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**Applying the Blueprint for Safety to your rural CCR**

**With Marquette County Blueprint for Safety Team: Heather Addison, Blueprint Advocate, Matt Wiese, County Prosecutor, & Diane Ziegner, Blueprint Coordinator**

**October 26, 2016**

Please stand by for realtime captions.

>> Hello everyone thank you for joining us today. This is Praxis International's rural technical assistance on violence against women, monthly webinar today's topic is applying the blueprint for safety to your rural CCR. We are delighted to have members of the market County blueprint for safety team joining us today. Heather Addison, Matt Wiest and Diane Ziegner. They will be introduced and participate in our session briefly but before that I would like to also introduce my blueprint for safety coworker, Denise Eng in my institutional analysis coworker Maron woods. They will be facilitating our session today and I would like to say hello to everyone.

>> Hello.

>> Hello, this is Denise, thank you for joining us.

>> Wonderful. I will log you to briefly the introduction of the logistics for our presentation today as soon as I can get us back where we belong as soon as we get to the logistics I will turn the webinar over to Maren. First of all we at accessibility practice of improving our webinar accessibility capacity in the last

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month or so and with that we are asking as much as possible to utilize the chat in a little different function today. If you have a comments or a question about the presentation that you would like to pass along to one of the presenters, we ask you to do that in the private chat as opposed to the public comments. I will call to your attention, if you look in the chat box the late great toolbar on the far right you will see an icon -- icon that will provide the options to you for a private chat or to alter the text size in the chat color so those features are available to you and we encourage you at any time if you have a question, pass it along to our TA2TA Amber Clark and she will passed on to us and we will incorporated into the conversation.

>> You also notice at the bottom of your screen that there are life captions rolling in the closed caption box and while we experience a high level of accuracy, occasionally you will notice there are some errors so just bear with us and we appreciate your understanding.

>> As far as your participation if there's anyone who is joined the session today by telephone only, you are available, you are able to send email to myself, [liz@praxisinternational.org](mailto:liz@praxisinternational.org) with questions or comments I will integrate those things into our presenters come our presentation. If you are logged in to the webinar screen right now you will notice that in the bottom left-hand box of your screen there is the PDF posted that is available for you to download if you would like to have that as a future reference you will also see a reference that says Wendling Senate has some various information in the Praxis International website posted there. If you experience some poor sound quality by voice over IP or computer Internet, simply dial in to the doughnut -- phone number for this conference call. That numbers posted at the bottom of your slide. Call into the

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conference line Quincy make the connection you can either disconnect your speaker or turn your volume off and if you get disconnected either by webinar telephone rejoined to your original process.

>> With that Maren L attorney session over to you to get a started.

>> I'm hoping that you can help met with a technical difficulty is experiencing in the background. Hello everyone. My name is Maren Woods and I working our institutional analysis program at Praxis I was a working our rural technical assistance program with Liz and I'm happy to have you all join us today to learn more about the blueprint for safety and how I can enhance your rural CCR efforts. Features of rural life, such as power dynamics within systems are extremely large service areas with multiple jurisdictions can all contribute to challenges and change effort in the implementation of the core responses to domestic violence. The goodness's model strategies Emma policies and practices have been developed over the years but MS response to domestic violence into the ongoing day-to-day work of the legal system practitioners. Roll advocates can work with them a global teams to adapt these without having to start from scratch and I know that is a big issue in rural communities is you have the two models that you can work with you do not have to create the wheel on the ground up especially facing turnover and elections that can affect they developed the progress that you have made. Some committees are well-positioned to take up the full blueprint for safety that embeds these effective CCR elements into its policies and procedures. Other rural communities could benefit from certain aspects of session are just -- to jumpstart this is your. Today we will highlight aspects that any community can adapt and we will feature specifically the experiences of

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those in Marquette County, Michigan that is currently working to adapt the full blueprint for safety in their community.

>> I'm hoping that Matt will be able to join us and the rest of the team quickly the medicine prosecuting attorney in Marquette County. Diane Ziegner is the coordinator and Heather Addison is the blueprint at the get/advocate who make up the core team is working to adapt the blueprint. With first aid to find out more about what the blueprint is overall and that is why Denise Eng our coworker at Praxis is here because she has been working on the blueprint for safety since its inception here in Saint. Paul, Minnesota. She's the program manager for our blueprint for safety adaptation network that is working with fixed come -- six committee specifically but also more than that you're working to adapt the blueprint to their local jurisdiction. Denise I will pass this to you not to get us started and provide an overview for us about what the blueprint is.

>> Thanks Maren and thanks everyone. I'm happy to be with you today. We think the blueprint is a really exciting next step in effect of criminal justice response and domestic violence crimes. I think most people on the phone are probably familiar with the term CCR or court in a community response. I think the first thing to know about the blueprint is that it really gives a CCR but we also really believe that it is a fully developed, fully articulated CCR that includes a pan -- plan and method to make your CCR work. Around the country as we workers comp desk those people come together around a particular issue or they get a grant so they hire somebody and they start meeting and then they are not sure what to do or maybe they do a really good policy for particular part of their community for example police, policies but then they do not necessarily follow that up and link everybody to get there. The blueprint is really designed to fix those problems. It is

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also grounded in experience and research that tells us what makes for an effective response.

>> If we are going to define what the blueprint is, it is a coordinated committee to you response. Maren chemical to the next slide ? -- Maren chemical to the next slide? It increases our capacity to stop the violence, to reduce harm come to save lives, to create safer communities. As I said earlier is a fully articulated version of what a CCR is coming is a plan and a method for make a CCR action work.

>> In addition to that we like to think of the blueprint as three things. All three of these aspects of the blueprint are really important in order to make it really work. The first is that it is an approach and the approach includes a shared we really thinking about these cases that we come together and develop a share understanding of what the violence is and how it works and therefore what kinds of intervention are effective because all guided by a blueprint document which is a collection of interagency practices and protocols that guide the collective response. Each community that doesn't blueprint produces their on document that tells each agency what it is that they will do to handle these cases. Finally, the community engages in an ongoing process where they do, once they develop their document, once they've agreed on an approach they go and engage in an ongoing process of evaluation to see how we are doing, do we do what we are intended to you, to does -- is that they this isn't what we had intended him.

>> The blueprint includes a number of key features and is a thinker these things that make a distinct of a type of CCR and is as of the blueprint includes a document with a set of policies and procedures and protocol similar to think of it as a single overarching policy. Each agency involved with the criminal legal system that handles the domestic violence cases will develop their on chapter but they

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are linked together. Limited due to rent, we would find ourselves writing policy for example for law enforcement. We discovered that law enforcement really needed something different from 911 to go back and negotiate something with 911 that would help position law enforcement to be able to respond more effectively. That is one example of the way that we really linked everybody together so everybody's singing from the same sheet of music and operating under a single collective policy. I mentioned earlier that it is supported by research and 30 years of practice or more. The blueprint is built on the court may committee response was developed in Duluth, Minnesota in 1980 so we now have many years of experience in working on these kinds of cases and have learned a lot about what is affected by our own experience progress at a team of researchers who are pulling together all of the research that has been done around the country on criminal justice intervention and domestic violence cases that will help guide but we thought it was wanted to say about what hours -- our response should be. Each worker who handles a domestic violence case under the blueprint is guided in particular ways to identify, document, can connect on risk and danger. Working together the collective picture and figure out exactly what is really happening, to figure out which cases are dangerous, which cases need additional attention or elevated response. The blueprint is also grounded in the experiences of victims. I think CCR generally want to be grounded in the expense of victims but the blueprint adds to that by providing particular guidance to each worker and each agency who handles these cases to take particular steps that will demonstrate engagement with victims that will help create partnership with victims overtime. There are specific guidance about that. Finally, the last to my points are really the glue that holds the blueprint together. The blueprint provides a structure for both internal and interagency monitoring so supervisors in each

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agency are guided to look for particular things as they are assessing how their workers are doing not necessarily to get people in trouble but really just to help us to see again at work -- are we actually doing what we said we would do, how is it working and then small interagency groups will get together periodically and look at things. For example how are 911 call papers doing. Are they asking questions about risk and danger, are they finding out if there are weapons involved, are they finding out if there are children at the scene prefers a gathering the right information that will position law enforcement to intervene more effectively. Small interagency groups, once the policies are agreed upon and implemented they will be needing to do this kind of internal monitoring and then adjustments can be made based on what is uncovered in the monitoring. In this way provides a structure for ongoing problem solving. Someone asked me what is the blueprint cites how long the blueprint will be in effect and I said it is forever. It is something that we can build in a process that helps us to release -- really sustain the level of practice want to sustain an hour CCR.

>> As I said the blueprint was guided by some research into what makes for effective interagency response in these cases. What we did when we developed the blueprint document is we decided that it was necessary of course for communities to be able to make some adjustments to policies and practices because each community is structured differently there are different state laws, different local practices so we wanted to create a document that could be modified and changed and adapted to meet the needs of local communities while at the same time remaining true to what it is that we are trying to accomplish. Based on the research we agreed on six principles of effective interventions and when a committee takes up the blueprint it is okay to change the policy but everything that we do has to be accounted for to these six principles. The first is,

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that we pay attention to and interagency approach and collective intervention goals and in its simplest form that means we have to work together to be successful. Things work much better if we are understanding the same kind of approach is that that the same agreement about what it is we are trying to accomplish. Representative to come together and not just work inside the. You can improve your police response and that would be a good thing but if you do not have police while connected to law enforcement, prosecution to 911, to probation that makes our intervention less effective. The second is attention to context and severity. I'm going clockwise around the will. That is a recognition that not all domestic violence is the same. We cannot assume that every case is equally dangerous. I think we know not every cases equally dangerous so we want to position ourselves to be able to see and understand what makes cases dangerous so we can adjust our practice when necessary. Years ago the battered women's movement came up with this term domestic violence to describe the kind of violence that we are dealing with what we discovered overtime is that, that term lumps a lot of things into one category that are not really very much like one another. For example, a woman who gets mad at her husband for gambling away the rent money and throw something at him is committing an act of domestic violence. A woman who is being strangled and is trying to fight off her partner and maybe grab the weapon and use the weapon against him is committing an act of violence. The man who is committing the act of strangulation is committing an active but does violence. Window all of those things are included in the umbrella term that we to be able to distinguish what is happening so that we can adjust our response in a way that makes sense to what is actually happening. The third principle is that domestic violence is a patterned crime requiring continuing engagement with both victims and offenders. What

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that really means is that we know that all of these cases keep coming back. You hear from law enforcement all the time that they go back to the same house and it can often be a source of frustration. What the blueprint tries to do is to reframe them idea and to help everyone to see that the fact that we keep doing with the same families all the time creates an opportunity for partnership. We know based on research that victims who feel like they have a partner within the criminal legal system to help them deal with the violence in their lives are more likely to leave sooner, are more likely to participate in the criminal legal process so it is important that people recognize and intravenous recognize that it is important to recognize, this time that we are here at the scene today is probably not going to be the last time so we need to set the stage so that when we come back the next time the victim will feel like she can call us and we will collect there is actual help coming to her as opposed to feeling like she is a burden. The fourth principle is short and sweet consequences for continuing abuse pick it does not necessarily to be harsh consequences but they need to be predictable and they have to happen quickly following an event that continues violence or abuse break the fittest and messages of hope and accountability. We know that batterers are sending messages to their victims all the time. No one will believe you, no one will help you. This is all your fault. You should not have called the police. It is important that in order to help the victim to counter this message is from the perpetrator and in order to help her to engage in the process of trust that someone can help her actually stop the violence is really important that we counter this message is by saying we do believe you and we are glad that you called. Call us whenever you need us. It is important to be clear about this messages. The messages to perpetrators are, the contact that you are engaging in is not okay with me. If you want to change, then help is available and we will help you. If you are not

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interested in change we will make your life uncomfortable. Finally working to reduce unintended consequences and disparity of impact of criminal justice intervention. We know that not everyone is similarly situated in society so the way that we intervene can affect people differently depending on who they are, depending on poverty, depending on race or ethnicity, depending on immigration status. We have to be mindful of those kinds of dynamics in order to make sure that our intervention is actually helping and not doing further harm.

>> Denise can you describe the five faces of the blueprint because this is how we will break down our conversation with the folks in market today.

>> We think of the blueprint adaptation process as occurring in five basic phases. The first is to explore and prepare. Under this phase a community will really begin a process of reflection and coming together and talking about what to know about our community. What do we know about the problems, which we don't but our community strengths, which window but the picture of violence in our community. It is our history of working together. Is this the right program for us at this time. You go through this process of figuring that out. Once a community decides that the blueprint is an appropriate response for them the next thing that will happen is the committee will select a coordinator and should assign an advocate who will be primarily tasked with working with the coordinator to develop an Shepherd this process through. Those two key people will put together a team to work together throughout the committee to assess practice in other words to try to engage in this process of doing a deep dive into understanding exactly how all of the agencies in our system work and then you have people working together and we will talk a little bit more about that phase later in the webinar. The third phase is, once we have done that, we will take

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what we have learned through our practice assessments and we will compare up against the blueprint documents, policies and protocols and develop our own individual blueprint for our community. Phase four implementation and institutionalize the blueprint. That is the phase where all of the agencies atop what they have agreed to do in the blueprint for people get trained up in all of the changes that will be happening. Finally we move into phase 5 which is the glue that holds it together where we engage in this ongoing process of monitoring, checking in to see how we are doing whether it is working the way that we wanted it to work and making adjustments as calls for an hour monitoring activity.

>> Thank you Denise for the framework. In some ways this process is adapting the blueprint to your local jurisdiction, it is semi-linear but nothing in CCR work in general is perfectly linear. We are going to use that as the structure of our conversation with the Marquette County team and also demonstrating how they have already implemented some things, some aspects of the blueprint and even though we say that happens in phase 4 if some things can happen right away and those are the things we Wiley for you all as rural communities who might be able to utilize the blueprint to guide your CCR work.

>> Marquette County is one of six communities that are currently funded to the office on violence against women. The first three sites were funded in 2010 to engage in a demonstration initiative with Praxis in the battered women justice project as well as the office on violence against women to demonstrate and explore that the blueprint could be adapted to various jurisdictions across the country. With the successful completion of that demonstration initiative although it is technically still carrying on as we work with them around the implementation

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and monitoring phase, the office on violence against women's like it three new sites that started last year. Marquette County is one of those sites. The other side are Midland, Michigan and Denise help me remember the third site that was funded.

>> It is the city of Richmond, Kentucky in there expending that to some of the surrounding county of Madison County.

>> Just the folks know you can find out more information about the sites and communities on our website but the demonstration sites that where funded word to lose, Minnesota, New Orleans, Louisiana and Shelby County, Tennessee which is Memphis, the hub of that County. Here we have our Marquette County team and you seat their beautiful pictures on our webinar platform. Again they started their work in late 2015, just around a year ago. They are actively engaged in phase 2 out of their blueprint project so we will hear a lot about what they've been doing in that face up their work. They laid the groundwork for exploring and preparing early on when they applied for funding from the office on violence against women and or selected. I want to introduce you to take to the three folks left with a smirk --. We have Heather Addison who is the blueprint advocate. Have not met you Heather but I think you are the one in the middle with the blond hair.

>> I am.

>> We are happy to have you with us today. Heather graduated in 1929 from the University of Minnesota Law school. While in law school she participated in domestic violence legal clinic. After graduation she practiced as a defensive tour and then as a legal aid attorney and in early 2016 shortly after Marquette County was selected to do the blueprint work she was hired as the Marquette County

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blueprint safety advocates progress up with us Diane Ziegner. Diane is to the left, with the glasses. She is currently the coordinator of Marquette County Blueprint for Safety team she has a bachelors of science in psychology and a Masters of science in training and development worksheet is experienced in fields of human service, government and business and served for 10 years as the coordinator of the County domestic violence coalition. She is currently actively coordinating the overall multiple pots on the stove development at the blueprint for safety and Marquette County. Then we also have with this, Mr. Matt Wiese. Met and I have worked together for many years. He received his bachelors of science -- in 1984 and his JD from Vermont Law school in 1987. He served as the prosecuting attorney and was elected as the prosecute -- rather you served as an assistant prosecuting attorney and where elected as the prosecuting attorney for Michigan, Marquette County in 2012. He specialized in prosecuting domestic violence, sexual style, stalking other crimes of personal violence. Throughout his career, he has worked with the battered women's justice project for the United States Marine Corps. He was a civilian contractor for their coordinated community response to domestic violence project. He served as trainer at Praxis training events and he is a key leader in the Marquette County blueprint adaptation project. Hello Matt.

>> Hello Maren.

>> Matt we are going to start hearing from you. Describe more about Marquette County. Obviously in the upper Peninsula and specifically highlighting the aspects of your community that had the rural features because that is our primary audience today.

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>> Thinks Maren. Marquette County is on the southern shore of Lake superior in the upper Peninsula. Some years we could get more than 300 inches of snow Rick Winters last a long time. Geographically we are the third largest County in the United States on the east side of the Mississippi. From north to south and the county can take sometimes an hour and a half or longer to get from one location to the other. The overall population of the counties approximately 70,000 people. We have three cities and by cities we are talking communities the size of four, six and 23,000. To have a number of townships and some have police agencies. We have nine police agencies in the county including the state police and the County Sheriff. We have a University here, Northern University made just Northern Michigan University. We have a little bit of a Max technically we are considered a rural County but we do have a little bit of an urban center in the city of Marquette. The unique thing I would say about what we are trying to do is we are trying to apply the blueprint countywide. Were not just limiting it to one Police Department are one jurisdiction. Some of those challenges come to play but we have a real strong law enforcement administrators Association where all the chiefs of police, the Sheriff for the higher up administration and myself we sit on that Association and we have monthly meetings where we talk about policy issues and law enforcement issues that we have in common. That is a nice thing we have to coordinate over the whole County if you're going to affect tell criminal response system reacts. Spoken over those advocacy programs who are in a County seat such as Marquette in you are trying to get all of the law enforcement jurisdictions in your vast regionals -- to get a decent page at each other you will be listening attentively to what Marquette has to say in that regard because it is a challenge for sure. We will be watching Marquette specifically for this to see how successful they can be with taking the blueprint crossed their County.

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>> Can I mention one more thing? I failed to mention the women center and our harbor house domestic violence shelter. We have a really strong presence in our committee which I think is, it is making it much, it is very helpful to what we are trying to accomplish. One of the things that we have strived to do is to have as much transparency with information whether comes from the prosecutor's office, to our nonprofit community-based program or whether it comes from one of the police agencies. I think that working relationship is helpful. I do not think that it is fatal to somebody they do not have that in place starting out the building that is pretty key and we have been fortunate that we have a good relationship.

>> The advocacy programs have unique perspective on what women are experiencing in the community and as such really need to be at the table in leadership positions in Europe in such a champion for that over the years. Thank you for mentioning that. Let's move into talking about your work in Marquette County so far. In phase 1, explore and prepare. That was close to 18 months ago that you wrote the grant and obviously there was work before that 18 month period to even get people to buy in at that level of the grant writing. How did you come to the blueprint as a tool to enhance your CCR?

>> Having worked with Praxis international I was doing consulting work. We have a long history of trying to do a good job on how we handle our domestic violence cases and we have had a long history of working in collaboration with our nonprofit community-based programs, efficacy programs. As I worked with Praxis and heard about the blueprint, learned about the blueprints, I realized that we had gaps in our system and we really needed to revitalize but we redoing. I heard about the blueprint because I know you guys I have worked with Praxis and Diane and I looked over it, but it pretty carefully and Diane took the lead on putting

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together a proposal. It then we went to the law enforcement administrators group to discuss what we redoing and to get them to agree to participate in the buy-in. That is pretty much how we came to learn of the blueprint. In part because we weren't doing I think a pretty good job but we weren't doing as good of a job as I thought we could do we wanted to embrace the blueprint and try to implement it in our community to make our community a better place to live and a safer place to live.

>> Diane let's hear from you about the on the ground, getting the buy-in, the support development phase of the work because I know you work critical and that. How did you do, how did you pick the product -- project and how did you secure buy-in? Diane, I cannot hear you too much for can you speak up a little please.

>> As my bio noted I've been the coordinator for the County domestic violence coalition for 10 years now. Through the years there has been a bottle of changes and a lot of efforts towards domestic violence that we have gotten to a point where you could say we would looking for a new mission. When Matt proposed that we take on this project it seemed to fit really well with the coalition members desire to take the next step. That was, we brought it to the coalition and explain the project as best we could because it was very new but they where all very excited about it..Just gave us the fire we needed to put our energy into writing the grant.

>> I know in Marquette County there was a long history of CCR work and that your committee was working really well together which I think is what really greased the will for you to pitch this and suggested. I am going to pause for a second to see if there are any questions at this point because we have given you a

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lot of information about what the blueprint is and I know you heard the early work that Marquette was engaged in to secure the resources to do the blueprints. Amber are there any questions that have come into you so far?

>> Not so far.

>> Don't hesitate to ask your questions. We are really happy to address any of those and as many of those as possible today. That was phase 1. Anything else you want to say about the history of your CCR and change work in terms of what laid the foundation for doing your blueprint work ask

>> From my perspective Maren we tried to do what we call back in the day of domestic violence advocacy team where we would basically trying to do advocacy initiative responses we will talk about later. We never really got that to work like it should because of the unique aspects of being so rural. Having advocates go out perhaps 90 miles away or in the middle of eight rural setting, that was a real strong buy-in for the community-based program that we would try to make, we would try to implement this and actually implemented well and later Heather and Diane will tell you how we struggled with that but I think we are making progress.

>> Let's move on to that now. In phase 2 has Denise described earlier which involves assessing current practice, identifying any existing problems or challenges that exist in the system response that the blueprint could address, exactly this area is crucial around efficacy initiated response. Called to invite Denise back into the conversation to describe what efficacy initiated response is briefly and then how that fits into the work of a blueprint community. This is one of those tools that eight rural CCR can implement and they can learn a lot from the blueprint about this particular model around efficacy initiated response

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without having to do the full blueprint but victims in your committee can really benefit from this process. Denise were you defined that for us and then we will hear more from the Marquette folks about what they learned at this phase.

>> For folks on the webinar today who might not be familiar with what the efficacy initiated response is, it is a method and a structure whereby rather than waiting for victims of violence to contact the program, the program is reaching out and initiating that with victims progressing generally speaking shelters and other community-based advocacy programs have historically felt like it was important for victims to make that first reach out. We do not know necessarily a lot of what is going on in terms of safety or two people want that kind of intervention. Enters into the police response have opened a door for intervention but the notion of advocacy initiated response was helped to facilitate that connection between victims and advocates. The idea is that a lot of victims do not know what efficacy is per did not know what advocates can do for them. They may not be interested in shelter, they might think it is only shelter. It just provides an opportunity for there to be the early connection while someone is still under the influence of a traumatic incident when they may be more open and receptive to someone reaching out to them come in the friendly compassionate voice in the diet. Generally how the work is under some negotiated an agreement with law enforcement where the law enforcement officer when they respond to a domestic violence crime will contact the efficacy program often it is a shelter, some other kind of 24-hour line where either that advocate or someone else that the 24 hour crisis line contact will then contact the victim, offer support and services, information about what is going to be happening. Then, get the person connected so that if they are interested in talking with somebody that they already know who the folks are, know what the response will be, understand

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what that is about. Before I came to Praxis I had many years of experience as an advocate including about 15 years working in a program where a coordinated this kind of a project is a really effective way of both providing the necessary support in connection with victims and also the way that it feeds back into the blueprint is that then, the advocates are engaged in this process of working with that victim with her case within the criminal justice system. Jessica to develop relationships with people in the criminal legal system so that information can be exchanged with permission of the advocates. She gets a really good sense of how things typically work. And with the problems are for victims of violence, what caps the encounter as they're trying to interact with the system. develop the kind of support structure for victims and also gather information about how victims experience the criminal legal system.

>> This is crucial in blueprint committee so that the efficacy program again has this ongoing regular input from victims about the experiences they are having with the victim not only to help with the individual advocacy needs as Denise is describing but also to note and watch for trends in the response. Heather, you are tasked to early on after you started on the Marquette blueprint was doing some problem-solving around the current efficacy initiated response across the county. Can you describe that work?

>> I think the main thing if I have to give one tip I doubt the top of my head that I would say to folks is to be very mindful of the characteristics of your community. Even though this efficacy initiated response is a great model that works really well and it has got a lot of proof it behind it that it works well, if you keep the characteristics of your community in mind it will help you develop that for your own community. I can give you an example of what happened with us. When we

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started our efficacy initiated response program, we first discussed in our small group and then we run it by our women center an hour crisis line because they where the was ever going to get those efficacy initiated response calls from police of we had to make sure whatever process we came up with obviously work for them. The process we came up with at the time was that the officer would call on the scene, we get some of the crisis line so during working hours there would be advocates come this is actually the shelter of where the crisis line is. After traditional working hours there is still always someone on call and they are trained to deal with domestic violence that they are not necessarily advocates. Say a call came in in the middle of the night, they would talk to the person who we talked to them as long as they wanted to and then without them up with that advocate the next day who would call back. We all thought this was a great plan. We talked about it with our, the administrators group that Matt mentioned earlier. All the cheese, administrators thought it sounded fine so we actually enacted it and it seemed too easy and in fact it was. Matt put out a memo with all the changes to how this was going to work to all of our nine law enforcement agencies. It started off okay the first two weeks I think went pretty well and then it died a very quick death work frankly there was two weeks in August that when we looked at it we realized we had not gotten any calls that we knew for a fact that there had been calls during that period of time or responses from our police departments. Diane and I was scratching our heads thinking, what happened, what went wrong to think that is when we went back to the drawing board of what are the characteristics of our community and or us we know there's a big geographical distance in our community of our various towns, townships, our nine law enforcement agencies. Each one of the towns has its own unique characteristics. To have a their own quirks, cultures. Instinctively the three of us

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know those things about these different communities are different areas in our community. I am assuming for you folks that are listening, that's, that is similar for you as well if you are talking about a countywide program, your DC will have a different seat -- cultures and in the area further out. We realized that just because our chief Saul gave us the thumbs up did not mean that boots on the ground patrol work going to experience it the same way from community to community. That is when Diane and I you will see on the site here at the bottom it says goodwill to work. We set off on the blueprint goodwill to wear. We put together some boxes of blueprint goodies and we took a day to visit all nine law enforcement agency which was meant 13 dozen cookies and we traveled 98 miles by the time the day was done it was literally checked it was each and every department and we rebel to have those off-the-cuff conversations, a little more laid back and we discovered a lot of really interesting information. For instance in one of the smallest communities we learned that the person who mans the front desk had never seen the memo that Matt sent out that laid out the program and what the different requirements or that the officers did. It turned out the front desk person is the person who puts the clipboards together for the officers. None of them have the memo in their of vehicle. They may have seen it on a bulletin board in the hallway but they did not have it easily accessible. Then, our police department in our city department here in our County state of Marquette which is our biggest department, they did not like it's. The officers thought it was cumbersome. They felt like to be honest I think they felt they weren't being asked to act as social workers which for obvious reasons they did not like and quite honestly we do not want them to be social workers. They are good at there job and that is what we want them to do. They also felt that logistically it had problems trying to pass the my phone to a victims sometimes meant the world

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their own the phone which they did not want to do. The scene does not always allow for it if somebody was inebriated that were not sure how to handle it. Right then and there when Diane and I met with them and we discovered, they had some real issues with it, we brainstorm with the folks we weren't talking to and came up with a tweak and with the new program now or the new process that we are still trying what we've asked them to do is call the shelter with the same sense of urgency so on the scene if possible for call the shelter, give us the name and phone number at the very least of the victim. Any other information is great that we need those it two things back then they hang up the phone an hour crisis line calls the victim back. It is still hopefully within the same real short window of time. I know Denise mentioned it earlier but we certainly know that if you can talk to a victim when they are still experiencing the aftershocks of the incident they are more willing to talk and more willing to accept the help. That does, that is a new process that we are trying now and it is working much better picked the numbers have picked a backup. I was able to talk to one of our city officers last week and she had know problem with it. She said if you made the changes, it is working fine. We feel good about that. If I had any regrets it was that maybe we did not start it that way although to be honest I'm not sure we would have known what to ask at the beginning so we jumped in with both feet and then realized we had to back up a tiny bit into a little cleanup work but it it has worked out pretty well. As far as continuing to check in, think one thing that small communities, we have in our favor, for instance down like Diane and I have been able to go to three of our departments have gotten together for a training on another issue and we asked them if we could go to the training just to pop in and touch base and they said yes. We called some local restaurants in the community where we weren't going, said we weren't doing, said we weren't going to go meet with police

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officers and the restaurants basically through food at us today to the police officers. We rebel to walk in with dinner. Pizzas, sandwiches, chips, pop, that is one of the great small-town things you can do when you live in a close community. It is a neat piece of community building. You can do that as part of this and also I think it is nice it shows the police officers that they are appreciated by the folks around them and it gives us that the business is an opportunity to participate also. It is a win/win.

>> I love that example. Thank you. You do that affix the initiated response was one aspect that Marquette County wanted to attend to and strengthen and Heather you just described how you went about doing that but another aspect of the blueprint work at this phase of the development is practice assessment. I'm going to ask a Denise to come into the discussion here and describe this practice assessment process in the context of blueprint adaptation. Specifically again this is a tool that rural C-Series can use to take the temperature of where they are out with their CCR work you can use back this assessment materials that are defined and detailed in our blueprint guide, our guide to becoming a blueprint community printer also other practice assessment tools available on our website that we will send out links to after the call so people have the resources. Denise let's hear a brief definition of practice assessment in the context of blueprint work.

>> Practice assessment is really a close examination of how all of the details of an agency operates. You are trying to figure out as much as you can and learn as much as you can about all of the steps that people take when they do their work. What access to resources they have when they do their work. What they're thinking about, what they are trained up to do and to try to learn as much as you can about how things actually operates. Were not trying to do a performance

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evaluation of workers. Were not tried to get someone in trouble for not doing their job. We are trying to understand and learn. I think actually Heather just gave a good example of why that is important because if we do not know the specifics of how things work in the solutions that we will propose may not match up. For example, there is this notion that we could put in place in Marquette County, that could work in a particular way. Something was tried, it was not very affect this is the next thing that was tried was trying to get a respected agency leader like mad to send something out to remind people of what the protocol is that has been agreed upon and what the steps are supposed to be. When Diane and Heather going to start talking, and learning the details that their job and how things operate they can really understand, and figure out how to solve the problem. It is an exercise both in understanding how things operate and also not making assumptions about what will or won't work. If people are familiar with the practice of accountability audit, so people on the phone might be more the best practice self-assessment guide to the criminal legal system, we use some of those same methods to uncover what is really happening. We do some detailed mapping exercises. We read case files or other documents. We interview people or watch them at work in order to come to understand this as well as we can. It is a really detailed interagency look at how the agencies operate. One thing I forgot to mention, another important piece of this I think is the use of focus groups or community consultation. I'm looking at the last point on the slide about how victims are affected by the institutional response. It is important to do that with an eye to the lens of understanding what victims experience. I think it is easy for practitioners to try to put things in place that help them to make it their on jobs easier which isn't a bad thing but if we do not include that lens of how victims

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experience violence and the interventions of the criminal legal system we will miss the mark when we are doing this kind of system change work.

>> We are going to describe an example of something that the practice assessment help to illuminate in the market County experience around the enforcement of personal protection orders. You might hear them slippage referring to them as PPOs. They refer to different things across the country obviously but, again can you start us out describing the problem that was identified in terms of the Enforcement of Personal Protection Orders? Then we will ask Heather to speak in just a moment to describe what she heard in focus groups that you all contact. I'm giving Heather a heads up because we are working on some audio issues. Diane let's start with you about the general problem that was identified to practice assessment work this. --.

>> I guess it started with a nagging feeling. I had worked in the prosecutor's office helping petitioners fill out their PPOs years ago and Heather used to work as a lawyer for legal services so she would hear the personal protection violations, frustrations of victims at that point and then we started getting to know our system to the suggestions that Denise had given us reading police reports, listening to advocates and then doing focus groups also. As we are reviewing the police reports and doing interviews, asking questions of law enforcement, of judges, of the prosecutors as far as what their system is, what they do with personal protection orders, it was appearing to us that we had some type of a holder that we needed to get the whole system view of it. We ended up pulling together a mapping exercise that included prosecution, probation, law enforcement, gum tissue victim advocate position -- victim advocate position and then our local advocate for quiddity bright if people at the table we walk through

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the process of what happens when there is a violation of a personal protection order. Through that process there where a lot of awareness from a variety of people that they did not realize when you do not arrest on the scene, that a violation is just sitting in the lap of a petitioner -- lap of it petitioner. As Heather will probably point out there was a various response. Some of the officers in there got it in others took we may be a different method -- message at least they could see there was a big holder that we need to address. There was, a couple of comments from law enforcement where they work talking about's, I would send any reports come I assumed somebody we do something with it. That we had our that come -- it did come -- the victim advocate and she did not know what the process was so she did not think that was an option for victims. Which would lead -- leave victims she is working with with nothing else except looking at this piece of paper that nobody's going to enforce. That opened a lot of eyes throughout the system and now we need to examine a way that can help us to encourage law enforcement to enforce personal protection order violations and then find some type of process because realistically I cannot see that every violation that is reported, and law enforcement is definitely going to arrest on so we do need to have some type of a process in place for when they are not sure. But it is going to be a fine line that we are walking. It is still going to require more examination of our system but at least at this point we all know is an issue in we need to deal with it.

>> Part of what the practice assessment in the context of the blueprint directed your small interagency team to do was to learn as much as you could directly from women who could not get their orders and forced that was the focus group that we are hoping Heather can describe in a moment but you also read the reports of violations from personal protection orders. You did a ride along's with

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law enforcement and you engaged in a mapping exercise with the interagency group to find out all of the ways in which this was or was not happening. Heather I am hoping you are on the line and you can describe what you learned from the focus group that you did in relation to the Enforcement of Personal Protection Orders.

>> We started off, we knew there was an issue already. I will be Frank, when I was working as a legal services attorney I was practicing civil law and the majority of my work was domestic violence divorce work so a lot of the clients had PPOs and I knew from that experience, that was 12 years ago, that there was a problem. It is a well-known problem within the simple, legal part and of the Domestic Violence work. We could not quite figure out at the time what was a problem and what was going on. With this job I magically now in this position to look at it which is great. We did three different focus groups with women who had PPOs and talk to them about whether they expressed any violations and what happened. We learned a couple of things. We learned that a lot of times police are not arresting. That anyway may be our biggest issue that they're not making the arrest and where not quite sure, there are all recent -- all kinds of reasons for that. There try to do a lot of judgment calls themselves on the scene of whether or not the text message for instance was intentional or not. I think if you ask us, she got a text message from his number, in our state a violation of a PPO is arrestable so arrest him and we will work the rest out in the wash later. For some reason there is relet and sprig we certainly discovered that. We discovered there is a lot to be said for bedside manner for police officer so when community here where the police while they may not have been arresting are putting a lot of effort into it and for talking to a lot of people, talking to the victim. It was interesting to me because even though I thought the outcomes or not the way I wanted them to be, the

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victims felt satisfied if that was the response they had gotten. That was interesting. As Diane alluded to earlier, the problem we have one there is not an arrest is to basically get swapped back to the victim to pursue it by herself in court which I am sure anyone can imagine is unlikely to happen. There are all kinds of barriers for her to do that on her own. That is what we are dealing with right now. We have, our statute is poorly written to this one particular element of this so there is not a lot we can do about that so we are trying to come up with a Marquette County response when there has not been in arrest on how to handle these. I would say right now our primary focus after doing these focus groups and after doing the practice assessment of the mapping exercise with our law enforcement partners, I know I feel that if we could get more arrest made that is the easiest road to this but short of that we are trying to come up with a Marquette County response when there is not an arrest.

>> Thank you Heather. I am going to pause and check with Amber to see if there are any questions at this point that have come up.

>> Know question so far.

>> In the interest of time where going to skip another example we weren't going to talk about regarding self-defense and prominent aggressor determinations for similar work has occurred already in Marquette County to assess for and uncover what needs to be addressed in relation to women's use of force particularly in relation to self defense. Sorry Matt we are going to skip you prefer going to skip ahead. Because Marquette County is in the depths of phase 2 want to touch on what they are anticipating in phase 3 but also described one aspect of the blueprint that they Havarti implemented and I want to spend more time there but

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Denise can you touch on this phase 3 and what Marquette has done anticipating that so far?

>> What happens in phase 3 that all of the information that was gathered during the practice assessment phase will be used to look up against the blueprint templates and in the community will come together and determine what it is they want to say about their particular policies and I think Diane, Heather Mac given excellent example on the whole notion of enforcement protection, what people assumed was happening was that happening so they have to use that to figure out what it is they want to say about this. One of the things we encourage communities to do is to figure out when they want to get there might blueprint launched and out into the world and then work back from there to determine how much time you have to do the practice assessment and the policy adaptation activities. For example it is important to learn from the get-go what is the timeframe that is required in order to get some policy approvals through. One of the communities we work with we found that law enforcement has about an eight month policy approval process in a large community. You need to know those kinds of things break in addition to that as we move into phase 4, there is an overlap here, it is not necessarily linear so communities can if there is something some people would call low hanging fruit of picking up a practice or to make that is relatively easy to do and inserted into their process they can do that if they wish and I think Madge will give a couple of examples of what they are doing in Marquette related to that.

>> With regard to the blueprint questions, -- spoke to give me some specific changes in market already that have helped you to improve your response.

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>> We did come in Michigan we have something called the DB 101 form which is a standardized please form that the state police developed and complies with the requirements of Michigan law. Most police departments will use it. We had a practice assessment where we had a number of different police officers sit around the table with Diane, Heather and myself and went to the warm and wanted to make changes to it and take out some redundancy speaker wanted to make it is user-friendly for the police as we could. We produced a document for them that they could use on the screen if they prefer to work on a screen electronically or a paper document they could hand allow it. Just to make sure they comply with all of the requirements. One of the things wanted to do was incorporate common is a four-page form, and wanted to incorporate the blueprint questions by talking to the officers about the blueprint questions and also looking at how history can be so important when you have the context and from a criminal prosecution point of view the history can often times depending upon your rules of evidence or your lies the history can come in as evidence in a case. The police are pretty much sold on the idea I believe of incorporating the blueprint questions I give them a lot of concrete examples because I worked with Praxis. I was using the blueprint questions. We work finding out all kinds of history and context that we will not expecting. It led to some good evidence that we where using on our cases. It was quite an arduous task. We went around and around. We had a couple of practice assessments where we went to the form but what we had, we had administrators and first responders or is Heather called them the boots on the ground I think you have to keep that in mind that when you are looking to implement changes to not only get the bosses involved to get the people that actually get the work involved so that it is one thing for the boss to say do it this way but if you do not have abided with the people that actually

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have to do it. Hitting them involved in rather than being top-down driven, being from the perspective of the responding officers. That was an interesting process. The form has been adopted with the changes in and instantly we rescinded reports come in and they weren't paying more attention to some of the things that I was going to talk about before was dominant aggressor in self-defense. That was I think you're pretty successful example of using a practice assessment to make a change for law enforcement response.

>> Thank you Matt. Somebody asked a question clarifying, different assessment tools, the blueprint has a specific risk question the patrol officers are directed to ask that are intentionally open-ended and not scoring based. There are other specific risk assessment tools such as the lethality assessment that is a scoring two or an actuarial tool that is a checklist of different risk factors that have been studied that would be linked to potential -- or risk of extreme levels of violence. The blueprint risk questions are different than the legality questions that they are complementary and can be used in conjunction with each other. It is just that in the blueprint specifically patrol officers are directed to ask of these three open-ended questions at the time of the incident. There is a lot more conversation to have around legality assessments but I'm going to move us along here. Just you know, phase 5, monitor and revise. We will have part two for this webinar about two years or so after you have adopted your blueprint, you have had your pick Aarti where you have launched it and you have trained all of your practitioners and everything is going just as you have designed in your blueprint we will check in with you to see how you are monitoring and the monitoring is going in any revisions that you made.

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>> I want to spend the last couple of minutes here going over some points about community readiness for the blueprint. Again as we have been emphasizing in this webinar you do not have to do the full blueprint as Marquette County is doing. There doing this in order to benefit to do the committee in your sincere benefit from the information that is contained in the blueprint and I cannot emphasize this enough, it is really the going to manual for any CCR alternator that is out there to look out what should our committee be doing next, it has everything you need to implement any sort of enhancement to point to interventions in the criminal legal system response. These we have emphasized today our advocacy initiated response. Practice assessments as it would to take the temperature of how your committee, your agencies are responding to domestic violence the implementation of specific policies or practices that are detailed into the blueprint such as the three risk questions. Self-defense and predominant aggressor determinations and lots more. We will send out a link to the blueprint materials that are available for free download from our website after this webinar is over. If you think maybe you are ready, your community based on the history of your CCR work might be ready to take your coordination work to the next level. There is a really nice community readiness checklist that is part of the blueprint guide that helps you determine what do you might be in a good position to adapt and implement the full blueprint for safety. Again that is a link that we will send out after this webinar so you can use that as a tool. One of the reasons that we wanted to conduct this webinar now of course is to make sure that rural program Zang current enrollees on the violence against women about the blueprint as a resource for your ongoing CCR enhancement work. We also wanted to make note that these solicitations will be coming out soon so if you are reapplying or maybe you are not currently a rural grantee in your think about applying and you might

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be in a position to do the blueprint, these two met grant programs, the rural grant program and the improving criminal justice response program will look at applications that include the blueprint for safety. You can contact us for support around writing blueprint into your grant.

>> I am going to say, Denise and I are here for resources for you. Denise is really the go to person on the blueprint to work. I'm the go to person for rural technical assistance and obviously we have got your peers in this work in Marquette County who have got some express now under their built with the blueprint specifically that have years and years of experience of coordinated community response efforts and really want to log the work the three of you are doing and we are so grateful to you for joining us today. Thank you Denise for giving us the background on the blueprint then Liz for your technical support as well as the Amber who is operating Adobe connect. Thank you to our guest and listeners today. We hope to hear from you soon about how your coordinated community response efforts are going to improve safety for victims and their children and accountability for offenders in your community spirit test wishes, have a great rest of your afternoon. We will hear from you next time.

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