



Domestic Violence and Treatment Courts

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Safety is Paramount



Army veteran kills ex-wife, ex-girlfriend, their daughters
(Aug 08, 2013)

Ex-wife, her family members, killed by Marine veteran
(Dec 15, 2014)

Army veteran shoots, kills fiancée and 2-year-old son
(Jun 7, 2015)

**All perpetrators were Veterans Treatment Court
participants and all used firearms**

Agenda – Part I

Terminology & Magnitude

Risk factors

Assessing for risk & danger

Context & Contextual Analysis

Combat-related conditions &
intimate partner violence

Agenda – Part II

Advocacy

Victims

Coordinate Community Response
(CCR)

Domestic violence courts

Offender Treatment

Recommendations for Treatment
Courts

Terminology

Victims & Survivors

Gender

Domestic violence (DV) - Includes siblings, parents, etc. in some states

Intimate partner violence (IPV) - Physical, sexual, or psychological harm by current or former partner or spouse

Battering - An ongoing pattern of coercion, intimidation, and emotional abuse, reinforced by use and threat of physical and sexual violence



IPV Statistics

Approximately 10.5 million victims of violence by an intimate partner each year

Women are disproportionately affected by IPV, sexual violence (SV), and stalking

Female victims frequently experience multiple forms of IPV (i.e. rape, physical violence, stalking); male victims most often experience physical violence

IPV, SV, and stalking victims experience negative impacts and health consequences

CDC's National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (2010)

Lethal IPV

2008 Surveillance of Violent Deaths Report, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control

- Predominant risk markers include guns, patterns of estrangement and reunion, and offender's poor mental health
- IPV preceded homicide followed by suicide in 69.8% of suspected suicides
- Homicide-suicide accounted for 27-32% of lethal IPV incidents in general population
- 20% of all suicides were by former and current military personnel

Lethal IPV

Firearms were the most common weapon used by males to murder females

70% of female firearm homicide victims were killed with handguns; Over 2/3 were murdered by male intimates

Sixteen times as many females were murdered by a male they knew than were killed by male strangers

Most often, female murders occurred in the course of an argument

National Coalition Against Domestic Violence Policy Office:
When Men Murder Women: An Analysis of 2010 Homicide Data

Military vs. Civilian IPV

2010 National Intimate and Sexual Violence Survey

- First time military sample – active duty women (2,800) and partners of active duty men (9,000)
- Little difference found in military and civilian IPV
- Active duty women
 - Less likely to indicate IPV in the 3 years prior to the survey
 - Less likely to experience stalking
 - Higher rates of IPV and SA for those with deployment history

Risk Factors for Recidivism

- Access to lethal weapons
- Threats to kill partner
- Threats of suicide
- History of physical, sexual, or emotional abuse toward intimate partners
- History of violent behavior toward family members (including children), acquaintances, and strangers
- Relationship instability, especially recent separation or divorce
- Presence of other life stressors, including employment/financial problems or recent loss
- Evidence of mental health problems and/or substance abuse

Risk Factors (Cont'd)

- Childhood history of witnessing or being a victim of family violence
- Resistance to change and lack of motivation for treatment
- Antisocial attitudes and behaviors
- Attitudes that support violence toward women
- A pattern of coercive control
- Stalking
- Strangulation
- Forced sex

Military & Veteran Issues

Majority of servicemembers in the ages at highest risk for IPV (18-29)

Constant mobility and geographic separation isolate victims, sometimes creating physical distance from family and support

Deployments and reunification create unique stress

Many have extensive firearms and hand-to-hand combat training; Some have combat experience

Medical and psychological sequelae from war zone deployment

Most significant risk factors for lethality

Threats to kill

Alcohol / substance abuse

Access to a gun

Unemployment

Pet abuse

Past acts of domestic violence?

Risk and Danger Assessment

An ongoing process, not a one-time event

Victims are best source of information

Some victims' perceptions vastly different than an advocate's or an assessment; may downplay risk and signs of danger

Some of most dangerous cases are where there has been no intervention;

But- Intervention can also compromise safety – unintended consequences

Benefits of Risk Assessment

Develop more realistic safety plans with victims

Educate criminal justice practitioners about risk

Provide a shared language about risk, lethality and recidivism

Help the criminal justice system identify appropriate:

Bail, Conditions of release, supervision strategies, and other types of court-ordered treatment

Assessing Risk of Future Abuse or Lethality

“It's tough to make predictions, especially about the future.” *Yogi Berra*

“One can never really know which batterer will attempt to kill a battered woman or her children”
Hart, 1988

Assessing for Risk Factors

What do we want the information for?

Will we use a tool?

How do we integrate identification of risk factors into institutional practice,

How is it documented,

How do we ensure that the next intervenor has access to this information?

Assessment Tools

DVSI (Domestic Violence Screening Instrument)

- Predictive of recidivism
- Most questions rely on available information; A few are asked of victim
- Commonly used by Pre-trial for bail recommendations; Probation for case management

SARA (Spouse Abuse Risk Assessment)

- Predictive of recidivism
- Longer and includes clinical factors; Includes victim questions
- Commonly used by Probation to inform recommendations to court, case management strategies and level of supervision

Assessment Tools

Danger Assessment (DA)

- Predictive of lethality and recidivism
- Information gathered solely from the victim
- Used by victim advocates with survivors in safety planning
- www.dangerassessment.org

Contextual Analysis – Why?

Risk: Level of risk and danger is associated with the **history** of the violence and the **tactics used** by the offender

Safety planning: Takes into account different forms of coercion or violence present in each situation

Intervention: Effectiveness depends upon practitioners understanding the context in which the violence was used, **exceptional documentation**, and focusing efforts on the **appropriate party**.

Contexts of IPV

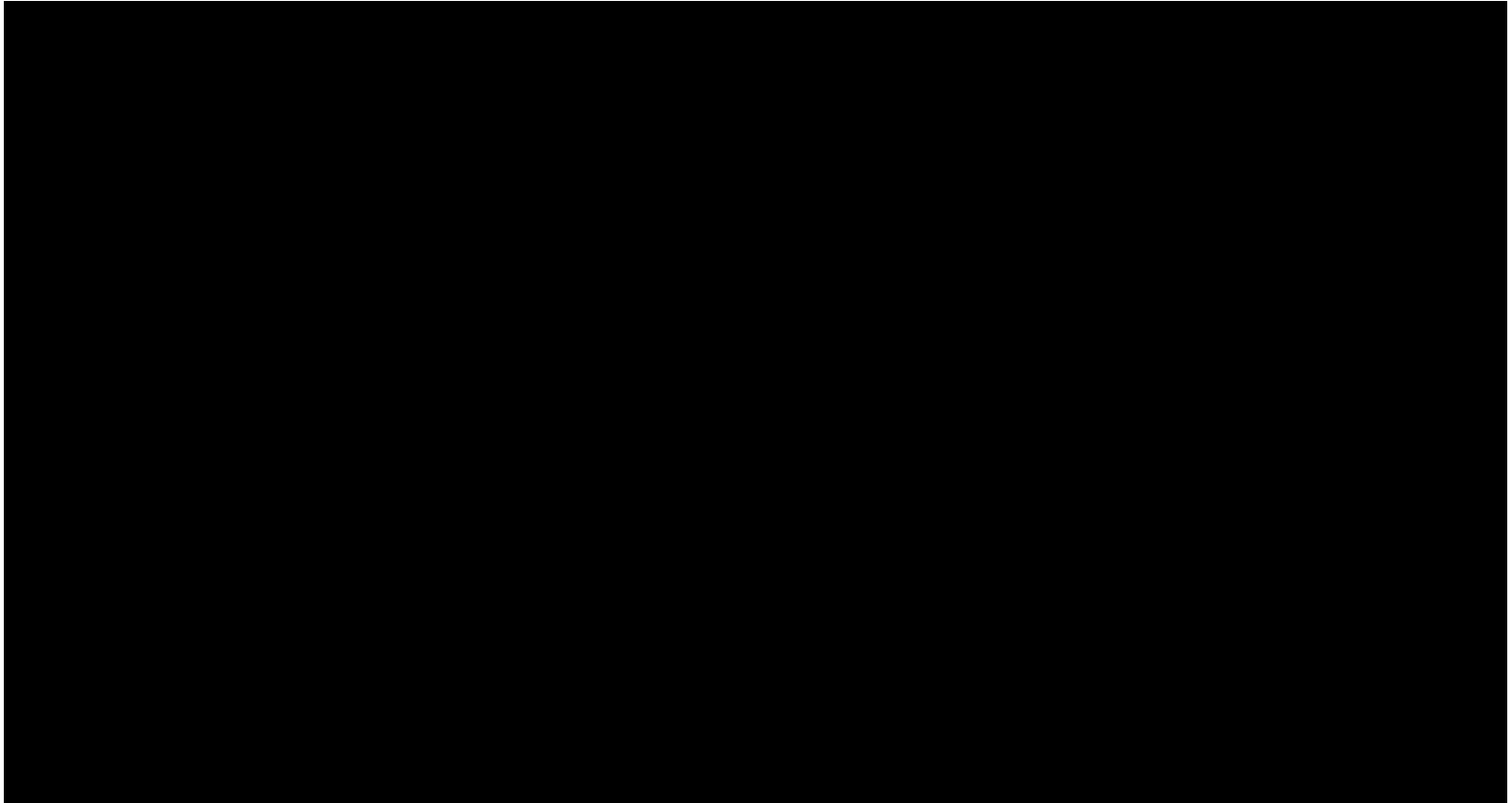
Violence in exercise of coercive control (Battering)

- Patterned set of behaviors
- Coercion and intimidation distinguish it from non-battering
- Entrapment essential goal

Non-battering use of violence (Situational)

- NOT part of an attempt to establish an ongoing position of dominance in a relationship or in response to being battered

Coercion & Control



Power & Control Wheel



Military Power & Control Wheel



*National Center on
Domestic and Sexual Violence*

Contexts of IPV (Cont'd)

Pathological violence

- Substance abuse
- Psychological problems (e.g., depression, mental illness, PTSD, TBI)

Violent resistance

- Broader strategy by victims to stop or contain abuse, including violence directed at the abuser
- Battered Women's Syndrome
- Imperfect self-defense

All IPV can lead to serious bodily injury or death

Context Scenario #1

Joe, arrested for domestic assault.

Police report: GF states that Joe, who is in the National Guard, has not been himself and has been binge drinking. Sunday night, he was drinking. After he went to bed he woke up screaming. screaming. She tried to calm him down, and he slapped her several times across the face and pulled out his gun from the nightstand.

She called the police because he became more and more agitated, waving his gun and acting “crazy”.

She says she’s concerned because he’s depressed and frequently has abusive outbursts over what she considers minor issues. She tells you that she never felt her relationship was uncomfortable or abusive and that he wasn’t like this before returning from combat in Afghanistan.

What else do you need to know?

Context Scenario #2

Anthony, arrested for Domestic Assault

Police report: Victim Marie states she and her husband were arguing because she was threatening to leave and go to her sister's house. He threatened to kick her a## if she didn't shut up. She felt afraid and locked herself in the bathroom with her baby and called the police. Anthony started to kick the door and broke it down. He grabbed Marie and dragged her out of the bathroom. The police arrived and arrested Anthony.

Victim states that her husband hit her often when they were first married 2 years ago, but hasn't been violent for almost a year. She said she is still afraid of him because he threatens her whenever she does something he doesn't like, especially when she talks about leaving. The victim said she wants to leave the relationship, but her husband, a veteran, has threatened to inform Child Protection Services (CPS) that she is using drugs even

What else do you need to know?

Context Scenario #3

Devon, Arrested for Domestic Violence

Police Report; Police responded to call from neighbor

Devon grabbed victim's purse (Wife, Sandi) and pushed her away from him. She said she fell to the floor, hitting her head on the glass coffee table. Victim was bleeding severely from head and face and transported to the hospital.

The victim said that she and her husband, a veteran of Desert Storm, frequently get into arguments over money. Her husband has been laid off from his job, and she says the home is a tense place. She says that her husband has been accusing her of spending money recklessly. The current incident started because she wanted to go to the mall. She says she's concerned about the incident but not afraid. Victim states there has been no history of violence in the relationship.

What else do you need to know?

Context Scenario #4

Anne, arrested for Domestic Violence

Police report: The victim (Chris) tells you that her wife, an Army sergeant who has deployed multiple times to Iraq and Afghanistan, was in a bad mood and started drinking.

Anne said Chris had been arguing with her all night accusing her of infidelity. She states that Chris has recently become more and more intimidating, violent and jealous. Anne said she went to the kitchen to get a drink. Chris followed her and slapped the wine bottle out of her hand. Anne states that Chris picked up a piece of glass and threatened to cut Anne's face. She said Chris has assaulted her in the past, causing minor injuries.

Anne said she slapped Chris in the face, picked up her phone, left the house and called the police. Police arrived and Chris has red mark on cheek. Anne is arrested.

What else do you need to know?

Depression, Suicide, and IPV

Suicidal thinking and behaviors is one of the main risk factors for lethal IPV

Veterans are twice as likely to die from suicide as non-veterans

Combat-related guilt and combat stress reactions can lead a depressed veteran to consider hurting or killing themselves

Combat exposure, PTSD, depression, substance abuse, and/or TBI increase the risk of suicide

Veterans are more likely than the general population to use firearms as a means for suicide

Substance Use Disorder and IPV

Both IPV perpetration and victimization are often co-occurring for people seeking alcohol and drug treatment

IPV perpetrators 2-3 times more likely to use illicit drugs and abuse or be dependent on alcohol or other drugs, or have serious mental illness [Lipsky et al., 2011]

While NOT causal, alcohol consumption (particularly binge drinking) linked to severity of IPV perpetration (Fals-Steward, 2003; Gerlock, 2012: NRI-04-040)

More alcohol consumption before violent IPV incidents among veterans and servicemembers [Marshall et al., 2005]

Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) and IPV

Traumatically induced disruption of brain function and disturbance of consciousness caused by an external injury to the head, possibly resulting in function/disturbance in impairment of cognitive, emotional, and physical functioning

- Sleep problems
- Poor impulse control
- Increased verbal/physical aggression
- Irritability, anger, and impatience



TBI Symptoms vs. IPV Tactics

TBI SYMPTOMS

- Depression
- Memory Problems
- Pain, Headaches
- Sleep Disturbance
- Impulsiveness
- Irritability
- Aggression
- Rage, Mood Swings

IPV TACTICS

- Social Isolation (Victim from Family/Friends, Economic Control)
- Emotional Abuse (Suspicion, Jealousy, Accusations)
- Intimidation/Threats
- Physical/Sexual Assaults

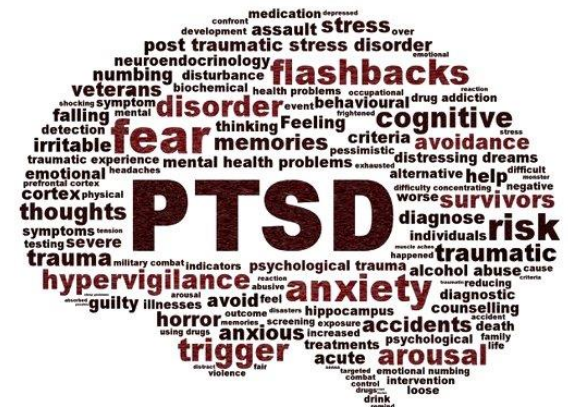
Post-traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

Common PTSD Symptoms

- Avoidance
- Negative Cognitions & Mood
- Hyperarousal
- Re-experiencing

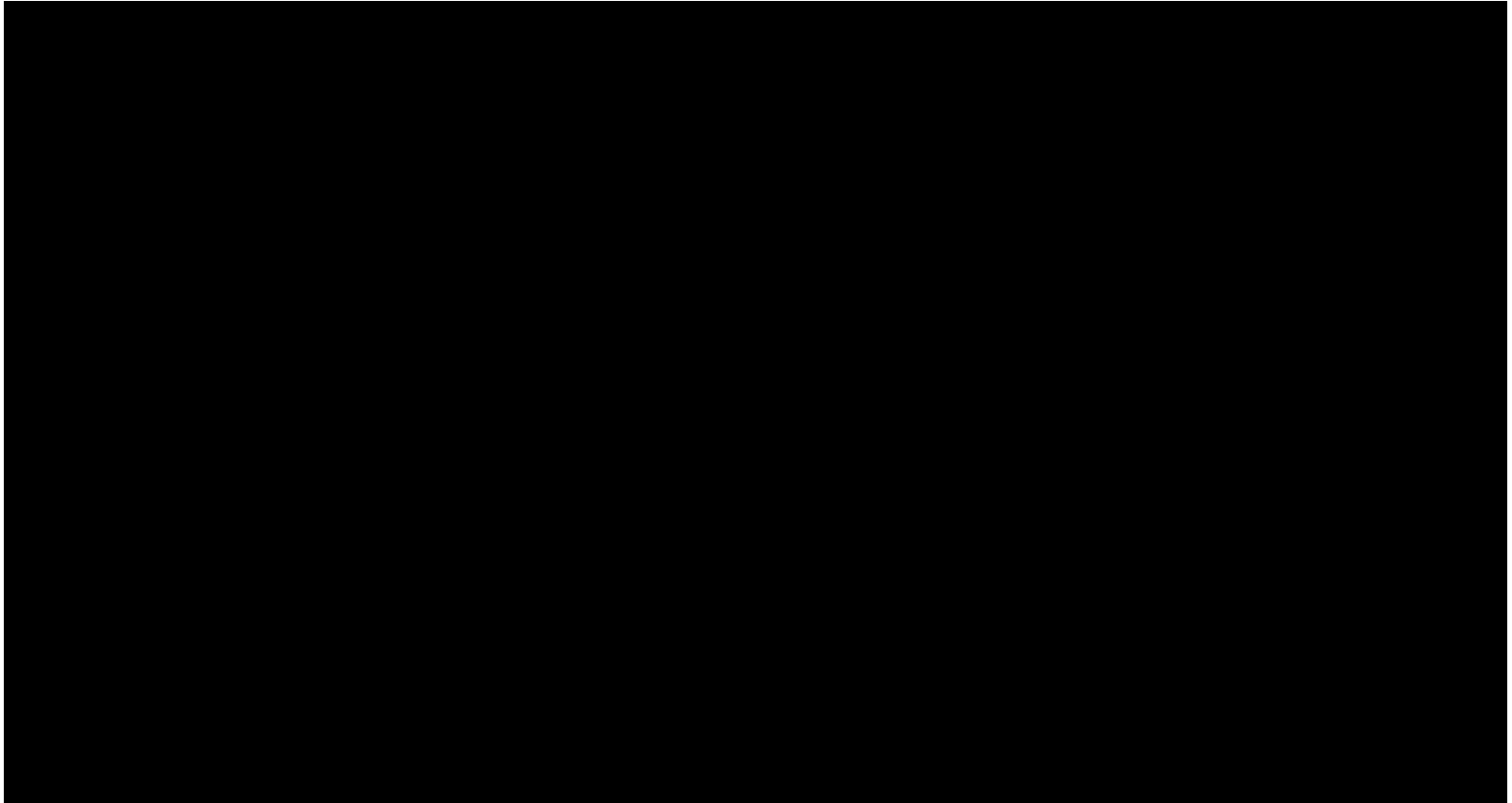
PTSD prevalence estimates

- OIF/OEF - 11% - 20%
- Desert Storm - 12%
- Vietnam - 15%; 30% (lifetime)
- General population - 7% - 8%



DSM V/National Center on PTSD

Hector talks about PTSD



PTSD and IPV

Most military servicemembers and veterans with PTSD **do not become abusive or violent**

Veterans with PTSD report significantly higher rates of generally violent behaviors and aggression than veterans without PTSD

Studies have consistently found veterans with PTSD to have higher incidence of IPV perpetration than veterans without PTSD

Correlation vs. Causation

PTSD Symptoms vs. IPV Tactics

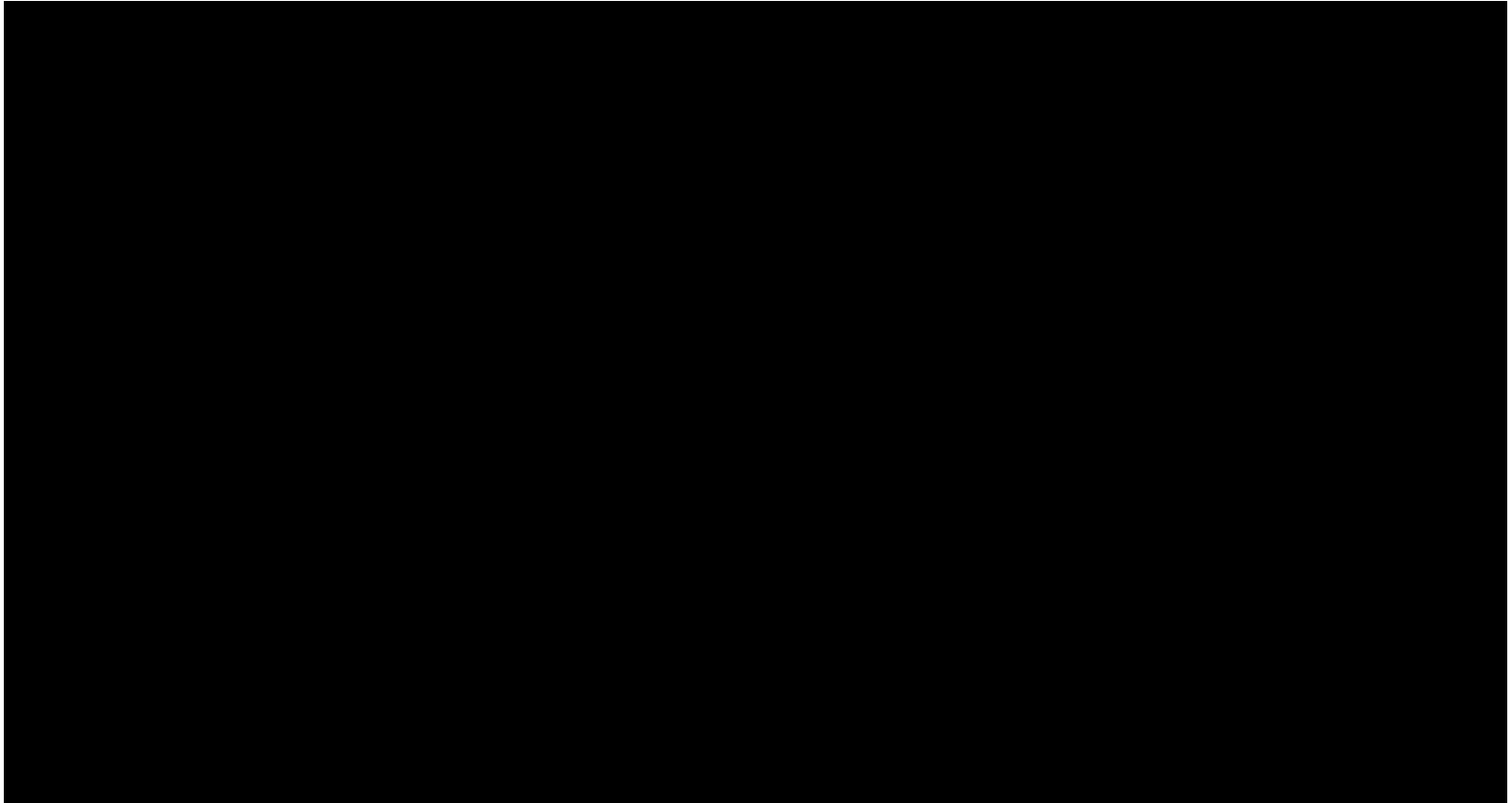
PTSD SYMPTOMS

- **Avoidance (Self-imposed Social Withdrawal)**
- **Negative Cognitions & Mood (Anger, Inability to experience Positive Emotions)**
- **Re-experiencing (Flashbacks & Nightmares)**
- **Arousal (Hypervigilance, Irritability, Reckless Behavior)**

IPV TACTICS

- **Social Isolation (Victim from Family/Friends, Economic Control)**
- **Emotional Abuse (Suspicion, Jealousy, Accusations)**
- **Intimidation/Threats**
- **Physical/Sexual Assaults (outside of Flashbacks & Nightmares)**

Hector talks arrest for DV





Domestic Violence and Treatment Courts

PART II

Agenda – Part II

Advocacy

Victims

Coordinate Community Response
(CCR)

Domestic violence courts

Offender Treatment

Recommendations for Treatment
Courts

Advocacy

Systems-Based Advocates

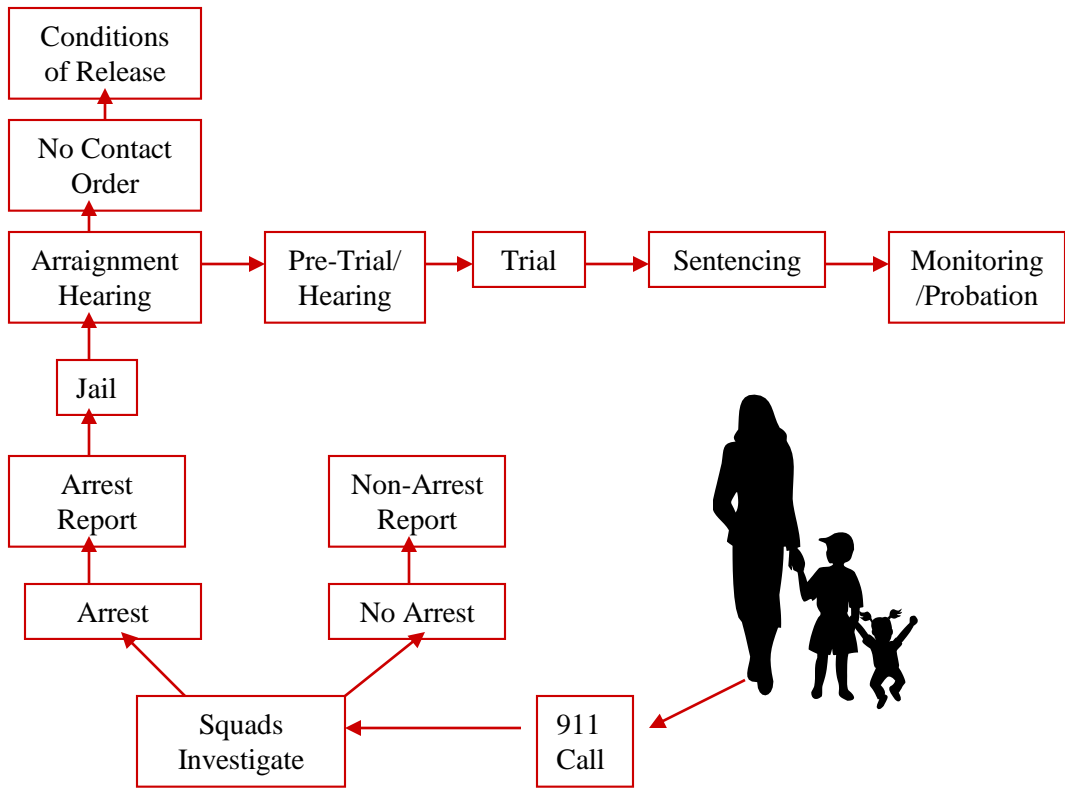
Community-Based Advocates

Advocates Within the Military

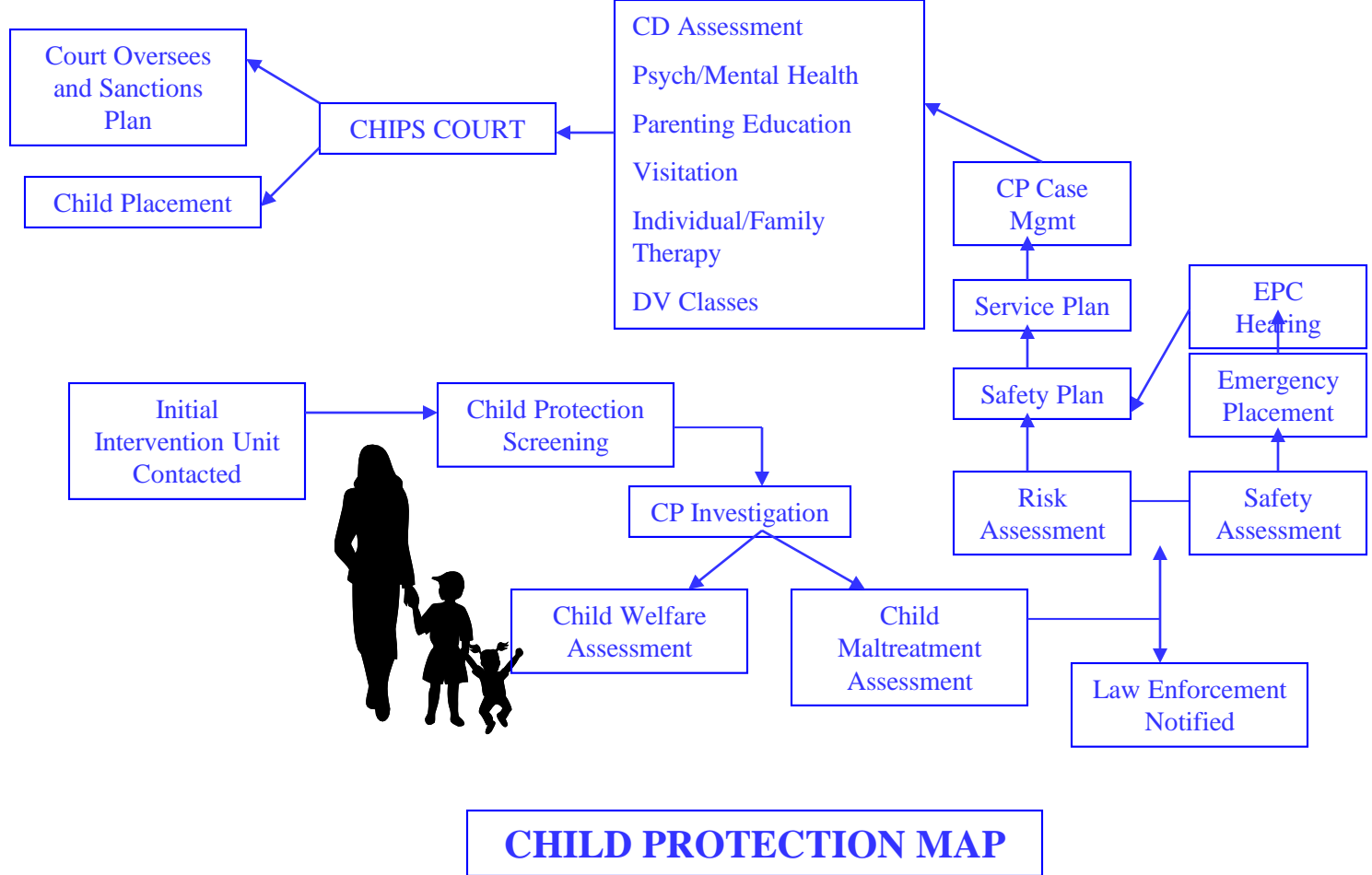
IPV victims may be involved with multiple institutions that have many steps when involved with child protection, civil and criminal justice systems, and the military response to IPV.

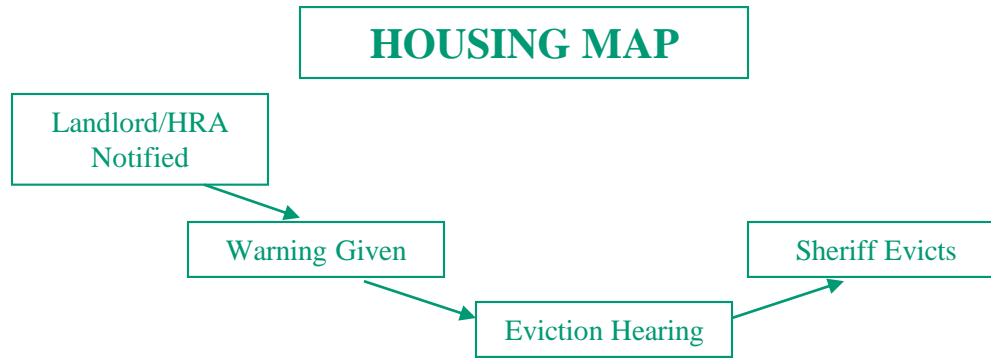
Praxis – Rural Technical Assistance on Violence Against Women



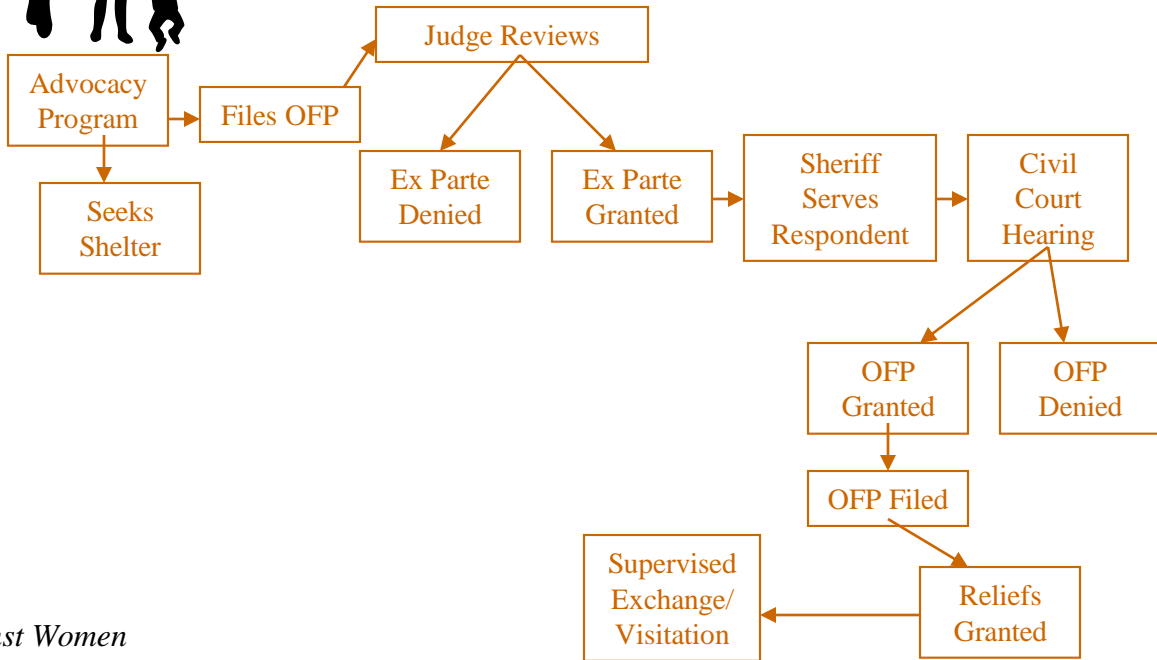


**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE/ ARREST
INCIDENT**



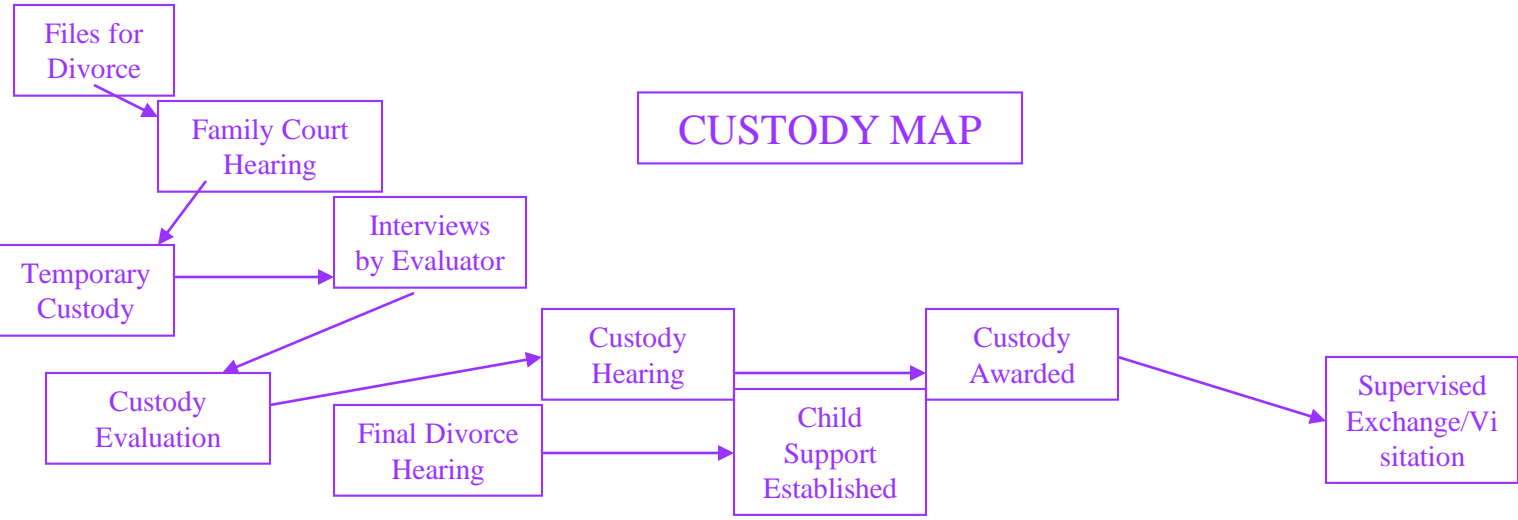


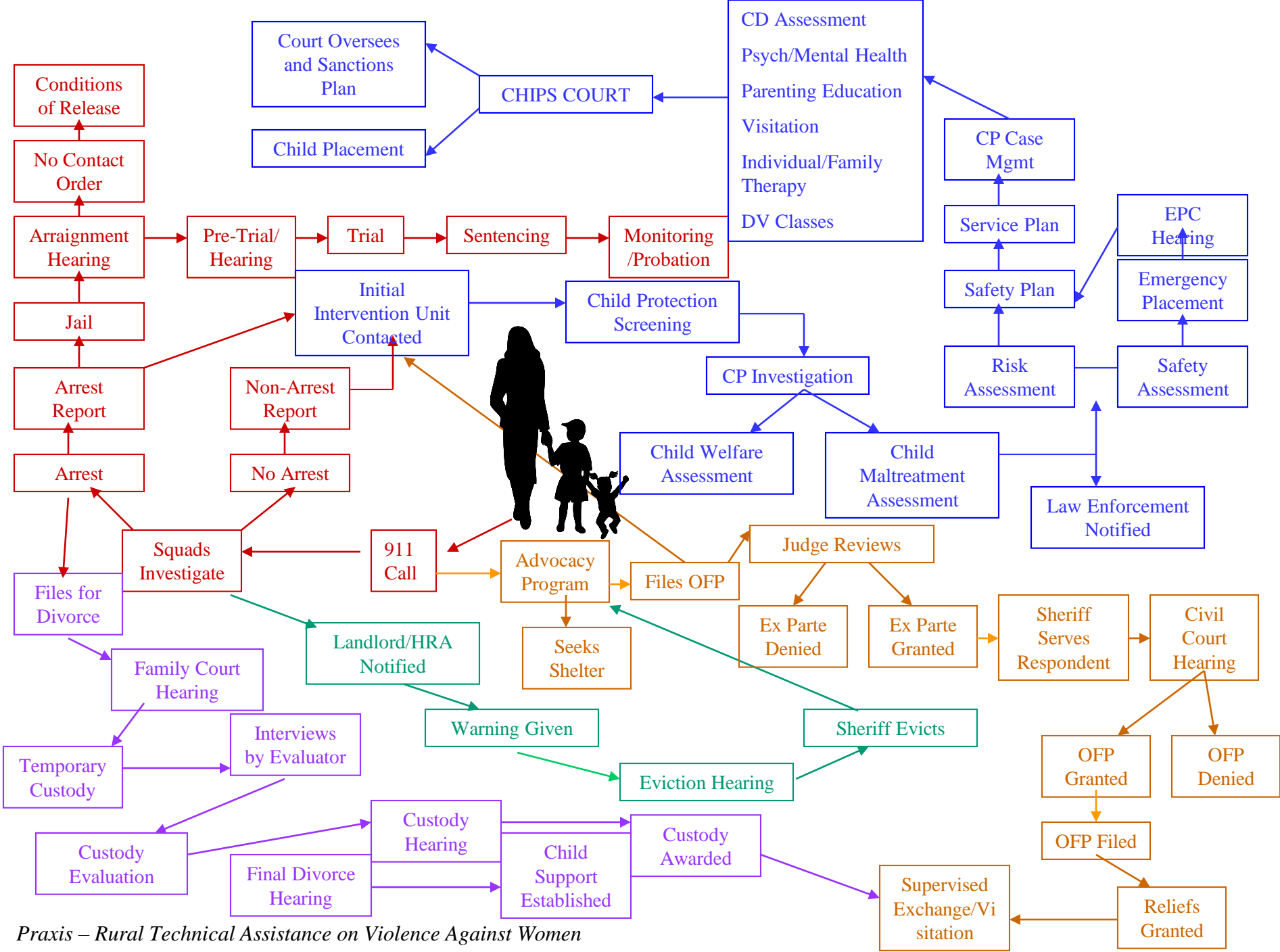
ORDER FOR PROTECTION – CIVIL COURT PROCESS





CUSTODY MAP





And . . .

VHA

VA

VTC Courts

What do Victim Advocates do?

Engage with victims to assess risks posed by the abuser, by intervention, and develop a safety plan

Understand and listen to the lived experiences of abuse, cultural alienation, or dealing with institutional responses

Explain civil, criminal, and military responses, and explore increased safety and unintended consequences

Strategize with victim to identify and achieve short and long-term goals for safety and autonomy

Facilitate access to resources, emergency housing, shelter

Confidentiality

Systems-Based Advocates

Support victims in their role as a witness to a crime

Employed by a public agency - law enforcement, prosecuting attorney, probation, or some other entity within the city, county, state, or federal government

Nothing that a victim says to a system-based advocate will typically be protected as confidential.

Roles and responsibilities vary based on their host or governing agency

Various names for the position victim liaisons, crime–victim advocates, Victim-Witness Assistance Coordinators

Community-based Advocates

Exclusively focus on the interests and autonomy of the victim (and support people)

Represent the interest of the IPV victim, providing information and support that allows him/her to make an informed choice that best serves his/her interest

Facilitate the risk assessment conversation and safety planning

Enhance the system's response by providing resources and direct support to victims of IPV

Community-based Advocates

Assist victims in dealing with the **impact of the IPV on all areas of their lives**, not just their interactions with the criminal justice system

Advocate for an institution to adjust its practices to enhance safety for victims of IPV and her/his children

Serve as a systems-change agent, whose job includes some combination of training, consultation, strategic planning, and policy and protocol development

Advocates in the Military

Most like a systems-based advocate, with some exceptions related to confidentiality

Restricted reporting

- Provides for informed decision making
- Limits information to select individuals
- No report to command or law enforcement – no actions taken with perpetrator

Unrestricted reporting

- Report to command and law enforcement
- Actions potentially taken with perpetrator

Exceptions

Understanding Victim Behavior

Love partner, but want abuse to stop

Don't want abuser to go to jail

Try to handle the situation themselves

Many abusive behaviors are not criminal

36% report to police about IPV

10% report sexual assault

Primary reasons women report IPV to the police

Stop the violence + Protection



IPV Victim Issues

GENERAL

Fear of violence/reprisals

Threats to recant/drop charges

Fear of losing children

Financial concerns/dependence

Shame and embarrassment

Reluctance to become involved with police and courts

Trauma/Mental health issues

MILITARY & VETERAN-RELATED

Fear negative effect on military career

Loss of access to services and benefits

Lack of knowledge of civilian resources

Isolation and lack of support system

Caretaker role and guilt

For each woman and her children, what risks are generated by...

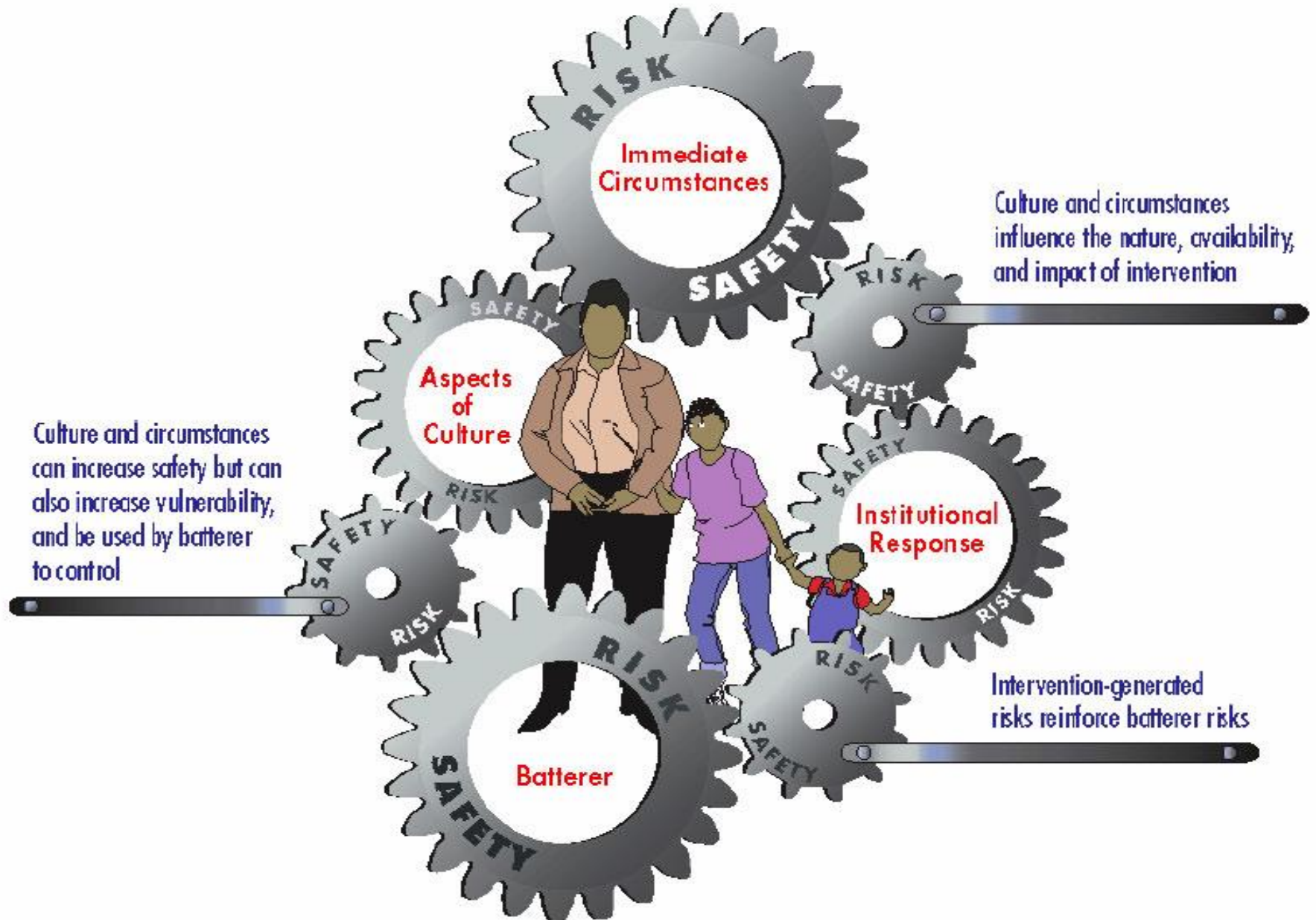


Figure 9: The Complexity of Risk and Safety 1

Why Independent Advocates?

Only advocates can represent the interests of the victim when they conflict with those of the State.

Independent advocates increase the likelihood that victims/survivors will participate actively in the judicial process.

Advocates' independence of the criminal justice system allows them to play a coordinating role among elements of the system.

Why Independent Advocates?

When victims receive advocate-assisted services following victimization, they experience less secondary trauma or re-victimization as they interact with the medical and legal system. This in turn results in higher prosecution rates, increased offender accountability, and reduced long-term cost to the community.

Campbell, R. (2006). Rape survivors' experiences with the legal and medical systems: Do rape victim advocates make a difference? *Violence Against Women*, 12, 30-45. doi:10.1177/1077801205277539

Talking with Victims about Risk and Danger

Identify life-threatening violence and serious risk to victim and children

Some victims' perceptions vastly different than the advocate's or the danger assessment

Some victims downplay risk and signs of danger

Most dangerous cases can be when there has been no intervention

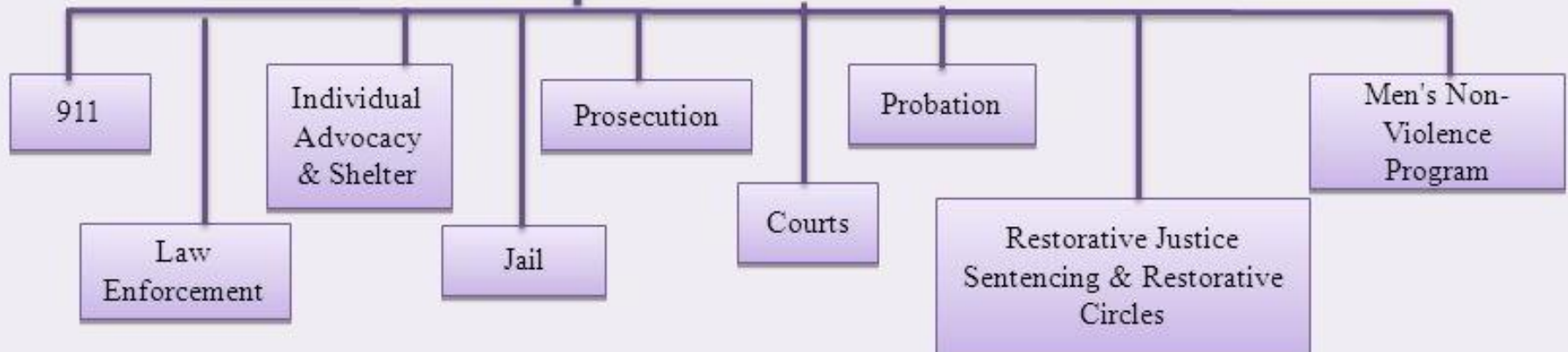
Intervention can compromise safety – unintended consequences

Separation does not always stop the violence and can be the most dangerous time



The Duluth Model Approach

Coordinated Community Response (CCR)



Safety planning with battered women: Complex lives/Difficult choices

Victim-centered intervention includes an analysis of the complex package of physical, legal, economic, familial, social, and emotional risks faced by the victim, and by those the victim feels bound to protect.

What are the consequences and implications for any course of action?

How constricted has the victim's life become?

*Davies, J., Lyon, E., & Monti-Catania, D. (1998)
2nd Edition, (2014) by Jill Davies and Eleanor Lyon*

A Contextual Analysis of Battered Women's Safety Planning

“...there is no simple answer or “best” strategy to respond to intimate partner violence. The same strategy has different consequences for different women, depending on their particular circumstances, and a strategy that reduces violence for one woman may increase it for another.”

Goodkind, J., Sullivan, C.M., & Bybee, D.E. (2004). Violence Against Women, 10(5), 514-533

Domestic Violence Courts

Accountability model - Goals are victim safety and offender accountability

Increased information flow to the court

Immediate response to protection order violations

Victim advocates on-site and front-loading victim services

Mandated Batterers/Offender Intervention programs

Part of Coordinated Community Response (CCR)

Center for Court Innovation

Domestic Violence Courts: Research

Use of Jail: Increased use of jail in 3 sites and decreased use of jail in 3 sites (Increased jail sentences: Quann 2007; Harrell et al. 2007; Ursel and Brickey 1996; Decreased jail sentences: Angene 2000; Davis et al. 2001; Peterson 2004)

Recidivism: Reduction in 4 sites, no change or increase in 3 sites; mixed in 3 sites (Reduction: Angene 2000; Gover et al. 2003; Harrell et al. 2007; Harrell et al. 2006; No effect or increase: Harrell et al. 2007; Newmark et al. 2001; Peterson 2004; Mixed: Davis et al. 2001; Eckberg)

Service Linkages: More victims linked to victim advocates and services (Harrell et al. 2007; Henning & Kesges 1999; Newmark et al. 2001)

Victim Satisfaction: Victims in DV Court settings exhibit more positive perceptions of court process (Eckberg and Podkopacz 2002; Gover et al. 2003; Hotaling and Buzawa 2003; Newmark et al. 2001; Smith 2001)

Treatment Goals

The goal of PTSD treatment is to quiet the PTSD symptoms and facilitate re-integration into the full range of social experiences

The goal of DV/IPV treatment is to stop all forms of abuse of intimate partners by holding the abuser responsible for the violence and accountable for stopping the abusive behavior

Offender/Batterers Intervention Programs (BIPs)

Most view IPV as a gendered crime

Single gender group programs are preferred

Men's violence against women is culturally learned, socialized behavior, not a sickness within offenders

Most use cognitive behavioral approach

Most not clinically-based

Close relationship with victim advocates

Limited confidentiality, accountability to criminal justice system

Do Offender/Batterer's Intervention Programs (BIPs) work?

Participants completing at least 3-months of a program were 50% less likely to re-assault their partners in the 15-month follow-up compared to a comparable group who did not complete the program

4-yr longitudinal follow-up evaluation shows a clear de-escalation of re-assault and other abuse over time, with the vast majority of men reaching sustained non-violence

At 30 months, 80% of the men had not been violent to their partners in the previous year; At 48 months, 90% had not

Gondolf, 2000; 2002; 2004

Intervention Programs for Servicemembers and Veterans

Common characteristics

- Cognitive-based
- Trauma-informed, particularly regarding PTSD
- Military-culturally competent

Change Step (Domestic Abuse Project)

- Minneapolis, MN and US Air Force Healthcare
- 24 2-hr group sessions with individual case management
- Psychoeducation and Psychotherapy

Intervention Programs for Servicemembers and Veterans

Family Recovery Program (San Diego Vet Center)

- Based on the STOP Domestic Violence Model
- 52 2-hour group sessions with concurrent individual therapy
- Self Management and Relationship Skills

Strength at Home – Men’s Program (Veterans Health Administration (VHA))

- 17 VA Medical Centers and expanding
- 12 2-hr group sessions
- Psychoeducation, Conflict Management, Coping Strategies, and Communication Skills

Recommendations for Treatment Courts

Develop a Victim Component

Connect victims to a community-based victim advocate

- Part of Domestic Violence Court Model
- Risk & Danger assessments
- Safety planning

Connect victims to community, military, and/or VA resources

- Legal services, shelter, employment services, etc.

Develop a victim communications plan

- With whom will info be shared
- Conducted separate from VTC participants

Inform victims participation is voluntary

Consult/Seek approval on veteran program entry

Refine Eligibility Criteria

Nexus between Combat/Service-related Conditions?

First time offenders?

Victim approval?

Context

- Battering, Situational, Pathological, Resistive
- Don't take veterans who are only batterers

High Risk/High Need differs for DV

Firearm prohibition



Federal Gun Control Act

Prohibits owning or possessing firearms or ammunition in several circumstances

Qualifying court orders (18 U.S.C. §922(g)(8))

- Official use exemption (18 U.S.C. §925(a)(1))

Misdemeanor domestic violence convictions (Lautenberg Amd) (18 U.S.C. §922(g)(9))

- Restoration by pardon, expungement, or restoration of civil rights (18 U.S.C. §921(a)(33)(B)(3))

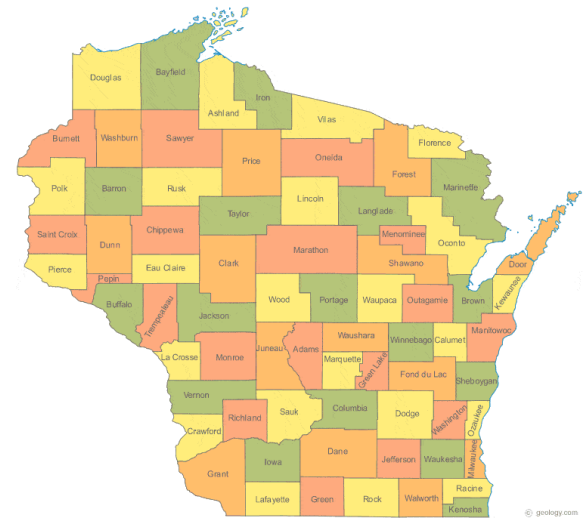


Wisconsin Firearm Statutes

Prohibition for domestic abuse, child abuse, harassment or elder abuse/adult-at-risk restraining order or injunction and certain tribal injunctions (Wis. Stat. §§ 813.125(4m), 941.29(1)(f), (g), (2)(d), (e), 813.123(5)(a))

Removal or surrender process when domestic violence restraining/protective orders issued (Wis. stat. § 813.1285(4))

No equivalent to Lautenberg



Screen for IPV

Do not rely solely on self-report as offenders often deny, blame others, and minimize

Screen all veteran participants for IPV, not only those charged with DV offenses

- VTC Enhancement Initiative tools

Obtain information from multiple sources

- Prior police reports
- Victims & Former Partners
- Protection order affidavits & protection order registries
- National Crime Information Center (NCIC)
- Military records

Assess for IPV

Assess IPV separately from PTSD, TBI, substance abuse, etc.

MH providers and substance abuse counselors typically do not have specific IPV expertise

When IPV is present, ask about symptoms of depression and thoughts of suicide; when depression and suicidal thoughts are present, ask about IPV

Collaborate with community-based and military victim advocates to assess victims; When permitted by victim, utilize shared information in VTC process

IPV Treatment/Intervention

Separate treatment for IPV, mental health, and substance abuse

- Sequencing of treatment?

Culturally-competent offender intervention /batterers intervention programs (BIPs)

- Ethnicity, Gender, Veterans

Anger management not generally effective in stopping IPV

Couples counseling not a substitute for offender intervention programs; Can increase danger for victims



Modify Supervision & Sanctions

IPV perpetration behavior can be significantly deterred by swift and certain court response for violations, intensive programming for high-risk men, and ongoing monitoring

While relapse common and often expected for addicts, for IPV perpetrators it means re-assault (relapse vs. re-offense)

Consequences for continued violence and abuse must differ from other violations - Program termination?

Firearm prohibition enforcement

Victim is usually best source of information

Expansion, Education and Coordination

Expand interdisciplinary court team

- Community-based IPV victim advocate
- IPV treatment staff
- VHA Domestic Violence Coordinators (DVC)

Coordinate with existing Domestic Violence Court

- Cases should be routed there before treatment court

Work within existing Coordinated Community Response (CCR)

Takeaways

All IPV can be lethal

Firearms access should be restricted during program participation

Contextual analysis and risk assessments

Battering can coexist with PTSD and/or TBI

Treat the IPV, not just substance abuse and mental health

Community-based victim advocates, intervention program staff, and DV courts bring expertise and resources

Treatment courts must operate as part of existing Coordinated Community Response (CCR) or equivalent

Resources

BWJP's Military & Veterans Advocacy Webpage
www.bwjp.org/military.aspx

- e-Learning Course - *Safety at Home – Intimate Partner Violence, Military Personnel, and Veterans*
- *Intimate Partner Violence: Insights into Military Personnel and Veterans* (Video and Facilitator's Guide)
- *Offender Intervention with Military Personnel and Veterans*
- Webinars & Archived Recordings
- Legal and Advocacy listservs

Resources

BWJP - www.bwjp.org

- Firearms
- Protection Orders & Full Faith & Credit
- Child Custody
- Probation

Domestic Abuse Intervention Programs (DAIP) - www.theduluthmodel.org

- Non-violence programs
- Coordinated Community Response (CCR)

Aequitas - www.aequitasresource.org

- Prosecutors

Questions and Answers



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