

BLUEPRINT IMPLEMENTATION TEAM RULES: ROLE & ACTIVITIES

ROLE

A Blueprint implementation team is a working group to ensure the intended goals and operations of a community's Blueprint for Safety collective policy:

- Is the Process working?
- What are victims' experiences?
- Is it making a difference?

Blueprint for Safety collective policy: shared purpose and goals among criminal legal system agencies that reflect the Blueprint foundational principles, with internal policies and protocols for processing domestic assault cases

MEMBERS

The implementation team includes Blueprint liaisons from each criminal legal system agency, other practitioners, community-based advocates providing services to victims of battering, and representatives from organizations working on behalf of marginalized communities. The implementation team convenes ad hoc work groups and invites others to participate as needed.

The Blueprint liaisons designated by each agency have a key role in managing the Blueprint, both within their respective agencies and as members of the implementation team. Blueprint liaisons:

- Coordinate implementation and maintenance of the agency's Blueprint policy and protocols.
- Coordinate the agency-specific training.
- Serve on the Implementation Team.
- Promote the Blueprint with the agency.
- Coordinate gathering agency statistics.
- Serve as liaison with other agencies to solve problems.

The principles carry the essence of the Blueprint. In a Blueprint community, the major criminal justice agencies agree that the foundational principles will guide the response at each step.

ACTIVITIES

1. Monitor the implementation of the adopted Blueprint policy.
 - a. Determine if the Blueprint is “institutionalized.”
 - *Are policies and protocols integrated into each agency’s protocol system?*
 - *Are agency personnel adequately trained?*
 - *Have any necessary new administrative practices been established?*
 - *Is supervision of Blueprint practices established?*
 - b. Determine the extent to which new policies and practices are being followed by agency practitioners (not evaluate individual employees).
 - *Are practitioners doing what the Blueprint directs them to do?*
 - *Are agencies working together on shared tasks?*
 - c. Determine if key features of the Blueprint are working.
 - *Are practitioners gathering, documenting, disseminating and building on new information about risk, history, context, severity of violence over time?*
 - *Are responses adjusted for cases involving victims of ongoing violence who use?*
 - *Are **internal** monitoring and accountability occurring?*
 - *Are **interagency** information sharing, cooperation and accountability occurring?*
 - *Do victims get this message? “I’m concerned for your safety; by working together we have the best chance of stopping the violence.”*
 - *Do perpetrators get this message? “This is an opportunity for you to change: to stop the violence and repair the harm you’ve caused; we can help you do that.”*
2. Pay attention to battered women’s experiences, as reported by advocacy programs.
 - *Are people engaging with victims respectfully?*
 - *Does the response minimize the victim’s need to confront the perpetrator?*
3. Reduce unintended harmful consequences and disparity of impact.
 - *What have we put in place to discover any unintended harmful consequences and disparity of impact of Blueprint policy and practice?*
 - *How could we adjust our interventions in ways that diminish unintended consequences for marginalized populations?*

4. Measure and report results of our Blueprint interagency practices.
 - *What are the results of our collective efforts?*
 - *Are we stopping future abuse by offenders?*
 - *Do we have increased controls over the most violent offenders?*
 - *Are we strengthening accountability?*
5. Adapt Blueprint policies/protocols as needed.
 - a. Identify problems not foreseen when the Blueprint was adopted.
 - b. Propose (and experiment with) solutions.
6. Collect and review data; update the community on the impact of the Blueprint collective policy.
 - *How much domestic violence is occurring in our jurisdiction?*
 - *How many women call for help?*
 - *How many batterers get arrested, charged, convicted, imprisoned, attend batterers program?*
 - *Are we reducing domestic violence?*
 - *Are women in our communities safe from domestic violence?*
 - *What's happening with women in our community when they get assaulted in these ways?*

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LAUNCH AND INTERAGENCY TRAINING

PLANNING CHECKLIST

The *Blueprint launch* is the presentation of the Blueprint as a collective policy to the community and to agency practitioners. The launch announces that criminal legal system agencies have united to respond to battering with a shared purpose and goals that are defined by the Blueprint's principles. It engages agency leaders in making a public commitment to the Blueprint and presenting the highlights of policy changes. A launch event often involves media attention—conventional and social media—and might involve presentations by Blueprint champions and public officials who have not been directly involved in the adaptation process but whose support is important. The launch promotes the Blueprint as a way for the system to respond more quickly and effectively and enhance its capacity to stop violence, reduce harm, and save lives.

The *Blueprint interagency implementation training* focuses on practitioners and sets the stage for successful implementation. It presents key policy changes and documents related to the Blueprint. It reinforces how the Blueprint helps “connect the dots” about risk and danger by documenting and sharing information in new ways. The interagency training emphasizes each agency's role in processing domestic violence cases under the Blueprint and what changes in current practice mean. An interagency training might include case scenarios and applications of the risk questions to help differentiate the type, scope, and context of domestic violence cases.

The Blueprint launch and the interagency training can held as separate events or they can be readily combined as parts of a single event. The approach will reflect local needs and conditions. For example:

- Community A: Holds a two-hour “Blueprint Breakfast” public launch event with a primary audience of agency administrators, community-based advocates, and other community organizations. The Blueprint coordinator and members of the implementation team then hold a series of two-hour, drop-in interagency “Blueprint briefing” sessions held at the police department and at the courthouse that practitioners are required to attend.
- Community B: Combines the launch and interagency training into a one-day event with a primary audience of community-based advocates and agency supervisors. The training includes presentations by each agency that summarize the Blueprint changes and a case study exercise.
- Community C: Schedules events over a three-day period, using a “Blueprint road show” to deliver the interagency training. A team comprised of the Blueprint coordinator, advocate, and agency liaison travels to each agency and meets with supervisors and invited practitioners in a one-hour meeting. The team presents a copy of the Blueprint collective policy, reviews highlights of agency-specific changes, and answers questions. The third day concludes with a brief public launch presentation.

Use this checklist to develop a local plan that details the scope, activities, timeline, and people involved.

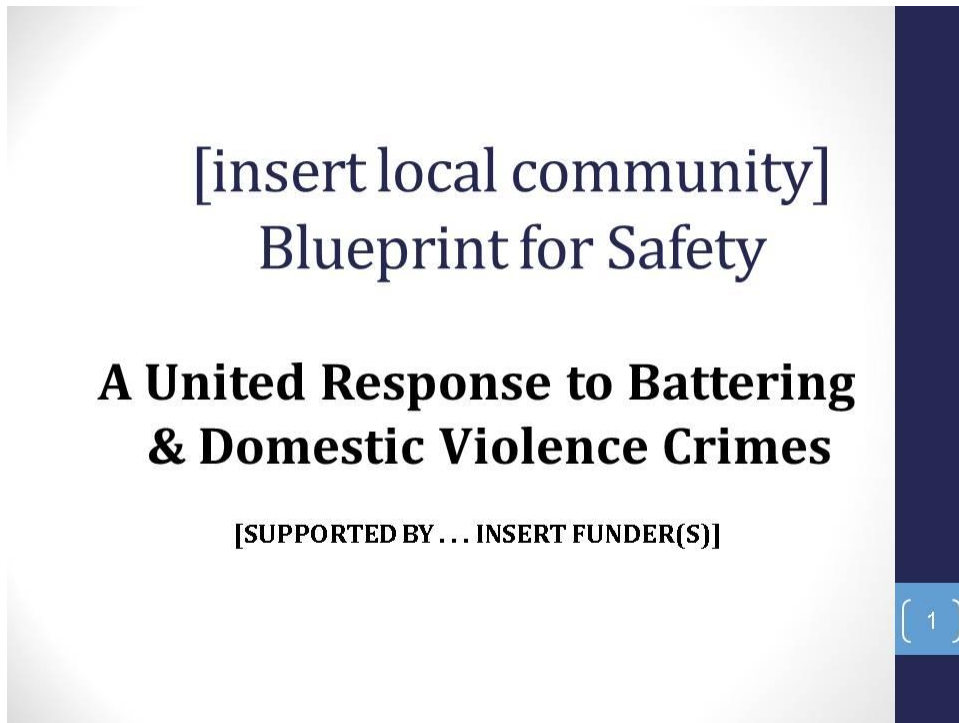
For examples of Blueprint launch and interagency training events, go to the Blueprint for Safety at http://www.praxisinternational.org/bp_home.aspx.

For a launch or interagency training slide presentation template see Appendix 25 in the adaptation guide.

- ☐ Determine scope and audience
 - Public launch
 - Interagency implementation training
 - Combined events
- ☐ Select date(s)
- ☐ Secure the involvement of key participants and any related approvals
 - Blueprint champions
 - Agency heads
 - Community-based advocacy organizations
 - Funders
- ☐ Recruit and prepare presenters and/or trainers
- ☐ Develop the messages to convey:
 - Why the Blueprint for Safety?
 - What problems did our community want to address?
 - What do we hope will change? What has changed?
- ☐ Generate interest and enthusiasm
 - Save-the-date
 - Engage Blueprint partners and champions
 - Utilize social media
- ☐ Locate and reserve the facility
- ☐ Develop event content and materials, such as:
 - Agendas
 - Blueprint brochure
 - Pocket cards or other handouts
 - Agency policy highlights
 - Slide presentations
- ☐ Design and implement a media strategy

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(Available in electronic format from Praxis: blueprint@praxisinternational.org)

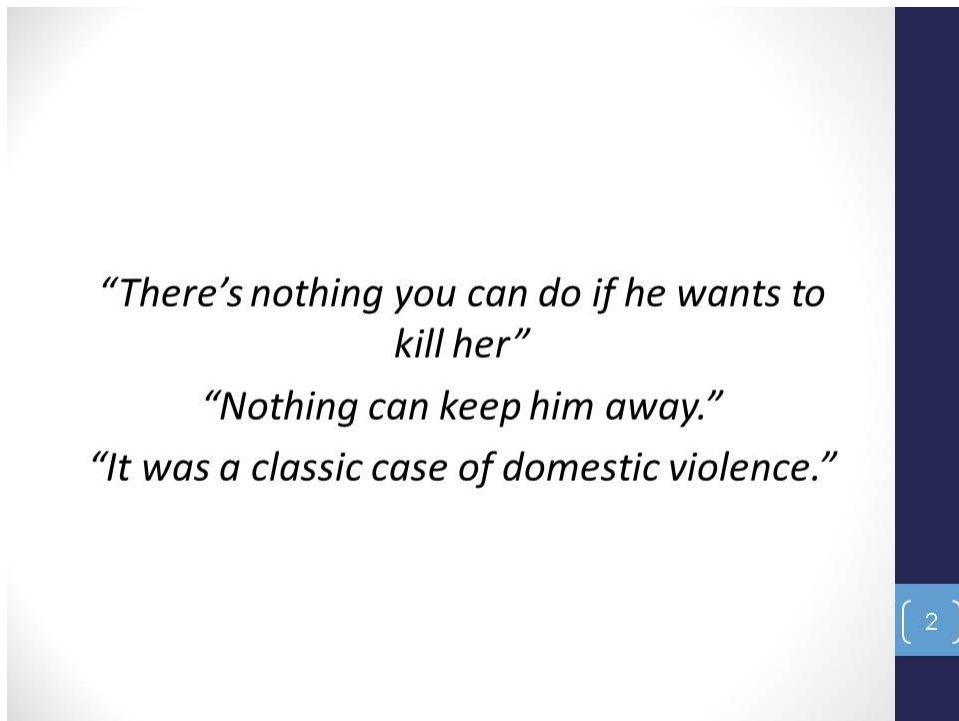


[insert local community]
Blueprint for Safety

**A United Response to Battering
& Domestic Violence Crimes**

[SUPPORTED BY . . . INSERT FUNDER(S)]

[1]



*“There’s nothing you can do if he wants to
kill her”*

“Nothing can keep him away.”

“It was a classic case of domestic violence.”

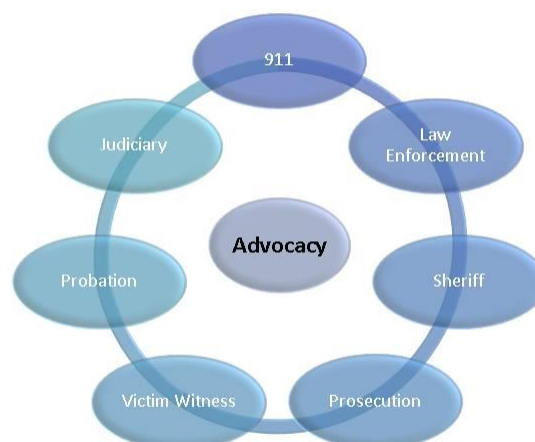
[2]

The [Local] Blueprint for Safety: A Collective Policy & Response

- Standing & working together
- Strengthening our response
 - Identify, document, communicate, and act on *risk and danger*
 - Engage with victims
 - Enhance each agency's policy and practice
 - Reinforce accountability within and across agencies
 - Avoid doing more harm
 - Practice ongoing problem solving
- Safer homes = safer communities

[3]

The [Local] Blueprint for Safety Partners



[4]

How the Blueprint came to [local community]

- 2007 – 2010: Blueprint for Safety created and tested in St. Paul, MN (and continues today)
- 2011 - 2015: OVW selected 3 communities to adapt the Blueprint & produce a how-to guide
- [INSERT date and key points of local history]

[5]

Practice Assessment & Policy Writing

- Who was involved?
- What happened?
- The [Local] Blueprint Policy
 - As a collective policy
 - Agency-specific

[6]

The Blueprint for Safety: A fresh, united focus

- Enhance and broaden our community strengths
- Better position us to minimize lost opportunities to intervene
- The next wave of change
- Grounded in the gains made locally, statewide, and nationally in the past 30 years

[8]

Now: Launch & Implementation

- Who is involved?
- What will happen next?
- How will we sustain the Blueprint for Safety?

[7]

Research supports the Blueprint approach

1. Coordinated work across and within agencies increases protection
2. Outcomes improve when the system treats a domestic violence case as part of ongoing pattern of criminal activity vs. a single event

[9]

Research support, continued

3. Clear and consistent messages of offender accountability and victim safety can reduce violence.
4. Sure and swift consequences for offenders can reduce recidivism and the severity of future abuse.

[10]

Scope & scale of domestic violence in [Local]

DEVELOP basic statistical picture, including:

- Calls to 911
- Proportion of police work
- Prosecution & probation data
- # crisis calls – data from community-based organizations
- Etc.

[11]

The faces behind the numbers



[12]

The Blueprint principles

1. An interagency approach and collective goals
2. Attention to context and severity of abuse at each step
3. Domestic violence as a patterned crime requiring continuing engagement
4. Sure and swift consequences for continued abuse
5. Messages of help to victims and accountability to offenders
6. Reduce unintended harm and disparity

(13)

1. Interagency Approach

- Common goals
- Orientation to the people in the case
- Position each other for the most effective intervention
- Linked tools to document & communicate information about risk & danger

(14)

2. Context & severity

- Not all “domestic violence” is the same
- Different
 - Types of domestic violence
 - Levels of severity and dangerousness

(15)

Different **Types** of Domestic Violence

- **Battering**
 - Ongoing... pattern... targeting
- **Resistive**
 - Used by victim of battering
- **Non-battering related**
 - Mental illness... trauma... anti-social...

(16)

Different Levels of **Severity & Danger**

- What makes this case dangerous?
- Who is doing what to whom and with what impact?
- Making history and context visible: making the *pattern* visible

(17)

The Risk Questions

1. Do you think he/she will seriously injure or kill you, your children, or someone else close to you?
 - What makes you think so? OR What makes you think not?
2. How frequently does he/she intimidate, threaten, or assault you?
 - Is it changing? Getting better? Getting worse?
3. Describe the time you were the most frightened or injured by him/her.
4. Have you ever been threatened or intimidated by him/her for seeking help or attempting to seek help from police, the courts or others?
 - If yes, who, when, how?

(18)

3. Continuing Engagement

- Characteristics of battering: entrapment
- Establishing a partnership over time
- Key elements in engagement:
 - Treat people well
 - Give them some power
- Build cases (i.e., lessons from organized crime)

[19]

4. Sure and Swift Responses

- Set boundaries with batterers
- Contain resistive violence without strengthening batterer's position
- Recognize specific conditions

[20]

5. Messages of Help and Accountability

To her, (to counter messages of battering)

- There is help for you... (*nobody is going to believe you*)
- Keep using us... (*call them and see who ends up in trouble*)
- This isn't your fault... (*this is ALL your fault*)

To him, to counter battering

- If you push the boundaries we will tighten them not widen them
- If you stop abusing, we will help you
- If you don't stop we will make you unhappy

To the children

- It's not your fault
- You can speak
- We are here to help, not hurt your parents

(21)

6. Avoiding Unintended Consequences

- Executing Warrants
- Forcing victims to testify
- No-contact orders
- Enhancements that give young people felonies
- Harsh punishment
- Not recognizing illness

(22)

What changes? As a result of the Blueprint...

We are better positioned to identify:

1. Wide range of D.V. related crimes
2. Witness intimidation
3. Crimes against children
4. Witnesses and their whereabouts
5. Battering cases from non-battering cases

(23)

As a Result...

We can make more use of previously undercharged crimes:

- Stalking\Harassment
- Terroristic threats
- Witness tampering
- Crimes involving children
- Crimes involving sexual assault
- Burglary

(24)

As a Result...

- 911 & patrol increase information about who was at the scene
- Prosecutors will have more witness interviews
- Details on the context of the event & the kind of domestic violence occurring are documented & communicated
- More investigation on serious misdemeanor cases

(25)

As a Result...

- More structured use of risk factors when reviewing and making charging decision
- More potential for a broader range of charges based on defendant's behavior

(26)

As a Result...

When the suspect is GOA (gone-on-arrival) / has fled the scene:

- Quick review of police reports contributes to improved victim contact & participation
- Focus resources on cases with merit
- Investigate a case with prosecution as the goal

(27)

As a Result...

- A framework for bail conditions:
 - Reflect risk & danger
 - Include victim input whenever possible
- Swift consequences for violation of conditions of pretrial release

(28)

As a Result . . .

Probation will:

- Have reliable, efficient access to information regarding the probationer
- Be better able to assess risk
- Be better able to differentiate the context and severity of the particular case
- Be more likely to recommend a sentence which is consistent with the plea agreement
- Be more able to respond in a swift, sure manner to probationer's actions

(29)

As a Result . . .

Judges will have more detail on the type, scope, and severity of violence occurring . . . i.e., the whole pattern & severity of abuse

(30)

As a Result...

Across the criminal legal system, decisions and judgments are based upon a more complete understanding of the risk and context of a particular case

(31)

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AGENCY IMPLEMENTATION PLAN TEMPLATE

- Use this template to develop a plan for each Blueprint agency, with adjustments or additions to fit local conditions.

For example, some communities have large police agencies with in-service training schedules set months in advance. Rotating every patrol officer through Blueprint implementation training could take several weeks via the regular approach or the agency might do a specialized training. In many police agencies, a series of roll-call training sessions will be the best fit. Some rural communities might be able to fit every criminal legal system practitioner into a single classroom. They might also need to work with the reality of people holding multiple jobs and working under private contract or needing to travel long distances to attend in-person training. Video and web-based training might be the best medium. Some communities may have a launch event combined with intensive, system-wide all-agency training over a period of two or three days. Others may hold a launch event or series of events and unroll the agency-specific training over several months (see Launch and Interagency Training Planning Checklist, Appendix 24. For some agencies, bringing the training to the agency may be more efficient than trying to get personnel to an outside location.

Such conditions will be factored into the implementation plan and the coordinator will determine each agency's needs, including lead time and approvals, in Phase 1 (see Agency Process and Timeline: Tracking Checklist, Appendix 18).

- Use the training presentation template to develop content for agency-specific training (see examples in Appendix 30 and 31).
- Use a training team that mirrors and reinforces the Blueprint's interagency approach: Blueprint agency liaison or other agency representative, coordinator and/or advocate, and a practitioner that is immediately linked to the agency's role in case processing. For example, the training team for police patrol might include: the patrol supervisor or domestic violence unit detective assigned to the Blueprint implementation team, the Blueprint coordinator, the Blueprint advocate, and a charging attorney. Draw on the Blueprint adaptation and implementation team members whenever possible to conduct the training as they will have the most familiarity with the approach and process.
- Reproduce the planning form (cut and paste to a new document) or construct a similar tool using the content. Add additional pages and supporting documents as needed as the agency's implementation work group develops its plan.

Blueprint for Safety: [Agency] Implementation Plan		
Key Steps	Details	Completed
[1] Assign agency staff to Blueprint implementation: A. Implementation Committee B. Training team C. Ongoing oversight		
[2] Identify key administrative practices to be changed (e.g., new report formats, checklists, pocket or desk cards, screening forms, routing instructions, supervisory review)		

Blueprint for Safety: [Agency] Implementation Plan		
Key Steps	Details	Completed
<p>[3] Incorporate Blueprint practices into existing agency protocols (e.g., note all policy or Standard Operating Procedure titles and numbered sections)</p>		
<p>[4] Develop & deliver training to agency personnel specific to Blueprint policy, protocols, & new practice.</p> <p>A. Who will be trained?</p> <p>B. How long?</p> <p>C. Who are the instructors?</p> <p>D. How will instructors be prepared?</p> <p>E. What methods will be used?</p> <p>F. Content? Who will develop it?</p> <p>G. Timeline to complete agency-wide training?</p>		
<p>[5] Activate the</p>		

Blueprint for Safety: [Agency] Implementation Plan		
Key Steps	Details	Completed
agency's monitoring plan and participate in interagency monitoring activities (Reference: <i>Blueprint Monitoring – Key Activities Grid, Appendix 27</i>)		
[6] Other steps specific to the agency:		

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BLUEPRINT MONITORING – KEY ACTIVITIES GRID

- Use this grid to help develop an individual plan for each agency (“internal monitoring”) and for the Blueprint as a united policy and practice (“interagency monitoring”).
- Adjust for local conditions, such as multiple law enforcement agencies or pretrial services conducted via a probation agency.
- The frequencies of case reviews and reporting are recommended minimums.
- Interagency groups conducting case reviews and other monitoring activities should include the Blueprint coordinator, advocate, the agency’s liaison to the implementation committee, and other practitioners.
 - Monitoring tools included in the adaptation guide, *Becoming a Blueprint Community*, include: Blueprint for Safety Essential Elements – Annotated (Appendix 10)
 - Case review worksheets (see Practice Assessment Guide, Appendix 22-7) or adapted as a supervisor’s checklist (see examples in the Blueprint policy templates and related supplemental material located at http://www.praxisinternational.org/bp_materials.aspx.)
 - Implementing the Blueprint for Safety: Supervisory Roles and Responsibilities (Appendix 28)
 - Interagency Accountability Check (Appendix 29)
 - Community Consultation in the Blueprint for Safety (Appendix 7)

Blueprint Monitoring – Key Activities Grid				
TOOLS: (1) AGENCY POLICY & (2) CASE REVIEW AND/OR SUPERVISOR’S CHECKLIST				
Agency	Internal Monitoring of Compliance with Blueprint Policies and Protocols	Frequency	Interagency Monitoring of the Blueprint as a Collective Policy	Frequency
911	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct regular supervisory reviews of call recordings and CAD transcripts Listen to radio transmissions from dispatchers Include in this review information supplied by the records section Provide quarterly reports to Operations Manager 	Quarterly: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Periodic random review of calls, CAD entries and radio traffic Provide end of quarter report to Operations Manager 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct periodic call and CAD reviews with a small interagency group Provide an annual composite report based on reviews to Blueprint implementation team and agency administrators 	First call/CAD review 6 months after policy implementation; annually thereafter First report to Blueprint partners following call/CAD review; annually thereafter

Blueprint Monitoring – Key Activities Grid				
TOOLS: (1) AGENCY POLICY & (2) CASE REVIEW AND/OR SUPERVISOR’S CHECKLIST				
Agency	Internal Monitoring of Compliance with Blueprint Policies and Protocols	Frequency	Interagency Monitoring of the Blueprint as a Collective Policy	Frequency
Law Enforcement-Patrol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Periodically observe and assess on-scene response Review reports daily and assess for completeness and accuracy Periodically review reports per officer Select and assess reports involving a determination of no probable cause for arrest (review by patrol supervisor or command staff) 	Quarterly: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institute process for daily review of reports Conduct periodic on-scene observation and assessment of officers’ response Randomly select 10 no-probable-cause reports for review Randomly select 2 reports per officer for review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct periodic reviews of patrol reports with a small interagency group Provide an annual composite report based on reviews to Blueprint implementation team and department command staff 	First patrol report review 6 months after policy implementation; annually thereafter
Law Enforcement Investigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review investigation files for thoroughness and if unsatisfactory, return to investigator with instructions Provide regular consultation to detectives 	Quarterly: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Randomly select 3-5 files per investigator and review for accuracy and completeness Put in place a system for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct periodic reviews of investigation reports with a small interagency group Meet with the prosecutor’s office, 	First investigation report review 6 months after policy implementation; annually thereafter

Blueprint Monitoring – Key Activities Grid				
TOOLS: (1) AGENCY POLICY & (2) CASE REVIEW AND/OR SUPERVISOR’S CHECKLIST				
Agency	Internal Monitoring of Compliance with Blueprint Policies and Protocols	Frequency	Interagency Monitoring of the Blueprint as a Collective Policy	Frequency
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare a report outlining whether patrol reports comply with protocol and meet every other month with division commanders to discuss Prepare a regular case tracking report for the chief of investigations Randomly select and review files for accuracy and completeness 	<p>assessing the extent to which patrol reports are in compliance with protocol in preparation for meetings with division/precinct commanders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up a case tracking system in anticipation of quarterly reporting to the chief of investigations. 	<p>community advocates, and victim/witness to discuss and review problematic cases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet with probation and prosecution to ensure that the History of Domestic Violence Summary (or comparable tool) is being created and updated 	Meet quarterly with Blueprint partner agencies
Pretrial Release	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct quarterly reviews of 5 to 10 bail evaluations Conduct quarterly reviews of 3 cases from each pretrial release officer Conduct quarterly reviews of a random sample of 5 to 10 pretrial cases 	<p>Quarterly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review 5-10 bail evaluations for attention to risk and danger and documentation of victim contact Randomly select and review 2 pretrial release 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct periodic interagency reviews of cases involving supervision of offenders on pretrial release Meet with prosecution and advocacy to review how bail 	<p>First pretrial case review 6 months after policy implementation; annually thereafter</p> <p>Meet quarterly with Blueprint partner</p>

Blueprint Monitoring – Key Activities Grid				
TOOLS: (1) AGENCY POLICY & (2) CASE REVIEW AND/OR SUPERVISOR’S CHECKLIST				
Agency	Internal Monitoring of Compliance with Blueprint Policies and Protocols	Frequency	Interagency Monitoring of the Blueprint as a Collective Policy	Frequency
		supervision cases of each supervisor	recommendations are being made and recommendations for conditions of release are determined, including recommendations for no-contact orders	agencies
Sheriff’s Office-Jail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Randomly select and review victim notification records for thoroughness and timeliness of notice Quarterly, pull and review one to two weeks of jail records for enforcement of phone and mail contact prohibitions with victims and response to threatening contact 	<p>Quarterly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Randomly select [15] victim notification records and review for thoroughness and timeliness Pull 10-15 randomly selected inmate files and review for enforcement of phone and mail contact prohibitions with victims and response to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet periodically with law enforcement and prosecution to review access to calls Use an interagency group of advocates, jail staff, and victim/witness to review procedures for notification of release 	<p>First review of victim notification and phone records 6 months after policy implementation; annually thereafter</p> <p>Convene first meeting with Blueprint partner agencies; semiannually</p>

Blueprint Monitoring – Key Activities Grid				
TOOLS: (1) AGENCY POLICY & (2) CASE REVIEW AND/OR SUPERVISOR’S CHECKLIST				
Agency	Internal Monitoring of Compliance with Blueprint Policies and Protocols	Frequency	Interagency Monitoring of the Blueprint as a Collective Policy	Frequency
		threatening contact		thereafter
Sheriff’s Office-Warrants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly, pull and review one to two weeks of warrant records to assess status, outcome, timeliness, and communication of status to advocates and victim/witness Randomly select and review 10 warrant cases that have been prioritized as involving high risk domestic violence offenders 	<p>Quarterly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pull and review one week of warrant records to assess status, outcome, timeliness, and communication of status to advocates and victim/witness Randomly select and review 10 warrant cases that have been prioritized as involving high risk domestic violence offenders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet periodically with law enforcement and prosecution to review issuance and enforcement of warrants Use an interagency group of warrant enforcement staff, law enforcement, advocates, and victim/witness to review response to high risk offenders 	<p>First review of warrant case records 6 months after policy implementation; annually thereafter</p> <p>Convene first meeting with Blueprint partner agencies; semiannually thereafter.</p>

Blueprint Monitoring – Key Activities Grid				
TOOLS: (1) AGENCY POLICY & (2) CASE REVIEW AND/OR SUPERVISOR’S CHECKLIST				
Agency	Internal Monitoring of Compliance with Blueprint Policies and Protocols	Frequency	Interagency Monitoring of the Blueprint as a Collective Policy	Frequency
Sheriff’s Office- Court Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Walk through and observe courthouse space and procedures to ensure safety of all involved (including hallways, offices, and courtrooms) Meet periodically with bailiffs and deputies providing security to review and assess overall response to courthouse security and any critical incidents 	<p>Quarterly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct at least 2 walk-throughs and observations courthouse space and procedures to ensure safety of all involved (including hallways, offices, and courtrooms) Hold initial meeting with bailiffs and deputies providing security to identify potential security issues and develop critical incident strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use an interagency group of courthouse security staff, advocates, and victim/witness to walk through and review security procedures specific to protection of victims of domestic violence Meet periodically with judges, attorneys and advocates to review courthouse security specific to domestic violence cases 	<p>First courthouse walk-through 3 months after policy implementation; semiannually thereafter</p> <p>First meeting with judges and Blueprint partners 3 months after implementation; annually thereafter</p>
Prosecution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review 3 files per prosecutor annually for policy and protocol compliance 	<p>Quarterly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review charging decisions on 10 cases for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet quarterly with victim witness and law enforcement to discuss declined cases and 	<p>First review of prosecution case records 6 months after policy</p>

Blueprint Monitoring – Key Activities Grid				
TOOLS: (1) AGENCY POLICY & (2) CASE REVIEW AND/OR SUPERVISOR’S CHECKLIST				
Agency	Internal Monitoring of Compliance with Blueprint Policies and Protocols	Frequency	Interagency Monitoring of the Blueprint as a Collective Policy	Frequency
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct quarterly reviews of a random sample of 5 to 10 cases to review bail and pretrial conditions and enforcement Conduct quarterly reviews of a random sample of negotiated pleas and sentencing recommendations 	compliance with BP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review bail and pretrial conditions and enforcement of 5 cases Review negotiations and sentencing in 5 misdemeanor and 5 felony cases 	thoroughness of investigations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Periodically select 5 cases at random and complete a case review with law enforcement, supervising prosecutor, and the officer and prosecutor responsible for each case 	implementation; annually thereafter Meet quarterly with Blueprint partner agencies
Victim Witness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Periodically review files to ensure timely contact with victims and timely victim notification of case-specific actions and decisions Conduct quarterly reviews of a random sample of 5 to 10 cases to see how victims’ wishes and information about implications for criminal legal 	Quarterly: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review 5 cases per person for timeliness of contact with victims and notification of actions on the case Review 5 cases to assess how victims’ concerns are taken into account 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Periodically select 5 cases at random and complete a case review with an interagency group including representatives from victim/witness, law enforcement, prosecution, and advocacy Meet with the prosecutor’s office, 	First victim/witness case review 6 months after policy implementation; annually thereafter Meet quarterly with Blueprint partner

Blueprint Monitoring – Key Activities Grid				
TOOLS: (1) AGENCY POLICY & (2) CASE REVIEW AND/OR SUPERVISOR’S CHECKLIST				
Agency	Internal Monitoring of Compliance with Blueprint Policies and Protocols	Frequency	Interagency Monitoring of the Blueprint as a Collective Policy	Frequency
	<p>system intervention are documented and communicated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Periodically review files for victim impact statements and compliance with other victims’ rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review 5 cases for compliance with victims’ rights laws 	<p>community advocates, and law enforcement to discuss and review problematic cases</p>	<p>agencies</p>
Probation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct quarterly reviews of 5 to 10 probation presentence investigations (PSI) Conduct quarterly reviews of 2 cases from each supervising probation officer Randomly select and review 10 probation supervision cases that have been 	<p>Quarterly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review 5-10 PSI reports for attention to risk and danger and documentation of victim contact Randomly select and review 2 domestic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct periodic interagency reviews of cases involving PSI and probation supervision Meet with the prosecutor’s office, community advocates, and law enforcement to discuss and review 	<p>First probation case review 6 months after policy implementation; annually thereafter</p> <p>Meet quarterly with Blueprint partner</p>

Blueprint Monitoring – Key Activities Grid				
TOOLS: (1) AGENCY POLICY & (2) CASE REVIEW AND/OR SUPERVISOR’S CHECKLIST				
Agency	Internal Monitoring of Compliance with Blueprint Policies and Protocols	Frequency	Interagency Monitoring of the Blueprint as a Collective Policy	Frequency
	prioritized as involving high risk domestic violence offenders	violence probation supervision cases of each supervisor	problematic cases	agencies
Bench and Court Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct case review of no-contact orders issued Conduct case review of pretrial release conditions Conduct case review of sentencing conditions Conduct periodic reviews of a random sample of domestic violence cases from initial appearance through to final disposition by the court 	<p>Quarterly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review no-contact orders in 5 to 10 cases Review pretrial release conditions in 5 to 10 cases Review sentencing conditions in 5 to 10 cases <p>Annually: Review 5 to 10 cases from initial appearance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invite members of the Blueprint adaptation team and community-based advocates to conduct periodic observations of domestic violence cases or docket Use a small interagency work group to review a sample of domestic violence cases coming before the court Meet with the prosecutor’s office, 	<p>First observations in courtroom and case reviews 6 months after Blueprint implementation; semiannually thereafter</p> <p>Meet quarterly with Blueprint partners the first year of implementation;</p>

Blueprint Monitoring – Key Activities Grid				
TOOLS: (1) AGENCY POLICY & (2) CASE REVIEW AND/OR SUPERVISOR’S CHECKLIST				
Agency	Internal Monitoring of Compliance with Blueprint Policies and Protocols	Frequency	Interagency Monitoring of the Blueprint as a Collective Policy	Frequency
		to final disposition	community advocates, and law enforcement to discuss and review	semiannually thereafter

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IMPLEMENTING THE BLUEPRINT FOR SAFETY: SUPERVISORY ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

ROLE

Once each agency's Blueprint policy is approved and implemented, regular quality control and compliance review is crucial to maintaining the Blueprint. Without regular monitoring and oversight, practice tends to drift. Consequently, agency supervisors have a key, ongoing role in sustaining the Blueprint. They monitor policy and practice via regular review of reports and other case documentation, authorize arrest, charging, or other decisions in certain circumstances, and, sometimes observe at the scene or another setting. Supervisory oversight of exceptions to policy helps reduce the likelihood that such exceptions will be used inappropriately and helps flag training needs and issues that may require policy clarification. Beyond this internal role, agency supervisors also contribute to monitoring, evaluating, and maintaining the Blueprint as a *collective* policy by participating in periodic interagency reviews. The Blueprint changes the way people work together across agencies. Rarely does a community build in a response that allows workers across agencies to review together how their collective response is working and its impact on the community. This is a core feature that distinguishes the Blueprint from other forms of coordinated community response.

RESPONSIBILITIES

For a snapshot of general supervisory and monitoring responsibilities in each agency, see Blueprint Monitoring – Key Activities, Appendix 27 in *Becoming a Blueprint Community*. More detailed tasks for agency supervisors at five major points of intervention are illustrated below. They include:

- 911 Emergency Communications
- Patrol
- Investigations
- Prosecution
- Probation and Bail

The supervisory tasks summarized here reflect those included in the Blueprint templates.¹ In the process of adapting the Blueprint for Safety to agency policy and practice, communities adjust the templates to reflect tribal or state law, agency and jurisdiction size, and other local conditions. A final, agency-specific version of supervisory roles and responsibilities will reflect each agency's needs and format. For example, in rural communities or smaller agencies, patrol and investigation functions and supervision may be combined

¹ Find the Blueprint policy templates and related protocols and training memos at *The Blueprint for Safety: An Interagency Response to Domestic Violence Crimes*, http://www.praxisinternational.org/bp_materials.aspx.

AGENCY SUPERVISION: 911 EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

In addition to adhering to general agency policy, 911 Emergency Communications Center supervisors provide the support and oversight necessary to ensure a safety-oriented response to domestic abuse–related calls, using the protocols and training memos referenced and included in agency policy.

1. Implement the provisions of agency policy and protocol in accordance with the Blueprint for Safety.
2. Conduct regular reviews of 911 recordings of domestic abuse calls and provide feedback and guidance to call takers.
3. Conduct regular reviews of 911 CAD transcripts in relation to calls and provide feedback and guidance to dispatchers.
4. Maintain 911 recordings for at least ninety days (and longer if possible) and CAD transcripts indefinitely in a manner which allows later access by investigators, prosecutors, and defense attorneys.
5. Relay recordings of 911 calls and related documents to investigators, prosecutors, and defense attorneys as requested.
6. Notify the designated patrol supervisor when a domestic abuse call involves a law enforcement or other public safety officers, 911 personnel, public official, or other prominent member of the public.
7. Conduct regular reviews of the response to inquiries and requests made to records section personnel in domestic abuse cases.
8. Conduct periodic call and CAD reviews with a small interagency group
9. Provide an annual composite report based on reviews to Blueprint implementation team and agency administrators.

AGENCY SUPERVISION: PATROL

The success of the interagency approach hinges largely on what happens in the first hour of each case. The patrol officer's role in laying a foundation for all subsequent interventions cannot be over-emphasized. Patrol supervisors, in turn, relay the department's priorities and expectations, thereby reinforcing the interagency response and the patrol officer's key role. This is accomplished by supervisors periodically attending domestic violence calls at the scene, reviewing reports on a daily basis, and providing more in-depth review of reports as needed to maintain the department's report-writing standards and reinforce the importance of thorough patrol reports to the overall safety and accountability goals of the interagency approach.

In addition to following general agency policy, patrol sergeants and department command take the following actions in providing supervisory oversight in domestic violence–related cases.

1. Implement the provisions of agency policy in accordance with the Blueprint for Safety.
2. Monitor responding officers' on-scene activities and compliance with policy by periodically appearing on the scene of domestic calls and assessing the patrol response.
3. Review patrol reports for accuracy and completeness using a case review worksheet (Practice Assessment Guide, Appendix 22-7 in *Becoming a Blueprint Community*) or similar checklist.
4. Respond to patrol officers' requests to approve decisions to not arrest in misdemeanor cases where probable cause has been established.

5. Respond to department employee-involved domestic violence calls by ensuring that a supervisor of higher rank than the involved officer is dispatched to the scene.
6. Ensure that patrol officers receive and are introduced to domestic violence response policies and protocols and related appendices and training memos.
7. Conduct periodic reviews of patrol reports with a small interagency group.
8. Provide an annual composite report based on reviews to Blueprint implementation team and department command staff.

AGENCY SUPERVISION: INVESTIGATION

Supervisory oversight of domestic violence investigations ensures that this link in the interagency response works to its fullest potential. Oversight reinforces thorough evidence collection, attention to risk and danger, and strategies that minimize the need for a victim to confront the offender. Oversight emphasizes proper investigation and documentation to accurately charge a case. In addition to the responsibility of the supervising investigators who follow up on patrol reports, the commander of the investigative unit in charge of domestic violence cases also assists patrol supervisors in maintaining the quality of patrol reports and helps maintain connections between the department and other intervening agencies.

In addition to following general agency procedures, the investigative unit supervisor takes the following actions in providing supervisory oversight in domestic violence-related cases:

1. Implement the provisions of agency policy in accordance with the Blueprint for Safety.
2. Monitor investigative files to determine if all necessary actions were taken in the investigation, and direct any necessary follow-up.
3. Prepare a report outlining whether patrol reports sent to the investigative unit comply with the patrol report protocol.
4. Meet every other month with division commanders to discuss quality and compliance of patrol reports with the protocol and refer reports to commander for review and redrafting if necessary.
5. Meet quarterly with the city and county attorney's offices to discuss and review problematic cases.
6. Meet quarterly with probation and prosecution to ensure the History of Domestic Violence Summary is being created and updated in accordance with protocols (see The Blueprint for Safety Approach to Risk, Appendix 9 in *Becoming a Blueprint Community*).
7. Prepare a quarterly case tracking report to be sent to the assistant chief of the investigative division.
8. Consult with investigators on individual cases.
9. Review Blueprint policies, protocols, and training memos with new investigators assigned to the unit within 30 days of their assignment.
10. Update policies and protocols each year pursuant to legislative, statutory changes.
11. Conduct periodic reviews of investigation reports with a small interagency group.
12. Meet with the prosecutor's office, patrol supervisors, community advocates, and victim/witness to discuss and review problematic cases.

AGENCY SUPERVISION: PROSECUTION

Charging Decisions

The Supervising prosecutor(s) take the following actions to implement and maintain the Blueprint for Safety:

1. Review three files per prosecutor semiannually for policy and protocol compliance.
2. Meet quarterly with law enforcement, the supervisor of the victim witness program, and the supervising attorney of the other prosecuting jurisdictions to discuss cases that have been declined and the thoroughness of investigations.
3. Be available to meet with law enforcement as requested to review individual cases that have been declined for prosecution.
4. Approach domestic violence–related cases in ways that minimize dependence on the victim and maximize other sources of information. Stay mindful of intimidation and coercion directed at victims to prevent participation in prosecution.
5. Know the implications of the Crawford and Davis decisions and strategies to maximize non-victim sources of information in light of those decisions.
6. Know the doctrine of forfeiture by wrong-doing and strategies for applying it in domestic violence cases, including training law enforcement on needed evidence gathering.
7. Expand the focus of attention to illegal behavior after officers' arrival.
8. Develop access to multiple sources of information in addition to the victim.
9. Hold quarterly meetings with law enforcement, the supervisor of the victim witness program, and the supervising prosecutors from relevant prosecutorial jurisdictions to review the thoroughness of investigations, discuss declined cases, and address any concerns that either investigators or prosecutors identify as needing resolution.
10. Periodically, select five cases at random and complete a case review with law enforcement, supervising prosecutor, and the law enforcement officer and prosecutor responsible for each reviewed case.
11. Work with local law enforcement to train law enforcement on relevant legal issues and investigation techniques that support minimizing dependence on victims of domestic violence.

BAIL AND PRE-TRIAL RELEASE RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Supervising prosecutors will conduct a quarterly review of a random sample of cases to ensure that bail amounts and conditions of pre-trial release account for the context and severity of the offense, the danger that the defendant poses to the victim, and the safety needs of the victim and the public.
2. The review will also involve violations of conditions of bail to ensure that sure, swift and appropriate consequences for violations have been requested

NEGOTIATED PLEA AGREEMENTS AND SENTENCING RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Supervising prosecutors will provide or arrange for training as applicable to prosecutors, law enforcement, probation, and the judiciary on topics related to successful intervention in domestic violence-related cases.
2. Supervising prosecutors will conduct a quarterly review of negotiated pleas in domestic abuse-related cases to ensure that they account for the context and severity of the offense, the danger that the defendant poses to the victim, and the safety needs of the victim and the public.
3. Supervising prosecutors will conduct a quarterly review of sentencing recommendations in domestic abuse-related cases to ensure that they account for the context and severity of the offense, the danger that the defendant poses to the victim, and the safety needs of the victim and the public.
4. Supervising prosecutors will conduct a quarterly review of cases in which a violation of probation involved violence, threat of violence, intimidation or coercion to ensure that immediate steps were taken to revoke the defendant's probation.
5. Provide training as applicable to prosecutors, law enforcement, probation, and the judiciary on the following topics related to successful intervention in domestic violence-related cases:
 - a. Risk factors
 - b. Role of thorough and complete investigation in establishing a sufficient evidentiary base to negotiate an appropriate plea agreement
 - c. Case preparation and evidence-gathering that reduces dependence on the victim
 - d. Presentence investigations that include thorough consideration of risk

AGENCY SUPERVISION: PROBATION

The presentence investigation (PSI) writer is charged with providing as full a picture as possible of the kind of violence, the frequency and severity of violence, and, when possible, the circumstances under which the offender is using the violence. This picture enables the differentiated response to the various types of domestic violence cases before the court.

Close supervision of domestic violence offenders coupled with sure and swift response to violations helps reduce repeat violence. The probation officer is the linchpin in connecting possibilities for help in an accessible and meaningful way for the probationer. The supervising probation officer is also the only practitioner in the system that develops an ongoing relationship with the offender. As such, probation officers are the best-positioned to relay and reinforce the messages intended by the overall response; namely, that change is possible, being accountable is the first step toward change, continued abuse will not be tolerated, and there is a network of help available. Probation supervisors have a key role in providing the environment, support, and oversight that makes this response possible.

In addition to adhering to general agency policies, probation supervisors take the following actions in supervising the probation response to domestic violence offenders:

1. Implement the provisions of agency policy in accordance with the Blueprint for Safety.
2. Ensure that the following elements are established and provided in the probation response to domestic violence cases:
 - a. Availability of accessible programs for offenders on probation in domestic abuse-related cases

- b. Efficient and timely access to records by supervising probation agents
 - c. Language interpretation services
 - d. Quality control specific to all domestic abuse–related policies and protocols
 - e. Training on the Blueprint for Safety (agency policy and collective policy)
 - f. A combination of hiring practices and/or training that results in probation agents that develop a complex understanding of domestic violence
- 3. Conduct periodic interagency reviews of cases involving presentence investigations and probation supervision (e.g., quarterly reviews of 5 to 10 PSI reports per PSI writer; 2 to 5 cases from each supervising probation officer).
 - 4. Meet with the prosecutor’s office, community advocates, and law enforcement to discuss and review problematic cases.
 - 5. Randomly select and review 10 probation supervision cases that have been prioritized as involving high risk domestic violence offenders.

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THE BLUEPRINT FOR SAFETY: INTERAGENCY ACCOUNTABILITY CHECK

DIMENSIONS OF ACCOUNTABILITY

Implementing the Blueprint for Safety is ultimately a process of accountability. “Holding offenders accountable” is a familiar phrase when talking about domestic violence cases. But that individual focus is only one dimension of accountability under the Blueprint. The Blueprint expands the scope of accountability from a focus on individual offenders in domestic violence cases to a focus on establishing a system of interagency accountability for intervening in crimes related to battering.¹ As a unified, collective policy, the Blueprint seeks to strengthen accountability in five dimensions:

1. Accountability by the individual batterer to the victim(s) of battering.

This means that: a) a batterer is unable to manipulate the system and use it against a victim; b) the actions, language, assumptions, and theories operating in the case place the responsibility for the use of violence with the batterer, not the victim of ongoing abuse; and c) the batterer has been given a just consequence for the use of violence and coercion. While a conviction might be a part of this consequence, accountability and conviction are not the same thing. In this dimension, accountability focuses on recognizing, differentiating, and responding to battering as distinct from other forms of domestic violence.

2. Accountability by the criminal legal system to victims of battering.

Interagency accountability to victims requires a well-integrated system of advocacy and attention to the possible effects of various state actions on victim safety—it requires a unified, collective policy and practice. A victim’s safety is multi-faceted. It is shaped not only by what a specific offender is willing and capable of doing, but by his family, friends, and social group. It is shaped by her family’s actions and her economic vulnerabilities. It is shaped by the way institutional actions affect her life. It is shaped by whether her community is overrepresented or underserved in the criminal legal system. A system that is accountable to victims is one that anticipates unintended consequences and designs interventions to avoid them and to reduce the disparity of impact on people of differing life circumstances

¹ Adapted from *(In)Visible Workings: A change-agent's guide to closing the gap between what people need and what legal and human service institutions do*, Ellen Pence, Praxis International, 2009.

and social standing.

3. **Accountability to fair and respectful treatment and due process for the offender.**

This dimension of accountability helps avoid introducing biases that can undermine the effort to establish the Blueprint's essential elements as standard policy and practice and reinforce its foundational principles. Messages of help and accountability are poorly-served by dismissing the significance of due process and respect. Fair and respectful treatment and due process—at all points of intervention—are fundamental to reducing unintended consequences of intervention and disparity of impact.

4. **Accountability by practitioners intervening in the case to each other.**

The Blueprint is organized to link each intervening practitioner with those who proceed and those who follow at each step in case processing. Police officers rely on the information gathered and transferred to them by dispatchers. Prosecutors count on the thoroughness and accuracy of the patrol officer's investigation and report. Probation officers make recommendations and judges make decisions on sentencing and supervision to address risk based on the thoroughness of history and context established by those involved throughout the entire case process, beginning with the call to 911. The Blueprint is in many respects a system of accountability designed from the ground up, with an understanding of the ways in which practitioners can be linked and supported to intervene most effectively.

5. **Accountability to the Blueprint and its essential elements as a standard of practice.**

Each agency must carry out its specific function in case processing to an acceptable standard: in this case, the standards of the Blueprint for Safety, as defined in its essential elements. Each area of practice (e.g., responding to emergency calls, making arrest decisions, charging cases, conducting pre-sentence investigations, sentencing offenders) has articulated criteria that each practitioner is expected to meet and that other intervening agencies can rely on.

APPROACH

Each agency, and a Blueprint community overall, uses three core methods to establish an overall approach to accountability.

1. Supervision of individual workers
2. Regularly scheduled interagency meetings
3. Consistent guidelines and frameworks

The Blueprint adaptation guide, *Becoming a Blueprint Community*, includes specific tools that support and structure these methods of accountability. They include the following:

- Blueprint for Safety Monitoring – Key Activities Grid (Appendix 27)
- Implementing the Blueprint for Safety: Supervisory Roles and Responsibilities (Appendix 28)

- Blueprint for Safety Essential Elements – Annotated (Appendix 10)

ACCOUNTABILITY TEMPLATE AND A “STATE OF THE BLUEPRINT” REPORT

One of the core tasks in monitoring Blueprint implementation is to update the community on the impact of the Blueprint collective policy. Sources of information for such a report include:

- Statistical data
- Information from community consultations
- Information and analysis from the Blueprint advocate
- Internal and interagency monitoring activities, including case reviews
- Analysis of accountability strengths, gaps, and obstacles

The accountability template helps organize and sum up accomplishments and obstacles in fulfilling each dimension of accountability. As an *internal* tool, the accountability template provides a framework for the Blueprint coordinator and agency liaisons to use in reviewing and tracking each agency’s experience in implementing the Blueprint. As an *interagency* tool, the template assists the coordinator and implementation team in summing up the state of the Blueprint as a collective policy.

Preparation by the Blueprint coordinator:

1. Adapt the template for each agency.

Prepare a worksheet or set of discussion prompts using the headings from the template. For example:

How has Blueprint policy and practice in [911 agency] strengthened accountability in the response to domestic violence-related crimes? Summarize and provide examples of strengths, gaps, and obstacles related to the dimensions of accountability.

- 1) By the individual batterer to the victim(s) of battering
- 2) By the criminal legal system to victims of battering
- 3) To fair and respectful treatment and due process for the offender
- 4) By practitioners intervening in the case to each other
- 5) To the Blueprint and its essential elements as a standard of practice

2. Adapt the template for discussions with the implementation team.

Use the template headings to guide small group and team discussions. Use or adapt the template format to take notes or otherwise summarize the conclusions.

3. Provide a reference handout for internal and interagency discussions that includes the “dimensions of accountability” definitions.

Accountability Template

Summarize and provide examples of strengths, gaps, and obstacles related to the dimensions of accountability.

	Accountability by/to . . .				
Agency	Offender to victim(s)	Criminal legal system to victims	Offender due process; fair & respectful treatment	Practitioner to practitioner	Blueprint essential elements as standard of practice
911					
Law Enforcement Patrol					
Law Enforcement Investigation					
Pretrial Release / Bail					
Sheriff's Office – Jail					
Sheriff's					

	Accountability by/to . . .				
Agency	Offender to victim(s)	Criminal legal system to victims	Offender due process; fair & respectful treatment	Practitioner to practitioner	Blueprint essential elements as standard of practice
Office - Warrants					
Sheriff's Office – Court Security					
Prosecution					
Victim Witness					
Probation					
Bench & Court Admin.					

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(Available in electronic format from Praxis: blueprint@praxisinternational.org)

The

blueprint
for safety

[COMMUNITY NAME]

A United Response to Battering & Domestic Violence Crimes

[AGENCY NAME]

[1]

Part 1

What is the [Community
Name]
Blueprint for Safety?

[2]

How the Blueprint came to [community]

- 2007 – 2010: Blueprint for Safety created and tested in St. Paul, MN (and continues today)
- 2011 - 2015: OVW selected 3 communities to adapt the Blueprint & produce a how-to guide
- [INSERT date and key points of local history]

[3]

Practice Assessment & Policy Writing

- Who was involved?
- What happened?
- The [Local] Blueprint Policy
 - Agency-specific
 - As a collective policy

[4]

Now: Launch & Implement with Agency Training

- Who is involved?
- What happens next?

[5]

The [Community County] Blueprint for Safety Partners



[6]

The Blueprint for Safety

Next generation of
innovation to end
battering

Comprehensive
approach to
confronting this
crime

Collective policy
for CJS agencies

New way of
working together

[7]

Blueprint key features

Single, overarching policy

Supported by research, 30 years of practice

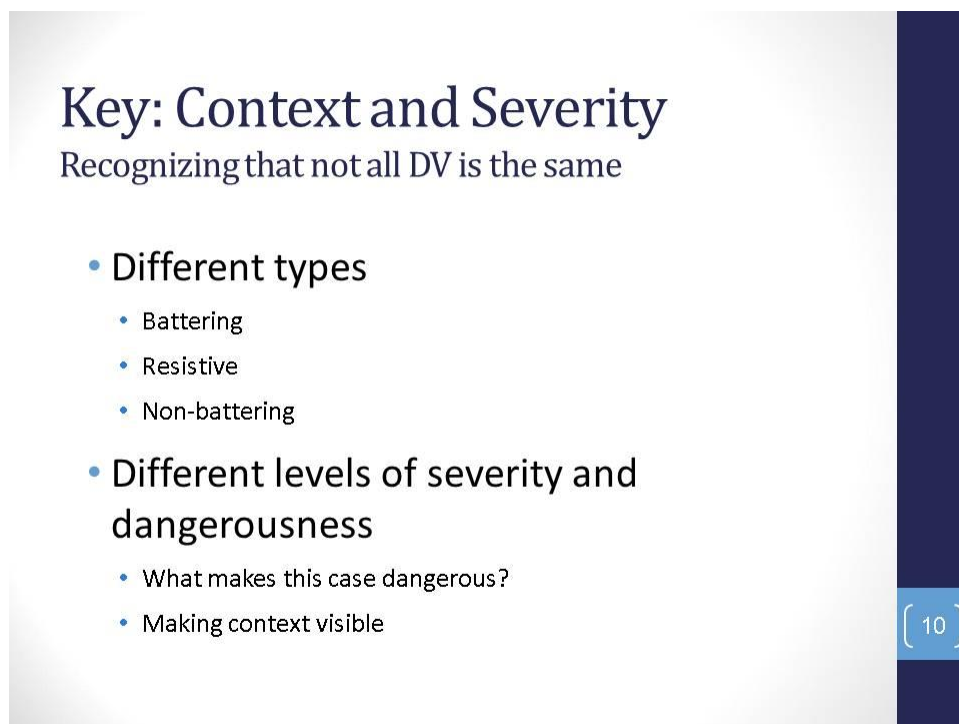
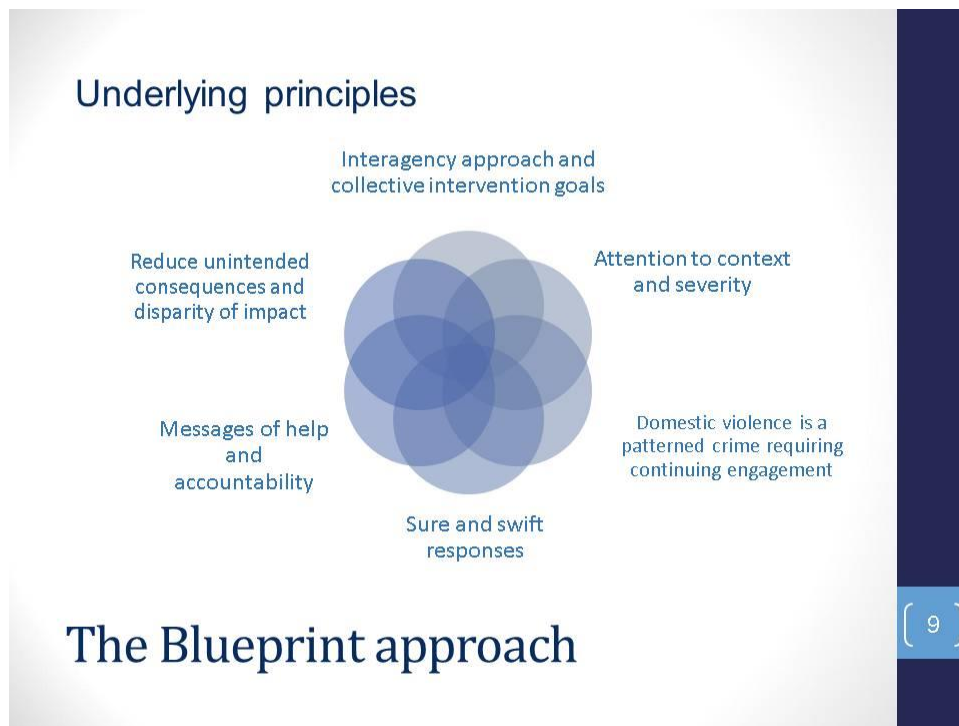
Identify, document, communicate, and act on risk and danger

Grounded in experiences of victims – engage with victims

Inter- and intra-agency monitoring

Structure for ongoing problem solving

[8]



What changes? As a result of the Blueprint...

From key, first steps by 911 & patrol, entire CJS better positioned to identify:

1. Under-identified crimes: stalking, witness tampering, strangulation
2. Evidence about risk and danger
3. Self-defense
4. Primary aggressor
5. Battering cases from non-battering

[11]

Part 2 What changes for [agency or practitioner] under the Blueprint for Safety?

[12]

[AGENCY NAME] Policy

- List title and general order number of final policy
- Review any handouts or other material
- Reference related Blueprint Training Memos
- Steps agency personnel must take to verify receipt of policy

(13)

911: the First to Engage

- Recognize the importance of establishing a relationship between the victim and the entire system by this first interaction
- Convey messages:
 - You called the right place
 - Help is on the way

Blueprint Enhancements to 911 Call-Taking

- Improving the coding of calls
 - Better identification of parties' relationship
 - Use of Violation Order of Protection code
 - Recoding calls for accuracy

Determining the Response Priority

- Code calls as a Priority 2 (crime in progress)
(Weapon involved; physical assault; violence imminent; severe threats; suspect GOA but may return)
- Code calls a Priority 3 otherwise
(Suspect not likely to return; violation of a court order report; verbal argument; third party with no information)

Detailed Information to Responding Officers

- Identify all parties involved
- Specific details of what caller saw and heard
- Specifics on what is happening now
- Determine risk to officers and parties present

Improved Information for Officers on Background

- Determine history at address and relay to officer
- Determine warrants and relay
- Existence of order for protection, harassment, criminal no-contact orders
- Suspect on probation

Attend to Safety Needs While Officers in Route

- Protecting caller from retaliation
- Inquire about children's welfare
- Safety instructions
- Medical instructions
- Talking to suspect

Interagency Information Sharing

- When there are arrests email the CAD printout and any related court order to bail screening
 - Makes affidavit information available to bail evaluators
- E-mail CAD report to probation contact
 - Notifies supervising probation agent of new police contact
 - Alerts presentence investigation writer to new police contact between conviction and sentencing

Notifications

Notify the shift supervisor when one of the parties involved is a police or public safety officer, 911 employee, public official, or prominent member of the public.

Questions?

- Consult supervisor
- Review policy and training memos

[ADD SPECIFIC AGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION]

(22)

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(Available in electronic format from Praxis: blueprint@praxisinternational.org)

The

blueprint
for safety

[Community Name]

A United Response to Battering & Domestic Violence Crimes

[AGENCY NAME / PATROL RESPONSE]

[1]

Part 1

What is the [Community
Name]
Blueprint for Safety?

[2]

How the Blueprint came to [local community]

- 2007 – 2010: Blueprint for Safety created and tested in St. Paul, MN (and continues today)
- 2011 - 2015: OVW selected 3 communities to adapt the Blueprint & produce a how-to guide
- [INSERT date and key points of local history]

[3]

Practice Assessment & Policy Writing

- Who was involved?
- What happened?
- The [Local] Blueprint Policy
 - As a collective policy
 - Agency-specific

[4]

Now: Launch & Implement with Agency Training

- Who is involved?
- What happens next?

[5]

The [Community County] Blueprint for Safety Partners



[6]

The Blueprint for Safety

Next generation of
innovation to end
battering

Comprehensive
approach to
confronting this
crime

Collective policy
for CJS agencies

New way of
working together

(7)

Blueprint key features

Single, overarching policy

Supported by research, 30 years of practice

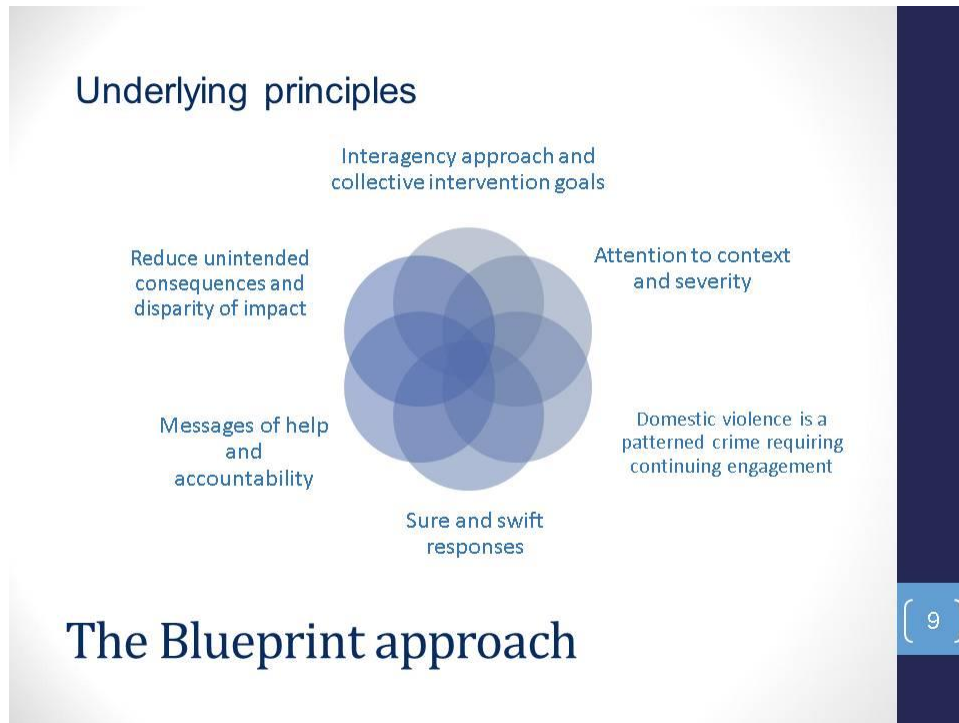
Identify, document, communicate, and act on risk and danger

Grounded in experiences of victims – engage with victims

Inter- and intra-agency monitoring

Structure for ongoing problem solving

(8)



Key: Context and Severity

Recognizing not all DV is the same

- Different types:
 - Battering
 - Resistive
 - Non-battering
- Different levels of severity and dangerousness
 - What makes this case dangerous?
 - Making context visible

[10]

What changes?

As a result of the Blueprint...

From key, first steps by 911 & patrol, CJS better positioned to identify:

1. Under-identified crimes: stalking, witness tampering, strangulation
2. Evidence about risk and danger
3. Self-defense
4. Primary aggressor
5. Battering cases from non-battering

[11]

Part 2

What changes for patrol under the Blueprint for Safety?

[12]

[AGENCY NAME] Policy

- List title and general order number of final policy
- Review any handouts or other material
- Reference related Blueprint Training Memos
- Steps officers must take to verify receipt of policy

(13)

Blueprint highlights: the “risk questions”

1. Do you think he/she will seriously injure or kill you, your children, or someone else close to you? (What makes you think so? Think not?)
2. How frequently does he/she intimidate, threaten, or assault you? Is it changing? Getting worse? Better?
3. Describe the time that you were the most frightened or injured by him/her.
4. Have you ever been threatened for seeking help?

(14)

Blueprint Highlights, cont.

Arrest decision when both parties have used illegal violence

- Dual arrest discouraged
- Self-defense first
 - Arrest party not acting in self-defense
- If no self-defense, predominant aggressor
 - Arrest preferred response only with predominant aggressor

[15]

Assess for self-defense first

- Assess for self-defense first
 - Arrest the party not acting in self-defense
- If no self-defense, determine the predominant aggressor
 - Arrest is the preferred response only with predominant aggressor

[16]

Blueprint Highlights, cont.

Strengthen identification and evidence collection related to under-identified crimes:

- Strangulation
- Stalking
- Witness intimidation

[17]

Blueprint Highlights, cont.

- Enhanced evidence collection & information to assist investigation
 - Spontaneous statements
 - Witness statements
 - Whether victim ever threatened for seeking help from police or others
- Domestic Violence Patrol Report Checklist

[18]

Questions?

- Consult shift / command supervisor
- Review policy and training memos

[ADD SPECIFIC AGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION]

[19]

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