

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
RICHLAND COUNTY, OHIO
DIVISION OF DOMESTIC RELATIONS

RICHLAND COUNTY
CLERK OF COURTS
FILED

2020 FEB 18 A 7:57

LINDA H. FRARY
CLERK OF COURTS

GABERIEN CLEVINGER,

CASE NO. 2020 CPO 47

PETITIONER

VS.

JUDGMENT ENTRY

ALEC BLAIR,

RESPONDENT

This is one of the most heart-wrenching decisions I will ever write. I hope that the reader will read this in its entirety before judging this Court. This case involves a beautiful young woman whose life was taken.

I have completely reviewed the file and the exhibits in this case, and listened to the audio recordings of both the hearing on the request for an ex parte order and the full hearing. (As an aside, I cannot assume that Respondent murdered Petitioner because he has not been convicted of the same.)

The magistrate who heard this case has cried many tears for the victim and her family. She has also been unmercifully and unfairly attacked and blamed on social media.

I hope through this decision to provide some education to the public as to what courts do, discuss what happened in this case, ask for civility towards the magistrate who heard this case, and ask for respect and civility towards the entire court system, which is composed of magistrates and judges who care deeply about the people and families that they serve, and make the best decisions they can based upon the facts and the law.

Magistrates and judges are bound by the Ohio Code of Judicial Conduct. Rules 1.2, 2.2, and 2.4 follow.

Rule 1.2 provides, “A judge shall act at all times in a manner that promotes public confidence in the *independence, integrity and impartiality* of the judiciary and shall avoid *impropriety* and the appearance of *impropriety*.”

Rule 2.2 provides, “A judge shall uphold and apply the *law*, and shall perform all duties of judicial office fairly and *impartially*.”

Rule 2.4 provides, “(A) A judge shall not be swayed by public clamor or fear of criticism. (B) A judge shall not permit family, social, political, financial, or other interests or relationships to influence the judge’s judicial conduct or judgment. (C) A judge shall not convey or permit others to convey the impression that any person or organization is in a position to influence the judge.”

The Ohio Judicial Conference provides a pamphlet titled, “Representing Yourself in Court A Citizens Guide.” A copy is attached hereto as Exhibit A. The guide explains, in part, that “**Court staff may not** provide you with legal research; tell you what sorts of claims to file or what to put on forms; tell you what to say in court; give an opinion about how a judge is likely to decide your case; give you information that they would not give to the opposing party; tell you about a judge’s decision before it is issued by the judge.” “Your case will be heard and decided by a judge (or a magistrate). Keep in mind that the role of the judge is to be an impartial referee in the dispute between you and the opposing party. Among other things, this means that **The judge may not help you present your case.** Helping you – by pointing out possible mistakes or by letting you know what you need to do next – would be unfair to the opposing party. When you represent yourself, you take on the full responsibility of presenting your case. ... **The judge will decide the case on the basis of the facts presented in court and the applicable law.** The judge may only consider the facts as they are presented in court, through evidence and testimony. You need to make sure that all facts supporting your case are properly presented. The judge also needs to follow the laws that apply. Sometimes the law dictates which facts the judge may and may not consider. You need to make sure that you present the facts that the law requires or

permits.”

While the trend in Ohio is to make courts more accessible to persons who are not represented by counsel, as stated in “Representing Yourself in Court A Citizens Guide,” **“It is always a good idea to consult with an attorney and be represented by an attorney in court.** The law is complex. Attorneys are trained professionals who understand the law and how it relates to your case. Even matters that initially look simple may raise complicated issues. Your interest will be best protected by a legal professional.”

A court cannot act as an attorney for either party. A court cannot act as a victim’s advocate. A court is not a first responder. A court is not law enforcement. This Court can and does inform the parties that they can obtain an attorney, provides parties with information about legal aid and the Domestic Violence Shelter, and informs the parties that they can call law enforcement and children services.

On January 22, 2020, Petitioner, Gaberien Clevenger, filed a Petition for Domestic Violence Civil Protection Order against Respondent, Alec Blair. The parties were married and apparently remained married until Petitioner’s death. Petitioner alleged in her petition that “He has been harassing me over phone. Shows up at my house and breaks my things. Screams in my face. Shows up at my work and starts things to upset/embarrass me. Keeps sending me threats.” **The facts set forth in the petition are not evidence.** The Magistrate was not permitted to consider the allegations unless the Petitioner testified as to the same.

At the hearing on the request for an ex parte order, Petitioner testified as follows. The parties are married. On January 21, 2020, Respondent sent her Facebook messages saying that he hopes she dies. She did not call law enforcement.

Petitioner did call law enforcement the previous week after Respondent came to her house and started breaking her things. Petitioner testified that Respondent has been showing aggression as if he

actually wants to hit her. The magistrate asked for clarification. Petitioner testified that, as an example, on the same occasion that Respondent was breaking her things, and as she reported to the police, she was in the bathroom trying to get out. Respondent would not let her out. He was pinning her in the bathroom, screaming in her face, calling her names, and would not let her move. Petitioner called law enforcement. Respondent got mad, “freaked out,” cussed at her, slammed the door and left.

On January 17, 2020, Petitioner received a call at work saying that her house had been broken into. There was cat litter poured over all of her clothing. Apparently, there were “guys” that had gone into her house. She called law enforcement on that occasion as well.

On January 21, 2020, Respondent went to Petitioner’s place of employment twice, to give Petitioner some property. He started cussing her out and screaming. He threw the property he was giving her on the ground and then left. He showed up a second time to return her house key. He was mad at that time as well.

The request for an ex parte order was denied. As I listened to the audio of the ex parte hearing, I was alarmed by the incident in the bathroom. I asked the magistrate about the same. She had asked for an example of Respondent showing aggression as if he actually wanted to hit Petitioner to determine what that meant. I was concerned about Respondent cornering Petitioner in the bathroom. The magistrate was focused on the fact that Respondent had not raised a hand to her or otherwise put his hands on her. In fact, he had not put his hands on Petitioner at any time. Petitioner reported the incident in the bathroom to law enforcement, there was no evidence that Respondent had been charged with any criminal action, and no motion to set aside the magistrate’s order was filed.

The facts set forth at the hearing on the request for an ex parte order are not considered as evidence at the full hearing.

At the full hearing, Petitioner testified that the parties are married. Respondent gets angry, has smashed her coffee table and lamp, and sent her harassing Facebook messages.

The Facebook messages are attached hereto as Exhibits B and C. Exhibit B was sent on January 21, 2020. Exhibit C was sent on January 30, 2020. Petitioner characterized the content of the Facebook messages as Respondent calling her names and saying a lot of other hurtful things. She did not contact law enforcement.

Petitioner testified that, at one point, her house was broken into. She was present at the time of the break in. She did not see who it was. It was not a forced entry so someone must have used a key. She called law enforcement, showed them the harassing messages, and told them that she was getting harassing texts from Respondent. According to Petitioner, law enforcement indicated that "if it keeps continuing, to go get it like figured out." Law enforcement had not gotten back to her as of the date of the full hearing.

Respondent testified that he has a big problem with anger. When he gets angry, he does not think, he just acts. He knows he should not have done what he has done. When something goes through his head when he is angry, he will just say it or do it. His anger builds up and comes out at certain points. He admitted sending Exhibits B and C. He does not normally get angry. When certain things happen, he gets mad.

In analyzing the Magistrate's Decision, I remind the reader that the only evidence that may be considered is the evidence set forth at the full hearing.

The facts set forth at the full hearing indicate that Respondent gets angry. Respondent's getting angry does not constitute domestic violence. Respondent's smashing his wife's table and lamp, with no evidence that he was threatening Petitioner at the time, is at best financial misconduct and at worst criminal damaging of property. Harassing Facebook messages do not constitute domestic violence. While I will discuss the Facebook messages further, Petitioner herself characterized them as harassing, calling her names and saying hurtful things. She at no point characterizes them as threatening.

There was no evidence that Respondent broke into her house. Even assuming that he entered her

house, the parties were married and he apparently had a key.

In Exhibit B, Respondent believes Petitioner is cheating on him. He calls Petitioner vulgar names, says he hates her, and says she will never see their dog, Bean, again. He hopes that she never has kids, never gets married, and that she has a shit life. He tells her to go fucking die, that he hopes that she dies, and that he hopes that she is not around much longer. Exhibit C is not particularly remarkable.

While Exhibit B is vulgar and disgusting, Respondent is permitted, under the law, to call Petitioner names; and to tell Petitioner that hates her, that he hopes that she never has kids, that he hopes she never gets married, and that he hopes she has a shit life. He is permitted to tell her to go fucking die, that he hopes that she dies, and that he hopes that she is not around much longer. He is not permitted to place Petitioner *by threat of force* in fear of imminent serious physical harm or committing a violation of section 2903.211 ... of the Revised Code.

Section 2903.211 of the Revised Code provides, in part, as follows.

(A)(1) No person by engaging in a pattern of conduct shall knowingly cause another person to believe that the offender will cause physical harm to the other person or a family or household member of the other person or cause mental distress to the other person or a family or household member of the other person.

(D) As used in this section:

(1) "Pattern of conduct" means two or more actions or incidents closely related in time, whether or not there has been a prior conviction based on any of those actions or incidents"

(2) "Mental distress" means any of the following:

- (a) Any mental illness or condition that involves some temporary substantial incapacity;
- (b) Any mental illness or condition that would normally require psychiatric treatment, psychological treatment, or other mental health services, whether or not any person requested or received psychiatric treatment, psychological treatment, or other mental health services.

Petitioner did not present any evidence that Respondent had caused her any mental illness or condition that involves some temporary substantial incapacity; or any mental illness or condition that would normally require psychiatric treatment, psychological treatment, or other mental health services.

Petitioner did call law enforcement, showed them the harassing messages, and told them that she was getting harassing texts from him. According to Petitioner, law enforcement indicated that “if it keeps continuing, to go get it like figured out.” Law enforcement had not gotten back to her as of the date of the full hearing. This Court and local law enforcement have an excellent working relationship, and this Court has utter respect for local law enforcement. This Court understands Petitioner’s testimony to mean that she was working with law enforcement and that law enforcement did not have enough evidence to pursue charges at that time. This is absolutely consistent with the magistrate’s decisions.

Finally, the magistrate assigned to this case has extensive experience in cases dealing with domestic violence, and working as a prosecutor and as an advocate for victims of domestic violence. While working as a prosecutor and an advocate for victims of domestic violence, the magistrate was trained to use a domestic violence lethality risk assessment. Every time she considers petitions for domestic violence protections orders, she considers the assessment.

The Ohio Supreme Court provides information on lethality assessments, including a resource titled “Assessing Risk Factors for Intimate Partner Homicide,” by Jacquelyn C. Campbell, et al. A copy of that resource is attached hereto as Exhibit D. That resource contains a Danger Assessment Tool. According to the resource, “The series of 15 questions on the Danger Assessment is designed to measure a woman’s risk in an abusive relationship.” The Danger Assessment provides as follows.

“Several risk factors have been associated with homicides (murders) of both batterers and battered women in research conducted after the murders have taken place. We cannot predict what will happen in your case, but we would like you to be aware of the danger of homicide in situations of severe

battering and for you to see how many of the risk factors apply to your situation.

“... [P]lease mark the approximate dates during the past year when you were beaten by your husband or partner. Write on that date how bad the incident was according to the following scale:

1. Slapping, pushing; no injuries and/or lasting pain
2. Punching, kicking; bruises, cuts, and/or continuing pain
3. ‘Beating up’; severe contusions, burns, broken bones
4. Threat to use weapon; head injury, internal injury, permanent injury
5. Use of weapon; wounds from weapon

(If any of the descriptions for the higher number apply, use the higher number.)

“Mark Yes or No for each of the following. (‘He’ refers to your husband, partner, ex-husband, ex-partner, or whoever is currently physically hurting you.)

1. Has the physical violence increased in frequency over the past year?
2. Has the physical violence increased in severity over the past year and/or has a weapon or threat from a weapon ever been used?
3. Does he ever try to choke you?
4. Is there a gun in the house?
5. Has he ever forced you to have sex when you did not wish to do so?
6. Does he use drugs? By drugs, I mean ‘uppers’ or amphetamines, speed, angel dust, cocaine, ‘crack,’ street drugs, or mixtures.
7. Does he threaten to kill you and/or do you believe he is capable of killing you?
8. Is he drunk every day or almost every day? (In terms of quantity of alcohol.)
9. Does he control most or all of your daily activities? For instance: does he tell you who you can be friends with, how much money you can take with you shopping, or when you can take the car? (If he tries, but you do not let him, check here: ___)

10. Have you ever been beaten by him while you were pregnant? (If you have never been pregnant by him, check here: ___)
11. Is he violently and constantly jealous of you? (For instance, does he say 'If I can't have you, no one can.')
12. Have you ever threatened or tried to commit suicide?
13. Has he ever threatened or tried to commit suicide?
14. Is he violent toward your children?
15. Is he violent outside of the home?"

At the hearing on the request for an ex parte order, there was evidence that Respondent sent Petitioner Facebook messages saying that he hopes she dies, that he broke things, that Respondent has been showing aggression as if he actually wants to hit Petitioner, that he screams in her face, that he cusses at her and calls her names, and that on one occasion he cornered her in the bathroom and screamed in her face.

There was no evidence that Petitioner has been beaten by Respondent. There was no evidence of slapping, pushing, punching, kicking, threats to use a weapon, or use of a weapon. There was no evidence that Respondent had raised a hand to Petitioner or put his hands on her at any time. There was no evidence that Respondent had ever used a weapon or threatened Petitioner with a weapon. There was no evidence that Respondent ever tried to choke Petitioner, or that there was a gun in the house. There was no evidence that Respondent ever forced Petitioner to have sex when she did not wish to do so. There was no evidence that he used drugs. While Respondent wished Petitioner dead, he did not threaten to kill Petitioner and there was no evidence that Petitioner believed Respondent was capable of killing her. There was no evidence that Respondent drank alcohol. There was no evidence that he controlled any of Petitioner's daily activities. There was no evidence that Petitioner had been beaten by

Respondent while she was pregnant. There was no evidence that Respondent was violently and constantly jealous of Petitioner. There was no evidence that either party had threatened or tried to commit suicide. There was no evidence that Respondent was violent toward children or violent outside of the home.

At the full hearing, there was evidence that Respondent gets angry, has smashed Petitioner's coffee table and lamp, and sent her harassing Facebook messages. Petitioner characterized the content of the Facebook messages as Respondent calling her names and saying a lot of other hurtful things. In the first Facebook message Respondent sent Petitioner, Respondent believes Petitioner is cheating on him. He calls her vulgar names, says he hates her, and says she will never see their dog, Bean, again. He hopes that she never has kids, never gets married, and that she has a shit life. He tells her to go fucking die, that he hopes that she dies, and that he hopes that she is not around much longer. The second Facebook message that Respondent sent Petitioner is not particularly remarkable.

There was no evidence that Petitioner had been beaten by Respondent. There was no evidence of slapping, pushing, punching, kicking, threats to use a weapon, or use of a weapon. There was no evidence that Respondent had raised a hand to Petitioner or put his hands on her at any time. There was no evidence that Respondent had ever used a weapon or threatened Petitioner with a weapon. There was no evidence that Respondent ever tried to choke Petitioner, or that there was a gun in the house. There was no evidence that Respondent ever forced Petitioner to have sex when she did not wish to do so. There was no evidence that he used drugs. While Respondent wished Petitioner dead, he did not threaten to kill Petitioner and there was no evidence that Petitioner believed Respondent was capable of killing her. There was no evidence that Respondent drank alcohol. There was no evidence that he controlled any of Petitioner's daily activities. There was no evidence that Petitioner had been beaten by Respondent while she was pregnant. While Respondent was clearly enraged that Petitioner was with another man, there was no evidence that Respondent was violently and constantly jealous of Petitioner.

There was no evidence that either party had threatened or tried to commit suicide. There was no evidence that Respondent was violent toward children or violent outside of the home.

There was no way the Court could have predicted that Petitioner's life would be taken.

I would like to return for a moment to my request for civility towards the magistrate who heard this case. While the public, like Respondent, is permitted, under the law, to call her filthy names, say vulgar things about her, and wish horrible things upon her, I ask that those who would continue to do so reconsider. The magistrate used her knowledge and experience to make the best decision she could, based upon the evidence and the law. While I understand that people want to blame someone when bad things happen and to feel in control, the magistrate is not responsible for the death of Petitioner. The person who killed Petitioner is responsible for the death of Petitioner. I stand by my magistrate, and I pray that compassion and kindness will rule over cruelty and blame.

Pursuant to Ohio Civil Rule 53(D)(4)(c), "If no timely objections are filed, the court may adopt a magistrate's decision, unless it determines that there is an error of law or other defect evident on the face of the magistrate's decision." There is no error of law or other defect evident on the face of the Magistrate's Decision.

Pursuant to Ohio Civil Rule 53(D)(4)(b), "Whether or not objections are timely filed, a court may adopt or reject a magistrate's decision in whole or in part, with or without modification. ..."

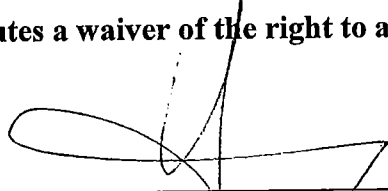
The Ohio Code of Judicial Conduct, Rule 2.4(A) provides, "A judge shall not be swayed by public clamor or fear of criticism." I will therefore rule as I initially intended before the public clamor and criticism began.

Petitioner is deceased. The Petition is moot.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that the Petition for Domestic Violence Civil Protection Order is dismissed. Court costs are waived.

IT IS SO ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED.

The Clerk of Courts is hereby directed to immediately serve a copy of this Judgment Entry upon Respondent within three days of entering the judgment upon the Court's journal, and to indicate thereon the date of entry upon the journal, all in accordance with Rule 58 of the Ohio Rules of Civil Procedure. Pursuant to Ohio Appellate Rules 3 and 4, any party may file a notice of appeal within 30 days of the date of filing of the within Judgment Entry, if service of notice of the within judgment is made upon the parties within the three day period required by Ohio Civil Rule 58(B). If notice of the within judgment is not made within the three day period required by Ohio Civil Rule 58(B), then, in that event, a party desiring to perfect an appeal must file a notice of appeal, pursuant to Ohio Appellate Rules 3 and 4, within 30 days of the date of service of the judgment upon the party now seeking to perfect an appeal. The failure to timely perfect the filing of an appeal pursuant to the Ohio Appellate Rules constitutes a waiver of the right to appeal.



Heather Cockley, Judge

Legal Advice

It is always a good idea to consult with an attorney and be represented by an attorney in court.

The law is complex. Attorneys are trained professionals who understand the law and how it relates to your case.

Even matters that initially look simple may raise complicated issues.

Your interests will be best protected by a legal professional.

Attorneys can be expensive, but consider this:

What might you lose if your case goes badly? Paying for an attorney may be a good investment.

Meet with several attorneys to discuss your case and their fees - don't let one consultation make up your mind.

You may qualify for legal aid or help from legal clinics or other programs - be sure to investigate the resources in your community.

Ohio courts and judges will provide a fair hearing for your case, whether or not you are represented by an attorney, and it is your right to represent yourself if you so choose.

When you bring a case to court without the help of an attorney, you are taking on a complex task that is normally done by highly trained professionals. You may do yourself a disservice.

For help with finding an attorney, you might turn to your local bar association. Your local bar association is:

Asking Court Staff

Court staff may not give legal advice. You may have questions that court staff are not permitted to answer.

Court staff may not

- x provide you with legal research;
- x tell you what sorts of claims to file or what to put on forms;
- x tell you what to say in court;
- x give an opinion about how a judge is likely to decide your case;
- x give you information that they would not give to the opposing party;
- x tell you about a judge's decision before it is issued by the judge.

Court staff may

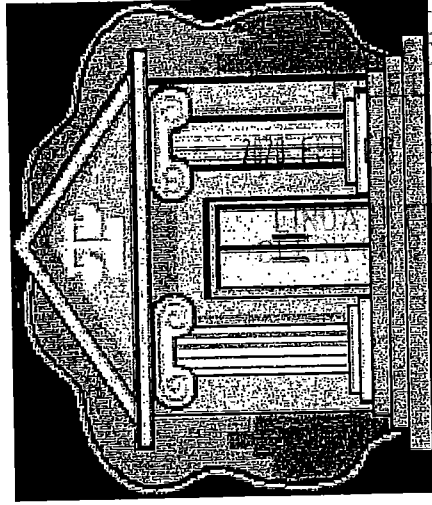
- ✓ answer questions about how the court
- ✓ explain terms used in the court process;
- ✓ give you information from your case file;
- ✓ provide you with court forms and sample filings and documents.

Court staff are there to help those who use the court. They can usually tell you *how* to do things, but **may not** advise you about *what* you ought to do. Please be courteous to staff and respect the limits on what they may do for you.



REPRESENTING YOURSELF IN COURT

A CITIZENS GUIDE



COUNTY
COURTS

A 7:57

COURT
COURTS

OHIO JUDICIAL CONFERENCE
65 SOUTH FRONT STREET
COLUMBUS, OH 43215-3431
WWW.OHIOJUDGES.ORG
UPDATED 6/2019

Preparing Your Case

If you do decide to represent yourself, you need to manage all aspects of your case.

Familiarize yourself with the local court rules. Rules and procedures vary slightly from court to court, and you need to know the rules that apply in the court that will hear your case.

Obtain a copy of the local rules from your court.

Make sure your filings and documents conform to local standards. Generic forms and sample filings are available in books and on the internet. However, these generic documents may not conform to the standards of the court that will hear your case. To make sure that your documents will be accepted, ask your court for forms and sample filings.

Respond to all inquiries on time. During trial preparations, you may receive inquiries from the court or the opposing party. For example, the opposing party may be entitled to "discovery" - to learn about evidence or testimony you plan to introduce (you may be entitled to do the same). If you fail to respond to such inquiries, you may limit your ability to present your case.

Rules about admissible evidence are complicated. There are many possible reasons that evidence or testimony you think is relevant and important may not be admissible in court. Since questions about what evidence is admissible are legal questions that are often contested, neither court staff nor the judge may answer them ahead of time. This can be frustrating for non-attorneys: if your case will involve contested evidence, consider again whether you need an attorney.

Make sure evidence you plan to use will be acceptable and available in court. If your case will involve evidence - documents, pictures, costs estimates, receipts, or other items - you must prepare it for court use. In particular, you must 1) bring at least three copies of all documents (for the court, for the opposing party, and for yourself); and 2) be able to verify that the documents are what you say they are or contain accurate information.

Make sure any witnesses are prepared and available in court. If your case will involve testimony from witnesses, you need to work with them before you and they appear in court. Make sure your witnesses know what you will ask, and instruct them to answer truthfully. And remember that your witnesses must be

- present at your trial (they may not, for example, prepare written statements or appear by telephone);
- prepared to answer questions from the opposing party or his or her attorney.

When you decide to represent yourself, you take on full responsibility for your case. You need to handle legal questions as well as deadlines, documents, evidence, witnesses, and any other issues that may come up. Even a seemingly simple case can demand a lot of your time and attention.

In the Courtroom

At the trial or hearing itself, you need to present your case in its strongest way. Here are some simple tips:

Make a good impression. Dress appropriately. Arrive on time with all your materials.

Respect the court. Stand when the judge enters or leaves the courtroom and when you speak to the judge. Address the judge as "Your Honor."

Respect the opposing party. Never argue with the opposing party in front of the judge. Use respectful terms of address.

Speak clearly and succinctly. Be prepared to state your case in a few sentences. Listen carefully and answer questions directly.

Be prepared. Courts are very busy. You want to present your case in the strongest way, but you also want to help the proceedings move efficiently. The better prepared you are, the better the case will go.

The Role of the Judge

Your case will be heard and decided by a judge (or a magistrate). Keep in mind that the role of the judge is to be an impartial referee in the dispute between you and the opposing party. Among other things, this means that

The judge may not help you present your case. Helping you - by pointing out possible mistakes or by letting you know what you need to do next - would be unfair to the opposing party. When you represent yourself, you take on the full responsibility of presenting your case.

The judge may not speak with you about your case when the opposing party is not present. This is true even if the issue you want to speak with the judge about seems like a simple procedural question. Again, such communications would be unfair to the opposing party.

The judge will decide the case on the basis of the facts presented in court and the applicable law. The judge may only consider the facts as they are presented in court, through evidence and testimony. You need to make sure that all facts supporting your case are properly presented. The judge also needs to follow the laws that apply. Sometimes the law dictates which facts the judge may and may not consider. You need to make sure that you present the facts that the law requires or permits.

Alec

WHORE
WHORE
WHORE

YOU ARE WORTHLESS SO DO IT YOU
STUPID BITCH
WHORE

YOU ARE A LYING STUPID PIECE OF
SHIT BITCH

WHERE THE DIVORCE PAPERS I WILL
BE HAPPY AS FUCK TO SIGN THEM
NOW WHORE

I SEE WHY YOU WASNT HAPPY CAUSE
YOU MEET THAT FUCK AND HAD TO
GET AWAY FROM ME

IS THAT THE REAL REASON BITCH

IS IT BITCH YOU WANNA TELL ME
THAT ALSO WHORE

I FUCKING HATE YOU LYING BITCH

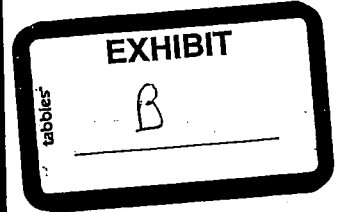
ILL GIVE YOU THE KEY BACK MEET ME

You've Blocked Alec

Messages sent to them in this chat, and you won't receive their messages or calls

UNBLOCK ALEC

SOMETHING'S WRONG



2020 FEB 18 A 7:57
LINDA H. FRARY
BIOLLAND COUNTY
CLERK OF COURTS
FILED



Alec



Say bye bean

"Do it you stupid bitch" remember that

Seriously want me to send those pics i
already told him not to fuck you so he
cant get anything

Incase you forgot

WHORE SLUT SKANK

HOE

Bitch

Dont worry if raymond ever calls me
back ill go to the park to take my name
off but wont come back until i have to
get that stove and also you wont ever
see bean again

Aa



10:31

Alec

FUCK YOU I DON'T EVER WANT TO SEE YOU AGAIN. I MESSAGED THAT PRICK ALREADY. I HOPE YOU NEVER HAVE KIDS. PRAY TO YOUR FAKE GOD YOU CAN. I HOPE YOU NEVER GET FUCKING MARRIED AGAIN AND YOU HAVE A SHIT LIFE. I FUCKING HATE YOU CUNT. GO FUCKING DO THE WORLD A FAVOR BITCH. YOU LYING PIECE OF SHIT. FUCK YOU 🖕

I HOPE YALL DONT GET A DISEASE FROM ME FUCKING YOU SO MUCH WITHOUT A CONDOM WHORE. I FUCKING HATE YOU. BEAN WILL BE WITH ME FOREVER GO FUCK YOURSELF. I WILL LEAVE YOUR FUCKING KEY AT THE DOOR BITCH. FUCK YOU

FUCK YOU GO FUCKING DIE YOU LYING BITCH I HATE YOU CUNT

SENT HIM SOME NICE PICS FUCKING BITCH

SLUT



You've Blocked Alec

Blocked contacts can't follow you in the app, and you won't receive their messages or calls.

UNBLOCK ALEC

SOMETHING'S WRONG

Alec

I'm not going to meet you there.
Leave the freaking key.

Fuck you cunt. I hope you cant have
kids or just more miscarriages. Bean is
mine now

I fucking hate you

WHORE

Ill take the other animals while im there

Go cry to that bitch boy I FUCKING
HATE YOU AND HOPE YOU DIE

WHORE
SLUT
HOE
CUNT
SKANK
BITCH

Lets hope you do have another
miscarriage

You've Blocked Alec
Alec is blocked from seeing this chat, and you won't receive their
messages or calls

UNBLOCK ALEC

SOMETHING'S WRONG



Alec

SENT HIM SOME NICE PICS FUCKING BITCH

SLUT

SAY BYE TO BEAN SLUT HOPE YOU ARNT AROUND MUCH LONGER BITCH

You grandma was right you are acting like a whore just like your mom

BITCH WHORE SLUT SKANK HOE CUNT GO FOR YOURSELF

FUCK YOURSELF

10:15

BITCH

CUNT

I HATE YOU WITH EVERY BREATH YOU TAKE

10:20

I FUCKING HATE YOU YOU WORTHLESS BITCH

FUCK YOU

10:25

10:30



10:30



Alec

FUCK YOURSELF

BITCH

CUNT

I HATE YOU WITH EVERY BREATH YOU TAKE

1:12 PM

I FUCKING HATE YOU YOU WORTHLESS BITCH

FUCK YOU

I SEE WHY YOU WANT TO MOVE TO SHELBY NOW WHORE WHEN HE GETS BACK FUCK HIM LIKE YOU HAVE BEEN HOE

YOU WILL NEVER SEE BEAN AGAIN
FUCK YOU



You've Blocked Alec

Alec can't see or reply to your messages in this chat, and you won't receive their messages or calls

UNBLOCK ALEC

SOMETHING'S WRONG





Alec

Its non of my business what you do ita
cause you are sleeping with cj or else
hell taylor was always the next option
wasnt he. You just cant tell me cause
you know how pissed i will get. Like
mother like daughter. You were raised
by your mom for too long and want to
do what she does huh. You want to be a
whore and hell your on the right path.
Tell me the fucking truth now. You will
never see the dog again and hell i might
as well take the ferrets forever while im
at it. You just gotta tell me the truth and
i wont say anything about this again i
promise. We can be friends like you
wanted but only the truth.



Will you tell me



Hello tell me



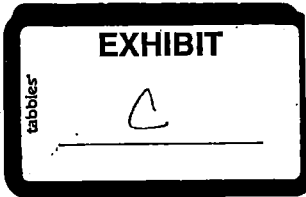
You're Blocked Alec

Some of the people you've blocked may still be able to contact you through other means, such as text messages or calls.

UNBLOCK ALEC

SOMETHING'S WRONG





Alec Blair
13 mins - [status]

This girl right here was the love of my life, the only girl i ever wanted, the person that made me think maybe i do wanna get married and have kids. 3 years we were together and 5 months we was married. I took her to her first concert, baseball game, and basketball game. I treated her like a queen. She threw that all away. Ya i had my flaws and i understand when she told me she wasnt happy cause of anger cause of stress from things in my life but i should have never taken it out towards her and i had controlling issues. She then wants space so i try to give it to her it was hard for me to do but come to find out she says this space is for her to push me away. I tell her im getting help for my anger and controlling issues was because she had guy friends she wanted to hang out with so that was sketchy even though i know she would never ever cheat she hated that. She then wants a divorce and by the way im not ever gonna do that just to piss her off. She then wants to be friends but when i try to be friends she just gets mad with me so i was at my breaking point i broke her lamp and table and walked out. She leaves the animals home all by themselves cause she "accidentally falls asleep" at the new guy she talking to house while i live with my mom again so i took the one animal with anxiety issues our dog with me. Wont give him back cause hes fine now. Wants to be freinds again and 4 weeks after she tells me shes not happy she tells me shes TALKING WITH ANOTHER GUY, CJ HIGGINBOTHOM. I promised not to get mad but hell i did anyway. She blames me for the break in at the trailer when i had no eay of getting in since i didnt have a key she did and then blames me for the flooding of her traller when i was at work then was with my grandparents after words so hpw could i flood a trailer. She put a protection order on me and we will see how that goes. I called her names and stuff thats why she did this order but i did apologize and say i will

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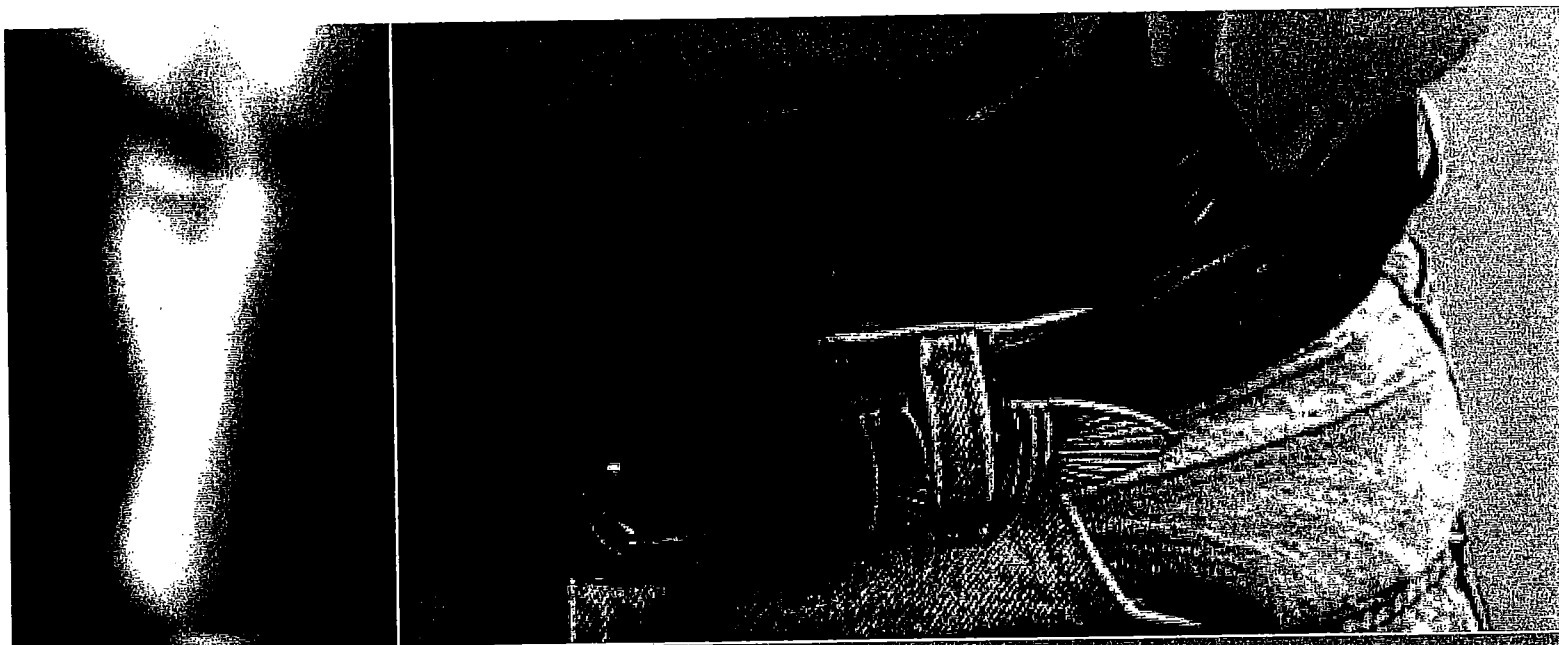
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why she did this order but i did apologize and say i will replace whatever but she just gets mad at me more. She wants space to think about being friends but when i really need to talk to her she gets mad. She has changed for the complete worst and the lies oh the lies she has told me and even her family have gotten way out of hand. I loved this girl with all my heart and was willing to change, support, and care for her but 4 weeks after she wasnt happy she is talking to another guy but dont want a relationship or anything and is taking it slow but SHE IS STILL MARRIED TO ME. Now the story is she will date CJ once we get a divorce. That is gonna make her look really bad shes gonna look like a certain word that begins with S and ends with T with a LU in the middle. She will never get a divorce i dont care, she wont see me again, and non of her animals she neglected. You go have fun with this new guy you wont see this post cause you blocked me but maybe someone might show you. Go have fun with this new guy even if you was really talking to him WHILE WE WERE TOGETHER. Protection order or not i dont care i admit my wrongs and you cant do the same its a new story everytime. Maybe its her that needs help. Im single for the first time in 3 years even if im legally married she dont care so why should i. Goodbye Gaberien Morgan Clevenger i tried my best but it wasnt enough for your selfish ass i hope this world wont turn out how you imagined it would be without me.



A team of researchers studied the Danger Assessment and found that despite certain limitations, the tool can with some reliability identify women who may be at risk of being killed by an intimate partner.

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Assessing Risk Factors for Intimate Partner Homicide

by Jacquelyn C. Campbell, Daniel Webster, Jane Koziol-McLain, Carolyn Rebecca Block, Doris Campbell, Mary Ann Curry, Faye Gary, Judith McFarlane, Carolyn Sachs, Phyllis Sharps, Yvonne Ulrich, and Susan A. Wilt

About the Authors

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Why does domestic violence turn to murder? Can we measure the risk of death for a battered woman? Which women in abusive relationships are most likely to be killed?

One helpful tool for finding answers to these questions is called the Danger Assessment.¹ The series of 15 questions on the Danger Assessment is designed to measure a woman's risk in an abusive relationship. (See figure 1.)

Figure 1: The Danger Assessment Tool

The Danger Assessment Tool was developed in 1985 and revised in 1988 after reliability and validity studies were done. Completing the Danger Assessment can help a woman evaluate the degree of danger she faces and consider what she should do next. Practitioners are reminded that the Danger Assessment is meant to be used with a calendar to enhance the accuracy of the battered woman's recall of events. The Danger Assessment can be printed from <http://www.son.jhmi.edu/research/CNR/homicide/DANGER.htm>, which also gives directions regarding permission for use.

DANGER ASSESSMENT

Jacquelyn C. Campbell, Ph.D., R.N.

Copyright 1985, 1988

Several risk factors have been associated with homicides (murders) of both batterers and battered women in research conducted after the murders have taken place. We cannot predict what will happen in your case, but we would like you to be aware of the danger of homicide in situations of severe battering and for you to see how many of the risk factors apply to your situation.

Using the calendar, please mark the approximate dates during the past year when you were beaten by your husband or partner. Write on that date how bad the incident was according to the following scale:

1. Slapping, pushing; no injuries and/or lasting pain
 2. Punching, kicking; bruises, cuts, and/or continuing pain
 3. "Beating up"; severe contusions, burns, broken bones
 4. Threat to use weapon; head injury, internal injury, permanent injury
 5. Use of weapon; wounds from weapon
- (If any of the descriptions for the higher number apply, use the higher number.)

Mark Yes or No for each of the following. ("He" refers to your husband, partner, ex-husband, ex-partner, or whoever is currently physically hurting you.)

1. Has the physical violence increased in frequency over the past year?
2. Has the physical violence increased in severity over the past year and/or has a weapon or threat from a weapon ever been used?
3. Does he ever try to choke you?
4. Is there a gun in the house?
5. Has he ever forced you to have sex when you did not wish to do so?
6. Does he use drugs? By drugs, I mean "uppers" or amphetamines, speed, angel dust, cocaine, "crack," street drugs, or mixtures.
7. Does he threaten to kill you and/or do you believe he is capable of killing you?
8. Is he drunk every day or almost every day? (In terms of quantity of alcohol.)
9. Does he control most or all of your daily activities? For instance: does he tell you who you can be friends with, how much money you can take with you shopping, or when you can take the car? (If he tries, but you do not let him, check here:)
10. Have you ever been beaten by him while you were pregnant? (If you have never been pregnant by him, check here:)
11. Is he violently and constantly jealous of you? (For instance, does he say "If I can't have you, no one can.")
12. Have you ever threatened or tried to commit suicide?
13. Has he ever threatened or tried to commit suicide?
14. Is he violent toward your children?
15. Is he violent outside of the home?
- Total "Yes" Answers

Thank you. Please talk to your nurse, advocate, or counselor about what the Danger Assessment means in terms of your situation.

References:

- Campbell, Jacquelyn C., *Assessing Dangerousness: Violence by Sexual Offenders, Batterers, and Child Abusers*, Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications, 1995.
- Campbell, Jacquelyn C., Phyllis W. Sharps, and Nancy Glass, "Risk Assessment for Intimate Partner Violence," in *Clinical Assessment of Dangerousness: Empirical Contributions*, ed. Georges-Franck Pinard and Linda Pagani, New York: Cambridge University Press, 2000: 136-157.

A tool like the Danger Assessment—or another risk assessment process—may assist women (and the professionals who help them) to better understand the potential for danger and the level of their risk.

A team of researchers studied the Danger Assessment and found that despite certain limitations, the tool can with some reliability identify women who may be at risk of being killed by their intimate partners. The study found that women who score 8 or higher on the Danger Assessment are at very grave risk (the average score for women who were murdered was just under 8). Women who score 4 or higher are at great risk (the average score for abused women was just over 3). The findings indicate that the Danger Assessment tool can assist in assessing battered women who may be at risk of being killed as well as those who are not.

The study also found that almost half the murdered women studied did not recognize the high level of their risk. Thus, a tool like the Danger Assessment—or another risk assessment process—may assist women (and the professionals who help them) to better understand the potential for danger and the level of their risk.

Limitations and Caveats

Eighty-three percent of the women who were killed had scores of 4 or higher, but so did almost 40 percent of the women who were *not* killed. This finding indicates that practitioners can use the Danger Assessment (like all intimate partner violence risk assessment tools) as a guide in the process rather than as a precise actuarial tool.²

It also indicates the need for a more precise cutoff score. Perhaps giving greater weight to certain questions, such as those related to guns and threats, could accomplish greater precision.

Cutoff scores should identify those who are at great risk of being killed, not miscategorize women who are not likely to be killed. Both categories are important because if the cutoff score is too high, women in extreme danger

may be missed. If the cutoff score is too low, women with a lower risk of being murdered may be scared unnecessarily, and potential perpetrators' liberty may be restricted unfairly. Although finding a realistic cutoff score is difficult, it is crucial and something the researchers will continue to study.

High Correlations: Guns and Threats to Kill

Previous studies have looked at the relationship of gun ownership or possession to intimate partner homicide, particularly when the partners live apart.³ The Danger Assessment study found that women who were threatened or assaulted with a gun or other weapon were 20 times more likely than other women to be murdered. Women whose partners threatened them with murder were 15 times more likely than other women to be killed. When a gun was in the house, an abused woman was 6 times more likely than other abused women to be killed. (See figure 2.)

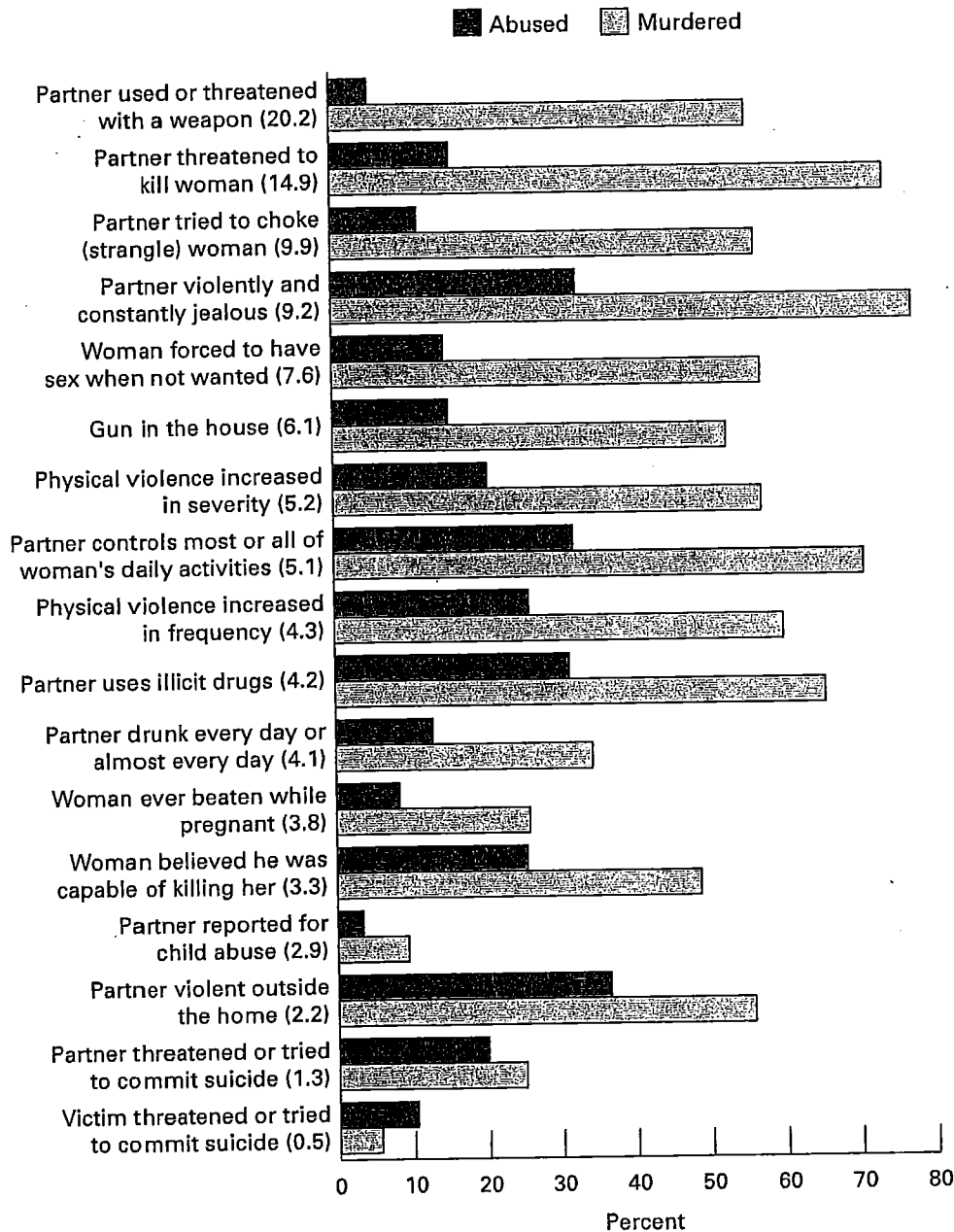
Although drug abuse or serious alcohol abuse (where the abuser was drunk every day or almost every day) also translates into increased risk and tends to separate batterers from intimate partners who kill, threats to kill, extreme jealousy, attempts to choke, and forced sex present higher risks.⁴

Low Correlation: Threatened or Attempted Suicide

Threatened or attempted suicide by either males or females in the study were not found to be predictors of intimate partner homicide. However, there is an increased risk of homicide when the man is suicidal and there has not been any physical abuse. Approximately one-third of the murders studied were homicide-suicides. Further analysis is needed to learn how a man's potential for suicide increases his partner's risk of becoming a homicide-suicide victim.

Figure 2: Danger Assessment Risk Factors Among Murder Victims and Abused Women

(The numbers in parentheses are unadjusted odds ratios and indicate the likelihood of being in the homicide versus the abused group.*)



* All items had significant odds ratio (95 percent confidence interval excludes the value of 1), except the last two factors (partner and victim suicidality).

The Danger Assessment study found that women who were threatened or assaulted with a gun were 20 times more likely than other women to be murdered. Women whose partners threatened them with murder were 15 times more likely than other women to be killed.

*In safety planning,
an abuser's threats
with a weapon or
threats to kill
should be rated
as particularly
serious, as
should a possible
murderer's access
to a gun.*

THE NUMBERS

Women are killed by intimate partners—husbands, lovers, ex-husbands, or ex-lovers—more often than by any other category of killer.¹ Homicide of women is a leading cause of death in the United States among young African American women aged 15 to 45 years.² [The preceding sentence was revised March 11, 2014.] Intimate partner homicides make up 40 to 50 percent of all murders of women in the United States, according to city- or State-specific data-bases (as opposed to the Federal Supplementary Homicide Reports).³ Significantly, the Federal report doesn't have an ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend category, which accounts for as much as 11 percent of intimate partner homicides of women and for 2 to 3 percent of intimate partner homicides committed by women.

In 70 to 80 percent of intimate partner homicides, no matter which partner was killed, the man physically abused the woman before the murder.⁴ Thus, one of the primary ways to decrease intimate partner homicide is to identify and intervene promptly with abused women at risk.

1. Mercy, James A., and Linda E. Saltzman, "Fatal Violence Among Spouses in the United States, 1976-85," *American Journal of Public Health* 79 (1989): 596-599; Bailey, James E., Arthur L. Kellermann, Grant W. Somes, Joyce G. Banton, Frederick P. Rivara, and Norman B. Rushforth, "Risk Factors for Violent Death of Women in the Home," *Archives of Internal Medicine* 157(7) (1997): 777-782; and Bachman, Ronet, and Linda E. Saltzman, *Violence Against Women: Estimates From the Redesigned Survey*, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics and National Institute of Justice, 1995 (NCJ 154348).
2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Office of Statistics and Programming, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Data Source: National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, <http://www.cdc.gov/injury/wisqars/leadingcauses.html>. [This citation was revised March 11, 2014.]
3. Campbell, Jacquelyn C., "If I Can't Have You, No One Can: Power and Control in Homicide of Female Partners," in *Femicide: The Politics of Woman Killing*, ed. Jill Radford and Diana E.H. Russell, New York: Twayne Publishers, 1992: 99-113; and Langford, Linda, Nancy Isaac, and Stacey Kabat, "Homicides Related to Intimate Partner Violence in Massachusetts," *Homicide Studies* 2(4) (1998): 353-377.
4. Pataki, George, *Intimate Partner Homicides in New York State*, Albany, NY: State of New York, 1997; Office of Justice Programs, *Violence by Intimates*; Campbell, "If I Can't Have You"; McFarlane, Judith M., Jacquelyn C. Campbell, Susan A. Wilt, Carolyn J. Sachs, Yvonne Ulrich, and Xiao Xu, "Stalking and Intimate Partner Femicide," *Homicide Studies* 3(4) (1999): 300-316; and Campbell, Jacquelyn C., *Assessing Dangerousness: Violence by Sexual Offenders, Batterers, and Child Abusers*, Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications, 1995.

This study did not examine the risk faced by men of intimate partner homicide when the woman was suicidal, so this factor's weight was not determined.⁵ However, since the question of whether a woman is suicidal is important for prevention efforts, the researchers recommend that it remain on the assessment.

The Safety Plan

In safety planning, an abuser's threats with a weapon or threats to kill should be rated as particularly serious, as should a possible murderer's access to a gun. Thus, the researchers suggest that the legal prohibition against gun ownership

for those convicted of domestic violence is especially important to enforce, and any protection order should include firearms search-and-seizure provisions.

However, criminal justice practitioners making decisions about an alleged batterer's bail or sentencing should keep in mind that more than a third of women who had a score of 4 or higher were not murdered. The research showed that only a score of 8 or 9 reliably identified those women who were killed. Thus, while the current cutoff score of 4 suggests the need for great caution and for protective action, it does not reliably identify a woman's risk of death.

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In safety planning, an abuser's threats with a weapon or threats to kill should be rated as particularly serious, as should a possible murderer's access to a gun. Thus, the researchers suggest that the legal prohibition against gun ownership for those convicted of domestic violence is especially important to enforce, and any protection order should include firearms search-and-seizure provisions.

For more information

- Background information on the Danger Assessment plus the full text of the questionnaire is available at <http://www.son.jhmi.edu/research/CNR/homicide/DANGER.htm>.

Notes

1. Pataki, George, *Intimate Partner Homicides in New York State*, Albany, NY: State of New York, 1997; Campbell, Jacquelyn C., Phyllis W. Sharps, and Nancy Glass, "Risk Assessment for Intimate Partner Violence," in *Clinical Assessment of Dangerousness: Empirical Contributions*, ed. Georges-Franck Pinard and Linda Pagani, New York: Cambridge University Press, 2000: 136-157; Bennett, Lauren, Lisa Goodman, and Mary Ann Dutton, "Risk Assessment Among Batterers Arrested for Domestic Violence," *Violence Against Women: An International and Interdisciplinary Journal* 6(11) (2000): 1190-1203; and Weisz, Arlene N., Richard M. Tolman, and Daniel G. Saunders, "Assessing the Risk of Severe Domestic Violence: The Importance of Survivors' Predictions," *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 15(1) (2000): 75-90.
2. An actuarial instrument is one that provides weightings and published scores that have been shown through formal and independent research to predict violent outcomes. See Roehl, Jan, and Kristin Guertin, *Current Use of Dangerousness Assessments in Sentencing Domestic Violence Offenders*, Pacific Grove, CA: State Justice Institute, 1988; and Quinsey, Vernon L., Grant T. Harris, Marnie E. Rice, and Catherine A. Cormier, *Violent Offenders: Appraising and Managing Risk* (1st ed.), Washington, DC: American Psychological Association, 1998.
3. Campbell, Jacquelyn C., Daniel Webster, Jane Koziol-McLain, Carolyn Rebecca Block, Doris Williams Campbell, Faye Gary, Judith M. McFarlane, Carolyn Sachs, Phyllis W. Sharps, Yvonne Ulrich, Susan A. Wilt, Jennifer Manganello, Xiao Xu, Janet Schollenberger, and Victoria Frye, "Risk Factors for Femicide in Abusive Relationships: Results From a Multisite Case Control Study," *American Journal of Public Health* (93) (2003): 1089-1097.
4. See Sharps, Phyllis W., Jacquelyn C. Campbell, Doris Williams Campbell, Faye Gary, and Daniel Webster, "The Role of Alcohol Use in Intimate Partner Femicide," *American Journal on Addictions* 10(2) (2001): 1-14, for a complete multivariate analysis of substance abuse of both the perpetrator and victim in these data.
5. Browne, Angela, Kirk R. Williams, and Donald G. Dutton, "Homicide Between Intimate Partners," in *Homicide: A Sourcebook of Social Research*, ed. M. Dwayne Smith and Margaret A. Zahn, Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, 1999: 149-164.