

MINUTES OF THE
MAG DV COUNCIL MEETING
September 4, 2013
MAG Office Building, Saguaro Room
Phoenix, Arizona

MEMBERS ATTENDING

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| Celeste Adams, Save the Family | Jon Eliason, City of Mesa Prosecutor's Office |
| +* Christina Avila, City of Avondale | * President Diane Enos, Salt River Pima Maricopa Indian Community |
| Lt. Bryan Coley for Lt. Robert Bates, City of Phoenix Police Dept. | * Naomi Farrell, City of Tempe |
| John Belatti, City of Chandler Prosecutor's Office | # Jessica Blazina for Janeen Gaskins, City of Surprise |
| Libby Bissa, City of Phoenix Family Advocacy Center | Dick Geasland, Sojourner Center |
| John A. Blackburn, Jr., Arizona Criminal Justice Commission | Patricia George for Will Gonzalez, City of Phoenix Prosecutor's Office |
| Allie Bones, Arizona Coalition Against Domestic Violence | Laura Guild, Arizona Dept. of Economic Security |
| Chief Steve Campbell, City of El Mirage Police Department, Vice Chair | Constance Halonen, City of Apache Junction Police Department |
| # Councilmember Samuel Chavira, City of Glendale | * Cmdr. Kim Humphrey, City of Phoenix Police Department |
| * Chris Christy, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community | Lynette Jelinek, City of Glendale Fire Dept. |
| Sharon Taylor Wood for Lacey Rose Cox, City of Gilbert Police Dept. | * Mary Lynn Kasunic, Area Agency on Aging |
| # Councilmember Ginny Dickey, Town of Fountain Hills | * Patricia Klahr, Chrysalis Shelter, Inc. Councilmember Suzanne Klapp, City of Scottsdale |

* Those members neither present nor represented by proxy.

+ Ex-Officio member

Attended by Teleconference

OTHERS PRESENT

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| Carl Mangold, Private Practice | Kristen Goodroad, Salvation Army-
Elim House |
| Kate Henderson, Arizona Department of
Public Safety | Dan Maggi, City of Mesa
Prosecutor's Office |
| Dana Martinez, A New Leaf | Sgt. Patrick Beumler, Glendale
Police Department |
| Larry Grubbs, Arizona Criminal Justice
Commission | Melissa Pawpoli, Scottsdale Police
Department |
| Kristina Bunch, Goodyear Police
Department | |

Lynn Howe, Arizona Peace Officers
Standards and Training Board
Sheryl Christianson, Catholic
Charities-My Sisters' Place
Mary Alice McKone, Salvation
Army-Elim House
Rosalie Hernandez, A New Leaf

Teisha Portee, City of Scottsdale
Police Department
Debbie Hill, O'Connor House
Tiffani Johnson, Sojourner Center
Amy St. Peter, MAG
Renaë Tenney, MAG
Nikki Oxford, MAG

1. Call to Order and Introductions

Vice Chair Steven Campbell, Chief of Police for the City of El Mirage, called the meeting to order at 10:05am.

2. Call to the Audience

An opportunity was provided for members of the audience to address the Council on non-agenda items that fall under the jurisdiction of MAG, or agenda items for discussion but not for action.

There were no comments made from the audience.

3. Approval of the June 6, 2013 DV Council Meeting Minutes

Vice Chair Campbell called for approval of the June 6, 2013, MAG Regional Domestic Violence Council meeting minutes. Vice Chair Campbell asked if there were any revisions to the minutes. Hearing none, Vice Chair Campbell entertained a motion to approve the minutes. Jon Eliason, City of Mesa Prosecutor's Office, motioned. John Blackburn, Jr., Arizona Criminal Justice Commission, seconded. The motion passed.

4. Strategies for Supporting Protocol Implementation

Vice Chair Campbell introduced Renaë Tenney, MAG, who offered strategies for supporting implementation of arrest and prosecution protocols for addressing domestic violence crimes.

Ms. Tenney stated the purpose of this presentation was to provide an overview of the strategies and approaches identified for supporting implementation of arrest and prosecution protocols for addressing domestic violence crimes. Ms. Tenney thanked the Council for their continued help in assessing the use of these protocols by completing the Implementation Survey and participating in the affinity group discussions. Thanks to the Council's input on how well domestic violence protocols are being put into practice, MAG has been able to identify areas of opportunity, develop strategies for improvement, and identify possible approaches for implementing the strategies. The goal of the presentation was to approve strategies and possible approaches for improving implementation of the domestic violence protocols.

Ms. Tenney explained results of the Implementation Survey completed by law enforcement agencies revealed five protocols with low implementation rates, which are identified here as areas of opportunity: contacting victim advocates on the scene of a domestic violence call, conducting follow-up with victims, identifying emergency medical personnel, filling out injury documentation forms, and conducting safety planning with victims.

Ms. Tenney explained that an abbreviated list of felony-level protocols was derived from the Maricopa County Attorney's Office Domestic Violence Protocol Manual. This list provided a quick reference for discussion. Affinity group meetings were conducted to gain insight from community partners about how the regional protocol model and felony protocols were being carried out in the field. Discussions included what protocols were seen as being well implemented and not well implemented. From these conversations, strategies and approaches were identified for refining the regional protocol model and supporting felony protocols. A comparison of the two charts provided a list of strategies with potential for improving implementation at the misdemeanor and felony level. Ms. Tenney provided an overview of the five areas of opportunity including strategies and possible approaches for implementation. Please refer to refining the regional protocol model and supporting felony protocols document in the meeting materials. She stated the proposed strategies were provided to the Council for discussion and slated for action with the goal of identifying how best to move forward in supporting implementation of domestic violence protocols.

Ms. Tenney then invited questions from the Council. She noted the options of choosing to approve the seven strategies provided, to select from the proposed strategies, or to discuss additional strategies.

Laura Guild, Department of Economic Security, asked Ms. Tenney if the injury documentation forms would be able to be used by more than medical personnel. There was discussion about how expanded use of the forms across systems would be difficult due to Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) privacy laws. Ms. Tenney stated the initial intent is to address law enforcement's part in completing these forms. She noted that if there are other ways to improve injury documentation forms that it would be worth exploring.

Vice Chair Campbell asked the prosecutors and attorneys on the Council what information on domestic violence injury documentation is most important for their work and what they are looking for when reviewing these reports. John Belatti, City of Chandler Prosecutor's Office, answered that consistency in the reports themselves would help. He went on to state that he is a big advocate of having a uniform report to document these injuries, similar to what is being used in driving under the influence (DUI) cases.

Jon Eliason, City of Mesa Prosecutor's Office, commented that when prosecutors receive these cases they are trying to decipher if they should be tried as a misdemeanor case or a felony. He also noted that it is difficult to draw the line between what is a serious

permanent physical injury versus a substantial but temporary physical injury. More detailed, uniform documentation of injuries could help when deciding how a case will be prosecuted.

Patricia George, City of Phoenix Prosecutor's Office, agreed with Mr. Eliason's comment. Deciding whether a case should be tried as a misdemeanor or a felony can be difficult, especially if there are vague descriptions of the injuries in the report. This can result in having to under-charge the abuser to keep them in jail.

Mr. Eliason noted this is a common challenge in Mesa. Sometimes prosecutors will find out days after a case is tried with the lesser charge that the victim sustained serious injuries. This can occur when the victims seek further medical attention after the initial police report and then finds out they have broken bones or other more serious injuries.

Vice Chair Campbell inquired whether prosecutors are constantly following up on medical information or post-injury documentation. Ms. George responded that this is done consistently. She noted they may hear about further injuries to the victim from victim advocates and then must request that the victim provide more documentation. By gathering this important information earlier, the Phoenix Prosecutor's Office is more informed about whether the case should be sent to the county attorney to be reviewed as a felony.

Vice Chair Campbell requested clarification on whether additional injury documentation is requested directly from the victim. Ms. George replied the Phoenix Prosecutor's Office typically does request this from the victim, unless there is a detective already working on the case who can be contacted to retrieve follow-up injury documentation. She noted it is common for the victims to be asked to document their injuries. Mr. Eliason stated the Mesa Prosecutor's Office may gather follow-up injury documentation from a variety of sources, including the victims, victim advocates, or detectives working on the case.

Ms. George added the inclusion of injury documentation can determine whether a case moves forward for prosecution or is sent back to the police department for further information. Mr. Eliason expressed his frustration with missing medical information and how this can impact a case when waiting for more documentation.

John Belatti, City of Chandler Prosecutor's Office, stated when there is an allegation of injury it is general orders in Chandler for officers to follow up with the victim and note in their reports that they requested that the victim to come in to the department a few days later if their injuries noticeably change. Mr. Eliason commented that, in his experience working on strangulation protocol cases, he has seen a low number of victims who come back for follow-up.

Vice Chair Campbell asked for input on how the Council can strengthen the injury documentation protocol to generate more compliance. Mr. Eliason stated the Council needs to be concerned about sending the right message to abusers. Releasing an abuser from jail after abusing his partner because there is not enough evidence to hold them

sends the wrong message to the community about the seriousness of domestic violence cases. Having injury documentation sooner can help to avoid sending that wrong message. Vice Chair Campbell noted this is a significant area that the Council needs to keep working on to strengthen the protocol model.

Allie Bones, Arizona Coalition Against Domestic Violence, commented that it is also important to gain clarity from the Maricopa County Attorney's Office about their definition of serious physical injury and what makes a case a felony. Mr. Eliason agreed.

Vice Chair Campbell summarized that more literary documentation of injuries and clearer definitions of injury would be helpful.

Ms. Bones noted her concern that medical advances, especially in the area of plastic surgery, have resulted in making some injuries less permanent. These advances should not result in a lesser charge to perpetrators. The definitions of injuries themselves may not reflect the seriousness of a crime because of the use of the word permanent when describing what constitutes certain classes of felonies and misdemeanors.

Vice Chair Campbell posed a question to Ms. Tenney about where concerns over strengthening communication practices between advocates and law enforcement officers working together on scene originated. Ms. Tenney stated it seems law enforcement may not always be reaching out to victim advocates for assistance with domestic violence calls. They may not have advocates based in their agencies and may be unaware of how to connect with victim advocates in their communities. There seems to be some uncertainty about what situations constitutes contacting an advocate and how to go about doing that when they do not have in-house resources or partnerships with advocates in their communities. Some agencies are using risk assessments to identify the most high risk situations as a way to help direct resources. Overall, it would benefit both police and advocates to gain a better understanding of each other's role on the scene of domestic violence calls.

Vice Chair Campbell sought input on what police departments are doing if they do not have in-house victim advocates. Constance Halonen, City of Apache Junction Police Department, noted they had to reduce funding for a victim advocate position. To fill the role of the positions eliminated, the police department formalized a partnership with a local domestic violence shelter to provide shelter victim advocates on an on call basis. Lynette Jelinek, City of Glendale Fire Department, commented there are various types of victim advocates with different duties. There is confusion about the differences between the types of victim advocates. She stressed the importance of strengthening communication and coordination between victim advocates and police officers to address this concern.

Libby Bissa, City of Phoenix Family Advocacy Center, commented victim advocate positions are a huge resource issue for everyone and the importance of developing creative ways of filling this need. There should be an emphasis on serving the most lethal cases first. Ms. Bones noted the importance of determining lethality for cases.

Ms. Bones stated it is unnecessary to create a pilot program when there are already program models currently being used that could be simply modified or replicated. Ms. Tenney agreed with Ms. Bones. She commented that expansion or adaption of current models would be more efficient.

Vice Chair Campbell suggested conducting a roundtable discussion after there has been time to fully digest the information presented. John A. Blackburn, Jr., Arizona Criminal Justice Commission, made a motion for staff to coordinate roundtable discussions about the strategies presented and determine an implementation plan. Ms. Bones seconded the motion. The motion passed.

5. Approaches for Implementing Strategies

Vice Chair Campbell introduced Nikki Oxford, MAG Intern, to provide an overview of research conducted into promising practices of local and national domestic violence programs. The purpose of the presentation was to inform discussion about communication, coordination, and training approaches for supporting further protocol implementation.

Ms. Oxford began by stating this research is important because it illustrates how other states have been successful in serving victims of domestic violence. This information may be used to create a dialogue about ways in which the region can better serve victims. She provided an overview of local promising practices for responding to domestic violence.

Ms. Oxford stated local police departments are getting creative about how to expand their access to victim advocates. They are strengthening or developing programs to use volunteers in this role. The Gilbert Police Department has expanded its program while Peoria recently started a volunteer program. These programs provide promising practices in how to recruit, train, and retain volunteer victim advocates.

Ms. Oxford noted some police departments are incorporating the use of assessment tools into their work on domestic violence calls. The El Mirage Police Department is planning to implement an assessment tool developed by the Glendale Police Department to help officers determine when to call victim advocates. The Glendale Police Department uses an investigation tool derived from Dr. Jacquelyn Campbell's research on the Maryland Lethality Assessment Program, the Danger Assessment tool, and screening questions for strangulation and suffocation cases. She noted that since February 2013, Glendale has seen an increase in comprehensive evidence collection, a decrease in staff time for conducting follow up with victims, and an increase in the ability to move cases through to prosecution. Ms. Oxford stated the Phoenix Police Department uses a series of five interview questions to determine if coercive control exists on domestic violence calls involving intimate partners. If there are signs of coercive control, the case is elevated to a higher risk level and labeled a high priority case. Co-location of law enforcement and victim advocates at the Phoenix Family Advocacy Center has increased communication

and coordination. As a result law enforcement and advocates have a better understanding of each other's roles in working with domestic violence cases.

Ms. Oxford stated the Maricopa County Attorney's Office created a pilot project with the Chandler and Gilbert Police Departments. The project involved training officers to look for and document scores of physical indicators of strangulation. Police take the victim to an emergency room or advocacy center, and a trained nurse assists the victim within an hour. Through a contract between the County and Scottsdale Healthcare, 26 trained nurses in Scottsdale Healthcare's forensic-nurse-examiner unit perform a head-to-toe exam, document patients' history and gather evidence that may be used in an investigation. This program improves collaboration between law enforcement and medical professionals gathering evidence from victims. Since launching this pilot program in December 2011, Maricopa County prosecutors have more than quadrupled their filing rates on domestic violence cases involving allegations of strangulation. Nurses performed 720 exams with victims between December 2011 and July 2013. This resulted in the Maricopa County Attorney's Office filing rate of felony strangulation cases dramatically increasing from 14 percent to 56 percent.

Ms. Oxford noted these local promising practices demonstrate how the region can assist with information sharing about developing and/or strengthening volunteer victim advocate programs; explore use of a lethality assessment tool, strangulation evaluation, and traumatic brain injury inventory as part of assessing injuries; and strengthen communication practices between advocates, law enforcement officers, and medical personnel working together on scene.

Ms. Oxford presented on research about promising practices from states across the country. She began with information about the San Diego Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) program. She noted this program has been very successful in meeting the needs of sexual assault victims and is now perceived as a nationwide leader. SART is an interdisciplinary team in which members teach each other about their roles with the goal of timely, efficient service to the victim. This is accomplished through cross-training among SART team members, open networking between detectives and prosecutors, prompt physician involvement for major injuries and interaction with crisis centers on patient follow-up, risk reduction, and advocate training. Maricopa County does not have a SART program but does have a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) program. The Scottsdale Family Advocacy Center currently shares office space with Forensic Nurse Examiners from Scottsdale Healthcare. These are the same trained nurses that the Maricopa County Attorney's Office has contracted with in their pilot program in Chandler and Gilbert, which has seen success in the prosecution of strangulation cases. Ms. Oxford noted National Institute of Justice studies have found Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) programs and multi-disciplinary Sexual Assault Response Teams (SART) are known to increase law enforcement's ability to collect information, file charges and refer cases for prosecution; increase prosecution rates over time; improve the quality of forensic evidence; and enhance the quality of health care for women who have been sexually assaulted.

Ms. Oxford spoke about the Maryland Lethality Assessment Program (MLAP). Based on three bodies of significant research over 25 years by Dr. Jacquelyn Campbell, the Maryland Model is an intervention program consisting of a research-based lethality screening tool, an accompanying referral protocol, and follow-up contact. Officers interview victims using an 11-question lethality screening tool to determine if a victim is at high risk for homicide. If victims' answers identify them as being at high risk of serious injury or death, a phone call is immediately made to the local 24-hour domestic violence hotline. A specially trained hotline worker conducts safety planning with the victim at that time. If the victim chooses not to talk then, information is given to the victim for calling at a later time. An important by-product of the MLAP has been improved partnerships and collaborations among law enforcement officers, other community practitioners and advocates. The majority of domestic violence service providers in Maryland now follow-up with victims who have been assessed by a law enforcement officer as being at greatest risk of being killed. They either make home visits (advocate and officer together) or phone calls soon after the incident. MLAP can alert both law enforcement and victims of future possible homicide that can be prevented and has increased the number of victims who utilize services available to them. Maryland has witnessed a 34 percent drop in intimate partner homicides between July 2007 and June 2012. In the second and third quarters of 2008, six programs that actively conduct follow-ups doubled the state average of victims going into services (56 percent compared to 28 percent).

Ms. Oxford stated Pima County adopted the Maryland Lethality Assessment Program in 2011. The Pima County Attorney's Victim Services Division, along with six of the smaller law enforcement agencies in Pima County, uses this protocol when responding to domestic violence calls. Pima County has had success in identifying high risk victims and encouraging them to access services. These programs can help inform local strategies for contacting victim advocates on the scene of a domestic violence call, strengthening communication practices between advocates and law enforcement officers working together on scene, conducting follow-up with victims, and filling out injury documentation forms.

Ms. Oxford commented that another national promising practice comes out of New York. In 2010, the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) provided funds to 11 police departments to enhance their response to domestic violence through follow-up home visits and referrals to domestic violence services. Police officers return to homes shortly after a domestic incident to speak with the victim, offer the victim information, assist with connecting the victim to domestic violence services, collect additional evidence, and arrest offenders who violate orders of protection. Victims and perpetrators are informed about follow-up home visits at the initial investigation. Knowing the follow-up visit is part of the police protocol, rather than initiated by the victim, improved victim safety. The visits are conducted randomly, which keeps the perpetrators on guard. Comprehensive training for police officers and domestic violence victim advocates is provided. The training includes opportunities to learn about each other's roles and philosophies as well as the laws and regulations that govern each other's functions. Perceived program outcomes included increased victim knowledge and

utilization of services, improved victim perception of and relationship with police, improved police understanding of victims and domestic violence issues, improved community awareness of domestic violence resources, and enhanced victim safety.

Ms. Oxford presented on a volunteer victim advocates program in Oregon. The state realized the limitations of a single advocate and an effort was made to have volunteer victim advocates trained to fill the need of victim services. Volunteers graduate from a 45-hour course. The volunteers are trained to respond to domestic violence incidents, among other crimes, excluding sexual assaults and murder. The Beaverton program was based on research on other programs in Oregon, Colorado, Florida, New Jersey, and Texas. The programs researched saw a decrease in the overall time spent by officers with individual cases, increase in prosecution rates of offenders, increase in information and services provided to victims of crime, and an increase in ability to provide victim advocate support 24 hours per day, seven days per week.

Ms. Oxford noted another resource comes in an Ohio publication released from Family Violence Prevention Center called Excellence in Advocacy: A Victim-Centered Approach. This publication was used as a helpful resource for victim advocates and service providers working towards safety, education, and awareness for victims of crime; and enhancing public safety in Ohio. This publication also served to spread awareness to the public about issues surrounding domestic violence. Ms. Oxford noted the research from New York, Oregon, and Ohio may inform strategies for contacting victim advocates on the scene of a domestic violence call, strengthening communication practices between advocates and law enforcement officers, conducting follow-up with victims, assisting with coordination between law enforcement agencies without in-house victim advocates and local domestic violence programs, conducting safety planning with victims, and assessing opportunities for improving the information and delivery of safety planning conducted with victims on the scene of domestic violence calls.

Ms. Oxford provided information about programs for detecting traumatic brain injury. HELPS was developed by The International Center for the Disabled in 1992. The HELPS screening tool, which is used for Traumatic Brain Injury detection, is recommended for use with domestic violence victims. Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) may be an important factor in domestic violence cases. TBI is now classified as a public health epidemic by the Center for Disease Control. The HELPS screening tool was specifically designed to be used by professionals whose expertise does not include TBI to make it easier for service providers to utilize this valuable tool. Many women suffer from a TBI unknowingly. She noted that misdiagnosis is common since symptoms may not be immediately apparent and may mirror those of mental health diagnoses. An increase in awareness of TBI among advocates and program staff will result in increased sensitivity, screening, referrals, accommodations, and ultimately, better outcomes for women who are abused. Ms. Oxford stated the HELPS tool addresses the strategies of filling out injury documentation forms; and exploring use of a lethality assessment tool, strangulation evaluation, and traumatic brain injury inventory as part of assessing injuries.

Ms. Oxford spoke about research about the neurobiology of trauma. In December 2012, Dr. Rebecca Campbell of Michigan State University gave a seminar at the National Institute of Justice about research on the neurobiology of trauma and the criminal justice response to sexual assault. Dr. Campbell's research has implications for field practitioners working with victims of trauma. Her research found that neurobiological changes can lead to flat affect or "strange" emotions or emotional swings that lead some to believe victims are being dishonest. For example, the memory process is impacted by trauma making it difficult for victims to recall what happened to them in chronological order. Certain chemicals released in the brain during a traumatic event impair rational thought and decrease energy. Neurobiological changes can make memory consolidation and recall difficult. This research indicates there are neurobiological reasons for why a victims' behavior does not always make sense to law enforcement, medical personnel, or victim advocates. This increased awareness of biological processes that occur during traumatic events could help to better serve victims of domestic violence. This research may help to inform development of strategies for filling out injury documentation forms; and exploring the use of a lethality assessment tool, strangulation evaluation, and traumatic brain injury inventory as part of assessing injuries.

Ms. Oxford concluded stating programs and research presented have seen success. The intent is for this research to be explored for opportunities to replicate these practices across the region. The idea is for this knowledge to start a conversation about ways in which the region can better serve victims and improve polices related to domestic violence.

Vice Chair Campbell asked the Council for questions or comments on the presentation. He commented that the presentation brought him back to the question of how the Council measures success. Vice Chair Campbell asked each member of the Council to speak about what success means to them and how that success may be measured. Various answers from the Council included meeting the most urgent needs of victims of domestic violence; educating clients on their rights; enhancing prosecution, victim safety, and abuser accountability; more uniformity in how domestic violence cases are handled; identify high lethality cases to better serve victims; have a better understanding of the definitions used in domestic violence cases; guide the best use of funding; increase abuser accountability; having a seamless process for prosecution of domestic violence; seeing domestic violence become socially unacceptable; and having models that make it possible to reflect best practices across the state.

Vice Chair Campbell called for a motion for approval of communication, coordination, and training approaches for further protocol implementation. Jon Eliason, City of Mesa Prosecutor's Office, made a motion. Libby Bissa, City of Phoenix Family Advocacy Center, seconded the motion. The motion passed.

6. Refinement of the Regional Protocol Model

Vice Chair Campbell made a recommendation, in the interest of time, to table this agenda item until the next meeting.

7. Community Partner Updates

Vice Chair Campbell called for community updates from the Governor's Commission to Prevent Violence Against Women, Arizona Coalition Against Domestic Violence and the City of Phoenix.

Leah Meyers for Mary Murphy, Governor's Office for Children, Youth, and Families, provided a brief overview of changes to the grant process for funds through the Violence Against Women Act. She provided a handout in the meeting materials containing detailed information about the grant program changes.

Allie Bones, Arizona Coalition Against Domestic Violence, provided an update on changes taking place at the Coalition. AZCADV is currently in the process of transitioning into a dual coalition to address domestic violence and sexual assault. AZCADV is currently working on a transition plan to change the name and mission statement. A community stakeholder meeting will be held on Thursday, November 14, 2013.

Libby Bissa, City of Phoenix Family Advocacy Center, provided a brief update on the Roadmap to Excellence. She stated the entire City of Phoenix is working on the Paint Phoenix Purple Campaign. Ms. Bissa provided two flyers with more information about the Paint Phoenix Purple Campaign and encouraged other communities to raise awareness about domestic violence by conducting similar activities.

8. Success Stories

In the interest of time, Vice Chair Campbell requested that Council members send stories of success experienced during their work with survivors of domestic violence to Renae Tenney for distribution to the group via email.

9. Request for Future Agenda Items

In the interest of time, Vice Chair Campbell requested that Council members send their requests for future agenda items to Renae Tenney via email.

10. Comments from the Council

An opportunity was provided for the Regional Domestic Violence Council members to present a brief summary of current events. The Regional Domestic Violence Council is not allowed to propose, discuss, deliberate or take action at the meeting on any matter in the summary, unless specific matter is properly noticed for legal action.

Dick Geasland, Sojourner Center, made an announcement that there will be a new executive director at the Sojourner Center who will be a great addition to the community.

Jon Eliason, City of Mesa Prosecutor's Office, announced that the City of Mesa will be starting a Lethality Assessment Program.

Adjournment

Vice Chair Campbell thanked everyone for their attendance. The meeting adjourned at 11:50 a.m. The next MAG Regional Domestic Violence Council meeting is scheduled for Thursday, December 5, 2013.