

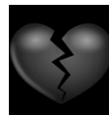
Family Violence Update



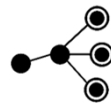
Kimberly Piechowiak
Domestic Violence Training Attorney
Office of Court Administration
Kim.Piechowiak@txcourts.gov

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Agenda



Dynamics, Prevalence, and Future Dangerousness



Magistrate's Orders for Emergency Protection



**PO Reporting:
TCIC and OCA's Protective Order Registry**



New Standardized Protective Order Forms



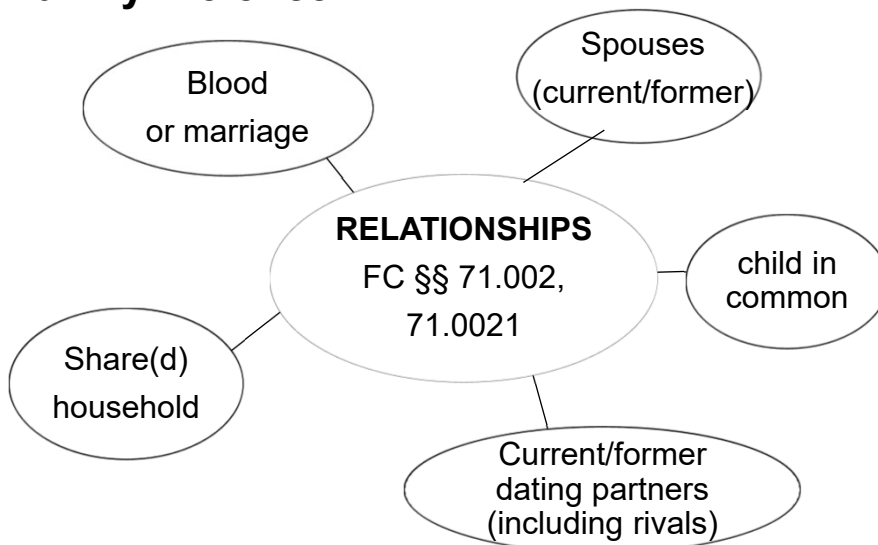
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DYNAMICS, PREVALENCE, AND FUTURE DANGEROUSNESS



3

Family Violence



FC § 71.004:

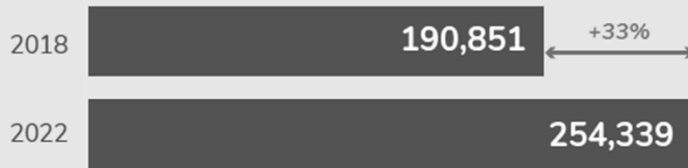
- “An act...intended to result in physical harm, bodily injury, **assault**, or sexual assault” or a threat that reasonably places the victim in fear of same
- Child abuse
- Dating violence



4

Department of Public Safety Crime in Texas 2022

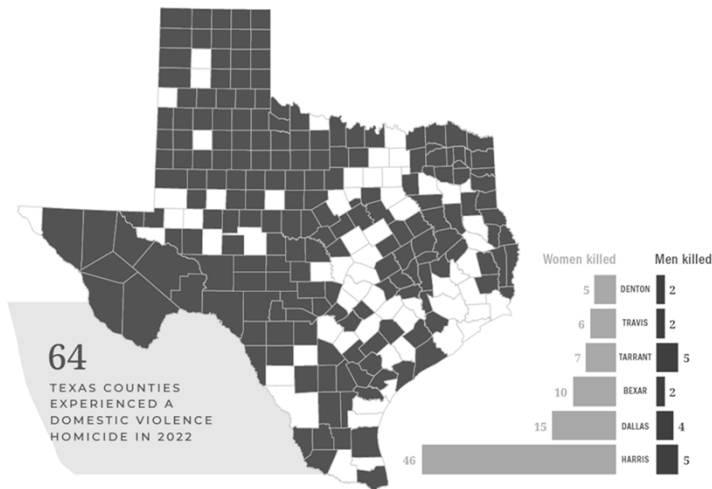
Reported incidents of family violence in Texas, and homicides in particular, have increased significantly over the last five years.



<https://www.dps.texas.gov/sites/default/files/documents/crimereports/22/2022cit.pdf>

5

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- 179 women
- 37 men

217 adults and minors lost at least one parent due to intimate partner homicide.

6

A firearm was used in 71% of intimate partner homicides in 2022.

Other victims:

- 28 family members, friends, or bystanders were killed including 10 children
- An additional 14 victims, including five law enforcement officers and nine family members, neighbors, and friends were injured.

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Victim Age

YOUNGEST — **13** years old — Women killed — **89** years old — OLDEST

— **22** years old — Men killed — **67** years old —

82 had separated or ended relationship

63 sought help

51% had taken steps to end abuse

8

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE DEFINITION

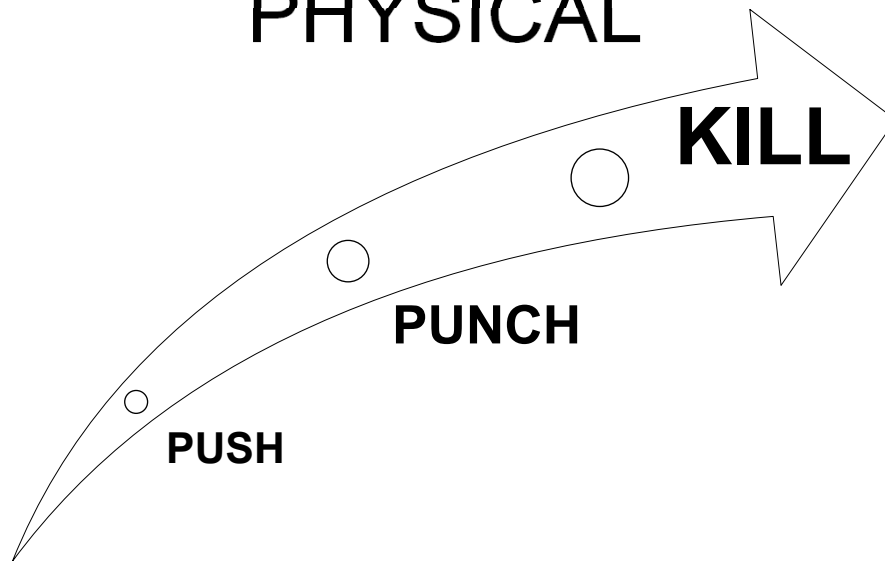
Domestic violence is a **pattern** of behaviors to maintain power & control in an intimate relationship.



9

9

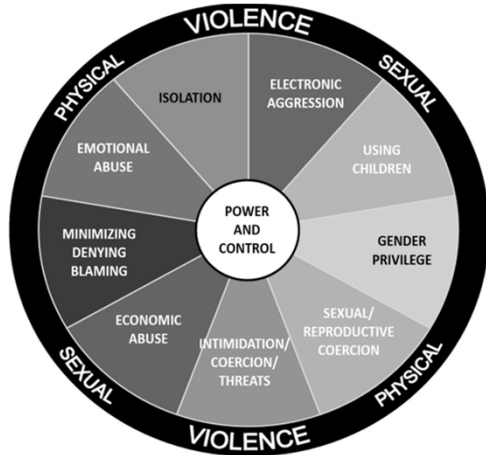
PHYSICAL



10

10

It's not about anger. It's about Power and Control



This cycle causes Survivors to:

- Fail to report DV
- Reconcile (often coerced)
- Recant statements
- Request to drop charges
- Duck subpoenas
- Request removal of POs/MOEPs



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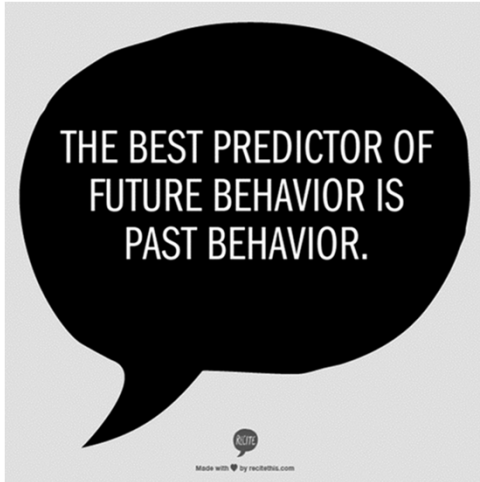
Threats to abuser's perceived power and control increases dangerousness.

These threats include:

- Talking back
- Self-defense
- Running/hiding
- Leaving/moving out
- Calling police
- Seeking protective order
- Filing for divorce/custody



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Potential Indicators of Future Violence

- Survivor
- Law Enforcement
- Community

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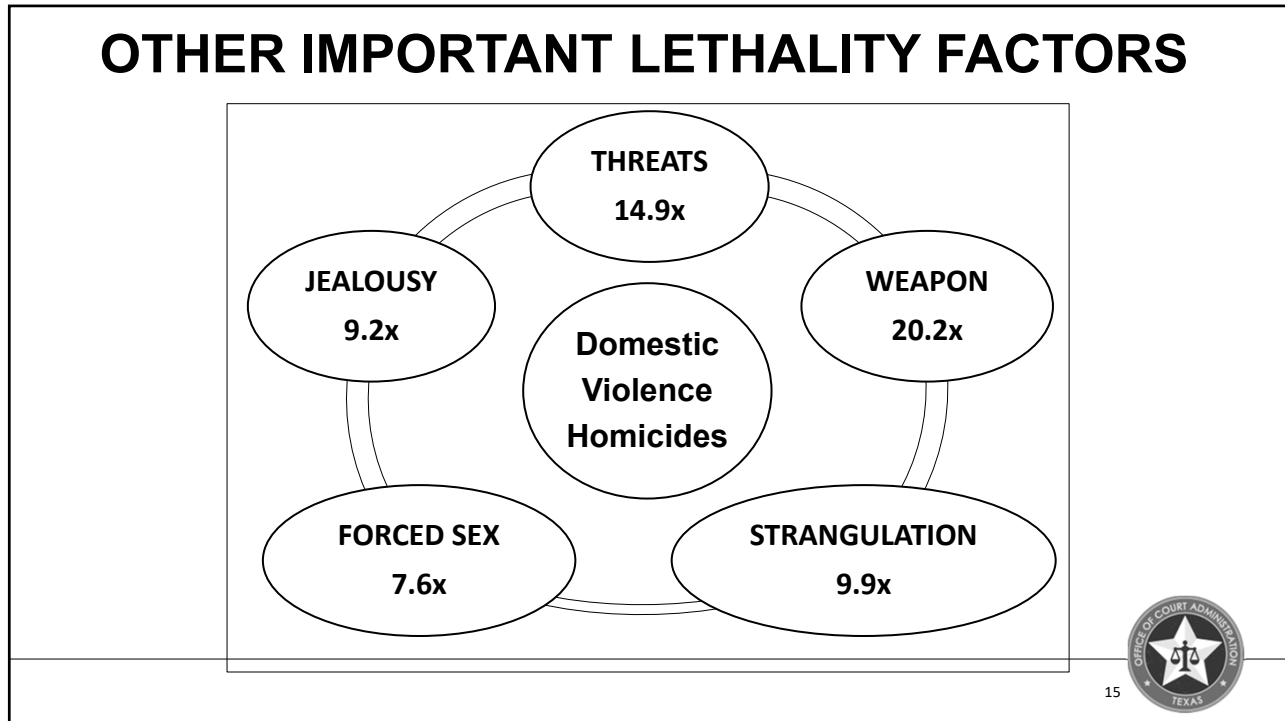
What does that future behavior look like?

Survivors

- **Danger to same partner**
 - Repeat violations
 - Lethality escalates
 - Extends to loved ones/children
- **Danger to new partner-** cycle starts all over again
- **Prior Family Violence**
 - 72% of domestic violence homicides
- **Stalking**
 - 76% of female domestic violence homicide victims




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What does that future behavior look like?

Law Enforcement Officers




Nat'l LEO Memorial Fund: 2018

- 47 officers killed in the line of duty.
- 66% of them (31) were killed by men with a DV history, including strangulation.

From 2019 to 2020: Assaults against law enforcement officers while responding to family violence calls increased by 80% .

<https://txucr.nibrs.com/Report/FamilyViolence>



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What does that future behavior look like?

Community: Mass killings



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Community: Mass killings

- Austin, 1966 (UT): killed mother and wife; killed 14 people and wounded 31
- Boston Marathon, 2013: DV arrest in 2009
- Orlando, 2016: previously strangled ex-wife
- Nice, France 2016: killed 84 and injured 300; DV arrest in 2009
- Sutherland Springs, 2017: multiple DV incidents before church shooting
- San Jose, CA, May 2021: killed 9 co-workers; 2009 court records revealed DV/SA
- Uvalde, TX 2022: shot grandmother before going on to Robb Elementary School;
- Cleveland, TX 2023: killed 5 neighbors; partner filed and withdrew PO application in 2022, citing that the shooter “hit me with closed fist, kicked me while I’m on the floor, pounded my head on the driveway gravel, tried to get me in his truck and threatened to tie me down and drag me until I die.”

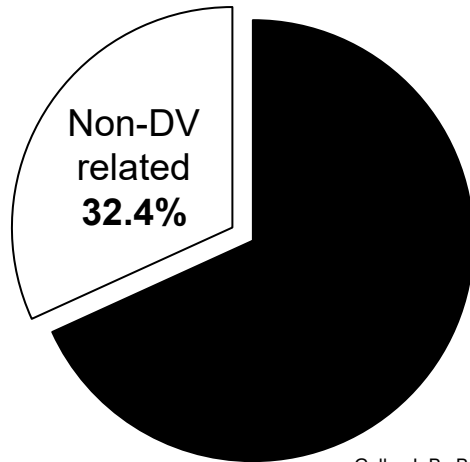
Gun Violence Archive (GVA) <https://www.gunviolencearchive.org/about>

- Tracks gun violence incidents from over 7,500 law enforcement, government, media, and commercial sources.

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Using GVA data, a study published May, 2021 by the Educational Fund to Stop Gun Violence and Johns Hopkins University found:

Mass Shootings from 2014-2019



- 128 incidents met the definition “four or more gunfire fatalities, not including the perpetrator.”
- 17 of those: perpetrator was unknown
- Of the 111 remaining incidents, **67.6% were DV-related (perpetrator had a documented history of domestic violence OR victims included dating partner, spouse, or family member)**

Geller, L.B., Booty, M. & Crifasi, C.K. The role of domestic violence in fatal mass shootings in the United States, 2014–2019. *Inj. Epidemiol.* 8, 38 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40621-021-00330-0>

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WHICH IS WHY...

“We must make **misdemeanors** matter. We must realize that true success is not prosecuting a murderer, it is preventing the murder.”

Source: Casey Gwinn, “Making Misdemeanors Matter”, 3 Homefront (1998).



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Many duties of a Magistrate after arrest...

- Probable cause
- Admonishments/warnings
- Rights
- Mental health issues
- Bail
 - Conditions
 - Amount
- Future dangerousness
 - Further detention: CCP 17.291
 - Magistrate's order for emergency protection: CCP 17.292



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MAGISTRATE'S ORDERS OF EMERGENCY PROTECTION CCP 17.292



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TYPES OF PROTECTIVE ORDERS IN TEXAS

Magistrate's Orders of Emergency Protection

Tex. Code Crim. Pro. Art.
17.292

Temporary Ex Parte Protective Orders

Tex. Fam. Code § 83;
Tex. Code Crim. Pro.
Art. 7B

Protective Orders

Tex. Fam. Code §§ 71,
81-82, 84-88; Tex. Code
Crim. Pro. Art. 7B



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Similarities among the types:

- Criminally enforceable provisions
- Available for same types of crimes/behaviors
- Confidentiality protections/procedures
- Notice to protected parties
- Required to be entered into the Texas Crime Information Center by law enforcement agencies
- Required to be entered into the Protective Order Registry by issuing court



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MAGISTRATE'S ORDER OF EMERGENCY PROTECTION

For Suspect: Cooling off period
 For Victim: Zone of safety
 For Police: Opportunity to protect



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Magistrate's Order for Emergency Protection

Tex. Code Crim. Proc. Art. 17.292

- Most common type of protective order issued in Texas
- Only available after an arrest for:
 - Family violence (Section 71.004, Family Code)
 - Sexual assault (and some related offenses)*
 - Stalking*
 - Trafficking*
- Mandatory only in FV offenses involving serious injury or deadly weapon
- Tied to places, not people
- Presence of victim not required
- Short duration: 31 to 91 days



*No family or household relationship required

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WHO CAN REQUEST A MOEP?

A MOEP can be requested by:

- the victim of the criminal offense;
- a guardian of the victim;
- an attorney representing the state;
- a peace officer; or
- the court.



Tex. Code Crim. Proc. Art. 17.292(a)



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Conditions

An MOEP may prohibit an offender from:

- Committing family violence, sexual assault, stalking, or trafficking;
- Threats and harassment;
- Coming within a specific distance of certain locations;
- Possessing a firearm;
- Communication in any manner with victim(s) except through attorney or court appointed person if good cause is shown;
- Participation in GPS



Tex. Code Crim. Proc. Art. 17.292(c)

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Confidentiality of Protected Places

- Locations required in **unless** magistrate finds address should be omitted for the safety of the protected party or parties.
- **CCP Art. 17.294 Upon request**, the court may protect the applicant's mailing address by requiring protected person to:
 - disclose mailing address to the court;
 - designate another person to receive any notice or documents related to the order; and
 - disclose the designated person's address to the court
- The court can require that the court clerk:
 - Redact address from public records of the court, and
 - maintain a confidential record for use **only by the court, or a law enforcement agency** for entry into TCIC.



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Must include warnings:

- ALL CAPS
- Violation of this order may be punishable by fine up to \$4,000 or up to one year or by both.
- An act that is a separate offense may be prosecuted as a separate misdemeanor or felony offense in addition to a violation of this order. If the act is a separate felony offense, it is punishable for at least two years in prison.
- Possession of a firearm by a person, may be prosecuted as a separate offense punishable by confinement or imprisonment (except a peace officer, actively engaged in employment.
- No person, including a protected person, may give permission to anyone to ignore or violate the order. During the time in which this order is valid, every provision of this order is in full force and effect unless a court changes the order.



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Bond Conditions for Safety



Advantage of putting safety conditions in the bond as well as the Magistrate's Order?

Magistrate's' Order lasts 31-91 days (CCP 17.292 (j))

Bond conditions last until changed by order or until case disposition.



31

Service on Defendant:



- In person or electronically
- By magistrate or magistrate's designee
- Before release from custody

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Can a Victim Violate the PO?

NO! Per Tex. Pen. Code § 25.07(e)



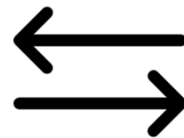
“A peace officer investigating conduct that may constitute an offense under this section for a violation of an order may NOT arrest a person protected by that order for a violation of that order.”

Tex. Fam. Code §§ 81.007, 85.026; Tex. Code Crim. Pro. Arts. 5.06, 7B; Tex. Pen. Code § 25.07(e)

33

Transfer to court assuming jurisdiction of criminal case – CCP 17.292 ART. (n)

- Upon motion, notice, and hearing; or
- Agreement of the parties



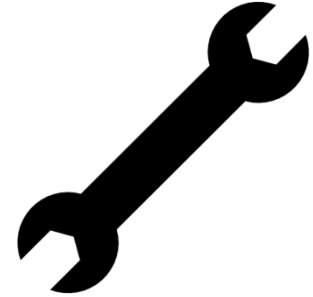
Once transferred, criminal court may modify order in same manner as original issuing court.



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MODIFICATIONS – CCP ART. 17.292 (J)

- Both notice and hearing are required.
- Notice to all parties, including requestor, and state’s attorney.
 - Bonus Tip: invite a victim advocate to confer with the protected person. Check with PD or prosecutor’s office, or call (800) 799-SAFE to find one in your area.
- Moving party must show
 - Unworkable
 - Will not result in greater danger for any protected party



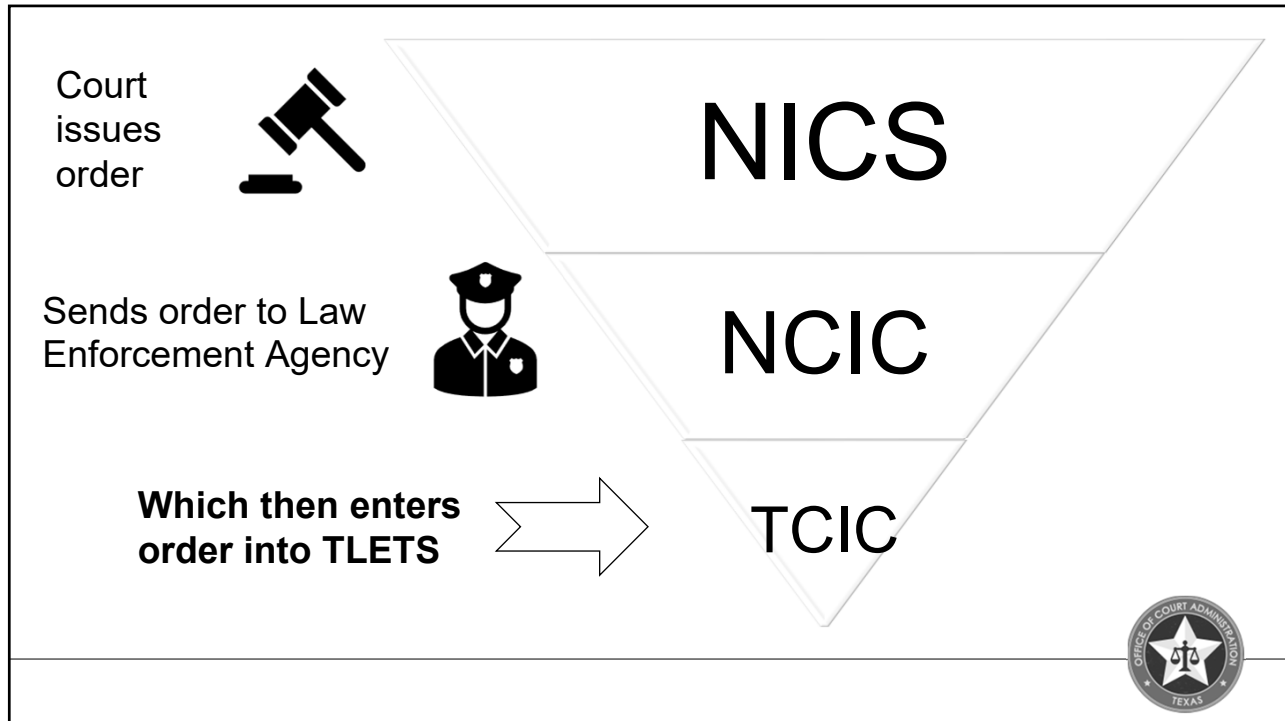
35

Protective Order Reporting: Two Types

- Both are mandatory.
- **Texas Crime Information Center**
- **Protective Order Registry**
 - Maintained by the Texas Office of Court Administration
 - Courts (through their clerks) enter basic information, and upload signed applications and orders
 - Accessible by courts, prosecution agencies, and law enforcement, with very limited public access.



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Question: Why do we care?
Short Answer: Full Faith And Credit

18 USC § 2265; Tex. Fam. Code §§ 88.003, 88.004



- POs from Texas are enforceable in other states.
- POs issued in other states are enforceable in Texas.
- Entry into TLETS allows local, state, and federal LE agencies to discover existence of protective orders, including MOEPs for enforcement purposes.

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Firearms Possession



MOEPs under CCP: Discretionary

Magistrate may forbid an accused from possessing a firearm unless the person is licensed peace officer in full time employment by state agency or political subdivision (CCP art. 17.292 (c)(4))

Except: Mandatory suspension of state handgun license (CCP art. 17.292(l))

Protective order under FC. 85.026: Mandatory

"It is unlawful for any person, other than a peace officer, as defined by section 1.07, penal code, actively engaged in employment as a sworn, full-time paid employee of a state agency or political subdivision, who is subject to a protective order to possess a firearm or ammunition."



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Sending the order



To Law Enforcement for TCIC entry

- The **magistrate shall** send a copy of the order to either
Chief of police (if victim resides in municipality), OR
Sheriff (if victim resides outside municipality)
- Include completed TCIC data entry form.

<https://www.txcourts.gov/media/1450049/protective-order-tcic-data-entry-form.pdf>

- To School/childcare facility
- To Victim by clerk
 - Victim's last known address as soon as possible
 - By the end of the following business day
 - May be sent electronically
- If victim is not present, order peace officer to attempt victim notification by phone within 24 hours.



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BEST PRACTICES TO IMPROVE TCIC REPORTING:

- Require officers to furnish
 - Probable cause affidavit
 - Criminal history
 - Motion/request for MOEP
 - Copy of police report
 - Completed TCIC Protective Order Data Entry form
- Require TCIC form accompany order at time of filing
- Confirm information with complainant, if possible.
- Confirm data sheet information and compare to protective order for accuracy.
- Confirm the order and TCIC form were received.



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Monica's Law

Protective Order Registry: TGC §§ 72.151 -72.158

Monica Deming
Odessa, TX
2015



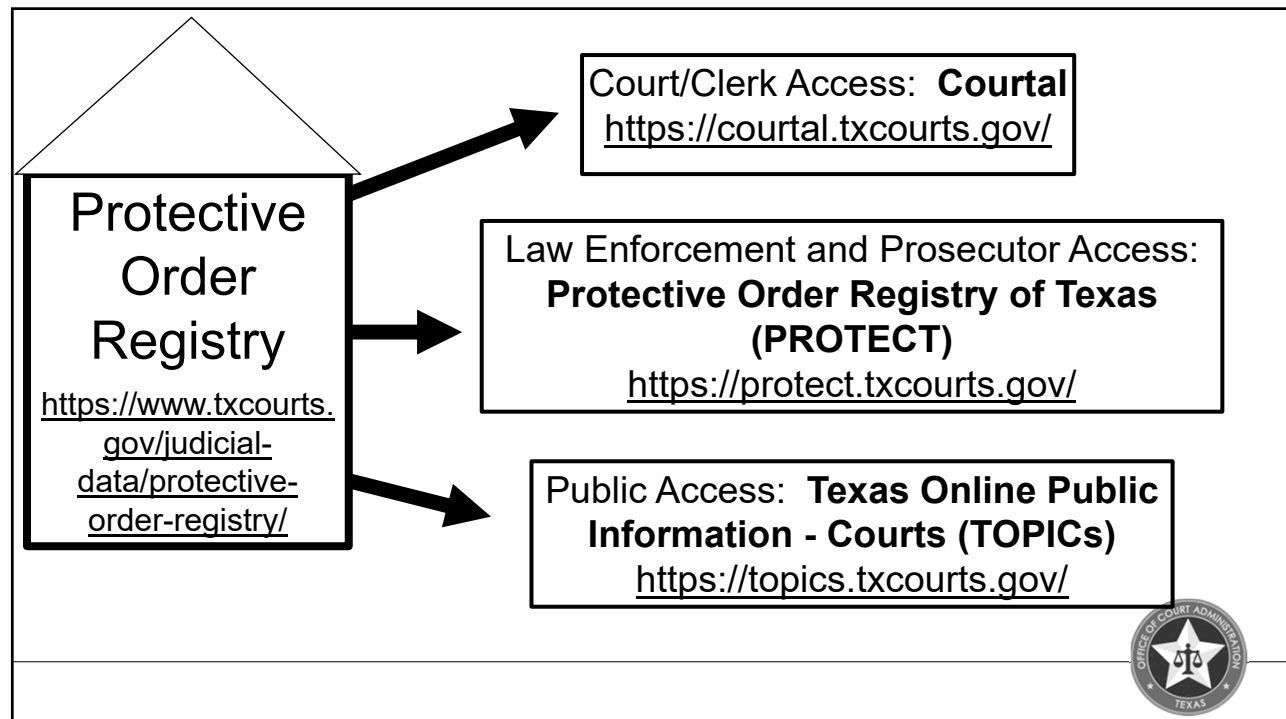
42

PO Registry Features

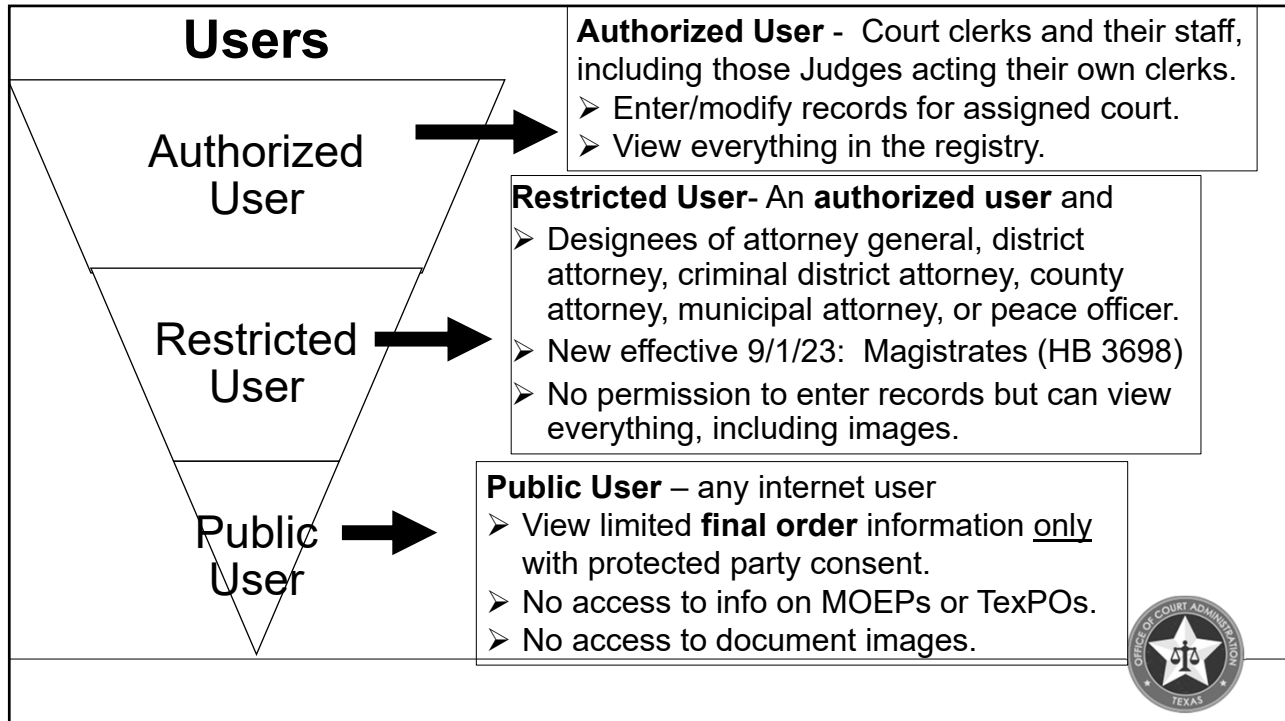
- **Launched September 1, 2020:** Access and training for pilot clerks/courts.
- **October 15, 2020:** Mandatory entry by court clerks within 24 hours for all applications filed and protective orders issued pursuant to the Family Code and the CCP.
- Number of orders as of July 24, 2024: 217,608
 - MOEPs: 163,695
 - TexPOs: 28,763
 - POs: 25,150
- Publicly accessible records: 789



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Important Differences between TCIC and the Protective Order Registry	
<u>Texas Crime Information Center</u>	<u>Protective Order Registry</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law enforcement only • Limited information due to character limits and no image of the order • Feeds into federal databases NCIC and NICS • Data entry may occur up to 4 business days after order is issued. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Courts • Prosecution & Police Agencies • Public (extremely limited) • Entry within 24 hours • Includes actual image of order • Includes expired orders • Registry does NOT replace TCIC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A parallel process • Web-based



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Question: Why do we care? Long Answer: Full Faith And Credit

18 USC § 2265; Tex. Fam. Code §§ 88.003, 88.004



- PO may be “inscribed on a tangible medium or may be stored in an electronic or other medium if it is retrievable in a perceivable form.” Certified copy not required.
- Law enforcement may determine that there is probable cause to believe that a PO exists by relying on any relevant information.

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Enter within 24 hours of Issuance: Yes, even over the weekend.

Why ? Safety

- PC 25.07: Violation of Certain Court Orders or Conditions of Bond in a Family Violence, Child Abuse or Neglect, Sexual Assault or Abuse, Indecent Assault, Stalking, or Trafficking Cases:
- CCP 14.03(a)(3): Peace officer **may** arrest, without a warrant, if probable cause to believe person violated PC 25.07, and it was not committed in the officer’s presence.
- CCP 14.03(b): Peace officer **shall** arrest if it was committed in the officer’s presence.

Bottom
Line:
Cannot
arrest if
they do
not know
the order
even
exists.



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Quick Overview:

Application/request is filed:

- Within 24 hours, Court Clerk goes to <https://courtal.txcourts.gov/>, enters email, and receives link to gain access to the registry.
 - Enters basic information, such as cause number, respondent and protected party information, date of application, etc.
 - Uploads PDF of application to the registry

Court issues order:

- Within 24 hours, Court clerk accesses registry using same process
 - Searches registry for the application/request record
 - Adds information about the order, such as type, issue date, expiration date, etc.
 - Uploads PDF of order to the registry



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Sec. 72.154. Public Access to PO Registry

- Public can search for **permanent** POs only, by county of issuance, Respondent's name, and/or year of Respondent's birth.
- Available **ONLY** with express written consent by the Protected Party.
- Public access is **NOT** available for MOEPs, TexPOs, or images of any applications or orders.
- Protected party information, including minors, **NEVER** goes to the public site.



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Publicly accessible information:

- Case number;
- Issuing court;
- Respondent's information
 - full name,
 - county of residence,
 - birth year, and
 - race or ethnicity;
- Date issued;
- Date served;
- Date of expiration

Protective Order Details

[← Back to search results](#)
[Q New search](#)

Cause Number: PO-60-TCC-019875000 Active

Court: Travis County Court at Law No. 1

A Protective Order against

Full Name: Grant Parker Jr.
 Birth Year: 1984
 Residence County: Travis
 Race: White
 Ethnicity: Non-Hispanic

ORDER ISSUED ON	ORDER MAILED/PROVIDED ON	ORDER VACATED ON	ORDER EXPIRATION
9/3/2020	9/3/2020	N/A	9/3/2021

[← Back to search results](#)

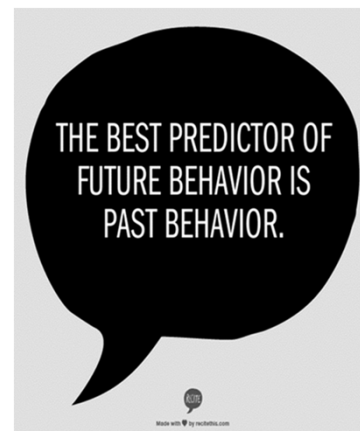


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Why do expired orders stay in the registry?

Safety

- TCIC moves expired orders to archive, so there are extra steps required to locate them.
- Violent history relevant to ALL arrest, detention, release, charging, and safety-planning decisions.



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Benefits

- Courts
 - Sentencing decisions
 - MOEP and bond decisions
- Law Enforcement
 - PO available sooner than in TCIC
 - Can see entire order, not just TCIC hit
 - Good faith enforcement after hours
- Investigation/prosecution
 - Active expired orders and applications
 - Orders involving prior applicants/witnesses
- Advocates (PDs/Prosecution)
 - Safety planning
 - History of abuse

As Restricted Users, magistrates will be able to search the registry to find orders from all over Texas.



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TIPS FOR CLERKS

- To get registry access, you must go to your head clerk or the person he or she has designated to add users in your office to request access.
- For head clerk: request initial access go to <https://www.txcourts.gov/judicial-data/protective-order-registry/authorized-user-information-instructions/login-request/>
- For further assistance, contact OCA-legalsupport@txcourt.gov



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TIPS FOR CLERKS

- Scan/save document as a PDF and save to a file on your computer BEFORE attempting data entry.
- Do not submit photos into the registry
- If the judge does magistration on the weekend, but cannot get the MOEP to clerk before the 24-hour deadline for data entry:
 - Discuss whether you should add your judge as a user so that he or she can do the data entry.
 - Share the info you have received on the process with your judge.
 - If need more assistance, contact OCA-LegalSupport@txcourts.gov
- All current procedures for POs, such as sending info to victims and law enforcement, stays the same.
- System is built to allow edits and corrections.
- Protected party information that you enter, including minors, NEVER goes to the public site.



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TIPS FOR JUDGES

- Notate type of offense on the order, if possible.
- 17.292 CCP: number of days calculates expiration date
 - 31 days to 61 days
 - 61 to 91 days if offense involved family violence **and** use or exhibition of a deadly weapon.
- Weekend magistration: 24-hour deadline for data entry still applies:
 - Discuss whether you should be added as a user so that you can do the data entry and meet the deadline.
 - If need more assistance, contact OCA-LegalSupport@txcourts.gov
- All current procedures for MOEPs, such as sending copies to victims and law enforcement, stays the same.
- Protected party information that you enter, including minors, NEVER goes to the public site; only visible to authorized/restricted users.
- System is built to allow edits and corrections.



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For More Information:

<https://www.txcourts.gov/judicial-data/protective-order-registry/>

FAQs: <https://www.txcourts.gov/judicial-data/protective-order-registry/authorized-user-information-instructions/faq/>

On-demand webinar video:

https://txcourts.zoom.us/rec/share/bEv7OBI-X37DT4KvrsYGFgaEs8_vWie950qsuQfnGT9RYM12YUTupmdddWHyII1c.nlg1fTMyWmkUp5aj

For other questions or assistance related to the Protective Order Registry, please contact:

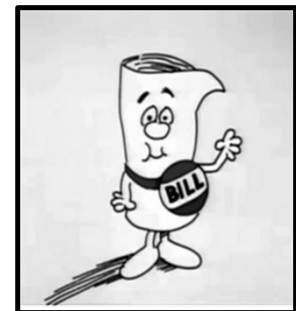
OCA-LegalSupport@txcourts.gov



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Recent Legislative Changes

- HB 2715
 - Allows prohibitions against following an individual physically or electronically to be included in a protective order.
 - Specifically allows criminal charges for the same behavior.
 - See CCP Articles 7B.005(a), 17.292(c); and 17.49(b); PC Sections 20(A).02 and 42.072.; and Code of Criminal Procedure Article
- HB 48
 - Requires OCA to conduct a study on the effectiveness of protective orders.
 - Requires OCA to create standardized forms and for applicants and courts to use them.



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Protective Order Effectiveness Study

SB 48



OCA is required to:

- Conduct a study on the effectiveness of protective orders.
- Create a report based on the study and must include:
 - an evaluation of the effectiveness of protective orders by deterring the person who is the subject of the order from engaging in the conduct prohibited under those orders; and
 - legislative recommendations on methods to improve the enforcement of protective orders in this state.
- Submit report to the governor, lieutenant governor, speaker of the house of representatives, and appropriate committees of the legislature by September 1, 2024.



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OCA Standardized PO Forms Project

SB 48

- Requires the Office of Court Administration to develop and make available standardized forms and other materials necessary to apply for, issue, deny, revise, rescind, serve, and enforce any of the following:
 - Protective Orders
 - Title 4, Family Code
 - Subchapter A, Chapter 7B, CCP
 - Temporary Ex Parte Orders
 - Title 4, Family Code
 - Subchapter A, Chapter 7B, CCP
 - Magistrate's Orders for Emergency Protection
 - Art. 17.292, CCP



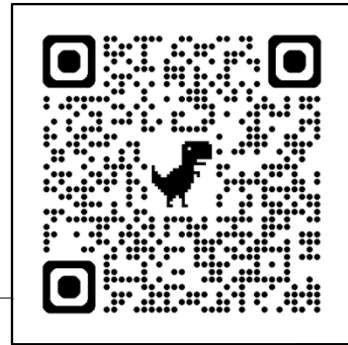
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NEW OCA Standardized PO Forms Project: SB 48

Effective **June 1, 2024**:

- Persons seeking to apply for a protective order under the Family Code or Chapter 7B of Code of Criminal Procedure must use standardized application.
- All courts issuing protective orders or magistrate’s orders for emergency protection are required to use OCA’s standardized order forms, but failure to use the PO forms will not affect enforceability or validity of the orders.
- No Spanish forms yet, but courts can provide their own or continue using whatever Spanish forms they have.

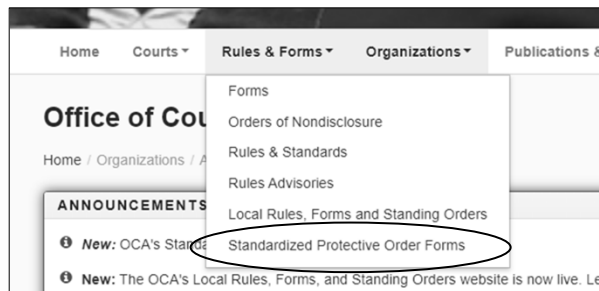
Where to find the
NEW Protective Order Forms:
 OCA’s Website
[https://www.txcourts.gov/
 rules-forms/standardized
 -protective-order-forms/](https://www.txcourts.gov/rules-forms/standardized-protective-order-forms/)



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OCA Standardized PO Forms Project Website

- Texas Judicial Branch: <https://www.txcourts.gov/>
 - Link to the forms is the first item under D Q Q R X Q FHP HQ WV
- Office of Court Administration: <https://www.txcourts.gov/oca/>
 - Link to the forms is the first item under D Q Q R X Q FHP HQ WV
- Drop-down box under Ux dnv) Irup v



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OCA Standardized PO Forms Project Stakeholders



Consulted with over 65 stakeholders including DPS; TCFV; nonprofit advocacy organizations; training entities for judges, prosecutors, and law enforcement; judges and justices; LE agencies; prosecutors; and legal aid organizations.



This Photo by Unknown Author is licensed under CC BY.

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OCA Standardized PO Forms Project Process

- Gathered and read (and re-read!) over 150 sample forms from various jurisdictions.
 - County/District Attorneys
 - Courts
 - Advocacy groups
 - LE agencies
 - Other states
- Identified stakeholders and began working on drafts.
- Shared preliminary drafts with stakeholders via email and requested feedback.
- Incorporated feedback and met with stakeholders via zoom.
- Rewrote and rewrote and rewrote...
- Sent 2nd round of drafts and received feedback via email.
- Rewrote and rewrote and rewrote some more...
- Posted on May 31, 2024.



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OCA Standardized PO Forms Project Website

The forms are divided into 2 groups:

- Mandated Forms for Applicants and Courts beginning June 1, 2024.
 - Application for Temporary and Final Protective Orders
 - Temporary Ex Parte Order
 - Protective Order (Final Order)
 - Magistrate's Order for Emergency Protection
- Other Forms (Discretionary)
 - Request for MOEP
 - Motion to Modify MOEP
 - Order on Motion to Modify MOEP
 - TCIC Data Entry Form



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OCA Standardized PO Forms Project Magistrate's Order for Emergency Protection

Per CCP Article 17.292

(d-1) The magistrate shall use the standardized MOEP form created by OCA to issue an order for emergency protection under this article.

HOWEVER,

(d-2) A magistrate's failure to use the standardized order for emergency protection form as required under Subsection (d-1) does not affect the validity or enforceability of the order for emergency protection issued.



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OCA Standardized PO Forms Project Magistrate's Order for Emergency Protection

So, why use the forms?

- Standardized forms will help LE agencies who enter PO information into TCIC be able to more quickly gather the necessary data and streamline the process.
- In addition, the officers that must make on-scene decisions will be able to more quickly identify violations of an order in a familiar format to safely enforce the order as appropriate.



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OCA Standardized PO Forms Project Magistrate's Order for Emergency Protection

- Fillable Word documents with text fields and boxes that can be marked when clicked.
- Can be printed and completed by hand.
- Mark the boxes that apply to the case at hand and ignore the ones that don't.
- Intended to be used for family violence, sexual assault, indecent assault, stalking, and trafficking.
- TCIC Form PCO-0# at the end of a condition or term corresponds to appropriate code listed on the TCIC Protective Order data entry form to facilitate data entry and enforcement of the order.



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OCA Standardized PO Forms Project Magistrate's Order for Emergency Protection


- Forms can be unlocked and adjusted to remove conditions or terms that don't apply, as well as add additional conditions or adjust signature block.
 - Once the form is to your liking, go back and lock it so that the boxes are markable and the fields fillable again.
- NOTE: Too much adjusting may negatively impact formatting.




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Unlocking the form

Click
↓
Click
Review




Click
Restrict
Editing




⇒

Then
Click



⇒


Unlick
box
under 2.



⇒

You will get
this box.
Leave the
password
fields blank
and click OK

Then click
this button



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OCA Standardized PO Forms Project Website

- Texas Judicial Branch: <https://www.txcourts.gov/>
 - Link to the forms is the first item under **ANNOUNCEMENTS**
- Office of Court Administration: <https://www.txcourts.gov/oca/>
 - Link to the forms is the first item under **ANNOUNCEMENTS**
- Drop-down box under **Rules & Forms**





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Thank you!!!

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Victim Age

YOUNGEST

13
years
old

Women killed

89
years
old

OLDEST

22
years
old

Men killed

67
years
old

Leaving does
not equal safety

82 had separated or
ended relationship

63 sought help

51% had taken steps
to end abuse