

No. 22-915

IN THE
Supreme Court of the United States

UNITED STATES,

Petitioner,

v.

ZACKEY RAHIMI,

Respondent.

ON WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE
UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

**BRIEF OF THE TARRANT COUNTY
CRIMINAL DISTRICT ATTORNEY, ET AL.
AS AMICI CURIAE IN SUPPORT
OF PETITIONER**

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INTEREST OF AMICI CURIAE¹

Guns are, by far, the weapon of choice in this country. The United States is ranked number one globally when it comes to gun ownership. As of April 2023, it is estimated that there are between 200 million and 350 million guns in this country,² spread among a total population of just over 335 million people.³ In Texas, it is estimated that 45.70% of the population owns a gun.⁴ <https://worldpopulationreview.com/state-rankings/gun-ownership-by-state>. And it is guns that have entirely changed the crime of intimate partner violence.⁵

“Nearly one million women alive today have been shot or shot at by an intimate partner. Over 4.5 million American women in the United States today report having been threatened with a gun by an

¹ No counsel for a party has authored this brief in whole or in part, and no counsel or party has made a monetary contribution to fund the preparation or submission of this brief. No one other than the amici curiae and its counsel made any monetary contribution to its preparation and submission.

² See <https://worldpopulationreview.com/state-rankings/gun-ownership-by-state> (last visited Aug. 9, 2023).

³ See <https://www.census.gov/popclock/> (last visited Aug. 9, 2023).

⁴ According to the latest census data, Texas’s population has passed the 30-million mark. See Kristie Wilder, *Texas Joins California as State with 30-Million-Plus Population* (March 30, 2023), <https://www.census.gov/library/stories/2023/03/texas-population-passes-the-30-million-mark-in-2022.html>.

⁵ This Court has recognized the deadly relationship between guns and intimate partner violence. See *United States v. Castleman*, 572 U.S. 157, 160 (2014); *United States v. Hayes*, 555 U.S. 415, 427 (2009); *Georgia v. Randolph*, 547 U.S. 103, 117–18 (2006).

intimate partner.” <https://everytownresearch.org/report/gun-violence-in-america/> (last visited Aug. 9, 2023).⁶ *see also* Natalie Nanasi, *Disarming Domestic Abusers*, 14 Harv. L. & Pol’y Rev. 559, 564 (Summer 2022) (“Even if violence is non-lethal, the presence of a firearm increases the severity of intimate partner abuse.”) (citation omitted). An average of 70 women are shot and killed *every month* by an intimate partner. <https://everytownresearch.org/report/gun-violence-in-america/>. “Though domestic violence is a global problem, domestic homicide committed by firearm is a particularly American issue; in comparison with women from other high-income countries, women in the United States are twenty-one times more likely to be killed with a gun.”⁷ Bonnie Carlson, *Keeping Guns in the Hands of Abusive Partners: Prosecutorial and Judicial Subversion of Federal Firearms Laws*, 87 Brook. L. Rev. 807, 807 (Spring 2022); *see also* <https://everytownresearch.org/report/gun-violence-in-america/> (putting the likelihood at 28 times).

According to the American Journal of Public Health, an abusive partner who has access to a gun is five times more likely to kill his female victim. Jacquelyn C. Campbell, et al., *Risk Factors for Femicide in Abusive Relationships: Results from a Multistate Control Study*, 93 Am. J. Pub. Health, No.

⁶ While this brief and the statistics cited refer to women because they are overwhelmingly affected, Amici Curiae recognize that men can also be victims of intimate partner violence.

⁷ Today, “domestic violence” is more commonly referred to as “intimate partner violence.” When not quoting a source directly, this brief will use “intimate partner violence.”

7 (July 2003). And homicide is the number one cause of death of pregnant and post-partum women, making it higher than any pregnancy-related complication. *Homicide leading cause of death for pregnant women in U.S.* (Oct. 21, 2022), <https://www.hsph.harvard.edu/news/hsph-in-the-news/homicide-leading-cause-of-death-for-pregnant-women-in-u-s/>.

But it is not just the abuser's partner who is victimized or murdered. According to the Texas Council on Family Violence, the 22 family members, friends, and bystanders (including 11 children younger than 18 years old) killed in 2021 intimate partner violence homicide incidents in Texas were killed by an abuser with a gun. Another 21 were injured, including four members of law enforcement. https://tcfv.org/wp-content/uploads/tcfv_htv_summary_facts_2021.pdf (last visited Aug. 9, 2023).

In stark contrast to these numbers stand the numbers where protective orders prohibit gun possession. The National Council Against Domestic Violence statistics on intimate partner violence and guns show that states prohibiting a domestic or dating partner subject to a protective order from possessing a gun have a 13% lower rate of intimate partner homicide than those without. https://assets.speakcdn.com/assets/2497/guns_and_dv_2022.pdf (citation omitted) (last visited Aug. 9, 2023).⁸ States with both temporary and final protective orders also have a 13% lower rate of intimate partner homicide. *Id.* (citation omitted). And where the abusers are required to relinquish their

⁸ See also Nanasi, at 561 n.11–12 (citations omitted).

firearms, there is a 12% decrease in intimate partner homicide. *Id.* (citation omitted). So, Judge Ho’s statement that “merely enacting laws that tell [abusers] to disarm is a woefully inadequate solution,”⁹ is simply wrong. Imperfect, yes; “woefully inadequate,” no.

“[A] legal system crafted to protect life and liberty should readily encompass the value of protecting people from being terrorized by gun-possessors with a propensity to physically harm others.” Heidi Feldman & Dahlia Lithwick, *Let’s Stop Pretending Clarence Thomas Can Read the Framers’ Minds* (Feb. 15, 2023), <https://slate.com/news-and-politics/2023/02/gun-laws-bruen-clarence-thomas-framers-domestic-abuse.html>. Judge Ho’s solution to detain, prosecute, and incarcerate¹⁰ is no solution. It certainly does not take into consideration—in any way—the difficult and complex nature of intimate partner violence cases. Amici Curiae have a responsibility to use every tool available to ensure the safety of victims as a criminal case winds its way through the system. This is the essential purpose of protective orders that prohibit gun possession; herein lies their value. See Kathryn Jacob, Opinion, *5th Circuit ruling is detrimental for domestic violence survivors* (Feb. 14, 2023) (“Securing a protective order through our legal system remains a vital tool in a survivor’s box. As always, [SafeHaven] will continue to work with survivors to ensure they are fully able to experience freedom from domestic violence with

⁹ *United States v. Rahimi*, 61 F.4th 443, 467 (5th Cir. 2023) (Concurring op.).

¹⁰ *Rahimi*, 61 F.4th at 467.

access to all the interventions available to them.”), <https://www.dallasnews.com/opinion/commentary/2023/02/14/5th-circuit-ruling-is-detrimental-for-domestic-violence-survivors/>; Roxana Asgarian, *Appeals court ruling says alleged domestic abusers have a constitutional right to keep their guns* (Feb. 9, 2023) (“They are one of the only mechanisms that survivors have that’s a direct intervention to stop the abuse. . . . For most people, protective orders are working, and they work better when the full provisions are in force and a firearm is taken out of the equation.”), <https://texastribune.org/2023/02/09/guns-domestic-abuse-second-amendment/>.

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF THE ARGUMENT

Intimate partner violence has long been a problem in this country, but it was not until the 1970s that we really began to acknowledge it. States began to enact laws making it a crime. Courts were given the power to issue protective orders. Shelters were funded. But even as these changes continued, the rise in gun ownership, as well as the changing mechanics of the guns themselves,¹¹ made these crimes more

¹¹ See *District of Columbia v. Heller*, 544 U.S. 570, 711 (2008) (Breyer, J., dissenting) (modern guns are “easy to hold and control,” “maneuverable and permit a free hand,” and “small and light”); *United States v. Brown*, No. 2:22-CR-00239-JNP-CMR, 2023 WL 4826846, at *9 n.9 (D.C. Utah July 27, 2023) (“[T]wenty-first century women are killed with guns in domestic violence incidents at a higher rate than their founding counterparts, possibly due to the introduction of new firearm technology.”); see also Sara Novak, *How the Gun Became Integral to the Self-Identity of Millions of Americans* (March 29, 2023), <https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/how-the-gun->

violent, more deadly. The financial and emotional cost to families, friends, law enforcement, and the whole of society cannot be overstated. While members of law enforcement across the country are better trained to respond to calls involving intimate partner violence, and prosecutors are better equipped to take the cases to trial, the violence nevertheless continues. So, a protective order is more than a piece of paper disarming the perpetrators; rather, it gives a measure of peace to victims, their families, their friends, and even law enforcement while any case winds its way through the criminal justice system.

Based on the test this Court announced in *Bruen*,¹² in *Rahimi*, the Fifth Circuit held that 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(8), the federal statute prohibiting the possession of firearms by someone subject to a protective order, was unconstitutional. 61 F.4th 443. Importantly, 36 states, including Texas, and the District of Columbia have similar laws. *See* Note 19, *infra*. Prior to this decision, no one would have questioned that the enactment of these laws was a proper use of a state’s police power. Indeed, the police power of the 50 states is well-established, having been the basis of Supreme Court opinions for well over a century. The only caveat for its use is that it cannot intrude on the rights enshrined in the Constitution.

became-integral-to-the-self-identity-of-millions-of-americans/
(explaining the relationship between people and guns before the Civil War (“A gun was treated as a tool for hunting, pest control, and other tasks around the farm.”) and after (“Gun production was mechanized, and guns became more high quality, more accurate, and way more numerous.”)).

¹² *New York State Rifle & Pistol Ass’n, Inc. v. Bruen*, 142 S. Ct. 2111 (2022).

Under the Fifth Circuit’s opinion, however, these laws do exactly that—they intrude on the Second Amendment’s right of the people to keep and bear arms. *Rahimi* thus obliterates the State’s police power to enact laws disarming those who have committed acts of intimate partner violence—laws that have been enacted precisely for the health and safety of its citizens.

Ultimately, this Court has made it clear that the right to keep and bear arms is the right of “ordinary, law-abiding citizens” to keep and bear arms for *self-defense*. Indeed, *Heller* recognized that “the need for defense of self, family, and property is most acute” *in the home*. 554 U.S. at 628. But allowing anyone subject to a protective order to retain possession of their firearms is the antithesis of this. If the abuser can retain his handgun under the guise of “self-defense,” “then he has a handgun *in the home* that can also be used to . . . engage in acts of domestic violence.” *Id.* at 711 (Breyer, J., dissenting) (emphasis added).

ARGUMENT

I. From the Early Days of the Republic to the Present Day, Our Approach to, and Understanding of the Effects of, Intimate Partner Violence Has Changed Dramatically.

Intimate partner violence is certainly not a modern problem.¹³ Indeed, “[t]he legal history of domestic abuse in the United States is dark and troubled.” *United States v. Brown*, 2023 WL 4826846, at *8 (citations omitted). And while that may be true, our understanding of intimate partner violence and how we approach it has changed dramatically.

Once upon a time, men were bestowed with “the *privilege* of beating their wives.”¹⁴ Reva Siegel, “*The Rule of Love*”: *Wife Beating as Prerogative and*

¹³ There are some scholars who argue that domestic violence can be traced back to, and has been tolerated since, Biblical times. See James Martin Truss, *The Subjection of Women . . . Still: Unfulfilled Promises of Protection for Women Victims of Domestic Violence*, 26 St. Mary’s L.J. 1149, 1151 n.27 (1995) (citing Rick Brown, Note, *Limitations on Expert Testimony on the Battered Woman Syndrome in Homicide Cases: The Return of the Ultimate Issue Rule*, 32 Ariz. L. Rev. 665, 666 & n.11 (1990)).

¹⁴ There were, however, laws in both the Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth Colonies against wife beating. See Carolyn B. Ramsey, *The Stereotyped Offender: Laws Prohibiting Wife Beating, Domestic Violence, and the Failure of Intervention*, 120 Penn. St. L. Rev. 337, 344 & n.11–13 (Fall 2015); see also Sally F. Goldfarb, *Reconceiving Civil Protective Orders for Domestic Violence: Can Law Help End the Abuse Without Ending the Relationship?*, 29 Cardozo L. Rev. 1487, 1494 (March 2008).

Privacy, 105 Y. L.J. 2117, 2119 (June 1996) (emphasis added). Known as “chastisement,” this privilege allowed a husband to inflict corporal punishment on his wife, so long as “he did not inflict *permanent injury* upon her.” *Id.* at 2118 (emphasis added); *see also id.* at 2123 (“A husband was not allowed to do violence to his wife, except as a means of ‘ruling and chastising’ her.”). Chastisement was born out of the way in which a woman was treated:

By law, a husband acquired rights to his wife’s person, the value of her paid and unpaid labor, and most property she brought into the marriage. A wife was obliged to obey and serve her husband, and the husband was subject to a reciprocal duty to support his wife and represent her within the legal system.

Id. at 2122. This thinking persisted through much of the antebellum era. *Id.* at 2124–125 & n.25 (collecting cases).

With the temperance movement, marital chastisement began to lose favor as a line was drawn between “drunken husbands” and “the violence . . . so often inflicted on their families.” *Id.* at 2127 (citations omitted). By the end of the Civil War, chastisement had been repudiated by the American legal system. *Id.* at 2129–130 & n.44 (collecting cases); *see also* Carolyn B. Ramsey, *Domestic Violence and State Intervention in the American West and Australia, 1860-1930*, 86 Ind. L.J. 185, 195, 206–13 (2011).

During the Reconstruction Era, the notion of the companionate marriage came into fashion. Siegel, at 2143–145. Now, “the rule of love superseded the rule of force,” and the emphasis was on affection and respect. *Id.* at 2143 (citation omitted), 2145. Twelve states and the District of Columbia considered laws punishing “wife beating” with three states ultimately providing that “wife beaters” could be sentenced to the whipping post: Maryland, Delaware, and Oregon. Siegel, at 2137 (citation omitted). They might also be fined or even face jail time. Ramsey, *Domestic Violence and State Intervention*, at 206–07.

Public acknowledgement and criminalization of marital violence waned in the late nineteenth century when the notion of marital *privacy* became paramount.¹⁵ Siegel, at 2151–170. Although men could still be *charged* with a crime, they were often granted *limited immunity*: “[T]he evil of publicity would be greater than the evil involved in the trifles complained of; and because they ought to be left to the family government.” *Id.* at 2154 (discussing *State v. Rhoades*, 61 N.C. 453 (1868)); *see also id.* at 2157 (“We will not inflict upon society the greater evil of raising the curtain upon domestic privacy, to punish the lesser evil of trifling violence.”) (quoting *Rhoades*, 61 N.C. at 459), 2158 (“If no permanent injury has been inflicted, nor malice cruelty nor dangerous violence shown by the husband, it is better to draw the curtain, shut out the public gaze, and leave the

¹⁵ Marital violence policies enacted during this time were premised on gender-, race- and class-based assumptions, but privacy as a basis for nonintervention was most often used for the upper and middle classes. Siegel, at 2120; *see also id.* at 2136–141.

parties to forgive and forget.”) (quoting *State v. Oliver*, 70 N.C. 60, 61–62 (1874)).

The twentieth century gave rise to “special domestic relations courts staffed by social workers to handle complaints of martial violence.” *Id.* at 2170. Their purpose was to decriminalize intimate partner violence. The focus was on reconciliation and preservation of the relationship “whenever possible.” *Id.* Criminal charges were discouraged, and women were even “urged to accept responsibility for their role in provoking the violence.” *Id.* (citation omitted). There was a wholesale adjustment of the criminal justice system to be more therapeutic that lasted for much of the 20th century. *Id.*

It was not until the 1970s that intimate partner violence was pushed to the forefront of the feminist movement’s policy agenda. See David Zlotnick, *Empowering Battered Women: The Use of Criminal Court Sanctions to Enforce Civil Protective Orders*, 56 Ohio St. L.J. 1153, 1155 n.14 (1995); see also Siegel, at 2171 (citation omitted). Even so, overall, through the early 90s, prosecutors across the country did not take these crimes seriously—“50 to 80 percent of domestic violence charges” were dismissed nationwide. Carlson, at 822 (citations omitted). Making things even more difficult, the 60s, 70s, and 80s saw law enforcement continue to characterize it as a private matter in which it would not interfere. Machaela M. Hctor, Comment, *Domestic Violence as a Crime Against the State: The Need for Mandatory Arrest in California*, 85 Cal. L. Rev. 643, 649 (1997) (citation omitted).

While the notion that intimate partner violence is a private matter still inhabits pockets of the country, we now know that it is most definitely not a private matter—emergency room visits, hospitalizations, visits to personal physicians, missed days at work, lost jobs, and homelessness are just some of the ways intimate partner violence impacts society. Hocror, at 646–47 (citations omitted). The Center for Disease Control puts the lifetime economic cost associated with “injuries, lost productivity from paid work, criminal justice and other costs” at \$3.6 trillion.¹⁶ <https://cdc.gov/violenceprevention/intimatepartnerviolence/fastfact.html> (last visited Aug. 9, 2023). But more than that, we know that the violence going on behind the closed doors of homes everywhere will eventually spill out into the streets—“There is a proven nexus between intimate partner violence and mass shootings.”¹⁷ Nanasi, at 565 (discussing study

¹⁶ The National Coalition Against Domestic Violence estimates that victims lose eight million days of paid work every year, and 21–60% of victims lose their jobs. <https://ncadv.sitewrench.com/statistics> (last visited Aug. 9, 2023).

¹⁷ “It’s not that I’m against gun ownership. I’m against gun ownership in the wrong hands,” Jan Langbein, Chief Executive Officer, Genesis Women’s Shelter & Support, said. “We know that the very presence of firearms in the home ratchets up lethality 500 percent. . . [T]he guns that start in the home and spill out into a Walmart in El Paso or a church in Sutherland Springs, Texas, or a school in Parkland, Florida. Those are the guns I’m against.” Anastasiya Bolton, *Texas law prohibits domestic abusers with protective orders from having guns. What happens after? Not much.* (March 4, 2021), <https://www.khou.com/article/news/deep-dive-texas/texas-law-prohibits-domestic-abusers-protective-orders-having-guns/285-d976056e-c25c-43ea-8856-b65cb69b7438>.

by Everytown for Gun Safety establishing that more than half of the mass shootings between 2009 and 2017 “were related to domestic or family violence, meaning that the perpetrator shot a current or former intimate partner or family member in the incident”). Indeed, intimate partner violence is a “significant predictor of mass violence, as evidenced by both available data and an anecdotal review of recent attacks.”¹⁸ *Id.*

II. Protective Orders Are Not Only the First Step in Extricating the Victims of Intimate Partner Violence, But They Are Also the Most Commonly Used Tool in that Process.

The first attempt at legislating protective orders came in the 1870s. Lucy Stone, one of the leading abolitionists and suffragettes of the time, sought to get legislation enacted providing

¹⁸ For instance, the wife of John Muhammad was told by agents of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms that she was Muhammad’s real target; his thinking was that if she was killed by a “crazed gunman,” he would regain custody of their children. *See Ex-Wife of D.C. Sniper: “I was the Enemy”* (Oct. 5, 2009), <https://www.npr.org/2009/10/05/113506785/ex-wife-of-d-c-sniper-i-was-the-enemy>.

Kathy Leissner, the wife of Charles Whitman, was murdered by him the night before he went on a shooting rampage from the top of the tower on the campus of the University of Texas. Whitman also murdered his mother, ostensibly to protect both from the shame of his plans. But Whitman mentally and physically abused Kathy; he was known to be “overly critical and controlling,” and he had violent outbursts that caused her to fear him. *See* <http://behindthetower.org/ladies-first> (last visited Aug. 8, 2023).

that when a husband was convicted of aggravated assault, his wife could apply to the court for an order ‘forbidding her husband to visit her without her permission, and giving her custody of her minor children, and directing the officer of the court or the overseers of the poor to collect from the husband and pay to her a reasonable weekly allowance for support of the family.’

Siegel, at 2132 (citation omitted). Although the legislature rejected the proposed bill as “granting to police and district courts the power of decreeing divorce,” a law was passed giving courts the power to order a husband convicted of assaulting his wife “to keep the peace, under a bond with penalties that the judge might waive at his discretion.” *Id.* (citing An Act for the Protection of Married Women, 1879 Mass. Acts 444).

Nearly a century later, while state legislatures across the country were grappling with how to reform criminal law to address intimate partner violence, the family courts were given a new power: the power to issue protective orders. Zlotnick, at 1170 & n.90 (citing 1976 PA.LAWS 1090; 1978 MASS.ACTS 447); *see also id.* at 1153 (protective order was the “centerpiece of reform”). Notably, the District of Columbia was first to legislate protective orders in 1970. *See* D.C. Code §§ 16-1001–16-1005; *Harrison v. United States*, 461 F.2d 1209 (D.C. Cir. 1973). But it would be nearly another 20 years before every state had enacted a law providing protective orders for

victims of intimate partner violence. See Leigh Goodmark, *Law is the Answer? Do We Know that for Sure?: Questioning the Efficacy of Legal Interventions for Battered Women*, 23 St. Louis Pub. L. Rev. 7, 10 (2004) (citation omitted).

A. Protective orders provide a shield for those victims trying to leave an abusive relationship. They also provide a sword for victims trying to reclaim control of their lives.

Today, protective orders are the single most commonly used legal remedy for intimate partner violence. Goldfarb, at 1489. “They provide victims with a quicker, more comprehensive, less difficult to obtain form of protection[.]” Goodmark, at 10. Protective orders are the “first step toward obtaining legal assistance to stop the violence,” acting as a gateway to resources and support. Goldfarb, at 1509 (citations omitted). In a study conducted by the National Institute of Justice, researchers found that, in most cases, victims felt the orders protected them against repeated psychological and physical abuse—they felt safer and had no continuing problems. Victims also reported that the orders were valuable in helping them regain a sense of well-being. U.S. Dep’t. of Just., Nat’l Inst. of Just., Research Preview, *Civil Protection Orders: Victims’ Views on Effectiveness*, <http://www/ncjrs.gov/pdffiles/fs000191.pdf> (last visited Aug. 8, 2023).

Texas, like every state across the country, allows a victim to seek a protective order against the defendant. As is relevant to the question before the

Court in this case, 36 states, including Texas, and the District of Columbia prohibit the possession of firearms outright or where specific findings are made.¹⁹ And at least nine states criminalize the possession of firearms if an individual is subject to a protective order.²⁰

¹⁹ Alaska Stat. § 18.66.100(c)(6)–(7) (West 2023); Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-3602(G)(4) (West 2023); Cal. Fam. Code § 6389(a) (West 2023); Colo. Rev. Stat. § 13-14-105.5(1)(a)–(b) (West 2023); D.C. Code § 16-1005(c)(10) (West 2023); Del. Code Ann. tit. 11, § 1448(a)(6), (11) (West 2023); Fla. Stat. Ann. § 790.233(1) (West 2023); Haw. Rev. Stat. § 134-7(f) (West 2023); Ill. Comp. Stat. act 5, § 5/112A(b)(14.5) (West 2023); Ind. Code Ann. § 34-26-5-9(d)(4) (West 2023); Kan. Stat. Ann. § § 21-6301(a)(17) (West 2023); Iowa Code Ann. § 236.5(1)(b)(2) (West 2023); La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 46:2136.3(A) (West 2023); Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 19-A, § 4108(3) (West 2023); Md. Code Ann., Fam. Law §§ 4-505(2)(viii), 4-506(f) (West 2023); Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. ch. 209A, § 3B (West 2023); Mich. Comp. Law § 600.2950(1)(e) (West 2023); Minn. Stat. Ann. § 518B.01(6)(g) (West 2023); Mont. Code Ann. §§ 40-15-201(2)(f), 40-15-204(3) (West 2023); Neb. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 42-924(1)(a)(vii), 42-925 (West 2023); Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 33.0305(1) (West 2023); N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 173-B:4(I)(a)(9) (West 2023); N.J. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 2C:25-28(j), 2C:25-29(b) (West 2023); N.M. Stat. Ann. § 30-7-16(A)(2) (West 2023); N.Y. Fam. Ct. Act §§ 842-a(1)(a), (b), 842-a(2)(a), (b) (McKinney 2023); N.C. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 50B-3.1 (West 2023); N.D. Cent. Code Ann. §§ 14-07.1-02(4)(g), 14-07.1-03(2)(d) (West 2023); Or. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 166.255(1)(a) (West 2023); 23 Pa. Cons. Stat. Ann. §§ 6107(b)(3), 6108(a)(7) (West 2023); R.I. Gen. Laws Ann. §§ 8-8.1-3(a)(4), 15-15-3(a)(4) (West 2023); Tenn. Code Ann. § 36-3-625 (West 2023); Tex. Fam. Code § 85.022(b)(6), (d) (West 2023); Utah Code Ann. §§ 78B-7-404(5), 78B-7-504(5), 78B-7-603(f) (West 2023); Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 15, § 1104(a)(1)(E) (West 2023); Wash. Rev. Code Ann. §§ 7.105.310(1)(m), 9.41.800(4) (West 2023); W. Va. Code Ann. § 48-27-502(b) (West 2023); Wis. Stat. Ann. § 813.12(4m)(a)(2) (West 2023).

²⁰ Ala. Code § 13A-11-72(a) (West 2023); Cal. Penal Code § 29825 (West 2023); Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53a-217(a)(4) (West 2023);

In his concurring opinion, Judge Ho bemoaned protective orders, calling them “tempting target[s] for abuse,” and arguing that they are “too often misused as a tactical device in divorce proceedings—and issued without any actual threat of danger.” *Rahimi*, 64 F.4th at 465. In so doing, he discounted both the procedural due process and the substantive findings required.

Once a temporary ex parte order²¹ has been issued,²² Texas state law requires the trial court set a hearing on the final order. Tex. Fam. Code § 84.001 (West 2023). The respondent is entitled reasonable notice, which under the statute is more than 48-hours’ notice. Tex. Fam. Code § 84.004 (West 2023). The order must include a finding that family violence occurred and is likely to occur in the future. Tex. Fam. Code § 85.001(b) (West 2023). “Family violence” is defined as (1) “an act by a member of a family or household against another member of the family or

Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 15, § 393(1)(D) (West 2023); Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 202.360(1)(d) (West 2023); N.M. Stat. Ann. § 30-7-16(A)(2) (West 2023); Tenn. Code Ann. §§ 39-13-113(a), 39-17-1307(f)(5) (West 2023); Tex. Penal Code § 46.04(c) (West 2023); Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 9.41.040(2)(a)(iv) (West 2023); Wis. Stat. Ann. § 941.29(1m)(f), (g) (West 2023).

²¹ Obtaining a temporary order is the first step, the application for which must contain a detailed description of the facts and circumstances concerning the alleged family violence, and it must be signed under oath that the facts are true to the best of the applicant’s knowledge and belief. Tex. Fam. Code § 82.009 (West 2023). Further, the order cannot last more than 20 days, but it may be extended for additional 20-day periods. Tex. Fam. Code § 83.002 (West 2023).

²² The specific requirements vary from state to state, but the basic procedures are the same. Zlotnick, at 1192 n.172.

household that is intended to result in physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or sexual assault, or that is a threat that reasonably places the family or a household member in fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury, assault or sexual assault,”²³ (2) “abuse by a member of the family or household against a child of the family or household,”²⁴ or (3) “dating violence against a member of a dating relationship or a third party.”²⁵ Lastly, a final protective order *may* prohibit the respondent from “(1) committing family violence, (2) communicating directly . . . in a threatening or harassing manner,” and, relevant to this case, possessing a firearm.²⁶ Tex. Fam. Code § 85.022 (West 2023). So, before a final order is entered, the respondent has been afforded both notice and an opportunity to be heard.²⁷ Finally, the duration of the order generally cannot exceed two years—it is *not* a lifetime ban. Tex. Fam. Code § 85.025 (West 2023). Thus, there is some measure of protection against abuse.

But there is another side to this issue of abuse that Judge Ho raises: judges *striking* the disarmament provision. Data establishes that judges have struck the firearms ban to protect the abuser’s

²³ Tex. Fam. Code § 71.004(1) (West 2023).

²⁴ Tex. Fam. Code § 261.001(1) (West 2023).

²⁵ Tex. Fam. Code §§ 71.0021, 71.004 (West 2023).

²⁶ The specific provision disarming the respondent was not added until 2001. *See* Tex. S.B. 199, 77th Leg., R.S. (2001); *see also* House Comm. C.J., Analysis, S.B. 199, 77th Leg., R.S. (2001) (explaining that the provision was added to keep up with federal law).

²⁷ The respondent may file an answer anytime before the hearing. Tex. Fam. Code § 82.021 (West 2023).

employment. See Carlson, at 842–43 (citations omitted). And they have also done it to protect an abuser’s hobby, such as hunting; this is especially common in rural and more conservative jurisdictions. *Id.* at 845; see also *Weissenburger v. Iowa Dist. Ct. for Warren County*, 740 N.W.2d 431 (Iowa 2007) (annulling trial judge’s modification of protective order to allow respondent to possess firearms for purpose of hunting with his minor son). Finally, there is the issue of the box to check—it is thought that the failure to check it is not simple negligence; rather, “the existence of the checkbox itself appears to have emboldened judges to feel that they had the option to *not* check the box.” Carlson, at 844 (emphasis added).

In Tarrant County, of the 2,052 cases filed since 2018, 1,309 final protective orders have been granted—all of which disarmed the respondent. See Appendix B. These orders serve an important function: they are a shield to protect victims, their families, and law enforcement, while a criminal case winds its way through the court system. See Kathryn Jacob, Opinion, *5th Circuit ruling is detrimental for domestic violence survivors* (“Securing a protective order through our legal system remains a vital tool in a survivor’s box. As always, [SafeHaven] will continue to work with survivors to ensure they are fully able to experience freedom from domestic violence with access to all the interventions available to them.”); Roxana Asgarian, *Appeals court ruling says alleged domestic abusers have a constitutional right to keep their guns* (“They are one of the only mechanisms that survivors have that’s a direct intervention to stop the abuse. . . . For most people, protective orders are working, and they work better when the full

provisions are in force and a firearm is taken out of the equation.”). And their value—particularly where they disarm the abuser—has only increased as guns have gained in popularity.

B. The complexity of intimate partner violence makes prosecution and conviction difficult to achieve.

Those who commit violence, including domestic violence, shouldn't just be disarmed—they should be detained, prosecuted, convicted, and incarcerated. And that's exactly why we have a criminal justice system—to punish criminals and disable them from engaging in further crimes. . . . Arrest and incarceration naturally entail the loss of a wide range of liberties—including the loss of weapons.

Rahimi, 61 F.4th at 463, 464 (Ho, J., concurring) (citations omitted). If only it were that simple.

As an initial matter, intimate partner violence is systematically underreported. First, there is still the belief that what happens in a relationship is a private matter that should not be discussed with outsiders. Second, the subject matter is still considered “taboo,” making victims ashamed to admit that their relationships are not “the norm”; they are not perfectly happy. Finally, the victim must admit there is a problem before she can admit it to someone else. See Kathleen Waits, *The Criminal Justice System's Response to Battering: Understanding the*

Problem, Forging the Solutions, 60 Wash. L. Rev. 267, 275 (1985) (citations omitted). So, even getting into the criminal justice system can be a monumental undertaking. But once there, more challenges await.

Prosecutors tasked with trying these cases face “a large and obvious stumbling block . . . the frequent reluctance of victims to participate in the prosecution.” Nancy Simpson, *Benefits and Drawbacks of No-Drop Policies and Evidence-Based Prosecution*, 26 Rich. Pub. Int. L. Rev. 141, 143–44 (2023) (citing Lawrence Busching, *Rethinking Strategies for Prosecution of Domestic Violence in the Wake of Crawford*, 71 Brook. L. Rev. 391, 392–93 (2005)). She may fear violent retaliation; she may be financially dependent on him for housing or childcare; she may be (still) in love with him. *Id.* at 144 (citation omitted). Other negative consequences may include “loss of income, homelessness, and change of immigration status”; the victims might also “feel guilty about their own behavior and fear depriving their children of a father.” Busching, at 392 (citations omitted).²⁸ Where the victim is unwilling to testify, the prosecutor must rely on other evidence: the testimony of responding officers, recordings of 911 calls, photographs or medical records, and eyewitness testimony of neighbors or children. Simpson, at 144. But there are “significant evidentiary barriers” as these types of evidence require authentication, and

²⁸ Like intimate partner violence, the problem of the abused as a reluctant witness is not unique to the modern era: in the late 1800s and early 1900s, victims also feared the financial fallout and the possibility of retaliation that would result from testifying against their abusers. See Ramsey, *Domestic Violence and State Intervention*, at 213–19.

they must be immune to hearsay objections. *Id.* at 148–49; see, e.g., *Davis v. Washington*, 547 U.S. 813 (2006) (determining under what circumstances a 911 call or a statement to law enforcement is testimonial for purposes of the Sixth Amendment).

But even if the victim does testify, the prosecutor must consider the jury’s “mental stereotype of a domestic violence victim” because “the victim may be considered less credible if she does not fit the stereotype.” Busching, at n.17. In other words, “[a] woman has to prove herself to be a ‘victim’ before she can obtain justice.”

[I]f she is in an abusive relationship, she must have deserved it, even precipitated it, and is therefore a “bad girl”; bad girls are not considered victims or deserving of protection. If she fights back to protect herself, she is “too strong” to be a victim, or strong enough not to have been in that situation in the first place. So, only a woman who is fortunate enough not to have someone beat on her, or not strong enough to do something about it, is accorded the coveted status of victim.

Zanita E. Fenton, *Domestic Violence in Black and White: Radicalized Gender Stereotypes in Gender Violence*, 8 Col. J. Gen. & L. 1, 28 (1998) (citation omitted).

Finally, the criminal justice system does not move quickly—“The wheels of justice turn slowly.” This is even more true since the COVID-19 pandemic.

See Amy Corral, et al., *Growing backlog of court cases delays justice for crime victims and the accused* (Dec. 20, 2022), <https://www.cbsnews.com/news/growing-backlog-of-court-cases-delays-justice-for-crime-victims-and-the-accused>. In Tarrant County for example, when looking at the family violence convictions obtained in 2022, the time between indictment and conviction was as short as two months or as long as five years. See Appendix C.²⁹ And often, the abuser will *not* be in custody continuously from arrest to conviction, so a protective order can make the victim feel safer in that instance.

Intimate partner violence is a difficult and complex crime. Protective orders are a necessary part of helping victims achieve justice. But more than that, they help the victims begin the process of reclaiming their lives. See Sara Honda, *Domestic violence victim advocates, sound alarm about Supreme Court gun case* (July 25, 2023) (“A protective order not only provides a sense of security to victims, but also becomes a document that can validate their fears and concerns. . . ‘It is such an important component of telling that larger victim story.’ . . . [It is] a way for victims to protect their future selves.”), <https://fortworthreport.org/2023/07/25/us-supreme->

²⁹ Appendix C is a table of Tarrant County felony convictions obtained in 2022 for the crime of assault/family violence. It does not include misdemeanor or state-jail felony convictions or those convictions that resulted in probation or a fine only. It also does not include any deferred adjudications.

For purposes of the time between indictment and conviction, anything under 60 days was not included; of the 478 total felony convictions, 93 took less than 60 days from indictment to conviction.

court-from-arlington-alarms-domestic-violence-advocates-law-enforcement-in-tarrant-county/. The restrictions they put on abusers are necessary, especially when the abusers are prohibited from possessing firearms because firearms in this context, as most States understand, are *not* kept or used for self-defense.

III. Since the Birth of the Union, It Is the Individual States that Have Held the Power to Enact Laws for the Good and Welfare of Their Citizens, Including Those Laws Providing for Protective Orders. Unless the Constitution Is Offended, Laws Enacted for Such Purposes Will Be Upheld.

Thirty-six states and the District of Columbia have laws requiring that protective orders issued in intimate partner violence situations disarm the abuser. *See* Note 19, *supra*. At least five states have made specific findings regarding the harm done to their citizens generally.

For instance, in 1979, when the Texas Legislature added legislation regarding protective orders, it proclaimed: “Family violence is a serious danger and threat to society and its members. Victims of family violence are entitled to the maximum protection from harm or abuse or the threat of harm or abuse as is permitted by law.” Tex. Code Crim. Proc. art. 5.01 (West 2023); *see also* Tex. H.B. 1075, 66th Leg., R.S. (1979). The Colorado Legislature expressly found in 2013, “the issuance and enforcement of protection orders are of paramount

importance . . . because protection orders promote safety, reduce violence and other types of abuse, and prevent serious harm and death.” The Legislature further declared that protective orders were important for the health and safety not only for victims of domestic violence, but also for victims of sexual assault and stalking. Colo. Rev. Stat. § 13-14-100.2 (West 2023). In 1991, the New Jersey Legislature said:

[I]t is the responsibility of the courts to protect victims of violence that occurs in a family or family-like setting by providing access to both emergent and long-term civil and criminal remedies and sanctions, and by ordering those remedies and sanctions that are available to assure the safety of the victims and the public.

N.J. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 2C:25-18 (West 2023). In 2004, the Nebraska Legislature found that the crimes of both sexual assault and intimate partner violence were matters “of statewide concern, and the prevention of violence is for the protection of the health, safety, and welfare of the public.” Neb. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 29-4301 (West 2023). And nearly three decades ago, in 1985, the California Legislature recognized the destruction caused by intimate partner violence: “The Legislature hereby finds that spousal abusers present a clear and present danger to the mental and physical well-being of the citizens of the State of California.” Cal. Penal Code § 273.8 (West 2023).

“In our federal system, the National Government possesses only limited powers; the States and the people retain the remainder.” *National Federation of Independent Business v. Sebelius*, 567 U.S. 519, 533 (2012). This “remainder” is the States’ police power, “the broad authority to enact legislation for the public good[.]” *Bond v. United States*, 572 U.S. 844, 854 (2014) (citing *United States v. Lopez*, 514 U.S. 549, 567 (1995)); see also *Jacobson v. Massachusetts*, 197 U.S. 11, 24–25 (1905). Put another way, every state may enact laws to protect the peace, health, happiness, and general welfare of its citizens:

The states’ police power “is, and must be from its very nature, incapable of any very exact definition or limitation. Upon it depends the security of order, the life and health of the citizen, the comfort of an existence in a thickly populated community, the enjoyment of private and social life, and the beneficial use of property. ‘It extends, . . . to the protection of the lives, limbs, comfort, and quiet of all persons, and the protection of all property within the State; . . . and persons and property are subject to all kinds of restraints and burdens in order to secure the general comfort, health, and prosperity of the State. Of the perfect right of the legislature to do this no question ever was, or, upon acknowledged general principles, can ever be made, so far as natural persons are concerned.’”

Slaughterhouse Cases, 83 U.S. 36, 62 (1872) (citations omitted).

The state is free to enact laws pursuant to its police power, provided that those laws do not intrude on those rights protected by the Bill of Rights. *E.g.*, *Lovell v. City of Griffin, Ga.*, 303 U.S. 444, 451 (1938); *see also* U.S. Const. Amend. X. In holding § 922(g)(8) unconstitutional, the Fifth Circuit called into doubt state law properly enacted pursuant to the state’s police power.

Heller acknowledged that the Second Amendment right as “not unlimited.” 554 U.S. at 626 (citation omitted). With this principle in mind, the majority of state legislatures in the Union have determined that one way to protect the victims of intimate partner violence is the protective order that disarms the abuser. *See* Note 19, *supra*. And three states—Georgia,³⁰ Kentucky,³¹ and Missouri³²—have filed bills during the current legislative sessions to add such laws. This is exactly what the States’ police power is for. But the patchwork quilt of state law is in danger of being unraveled should the Fifth

³⁰ *See* Ga. S.B. 119, 157th Gen. Assembly, R.S. (2023) (proposed amendment to Ga. Code Ann. § 19-3-4 (West 2023)).

³¹ *See* Ky. S.B. 265, R.S. (2023) (proposed amendment to Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 403.740 (West 2023)).

³² *See* Mo. H.B. 1380, 102nd Gen. Assembly, 1st R.S. (2023); Mo. H.B. 1135, 102nd Gen. Assembly, 1st R.S. (2023); Mo. S.B. 59, 102nd Gen. Assembly, 1st R.S. (2023); Mo. S.B. 305, 102nd Gen. Assembly, 1st R.S. (2023); Mo. S.B. 431, 102nd Gen. Assembly, 1st R.S. (2023) (all proposed amendments to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 455.045 (West 2023)).

Circuit’s opinion be allowed to stand. The result being that “survivors of domestic violence [will be] less safe—and less likely to pursue protective orders that may already seem risky for those in danger.” Roxana Asgarian, *Appeals court ruling says alleged domestic abusers have a constitutional right to keep their guns; see also Bud Kennedy, Opinion, Texas never wanted ‘bad guys’ to have guns. Now, a court says we can’t stop them* (Feb. 3, 2023), (“Agencies that protect families from domestic violence now have one less tool to prevent family shootings, partner-killings, and murder-suicides.”), <https://www.star-telegram.com/opinion/bud-kennedy/article272066192.html>.

IV. The Heart of the Second Amendment Is the Right to Keep and Bear Arms for Self-Defense. Guns in the Hands of Abusers Are Not Kept or Used for Self-Defense.

An 1829 decision of the Supreme Court of Michigan said: “The constitution of the United States also grants to the citizen the right to keep and bear arms. *But the grant of this privilege cannot be construed into the right in him who keeps a gun to destroy his neighbor. No rights are intended to be granted by the constitution for an unlawful or unjustifiable purpose.*”

Heller, 554 U.S. at 612 (citation omitted and emphasis added); *see also id.* at 616 (“It was plainly the understanding in the post-Civil War Congress that the Second Amendment protected an individual right

to use arms for *self-defense*.”) (emphasis added); 628 (“inherent right of *self-defense* has been central to the Second Amendment right”) (emphasis added); 629 (“Whatever the reasons, handguns are the most popular weapon chosen by Americans for *self-defense* in the home[.]”) (emphasis added); 630 (“core lawful purpose of *self-defense*”) (emphasis added). Ultimately, this Court has recognized that the right is “not unlimited. . . the right was not a right to keep and carry any weapon whatsoever in any manner whatsoever and for whatever purpose.” *Id.* at 626 (citations omitted). Telling the 50 States they cannot disarm abusers via an order that serves to protect both the victims and society at large grants *this privilege* to those who are *not* “ordinary, law-abiding citizens.”

For those who are subject to a protective order, the overwhelming evidence establishes that their firearms are *not* for self-defense. They are not being kept for a lawful purpose. They are weapons of intimidation, fear, and control. *See Nanasi*, at 564 (“A gun is often part of a broader pattern of coercive control, an abuser’s manipulative behaviors intended to restrict a victim’s liberty or freedom. If a weapon is ‘displayed in a hostile way, it can create an ongoing environment of threat and intimidation. . . It can facilitate chronic, ongoing physical—as well as sexual and psychological—abuse.’ An abuser need not fire a single shot to effectuate harm.”) (citations omitted). This is exactly who this Court has said the Second Amendment does not protect. *Heller*, 554 U.S. at 625 (The “Second Amendment does not protect those weapons not typically possessed by law-abiding citizens for lawful purposes[.]”).

CONCLUSION

Dissenting in *Rehaif v. United States*, Justice Alito said that § 922(g) “is no small provision,” that it “probably does more to combat gun violence than any other law.” 139 S. Ct. 2191, 2201 (2019). Subsection (g)(8) is an important part of that law. Without it, victims of intimate partner violence are demonstrably less safe. Family, friends, bystanders, and law enforcement are demonstrably less safe. In finding Subsection (g)(8) unconstitutional, the Fifth Circuit took “the Second Amendment more seriously than domestic violence. They [did] a kind of balancing test and they [] decid[ed] that protecting a person’s Second Amendment rights is more important than protecting a domestic violence victim’s safety.” Carlson, at 848; *cf. McDonald v. City of Chicago*, 561 U.S. 742, 892 (2010) (Stevens, J., dissenting) (“*Your* interest in keeping and bearing a certain firearm may diminish *my* interest in being safe and feeling safe from armed violence.”) (emphasis in original).

Letting this stand pulls the thread that will unravel all the progress made on the issue of intimate partner violence. It will have a ripple effect, “a spreading, pervasive, and usually unintentional effect or influence,”³³ around the country. The states that understand the far-reaching consequences of intimate partner violence and have determined that, for the health and safety of everyone in their communities, protective orders should disarm abusers will face (and

³³ <https://merriam-webster.com/dictionary/ripple%20effect> (last visited Aug. 9, 2023).

most likely lose) challenges to those laws. But more than that, if an abuser cannot be disarmed under a protective order, how likely is it that his victim will even seek a protective order?

“Firearms and domestic strife are a potentially deadly combination nationwide.” *Hayes*, 555 U.S. at 427 (citations omitted). We know abusers keep and bear arms for torture and control, *not* self-defense. Thus, the prohibition at issue here does *not* “impair the core conduct upon which the right was premised.” *Parker v. District of Columbia*, 478 F.3d 370, 399 (D.C. Cir. 2007).

Respectfully submitted,

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LIST OF AMICI CURIAE

Jose Garza
District Attorney
Travis County

Joe Gonzales
District Attorney
Bexar County

J. Staley Heatly
District Attorney
Wilbarger, Hardeman, and Foard Counties
(46th Judicial District)

Kathryn R. Jacob, LMSW
President & Chief Executive Officer
SafeHaven of Tarrant County

Jan Edgar Langbein
Chief Executive Officer
Genesis Women's Shelter & Support

Allyson Mitchell
Criminal District Attorney
Anderson County

Jarvis Parsons
District Attorney
Brazos County

Steven E. Reis
District Attorney
Matagorda County
(23rd Judicial District)

William Richmond
District Attorney
Atascosa, Frio, Karnes, LaSalle, and
Wilson Counties (81st Judicial District)

Jack Roady
Criminal District Attorney
Galveston County

Karen L. Rowden
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Family and Veterans Advocacy Clinic
Texas A & M University School of Law

J. Brett Smith
Criminal District Attorney
Grayson County

Josh Tetens
Criminal District Attorney
McLennan County

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Kerr and Gillespie Counties
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Wynn Consulting
Domestic and Sexual Violence
Prevention, Training, and Consulting

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Lamar County

**PROTECTIVE ORDERS IN TARRANT COUNTY
2018-2022**

	2018 CY	2019 CY	2020 CY	FY 2020/2021	FY 2021/2022
Questionnaires Processed	2070	2355	2585	2584	3410
Cases Filed	284	336	443	380	609
Final Orders Granted	124	235	271	252	427

Case Number	Disposed Offense	L/D	File Date	Indictment Date	Initial Disposition Date	Disposition Code	Days from Indictment to Disposition
1469347	ASLT FM/HM IMP BREATH/CIR	F2	9/8/2016	12/13/2016	5/17/2022	FELC	1981
1496798	ASLT-FM-IMP BRTH/PREV CON	F2	5/4/2017	8/31/2017	4/21/2022	FELC	1694
1502234	ASLT FM/HM IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	6/19/2017	8/9/2017	1/24/2022	FELC	1629
1543035	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F2	5/2/2018	7/19/2018	12/22/2022	FELC	1617
1527836	ASLT FM/HM IMP BREATH/CIR	F1	1/12/2018	4/11/2018	4/27/2022	FELC	1477
1558105	ASLT I/R BRTH/CIR	F2	8/17/2018	8/29/2018	8/3/2022	FELC	1435

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	FM PREV							
	ASLT FM/HM							
1542875	IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	5/1/2018	5/18/2018	4/19/2022	FELC		1432
	ASLT FM/HM							
1541787	IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	4/24/2018	5/18/2018	4/19/2022	FELC		1432
	ASLT I/R							
	BRTH/CIR							
1553110	FM PREV	F2	7/13/2018	9/5/2018	7/5/2022	FELC		1399
	ASLT							
	FAM/HOUSE							
1553110	MEM W/PREV	F2	7/13/2018	9/5/2018	7/5/2022	FELC		1399
	ASLT I/R							
	BRTH/CIR							
1557503	FM PREV	F2	8/15/2018	9/4/2018	4/8/2022	FELC		1312
	ASLT							
	FAM/HOUSE							
1557503	MEM W/PREV	F2	8/15/2018	9/4/2018	4/8/2022	FELC		1312
	AGG ASLT-FAM							
1565070	MEM-W/WEAPON	F1	10/8/2018	11/13/2018	6/6/2022	FELC		1301

ASLT								
FAM/HOUSE								
1578176	MEM W/PREV	F2	1/14/2019	3/11/2019	9/23/2022	FELC		1292
ASLT								
FAM/HOUSE								
1574317	MEM W/PREV	F3	12/14/2018	3/21/2019	9/23/2022	FELC		1282
ASLT FM/HM								
1587411	IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	3/18/2019	5/15/2019	10/13/2022	FELC		1247
ASLT								
FAM/HOUSE								
1563206	MEM W/PREV	F3	9/25/2018	10/9/2018	2/11/2022	FELC		1221
ASLT								
FAM/HOUSE								
1590765	MEM W/PREV	F2	4/10/2019	4/10/2019	8/9/2022	FELC		1217
ASLT FM/HM								
1592472	IMP BREATH/CIR	F2	4/23/2019	7/24/2019	11/7/2022	FELC		1202
ASLT								
FAM/HOUSE								
1598516	MEM W/PREV	F3	6/4/2019	6/26/2019	9/20/2022	FELC		1182

1572001	AGG ASLT-FAM MEM-W/WEAPON	F1	11/29/2018	1/16/2019	3/24/2022	FELC	1163
	ASLT FAM/HOUSE						
1591914	MEM W/PREV	F2	4/17/2019	7/10/2019	8/19/2022	FELC	1136
	ASLT FM/HM						
1577926	IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	1/11/2019	3/27/2019	4/4/2022	FELC	1104
	ASLT FAM/HOUSE						
1603481	MEM W/PREV	F3	7/11/2019	7/11/2019	7/5/2022	FELC	1090
	ASLT FM/HM						
1578661	IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	1/16/2019	2/5/2019	1/26/2022	FELC	1086
	ASLT FM/HM						
1610172	IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	8/28/2019	11/20/2019	10/18/2022	FELC	1063
	ASLT I/R BRTH/CIR FM						
1608935	PREV	F2	8/19/2019	10/21/2019	8/25/2022	FELC	1039
	ASLT FM/HM						
1599045	IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	6/7/2019	9/23/2019	7/15/2022	FELC	1026

1592470	AGG ASLT-FAM MEM-W/WEAPON	F1	4/23/2019	6/19/2019	3/18/2022	FELC	1003
	ASLT FM/HM						
1609856	IMP BREATH/CIR	F1	8/26/2019	1/29/2020	10/13/2022	FELC	988
	AGG ASLT-FAM						
1609856	MEM-W/WEAPON	F1	8/26/2019	1/29/2020	10/13/2022	FELC	988
	ASLT I/R						
	BRTH/CIR FM						
1615564	PREV	F2	10/10/2019	10/10/2019	6/21/2022	FELC	985
	ASLT						
	FAM/HOUSE						
1615564	MEM W/PREV	F2	10/10/2019	10/10/2019	6/21/2022	FELC	985
	ASLT I/R						
	BRTH/CIR FM						
1629618	PREV	F2	2/3/2020	4/14/2020	12/14/2022	FELC	974
	ASLT						
	FAM/HOUSE						
1629618	MEM W/PREV	F2	2/3/2020	4/14/2020	12/14/2022	FELC	974
	ASLT FM/HM						
1621134	IMP BREATH/CIR	F1	11/25/2019	1/29/2020	8/11/2022	FELC	925

1621134	AGG ASLT-FAM MEM-W/WEAPON	F1	11/25/2019	1/29/2020	8/11/2022	FELC	925
1616261	ASLT FM/HM IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	10/15/2019	12/17/2019	6/27/2022	FELC	923
1622113	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F3	12/4/2019	2/11/2020	8/11/2022	FELC	912
1602406	ASLT FM/HM IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	7/3/2019	9/26/2019	3/23/2022	FELC	909
1602367	ASLT FM/HM IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	7/3/2019	9/26/2019	3/23/2022	FELC	909
1644347	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F3	5/29/2020	6/9/2020	12/2/2022	FELC	906
1619547	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F3	11/12/2019	1/22/2020	7/1/2022	FELC	891
1626647	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F3	1/10/2020	2/7/2020	7/15/2022	FELC	889

1624474	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F1	12/23/2019	2/20/2020	7/25/2022	FELC	886
1627178	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F3	1/15/2020	2/12/2020	6/30/2022	FELC	869
1630295	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F3	2/6/2020	4/22/2020	9/6/2022	FELC	867
1639840	AGG ASLT-FAM MEM-W/WEAPON	F1	4/20/2020	7/9/2020	11/21/2022	FELC	865
1618016	ASLT I/R BRTH/CIR FM PREV	F2	10/30/2019	11/22/2019	4/4/2022	FELC	864
1618016	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F2	10/30/2019	11/22/2019	4/4/2022	FELC	864
1645375	ASLT I/R BRTH/CIR FM PREV	F2	6/8/2020	6/25/2020	11/4/2022	FELC	862

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ASLT								
FAM/HOUSE								
1645375	MEM W/PREV	F2	6/8/2020	6/25/2020	11/4/2022	FELC		862
ASLT								
FAM/HOUSE								
1611982	MEM W/PREV	F3	9/13/2019	12/4/2019	4/4/2022	FELC		852
ASLT								
FAM/HOUSE								
1611897	MEM W/PREV	F3	9/12/2019	10/9/2019	1/28/2022	FELC		842
ASLT FM/HM								
1602898	IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	7/8/2019	10/21/2019	1/31/2022	FELC		833
ASLT FM/HM								
1615019	IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	10/7/2019	10/25/2019	1/31/2022	FELC		829
ASLT FM/HM								
1639331	IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	4/14/2020	6/2/2020	8/12/2022	FELC		801
ASLT I/R								
BRTH/CIR FM								
1623745	PREV	F2	12/17/2019	2/3/2020	4/11/2022	FELC		798

ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F2	12/17/2019	2/3/2020	4/11/2022	FELC	798
ASLT I/R BRTH/CIR FM PREV	F2	9/10/2019	11/26/2019	2/1/2022	FELC	798
ASLT FM/HM IMP BREATH/CIR	F2	9/10/2019	11/26/2019	2/1/2022	FELC	798
ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F2	9/10/2019	11/26/2019	2/1/2022	FELC	798
ASLT I/R BRTH/CIR FM PREV	F2	5/27/2020	6/18/2020	8/22/2022	FELC	795
ASLT FM/HM IMP BREATH/CIR	F2	5/27/2020	6/18/2020	8/22/2022	FELC	795
ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F2	5/27/2020	6/18/2020	8/22/2022	FELC	795

1650297	ASLT FM/HM IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	7/24/2020	7/28/2020	9/27/2022	FELC	791
1638276	ASLT I/R BRTH/CIR FM PREV	F2	4/3/2020	5/22/2020	7/18/2022	FELC	787
1638276	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F2	4/3/2020	5/22/2020	7/18/2022	FELC	787
1658302	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F1	9/29/2020	10/21/2020	12/12/2022	FELC	782
1642292	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F3	5/12/2020	6/11/2020	7/29/2022	FELC	778
1626170	ASLT FM/HM IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	1/8/2020	4/6/2020	5/20/2022	FELC	774
1626170	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F3	1/8/2020	4/6/2020	5/20/2022	FELC	774

1624747	ASLT FM/HM IMP BREATH/CIR	F2	12/26/2019	3/11/2020	4/12/2022	FELC	762
	AGG ASLT-FAM						
1644804	MEM-W/WEAPON	F1	6/2/2020	7/30/2020	8/25/2022	FELC	756
	AGG ASLT-FAM						
1618457	MEM-W/WEAPON	F1	11/4/2019	1/27/2020	2/15/2022	FELC	750
	ASLT RECK BR/CR FV						
1656722	PRVIAT	F2	9/16/2020	10/5/2020	10/14/2022	FELC	739
	ASLT FAM/HOUSE						
1656722	MEM W/PREV	F2	9/16/2020	10/5/2020	10/14/2022	FELC	739
	ASLT FAM/HOUSE						
1638933	MEM W/PREV	F2	4/9/2020	4/21/2020	4/27/2022	FELC	736
	ASLT FM/HM						
1650413	IMP BREATH/CIR	F2	7/27/2020	9/30/2020	9/23/2022	FELC	723
	ASLT FAM/HOUSE						
1649582	MEM W/PREV	F3	7/17/2020	7/22/2020	7/15/2022	FELC	723

1631016	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F3	2/12/2020	4/7/2020	3/31/2022	FELC	723
1638475	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F2	4/7/2020	5/7/2020	4/29/2022	FELC	722
1619520	ASLT I/R BRTH/CIR FM PREV	F2	11/12/2019	4/16/2020	4/7/2022	FELC	721
1619520	ASLT FM/HM IMP BREATH/CIR	F2	11/12/2019	4/16/2020	4/7/2022	FELC	721
1619520	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F2	11/12/2019	4/16/2020	4/7/2022	FELC	721
1630559	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F3	2/10/2020	4/9/2020	3/25/2022	FELC	715
1629755	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F2	2/4/2020	3/10/2020	2/11/2022	FELC	703

1623922	ASLT FM/HM IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	12/18/2019	2/12/2020	1/14/2022	FELC	702
1659958	ASLT I/R BRTH/CIR FM PREV	F2	10/13/2020	10/13/2020	9/9/2022	FELC	696
1659958	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F2	10/13/2020	10/13/2020	9/9/2022	FELC	696
1642980	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F2	5/18/2020	6/25/2020	5/20/2022	FELC	694
1664356	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F3	11/17/2020	1/20/2021	12/12/2022	FELC	691
1651220	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F3	7/31/2020	8/11/2020	7/1/2022	FELC	689
1651381	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F2	8/3/2020	8/14/2020	7/1/2022	FELC	686

1646435	ASLT FM/HM IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	6/16/2020	6/16/2020	4/28/2022	FELC	681
	ASLT FAM/HOUSE						
1636661	MEM W/PREV	F3	3/23/2020	5/1/2020	3/8/2022	FELC	676
1638524	ASLT FM/HM IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	4/7/2020	4/28/2020	3/3/2022	FELC	674
	ASLT FAM/HOUSE						
1655189	MEM W/PREV	F2	9/3/2020	9/30/2020	8/1/2022	FELC	670
	ASLT FAM/HOUSE						
1658428	MEM W/PREV	F3	9/30/2020	10/13/2020	8/12/2022	FELC	668
	ASLT FM/HM						
1662707	IMP BREATH/CIR	F2	11/4/2020	11/18/2020	9/16/2022	FELC	667
	ASLT FAM/HOUSE						
1648618	MEM W/PREV	F2	7/8/2020	8/11/2020	6/7/2022	FELC	665

1649121	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F3	7/14/2020	8/18/2020	6/10/2022	FELC	661
1639512	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F2	4/15/2020	4/16/2020	2/2/2022	FELC	657
1637174	ASLT I/R BRTH/CIR FM PREV	F2	3/25/2020	4/7/2020	1/18/2022	FELC	651
1656004	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F2	9/10/2020	9/22/2020	7/1/2022	FELC	647
1653465	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F3	8/20/2020	10/13/2020	7/22/2022	FELC	647
1647411	ASLT FM/HM IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	6/25/2020	8/26/2020	6/2/2022	FELC	645
1650691	ASLT I/R BRTH/CIR FM PREV	F2	7/28/2020	9/11/2020	6/10/2022	FELC	637

1650691	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F2	7/28/2020	9/11/2020	6/10/2022	FELC	637
1666536	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F3	12/9/2020	12/16/2020	9/2/2022	FELC	625
1647431	AGG ASLT-FAM MEM-W/WEAPON	F1	6/26/2020	9/17/2020	6/2/2022	FELC	623
1649858	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F1	7/21/2020	8/25/2020	5/6/2022	FELC	619
1649858	AGG ASLT-FAM MEM-W/WEAPON	F1	7/21/2020	8/25/2020	5/6/2022	FELC	619
1637354	ASLT I/R BRTH/CIR FM PREV	F2	3/26/2020	5/20/2020	1/28/2022	FELC	618
1637354	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F2	3/26/2020	5/20/2020	1/28/2022	FELC	618

1637352	ASLT I/R BRTH/CIR FM PREV	F2	3/26/2020	5/20/2020	1/28/2022	FELC	618
1637352	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F2	3/26/2020	5/20/2020	1/28/2022	FELC	618
1674763	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F2	2/24/2021	3/8/2021	11/14/2022	FELC	616
1662387	ASLT I/R BRTH/CIR FM PREV	F2	11/2/2020	12/11/2020	8/19/2022	FELC	616
1662387	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F2	11/2/2020	12/11/2020	8/19/2022	FELC	616
1664520	AGG ASLT-FAM MEM-W/WEAPON	F1	11/18/2020	12/2/2020	8/8/2022	FELC	614
1642678	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F3	5/15/2020	6/10/2020	2/7/2022	FELC	607

1668069	ASLT FM/HM IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	12/22/2020	1/21/2021	9/19/2022	FELC	606
1640636	ASLT FM/HM IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	4/27/2020	5/18/2020	1/14/2022	FELC	606
1659514	ASLT RECK BR/CR FV PRVIAT	F2	10/8/2020	1/12/2021	9/6/2022	FELC	602
1659514	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F2	10/8/2020	1/12/2021	9/6/2022	FELC	602
1652117	ASLT I/R BRTH/CIR FM PREV	F2	8/10/2020	9/11/2020	5/2/2022	FELC	598
1652117	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F2	8/10/2020	9/11/2020	5/2/2022	FELC	598
1665851	ASLT I/R BRTH/CIR FM PREV	F2	12/2/2020	2/25/2021	10/14/2022	FELC	596

ASLT FAM/HOUSE									
1665851	MEM W/PREV	F2	12/2/2020	2/25/2021	10/14/2022	FELC			596
ASLT FM/HM									
1635742	IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	3/17/2020	6/25/2020	2/7/2022	FELC			592
ASLT FM/HM									
1654468	IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	8/28/2020	9/29/2020	5/13/2022	FELC			591
ASLT RECK BR/CR FV									
1658724	PRVIAT	F2	10/2/2020	12/8/2020	7/19/2022	FELC			588
ASLT FAM/HOUSE									
1658724	MEM W/PREV	F2	10/2/2020	12/8/2020	7/19/2022	FELC			588
ASLT FAM/HOUSE									
1660038	MEM W/PREV	F3	10/13/2020	11/25/2020	6/22/2022	FELC			574
ASLT FAM/HOUSE									
1644440	MEM W/PREV	F3	5/29/2020	6/25/2020	1/18/2022	FELC			572

1668404	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F3	12/28/2020	1/20/2021	8/8/2022	FELC	565
1668402	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F3	12/28/2020	1/20/2021	8/8/2022	FELC	565
1667536	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F3	12/17/2020	1/20/2021	8/8/2022	FELC	565
1667529	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F3	12/17/2020	1/20/2021	8/8/2022	FELC	565
1667523	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F3	12/17/2020	1/20/2021	8/8/2022	FELC	565
1657701	ASLT FM/HM IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	9/24/2020	10/19/2020	5/5/2022	FELC	563
1659150	ASLT I/R BRTH/CIR FM PREV	F2	10/6/2020	11/11/2020	5/23/2022	FELC	558

1659998	ASLT I/R BRTH/CIR FM PREV	F2	10/13/2020	10/19/2020	4/25/2022	FELC	553
1685514	ASLT FM/HM IMP BREATH/CIR	F2	5/19/2021	6/3/2021	11/30/2022	FELC	545
1661707	ASLT FM/HM IMP BREATH/CIR	F2	10/27/2020	11/19/2020	5/17/2022	FELC	544
1680736	ASLT FM/HM IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	4/9/2021	5/14/2021	11/4/2022	FELC	539
1657904	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F3	9/25/2020	1/14/2021	7/7/2022	FELC	539
1685163	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F3	5/17/2021	6/1/2021	11/18/2022	FELC	535
1661892	AGG ASLT-FAM MEM-W/WEAPON	F1	10/28/2020	12/15/2020	6/1/2022	FELC	533
1673900	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F3	2/11/2021	3/25/2021	9/6/2022	FELC	530

1682021	ASLT RECK BR/CR FV PRVIAT	F2	4/21/2021	5/28/2021	11/8/2022	FELC	529
1682021	ASLT FM/HM IMP BREATH/CIR	F2	4/21/2021	5/28/2021	11/8/2022	FELC	529
1682021	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F2	4/21/2021	5/28/2021	11/8/2022	FELC	529
1679164	ASLT RECK BR/CR FV PRVIAT	F3	3/31/2021	6/18/2021	11/28/2022	FELC	528
1679164	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F3	3/31/2021	6/18/2021	11/28/2022	FELC	528
1689126	ASLT FM/HM IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	6/18/2021	6/30/2021	12/8/2022	FELC	526
1689126	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F3	6/18/2021	6/30/2021	12/8/2022	FELC	526

1655700	ASLT RECK BR/CR FV PRVIAT	F2	9/9/2020	10/13/2020	3/21/2022	FELC	524
1655286	ASLT FM/HM IMP BREATH/CIR	F1	9/4/2020	11/30/2020	5/2/2022	FELC	518
1681943	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F3	4/20/2021	6/22/2021	11/15/2022	FELC	511
1655594	ASLT I/R BRTH/CIR FM PREV	F2	9/8/2020	10/29/2020	3/18/2022	FELC	505
1655594	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F2	9/8/2020	10/29/2020	3/18/2022	FELC	505
1667663	ASLT RECK BR/CR FV PRVIAT	F2	12/18/2020	3/18/2021	8/4/2022	FELC	504
1667663	ASLT FM/HM IMP BREATH/CIR	F2	12/18/2020	3/18/2021	8/4/2022	FELC	504

ASLT FAM/HOUSE 1667663	MEM W/PREV	F2	12/18/2020	3/18/2021	8/4/2022	FELC	504
ASLT FAM/HOUSE 1646892	MEM W/PREV	F3	6/22/2020	9/11/2020	1/27/2022	FELC	503
ASLT FM/HM 1673674	IMP BREATH/CIR	F2	2/9/2021	4/12/2021	8/26/2022	FELC	501
ASLT FM/HM 1657008	IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	9/18/2020	9/29/2020	2/8/2022	FELC	497
ASLT FAM/HOUSE 1654333	MEM W/PREV	F3	8/27/2020	9/11/2020	1/21/2022	FELC	497
ASLT I/R 1654331	BRTH/CIR FM PREV	F2	8/27/2020	9/11/2020	1/21/2022	FELC	497
ASLT FAM/HOUSE 1662305	MEM W/PREV	F3	11/2/2020	12/3/2020	4/8/2022	FELC	491

1685612	ASLT RECK BR/CR FV PRVIAT	F2	5/19/2021	7/2/2021	11/4/2022	FELC	490
1685612	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F2	5/19/2021	7/2/2021	11/4/2022	FELC	490
1655977	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F3	9/10/2020	9/24/2020	1/27/2022	FELC	490
1670691	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F3	1/19/2021	2/11/2021	6/6/2022	FELC	480
1662314	ASLT RECK BR/CR FV PRVIAT	F3	11/2/2020	12/17/2020	4/8/2022	FELC	477
1690529	ASLT RECK BR/CR FV PRVIAT	F2	6/30/2021	6/30/2021	10/7/2022	FELC	464

ASLT									
FAM/HOUSE									
1690529	MEM W/PREV	F2	6/30/2021	6/30/2021	10/7/2022	FELC			464
	ASLT FM/HM								
1673024	IMP BREATH/CIR	F2	2/4/2021	2/22/2021	5/20/2022	FELC			452
	ASLT FM/HM								
1657524	IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	9/23/2020	11/23/2020	2/18/2022	FELC			452
	ASLT FM/HM								
1678992	IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	3/30/2021	4/13/2021	7/8/2022	FELC			451
	AGG ASLT-FAM								
1694289	MEM-W/WEAPON	F1	7/28/2021	7/28/2021	10/21/2022	FELC			450
	ASLT								
	FAM/HOUSE								
1666183	MEM W/PREV	F3	12/7/2020	12/14/2020	3/1/2022	FELC			442
	ASLT RECK								
	BR/CR FV								
1661777	PRVIAT	F2	10/28/2020	11/11/2020	1/27/2022	FELC			442
	ASLT								
	FAM/HOUSE								
1661777	MEM W/PREV	F2	10/28/2020	11/11/2020	1/27/2022	FELC			442

1664196	ASLT FM/HM IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	11/17/2020	11/30/2020	2/14/2022	FELC	441
	ASLT FAM/HOUSE						
1684339	MEM W/PREV	F2	5/11/2021	7/2/2021	9/12/2022	FELC	437
	ASLT FM/HM						
1684776	IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	5/13/2021	5/19/2021	7/29/2022	FELC	436
	ASLT I/R BRTH/CIR FM						
1667266	PREV	F2	12/15/2020	12/15/2020	2/18/2022	FELC	430
	ASLT FAM/HOUSE						
1667266	MEM W/PREV	F2	12/15/2020	12/15/2020	2/18/2022	FELC	430
	ASLT FAM/HOUSE						
1679567	MEM W/PREV	F3	4/1/2021	4/7/2021	6/10/2022	FELC	429
	ASLT FAM/HOUSE						
1692738	MEM W/PREV	F3	7/19/2021	10/6/2021	11/30/2022	FELC	420

1662853	ASLT FM/HM IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	11/5/2020	12/15/2020	2/8/2022	FELC	420
1664269	ASLT FM/HM IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	11/17/2020	2/10/2021	4/5/2022	FELC	419
1690779	ASLT FM/HM IMP BREATH/CIR	F2	7/1/2021	7/8/2021	8/30/2022	FELC	418
1676648	ASLT FM/HM IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	3/10/2021	4/16/2021	6/6/2022	FELC	416
1690982	ASLT RECK BR/CR FV PRVIAT	F2	7/2/2021	8/11/2021	9/30/2022	FELC	415
1690982	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F2	7/2/2021	8/11/2021	9/30/2022	FELC	415
1690920	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F3	7/2/2021	8/11/2021	9/30/2022	FELC	415
1688509	ASLT RECK BR/CR FV PRVIAT	F2	6/14/2021	8/11/2021	9/30/2022	FELC	415

ASLT FAM/HOUSE 1688509	MEM W/PREV	F2	6/14/2021	8/11/2021	9/30/2022	FELC	415
ASLT FAM/HOUSE 1690468	MEM W/PREV	F3	6/30/2021	9/8/2021	10/24/2022	FELC	411
ASLT RECK BR/CR FV 1683064	PRVIAT	F2	4/29/2021	5/27/2021	7/8/2022	FELC	407
ASLT FAM/HOUSE 1683064	MEM W/PREV	F2	4/29/2021	5/27/2021	7/8/2022	FELC	407
ASLT FAM/HOUSE 1683054	MEM W/PREV	F2	4/29/2021	5/27/2021	7/8/2022	FELC	407
ASLT FAM/HOUSE 1705252	MEM W/PREV	F2	10/22/2021	11/8/2021	12/19/2022	FELC	406

ASLT FAM/HOUSE									
1687252	MEM W/PREV	F3	6/3/2021	6/7/2021	7/18/2022	FELC			406
ASLT FAM/HOUSE									
1678637	MEM W/PREV	F1	3/25/2021	4/28/2021	6/3/2022	FELC			401
AGG ASLT-FAM									
1678637	MEM-W/WEAPON	F1	3/25/2021	4/28/2021	6/3/2022	FELC			401
ASLT RECK BR/CR FV									
1673390	PRVIAT	F2	2/8/2021	4/14/2021	5/13/2022	FELC			394
ASLT FAM/HOUSE									
1673390	MEM W/PREV	F2	2/8/2021	4/14/2021	5/13/2022	FELC			394
ASLT FM/HM									
1685379	IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	5/18/2021	9/29/2021	10/26/2022	FELC			392
ASLT FM/HM									
1674171	IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	2/22/2021	3/10/2021	4/5/2022	FELC			391
ASLT FM/HM									
1680014	IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	4/6/2021	5/5/2021	5/27/2022	FELC			387

ASLT FAM/HOUSE									
1680014	MEM W/PREV	F3	4/6/2021	5/5/2021	5/27/2022	FELC			387
ASLT FM/HM									
1678654	IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	3/25/2021	3/25/2021	4/12/2022	FELC			383
ASLT FM/HM									
1699563	IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	9/9/2021	10/21/2021	11/7/2022	FELC			382
ASLT RECK BR/CR FV									
1668028	PRVIAT	F2	12/22/2020	2/8/2021	2/22/2022	FELC			379
ASLT FAM/HOUSE									
1668028	MEM W/PREV	F2	12/22/2020	2/8/2021	2/22/2022	FELC			379
ASLT FAM/HOUSE									
1699770	MEM W/PREV	F1	9/10/2021	9/10/2021	9/22/2022	FELC			377
ASLT FAM/HOUSE									
1685270	MEM W/PREV	F3	5/18/2021	6/29/2021	7/11/2022	FELC			377

ASLT									
FAM/HOUSE									
1673264	MEM W/PREV	F1	2/8/2021	4/16/2021	4/26/2022	FELC			375
	ASLT FM/HM								
1671310	IMP BREATH/CIR	F2	1/22/2021	4/15/2021	4/21/2022	FELC			371
	ASLT FM/HM								
1677234	IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	3/15/2021	4/7/2021	4/7/2022	FELC			365
	ASLT								
	FAM/HOUSE								
1692070	MEM W/PREV	F3	7/13/2021	9/8/2021	9/6/2022	FELC			363
	ASLT FM/HM								
1703012	IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	10/5/2021	11/1/2021	10/24/2022	FELC			357
	ASLT								
	FAM/HOUSE								
1675567	MEM W/PREV	F3	3/2/2021	3/23/2021	3/15/2022	FELC			357
	ASLT								
	FAM/HOUSE								
1675526	MEM W/PREV	F3	3/2/2021	3/23/2021	3/15/2022	FELC			357

ASLT								
FAM/HOUSE								
1670775	MEM W/PREV	F3	1/19/2021	2/3/2021	1/25/2022	FELC		356
AGG ASLT-FAM								
1669677	MEM-W/WEAPON	F1	1/8/2021	2/26/2021	2/7/2022	FELC		346
ASLT								
FAM/HOUSE								
1667540	MEM W/PREV	F2	12/17/2020	2/4/2021	1/10/2022	FELC		340
ASLT								
FAM/HOUSE								
1658829	MEM W/PREV	F2	10/2/2020	3/31/2021	3/4/2022	FELC		338
ASLT								
FAM/HOUSE								
1708603	MEM W/PREV	F2	11/18/2021	1/14/2022	12/16/2022	FELC		336
ASLT								
FAM/HOUSE								
1688881	MEM W/PREV	F3	6/16/2021	7/28/2021	6/29/2022	FELC		336
ASLT								
FAM/HOUSE								
1687448	MEM W/PREV	F2	6/4/2021	6/14/2021	5/13/2022	FELC		333

ASLT								
FAM/HOUSE								
1692230	MEM W/PREV	F3	7/14/2021	9/27/2021	8/22/2022	FELC		329
ASLT								
FAM/HOUSE								
1681022	MEM W/PREV	F3	4/13/2021	4/14/2021	3/4/2022	FELC		324
ASLT FM/HM								
1681897	IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	4/20/2021	6/10/2021	4/26/2022	FELC		320
ASLT								
FAM/HOUSE								
1701733	MEM W/PREV	F2	9/24/2021	9/24/2021	8/8/2022	FELC		318
ASLT								
FAM/HOUSE								
1697000	MEM W/PREV	F2	8/19/2021	10/11/2021	8/19/2022	FELC		312
ASLT								
FAM/HOUSE								
1680183	MEM W/PREV	F3	4/7/2021	5/4/2021	3/8/2022	FELC		308
ASLT RECK								
BR/CR FV								
1689013	PRVIAT	F2	6/17/2021	7/30/2021	5/31/2022	FELC		305

1689013	ASLT FM/HM IMP BREATH/CIR	F2	6/17/2021	7/30/2021	5/31/2022	FELC	305
1689013	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F2	6/17/2021	7/30/2021	5/31/2022	FELC	305
1695740	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F3	8/9/2021	8/24/2021	6/24/2022	FELC	304
1680566	ASLT I/R BRTH/CIR FM PREV	F2	4/8/2021	4/21/2021	2/14/2022	FELC	299
1680566	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F2	4/8/2021	4/21/2021	2/14/2022	FELC	299
1707714	ASLT FM/HM IMP BREATH/CIR	F1	11/11/2021	12/15/2021	10/4/2022	FELC	293
1707714	AGG ASLT-FAM MEM-W/WEAPON	F1	11/11/2021	12/15/2021	10/4/2022	FELC	293
1683737	ASLT FM/HM IMP BREATH/CIR	F2	5/5/2021	5/26/2021	3/11/2022	FELC	289

ASLT FAM/HOUSE									
1699172	MEM W/PREV	F3	9/7/2021	10/14/2021	7/29/2022	FELC			288
	ASLT RECK BR/CR FV								
1685442	PRVIAT	F2	5/19/2021	6/22/2021	4/1/2022	FELC			283
	ASLT RECK BR/CR FV								
1682812	PRVIAT	F2	4/27/2021	6/22/2021	4/1/2022	FELC			283
	ASLT FM/HM								
1682457	IMP BREATH/CIR	F2	4/26/2021	6/15/2021	3/24/2022	FELC			282
	ASLT FM/HM								
1679851	IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	4/5/2021	4/23/2021	1/28/2022	FELC			280
	ASLT FAM/HOUSE								
1719065	MEM W/PREV	F3	2/18/2022	3/10/2022	12/14/2022	FELC			279
	ASLT FAM/HOUSE								
1709879	MEM W/PREV	F3	12/1/2021	1/27/2022	10/31/2022	FELC			277

ASLT							
FAM/HOUSE							
1722621	MEM W/PREV	F2	3/18/2022	3/18/2022	12/16/2022	FELC	273
AGG ASLT-FAM							
1710302	MEM-W/WEAPON	F1	12/6/2021	1/14/2022	10/11/2022	FELC	270
ASLT RECK							
BR/CR FV							
1689447	PRVIAT	F2	6/22/2021	6/30/2021	3/25/2022	FELC	268
ASLT							
FAM/HOUSE							
1699146	MEM W/PREV	F3	9/7/2021	10/20/2021	7/8/2022	FELC	261
ASLT FM/HM							
1702594	IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	10/1/2021	1/18/2022	10/3/2022	FELC	258
ASLT							
FAM/HOUSE							
1694141	MEM W/PREV	F3	7/27/2021	8/31/2021	5/10/2022	FELC	252
ASLT							
FAM/HOUSE							
1697300	MEM W/PREV	F3	8/23/2021	10/12/2021	6/14/2022	FELC	245

1700322	ASLT RECK BR/CR FV PRVIAT	F2	9/14/2021	10/27/2021	6/28/2022	FELC	244
1700322	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F2	9/14/2021	10/27/2021	6/28/2022	FELC	244
1717260	ASLT FM/HM IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	2/4/2022	3/3/2022	10/31/2022	FELC	242
1717260	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F3	2/4/2022	3/3/2022	10/31/2022	FELC	242
1710765	ASLT FM/HM IMP BREATH/CIR	F1	12/8/2021	3/17/2022	11/14/2022	FELC	242
1710765	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F1	12/8/2021	3/17/2022	11/14/2022	FELC	242
1710765	AGG ASLT-FAM MEM-W/WEAPON	F1	12/8/2021	3/17/2022	11/14/2022	FELC	242

1696895	ASLT RECK BR/CR FV PRVIAT	F2	8/18/2021	11/17/2021	7/13/2022	FELC	238
1696895	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F2	8/18/2021	11/17/2021	7/13/2022	FELC	238
1685686	ASLT FM/HM IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	5/20/2021	6/2/2021	1/21/2022	FELC	233
1714061	ASSAULT BODILY INJURY- FM	F2	1/6/2022	3/8/2022	10/24/2022	FELC	230
1706970	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F3	11/4/2021	3/23/2022	11/4/2022	FELC	226
1725990	ASSAULT BODILY INJURY- FM	F3	4/13/2022	5/10/2022	12/19/2022	FELC	223
1725990	ASLT FM/HM IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	4/13/2022	5/10/2022	12/19/2022	FELC	223

ASLT FAM/HOUSE									
1694047	MEM W/PREV	F1	7/27/2021	8/31/2021	4/1/2022	FELC			213
1694047	AGG ASLT-FAM MEM-W/WEAPON	F1	7/27/2021	8/31/2021	4/1/2022	FELC			213
ASLT FAM/HOUSE									
1704886	MEM W/PREV	F3	10/20/2021	12/7/2021	7/5/2022	FELC			210
ASSAULT BODILY INJURY- FM									
1717730	FM	F3	2/9/2022	5/4/2022	11/28/2022	FELC			208
ASLT FM/HM IMP BREATH/CIR									
1717730	IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	2/9/2022	5/4/2022	11/28/2022	FELC			208
AGG ASLT-FAM MEM-W/WEAPON									
1717063	MEM-W/WEAPON	F1	2/2/2022	4/13/2022	11/4/2022	FELC			205
ASSAULT BODILY INJURY- FM									
1706275	FM	F2	10/29/2021	3/16/2022	10/6/2022	FELC			204

1706275	ASLT RECK BR/CR FV PRVIAT	F2	10/29/2021	3/16/2022	10/6/2022	FELC	204
1700426	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F3	9/15/2021	10/21/2021	5/13/2022	FELC	204
1700044	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F2	9/13/2021	10/27/2021	5/18/2022	FELC	203
1730759	ASSAULT BODILY INJURY- FM	F2	5/17/2022	5/26/2022	12/13/2022	FELC	201
1730759	ASLT FM/HM IMP BREATH/CIR	F2	5/17/2022	5/26/2022	12/13/2022	FELC	201
1692414	ASLT I/R BRTH/CIR FM PREV	F2	7/15/2021	7/15/2021	2/1/2022	FELC	201
1692414	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F2	7/15/2021	7/15/2021	2/1/2022	FELC	201

ASLT FAM/HOUSE									
1709069	MEM W/PREV	F3	11/23/2021	1/26/2022	8/11/2022	FELC			197
	ASLT RECK BR/CR FV								
1729932	PRVIAT	F2	5/10/2022	5/18/2022	11/29/2022	FELC			195
	ASLT FM/HM								
1716930	IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	2/1/2022	3/30/2022	10/5/2022	FELC			189
	ASLT FM/HM								
1716922	IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	2/1/2022	3/30/2022	10/5/2022	FELC			189
	ASLT								
	FAM/HOUSE								
1695685	MEM W/PREV	F3	8/9/2021	8/31/2021	2/23/2022	FELC			176
	ASLT								
	FAM/HOUSE								
1710519	MEM W/PREV	F3	12/7/2021	2/25/2022	8/19/2022	FELC			175
	ASLT FM/HM								
1703762	IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	10/12/2021	11/3/2021	4/25/2022	FELC			173

ASLT								
FAM/HOUSE								
1713139	MEM W/PREV	F3	12/30/2021	3/22/2022	9/9/2022	FELC		171
ASLT FM/HM								
1728975	IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	5/3/2022	6/15/2022	12/2/2022	FELC		170
ASLT								
FAM/HOUSE								
1722595	MEM W/PREV	F3	3/18/2022	5/2/2022	10/14/2022	FELC		165
ASLT								
FAM/HOUSE								
1719720	MEM W/PREV	F2	2/25/2022	5/5/2022	10/12/2022	FELC		160
ASLT FM/HM								
1723620	IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	3/29/2022	6/23/2022	11/28/2022	FELC		158
ASLT RECK								
BR/CR FV								
1703219	PRVIAT	F2	10/6/2021	12/15/2021	5/20/2022	FELC		156
ASLT FM/HM								
1703219	IMP BREATH/CIR	F2	10/6/2021	12/15/2021	5/20/2022	FELC		156

ASLT									
FAM/HOUSE									
1731791	MEM W/PREV	F3	5/23/2022	6/29/2022	11/30/2022	FELC			154
ASLT									
FAM/HOUSE									
1708470	MEM W/PREV	F3	11/17/2021	12/6/2021	5/6/2022	FELC			151
ASLT									
FAM/HOUSE									
1711742	MEM W/PREV	F3	12/15/2021	2/22/2022	7/22/2022	FELC			150
ASLT FM/HM									
1726094	IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	4/14/2022	4/21/2022	9/16/2022	FELC			148
ASLT FM/HM									
1718307	IMP BREATH/CIR	F2	2/14/2022	4/21/2022	9/16/2022	FELC			148
ASLT FM/HM									
1717536	IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	2/8/2022	6/16/2022	11/11/2022	FELC			148
ASLT									
FAM/HOUSE									
1715220	MEM W/PREV	F3	1/18/2022	2/22/2022	7/15/2022	FELC			143

1722399	ASLT RECK BR/CR FV PRVIAT	F2	3/17/2022	4/20/2022	9/9/2022	FELC	142
1722399	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F2	3/17/2022	4/20/2022	9/9/2022	FELC	142
1725073	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F3	4/6/2022	7/20/2022	12/7/2022	FELC	140
1704252	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F3	10/14/2021	11/23/2021	4/12/2022	FELC	140
1725432	ASLT FM/HM IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	4/8/2022	4/13/2022	8/26/2022	FELC	135
1708549	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F3	11/18/2021	1/12/2022	5/25/2022	FELC	133
1699302	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F3	9/8/2021	10/13/2021	2/23/2022	FELC	133

1710628	ASLT FM/HM IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	12/7/2021	12/7/2021	4/18/2022	FELC	132
1714575	ASSAULT BODILY INJURY- FM	F3	1/11/2022	3/16/2022	7/22/2022	FELC	128
1714575	ASLT FM/HM IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	1/11/2022	3/16/2022	7/22/2022	FELC	128
1716508	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F2	1/27/2022	2/11/2022	6/17/2022	FELC	126
1726240	ASLT RECK BR/CR FV PRVIAT	F2	4/14/2022	5/25/2022	9/21/2022	FELC	119
1726240	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F2	4/14/2022	5/25/2022	9/21/2022	FELC	119
1715054	ASLT RECK BR/CR FV PRVIAT	F2	1/14/2022	2/23/2022	6/22/2022	FELC	119

ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F2	1/14/2022	2/23/2022	6/22/2022	FELC	119
ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F3	11/16/2021	2/23/2022	6/22/2022	FELC	119
ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F3	6/30/2022	7/14/2022	11/9/2022	FELC	118
ASLT FM/HM IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	10/12/2021	11/3/2021	2/28/2022	FELC	117
ASLT FM/HM IMP BREATH/CIR	F1	8/12/2022	8/12/2022	12/6/2022	FELC	116
ASLT RECK BR/CR FV PRVIAT	F2	12/23/2021	2/25/2022	6/21/2022	FELC	116
ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F2	12/23/2021	2/25/2022	6/21/2022	FELC	116

1704217	ATT ASLT INT/RCK BR/CR FM	F3	10/14/2021	12/15/2021	4/8/2022	FELC	114
1704217	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F3	10/14/2021	12/15/2021	4/8/2022	FELC	114
1713607	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F3	1/4/2022	2/10/2022	6/3/2022	FELC	113
1731964	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F2	5/24/2022	7/20/2022	11/9/2022	FELC	112
1692542	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F3	7/15/2021	10/1/2021	1/18/2022	FELC	109
1712766	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F3	12/28/2021	2/25/2022	6/13/2022	FELC	108

1708073	ASLT RECK BR/CR FV PRVIAT	F2	11/15/2021	1/18/2022	5/6/2022	FELC	108
1708073	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F2	11/15/2021	1/18/2022	5/6/2022	FELC	108
1735088	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F2	6/14/2022	8/3/2022	11/15/2022	FELC	104
1704797	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F3	10/19/2021	12/15/2021	3/29/2022	FELC	104
1723749	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F3	3/29/2022	4/7/2022	7/18/2022	FELC	102
1693113	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F3	7/21/2021	10/1/2021	1/11/2022	FELC	102

1711022	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F3	12/9/2021	5/11/2022	8/19/2022	FELC	100
1736960	ASLT FM/HM IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	6/28/2022	8/4/2022	11/7/2022	FELC	95
1731851	ASLT RECK BR/CR FV PRVIAT	F2	5/24/2022	6/13/2022	9/16/2022	FELC	95
1731431	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F3	5/19/2022	6/13/2022	9/16/2022	FELC	95
1729827	ASSAULT BODILY INJURY- FM	F3	5/10/2022	5/12/2022	8/15/2022	FELC	95
1729827	ASLT FM/HM IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	5/10/2022	5/12/2022	8/15/2022	FELC	95
1727010	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F3	4/20/2022	6/15/2022	9/16/2022	FELC	93

ASLT FAM/HOUSE									
1722183	MEM W/PREV	F3	3/15/2022	4/20/2022	7/22/2022	FELC			93
ASLT FM/HM									
1724716	IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	4/5/2022	4/21/2022	7/22/2022	FELC			92
ASLT RECK BR/CR FV									
1702565	PRVIAT	F2	9/30/2021	10/20/2021	1/20/2022	FELC			92
ASLT FAM/HOUSE									
1702565	MEM W/PREV	F2	9/30/2021	10/20/2021	1/20/2022	FELC			92
ASLT RECK BR/CR FV									
1742178	PRVIAT	F1	8/4/2022	9/9/2022	12/7/2022	FELC			89
ASLT FAM/HOUSE									
1742178	MEM W/PREV	F1	8/4/2022	9/9/2022	12/7/2022	FELC			89
ASLT FAM/HOUSE									
1733610	MEM W/PREV	F3	6/6/2022	6/23/2022	9/19/2022	FELC			88

1722772	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F3	3/21/2022	6/2/2022	8/29/2022	FELC	88
1729893	ASLT FM/HM IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	5/10/2022	7/27/2022	10/21/2022	FELC	86
1698659	ASLT FM/HM IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	9/1/2021	10/26/2021	1/18/2022	FELC	84
1698657	ASLT FM/HM IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	9/1/2021	10/26/2021	1/18/2022	FELC	84
1706495	ASLT FM/HM IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	11/1/2021	1/19/2022	4/11/2022	FELC	82
1706495	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F3	11/1/2021	1/19/2022	4/11/2022	FELC	82
1733502	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F3	6/3/2022	6/30/2022	9/19/2022	FELC	81
1712613	ASSAULT BODILY INJURY- FM	F3	12/23/2021	2/23/2022	5/13/2022	FELC	79

1712613	ASLT FM/HM IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	12/23/2021	2/23/2022	5/13/2022	FELC	79
1732147	ASLT RECK BR/CR FV PRVIAT	F2	5/25/2022	9/21/2022	12/8/2022	FELC	78
1732147	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F2	5/25/2022	9/21/2022	12/8/2022	FELC	78
1743769	ASLT FM/HM IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	8/16/2022	10/3/2022	12/19/2022	FELC	77
1735563	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F3	6/17/2022	7/29/2022	10/12/2022	FELC	75
1721308	ASLT FM/HM IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	3/8/2022	3/17/2022	5/31/2022	FELC	75
1705886	ASLT FM/HM IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	10/27/2021	12/2/2021	2/10/2022	FELC	70
1718878	ASLT FM/HM IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	2/17/2022	4/14/2022	6/22/2022	FELC	69

1733087	ASLT FM/HM IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	6/1/2022	7/19/2022	9/23/2022	FELC	66
1726649	ASSAULT BODILY INJURY- FM	F2	4/19/2022	5/5/2022	7/8/2022	FELC	64
1726649	ASLT RECK BR/CR FV PRVIAT	F2	4/19/2022	5/5/2022	7/8/2022	FELC	64
1707758	ASLT RECK BR/CR FV PRVIAT	F2	11/11/2021	12/15/2021	2/15/2022	FELC	62
1707758	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F2	11/11/2021	12/15/2021	2/15/2022	FELC	62
1704917	ASLT RECK BR/CR FV PRVIAT	F2	10/20/2021	11/10/2021	1/11/2022	FELC	62
1704917	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F2	10/20/2021	11/10/2021	1/11/2022	FELC	62

1746808	ASLT RECK BR/CR FV PRVIAT	F2	9/8/2022	9/16/2022	11/15/2022	FELC	60
1746808	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F2	9/8/2022	9/16/2022	11/15/2022	FELC	60
1720687	ASLT RECK BR/CR FV PRVIAT	F2	3/3/2022	3/21/2022	5/20/2022	FELC	60
1705681	ASLT FM/HM IMP BREATH/CIR	F3	10/26/2021	12/2/2021	1/31/2022	FELC	60
1705681	ASLT FAM/HOUSE MEM W/PREV	F3	10/26/2021	12/2/2021	1/31/2022	FELC	60