaten. Ultimately, the batterer does not view marriage as a partnership where husband and wife make joint decisions, but as a relationship in which he, as the man, has unilateral authority to make the rules, and the abused, as a woman, must submit to his authority. Thus, a battered woman is viewed not as a partner, but as property.

Emotional Abuse

31. Emotional abuse is prevalent in domestic violence situations. It involves putting the victim down, making her feel bad about herself, calling her names, humiliating her, and making her feel guilty, among other things. Often the batterer uses gender-specific words – such as “bitch,” “cunt,” or “whore” – to insult her.
32. Batterers may also use such epithets as “fat” and “ugly.” At a glance, these words appear gender-neutral, but, in fact, they also constitute sexist and misogynist verbal abuse. Body image is a significant source of anxiety and insecurity for many women because they generally live in societies where their worth is measured according to their physical attractiveness. Consequently, a male batterer attacks his wife or partner's womanhood – and thus, her body image and identity – when he calls her “ugly” or “fat.” Moreover, when he uses such epithets, he asserts his power as a man to determine a woman's worth according to her physical beauty. In short, much of the verbal abuse that a male batterer inflicts on his wife or partner is specifically aimed at reinforcing negative stereotypes of women and attacking her body image.

Sexual Abuse & Marital Rape

33. Sexual abuse, including marital rape, is also common in domestic violence situations. When rape occurs in a marriage, it is usually serial. That is, it continues throughout the relationship. Batterers justify sexual abuse by saying, for example, “I married her and that means I get to have sex with her whenever I want it.” This belief has long been reflected in Anglo-American jurisprudence. Lord Hale, an early English jurist, famously said that when a woman gets married, she consents to having sex whenever her husband wishes and gives up her right to say “no.” The failure to consider marital rape as equally or more heinous an act as any other rape ignores the serious, long-term physical and psychological consequences of marital rape. Women who are raped by their partners are likely to experience multiple assaults and may be less likely to be able to escape their attackers (see *infra* Section D. Women Unable to Leave the Relationship); many survivors of marital rape experience lasting depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, suicidal ideation, and other effects of the rape.³⁰
34. However, today, the Model Penal Code *still* does not criminalize marital rape, and, in California, marital rape only became a crime in 1979. While marital rape has been criminalized by all fifty states and the District of Columbia since 1993, a number of states

³⁰ Raquel Kennedy Bergen & Elizabeth Barnhill, National Online Resource Center on Domestic Violence, *Marital Rape: New Research and Directions* (2011), http://www.vawnet.org/applied-research-papers/print-document.php?doc_id=248.

allow for exemptions from marital rape prosecution (e.g., an exemption is applied when the wife is mentally or physically impaired, unconscious, asleep, etc.). As of 2010, about half the states retained exemptions from prosecution for sexual offenses committed within a marriage: some states grant marital immunity for sex with a wife who is incapacitated or unconscious and cannot consent, while other states grant marital immunity for sexual offenses unless requirements such as prompt complaint, extra force, separation, or divorce are met. As of 2015, more than half of the countries in the world had not criminalized marital rape, including the Czech Republic, Japan, Tunisia, Cameroon, Bulgaria, Sri Lanka, India, Kenya, and Malawi.³¹

35. The spousal exemptions in many U.S. states and the lack of legal protection in other countries underscores how marital rape is treated as a lesser form of rape, reflecting the societal attitude that the husband, as the man, is the master in the marital relationship, and the wife, as the woman, bears the duty of serving him. Attitudes like this lead batterers to believe that there is really no such thing as rape within the confines of a marriage.³²
36. Because the batterer views the woman as his property, he believes he has an absolute right to her body, whether for sex or for reproduction. In a U.S. study, 74% of victims of intimate partner violence also experienced reproductive control.³³ Reproductive control “occurs when women’s partners demand or enforce their own reproductive intentions whether in direct conflict with or without interest in the woman’s intentions, through the use of intimidation, threats, and/or actual violence.”³⁴ Women have reported their batterers saying that they want to get them pregnant in order to tie them together forever.³⁵ Other women note that their partners are determined to have a male child, no matter how many pregnancies it takes.³⁶ The batterer may deny the woman access to birth control, sabotage their birth control, or make her terrified to even bring up the topic of birth control, for example by accusing her of wanting to have an affair.³⁷ Through this combination of systematic denial of birth control alongside sexual abuse and rape, the batterer can impregnate the woman against her will and force her to carry the pregnancy to term. Birth control sabotage is a form of domestic violence in and of itself and “it comes as no surprise that male partners act on their patriarchal sex drive through unprotected sex in a relationship involving domestic

³¹ Melanie Randall & Vasanthi Venkatesh, *Criminalizing Sexual Violence Against Women in Intimate Relationships: State Obligations Under Human Rights Law*, 109 AMERICAN JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL LAW UNBOUND 189, 189 (2015), <http://ssrn.com/abstract=2712838>.

³² Some argue that husbands rape their wives because they are driven by lust, and not because of bias against women. This belief is itself, however, an expression of male privilege premised on socially constructed gender-related roles of husband and wife. Indeed, if lust was the *only* thing driving the husband’s actions, he would not use *force* to have intercourse with his wife. The fact that the husband employs force shows that he believes he is entitled to his wife’s body and can do with it as he pleases.

³³ Ann M. Moore, Lori Forhwirth, & Elizabeth Miller, *Male reproductive control of women who have experienced intimate partner violence in the United States*, 70 SOCIAL SCIENCE & MEDICINE 1737 (2010).

³⁴ *Id.*

³⁵ *Id.*

³⁶ Heike Thiel de Bocanegra, et al., *Birth Control Sabotage and Forced Sex: Experiences Reported by Women in Domestic Violence Shelters*, 16 VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN 601, 605 (2010).

³⁷ Shane Trawick, *Birth Control Sabotage as Domestic Violence: A Legal Response*, 3 CALIFORNIA LAW REVIEW 721, 730 (2012).

violence.”³⁸ On the other side, there are batterers who may not wish to have children and force their partners to have an abortion or to submit to sterilization.³⁹ Some men intentionally beat their partners while pregnant in an effort to induce miscarriage.⁴⁰

Jealousy & Isolation

37. Another characteristic typical of batterers is jealousy. Batterers often exhibit extreme jealousy for the slightest reasons. For example, I knew one battered woman who was beaten simply because she stopped to give directions to a man who requested them, and another because she looked in the direction of another man. Batterers often falsely accuse their partners of having affairs with other men and use this as a justification for abusing them. This “sexual suspicion” is another common manifestation of the batterer’s pattern of control and is correlated with violent behavior if a woman tries to separate from her partner.⁴¹
38. Many batterers also control what the battered woman does, with whom she interacts, where she goes, and what she reads. This includes even monitoring all phone calls. If he goes to work during the day, he may call her frequently so that he knows what she is doing at any given time. If she goes to work, he may drop her off and pick her up at work so that he can make sure she does not go anywhere else.
39. Even after a couple separates, the batterer may continue to manipulate, monitor, and try to control the woman. He may use the children as an excuse to see the woman, trying to speak to or see her while exchanging the children for visitation. He may also try to mine the children for information, asking them if “mommy has another boyfriend.” In addition, the batterer may attempt to track the woman’s whereabouts and activities through excessive calls, texts, emails, and visits to her home and workplace.⁴² Some batterers keep their former partners under surveillance, e.g., by installing GPS tracking devices in the former partner’s car. In extreme cases, as a culmination of these behaviors demonstrating his inability to accept that the woman has left him, the batterer murders his former partner after the couple separates or divorces.

³⁸ *Id.* at 731.

³⁹ Jay G. Silverman & Anita Raj, *Intimate Partner Violence and Reproductive Coercion: Global Barriers to Women’s Reproductive Control*, 11 PLOS MED 1, 2 (2014) (“those who report perpetrating IPV [intimate partner violence] are three times more likely than non-abusive men to perpetrate abortion coercion, i.e., coercion to compel a pregnant female partner to either terminate or continue a pregnancy against her will”).

⁴⁰ See, e.g., Heidi Stockl, et al., *Induced abortion, pregnancy loss and intimate partner violence in Tanzania: a population based study*, 12 BIOMED CENTRAL PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH 7 (2012) (This study found that Tanzanian women who reported intimate partner violence were 1.6 times more likely to report a pregnancy loss and 1.9 times more likely to report an induced abortion. “Pregnancy loss was seen as a direct consequence if the partner hit or kicked the woman into [sic] the abdomen during pregnancy.”).

⁴¹ Ruth E. Fleury, Cris M. Sullivan & Deborah I. Bybee, *When Ending the Relationship Doesn’t End the Violence: Women’s Experiences of Violence by Former Partners*, 6 Violence Against Women 1363, 1378 (2000), <https://vaw.msu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/Expartner.pdf>.

⁴² Michelle L. Toews & Autumn M. Bermea, “*I Was Naïve in Thinking, ‘I Divorced This Man, He Is Out of My Life’*”: A Qualitative Exploration of Post-Separation Power and Control Tactics Experienced by Women, J. INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE 1, 11 (2015).

40. A batterer's jealousy can have devastating effects on the woman. For example, it can severely limit the battered woman's involvement with the world outside her home and family, thereby isolating her from even family and friends. As a result, the abused typically feels helpless and powerless, under the complete control of her husband, and unable to leave the relationship.
41. Jealousy reflects batterers' belief that men have the right to own the women to whom they are married or intimately related. The batterer himself may believe he has a right to as many partners as he wants, but that his wife or partner is exclusively his, because he "owns" her. This is the expression of a societal norm that women are the property of men to whom they are related, whether the men are their husbands or fathers.

Economic Abuse

42. To enforce his partner's dependence on him, the batterer generally does not allow her to exercise economic independence or manage the household finances. In fact, many batterers refuse to allow their wives or partners to work outside the home, and if a batterer allows the abused to do so, he typically dictates where and when she works. The batterer also typically controls the finances by forcing the abused to come to him for money, giving her an allowance, refusing to discuss household finances with her, taking her paychecks, or forcing her to acquire money through illegal means. As a result, a battered woman may have little or no money because she is not allowed to work, and/or because her abuser controls the money for the household.
43. These behaviors provide yet another example of the batterer's belief in male privilege and rigid, traditional gender roles. To control the household finances and force the abused to rely on him economically, the batterer often asserts his right as the "man of the house" and as the traditional "male breadwinner." As with the other forms of abuse, economic abuse is gender-motivated because the batterer acts on his belief that the husband's role is to work outside the home and exercise financial control, while the wife's role is that of his economic dependent. Because such abuse frequently causes women – even those who have income – to become economically dependent on the batterer, economic abuse can make it difficult for a woman to leave the relationship.

Blaming

44. Batterers often blame women for the abuse and for any conflicts that arise in the relationship. For instance, he may tell his partner that she caused the abuse because she failed to do what he asked of her or "talked back" to him. Battered women are also blamed for anything that makes the batterer upset, even if it is unrelated to her. The batterer may, for example, blame her simply because he had a bad day at work or because he is in a bad mood, and use this as an excuse to beat her. Such use of blaming can, in some instances, lead to low self-esteem and lack of self-worth in the victim, when she internalizes these messages, coming to believe that in fact whatever is wrong in the relationship or in her partner's life is her fault.

45. Blaming reflects a societal expectation that it is the woman's role in a marriage or intimate partnership to make the relationship work, make the man feel good, and console her partner whenever he is upset. Accordingly, these attitudes and expectations are gender-based.

Guilt and Using Children

46. A final "spoke" in the Power and Control Wheel involves a batterer's use of children to abuse and control his partner. Specifically, batterers use child abuse and kidnapping, as well as threats of both tactics, as additional forms of abuse and methods of control over female partners. This tactic surfaces as early as pregnancy. Many battered women report that violence begins or intensifies during pregnancy and the first few months after the birth of a baby. Most experts believe that the batterer's need for power and control over the woman is threatened by the anticipated and actual arrival of the infant.⁴³
47. For abused women who have children, batterers often abuse the child to further abuse the child's mother.⁴⁴ Where the woman attempts to leave the relationship, the batterer may, for example, abuse the children to force the mother to return to the relationship after a period of separation.⁴⁵ A batterer may also take or kidnap the children, holding them hostage until their mother returns.⁴⁶ In a survey of California shelters for battered women, for example, shelter personnel reported that, out of approximately 100,000 residents and hotline callers during a one-year period, 34% of the women were threatened with the kidnapping of their children by the batterer, 11% had batterers who actually kidnapped the children, and 21% returned to the batterer after being threatened with kidnapping.⁴⁷ Finally, by using children as blackmail, an abuser can control his partner through threats of *future* violence towards the children.⁴⁸
48. Batterers also often verbally and psychologically abuse their partners by making them feel guilty for being "bad" mothers. For example, if anything bad happens to the children, a batterer is likely to blame it on his partner being a "bad mother." If she tries to leave the relationship, he may call her a "bad mother" for leaving the children or accuse her of taking

⁴³ APA REPORT, *supra* note 4, at 31.

⁴⁴ One example of the ways in which abuse of the children is simultaneously abuse of the mother is explained by the "Battered Mother's Dilemma." Evan Stark, *Reframing Child Custody Decisions in the Context of Coercive Control*, in 11-20 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, ABUSE, AND CHILD CUSTODY: LEGAL STRATEGIES AND POLICY ISSUES 11-19 (Mo Therese Hannah and Barry Goldstein eds., 2010). The Battered Mother's Dilemma "refers to the choices an abusive partner forces a mother to make between her own interests, including her physical safety, and the safety or interests of their children." *Id.* For example, the mother might "be forced to choose between taking some action she believes is wrong (such as using inappropriate forms of corporal punishment with her child), being hurt herself, or standing by while the abusive partner hurts the child." *Id.*

⁴⁵ Sharon K. Araji & Rebecca L. Bosek, *Domestic Violence, Contested Child Custody, and the Courts: Findings from Five Studies*, in DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, ABUSE, AND CHILD CUSTODY: LEGAL STRATEGIES AND POLICY ISSUES 6-9 (Mo Therese Hannah and Barry Goldstein eds., 2010); *see also* Stark, *supra* note 44, at 11-20.

⁴⁶ Although battered women sometimes abduct children from their fathers, women's motivation for kidnapping is almost always to protect the children from the father, not to use the children as a bargaining chip. *See, e.g.*, Taryn Lindhorst & Jeffrey L. Edleson, *BATTERED WOMEN, THEIR CHILDREN, AND INTERNATIONAL LAW* 1-2 (Northeastern University Press, 2012).

⁴⁷ APA REPORT, *supra* note 4, at 39.

⁴⁸ Araji, *supra* note 45, at 6-9; Stark, *supra* note 44, at 11-20.

them away from their father. He might also tell her that, because she will be seen as a “bad mother” for having “abandoned” her children, the court will award him custody if she leaves.

49. Using the children as blackmail and making a woman feel like she is a bad mother is gender-specific abuse, because such methods are intended to undermine and exploit what is very often the most significant and essential aspect of a woman’s identity – motherhood. Many women are emotionally close to their children. In fact, for many of them, being a mother is the most important role in their lives – more important than being a wife – and, in many societies, women’s central role and responsibility is to be a mother. Therefore, by abusing his partner’s children, the batterer attacks her ability to be a good mother, thereby attacking her womanhood.⁴⁹
50. When confronted with threats to their children and motherhood, many women will go to great lengths to protect or avoid losing their children, including staying with an abusive partner, being raped by him, or engaging in prostitution if he so demands. As such, using children as blackmail is both a form of abuse itself and a way to perpetuate *other* forms of abuse.
51. In contrast, for many men, in particular those with male-centric world views, the role of a father is to conceive children and financially support them, but not necessarily to nurture or establish a close emotional relationship with them. Thus, when a batterer fights for custody of the children, it is very often not because he is emotionally close to them, but because he wishes to use the children as pawns in a power struggle with their mother. In fact, studies of custody disputes indicate that fathers who batter the mother are twice as likely to seek sole physical custody of the children as are nonviolent fathers.⁵⁰ And, where the mother gets physical custody of the children, her abuser will often use his court-mandated visitation periods to abuse, threaten, and attack her.⁵¹

D. Post-Separation Abuse and Impact on Ability of Women to Leave Abusive Relationships

52. The aforementioned behaviors exhibited by batterers can make it incredibly difficult for women to leave them. In particular, the combination of family and community pressure to stay together, lack of options in many countries for women to live independently and support themselves without a male partner, and the use of shared children as leverage make it such that many women in abusive relationships are for all intents and purposes unable to leave.
53. The few women who overcome these impediments and take steps to escape abusive relationships often find that they are still unable to do so because their batterers will not let them go. Since the batterer is driven by his unwavering belief that the woman is and should be under his complete control, any attempts to divorce him, move out of the house, or seek assistance from friends and family can cause the batterer to retaliate with even more

⁴⁹ Healey, *supra* note 20, at 4.

⁵⁰ APA REPORT, *supra* note 4, at 40.

⁵¹ *Id.*

violence.⁵² In fact, a study by the U.S. Department of Justice found that separated women are 30 times more likely to experience intimate partner violence than are married women who are living with their husbands,⁵³ underscoring the danger and barriers to attempts to leave or formally terminate an abusive relationship. A term—“separation assault”—has even been coined “to describe the violence men used to prevent women from leaving the relationship, to force them to return, or to retaliate after they left.”⁵⁴ Many batterers would rather see their partners dead than living free of them. Numerous studies have shown that battered women are most likely to be killed when they try to leave their batterers.⁵⁵

54. Although she may be able to physically leave the home or obtain a legal divorce, the woman may still effectively be unable to leave the relationship. Her abuser will often threaten, stalk, and commit violent acts against her in an effort to reassert his dominance.⁵⁶ Research has shown that men who engage in controlling behavior such as that described in this affidavit are significantly more likely to resort to stalking and violence when their partners try to separate from them.⁵⁷ Even if the woman is able to escape bodily harm for some period of time, the batterer often later continues his abuse precisely because he does not accept that the relationship has ended. These types of abuse and mechanisms of control are described more below, in the discussion of the “Post-Separation Power and Control Wheel.”
55. For example, in one case with which I am familiar, the abused woman fled to a distant city with her young child, staying with friends of friends so the batterer could not find her. She was careful not to even leave the house. In spite of her efforts to keep herself and her child safe, one day the phone rang and the batterer told her he had tracked her down through a private investigator, who was standing across the street. She looked out the window and saw

⁵² Asylum and Withholding Definitions, 65 Fed. Reg. 76588, 76595 (proposed Dec. 7, 2000) (to be codified at 8 C.F.R. pt. 208) (hereinafter Proposed Regulations) (“domestic violence centers on power and control over the victim”... “[c]onsequently, when victims attempt to flee the abusive relationship, or otherwise assert their independence, abusers often pursue them and escalate the violence to regain or reassert control.”).

⁵³ Shannan Catalano, *Special Report: Intimate Partner Violence, 1993-2010* (NCJ Publication No. 239203), U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, available at <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/ipv9310.pdf>.

⁵⁴ Toews, *supra* note 42, at 3 (internal quotation marks and citations omitted). *See, also*, Martha R. Mahoney, *Legal Images of Battered Women: Redefining the Issue of Separation*, 90 Michigan Law Review 1, 65 (1991) (one of the first to define the term “separation assault,” describing it as “the attack on the woman’s body and volition in which her partner seeks to prevent her from leaving, retaliate for the separation, or force her to return.”).

⁵⁵ Proposed Regulations, *supra* note 52, at 76595 (Studies have shown that “[t]he risk of lethality to the victim is typically greatest when she attempts to escape the abuse and, in contrast to other persecution cases where the persecutor’s desire to harm the victim may wane if the victim leaves, the [domestic violence] victim’s attempt to leave typically increases the abuser’s motivation to locate and harm her.”). *See also* Peter G. Jaffe et al., *Common Misconceptions in Addressing Domestic Violence in Child Custody Disputes*, 54 JUVENILE & FAMILY CT. J. 57, 59 (2003) (“separation may be a signal to the perpetrator to escalate his behavior in an attempt to continue to control or punish his partner for leaving”); Jennifer L. Hardesty, *Separation Assault in the Context of Postdivorce Parenting: An Integrative Review of the Literature*, 8 VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN 597, 601 (2002) (“a woman’s risk of intimate femicide increases sixfold when she leaves an abusive partner”); Tina Hotton, *Spousal Violence After Marital Separation*, Statistics Canada, 21 Catalogue no. 85-002 6 (“Marital separation is a factor that elevates the rate of spousal homicide for women.”).

⁵⁶ *See* Jane K. Stoeber, *Enjoining Abuse: The Case for Indefinite Domestic Violence Protection Orders*, 67 VAND. L. REV. 1015, 1025–26 (2014); Cathy Humphreys & Ravi K. Thiara, *Neither Justice nor Protection: Women’s Experiences of Post-Separation Violence*, 25 J. OF SOCIAL WELFARE & FAMILY L. 195, 199–201 (2003).

⁵⁷ Petra Ornstein & Johanna Rickne, *When Does Intimate Partner Violence Continue After Separation?*, 19(5) VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN 617, 627 (2013).

the investigator. The batterer told the woman that if she did not return to him, he would kill her parents, and she believed him, so she did return. After that, his abuse escalated until it was life-threatening.

56. In another case when the woman tried to leave the abuser, he kidnapped her and took her far away from her family and friends. He held her against her will for months, repeatedly beating and raping her. She was finally able to escape and made her way to the U.S., where she was granted asylum based on her having been a victim of domestic violence and the consequent danger she was still in from her abuser if she were forced to return to her home country.
57. Abuse may continue or even escalate even if the woman remarries or finds a new partner. Batterers will frequently tell their partners, “If I can’t have you, nobody can.”⁵⁸ In fact, the woman’s attempt to start a new life with another man may be the breaking point for the batterer, and he may kill her in what he views as the ultimate demonstration of his control. Similarly, even if the batterer himself remarries or finds a new partner, he may still be unable to accept that his female ex-partner has left him and he will continue his harassment and intimidation. Despite having himself entered into a new relationship, the batterer is incapable of coming to terms with what he views as an insult to his right as a man to control his female partner as his property.
58. It is worth emphasizing that the inability to leave a relationship is not exclusive to marriage but applies to non-married relationships where the batterer cannot accept that the woman has left him. A batterer can employ all of the same tactics (discussed immediately below), such as using children, to continue to control a woman after she makes attempts to leave him, regardless of whether they are or were legally married.⁵⁹
59. An analog to the “Power and Control Wheel” that illustrates tactics employed by batterers, the “Post-Separation Power and Control Wheel” (see Appendix 2 for a copy) similarly describes the tactics commonly used by men whose partners have tried to leave them: using physical and sexual violence, using harassment and intimidation, undermining the woman’s ability to parent, discrediting her as a mother, withholding financial support, endangering the children, disregarding the children, and disrupting the woman’s relationship with her children.⁶⁰ The batterer engages in these behaviors in an effort to do anything in his power to demonstrate that the woman is still under his control and that the relationship is not over.

⁵⁸ Fleury, *supra* note 41, at 1365.

⁵⁹ See, e.g. Cathy Humphreys & Ravi K. Thiara, *Neither Justice nor Protection: Women’s Experiences of Post-Separation Violence*, 25 J. OF SOCIAL WELFARE & FAMILY L. 195, 207 (2003) (“child contact arrangements...provided the most consistent vulnerability to post-separation violence and undermined relocation as a safety strategy.”)

⁶⁰ As noted in footnote 20, *supra*, the “Power and Control Wheel” was developed in the early 1970s by pioneering domestic violence advocates and first used by the Duluth Abuse Intervention Project in Duluth, Minnesota. In 2013, the Duluth Abuse Intervention Project developed the “Post-Separation Power and Control Wheel.” Available at <http://www.theduluthmodel.org/cms/files/Using%20Children%20Wheel.pdf>.

Physical and Sexual Violence

60. Even if a woman has legally or physically separated from her batterer by obtaining a divorce or leaving the home, he will often try to use violence against her and maybe also against their shared children to force her to return to him. He may threaten to kill or kidnap the children or may compel the woman to have sex with him in exchange for allowing her to keep the children. The woman's efforts to end the relationship are a direct challenge to the batterer's world view of power and control over her. I have frequently heard of batterers stalking their partners who have tried to leave at their new homes or places of work to beat, rape, or try to kill them in order to re-assert their dominance.

Harassment and Intimidation

61. Though the use of physical force is common among batterers whose partners have tried to end the relationship, studies have shown that it may decline over time, especially when the batterer has less easy in-person access to the woman.⁶¹ However, it would be a mistake to view the decrease in physical violence as a sign that the batterer is ready to let the woman go. Instead, many batterers intensify their emotional and psychological abuse to exert power and control.
62. In a recent study, over 60% of participants reported that their former husbands used threats to intimidate and harass them post-separation. The threats – made in person, over the phone, or through notes – ran the gamut from death threats to economic threats (such as taking the house so that she is homeless) to threats against the children.⁶² Batterers may also engage in tactics such as destroying property belonging to the woman or their children, and using third parties to terrorize the woman into returning.⁶³

Undermining Parenting Ability, Disregarding and Endangering Children

63. As previously mentioned, batterers frequently use shared children as a method of controlling women. Once a woman has tried to leave the relationship, this often does not change. The batterer may intentionally push for demanding visitation schedules to make the children's lives more difficult or may neglect the children's sleep, homework, and eating patterns in order to make their mother feel guilty. He may belittle or ridicule the children to make them dread their time with him and relay this to their mother. He may put them in dangerous or age-inappropriate situations and taunt their mother with the knowledge that she can do little to protect the children since the batterer has the legal right to see them. Alternatively, the batterer may instead refuse to share information with the mother about the children's well-being while under his care in order to instill fear and desperation in her. All of these strategies are aimed at the same ultimate goal: to force the woman to go back to him.⁶⁴

⁶¹ Toews, *supra* note 42, at 3.

⁶² *Id.* at 10-11.

⁶³ Post Separation Power and Control Wheel, *supra* note 60.

⁶⁴ *Id.* See also, Toews *supra* note 42, at 9 (One participant described how her husband refused to adjust the visitation schedule even though her son was "shaking, trembling, screaming, fearful." She explained, "It's a control issue. It's been a control issue for a long, long time...and it'll be that way until the day I die."). See, generally, Lundy Bancroft

Discrediting the Woman as a Mother

64. Similarly, the batterer may try to discredit the woman as a mother to pressure her into resuming the relationship. He may criticize her to family, friends, teachers and others in the community, asserting that “children need a father” or claiming that the woman left him because she was having an affair. He may use the legal system to lodge formal complaints against her, accusing her of neglect or bad parenting.⁶⁵

Disrupting the Woman’s Relationship with Her Children

65. Also relatedly, the batterer may try to enlist the support of shared children in his efforts to influence the woman to accept her place in what he views as the ongoing relationship.⁶⁶ He may tell the children that it was their mother’s decision to leave and that they could otherwise be together as a “happy family.” Or he may instead seek to turn the children against their mother, calling her names, degrading her as a bad mother, or accusing her of engaging in immoral or illegal activities. The batterer may think that by isolating the woman from her own children, he can make her desperate enough to change her mind about trying to leave him, and sometimes he is successful.

Withholding Financial Support

66. Finally, the batterer may use economic pressure to try to coerce the woman to return to him. Due to the batterer’s need for power and control, the woman may have been reliant on him for financial support for the entirety of their relationship, which may continue after she has tried to leave him. The batterer may withhold child support, health insurance, payment for medical care, or money for basic expenses from the woman and her children – even if he has been ordered by the court to provide for them.⁶⁷ Women have reported that their husbands intentionally change jobs so they are working “under the table” so their checks cannot be garnished for the child support that they owe. Others relate how their husbands use the court system to their advantage, asking the court to lower the child support payments they owe or engaging in multiple court actions over long periods of time so the women will drain their financial resources paying lawyers’ fees.⁶⁸

E. Domestic Violence and Other Variables Present in the Relationship

67. Domestic violence is not typically caused by behaviors unique to the victim or by interpersonal dynamics unique to the relationship between the abuser and the abused. Many batterers, in fact, establish patterns of control in their adult relationships and repeat these

& Jay S. Silverman, *THE BATTERER AS PARENT: ADDRESSING THE IMPACT OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ON FAMILY DYNAMICS* (Sage Publications 2002).

⁶⁵ *Id.* See also, Toews, *supra* note 42, at 13 (describing how one participant’s husband “had his friends falsely testify in court that she ‘was a crack head who would leave for weeks at a time...and Father of the Year would beg [her] to come home.’”). See also Bancroft, *op. cit.*

⁶⁶ *Id.*

⁶⁷ *Id.*

⁶⁸ Toews, *supra* note 42, at 14-15.

patterns regardless of the identity of the female partner.⁶⁹ Notably, studies indicate that regardless of “significant differences in the personalities or conduct of their intimate partners or in the characteristics of those particular relationships,” batterers will continue their patterns of abusive control.⁷⁰ Further studies indicate that no change in a victim’s behavior could alter the batterer’s violent and controlling behavior.⁷¹

68. One common misconception⁷² is that an abuser’s use of alcohol and other substances is one external variable that drives domestic violence. This is not true.⁷³ Indeed, numerous studies by academics, practitioners, and government agencies, including the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, have concluded that alcohol and other substance abuse is not the cause of domestic violence.⁷⁴ Research also shows that alcohol and most drugs do not produce the physiological effects that cause violent behavior.⁷⁵ In a 2015 study, over 90% of experts on intimate partner violence surveyed, ranging from academics to social workers, agreed that alcohol does not cause intimate partner violence.⁷⁶ The study concludes, “alcohol might be used as an excuse for violent behaviour and may trigger arguments that fuel violence, but it is usually not a direct cause of violent behaviour.”⁷⁷ There is no evidence to suggest that alcohol use or dependence in batterers is linked to other forms of coercive behavior, such as economic control, sexual violence, and intimidation, which are part of the typical pattern of domestic violence. When substance abuse and domestic violence occur simultaneously, “the choice to batter often precedes the drinking or drugging,” and “there is a pre-existing pattern of dominant and controlling behavior by the perpetrator toward his

⁶⁹ Warshaw & Ganley, FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION FUND, IMPROVING THE HEALTH CARE RESPONSE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: A RESOURCE MANUAL FOR HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS 30 (1996).

⁷⁰ *Id.*

⁷¹ *Id.*

⁷² Despite evidence to the contrary, some individuals still subscribe to the “drunken bum” theory of domestic violence, which explains that men who batter are “drunken bums” who are more likely to commit domestic violence if they have a low income and abuse alcohol. Larry Bennett & Patricia Bland, *Substance Abuse and Intimate Partner Violence* 2 (May 2008), http://www.vawnet.org/Assoc_Files_VAWnet/AR_SubstanceRevised.pdf. Scholars, however, have criticized the “drunken bum” theory. Academics and practitioners, along with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, generally agree that, even when domestic violence and substance abuse coincide, they are separate and distinct behaviors, and one does not cause the other. Larry W. Bennett, *Substance Abuse by Men in Partner Abuse Intervention Programs: Current Issues and Promising Trends*, VIOLENCE AND VICTIMS, Vol. 23, Issue 2, at 237 (2008).

⁷³ Linda M. Peterman & Charlotte G. Dixon, *Assessment and Evaluation of Men Who Batter Women*, J. OF REHABILITATION, Vol. 67, Issue 4, at 40 (Oct. – Dec. 2001); see also Illinois Department of Human Services, SAFETY AND SOBRIETY: BEST PRACTICES IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE, at iv (July 2000) (“There are multiple causes for both substance abuse and for domestic violence. There is little evidence that one problem causes the other.”); Minnesota Coalition for Battered Women, *Understanding Men Who Batter*, <http://www.mcbw.org/files/u1/menwhobatter.pdf> (last visited October 25, 2011) (“While many batterers have substance abuse problems, there is no evidence that alcohol or drugs cause violent behavior.”)

⁷⁴ See, e.g., U.S. DEP’T OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, PUB. NO. [SMA] 97-4264, SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (1997), available at <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/bookshelf/br.fcgi?book=hssamhsatip&part=A46712>; Bennett, *supra* note 72.

⁷⁵ Bancroft, *supra* note 64 at 20.

⁷⁶ Aliraza Javid, *The Role of Alcohol in Intimate Partner Violence: Causal Behaviour or Excusing Behaviour?*, 13 BRITISH JOURNAL OF COMMUNITY JUSTICE 75, 84 (2015), http://www.academia.edu/12452689/The_Role_of_Alcohol_in_Intimate_Partner_Violence_Causal_Behaviour_or_Excusing_Behaviour.

⁷⁷ *Id.* at 78.

traditional victim.”⁷⁸ Additionally, “abstinent and recovering substance abusers are well-represented in domestic violence courts and batterers programs, some with many years of stable sobriety.”⁷⁹

69. In my own experience working with abusers, attendance at substance abuse treatment programs does not generally lead to changes in abusive behavior. As such, when I provide domestic violence awareness training to judges, I ask them to deal with substance abuse treatment and domestic violence intervention as separate problems.
70. The fact that variables in partners and in relationships do not change the batterer’s behavior demonstrate that while domestic violence occurs within the context of a relationship, it is not caused by that particular relationship. Rather, heterosexual male batterers have certain expectations of intimate relationships with regard to which partner will control the relationship and how control will be exercised. These expectations are premised on a dogmatic adherence to male privilege and rigid, distinct, and unequal roles for women and men. It is these attitudes and beliefs, not the victim’s behavior or personal dynamics unique to the specific relationship, or the abuser’s use of alcohol or drugs that determine whether the relationship will be violent.⁸⁰

F. Domestic Violence and Child Abuse

71. As shown, statistics, cross-cultural research, and behavioral studies compel the conclusion that gender is a primary motivator for domestic violence. The simultaneous occurrence of child abuse alongside domestic violence does not detract from that conclusion. Domestic violence often occurs alongside child abuse because both are based on male power and control. In other words, both types of abuse arise from the abuser’s belief that he has the right to control the family and assert his male dominance. As one researcher put it, “they not only feel the need to control ‘their’ women but also ‘their’ children.”⁸¹
72. In fact, research indicates that a batterer’s behavior towards his partner is an important predictor of how he treats his children.⁸² Male batterers of women are several times more likely than other men to physically abuse children, and severely violent batterers are ten times as likely to do so as are non-batterers.⁸³ Indeed, studies show that 30 to 60 percent of children whose mothers had suffered abuse were themselves physically abused,⁸⁴ and daughters in homes where their fathers assaulted their mothers were more than six times more likely to be sexually abused than daughters in homes where there was no domestic

⁷⁸ Bennett, *supra* note 73, at 2.

⁷⁹ *Id.* at 3.

⁸⁰ *Id.*

⁸¹ Carolina Overlien, *The Children of Patriarchal Terrorism*, 28 J. FAMILY VIOLENCE 277, 285 (2013).

⁸² Bancroft, *supra* note 64, at 46.

⁸³ *Id.* at 42-43.

⁸⁴ Lois Schwaebler, *Recognizing Domestic Violence: How to Know It When You See It*, in DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, ABUSE, AND CHILD CUSTODY: LEGAL STRATEGIES AND POLICY ISSUES 2-17 (Mo Therese Hannah and Barry Goldstein eds., 2010); *see also* Peter G. Jaffe, Nancy K. D. Lemon, & Samantha E. Poisson, CHILD CUSTODY & DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: A CALL FOR SAFETY AND ACCOUNTABILITY 30 (Sage Publications 2003).

violence.⁸⁵ A batterer is also at least four times more likely than a non-batterer to perpetrate incest,⁸⁶ with girls at higher risk than boys.⁸⁷ Step-children are even more at risk of abuse, as batterers are twice as likely to assault a step-child than a related child.⁸⁸

73. Batterers often treat their partners and any children living in the home in similar ways, e.g., exercise authoritarianism, act in a self-centered fashion, and manipulate their partners and children.⁸⁹ In particular, a batterer often expects both his partner and children to obey his will unquestioningly,⁹⁰ and requires them to meet his needs without any consideration of their needs.⁹¹ This attitude typically extends to all children living in the home, whether they are the biological children of the batterer, his step-children, or extended family such as nieces and nephews. Children who live with batterers describe “a form of control that seems to have no other purpose than making sure children know who is in charge,” including control of behavior, appearance, social contacts, ability to attend school, and even tiny decisions like where to place a dirty plate after eating.⁹²
74. Children of batterers, whether biologically related or not, may be abused when they try to protect themselves, their siblings, or their mothers from the batterer.⁹³ Calling out for help or physically intervening is viewed by the batterer as questioning his authority and control. Batterers may respond by attacking the children as well as the mother and throwing them out of the house. This situation becomes increasingly likely as children – especially boys – age and become physically more capable of impeding the batterer from abusing the woman.⁹⁴

G. In-Law Abuse

75. In some cultures and families, intimate partner violence also makes women more vulnerable to abuse at the hands of their in-laws. As with intimate partner violence, in-law abuse is driven by social and cultural attitudes about the inferiority of women and their subservient role in the household.⁹⁵ Women who are viewed and treated as property by the batterer are

⁸⁵ Barbara J. Hart, MINNESOTA CENTER AGAINST VIOLENCE AND ABUSE, *Children of Domestic Violence: Risks and Remedies* (1992).

⁸⁶ Bancroft, *supra* note 64, at 97. Some studies find the risk increased by nine times or more. *Id.*

⁸⁷ Lundy Bancroft, WHY DOES HE DO THAT?: INSIDE THE MINDS OF ANGRY AND CONTROLLING MEN 246 (The Berkeley Publishing Group, 2002).

⁸⁸ N. Zoe Hilton, Grant T. Harris, & Marnie E. Rice, *Step-Father Effect in Child Abuse*, 5 PSYCHOLOGY OF VIOLENCE 8, 13 (2015), <http://psycnet.apa.org/journals/vio/5/1/8.pdf>.

⁸⁹ Bancroft, *supra* note 64, at 29-36.

⁹⁰ *Id.* at 30.

⁹¹ *Id.* at 34.

⁹² Overlien, *supra* note 81, at 280.

⁹³ *Id.* at 277.

⁹⁴ See, e.g., Home Box Office (HBO), *Every F---ing Day of My Life* (2009), <http://www.hbo.com/documentaries/every-f-ing-day-of-my-life/> (This documentary tells the story of a woman and her 16-year-old son who were driven to kill their abuser, her husband and his father, after suffering years of constant domestic violence and child abuse.).

⁹⁵ Anita Raj, Shagun Sabarwal, et al., *Abuse from In-Laws during Pregnancy and Post-Partum: Qualitative and Quantitative Findings from Low-income Mothers of Infants in Mumbai, India*, 15 MATERN. CHILD HEALTH J. 700, 710 (2011) (“...in the absence of larger social change efforts to counter socially and culturally sanctioned beliefs (e.g., women’s inferiority to men, son preference) and practices (dowry), any efforts to intervene around issues of abuse from in-laws or husbands will simply be the equivalent of a band aid on a broken arm.”)

also viewed and treated as such by his family. They are expected to conform to the gender-role expectations placed on them by society and, if it is perceived that they are failing to live up to these expectations, may be subject to abuse by in-laws as well as by their partners. A woman is expected to be subservient to the man and – by extension – the members of his family, to anticipate their needs and put them above her own, to run the household, care for the children, and do all of this without complaint. Indeed, “[t]hese gender-role expectations are shared by most of those present in a woman’s social environment, including the partner’s family, her own family and, of course, the partner himself, who uses those same arguments to explain the reasons for his violence.”⁹⁶

76. In one case I worked on, the husband and wife returned from the U.S. to India to consult with their parents regarding their marital problems. The wife was not happy with the way the husband was treating her, as he was controlling and abusive. While in India, the husband took the wife’s passport and refused to give it back when he returned to the U.S. The wife’s in-laws continued to keep the passport from the wife, who was forced to quit her job in the U.S. and was not able to come back to the U.S. for 10 months, until the husband relented after she promised to be more obedient. After she returned, she became pregnant with a son. During the pregnancy, the batterer told her that she was just a surrogate, and that once the son was born she would have nothing to do with him. The batterer brought his parents from India to live in the marital home, ostensibly to help, but they kept the wife under constant surveillance while the husband was at work and also kept her from having almost any contact with the baby. She finally fled from the abuse when the baby was 5 months old, and had to fight a long and expensive court battle to obtain joint custody.
77. In another case, the batterer moved with his common law wife into his mother’s house in their home country. The mother in law treated the wife as a servant, ordering her to cook and clean a lot and treating her harshly. The mother in law also locked the wife into the house for hours at a time when the mother in law was gone, fearing that the wife would run away or seek help from the police.
78. Studies have shown that in-law abuse is significantly more likely to occur among women who are experiencing intimate partner violence.⁹⁷ This may be true especially in societies where it is common for extended families to reside in the same home or cluster of homes and women more frequently come in contact with their in-laws. One study described how in Mexico, where patrilocal co-residence (the couple living with the family of the man) is widespread, “[i]t is particularly frequent that conflicts originate in disputes with the mother-in-law, who exercises control and monopolizes power over this dwelling space.”⁹⁸ However, women who do not live with their in-laws are certainly not immune to abuse by them.⁹⁹

⁹⁶ Carolina Agoff, Cristina Herrera, Robero Castro, *The Weakness of Family Ties and Their Perpetuating Effects on Gender Violence: A Qualitative Study in Mexico*, 13 VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN 1206, 1212 (2007).

⁹⁷ Anita Raj, Kai N. Livramento, et al., *Victims of Intimate Partner Violence More Likely to Report Abuse From In-Laws*, 12 VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN 936, 944 (2006); see also Ko Ling Chan, et al., *Understanding Violence Against Chinese Women in Hong Kong: An Analysis of Risk Factors With a Special Emphasis on the Role of In-Law Conflict*, 14 VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN 1295, 1296 (2008); Cari Jo Clark, et al., *The role of the extended family in women’s risk of intimate partner violence in Jordan*, 70 SOCIAL SCIENCE & MEDICINE 144, 148 (2010).

⁹⁸ See, e.g., Agoff, *supra* note 96, at 1211.

⁹⁹ Clark *supra* note 97, at 148.

Whether or not they cohabit, the mother-in-law and other relatives of the batterer may feel it is their right to correct – by any means necessary – the way that the woman undertakes household and parenting tasks that are seen by the batterer and by society at large as her main purpose in life.¹⁰⁰ One element of the woman's role is serving her partner, and by extension, his parents. A survey of women in Bangladesh found that “when a wife has disrespected her husband's parents, beating is not only expected, but also justified by the community and the majority of the [survey] participants.”¹⁰¹

79. Like men who batter their partners, in-laws may engage in a range of abusive tactics including controlling and isolating the woman, verbal abuse and degradation, domestic servitude, denied or delayed access to food, physical abuse, reproductive control, and support or even incitement of intimate partner violence.¹⁰² Women report being prevented from leaving the house or contacting their own families, having to cook meals for the family but not being allowed themselves to eat, spending the entire day from very early in the morning cleaning and doing household chores, and being slapped, beaten, and burned to the point that they feared for their lives – all at the hands of their in-laws. In-law abuse can be lethal for the victims; for example, in India mothers-in-law have been known to commit dowry-related murders of their daughters-in law.¹⁰³
80. In-law abuse and intimate partner violence are interrelated and tend to feed into each other. Members of the batterer's family feel empowered to abuse the woman in part because they see how the batterer treats her. They “do not condemn spouse abuse; rather, they understand it as a legitimate sanction applied for noncompliance with certain expectations regarding the female role. As such, it is a ‘deserved’ punishment.”¹⁰⁴ Similarly, the in-laws see it as their right and duty to control the woman and punish her for any perceived deviations from the patriarchal paradigm. In turn, the batterer feels that his perception of the woman as “bad” or “not fulfilling her job as woman” has been validated by his family's behavior and considers further abuse as justified.¹⁰⁵

¹⁰⁰ Agoff, *supra* note 96, at 1215 (describing “duties in the domestic environment” as the woman's primary gender-role expectation).

¹⁰¹ Kimi N. Sato, Kathryn M. Yount & Sidney Ruth Schuler, *Familial Power and Women's Contradictory Responses to Attitudinal Questions about Intimate Partner Violence in Rural Bangladesh*, 21 VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN 1171, 1183 (2015).

¹⁰² Raj, Livramento, et al, *supra* note 97, at 941-944. See also Raj, Sabarwal, et al., *supra* note 95, at 701 (“Within the context of South Asia, research has demonstrated manifestation of abuse from in-laws in numerous ways, from emotional (e.g., forced domestic labor, verbal abuse), to economic (e.g., holding the family money) to physical (e.g. slapping, beating, or even life-threatening abuse such as burning)”; Silverman *supra* note 39 at 2 (“potential perpetrators of reproductive coercion include in-laws”).

¹⁰³ Martin Rew, Geetanjali Gangoli, & Aisha K. Gill, *Violence between Female In-laws in India*, 14 J. of Int. Women's Studies 147, 148. See also Geetanjali Gangoli & Martin Rew, *Mothers-in-law against daughters-in-law: Domestic violence and legal discourses around mother-in-law violence against daughters-in-law in India*, 34 WOMEN'S STUDIES INT. FORUM 420, 421.

¹⁰⁴ Agoff, *supra* note 96, at 1215.

¹⁰⁵ *Id.* at 1212.

Conclusion

81. Gender is, undeniably, a primary cause for domestic violence. While cognitive-behavioral, psychoanalytical, and other psychological theories may be useful in devising individualized intervention and treatment programs, they do not address the larger question of why over 80% of domestic violence victims in the United States are women, why we see this pattern in most countries around the world, or why male batterers abuse their wives or partners in ways that are closely related to their status, identity, and roles as women.¹⁰⁶ Gender, and the roles that society dictates for men versus women, is the major factor in determining the severity and the kinds of abuse that occur in relationships characterized by domestic violence. Similarly, the batterer who abuses the children he lives with does so to further control his partner through fear for the children, as well as to assert his dominance over the larger household, which he sees as his right as the “man of the house.” Extended family members of abusive men may feel encouraged to themselves mistreat women who are viewed as the property of their male partners.
82. In conclusion, it is my opinion that, for the reasons given above, men who abuse their wives or female partners, and the children living in their households, and encourage their in-laws to also engage in abusive behaviors, are primarily motivated to do so by a gender bias against women.

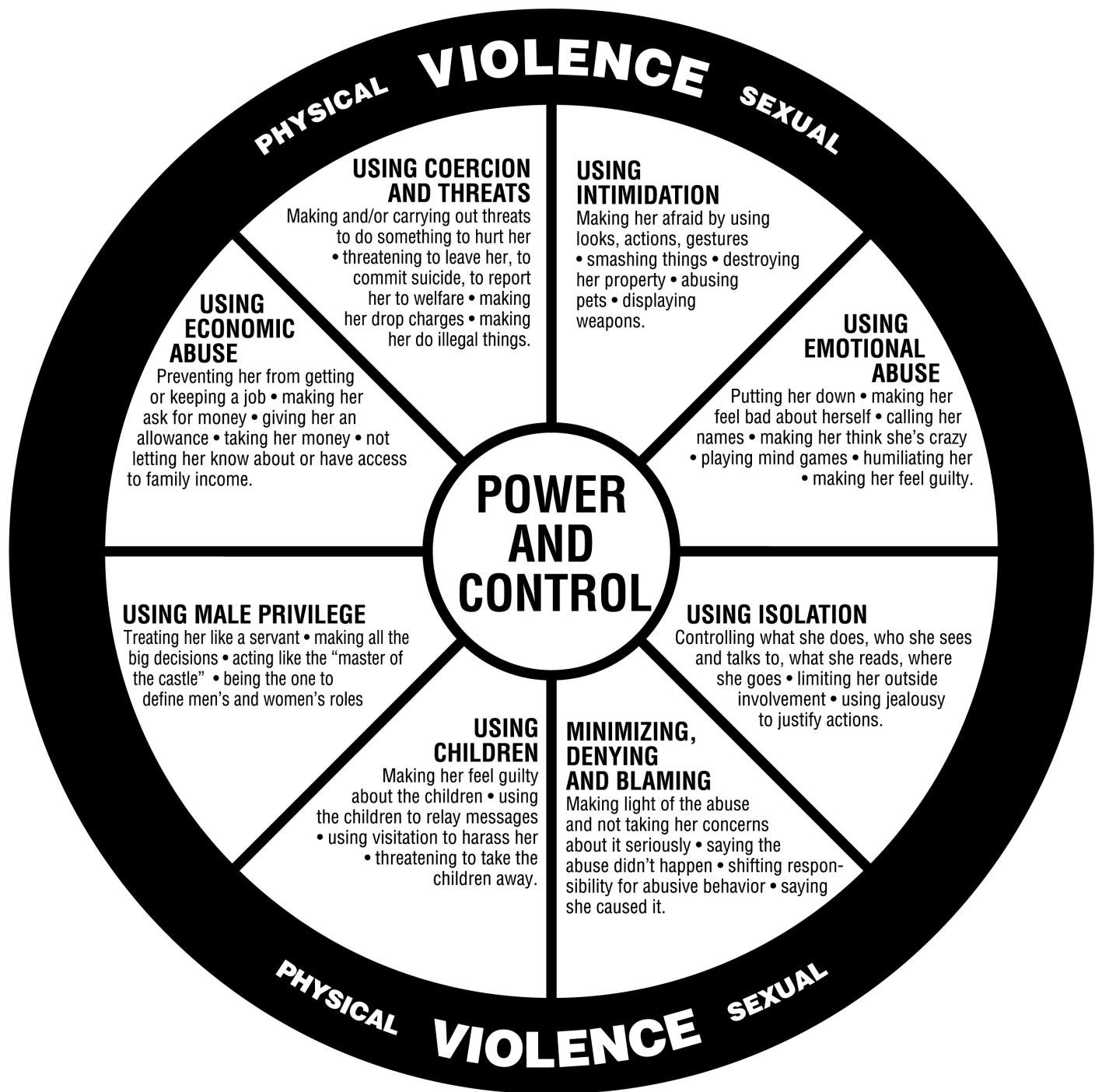
¹⁰⁶ It should be noted that most cognitive-behavioral programs integrate the feminist analysis of domestic violence, for the reason that cognitive-behavior and other psychoeducational approaches do not explain why many male batterers with thought pattern or skills deficits are not violent in other relationships. “The founders of both EMERGE and AMEND argue that psychoeducational approaches alone do not address the true nature of the problem of male batterers. If the batterer’s problem were simply a deficit in skills, he would be far less functional in the broader world outside the family. The director of EMERGE argues, ‘Batterers know how to get along with their bosses; they just don’t use those same social skills in their intimate relationships.’” Healey, *supra* note 20 at 50.

I swear under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on: April 5, 2018 [Date]

Nancy K D Lemon [Signature]

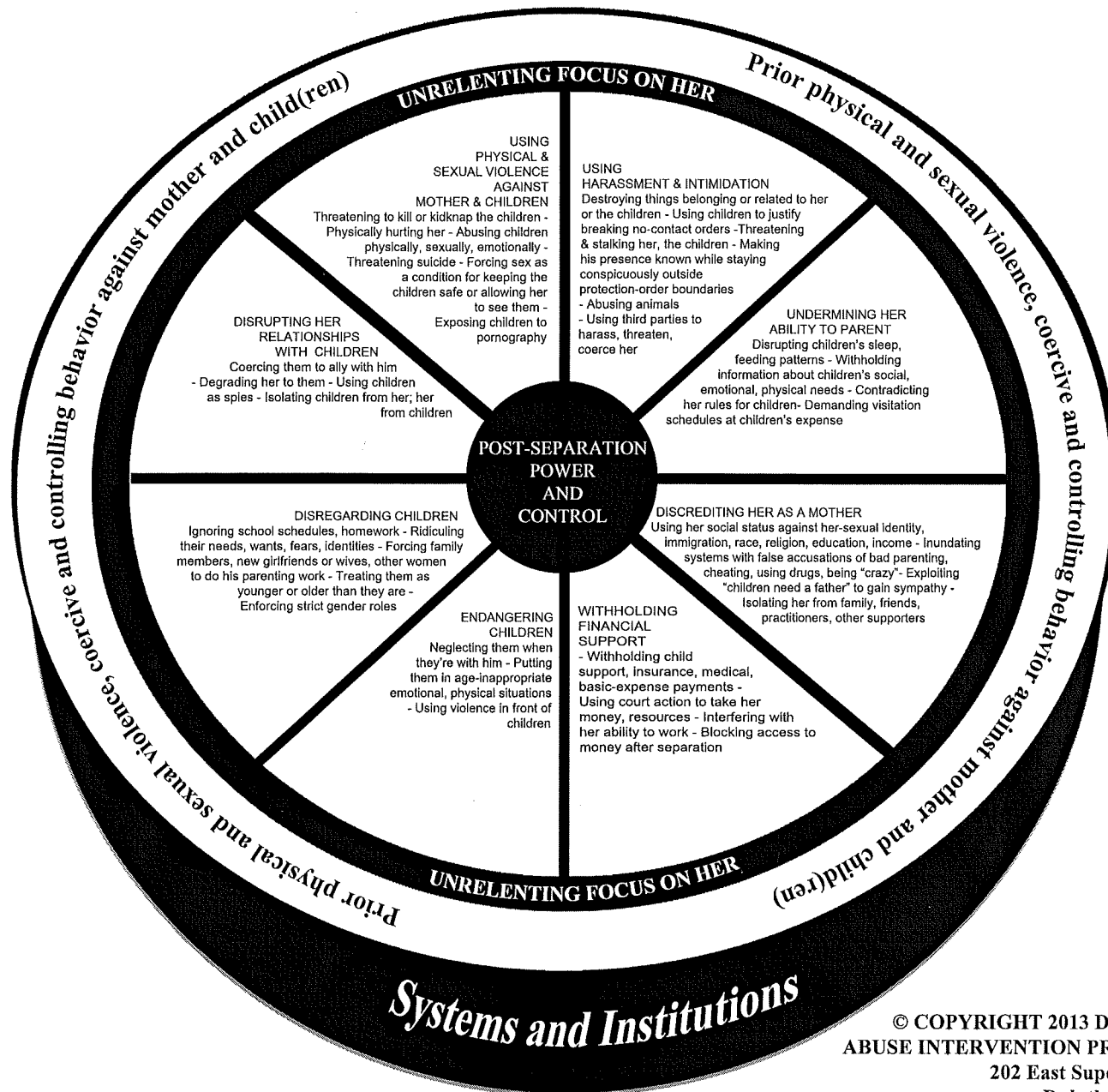
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LAW SCHOOL TEACHING EXPERIENCE:

- 1988 - present **Lecturer in Domestic Violence Law & Director of Domestic Violence Practicum**, Berkeley Law (Boalt Hall School of Law), UC Berkeley. First regular law school seminar on this topic in US. Authored and published first textbook and teacher's manual on this topic, updated it regularly, used throughout US (See Publications).
- Spring 2010 **Lecturer in Domestic Violence**, Legal Studies Dept. (undergraduates), UC Berkeley.
- Spring 2011 **Co-taught Girls, Women and the Criminal Justice System**, with criminologist Barry Krisberg, Berkeley Law School. Created course materials.
- Spring 1991 **Lecturer, Domestic Violence Law**, Golden Gate School of Law.

ATTORNEY EXPERIENCE:

- 2012 - present **Co-Founder and Legal Director, Family Violence Appellate Project**, Oakland. Created new non-profit agency with students and former student. Appeal Ca. family law cases in which abused parents lose custody or are denied restraining orders. Serve on board, raise funds, develop strategy. Work with pro bono appellate attorneys, educate domestic violence advocates, family law bar and judges, engage in policy work.
- 8/89 - 12/90
& 7/92-10/93 **Staff Attorney/ Intern and Volunteer Coordinator**, Family Violence Law Center, Berkeley. Recruited, trained and supervised volunteers and interns. Interviewed battered women, drafted restraining orders, represented clients at hearings, dealt with Spanish-speaking clients. Advocated with DA's, mediators, police.
- 9/83 - 12/87 **Legal Advocacy Program Director**, Battered Women's Alternatives, Martinez. Drafted TRO's and represented clients at hearings. Trained and supervised attorney, paralegals, volunteers. Incorporated program, wrote grant proposals. Set up two branch offices. Trained police and sheriff personnel. Created liaison program with DA.
- 2/82-8/83 **Legal Program Coordinator**, Mid-Peninsula Support Network, Mt. View. Trained, supervised volunteers. Drafted TRO's and accompanied clients to court. Advocated with DA and law enforcement agencies, co-wrote police policies, trained police officers.
- 5/81 - 4/82 **Director, Domestic Violence Unit**, Legal Aid Society of Alameda Co, Oakland. Represented domestic violence victims in restraining order proceedings. Supervised law clerks. Trained attorneys, shelter workers, Oakland police. Wrote grant proposal creating So. Alameda Co. Domestic Violence Law Project.

EDUCATION & CREDENTIALS:

- 8/77 - 5/80 **Boalt Hall School of Law, UC Berkeley. J.D.** Highest honors in three courses, honors in most. Judicial extern spring '79. Admitted to bar Dec. 80.
- 9/71-6/75 **UC Santa Cruz, B.A. in Women's Studies.** College honors, Board honors, thesis honors. Co-founded major, served on its decision-making body, hired staff and faculty. Co-taught Introduction to Women's Studies.

Community College Teaching Credential, Law

AWARDS:

- Manuel P. Wiley Pro Bono Award (Ca. State Bar, 1993)
- Alameda County Women's Hall of Fame Award, for Justice (1994)
- PEACE Award, Sunshine Lady Foundation (North Carolina, 2000)
- Fay Stender Award, California Women Lawyers (2001)
- City of Berkeley Commission on the Status of Women, Outstanding Woman of Berkeley Award (2009)
- Lifetime Achievement Award, Ca. Partnership to End Domestic Violence (2009)
- John and Elizabeth Boalt Lecturer Award, Berkeley School of Law, UC Berkeley (2013)
- Sharon L. Corbitt Award, American Bar Association Commission on Domestic & Sexual Violence (2013)
- Pursuit of Justice Award, Ca. Women's Law Center (2014)
- Lady Justice Innovator Award, Pro Bono Project of Silicon Valley (2014)
- Praxis Award, American Society of Criminology, Division on Critical Criminology (2014)
- DeGoff and Sherman Award, Northern Ca. chapter, American Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers (2016)

WRITING AND PUBLICATIONS:

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Co-author, Amicus Curiae Brief to New York Supreme Court, Appellate Division, Second Dept., *People v. Barbara Sheehan*, on behalf of Sanctuary for Families and other amici, regarding need for case-specific expert testimony on intimate partner abuse in prosecution of battered woman who shot abusive husband. (2012).

Co-author, Amicus Curiae Brief to Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in *US v Kenia Munguia*, on behalf of Ca. Partnership to End Domestic Violence, regarding admissibility of expert and lay testimony on domestic violence in prosecution of battered woman for aiding abuser in drug crime. (2011).

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Co-author, Amicus Curiae Brief to Ca. Victim Compensation and Government Claims Board in claim of Cheryl Jones, on behalf of Ca. Partnership to End Domestic Violence, for over twenty years of wrongful incarceration. (2009) Pled guilty to killing husband, released on habeas corpus, retried and acquitted.

Co-author, Amicus Curiae Brief to US Supreme Court in *People v. Dwayne Giles*, along with DV LEAP, Legal Momentum, and Bingham McCutchen. Issue is whether forfeiture rule requires showing of intent to silence homicide victim. (see below re Ca. Supreme Court brief in same case). Court reversed conviction, but stated that domestic violence history very relevant to defendant's intent. 128 S.Ct. 2678 (2008).

Co-author, Amicus Curiae Brief to California Appellate Court in *In re Deborah Peagler on Habeas Corpus*. Appellate court issued Order to Show Cause 11/2/07, mentioning amicus brief, ordering secretary of Dept. of Corrections & Rehabilitation to show cause in evidentiary hearing why habeas relief should not be granted.

Co-author, Amicus Curiae Brief to California Appellate Court in *Maria Guijosa v. Rogelio Dominguez-Garcia*, arguing that trial court should not have summarily denied appellant's request for a temporary restraining order, and should at least have granted a hearing. Appellate court reversed, unpublished. (2007)

Co-author, Amicus Curiae Brief to California Appellate Court in *Yuka Nakamura v. John Marshall Parker*, arguing that trial court should not have summarily denied appellant's request for a temporary restraining order, and should at least have granted a hearing. Participated in oral argument. In published decision mentioning amicus brief, court of appeal reversed. 156 Cal.App.4th 327 (Cal.App., First Dist., 2007). Legislature enacted new Family Code section 6320.5, which requires stated reasons for denial of TRO's and the right to a hearing, effective 1/09.

Domestic Violence: Benchbook for Criminal Courts, Ca. Center for Judicial Education and Research, 1990, 1996, 1997, 2000 editions. (consulted on 2003 and 2007 editions) Curriculum for several statewide trainings.

Contributing Editor, *Violence Against Women* (Vol. 3) edited by Joan Zorza, reprints of articles in Domestic Violence Report and Sexual Assault Report, Civic Research Institute (2006).

"Access to Justice: Can Domestic Violence Courts Better Address the Needs of Non-English Speaking Victims of Domestic Violence?," 21 Berkeley Journal of Gender, Law & Justice 38 (2006) (originally presented at Pace University Law School think tank on domestic violence courts (2001))

Co-author, Amicus Curiae Brief to California Supreme Court in *People v. Giles*, arguing that the rule of forfeiture should be interpreted to allow prior statements by an unavailable domestic violence victim to be admitted in the prosecution of the alleged murderer of that victim, if it appears to the court that the victim's unavailability is due to the abuser's actions (2005). Decision, 40 Cal.4th 833 (Ca. 2007), held for this approach.

Domestic Violence Law, textbook, Austin & Winfield Publishers, 1996; West Group, 2001; West Group, 2005; West Group Supplement, 2008; West Group, 2009, 2013.

Teacher's Manual for *Domestic Violence Law*, West Group, 2001, 2005, and 2009.

Co-author, Amicus Curiae Brief to California Appellate Court in *Eldon Blumhorst v Haven Hills, Inc. et al*, arguing that it is not a denial of equal protection to exclude male victims of domestic violence from women-only shelters. Appellate Court affirmed due to lack of standing. 126 CA4th 993 (Cal.Ct.App. 2005)

Co-author, Amicus Curiae Brief to California Appellate Court in *In re Rosemary Dyer*, a habeas corpus petition under Ca. Penal Code § 1473.5, arguing that evidence of special circumstances did not preclude a history of battering by the decedent; thus homicide should have resulted in at most a manslaughter conviction. (2004) Appellate court remanded case to trial court for evidentiary hearing.

Contributing Editor, *Violence Against Women* (part 2) edited by Joan Zorza, reprints of articles in Domestic Violence Report and Sexual Assault Report, Civic Research Institute, 2004.

Co-author, Amicus Curiae Brief to California Supreme Court in *People v. Cornell Brown*, regarding admissibility of domestic violence expert testimony in the prosecution of a batterer; published decision referred favorably to the brief and upheld the use of such testimony, 33 Cal.4th 892 (2004).

Expert Witness Affidavit regarding gender as basis for domestic violence in *In re Rodi Alvarado* case, submitted by Alvarado's attorneys, Center for Gender and Refugee Studies at Hastings College of Law; landmark case concerns asylum application by a Guatemalan immigrant battered woman and is on the U.S. Attorney General's desk. Affidavit has been used in dozens of other asylum cases. (2003)

Child Custody and Domestic Violence: A Call for Safety and Accountability, with Drs. Peter G. Jaffe and Samantha Poisson, Sage Publications (2003).

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The Impact of Domestic Violence on Your Legal Practice, Chapter on Violence Against Women Act, American Bar Association (1996).

Working Together to End Domestic Violence, Mancorp Publishing Inc., with Peter Jaffe, David Wilson, and Jack Sandler (1996).

Consulted on appellate and amicus briefs in case where batterer used restraining order to obtain visitation of battered mother's child even though there was no relationship between batterer and child. *Barkaloff v. Woodward*, Appellate court reversed and remanded. 47 Cal.App.4th 393 (Ca. App. 1996).

Associate Editor, *Domestic Violence Report*, national bimonthly journal published by Civic Research Institute, Inc., New Jersey, 1995 through fall 2009.

Manual on California Domestic Violence and Family Law for Victim Advocates in US Marine Corps (1995).

Domestic Violence and Children: Resolving Custody and Visitation Disputes, a national judicial curriculum, Family Violence Prevention Fund (1995).

Domestic Violence Law Reader, annual editions 1988-1995, for courses at Boalt and Golden Gate Law Schools. Published in 1996 by Austin and Winfield Press (now part of University Press of America) as *Domestic Violence Law: A Comprehensive Overview of Cases and Sources*; later published in 2001, 2005 and 2009 by West Group (see above).

Columns on recent cases involving domestic violence, *Synergy*, Nat. Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges's newsletter, 1994 and 1995.

Amicus brief, *Ireland v. Smith* (Mich. case involving domestic violence custody issues), for Battered Women's Justice Project and other groups (1994).

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"Wie in den USA mit 'privater Gewalt' gegen Frauen juristisch umgegangen wird," in "Sag mir, wo die Manner sind....," speech on US legislation about domestic violence, in proceedings from Berlin, Germany conference on violence against women, 9/93.

Issue Paper: "Arrest and Prosecution in Domestic Violence Cases," Family Violence Prevention Fund and Nat. Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (unpublished manuscript) (1992).

Chapter on Custody and Mediation Issues, *Domestic Violence in Civil Court Cases: A National Model for Judicial Education* (also edited 4 other chapters), Family Violence Prevention Fund (1992).

Domestic Violence: The Law and Prosecution, 1990 and 1991 editions, published by Family Violence Project. Curriculum for statewide training sponsored by Ca. DA's Assoc.

Domestic Violence : The Crucial Role of the Judge in Criminal Court Cases: A National Model for Judicial Education, with Janet Carter and Candace Heisler, published by Family Violence Prevention Fund (1991).

Updates to *Domestic Violence: A Training Curriculum for Law Enforcement* (2 vols), published by Family Violence Project (1990).

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"Joint Custody and Mandatory Mediation: The Danger for Victims of Domestic Violence" with Charlotte Germane and Margaret Johnson, 1(1) *Berkeley Women's Law Journal* 175 (1985).

"Joint Custody as a Statutory Presumption: California's New Civil Code Sections 4600 and 4600.5", 11(2) *Golden Gate University Law Review* 485 (1981).

Domestic Violence Law Manual, State Bar of Ca., 1981, 1988: research, drafting, editing.

NON-FORENSIC CONSULTING:

(1983 - 88) Judicial Council, Ca. Admin. Office of the Courts - drafted pleading forms for restraining orders, produced videos

(1992 - 93) Alameda Co. Commission, Gender Bias in the Courts - planned training for judges

(1993) Consulted with Berlin, Germany's Senator for Work and Women regarding US domestic violence laws, how to organize and run a restraining order clinic, etc.

(1994-present) Member, Advisory Committee for national Battered Women's Justice Project, Reading, PA

(1995- approx. 2003) Appointed to Alameda County Family Violence Council, past chair of legislative committee, past member of judicial training committee

(1995) Consulted with statewide Family Court Services directors in formulating protocol regarding domestic violence

(1996- present) Consultant to Ca. Center for Judicial Education and Research in developing comprehensive judicial and court employee curricula on domestic violence, including production of a videotape

(1996-97) Consultant to Family Court Services, Ca. Judicial Council, developing statewide guidelines for supervised visitation programs

(1996) Evaluator for Arizona statewide teleconference on implementing new procedures regarding domestic violence restraining orders

(1997) Assisted in planning and attended national meeting of Domestic Violence Law teachers hosted by ABA Commission on Domestic Violence, Washington, DC

(1998) Consulted with Women Lawyers Association and Centre Against Violence in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia for two weeks on draft of new domestic violence law, training, public education, etc. Spoke at seminar, lobbied members of Parliament

(1998-present) Steering Committee, Ca. Coalition for Battered Women in Prison, now Free Battered Women, a project of Ca. Coalition for Women in Prison

(1998) Assisted in planning and spoke at West Coast regional conference on Teaching Domestic Violence in Law Schools, hosted by ABA Commission on Domestic Violence

(2000, 2001) Grant reviewer, Violence Against Women Office of US DOJ, Civil Legal Assistance Grants from sites around the US

(2001) Consulted with three Japanese judges regarding restraining order laws and practices in California

(2001 to 2005) Member, Board of Ca. Alliance Against Domestic Violence

(2001) Consulted with Superintendent of National Police Agency from Tokyo, Japan regarding domestic violence arrest policies, statistics, and statutes in California

(2001) Consulted with Asia Foundation-sponsored delegation of Korean women regarding domestic violence laws and practices in California

(2002) Consulted with Minister of Women's Affairs from Cambodia, visiting the US courtesy of Asia Foundation.

(2003) Consultant to Nevada Network Against Domestic Violence, creating a curriculum and handbook for domestic violence experts working with prosecutors, and for prosecutors working with experts. (See Speeches, Workshops, and Trainings, below)

(2004 -2005) Member of group formulating Alameda Co. Family Justice Center, Oakland, Ca.

(2005 – 2007) Member, Board of Ca. Partnership to End Domestic Violence

(2008- present) Member, Amicus and Governmental Affairs Committee, Ca. Partnership to End Domestic Violence

(2011-2014) Consulted with Chief Justice Earl Warren Institute on Law and Social Policy, Berkeley School of Law, UC Berkeley, on projects involving Violence Against Women in Ca. (domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking), funded through Ca. DA's Assoc. -- surveying current services provided by Victim Witness advocates and gaps in services, planning statewide summit meeting on crime victims' rights and services, creating curriculum for Victim Witness advocates

EXPERT WITNESS WORK:

(1993) Submitted expert declaration in battered woman's case against Oakland Housing Authority for wrongful eviction.

(1994) Testified as expert witness in custody case involving domestic violence. Judgment against battered woman reversed on appeal. Alameda County, Ca.

(1994) Interviewed convicted federal prisoner, wrote expert report concerning how domestic violence affected commission of crime.

(1995) Consulted with prosecutor in domestic violence case and prepared expert testimony, Mariposa County, Ca.

(1995) Testified as expert witness in felony prosecution of batterer. Convicted of several counts. Alameda County, Ca.

(1995) Trial consultant in prominent divorce case involving prenuptial agreement and spousal support. San Mateo County, Ca.

(1996) Testified as expert witness in case brought by Dept. of Soc. Services regarding batterer working at child care center. Alameda County, Ca.

(1996) Consulted on, prepared expert witness testimony in tort case against ex-boyfriend who stalked and harassed partner after breakup. Settled. Sacramento County, Ca.

(1997) Interviewed battered woman co- defendant, prepared expert report in felony case. Plea to minor offense accepted. San Francisco, Ca.

(1997) Consulted with prosecutor in preparation for testifying in felony domestic violence case where victim recanted. Settled. Alameda County, Ca.

(1997) Testified for prosecution as expert in three-strikes domestic violence case where victim recanted. Defendant convicted. Mariposa County, Ca.

(1997) Interviewed battered woman charged with abusing husband, wrote expert report. Charges dismissed. San Francisco, Ca.

(1997) Interviewed battered woman charged with abusing husband, wrote expert report. Plead to disturbing the peace. Santa Clara County, Ca.

(1997-8, 2001-2) Consulted with attorneys suing Sonoma County Sheriff in wrongful death of battered woman by her husband, testified at deposition. Settled for \$1 million just before I took the stand.

(1997) Testified for prosecution in case where felony domestic violence victim recanted in front of grand jury, later changed story. Convicted. Alameda County, Ca.

(1997) Testified for prosecution in case where misdemeanor domestic violence victim refused to testify. Convicted. Contra Costa County, Ca.

(1998) Consulted on, wrote expert report, deposed in tort case where batterer sued victim, then she counter-sued. Contra Costa County, Ca. Settled.

(1998) Testified for prosecution in case where misdemeanor domestic violence victim recanted. Hung jury. Mariposa County, Ca.

(1998) Testified for prosecution in multiple felony domestic violence/sexual assault case. Convicted. Solano County, Ca.

(1998) Reviewed documents, wrote expert declaration in case where battered woman pled guilty to drug sales with batterer, in support of habeas petition.

(1998) Consulted on, wrote expert report, testified in case where battered woman killed husband and pled self-defense. Convicted of second degree murder. Alameda County, Ca.

(1998) Testified for prosecution in felony case where battered teenager recanted and did not appear to testify. Convicted; mistrial; pled guilty before second trial. Alameda County, Ca.

(1998) Testified for prosecution in felony case where victim of domestic violence reunited with batterer but later cooperated with prosecution. Convicted of assault and rape. Upheld on appeal. Alameda County, Ca.

(1998) Testified for prosecution in case where defendant was charged with killing girlfriend. Convicted of second degree murder. Alameda County, Ca.

(1998) Testified for prosecution in case where victim of domestic violence recanted. Convicted of two counts of battery. Solano County, Ca.

(1998) Consulted on, wrote expert report in case where battered woman charged with assaulting live-in boyfriend. Plead to two misdemeanors, no jail time. Napa County, Ca.

(1998) Testified for prosecution in case where battered woman reunited with husband after criminal court issued no contact order. Convicted of spousal abuse and violating order. Alameda County, Ca.

(1999) Testified for prosecution in felony case where battered woman living with batterer at time of trial, refused to testify, and had used physical force in incident with him. Acquitted. Solano County, Ca.

(1999) Testified for prosecution in three-strikes case where battered woman changed story re previous incident. Convicted on 9 out of 10 counts. San Francisco, Ca. Upheld on appeal.

(1999) Consulted with prosecution on case where defendant charged with stalking and domestic violence. Pled guilty. Placer County, Ca.

(1999) Interviewed victim, wrote expert report in case where wife sued husband for domestic violence injuries. Settled. Alameda County, Ca.

(1999) Testified for prosecution in felony case where battered girlfriend recanted at trial. Convicted of cohabitant abuse. Solano County, Ca.

(1999) Interviewed victim, wrote expert report, deposed in case where girlfriend sued ex-boyfriend for domestic violence injuries. Settled. Santa Clara County, Ca.

(1999) Interviewed victim in preparation for expert report in divorce case where batterer sought spousal support. Settled. Alameda County, Ca.

(1999) Interviewed defendant charged with first degree murder of her stepmother, after being coerced by abusive boyfriend. Wrote report. Pled guilty to second degree murder. San Mateo County, Ca.

(1999) Interviewed defendant charged with first degree murder of husband, wrote report. She pled guilty to manslaughter. Merced County, Ca.

(1999) Interviewed defendant charged with assaulting husband, wrote report. She pled guilty to disturbing the peace. Santa Clara County, Ca.

(2000) Read materials in case where wife charged with assaulting husband, convinced prosecutor to dismiss charges, since wife was actually the victim. San Francisco, Ca.

(2000) Testified for prosecution in case where defendant charged with raping and beating former wife. Convicted on several felony counts. Alameda County, Ca.

(2000) Testified for prosecution in case where defendant charged with assaulting girlfriend, who recanted. Convicted. Marin County, Ca.

(2000) Testified twice for prosecution in case where girlfriend recanted at first, later testified against batterer. First time hung jury, second time convicted of felony domestic violence. Marin County, Ca.

(2000) Consulted and wrote memo for prosecution on use of expert testimony in federal case where defendant charged with bringing victim of abuse across state lines. Pled guilty. Oakland, Ca.

(2000) Consulted, wrote report in case where wife charged with throwing juice at husband. Convinced prosecutor to drop charges based on primary aggressor analysis. San Francisco, Ca.

(2000) Consulted, wrote report in case where wife charged with assaulting husband. Convinced prosecutor to drop charges based on primary aggressor analysis. San Francisco, Ca.

(2000) Consulted on restraining order case in which batterer's attorney wanted to know how to get client back into home. Contra Costa, Ca.

(2000) Testified for prosecution in stalking case where girlfriend continued to see defendant after they broke up. Acquitted. Oakland, Ca.

(2001) Interviewed defendant and wrote report in case where battered woman charged with assaulting partner. Charges dismissed. San Francisco, Ca.

(2001) Interviewed defendant, consulted with defense attorney, testified in case where battered woman charged with killing ex-boyfriend. Acquittal on first degree, hung jury on second. Testified again at 402 hearing and at second trial, for second degree murder. Prepared for third trial; defendant pled guilty to manslaughter in exchange for 6 years. San Francisco, Ca.

(2001) Testified for prosecution in felony case in which boyfriend charged with assaulting girlfriend, claiming self-defense. Convicted. Marin County, Ca.

(2001) Interviewed defendant, wrote report, testified in case where battered woman charged with assaulting partner. Acquitted on one count, hung jury on second. Charges dismissed. San Francisco, Ca.

(2001) Interviewed defendant and wrote report in case where battered woman charged with assaulting husband. Charges dismissed. San Francisco, Ca.

(2001) Interviewed defendant and wrote report in case where battered woman charged with assaulting husband. Charges dismissed. San Francisco, Ca.

(2001) Interviewed plaintiff, wrote report, deposed in case where battered woman sued husband for domestic violence. Settled. Contra Costa, Ca.

(2001) Testified for prosecution in case where man charged with assaulting female partner and she recanted. Convicted of multiple felony counts. San Francisco, Ca.

(2001) Interviewed defendant in case where wife charged with felony assault of husband, wrote report. Defendant pled guilty to misdemeanor. Solano County, Ca.

(2001) Interviewed plaintiff and wrote report in tort case in which battered woman sued ex-boyfriend. Settled favorably to plaintiff. Santa Clara County, Ca.

(2001) Interviewed defendant and wrote report in case in which battered teen charged with slapping ex-boyfriend. Charges dismissed. San Francisco, Ca.

(2001) Interviewed defendant and took notes in case where wife charged with misdemeanor domestic violence assault. Defendant diverted into counseling. Alameda County, Ca.

(2001) Interviewed defendant and wrote report in case where battered woman charged with assaulting boyfriend. Charges dismissed. San Francisco, Ca.

(2001) Interviewed defendant and wrote report in case where battered woman charged with hitting husband. Charges dismissed. San Francisco, Ca.

(2001) Interviewed defendant in case where battered woman charged with hitting husband. Prosecutor dismissed charges based on conversation with me. San Francisco, Ca.

(2001) Interviewed battered woman in address confidentiality program who was seeking restraining order against her husband. She decided not to pursue case. San Mateo, Ca.

(2002) Interviewed defendant in case where man charged with domestic violence against his male partner. Wrote report: even though not domestic violence case, charges should be dismissed; they were. San Francisco, Ca.

(2002) Interviewed defendant in case where battered woman charged with attempted murder of her husband. Testified in 402 hearing and at trial. Convicted. Upheld on appeal, though my testimony not at issue: 2004 WL 639850, unpublished. San Mateo County, Ca.

(2002) Read materials and consulted in case where battered woman charged with murder of her boyfriend. Charges reduced from first degree murder to manslaughter based on my testimony at preliminary examination. She pled to manslaughter, credit for time served, released. Stanislaus County, Ca.

(2002) Interviewed defendant and wrote report in case where battered woman charged with assaulting her husband. She pled to EPO violation. San Francisco, Ca.

(2002-2003) Interviewed defendant twice in case where battered woman charged with murder of her boyfriend. She pled guilty to voluntary manslaughter. San Francisco, Ca.

(2002) Interviewed woman charged with assaulting boyfriend, took notes. Recommended dismissal. Charges dismissed. San Francisco, Ca.

(2002) Read materials in case where man charged with assaulting girlfriend, wrote memo to his attorney. Mono County, Ca.

(2002) Read materials in case where mother charged with assisting husband in rape of daughter, consulted with defense attorney, wrote report, testified at preliminary exam, one of major charges dropped. Defendant later pled guilty to child endangerment in exchange for short time in prison. Stanislaus County, Ca.

(2002) Read materials in case where battered woman charged with attempted murder of boyfriend, interviewed defendant, wrote report. She pled to brandishing weapon, counseling, diversion. Released. San Francisco, Ca.

(2003) Read materials in TRO case, interviewed plaintiff battered woman, took extensive notes, in preparation for testifying; judge ruled testimony not necessary. Alameda County, Ca.

(2003) As part of Habeas Project, read materials and interviewed battered woman in Ca. prison since 1988 for homicide of her husband. Wrote report. She was released in 2004. San Joaquin County

(2003) As part of Habeas Project, read materials and interviewed battered woman in Ca. prison for homicide of her boyfriend. Wrote letter to Parole Board, who recommended release. After Governor vetoed this, wrote report for habeas corpus petition. Governor eventually allowed her to be paroled in 2007. Los Angeles County.

(2003) Interviewed battered woman charged with scratching husband. Wrote report. Prosecution deferred six months. Marin County, Ca.

(2003) Interviewed battered woman facing probation revocation for stabbing father of her child. Wrote report. Probation officer decided not to revoke her probation after all. San Francisco, Ca.

(2003 - 04) As part of Habeas Project, read materials and consulted with attorneys for battered woman in Ca. prison for homicide of her husband, his mother, and his sister. Fresno County.

(2003) Interviewed battered woman charged with attempting to murder father of her child, wrote report. She pled to misdemeanor assault and was released. San Francisco, Ca.

(2003-04) As part of Habeas Project, read materials and consulted with attorneys for battered woman in Ca. prison for homicide of her husband. Also co authored amicus brief; see publications. Los Angeles County

(2003) Testified for prosecution in three strikes domestic violence case where victim recanted. Guilty on all counts. Upheld on appeal: 2005 WL 100844 (unpublished). Marin County, Ca.

(2003-04) Worked with Center for Gender and Refugee Studies at Hastings College of Law, SF, to produce 14-page affidavit of my testimony regarding gender as basis for domestic violence in prominent asylum case pending before Dept. of Justice.

- (2004) Interviewed battered woman charged with felony child abuse, consulted with defense attorney, wrote report. DA offered very favorable plea bargain, which defendant accepted. San Francisco, Ca.
- (2004) Interviewed battered woman charged with breaking windows in batterer's door. Wrote report. She was given misdemeanor diversion. San Francisco, Ca.
- (2004) Interviewed battered woman charged with assaulting husband, consulted with defense attorney. Hung jury resulted in judge dismissing charges. San Francisco, Ca.
- (2004) Read materials in case where battered woman charged with attempted murder of husband, interviewed defendant, wrote report and consulted with the testifying expert; jury found client not guilty. Monterey County, Ca.
- (2004) Read materials in case where battered woman charged with felony grand theft, interviewed defendant. Prosecutor dropped charges due to my involvement. San Francisco, Ca.
- (2004) Consulted with defense attorney and another expert witness in case where same battered woman was charged with similar crimes in another county. Marin County, Ca.
- (2004) Read materials and wrote declaration in case where abused mother requested attorney's fees from father after she lost custody to him. Court ordered father to pay part of fees. Napa, Ca.
- (2004) Interviewed woman charged with slapping boyfriend after he grabbed her; wrote report. Client pled guilty to disturbing the peace, received a fine and 20 hours counseling. Santa Clara County, Ca.
- (2005) Interviewed abused wife and testified on her behalf in restraining order case. Order denied due to lack of physical abuse/overt threats. Alameda County, Ca.
- (2005) Interviewed woman charged with misdemeanor assault of her batterer. Prosecutor dismissed charges based in part on my assessment of the situation. San Francisco, Ca.
- (2005) Interviewed woman charged with felony assault of her batterer, consulted with defense attorney. San Francisco, Ca.
- (2005) Interviewed battered woman charged with shooting husband's computer, consulted with defense attorney. Prosecutor dismissed charges based in part on my assessment of the situation. San Francisco, Ca.
- (2005) Co-counsel in case where battered wife sought three year restraining order against husband. Worked with expert witness. Order granted. San Jose, Ca.
- (2005) Testified for prosecution in case where defendant charged with stabbing girlfriend in foot and she recanted at preliminary examination, failed to appear at trial. Convicted. Alameda County, Ca.
- (2006) Interviewed battered woman in jail charged with multiple felonies against batterer, wrote report. Case dismissed due in part to DA hearing that I was writing report. Alameda County, Ca.
- (2006) Interviewed battered woman seeking extension of 3 year restraining order against husband. Case settled. Alameda County, Ca.
- (2006) Testified for prosecution in case where defendant charged with abusing girlfriend and shooting her brother. Convicted of several felonies. Alameda County, Ca.
- (2006) Testified for prosecution in case where defendant charged with raping and beating girlfriend. Convicted of beating her and TRO violation. San Francisco, Ca.
- (2006) Testified for prosecution in case where defendant charged with raping and beating girlfriend. Convicted. Alameda County, Ca.

(2006) Testified for prosecution in case where defendant charged with killing girlfriend. Convicted of second degree murder. Court discussed my testimony on appeal and upheld its appropriateness: 2009 WL 499183 (unpublished). Alameda County, Ca.

(2006) Interviewed battered woman charged with felony assault of her husband, consulted with her attorney. She pled to misdemeanor. San Francisco, Ca.

(2006) Testified for prosecution in case where defendant charged with assaulting girlfriend, TRO violation, criminal threats. Convicted on all three counts. Marin Co., Ca.

(2006) Interviewed battered woman charged with stealing jewelry, wrote letter for sentencing court. Defendant released with credit for time served, probation, based largely on my letter. Marin Co., Ca.

(2006) Consulted on case where battered woman charged with assaulting police officer who was arresting her abuser. San Francisco, Ca.

(2006) Consulted on case where female battered police officer terminated while male batterer officer was not. San Joaquin County, Ca.

(2007) Wrote affidavit in asylum case where Guatemalan battered woman not married to batterer. She obtained U visa so did not proceed with asylum petition. San Francisco, Ca.

(2007) Interviewed battered woman who pled to stabbing husband, wrote sentencing report. Report lowered her prison sentence by one year. Marin County, Ca.

(2007) Consulted in case where woman sought asylum based on domestic violence. Los Angeles, Ca.

(2007) Testified in first degree murder trial of battered woman charged with killing husband, wrote report. Convicted of manslaughter. Upheld on appeal: 2009 WL 499151 (unpublished). Alameda County, Ca.

(2007) Interviewed battered woman charged with fraudulent purchases of vehicles. Wrote report, attended sentencing. Sentenced to one year county jail, five years felony probation. Alameda County, Ca.

(2007) Interviewed battered woman charged with hitting her partner and wrote report, consulted with defense attorney. Charge was dismissed. Marin County, Ca.

(2007) Consulted in case where woman sought asylum based on domestic violence. Asylum was granted, based in part on offer of proof re what I would have testified to. San Francisco, Ca.

(2007) Testified for prosecution in case where wife recanted spousal rape, sodomy, and battery allegations. Convicted of battery, acquitted of spousal rape and sodomy. Marin County, Ca.

(2007) Interviewed battered woman and testified in support of her request for restraining order, which was granted. Marin County, Ca.

(2007) Interviewed battered immigrant woman charged with two felonies for assisting batterer in robbery, consulted with defense attorney, wrote memo, testified at first sentencing hearing. Defendant pled to misdemeanor theft. San Francisco, Ca.

(2007) Interviewed battered woman charged with assaulting partner, consulted with defense attorney. Acquitted of all counts. San Francisco, Ca.

(2007) Interviewed woman charged with assaulting partner; determined it was not a domestic violence case. Acquitted based on self-defense. Marin County, Ca.

(2007) Interviewed woman convicted of involvement in death of her brother-in-law, for habeas petition. Wrote report. Released on parole 12/09. Central Ca. Women's Facility, Chowchilla, Ca. (San Joaquin County)

(2007) Interviewed battered woman convicted of murdering man, for habeas petition, consulted with her attorney on many occasions. Central Ca. Women's Facility, Chowchilla, Ca. (San Francisco County)

(2007) Consulted in case where battered woman charged with killing another woman. San Francisco, Ca.

(2008) Interviewed battered woman charged with scratching husband, wrote report, discussed case with defense and prosecutor. Charges dismissed. Alameda County, Ca.

(2008) Interviewed battered woman charged with assisting in a bank robbery, edited report drafted by my assistant, consulted with defense attorney. She was released pre-trial and her case was severed from co-defendants, both based on my report. Pled guilty to aiding felon post-crime, put on probation. San Francisco, Ca.

(2008) Interviewed battered woman charged with embezzling funds from friend, edited report drafted by my assistant. She pled guilty in 2012 to permitting dependent adult to suffer: community service, probation, restitution, reduced to misdemeanor in 3 years. San Francisco, Ca.

(2008) Interviewed battered woman charged with stabbing cohabitant. Wrote memo re self-defense. Charges dismissed. San Francisco, Ca.

(2008) Interviewed battered woman charged with slapping cohabitant. Pled guilty to misdemeanor battery, other charges dismissed. Solano County, Ca.

(2008) Twice interviewed battered man charged with raping girlfriend, consulted with defense attorney. Testified at 402 hearing and at trial. Found guilty of stalking, but not rape. San Francisco, Ca.

(2008) Read affidavit in case where battered woman from Mexico sought asylum, wrote my own affidavit. (Seton Hall Law School, Newark, NJ)

(2008) Consulted in case where Mexican woman battered by father sought asylum.

(2008) Interviewed battered man in restraining order and dissolution case, consulted with his attorney. San Mateo County, Ca.

(2008) Interviewed battered woman charged with stabbing male partner, consulted with her attorney. San Francisco, Ca.

(2008) Read documents in case where man charged with murdering his girlfriend, consulted with his attorney. San Francisco, Ca.

(2008) Read documents in case where woman charged with assisting former boyfriend in assaulting new boyfriend, wrote declaration in support of severing her case from boyfriend's. San Francisco, Ca.

(2008) Wrote report in case where wife arrested for assaulting husband, charges dismissed, she sued city/police for false arrest. Court sustained motion for summary judgment. Vancouver, Wa.

(2008) Wrote declaration in case where woman from El Salvador petitioned for asylum based on domestic violence. Testified in 2010. San Francisco, Ca.

(2008) Wrote declaration in case where woman from Honduras petitioned for asylum based on domestic violence. Judge granted petition based in part on my declaration. San Francisco, Ca.

(2008) Wrote declaration in case where woman from Guatemala petitioned for asylum based on domestic violence. Asylum granted without my testimony. San Francisco, Ca.

(2008) Consulted, prepared testimony in case where woman from Guatemala petitioned for asylum based on domestic violence. Judge granted asylum for mother and three children, based in part on my report. Newark, NJ

(2008) Interviewed battered woman charged with felony assault of husband, requiring stitches. Charges dismissed after prosecutor heard outline of my planned testimony. San Francisco, Ca.

(2009) Interviewed battered woman charged with selling drugs, wrote report. San Francisco, Ca.

(2009) Interviewed battered woman charged with pushing husband, wrote report. Prosecutor dismissed charges based on my report. San Mateo, Ca.

(2009) Interviewed battered woman charged with felony assault of boyfriend through biting. Wrote report. Charges dismissed. San Francisco, Ca.

(2009) Wrote declaration in case where battered Kenyan woman applied for asylum based on domestic violence. It was granted. San Francisco, Ca.

(2009) Wrote declaration in case where woman from El Salvador applied for asylum based on domestic violence. It was granted. San Francisco, Ca.

(2009) Interviewed battered woman charged with homicide of boyfriend's daughter, wrote report, testified in 402 hearing. She accepted a plea. Kern County, Ca.

(2009) Interviewed abused woman in custody case, wrote report. Settled favorably to wife. Santa Clara County, Ca.

(2009) Testified in family law case where battered woman alleged to have scratched husband, based on report I wrote in criminal matter involving same incident where charges dismissed. Alameda County, Ca.

(2009) Interviewed immigrant battered woman for family law case under Hague Convention, wrote report and testified. Judge ruled no grave risk in ordering children back to home country. San Mateo County, Ca.

(2009) Testified in family law case where joint legal custody had proven to be problematic due to history of domestic violence. Alameda County, Ca.

(2009) Interviewed battered woman charged with possession of property stolen by boyfriend/abuser. Pled to minor offense. Santa Cruz County, Ca.

(2009) Interviewed battered woman denied welfare benefits, testified at administrative law hearing. Benefits granted. Alameda County, Ca.

(2009) Interviewed abused woman in custody case, wrote declaration, testified at trial. Judge declined to issue restraining order against mother, and changed father's sole custody to joint custody (mother's goal). Alameda County, Ca.

(2009) Read documents in asylum case where woman beaten by husband. Declined to testify as not gender-based. Washington state,

(2009) Wrote declaration in case where woman from Guatemala applied for asylum based on domestic violence. Judge granted petition in 2011. New York, NY.

(2009) Interviewed battered woman charged with stealing jeans after abusive boyfriend ordered her to do this, wrote report. Charge reduced to misdemeanor based on my report, she pled. Marin County, Ca.

(2009) Interviewed battered woman charged with assaulting ex-husband and trespassing on his property. Wrote report. Pled to trespass. Santa Cruz County, Ca.

(2009) Testified for prosecution in case where husband charged with assaulting wife. Convicted of stalking, corporal injury, and vandalism. Marin County, Ca.

(2009) Interviewed abused woman charged with DUI, wrote report, testified. Convicted. Marin County, Ca.

(2010) Testified for prosecution in case where man charged with sexual assault against girlfriend. Convicted of five felonies and violation of restraining order. Solano County, Ca.

(2010) Interviewed abused inmate convicted of killing husband for habeas petition, wrote report. Chowchilla, Ca.

(2010) Interviewed abused woman charged with shoplifting, wrote report. Based in part on report, prosecutor offered plea to lesser charge, she accepted. Marin County, Ca.

(2010) Interviewed abused inmate convicted of killing father, wrote report. Oregon Governor denied clemency petition.

(2010) Interviewed abused woman charged with felony assault on cohabitant. Case diverted, defendant ordered to counseling and community service. San Francisco, Ca.

(2010) Interviewed man charged with felony assault against male partner, wrote report. Pled in exchange for felony probation, no jail time. Alameda County, Ca.

(2010) Interviewed abused woman charged with felony assault of boyfriend. Charges dismissed based in part on my involvement. San Francisco, Ca.

(2010) Interviewed abused woman charged with assaulting boyfriend, wrote report. Pled to misdemeanor assault. Marin County, Ca.

(2010) Interviewed alleged batterer police officer and his wife to determine if her recantation testimony at Police Review Commission hearing was credible. Testified on his behalf; charges were held to be unfounded. San Francisco, Ca.

(2010) Interviewed woman charged with drug sales in concert with abusive husband, wrote report. Based on my report, federal prosecutor offered plea with shorter sentence, and defendant agreed. San Francisco, Ca.

(2010) Reviewed documents in tort case in which boyfriend was sued by girlfriend for allegedly running over her foot with his car. Settled. Alameda County, Ca.

(2010) Interviewed abused woman charged with assaulting father of her child. Charges dismissed based on my opinion that she was the victim. San Francisco, Ca.

(2010) Interviewed abused woman whose husband had obtained TRO against her, wrote report. Judge dismissed TRO. Contra Costa County, Ca.

(2011) Interviewed abused wife who signed legal documents under duress from husband. Settled. San Mateo County, Ca.

(2011) Consulted with defense attorney in case where woman charged with first-degree murder of boyfriend. Convicted of manslaughter. Alameda County, Ca.

(2011) Reviewed materials, testified in case where man charged with murdering cohabitant/boyfriend. Hung jury, based on my testimony (2nd degree v. manslaughter). Testified again at next trial, manslaughter verdict, based on my testimony re heat of passion. San Francisco, Ca.

(2011) Interviewed battered woman charged with felony assault of husband, consulted with attorney. She pled guilty to lesser offense for shorter sentence. Santa Clara County, Ca.

(2011) Interviewed abused woman being sued by ex-partner in suit to partition property. Testified at arbitration hearing. San Francisco, Ca.

(2011) Interviewed battered woman charged with attempted murder of ex-boyfriend. She pled guilty to non-strike felony, one year county jail. San Francisco, Ca.

(2011) Wrote declaration for battered woman from Guatemala in deportation proceedings, prepared testimony. Family opted for administrative closure rather than asylum. Chicago, Ill.

(2011) Wrote declaration for battered woman from El Salvador in deportation proceedings. Houston, TX

(2011) Testified for battered woman defendant charged with assaulting ex-boyfriend. Acquitted on two counts, found guilty on one. San Francisco, Ca.

(2011) Interviewed battered woman charged with murdering fiancé. Based on my report, prosecution offered plea to voluntary manslaughter, she accepted. San Joaquin County, Ca.

(2011) Interviewed battered woman charged with aiding and abetting pimp/boyfriend in prostituting other women, consulted with her attorney; she pled to one count of felony assault. San Joaquin County, Ca.

(2011) Interviewed battered woman charged with scratching husband and throwing tennis shoe at him, wrote report. Charges dismissed. Solano County, Ca.

(2011) Read materials and wrote report in case in which man arrested for domestic violence is suing police in federal court. Defendants' motions for summary judgment granted. San Mateo County, Ca.

(2011) Interviewed battered woman from Africa for VAWA self-petition based on abuse by two husbands, wrote report. San Francisco, Ca.

(2011) Read documents and interviewed battered woman convicted of conspiring to kill another woman for domestic violence habeas petition. Wrote report. In 2014, she was resentenced to assault with a deadly weapon (gun), given credit for time served, and released. San Francisco, Ca.

2012) Read documents and consulted in case where female prison guard sued prison administration for failing to protect her from abusive co-worker, father of her children. Dublin, Ca.

(2012) Interviewed abused woman in custody battle with ex-husband, wrote report. Judge ruled my testimony inadmissible as no proper foundation had been laid. Contra Costa County, Ca.

(2012) Read documents and wrote declaration for battered woman from Guatemala in deportation proceedings. Testified telephonically. Eloy, AZ.

(2012) Read documents and wrote declaration for Salvadoran battered woman seeking asylum. Denver, Co.

(2012) Read documents and consulted in case where wife of man charged with abusing her claimed she was not battered woman. San Francisco, Ca.

(2012) Testified in 402 hearing outside presence of jury in case where husband charged with assaulting wife, dissuading witness from testifying, and endangering child, who was present. After my testimony, he pled to false imprisonment, sentenced to 3 years probation, batterer's program, etc. San Francisco, Ca.

(2012) Read documents and wrote declaration for Guatemalan battered woman applying for asylum. Judge granted her request. San Francisco, Ca.

(2012) Read documents and wrote declaration for Mexican battered woman in removal proceedings, testified in immigration court via telephone. San Antonio, Tx.

(2012) Read documents and wrote declaration for Honduran battered woman applying for asylum. Court granted her asylum. Connecticut.

(2012) Read documents, interviewed defendant, and consulted with defense attorney in case where battered woman charged with killing husband. Due to my input, prosecutor offered short sentence for manslaughter and defendant accepted. Alameda County, Ca.

(2012) Read documents and consulted in case where husband charged with assaulting wife. Contra Costa County, Ca.

(2012) Read documents and wrote declaration in case where sheriff charged with ethics violations after pleading guilty to falsely imprisoning his wife. Ethics Commission found he had committed official misconduct, Board of Supervisors found he had not. San Francisco, Ca.

(2012) Read documents and interviewed defendant charged with scratching husband, wrote report. Charges dismissed. Contra Costa County, Ca.

(2012) Read documents in case where minor prostituted female charged with illegal gun possession. Wrote report, testified that gun was her batterer's. Judge found her not guilty. San Francisco, Ca.

(2012) Read documents in case where wife sued husband for abusing her. Settled. Stanislaus County, Ca.

(2012) Read documents and wrote supplemental affidavit in case where battered wife/mother from Croatia seeks asylum. (Philadelphia, PA)

(2012) Read documents and wrote supplemental affidavit in case where battered woman from Guatemala seeks asylum. Granted in 2016. (Boston, MA)

(2012) Read documents and wrote supplemental affidavit in case where battered woman from Honduras seeks asylum. Court granted it Sept 2013. San Francisco, Ca.

(2012) Reviewed materials, wrote memo to court in case where battered wife/mother seeks to retain sole legal and primary custody, testified. Alameda County, Ca.

(2012) Read documents and consulted in case where police officer charged with felony assault of his girlfriend. San Francisco, Ca.

(2012) Read documents and interviewed battered woman who killed husband's new girlfriend. After reading my report, prosecutor offered 7 years instead of 12, client accepted plea. Contra Costa County, Ca.

(2012) Read documents and interviewed battered man who stabbed his ex-boyfriend. Wrote report. Testified. Convicted of two felonies. San Francisco, Ca.

(2012) Read documents in case where boyfriend charged with murder of cohabitant girlfriend, told defense my opinion. Santa Cruz, Ca.

(2012) Read documents in case where husband charged with felony assault of wife, told defense my opinion. San Francisco, Ca.

(2012) Reviewed materials, interviewed battered woman who participated with abusive boyfriend in two robberies, one resulting in homicide. My report resulted in plea offer to manslaughter, which defendant accepted. Alameda County, Ca.

(2013) Reviewed materials, interviewed battered woman charged with scratching ex-boyfriend after he broke her arm and raped her repeatedly, wrote report. San Francisco, Ca.

(2013) Reviewed materials, interviewed battered woman charged with cutting abusive husband's clothing, wrote report. She pled guilty to vandalism with no domestic violence conditions. San Francisco, Ca.

(2013) Reviewed materials and wrote supplemental affidavit in case where Guatemalan battered woman sought asylum and withholding or deferral of removal. Government agreed to withholding her deportation. Seattle, Wa.

(2013) Reviewed materials in case where woman charged with assaulting boyfriend. Contra Costa County, Ca.

(2013) Reviewed materials, wrote report supporting removal in case where abusive husband and victim wife sued Child Protective Services for temporarily removing newborn. Motion for summary judgment granted. San Francisco, Ca.

(2013) Reviewed materials, drafted report, deposed in case where wife sought to set aside Marital Settlement Agreement and judgment based on alleged abuse by husband. I testified that I did not believe he was abusive to her. Settled favorably to husband. Contra Costa County, Ca.

(2013) Reviewed materials, interviewed battered woman charged with assaulting girlfriend, wrote report, testified. Jury acquitted on one count, hung on second. Prosecutor dismissed. San Francisco, Ca.

(2013) Reviewed materials in case where husband charged with torturing pregnant wife, interviewed her, consulted with her family law attorney. Santa Clara County, Ca.

(2013) Reviewed materials, interviewed battered woman charged with assaulting boyfriend. Prosecutor dismissed charges just after receiving my report. San Francisco, Ca.

(2013) Reviewed materials, interviewed abused woman charged with assaulting ex boyfriend, testified at 402 hearing and at trial. Convicted of two misdemeanors. San Francisco, Ca.

(2013) Reviewed materials, declined to work on case where man charged with throwing cell phone at girlfriend, injuring her. San Mateo County, Ca.

((2013) Reviewed materials, interviewed client, wrote report in case where woman charged with assaulting father of her child. Contra Costa County, Ca.

(2013) Reviewed materials in case where woman faced eviction from public housing for having cut cohabitant boyfriend in her apartment. Alameda County, Ca.

(2013) Reviewed materials, wrote supplemental affidavit, and testified in case where Guatemalan battered woman sought asylum and withholding or deferral of removal. Judge granted asylum. San Francisco, Ca.

(2013) Testified for prosecution in case where gay man charged with felony assault of ex-partner. Convicted of misdemeanor assault. San Mateo County, Ca.

(2013) Testified for prosecution in case where man charged with multiple crimes against female partner. Convicted of restraining order violations and dissuading a witness, felonies. San Mateo County, Ca.

(2013) Reviewed materials, interviewed wife charged with brandishing weapon against husband. Concluded no domestic violence. Contra Costa, Ca.

(2014) Interviewed wife who signed over major assets to husband under duress, consulted with her attorney, wrote report, deposed. Case settled favorably to wife. San Francisco, Ca.

(2014) Interviewed battered woman charged with DUI when fleeing abuser, wrote report, testified re defense of necessity. After she was acquitted, I was interviewed on TV news. San Francisco, Ca.

(2014) Interviewed battered woman whose husband sought to lift supervised visitation order. Consulted with her attorney, wrote declaration. San Francisco, Ca.

(2014) Read materials and wrote declaration in case where El Salvadoran woman sought asylum based on domestic violence. Judge granted asylum. San Francisco, Ca.

(2014) Read materials and interviewed battered woman convicted of shining laser pointer at helicopter, wrote report for sentencing. Report resulted in lower sentence. Appeal pending. Fresno, Ca.

(2014) Read materials and wrote declaration in case where Honduran woman sought asylum based on domestic violence. Judge granted asylum. Connecticut.

(2014) Read materials and wrote declaration in case where El Salvadoran woman sought asylum based on domestic violence. Judge granted asylum. San Francisco, Ca.

(2014) Read materials and wrote declaration in case where Peruvian woman sought asylum based on domestic violence. San Francisco, Ca.

(2014) Read materials and interviewed abused mother seeking joint custody, wrote report, testified. Court granted joint custody. Santa Clara County, Ca.

(2014) Read materials and interviewed abused mother seeking contact with children, consulted with attorney. Alameda County, Ca.

(2014) Read materials and wrote declaration in case where El Salvadoran woman sought asylum based on domestic violence. Boston, Mass.

(2014) Reviewed materials, wrote supplemental affidavit in case where Honduran woman sought asylum based on domestic violence. This was granted in 2016, based in part of my affidavits. New York, NY.

(2015) Read materials and consulted in case where abused woman sought civil harassment restraining order against ex-husband. Order was granted and upheld on appeal. Sonoma, Ca.

(2015) Read materials and wrote declaration in case where Mexican woman sought withholding of deportation based on domestic violence. San Francisco, Ca.

(2015) Read materials, wrote declaration, testified in case where girlfriend sought restraining order against abusive ex-boyfriend, who also sought restraining order against him. He was arrested for violating order in courtroom based in part on my testimony. San Francisco, Ca.

(2015) Read materials, wrote declaration for City of Hayward in case where man arrested for domestic violence sued police in federal court for false arrest. Deposed. Settled; result would not have been possible but for my report and deposition. San Francisco, Ca.

(2015) Read materials and wrote report in case where abused wife sought restraining order on behalf of self and son. San Francisco, Ca.

(2015) Read materials and consulted in case where abused mother sought custody of young daughter. Settled with father agreeing to 30% custody, therapy. Santa Clara County, Ca.

(2015) Read materials and wrote declaration in case where Botswana woman sought withholding of deportation based on domestic violence. New Jersey.

(2015) Read materials and wrote declaration in case where woman from El Salvador sought asylum based on domestic violence. Asylum granted. San Francisco.

(2015) Read materials and consulted with husband's attorneys in case where woman alleged that husband had abused her. Settled. Santa Clara County

(2015) Read materials and wrote declaration in case where woman from Honduras sought asylum based on domestic violence. San Francisco.

(2015) Read materials and consulted with husband's attorneys in case where woman alleged that husband had abused her. Settled. Santa Clara County.

(2015) Read materials, consulted with wife's attorney, interviewed abused wife in divorce/custody case. San Mateo County.

(2015) Read materials and wrote declaration in case where woman from Honduras sought asylum based on domestic violence. San Francisco.

(2015) Interviewed abused wife involved in divorce and marital agreement dispute, wrote report. San Francisco.

(2015) Consulted with attorney for abused woman seeking restraining order against her husband. San Mateo County.

(2015) Read materials, interviewed client, wrote report in case where abused wife requested sole custody and permission to relocate. Alameda County.

(2015) Read materials, consulted, sent material on coercive control for case in which allegedly abused wife requested sole custody of children who were allegedly sexually abused by father. Sonoma County.

(2016) Read materials and wrote declaration in case where attorney for abused mother was facing possible sanctions in family court. Alameda County.

(2016) Read materials, interviewed abused woman seeking restraining order and custody. Prepared testimony, attended trial but ran out of time to testify. Contra Costa County.

(2016) Read materials, interviewed abused woman seeking restraining order and custody, deposed, testified. Contra Costa County.

(2016) Read materials, interviewed abused woman seeking to keep children on her restraining order, wrote report. San Mateo County.

LEGISLATIVE EXPERIENCE:

- (1983 - 1996) Co-chair, California Alliance Against Domestic Violence Policy and Research Committee

- (1996 - present) Member, Ca. Partnership to End Domestic Violence, Public Policy and Research Committee

- Drafted, lobbied for, and/or testified for many bills, including the following (all of these were signed and enacted):

(1984) SB 1472 (Watson) - law enforcement response to domestic violence

(1985) Extension of Restraining Orders from 90 days to 1 year

(1986) Amendment to Ca. PC 273.5 to clarify definition of "corporal injury resulting in a traumatic condition"

(1985-90) Various custody bills, culminating in AB 2700 (Roybal-Allard), requiring judges to take domestic violence into account in custody cases

(1988) Established a right to separate mediation sessions in domestic violence cases

(1991-92) SB 804 (Boatwright), amending Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act to deal explicitly with domestic violence cases

(1992) AB 2200 (Roybal-Allard) and (1993) AB 187 (Solis), redefined marital rape (PC 262) to virtually parallel definition of non-marital rape (PC 261)

(1993) AB 224 (Speier) extended duration of Emergency Protective Orders to 5 court days or 7 calendar days

(1993-94) SB 59 (McCorquodale) amended 19 Penal Code sections to include marital rape

(1994) AB 356 (Snyder) clarified judges' ability to limit visitation in domestic violence cases

(1995) SB 208 (Solis) clean-up bill on marital rape

(1996-99) AB 800, AB 200, and AB 840 (Kuehl) rebuttable presumption against custody to batterers. Signed by Governor 9/99, now Family Code 3044.

(2000) SB 1318 (Alpert) expand state-sponsored confidential address program to enable more victims of domestic violence and stalking to qualify

- Consulted by legislators in the formulation of many bills, including the following (representative sample); testified on many of these:

(1994) SB 52X (Watson) ongoing training on domestic violence mandated for law enforcement personnel (became SB 132 in 1995, signed by Gov.)

(1994) AB 167 (Friedman, Alpert, Solis) funding for shelters and vertical prosecution programs (signed into law 1994)

(1994) SB 3 (Hayden) ending domestic violence diversion program (became SB 169 in 1995, signed by Gov.)

(1996) SB 1444 (Solis) comprehensive domestic violence cleanup bill involving marital rape and other issues (signed by Gov.)

(1996) AB 2647 (Kuehl) juvenile court and Child Protective Services recognition of domestic violence's overlap with child abuse (signed by Gov.)

(1997) SB 564 (Solis) resolves problems from *Barkaloff v. Woodward* case regarding ability of battered women to get visitation orders (signed by Gov.)

(1997-98) AB 795 (Honda) funding for supervised visitation programs

(1999) AB 840 (Kuehl) rebuttable presumption against custody to batterers

(2001) SB 927 (Escutia) funding and training for interpreters in civil domestic violence cases

(2003) SB 265 (Kuehl) clarifying/strengthening rebuttable presumption against custody to batterers

(2006) SB 1402 (Kuehl) deleting requirement that victims of marital rape report within one year or otherwise corroborate it before rape can be prosecuted

(2014) AB 2089 (Quirk) strengthening Domestic Violence Prevention Act in various ways

- Testified at June 1993 hearing sponsored by Women's Caucus of Legislature, Sacramento, to present legislative ideas
- Testified at 1987 hearings sponsored by Senate Task Force on Family Equity, Los Angeles, to present legislative ideas
- Consulted for and testified at hearings held by Ca. Judicial Council Committee on Gender Bias in the Courts, regarding battered women, resulting in new legislation
- Presented at First Women's Legislative Summit regarding China Women's Conference and Domestic Violence, Sacramento, Ca. 1995, televised statewide

(2011) Testified before Assembly Select Committee on Domestic Violence regarding working as a domestic violence expert on habeas cases, special hearing on Incarcerated Victims of Domestic Violence

MEDIA EXPERIENCE:

Television

1992: Panelist on "Sonya Live," a talk show on CNN - marital rape

1995: Interviewed at Women's First Legislative Summit, Sacramento, for evening news

1997: Half-hour interview for Burlingame Cable TV program on AB 200 (rebuttable presumption against custody to batterer)

1997: Panelist on Burlingame Cable TV program on domestic violence and custody issues

2014: Interviewed for evening news on KTVU TV (Oakland, Ca.) regarding a case in which I testified for the defendant and she was acquitted

Radio

KPFA, KQED (Michael Krasny show), Voice of America (broadcast to East Asia), KPCC, & other stations, several occasions

Press Conferences

1992 - present: Appeared with various legislators in Sacramento, Conferences resulting in many articles and television news coverage

1993: Berlin, Germany, Appeared with Berlin's Senator for Work and Women during conference on Violence Against Women

Print Media

Quoted in numerous articles appearing in *Oakland Tribune*, *San Francisco Chronicle*, *Daily Journal*, *The Recorder*, *Neues Deutschland*, *Emma*, *San Diego Union Tribune*, *East Bay Express*, *San Jose Mercury News*, *Daily Cal*, *Fresno Bee*, *Contra Costa Times*, *California Lawyer Magazine*, *Prelaw Magazine*, *Entertainment Weekly*, *SF Weekly*, and others

Videos

1988: Consulted on and appeared in two training videos produced by Ca. Judicial Council, "Domestic Violence: The Crime That Tears Families Apart" and "Mediation: The Crucial Factor"

1997-98: Consultant on Ca. Judicial Council training video on domestic violence dynamics for new judges

1999: consulted on and interviewed in "A Paradigm Shift: From Control to Respect," about history of domestic violence movement, produced by Humboldt State University faculty and students

2007: interviewed in "Crime After Crime," documentary by Yoav Potash about Debbie Peagler, battered woman seeking habeas relief after serving over 20 years in prison

2008: Interviewed in Vita Lusty documentary regarding battered women in prison, "Til Death Do Us Part" (Pathfinder Pictures)

OTHER ACTIVITIES:

1980 - present Re-Evaluation Counseling Teacher, Support Group Leader, Workshop Organizer & Leader - RC teaches people listening and counseling skills which they can use with each other to better understand each other and themselves, and build relationships across such barriers as gender, race, age, or class.

SPEECHES GIVEN, WORKSHOPS & TRAININGS LED:

(1986) National Coalition Against Domestic Violence, St. Louis - Custody issues

(1988) Ca. Judges Education & Research Commission training for family law judges, Monterey - Restraining orders

(1989) Member, Family Court Services statewide training committee - Planned content of trainings for mediators

(1990) Keynote panelist, statewide Family Court Services conference, San Diego - Mediation in domestic violence cases

(1991) Ca. District Attorney's Association, Millbrae - Recent legislation

(1991) Alameda Co. Municipal Court Judges - Domestic violence criminal issues

(1992) Nat. Council of Juvenile & Family Court Judges, invitational meeting, Palm Springs, Ca. - Arrest and prosecution issues

(1992, 93, 96) Ca. State Office of Criminal Justice Planning, many sessions throughout Ca. for staff and administrators of domestic violence programs - Domestic violence legal issues

(1992) Alameda County Mayor's Conference on Domestic Violence, Oakland - Recent legislation

(1992) UC Berkeley, Women's Conference - Recent legislation

(1992) Ca. Alliance Against Domestic Violence, statewide conference, San Francisco - Custody issues

(1992-95) John F. Kennedy Law School, Walnut Creek - guest speaker in family law attorneys class on domestic violence issues

(1993) Courts and Communities: national conference on domestic violence sponsored by Nat. Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges and Family Violence Prevention Fund, San Francisco - new legislative developments

(1993) German National Conference on Preventing Violence Against Women, Berlin - US legislation (published in Germany, 1998)

(1994) Requested by Gov. Wilson to be part of State Crime Victims' Summit hearings in Los Angeles

- (1994) Invited to participate in first peer discussion meeting of US domestic violence law teachers, Washington, DC
- (1994) Ca. Alliance Against Domestic Violence, Ventura & Riverside - Trainings for domestic violence advocates on custody legislation
- (1994) Family Violence and the Courts, statewide conference sponsored by Ca. Judicial Council, LA - planning committee, panel on custody issues
- (1994) Marin Co. domestic violence training for attorneys - custody issues
- (1994 & 1995) Alameda Co. Adult Probation Officers Domestic Violence Task Force: recent legislation, coordinated community response to domestic violence
- (1994) Ca. Alliance Against Domestic Violence statewide conference, Los Angeles - custody and other family law issues
- (1994) Bay Area Business and Professional Women's conference, Oakland - recent and pending domestic violence legislation
- (1995) Ca. State Bar Women Lawyers conference, Monterey - domestic violence issues
- (1995) San Francisco Women Lawyers Alliance - pending domestic violence state legislation
- (1995) Panelist on National Teleconference for judges and attorneys sponsored by Nat. Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges regarding domestic violence issues in custody cases
- (1995) San Diego Domestic Violence Council - domestic violence in family court
- (1996) Alameda County Family Law Bench and Bar - recent legislation concerning domestic violence
- (1996) Domestic Relations Judicial Conference, Supreme Court of Arizona - UCCJA issues, Use of mental health professionals in domestic violence custody cases
- (1996) Conference on Family Violence co-sponsored by AMA and ABA, Palm Springs, CA. - domestic violence in professional education
- (1996) Boalt Hall School of Law - Homeless Outreach Project - domestic violence laws and local resources
- (1996) Santa Cruz County Criminal Justice Council - defense issues involving battered women charged with crimes
- (1996) UCSF Fresno - keynote speaker, domestic violence training for medical and legal professionals
- (1996) Boalt Hall School of Law - Family Law Society - domestic violence laws
- (1996) Chico, Ca. - Violence Prevention conference - domestic violence laws
- (1996) Alameda Co. Judges Training - definitions of domestic violence, recent case law
- (1996) Santa Clara Domestic Violence conference - marital rape laws
- (1997) Ca. Judicial Council, Reunion Conference, Oakland - keynote speech: update on domestic violence cases and statutes from 1996
- (1997) Ca. Family Law Judges Institute, Los Angeles - domestic violence and visitation issues

(1997) County-wide training for attorneys and domestic violence advocates, Ukiah, Mendocino County - domestic violence laws and legislation

(1997) County-wide Domestic Violence conference, Hanford, Kings County - keynote speech

(1997) Junior League, San Francisco - domestic violence legislation

(1997) Assoc. of Certified Family Law Specialists, Napa, Ca. - domestic violence, custody, and visitation

(1997) Statewide domestic violence conference for advocates - how the legislative process works; support groups for domestic violence workers; domestic violence laws and legislation - Sacramento

(1997) Stanford Law School - domestic violence laws, pending legislation

(1997) County-wide domestic violence conference, Santa Cruz - keynote speaker

(1997) County-wide training for domestic violence advocates, Santa Cruz - domestic violence laws and legislation

(1997) International conference on children who witness domestic violence, London, Ontario, Canada - domestic violence and custody in US; (proceedings to be published 1998)

(1997) Basic family law training for new judges, CJSP, Dana Point, Ca. - domestic violence and custody/visitation issues

(1997) Domestic violence legal training for several dozen domestic violence advocates, North Lake Tahoe, Ca.

(1997) Yolo County Domestic Violence Conference - Legislative Update, Woodland, Ca.

(1997) National College of District Attorneys - Recent Ca. Cases and Legislation, Los Angeles, Ca.

(1997) Domestic Violence Conference - Legislative Update, San Diego, Ca.

(1997) Northern California Family Court Services Directors - panel on use/abuse of power: domestic violence and mediation, Burlingame, Ca.

(1997) Los Angeles Probation Dept. - domestic violence issues and laws.

(1997) Statewide Office of Family Court Services staff - training for custody evaluators on domestic violence laws, Monterey, Ca.

(1997-98) Alameda County Office of Family Court Services staff - training for custody evaluators on domestic violence laws, Oakland, Ca.

(1998) American Association of Law Schools - domestic violence courses and issues in law schools, San Francisco, Ca.

(1998) Contra Costa County Office of Family Court Services - training for custody evaluators, special masters, and attorneys on domestic violence laws, San Ramon, Ca.

(1998) Ca. Center for Judicial Education and Research (CJER) - training for family law judges on Domestic Violence Prevention Act issues, new legislation, cases, San Diego, Ca.

(1998) National Women and the Law Conference - teaching domestic violence law, San Francisco, Ca.

(1998) Santa Clara County training for custody evaluators on domestic violence laws, Santa Clara, Ca.

(1998) Ca. School of Professional Psychology training for custody evaluators on domestic violence laws, Alameda, Ca.

(1998) Nat Assoc of Social Workers conference, Ca. chapter - Domestic Violence Laws, Manhattan Beach, Ca.

(1998) Contra Costa County Child Protective Services staff - California domestic violence laws, Walnut Creek, Ca.

(1998) Contra Costa judges - California domestic violence laws, Martinez, Ca.

(1998) Minor's Counsel training - overview of domestic violence dynamics, San Diego, Ca.

(1998) County-wide domestic violence conference - Call to Action speech, Shasta County, Ca.

(1999) Domestic Violence laws - Queen's Bench, San Francisco, Ca.

(1999) Using Experts in Prosecuting Batterers - San Francisco District Attorney's Office, Ca.

(1999) Overview of domestic violence laws for volunteers at A Safe Place Shelter, Oakland, Ca.

(1999) Recent appellate cases, Ca. District Attorney's Association, Domestic Violence Prosecution Seminar, San Francisco, Ca.

(1999) Recent appellate cases, Judicial Council of Ca. Domestic Violence Task Forces Reunion Conference, Oakland, Ca.

(1999) The Use of Experts in Domestic Violence Cases, Women's Worlds 99 Conference in Tromso, Norway

(1999) New Domestic Violence Cases and Laws, Statewide Ca. Coalition for Battered Women, Los Angeles, Ca.

(1999) State and federal legal update, Regional Community Policing Institute conference, Sacramento, Ca.

(1999) Domestic Violence Custody Laws in the US, International Conference on Children Exposed to Domestic Violence, Vancouver, British Columbia

(2000) Team-taught pilot-test of domestic violence curriculum I wrote for court employees, published by Ca. Center for Judicial Education and Research. Costa Mesa, Ca.

(2000) Civil statutory and case law update, Seventh Annual Family Violence and the Courts conference, Los Angeles, Ca.

(2000) Panel on Family Code 3044 Issues (Rebuttable Presumption Against Custody to Batterers), Regional Family Court Services training conference, Emeryville, Ca.

(2/01) Debated with Cathy Young, conservative columnist and writer, on current trends in domestic violence policies, Federalist Society, Boalt Hall School of Law, Berkeley, Ca.

(4/01) Two Steps Forward, One Step Back, panel sponsored by Boalt Hall Women's Association. Spoke about future of domestic violence laws and policies in next four years. Boalt Hall School of Law, Berkeley, Ca.

(5/01) What Every Judge Should Know, half-day training for new judges about domestic violence at Judicial Institute, sponsored by CJER, Los Angeles, Ca.

(5/01) Panel on Family Code 3044 issues, statewide conference on Family Violence and the Courts, Judicial Council of Ca., Los Angeles, Ca.

(5/01) Led workshop on preventing burnout through using Re-Evaluation Counseling, same conference.

(5/01) Serving the Public, one-day domestic violence training for Los Angeles court employees using curriculum I authored via CJER (see Publications).

(5/01-6/01) Co-led one-day policy and legislative trainings for domestic violence advocates in several sites around Ca., sponsored by Ca. Alliance Against Domestic Violence.

(6/01) Presented Custody and Visitation Statutes and Cases in the US at International Conference on Children Exposed to Domestic Violence, London, Ontario, Canada.

(6/01) Discussant for presentation by Durham Domestic Violence Project (Durham, Ontario, Canada) at above conference.

(6/01) Serving the Public, two one-day trainings on domestic violence for court employees from Sacramento, Placer, and San Joaquin counties, using curriculum I authored (see Publications).

(9/01) Recent Domestic Violence Developments in Family and Juvenile Law, training for appellate judges from various states, National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, Reno, Nevada.

(11/01) "Access to Justice: Can Domestic Violence Courts Better Address the Needs of Non-English Speaking Victims of Domestic Violence?", think tank presentation at Pace University Law School, White Plains, New York.

(2/02-7/02) Guiding Survivors Through the Legal Process, fifteen trainings around California for domestic violence advocates, through Ca. Institute on Human Services, Sonoma State University.

(2/02) "Statutes Creating Rebuttable Presumptions Against Custody To Batterers: How Effective Are They?," Hastings Women's Law Journal Symposium, Hastings College of Law, San Francisco, Ca.

(3/02) State Laws Relating to Custody and Visitation in Domestic Violence Cases, 2002 Family Court Services Statewide Educational Institute, Long Beach, Ca.

(4/02) Serving the Public, domestic violence training for all court employees in Mendocino County, Ca. using curriculum I wrote for Ca. Center for Judicial Education and Research.

(9/02) Identifying the Dominant Aggressor in Domestic Violence Cases, training for SF District Attorney's Office deputies, Victim Witness staff, interns; with Alana Bowman, co-trainer.

(10/02) Evidentiary Issues in Domestic Violence Cases, talk at Boalt Hall School of Law.

(1/03) Dynamics of Domestic Violence and Role of Expert Witness in Cases Where Battered Women Have Killed Their Batterers, training by Ca Coalition for Battered Women in Prison, San Francisco, Ca.

(2/03 - 3/03) Legislative Update Trainings, Ca. Alliance Against Domestic Violence, Oakland and Sacramento, Ca., with Alana Bowman, co-trainer.

(6/03 & 4/04 & 6/05) Prosecuting Domestic Violence Cases: The Use of Expert Witnesses in Domestic Violence Prosecutions in Nevada, two and a half day training, with Nevada Network Against DV & Nevada Advisory Council for Prosecuting Attorneys, Reno & Las Vegas, Nv. (see Non Forensic Consulting, above).

(9/03) Family Law Statutes Related to Domestic Violence, Family Law 2003: A Training for Advocates of Low-Income Clients, Admin. Office of the Courts, San Francisco, Ca.

(10/03) Panelist, Connecting the Dots: Creating a Multi-cultural, Multi-disciplinary Approach to Domestic Violence, first annual conference of Alameda County Domestic Violence Collaborative, San Leandro, Ca.

(10/03) Panelist: Bar Topics involving Domestic Violence, lunchtime presentation organized by STOP DV, Boalt Hall student group, as part of Domestic Violence Awareness Week, UC Berkeley, Ca.

(9/04) Panelist: Recent Research on Custody, Visitation, and Mediation in Cases Involving Domestic Violence, Family Violence and the Courts Conference, San Francisco, Ca.

(4/07) Trainer, Use of Experts in Domestic Violence Cases, and Comments on South Africa's Domestic Violence Act, Cape Town, South Africa

(8/07) Panelist: Working Effectively with Expert Witnesses on Intimate Partner Battering and Its Effects, Ca. Habeas Project Legal Team Training, San Francisco, Ca.

(9/07) Panelist: Use of Expert Witnesses in Domestic Violence Prosecutions, conference by Canadian Assoc. of Provincial Judges, American Judges Assoc., and British Columbia Assoc. of Provincial Court Judges, Vancouver, B.C.

(2/08) Keynote Speaker: Challenges and Victories for Battered Immigrant Women, Family Violence Conference, Merced, Ca.

(4/08) Keynote Speaker, Child Custody Cases Involving Domestic Violence: Rebuttable Presumption Statutes, Nevada Network Against Domestic Violence training and regional meeting, Las Vegas, Nevada

(10/08) Keynote Speaker, "Never Give Up: Jessica Gonzales v. US," Annual Domestic Violence Awareness Month Luncheon, Las Vegas, Nevada

(3/09) Rihanna and Chris Brown: A Domestic Violence Expert's Perspective, Berkeley Law School, UCB, Berkeley, Ca.

(4/09) Custody Statutes and Effects of Domestic Violence on Children, Court Appointed Special Advocates training, Carson City, Nevada

(6/09) Panelist, Family Court Crisis: A Closer Look at Problems and Solutions, Center for Judicial Excellence, Oakland, Ca.

(6/09) Panelist, International teleconference put on by Jewish Women International and Nat. Assoc. of Social Workers, Men's Groups Lawsuits Against Battered Women's Shelters

(7/09) Training for Staff and Students on Working with Domestic Violence Survivors as Clients, East Bay Community Law Center, Berkeley, Ca.

(10/09) Rape of Intimate Partners and Prosecutorial Responses, Ca. District Attorney's Assoc. and Chapman University School of Law, Orange, Ca.

(10/09) Protecting Domestic Violence Survivors and Their Children, Practicing Law Institute and Ca. State Bar, statewide webinar to train pro bono attorneys in restraining order hearings, San Francisco, Ca.

(11/09) Custody Statutes and Effects of Domestic Violence on Children, training for Court Appointed Special Advocates, Guardians ad Litem, domestic violence advocates, and others, Elko, Nevada

(5/10) Problems with How Family Courts Handle Cases with Domestic Violence Allegations and Some Suggested Solutions, Panelist at Day-Long Conference, Oakland, Ca.

(6/10) Nuts and Bolts of Domestic Violence Law, webinar, Public Interest Clearinghouse, Ca.

(7/10) History and Analysis of *Abbott v Abbott* (US Supreme Court, 2010), regarding international child abduction and domestic violence, to Boalt faculty.

(10/10) Gave power point talk and led workshop on wording and implementation of Indonesia's domestic violence statute to advocates and attorneys, Surabaya (Java Timur), Indonesia.

(11/10) Panelist, Domestic Violence Family Law Issues, Family Law Section of the Alameda County Bar Association, Oakland, Ca.

(3/11) Panelist, Symposium on African American Girls and Young Women in the Juvenile Justice System, Berkeley School of Law, UC Berkeley, Ca.

(9/11) Workshop Co-leader: Introduction Domestic Violence Advocates Serving as Domestic Violence Expert Witnesses, Ca. Partnership to End Domestic Violence, Sacramento, Ca.

(9/11) Keynote speaker: The Jessica Lenahan (Gonzales) Story – Domestic Violence as a Violation of International Human Rights (with Ms. Lenahan), Ca. Partnership to End Domestic Violence, Sacramento, Ca.

(10/11) Panelist: Reproductive Justice and Domestic Violence, Berkeley School of Law, UC Berkeley, Ca.

(10/11) Guest speaker: Legal Response to Domestic Violence (power point slides), large public health course, UC Berkeley, Ca.

(10/11) Panelist: Working as a Domestic Violence Expert on Habeas Cases, Berkeley School of Law, UC Berkeley, Ca.

(11/11) Panelist: Current Issues in Domestic Violence Practice, MCLE training for Family Law Section of Alameda County Bar Assoc., Oakland, Ca.

(April and May 2012) Panelist in two New Laws webinars, Jessica Lenahan (Gonzales) v. US: Implementation, Litigation, and Mobilization, produced by Ca. Partnership to End Domestic Violence.

(12/12) Making a Difference: Domestic Violence Dynamics, training for new judges, Carson City, Nevada

(2/13) Presenter: New Laws Training Webinar, Ca Partnership to End Domestic Violence, statewide

(2/13) Webinar: How to Lay A Record for Appeal in Family Law and Domestic Violence Cases, Los Angeles Family Law Coalition, Los Angeles, Ca.

(3/13) Presenter: How to Lay A Record for Appeal in Family Law and Domestic Violence Cases, Bay Area Region of Ca. Partnership to End Domestic Violence, Oakland, Ca.

(3/13) Presenter: How to Lay A Record for Appeal in Family Law and Domestic Violence Cases, Legal Aid Association of California statewide conference, Los Angeles, Ca.

(5/13) Keynote speech, 35th Anniversary Event for Community Overcoming Relationship Abuse, Atherton, Ca.

(5/13) Presentation on Domestic Violence Dynamics in Immigrant and LGBTQ Relationships, part of Working with Immigrants: The Intersection of Basic Immigration, Housing, and Domestic Violence Issues in California, (webinar and live audience), Practicing Law Institute, San Francisco, Ca.

(8/13) Presentation to ABA Commission on Domestic and Sexual Violence regarding the Family Violence Appellate Project, San Francisco, Ca.

(11/13) Panel presentation with Nancy O'Malley, District Attorney, and Judge Tara Flanagan to Family Law Section of the Alameda County Bar Assoc. regarding the Family Violence Appellate Project, Oakland, Ca.

(11/13) California's Statutes Protecting Survivors of Domestic Violence and Their Children in Family Court, and the Social Science Behind Them, for advocates and attorneys, San Jose, Ca.

(1/14) California's Statutes Protecting Survivors of Domestic Violence and Their Children in Family Court, and the Social Science Behind Them, for advocates and attorneys, San Rafael, Ca.

(3/14) California's Statutes Protecting Survivors of Domestic Violence and Their Children in Family Court, and the Science Behind Them, for advocates and attorneys, San Jose, Ca.

(3/14) California's Statutes Protecting Survivors of Domestic Violence and Their Children in Family Court, and the Science Behind Them, for advocates and attorneys, webinar via Legal Aid Assoc. of Ca.

(4/14) California's Statutes Protecting Survivors of Domestic Violence and Their Children in Family Court, and the Science Behind Them, for advocates and attorneys, San Jose, Ca.

(4/14) California's Statutes Protecting Survivors of Domestic Violence and Their Children in Family Court, and the Science Behind Them, for advocates and attorneys, San Diego, Ca.

(5/14) Presentation on Domestic Violence Dynamics in Immigrant and LGBTQ Relationships, part of Working with Immigrants: The Intersection of Basic Immigration, Housing, and Domestic Violence Issues in California, (webinar and live audience), Practicing Law Institute, San Francisco, Ca.

(8/14) California's Statutes Protecting Survivors of Domestic Violence and Their Children in Family Court, and the Science Behind Them; also How to Lay a Record for Appeal, for advocates and attorneys, Orange County Legal Aid and others, Santa Ana, Ca.

(9/14) California's Statutes Protecting Survivors of Domestic Violence and Their Children in Family Court, and the Science Behind Them, for attorneys, Alameda County Family Law Association, Ca.

(10/14) California's Statutes Protecting Survivors of Domestic Violence and Their Children in Family Court, and the Science Behind Them, for advocates and attorneys, Santa Clara County Domestic Violence Council Conference, Ca.

(12/14) Working as a Domestic Violence Expert Witness, guest lecture in Evidence class, Boalt Hall School of Law, UC Berkeley.

(2/15) California's Statutes Protecting Survivors of Domestic Violence and Their Children in Family Court, and the Science Behind Them, for advocates and attorneys; How To Lay a Record for Appeal for attorneys; How to Assist Your Client to Lay a Record for Appeal for non-attorneys, Fresno, Ca.

(2/15) Recent California Family Law Decisions Involving Domestic Violence, webinar through Ca. Partnership to End Domestic Violence

(3/15) Panelist after showing of documentary, No Way Out But One, Berkeley School of Law, UC Berkeley, Ca.

(3/15) Recent California Family Law Decisions Involving Domestic Violence, Legal Advocates for Children and Youth, San Jose, Ca.

(3/15) Recent California Family Law Decisions Involving Domestic Violence, Santa Clara County Bar Assoc., San Jose, Ca.

(4/15) Recent California Family Law Decisions Involving Domestic Violence, Legal Aid Society of Orange County, Orange County, Ca.

(4/15) How to Lay a Record for Appeal, and Craft/Object to a Statement of Decision, Harriett Buhai Center on Family Law, Los Angeles, Ca.

(5/15) Presentation on Domestic Violence Dynamics in Immigrant and LGBTQ Relationships, part of Working with Immigrants: The Intersection of Basic Immigration, Housing, and Domestic Violence Issues in California, (webinar and live audience), Practicing Law Institute, San Francisco, Ca.

(6/15) Recent California Family Law Decisions Involving Domestic Violence, Alameda County Bar Assoc., Oakland, Ca.

(6/15) Recent California Family Law Decisions Involving Domestic Violence, Marin County Bar Assoc., San Rafael, Ca.

(7/15) Recent California Family Law Decisions Involving Domestic Violence, San Francisco County Bar Assoc., San Francisco, Ca.

(9/15) Panelist: Domestic violence issues affecting incarcerated women and women getting out of jails and prisons, Richmond, Ca.

(1/16) Recent California Family Law Decisions Involving Domestic Violence, statewide webinar hosted by Ca Partnership to End Domestic Violence.

(1/16) Recent California Family Law Decisions Involving Domestic Violence, hosted by Tulare Co. Bar Assoc., Visalia, Ca.

(2/16) Recent California Family Law Decisions Involving Domestic Violence, hosted by Assoc. of Family and Conciliation Courts, San Francisco, Ca. (co-led with Judge Joni Hiramoto, Contra Costa Co.)

(2/16) Recent California Family Law Decisions Involving Domestic Violence, hosted by Bay Area Legal Aid, San Francisco, Ca.

(3/16) Panelist: *Whole Woman's Health v Hellerstedt* (pending in US Supreme Court): Brief of Experts and Organizations Supporting Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence as *Amici Curiae* in Support of Petitioners (I signed onto this brief and described it as a panelist), Berkeley School of Law, Berkeley, Ca.

(6/16) Recent California Family Law and Juvenile Court Decisions Involving Domestic Violence, Legal Aid Association of California, San Francisco, Ca. (co-led with Shuray Ghorishi)

(6/16) Straight Out of Compton: How to Take Effective Declarations in Domestic Violence Restraining Order Cases, Legal Aid Association of California, San Francisco, Ca. (panelist with 4 others)

