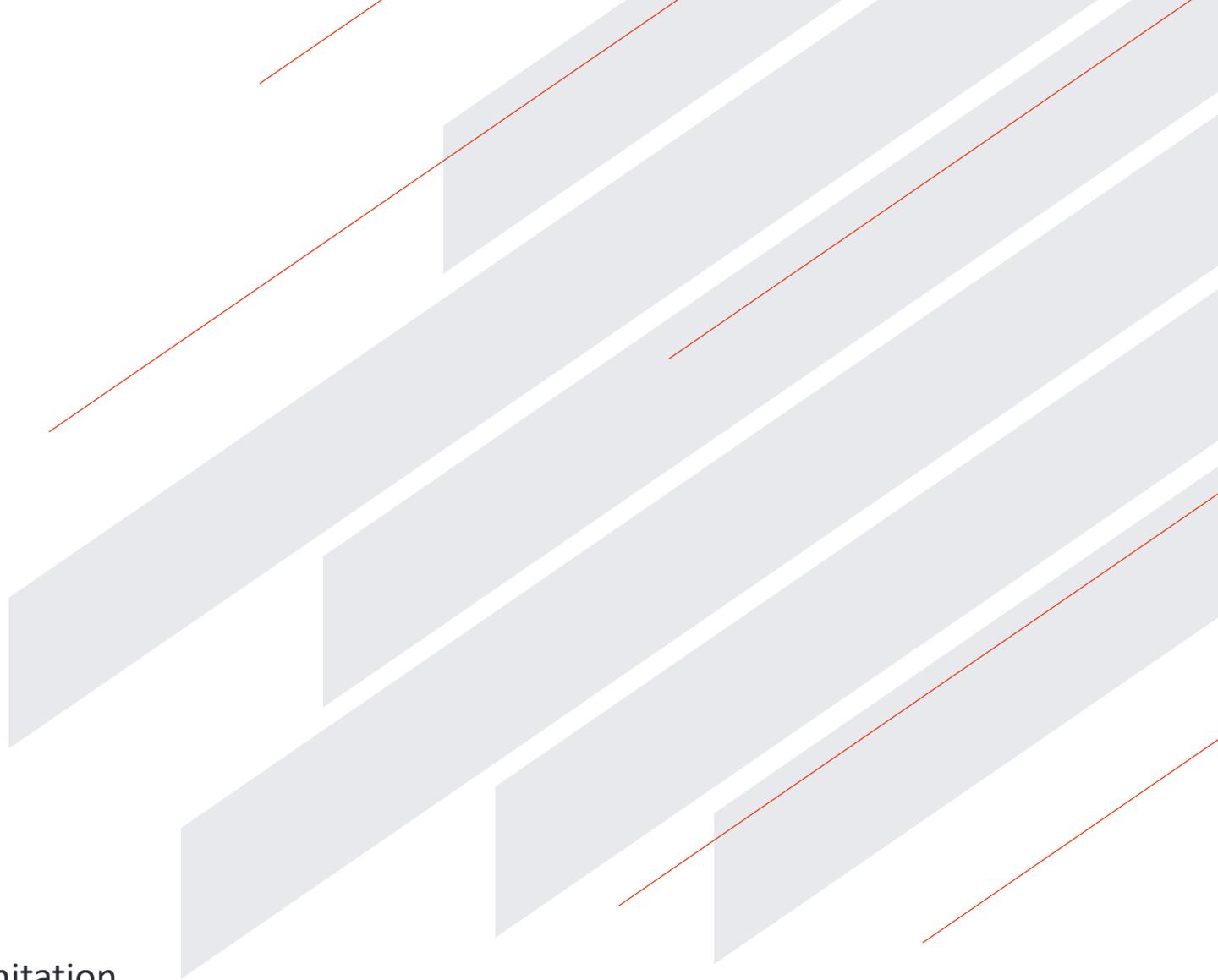




PHOENIX ACT

AB1029
SB273

Exceptions to the Statute of Limitation
for Survivors of Domestic Violence





It's not about harsher punishments for perpetrators, it's about giving **more rights to victims**

The Problem Statute of Limitation

Statute of Limitation laws vary from state to state

Statute of limitation laws establish the window of time to prosecute an alleged perpetrator of a crime and they vary by state. In most states, for example California, the statute of limitation for cases of domestic violence in criminal cases is two to four years.

That means the state can file a lawsuit against the accused on behalf of the victim two to four years after an event. In the case of a civil suit, the victim must file the case within three years of the alleged assault.

As per California's current statute of limitation law, even if the state has DNA or multiple pieces of evidence that undeniably prove guilt, no case can be brought forward if it is not prosecuted within the two to four year window.

A large number of survivors fear for their lives due to threats and coercion from their perpetrators, which can cause a victim to wait years until they feel safe enough to come forward. This includes fear of dismissal, arrest, or losing their children, by reporting their attacks to the police. Numerous victims with PTSD develop symptoms within three months of the traumatic event, however some people won't notice their symptoms until years after, when many survivors can no longer seek justice.



40-84%

According to the report "Women, Domestic Violence, and Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)" in any given shelter, they found, 40-84% of the residents are victims of domestic violence.



75%

Of abused people who are murdered are killed after they leave their partners



The Solution

Statute of Limitation Exceptions

Under specific circumstances there should be exceptions to the statute of limitations for domestic violence crimes when one of the following circumstances is present

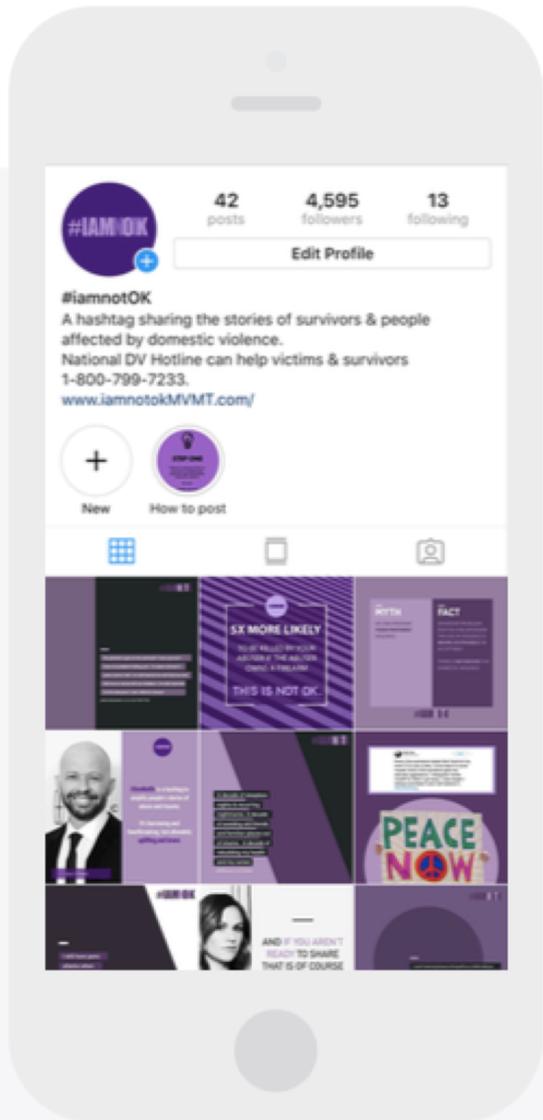
- The State first discovers DNA evidence sufficient to charge the perpetrator;
- The State first becomes aware of the existence of an audio or video recording, photographs or written or electronic communication that provides evidence sufficient to charge the perpetrator;
- a person confesses to the offense;
- three (3) or more victims present other evidence against the same perpetrator

Road Map



Road Map Phoenix Act

Next steps, our team and current status



Bill Sponsor

Assemblymember Eduardo Garcia and Senator Susan Rubio have taken on the Phoenix Act known as AB 1029 and SB 273.



Testimony + Committee Votes

Our bills will be voted on at Public Safety and appropriations committees at the end of April.. We will need the support of coalitions, and survivors from all backgrounds who can speak, testify and tell their story.



Raising Awareness

Using public profile to raise awareness to coalitions, survivors and other domestic violence bills who work tirelessly to make change. This helps build a community.



Going National

Once AB 1029 or SB 273 passes in California our team will enlist survivors all over the country to mobilize nationally and pass Phoenix Act all over America.



Thank you

Join us at www.phoenixact.com