

**Event ID:** 3286302

**Event Started:** 6/2/2017 11:50:35 AM ET

Please stand by for realtime captions.

---

Hello everyone. My name is Amber Clark. I'm that from the national court a family and juvenile judges. Before we begin I will provide you with a brief over new deal of power with our system works. To the right of the PowerPoint we have our chatbox. Within this window, feel free to send messages to our presenters. If you are logged in on the computer and would like to join the call, please dial in using the following phone number. One 800 832 If you are logged in on the computer and would like to join the call, please dial in using the following phone number. 1-800-832-0726. Room number 999 Room number 99985 Room number 999-8597. I also posted it in the chatbox but I will do so again in a minute. If you experience any technical issues during today's event, you can click on the help button on the top right of your screen. You can test troubleshooting. If you have audio issues, please let us know in the chatbox and we will contact you directly via private jet.

---

Take you for your attention. As I explained the features of our webinars system, I will terms of dissenters and we can get this started.

---

Hello everybody. I'm Judge Rosemary Collins, Winnebago County Illinois. It's 90 miles northwest of the Chicago area.

---

Good afternoon for the East Coast folks. I'm Judge Susan Carbon. I'm calling from Manchester, New Hampshire. I'm a family court judge here. I've been on the bench for about 25 years. I've had the privilege of serving previously as president of the national Council and done a lot of work with the family violence apartment over the years and as well had an opportunity to work at LBW for a few years. I am very excited that we have so many people onto talk about coordinated community response is an domestic violence today.

---

Thanks Susan. This is an issue near and dear to my heart. On the presiding judge of the domestic violence division and Winnebago County. We are one of six one of 6 quarts in the country. We have a long history of coordinated community councils. We hope by the end of this webinar you will be able to better figure out and describe what your courts role will be in engaging in the community. We hope you will be able to take the techniques and the other ideas from other jurisdictions that you can put in your jurisdiction to improve and strengthen your community's response to domestic violence. We want to

assess the role of judges in providing leadership in coordinated community response. Do so are our goals for this. Mikesell said, excited you joining us joined us today.

---

Let's get into the meat of this. Let's talk first exactly what the community for new community responses. The goal behind that is to ensure that all of the institutions and organizations and human service folks, efficacy responses, altogether so that ideally the incidences of domestic violence can be reduced. The theory behind this is that if everyone is working together, ideally these gaps will be bridged and nobody falls these proverbial cracks that we have. We really want to seal up a system that will be seamless from institutions and organizations down the line to the next institution and organization. We have to ask ourselves the fundamental questions. Why is it that court engagement with the community is important. I think all the stink domestic violence work know that domestic violence is far more than just a legal issue. In my view, I think it is perhaps the most intransigent social and legal issue of our time. Is something that law enforcement cannot solve all by themselves nor can advocates nor can courts. It takes all of us working together. When we look at answer number two, we need all of us working together with a multi-disciplinary approach, all the different entities working around domestic violence. When all of us are working together, we are able to work better because the right hand knows what the left hand is doing and then we can coordinate our response is. We need to know what the other one does. In my view, the courts are well-suited to this task. When judges convene a meeting, people come. That's when they talk as it's one they engage. That gets us to the editor agency can indication. It went to get people to the table and they start talking and developing relationships, that is when we can see the possibility of change happening. It is not an overnight process. It's something we've built upon and we are trying to expect so there are really several objectives they have a good, solid, coordinated response to how we approach domestic violence in our communities. There are several goals. Fundamentally, CCR is intended to the victim centered. The goals are that we want to enhance the efficacy of services and reduce any redundancy and resources that we have the or that are being used because they are limited. We should be using them as wisely and appropriately as we possibly can.

---

The also want to stress that this is not a one size fits all approach. The services should be tailored to the specific needs of the victim. Ultimately, we want to be able to hold the offender accountable for his behavior or her behavior because it is that side of the coin holding the offender accountable that is ultimately going to end the violence. We can it hold the victim responsible for ending violence. That's the offender's side of it.

---

This is a little more challenging when we are on a webinar with people spread all around the country. Rather than having you all in person might be what of the conference. We would like to know what your experiences are. We have slide a couple of different polling questions. We would like, if you would, type in your responses so we can get a sense from you as to never one, whether you have a CCR in your community broad question first. Secondly, whether the CCR is traditionally led. Are you or your peers in

your community. Are you yourself involved in a CCR. We will look at the responses that you chanted for us. Chat away so we get a sense of who is out there and what you all are doing. [ Polling Class ].

---

I see a lot of responses come year.

---

Apco. Nebraska has a statewide domestic violence and sexual assault response. It is not judicially led, but judges are involved. That's great. I see other folks typing in, unfortunately I don't know where people are from.

---

It looks like there's a sense that several jurisdictions do but not a great sense that they are being traditionally led. We will get to a discussion about that shortly. How about if we move on. We will pick up

---

The polling is an. We are still populating here. It looks like the majority has got a CCR in the community and the majority are judicially led. They are involved. Three quarters are not traditionally led judicially led. We don't see anybody where it is judicially led. A number are unsure or they do not have them and their community.

---

It looks like we have a large number of judges involved, but not in leadership roles. It's still excellent work. Let's move into our next topic here. This is, in particular, the question we want to look at now. If you are wondering why it is that we need to have community centered approach to domestic violence, I would like for everyone on the call to think about the prevalence of the crime. One in four women are abused by a partner in their lifetime. If you think for a minute about the number of women statistically in your family or statistically the number of women you have working at your courthouse and you take 25% of those women, that is the number who will be abused in their lifetime. That is a significant number people. Domestic violence is also very much a gendered crime. A 5% of domestic violence incidents involve men abusing women. Again, very gendered crime. Finally, reminder that 32%, a third of all women killed in the United States, die at the hands of a male intimate partner. This is a significant, serious crime that, despite all of our work, and we are making great progress, still remains a crime.

---

That's why it's really important that the community be involved in a plan to and domestic violence. It is not an issue that can be handled just by the courts. It's not an issue that can be handled just by advocates or just by police. We need everyone at the table to do a community centered approach to domestic violence to really start to break the chains of this public health epidemic in our country. We

know that because there are so many issues that occur in this type of relationship, when you work with victims and offenders, you know that there are physical and logistical challenges to these relationships and to them accessing services and then knowing about services. We know how many times victims are so very isolated that they cannot get the support that they need and they don't even know where to go. What I think is interesting is that what we found with our CCR, sometimes we don't know where the support is, either. Many times, by having the CCR, it's a good way for all of us in the community to check and find out availability of services. It's important that we can provide for the safety of our victims and the children. There are 15.5 million children that are exposed to domestic violence in the US. We will need to make sure those children are safe. There are huge economic pressures on domestic violence victims. That's a significant reason why they are unable to get the safety they need because they're accurate they are economically bound to the abuser and have no source of other incomes. So, all these issues, cultural, economic, safety, isolation. All of these add up to an overwhelming hurdle for a lot of victims to overcome. That is why we as a community, as we get together we can break this thing stop. We also know how important it is for all of us in the field to have specialized training to deal with domestic violence cases. They're not like armed robbery. These people continue to have contact with each other often because of children or because of the economic concerns or family relationships. So, it is important that the people working with domestic violence understand these specialized issues that domestic violence victims face.

---

The other thing, the other issue about this is we know that many of our marginalized and vulnerable populations are at greater risk of isolation. We have seen an increase in this area and that because of the concern by people in the community about ICE and immigration status of their loved ones, we are getting less people accessing orders of protection. We know that people will not access the court system if they feel it could lead to risk further family and friends are themselves. So it's important that we make sure that we come up with new strategies to reach out to these populations. If you really do that and a community centered approach. We also know how difficult it can be for the LTP LGBT Q population. They are often isolated from the community by their partners. Many of them are still not disclosing to the community at large that what their status is and they are discriminated by their employers and people in the community, law enforcement. We know that's true and we know how hard it is for this community and how important it is for them when you consider the vast majority of the related homicides and the LGBT Q communities where people come in under the age of 40. There are two populations that are sometimes under access and underserved by the court system.

---

Similar key principles I want to type activities are an important statement that is where dismay. That is that they are for some populations, collateral consequences to seeking rulings from the court dependent upon what the court or community approaching the problem of domestic violence may be. Our goal was CCR's make sure everyone is on the same page which is to provide help for victims who need it. The coordination itself may take a number of different forms. What we really want at the core of this is the commitments of everybody to work together to do these three fundamental principles. The

first with their establish shared philosophical framework of what we're going to do around TV. Do we understand each other's roles and responsibilities. Then, as well, to develop a plan as to how we will improve the response of all the different groups that work with victims and [ Indiscernible ] in TV. It is not enough to understand the roles and responsibilities although that alone is huge. I cannot under his notion over state that. It's critical that people understand who does what and why and what happens in what sequence. The group more importantly needs to be committed to improving their part of the process. If they take ownership of their part and sometimes it's hard to hear you should've done this or do you realize how you left me feeling to be willing to listen, to be open to self examination and critique, to look at what's going on in your clerk's office, your own courtroom, and then assess and evaluate an invite critique. Thank you want to work together to improve how we are delivering services and understanding that this process of development evaluation is ongoing. It's not a static, one off process. We should be committed every day to trying to do this work better than we did the day before. Is really making a commitment to the community to do that.

---

That's why. And our CCR, we have what we call the Vegas rule. What we say in CCR days in CCR. People can talk about issues that they might feel uncomfortable feeling does talking about another place, then. We found this out, we found this to be a bro because of the history of our CCR. The history of CCR's threat the country, I think, is an interesting thing to look at. We know that we started looking at the issue of domestic violence are family in the 80s. It really came out that a different model was needed. The Duluth domestic violence intervention piloted a CCR project at the time. They were the first ones to do that. We started about 20 years ago with our CCR. Many of the CCR programs are based on that model today. Because the model really does what we've been talking about in trying to bring everybody together and continuing looking at the list of who everybody is to make sure we are inclusive of new partners in the community, new areas that we had at thought about but bring everyone together who is at all related to the issue of domestic violence. We bring our batterers program together. We try to provide alternatives to just a simple just sentence. I know everyone has the old joke, if all you have is a hammer, everything looks like a nail. Networks this, too. If all we have is a jail, it looks like the best place to put people. We know that doesn't work for families. It can increase problems with victims because they are often reluctant to exit the system if we think we're just going to send somebody to jail. We have to develop programs that will provide for victims safety, but also meet the need of the victim with respect to the family issues and also help the offender change their behavior. The initial success of first CCR resulted in Minnesota legislative mandating that an intervention projects meet modeled after that Duluth model. After that follow the blueprint for safety. If you have not had to chance to look at that, I would strongly urge you to do so. It's a nice thing to have and good thing to look at with respect to your community and when you are involved with what you're doing and how, maybe, those practices could be tweaked a bit.

---

The attorney general in 1984 recommended CCR's to domestic violence reformers in the operation of the justice system. Then the Bureau of Justice funded 11 family by ailments demonstration programs to

establish the inter agency coordinating committees. It's important that we work together not only on a local level but on a national level, state level, on every level with people involved in this working together. Then, of course, the family violence prevention act of 1984 also supported grants for DV progress. This pushed CCR's in the forefront of communities and help them see that as a model for positive change and positive work in their communities with this issue. The coordinated community response has been developed and expanded a perfected over the last few decades works are have worked over the last 2: decades. We prided partners that we had not had originally. We had a strong group of sexual assault providers that our coordinator with us now. We have the religious community that is more and more involved and that we did not have originally. I think it is important to note that you must evolve as a coordinating Council. You must remain relevant in everyone's life and everyone who needs to access the court to some. You have to make sure that you include all the different groups and reach out to rural groups. Rechecked to elder abuse groups. Everyone of the meanings can be broken down in specific interest areas. If there's a big need in the community but also you can deal with them as part of the entire coordinated community response. It is an exciting thing when you get these community response teams up and going. It's exciting to bring people together. These people work toward a coordinated response in the community.

---

We will open this back up to the group and have you give us some and put once again. We would like to know what specific types of practices that are used for your community crest the country in domestic violence cases. If you a chat away in the box. We will be looking to try to assess what types of victim services might be available in your community and what kind of services do they provide actually. Then, look at the services that might be available for offenders in your community. Finally, if you have dedicated domestic violence court, what does that look like? Who are the stakeholders that participated not to contribute to a better outcome for victims? Rosemary and I will be watching to see what you type in for the kinds of victim services or other practices that are used in your communities and domestic violence cases.

---

IDC when question, Sue. Was firmly. Now I can't find it.

---

Get the religious community about?

---

I can answer because we have a lot of difficulty at first. We had difficulty bringing in people from the religious community. Not only because they were rids us of two working in a collaborative way at the beginning, but there's a lot of turnover. We had a lot of turnover with the religious leaders in the community. We kept working at. We tried to present programs at the churches. We tried to get members of the church who are interested in this work to reach out to their leaders. We go personally

to the different religious leaders and teach to them. We often have an educational session where we invite them to find out about this issue. It's an area that you have to really work hard at in terms of getting these religious leaders involved. Once they are involved, we have had a lot of spinoff. Have gone on their own to work in the domestic borrowing violence area. We have a rescue mission here that is religiously based. They have embraced the issue and have gone on to do training for religious leaders in the nation. They would have people coming from all over India programs. So it is a challenging thing. I also think that often, if you can get a member of that congregation, whatever congregation that is, to approach them instead of just the court, that helps so that you can go with somebody to meet with them and talk about it. There is an inherent suspicion when you are reaching out to group that has not been reached out to before that somehow you want to blame them or that it might be an uncomfortable place for them to be. It takes a lot of groundwork but the results are pretty spectacular when you can get them on board.

---

And never of years ago, in New Hampshire, we had an interfaith group, a wide variety of faith leaders who began to understand the work that we did on a state level. They took the issue and launched it themselves. They became very active being more responsive to it and giving advice for victims that we did not take was wiser safe to do. Once they understood where we were coming from when we invited them in to participate, it was the beginning of a very productive relationship. It is something that can be challenging depending on who you're working with. But, stick with it. Continue on. I want to pick up on one more thing. Lots of great information. I hope people are reading what is being chatted in the backfield. Semi picked up on the fact that we described at dedicated security officer. I think it was Alicia Hooper. I want to stress how important it is that we are in court with security officers who understand domestic violence and how the dynamic works, particularly when you're in a confined setting like a courtroom. I think it's an issue that I hope we will have more conversation about at another time. DC any other questions coming up, Rosemary?

---

Sometimes it's hard for me to follow this. Of seeing exciting happening at the..Dedicated domestic violence dockets. Review teams at the shelters. I think it's great if you have a CCR make sure you bring all those people together. I think it is Terry Rahman that said they have stakeholders and program partners meet regularly. We have found that that is really an important part of this. It keeps people involved, keep them looking toward the future. Not so much everything is falling apart but it helps people move toward the future. That's a really exciting thing to see about also.

---

Let's talk about a number of different examples of the CCR. We have seen people type in a number of different examples. One of the core initial examples of the CCR was actually the domestic violence coordinating councils. I think that they have their genesis of the early 1990s. I always attribute these two to judge when Edwards out of Santa Clara County California. He is now retired although still very active. I don't think there's anything really that's a judicial retirement anymore. Is very active, a former president

of the Council. He pioneered the concept of ringing different representatives of the community together to have these regular kinds of consistent monthly or bimonthly meetings that Rosemary has been talking about. This can happen either at the local level or within your community in a small state like New Hampshire. We have both local and statewide commissions that sometimes address different issues, some more globally than others. The local and some are unique to the particular court that you might have. But all in all they represent and their comprised of multidisciplinary groups of representatives of every conceivable organization or organization that really works with victims and offenders. These are the ones that brief life and to the concept of a tornado counsel so that the usual suspects will be victim advocates, law enforcement, medical, medical mental health, schools because we have lots of teens and children impacted by violence. Folks from different housing programs, local housing. Child protection, elderly and adult services, better intervention programs. One thing that came up that I've seen scrolling through the chatbox are not forgetting that there's also the criminal side to domestic violence and having folks who are involved in the criminal cases also participate in the CCR's because we may have started out with a focus on civil and these arenas but very much involved with criminal as well. CCR's also have a really important community aspect. Part of that is educating not only the members so that they can learn and do a better job, but also they can be the front lines for educating their community about domestic violence that people who do not live with that may not understand or appreciate. Having a CCR regularly engaged in public outreach to the community can be a very effective use of the Council. I want to give you one example of the kind of community outreach that, in my view, is really useful. In New Hampshire, we picked this idea up from something Senator. Biden did years ago before the violence against women act was passed. For those of you who are old like me, you may remember back in the early 90s: then Senator. Biden and created a document called a Day in the life of victims across America. It was in response to this syndrome that his colleagues in the Senate had. Not in my backyard. They could not believe that awful things are happening to women. So he got this idea of having a nationwide day in the life. You put together this chronicled monograph of incidents across the country on that particular day. That was one of the most effective tools that they used in finally getting the original violence against women act passed. We replicated that a couple times in New Hampshire both our state wide basis a couple years ago using Valentine's Day is the day of the week and then last summer replicated the same concept here in our own community in Manchester. When we gathered all the information from law enforcement, courts, child protection advocates, they were put together in a monograph and uses an education tool. That is had a huge impact in our community. These kinds of things can be a really functional, useful way of bringing the community together to gain a better understanding of what is happening under their noses.

---

That's a great idea, Sue. I think we will pick that up. I think that's one of the most exciting things about bringing people together. You get all these great ideas from other jurisdictions. We found in our Courtney counsel that a big part of what we do in the meeting is we try to put some time aside for an educational program. We bring in new ideas or new videos or other concepts that we have heard about before that we are not doing in our area and that we want to bring to the attention of our community. It was because of that that we found out about the assessment program. It was developed by the



Maryland network of domestic violence picked this was developed in connection in coordination with John Hopkins in coordination with John Hopkins Court, Hospital in Jackie Campbell, a lead research in the area of domestic violence. She developed this 11 question is Valley screening tool and a company responsible referral protocol for police officers to use when they are out in the field. So we thought that sounded like a good idea. So we are actually in the midst of implementing that program in our community at this time. It is a wonderful program and we are really helping that it will achieve its goal which is to eliminate domestic violence homicides. That is what this is about, eliminating domestic violence homicide. This questionnaire is given to the police department. The police departments go to a victim's home when they get a call. They administer this questionnaire. It easy, simple. It is something that the police can use and will use and it is an easy tool for the victim sees. The place are outfitted with phones. When they get the phone they will go there and do the assessment and immediately connect the victim to domestic violence service provider in the air. The service provider has been specially trained in the fallacy lethality assessment also. They reach out anyway that they have been able to before. They focus on these victims have been identified as being at high risk of being seriously injured or killed by their partner. So, if the victor screen time those screens high danger, they call the 24-hour hotline really reach out to give guidance. They hand the phone to the victim and the victim can talk to the victim services provider immediately. The hotline workers are also trying to make sure that they know how to communicate with people in this crisis situation. Then they can try to engage those services. We know from personal experience and I think it has for not nationally that if we can get victims connected to services that we can increase their safety. So, many times, they just can't make that next step so we want to bring the services to them. That is what we do. By handing them the phone and reaching out with an advocate right away. The advocates, after they highlight works it [ Indiscernible ] will contact the victim immediately to reach out to them for program services.

---

They are highly trained in safety so they know how to reach out to a victim in a safe manner. It can be a very unstable time in victim/after they have reported an incident to police work have high risk for danger at the time. We want to make sure that we safely interact with them, that they can get the program services, that the advocates will do follow-up services or just call them and make sure that they are okay. We found out about this program because of our CCR. We decided to follow up with it. Our police officers are going to the training right now. We are very excited about moving on. This is a great example, I think, that can come out of your Sue said to fundamentally change the practices in the community as value handle domestic violence situations but for the police, courts and the community.

---

I want to stress that the [ Indiscernible ] is a well studied evidence-based program that fundamentally reduces homicide in the community. So I encourage folks to look into that and consider adopting their process in your community. Another type of CCR where it is presented as a preventive measure, a fatality review committee that instead of being the preventive work are the retrospective look at homicides in an effort to try to figure out what went wrong. The worst possible thing in the domestic violence incident is a death. We look at these cases and re-examine where the victim had contact with

the system, if any and what might have been done differently. So that the outcome would be different and by doing that, these fatality risk can either be created by statute or executive order and the in New Hampshire it's an Executive Order. It gives us an opportunity to have immunity by statute or the different entities sign in MLU together so that we are confidentially reviewing records which may include medical and other records to try to understand what at each stage of the process could have been done differently. What can we learn? Is that of fingerprinting process. In fact, the key element that the fatality review committee stress. It has to be those the people coming in who can openly share things. Another part of the philosophical commitments, where enlisted do together and get it right. If we make a mistake or learn something better that maybe we never thought about before, we can, hopefully change practices that will save lives down the road. Parts of jurisdictions will publish reports about their committee recommendations and then periodically cycle back to see whether those recommendations have been implemented and having that type of ongoing review can be really important.

---

I think fatality review committee's are really great for the learning process and I have had the opportunity to see videos about fatality reviews. They are an exciting way to look at. We were not able to do a fatality review and our community, that we set up a different kind of program and it was a direct result of our CCR meeting that we have a lot of police involvement in our community response team and they really wanted to do something different. They said we see the same 10 offenders every week. We sent please out over and over and over again to the same hospitals markets for safer the please and we want to be able to do something to help intervene in those cases. They also don't want to keep going to the same house over and over. So, we brought together all the members of our community coordinator response team. We developed this program that that [ Indiscernible ]. Its covert because we are concerned about victim safety. But it a domestic violence response team that deals with the top 10 offenders that the police department comes up with our regular lives. They find out who they are having the most problems within the community and they bring this list to this meeting. This meeting is not intended by any judges or any member of the judiciary at all. It is a totally separate part of the communicator of our community response, it's not like those communicated to the judges. In this group are probation officers, advocates, plural, legal services, states attorney, our legal advocacy service we have the community. This people come together because we often without that often before if there was an incident in the community, that incident would not be taken back to probation. They did not know that their probationer was, if it, going over to see somebody that had a protective order if the charge was not filed. So, even though the police may have been called, the charges were not filed, they did know about it. This is a way to coordinate with all the members of the community. It is a particularly exciting to see plural evolve because then they can reach out to the defendant right away and say we know there are some issues going on in the community. What's going on. Let's get you into more classes, yet you going to a everyday instead of once a week. It's an attempt to try to break the chain of domestic violence before there is a house I. So it is been going on for several years. The police really like it. I never go to these meetings because I'm not allowed to. The groups of the community, they have formed new relationships with each other which is a great side effect of these meetings. Probation and

police have closer communication. Probation gets calls from police officer saying I saw Johnny on the Sierra concerned about that because I know Suzy was two blocks away. It has been an interesting and exciting way to get these different parts of our community who are all concerned about the issue to talk to each other. With the states attorneys office there, it's a quick response. So if the pleats police say there is a problem with someone with a particular prosecutor who may have that case, the states attorneys can go back and say we need to focus on this particular person. It's the exciting and interesting way to handle it. It came out of our meeting that was driven by the police department.

---

That's traffic. I want to turn to a different kind of example. Was move away from homicide. Another type of example of CCR's in the development of state weight protocols. In New Hampshire, lots of states are in the same boat. We are protocols for everything. Recalls drive practice. All of us have got statutes and court rules. But we also have protocols that have gotten down to the nitty-gritty of how each staff of the process works and when we need to intersect with whom to make sure that for example a protection order tickets issued here gets entered on time get served on time and then is informed to the victim that all this is heaven. All the different agencies that need to be working together, we need the same script to be working off of. I would urge you, if you have not yet developed protocols, considering the. Again, these have got to be done in the multidisciplinary fashion. In some jurisdictions, their love by courts others are led by different agencies or organizations, but they always have multidisciplinary purchase patient. Something users have money to deal with these come [ Indiscernible ] there are different ways to fund the origination of the protocols. Just to recap about who is a partner in this process? We've touched upon this and lots of the different kinds of topics that we have here. But these are some of the most common stakeholders that we have in CCR across the country. These are the obvious ones. I want to point out here in hopes that if you look at this, he say oh, here's some a that set here. That someone is the defense bar. As a judge, it is important that we have members of the defense, public defenders, defense attorneys, who represent other interests besides just victim interested although, at times, victim can be the defendants in cases. It's helpful from that point as well. But these need to be broad-based organizations for judges to be able to participate in. I will get to that in a moment and later. But it's important from an appearance of propriety standpoint that we are a member or members of community groups like this that are promoting community safety, not just victim safety.

---

That's an important part of this procedural justice which is the fundamental underpinning of our system. It is if people don't believe your system is fair, they will tell the system. That's an important part. I know, and our system, we started out with a focus on criminals. We had to work hard to get the soap are involved which is a critical part of any team and the defense bar. Without them at the table, it does leave a gap in your response team. It's really important work on that, like Sue said. If you have a team now and if you're just starting a team, I think one of the best is to start is to find out what your community needs because it's easy for us to see what we need and what would work for us, but those needs are not necessarily the same as the communities. It's important to get all of the needs from other people in the community and find out what would work for them. So we do things like mapping of our

health system to find out where people would access the system, how would they access the system Prescott what other needs at a certain level? Will community organizations are out there that might help them Prescott make sure you conduct a needs assessment to bring in other members of the community. We bring them in your meetings, introduce them to each other. Then he set up this form four of further discussion and education that helps everybody and can help further solidify your process toward making domestic violence an issue in your community that is not so overwhelming. We have also found that if you develop educational systems or some kind we call them bench cards, you can call them poem card. It's important that you have a directory so that when people leave that particular agency, the next person coming in doesn't have to start from ground zero. So, if you develop some sort of a resource card that has the different agencies there that have different numbers that talks about what the services are and how people can access them, that's really helpful to make sure that the programs that you feel strongly about continue beyond your involvement with it. Because everybody who is a member of these organizations and the courts, too, we all move on in some point of our lives to something else. It's important to set up the systems that can work for people when they're moving into the system. You can do that by developing these cards are educational resource pamphlets that people can use to help access.

---

I think you will be surprised that when you start the mapping, you realize that you make assumptions about how much people understand about what you do. You may have assumptions about your knowledge about with the vessels and when you have these conversations you realize that nobody understood what anybody else does. They can be a very important foundational element of this. I want to touch briefly on the role of the course of the CCR picking up from our earlier chatbox conversation we were having about whether judges themselves can be involved in CCR's. I think there is a public perception that maybe judges ought not to be because this would somehow violates the appearance or created an appearance of impropriety. People say: our contract affix to the proof the doing this. When you look at the code of ethics a study what you doing any look at what the mission station of what Europe CCR is, you often find that they dovetail very nicely together and, in fact, you can't.

---

Judicial leadership can be incredibly important on these, whether you feel comfortable chair and is sometimes a personal question. I happen to chair my own but as I was looking through the chatbox, it doesn't look like there are many other judges cheering in the past and other parts of the country, judges do. But this is your Jack comfort level. We sliced out a couple of ethics opinions on here. One of them is to stress how important it is that you have representatives from all aspects, components of the community. If you do this, include the defense bar, literally and if needed, you are far more likely to, less likely to have resistance from anybody but the. Your hearing from everybody involved. On the other hand, if you are working on a committee that is only focused on looking at are considering the victim standpoint, you can guarantee that is going to be a problem. On the other hand, issues where we are all working together to improve the administration of justice seems to be a very acceptable comfort range for judges to participate in. So look carefully at your car. If you do not feel comfortable participating or

leading, consider having one of your clerks or judicial assistant participate so that the court has a voice in your CCR.

---

I think it is important that the courts to have a voice. If you cannot get the courts in your jurisdiction to be the leaders of it, then it's good to set up a committee or at least have them come to your meetings because then they get more involved in it and then they get to know of the best practices in what the available services are both for defendants and for victims. It's important that everybody who works on this area, both the civil lawyers, defense lawyers, prosecutors, police and everybody, all have common philosophical framework. That is a great discussion to have because you would be surprised when you start working on it what is the philosophical underpinnings of a lot of the people in your system. That's a fun exercise to go through to try to come up with what your philosophical framework will be for your CCR. Then, as we talk about policies in the past, this gives you a chance to establish consistent policies for intervening agencies. We have found this to be a great thing in terms of efficiency of time and our criticisms and in other areas. For example, we were able to work with our IT department which is at it an important group to have at your community response team. The IT people are great at setting up a coordinated program so that our batterers intervention program could talk to the probation officers who could talk to her advocate or court system in terms of presenting documents. That helps us monitor and track cases to ensure partner accountability, but without IT as part of our group, it would not have gone so smoothly and it really helps a set of consistent policies so that every provider in town knows to use the system to give this information to probation. In the coordination and exchange of information and the trust that you will see that develops between all the different agencies involved in the work on domestic violence with the bar and the advocates and in all efforts of the community is an important way to ensure that we make progress on this issue. You want to make sure that you are looking at what the resources and services are to the members of the community. Not only to the victims, but also to defenders. You need to be able to know where to send defendants in a criminal case if you have accountability issues or even a civil case. Is important for you to know what the some programs are, with a costs and their availability. Because of our work with the batterers program, we were able to get a community program in town to set up one that will provide services at no cost for indigent populations. That is as a direct result of our meetings that we had. They have them do some public service work and they meet at a a.m. on Saturday morning. It's interesting how many people would rather come up with the money for this and being a class at 8 AM on Saturday morning. You always want to focus on the protection of children involved in domestic violence cases to make sure that we don't lose sight of the silent witnesses and silent victims. We constantly have to evaluate what the community justice system response is to make sure that we are doing things that are not victim friendly. If you issue warrants for people who fail to appear, for example, at a hearing and there may be a good reason for them not to appear. It might not be the best way to ensure victim safety in your community.

---

We have pretty much touched on the concept. Rosemary just mentioned again about when entities can maybe it's important that you have regular meetings [ Indiscernible ] weekly or bimonthly. Create a

system of regular convening of these meetings. Find a place that works for people to be able to get together. We happened to hold ours at the police department does have a great big part conference room and parking. Find a place that works and then use your CCR's to undertake projects that may be important to your community. We have touched on a number of these already. I would caution people to think about the fact that were in June. October is coming up fast. October is domestic violence awareness month. It takes time to plan these things, you can plan an activity. There is teen dating violence, stalking awareness and sexual assault. You can do different events for different points in time. I also want to just make sure that people understand the importance of having a plan of action together and that you focus very purposefully and intently on bringing in partners who will contribute and getting commitments from people to participate together. Don't just ask someone to come and go. You need that group dynamic and you need the commitment of individuals who will come and sustain the life blood. There will be turnover but you need regular consistent participation. That will make your CCR all that more successful

---

Rosemary?

---

There are many training and technical assistance projects that are available. I recommend that you contact the NCJ SCJ. There are a great organization that can help you move forward and address certain issues. Of course, CCI is a great resource. Our training and technical assistance has been really important for us as we have handled a lot of different issues in our community.

---

I would say that rosemary and I have grown up in the Council. It has been fundamental to our development as judges. I cannot credit the national Council an F for giving us the skills and resources to do the work that we do so that we may do our job better into our communities better. I would also point out that the national Council is having its annual conference in DC this year, in July. Tynan on the webpage. Lookup CCI for additional information that they can provide. We both want to thank all of you that about on this call for an hour. It feels like it is just started a second ago. It is going to fast. One of us would be delighted to talk with any of you at a later time off-line and hope that we can see you at some events in the future. IQ all for your attention and participation today.

---

Thanks everybody.