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FINAL REPORT

THE LAW ENFORCEMENT FAMILY VIOLENCE TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROJECT

OCTOBER 1988 -- JULY 1990

Submitted by:

National Organization
of Black Law Enforcement
Executives
(NOBLE)

July 30, 1990

N O B L E
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE TRAINING PROJECT
FINAL REPORT

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FINAL REPORT

OVERVIEW

This report consists of four main sections: Overview, Narrative, Recommendations and Appendices. Included in the appendices are samples of brochures, flyers, and seminar programs; magazine and newsletter articles and press releases; a listing of in-house library resource materials, police department policies (written as a direct result of NOBLE's training), and state domestic violence legislation.

Work on this project began in October, 1988. While the proposal listed specific goals and tasks to be done, in reality the project has exceeded both.

We have experienced numerous changes in personnel. All staff except the Project Director were replaced over time. The foci and pace of the project varied constantly. The first two seminars were spaced two months apart which allowed the staff a tremendous amount of "breathing room" to organize, plan, recruit, and deliver the training.

By the fall, we had scheduled seminars once every month, and the pace was often extremely frenetic. We had only a few weeks between seminars to ship off the next round of materials, make name tags and participant lists, write evaluation analyses and in general attend to the grant project's administrative and technical assistance tasks before we left town again.

Sandwiched in between the trainings -- which started in April 1989 -- we also conducted several conference workshops, held a joint Task Force/Advisory Board meeting, wrote Quarterly Reports, provided technical assistance, wrote press releases, revised the curriculum in response to evaluation comments and requests, continued our extensive recruitment efforts, and wrote and delivered testimony in favor of domestic violence legislation.

But the pace we had thought was frenetic in Fall, 1989 was eclipsed by what took place in the first quarter of 1990. Whereas we had conducted eight seminars from April to November -- with July and August "off" -- from January through the first week in March 1990 we conducted seven, almost the identical amount.

We actually conducted two on the same day -- the Project Director presented training in Nebraska while the Program Associate conducted the seminar (with training delivered by our subcontractor, the Victim Services Agency) in Phoenix.

The end of March brought the theoretical end to the project. But we still had several outstanding technical assistance requests to fill, follow-up questionnaires to analyze, a Task Force in which to participate, and an in-house library to assemble in final form.

Consequently, we asked for and received a no-cost extension through May, 1990. We used that time to conduct training in New Hampshire, New Mexico and Texas and to work on the above-mentioned tasks. By the middle of May, however, we discovered that we still had more work left to do. We therefore asked for and received a second no-cost extension through July, 1990.

Overall, the proposal called for an 18 month project to conduct eight training seminars. We have just concluded nearly 22 months of this project -- and have delivered 18 seminars.

We have trained 882 people at these seminars -- 789 of whom were sworn law enforcement personnel. We also reached several hundred more criminal justice practitioners through the training we presented at workshops at six national conferences.

The goal of this project was to train law enforcement executives in domestic violence policy development. We could have concluded that our work was finished when our last seminar was conducted. But we believed that unless we discovered whether our training had been *effective, i.e.*, that the people we trained had returned to their offices, written and then implemented domestic violence policies, we had not truly reached our project goal.

We developed two questionnaires -- one for the highest ranking law enforcement executive from each participating agency, and one for all other participants. This latter category included victim advocates, civilians from state law enforcement training agencies and police department training divisions, sworn personnel (but not the highest ranking) from several police department divisions, including training and community resources.

We received a response rate of nearly 20%. But more important than the rate was the information we obtained about the number of new domestic violence policies that have been put in place throughout the country over the last year -- many as a direct result of NOBLE's training.

We did not train 1,000 law enforcement executives, as the proposal said we would. We did, however, come close to that number. But as Lt. Mark Wynn, a valuable member of our training team, said to the Project Director: "If you get through to only one Chief, and he implements a pro-arrest domestic violence policy and through that policy a woman's life is saved, then you -- and NOBLE -- should consider your project a resounding success."

Training Seminars Review

Our original proposal stated we would conduct eight domestic violence policy development seminars. In our desire to be as effective as possible and to reach as many law enforcement agencies as possible within our grant time frame, we ended this project by having conducted a total of 18 seminars, more than double the original number.

Each seminar has been discussed in some detail in time-appropriate quarterly reports. We will not repeat the information already given. Instead, we will list each seminar site and date again and show the total number of participants with the breakdown by category.

	Indianapolis	Atlanta	Boston
Sworn Law Enf.	64	65	54
Military Law Enf.	4	1	3
Victim Advocates	8	2	2
Other	6	2	1
TOTAL	82	70	60

	Louisville	Lafayette, LA	Lafayette, LA
Sworn Law Enf.	34	32	24
Military Law Enf.	-	-	-
Victim Advocates	1	-	-
Other	-	-	-
TOTAL	35	32	24

	Miami, FL	Greensboro, NC	Phoenix
Sworn Law Enf.	67	47	31
Military Law Enf.	-	2	1
Victim Advocates	2	5	-
Other	2	8	2
TOTAL	71	62	34

	Grand Island, NE	Baltimore	Harwich, MA
Sworn Law Enf.	81	58	35
Military Law Enf.	-	2	-
Victim Advocates	2	1	-
Other	2	2	-
TOTAL	85	63	35

	Wash., DC	Fort Collins, CO	Wilmington, DE
Sworn Law Enf.	75	12	29
Military Law Enf.	6	-	-
Victim Advocates	-	6	3
Other	2	2	5
TOTAL	86	20	37

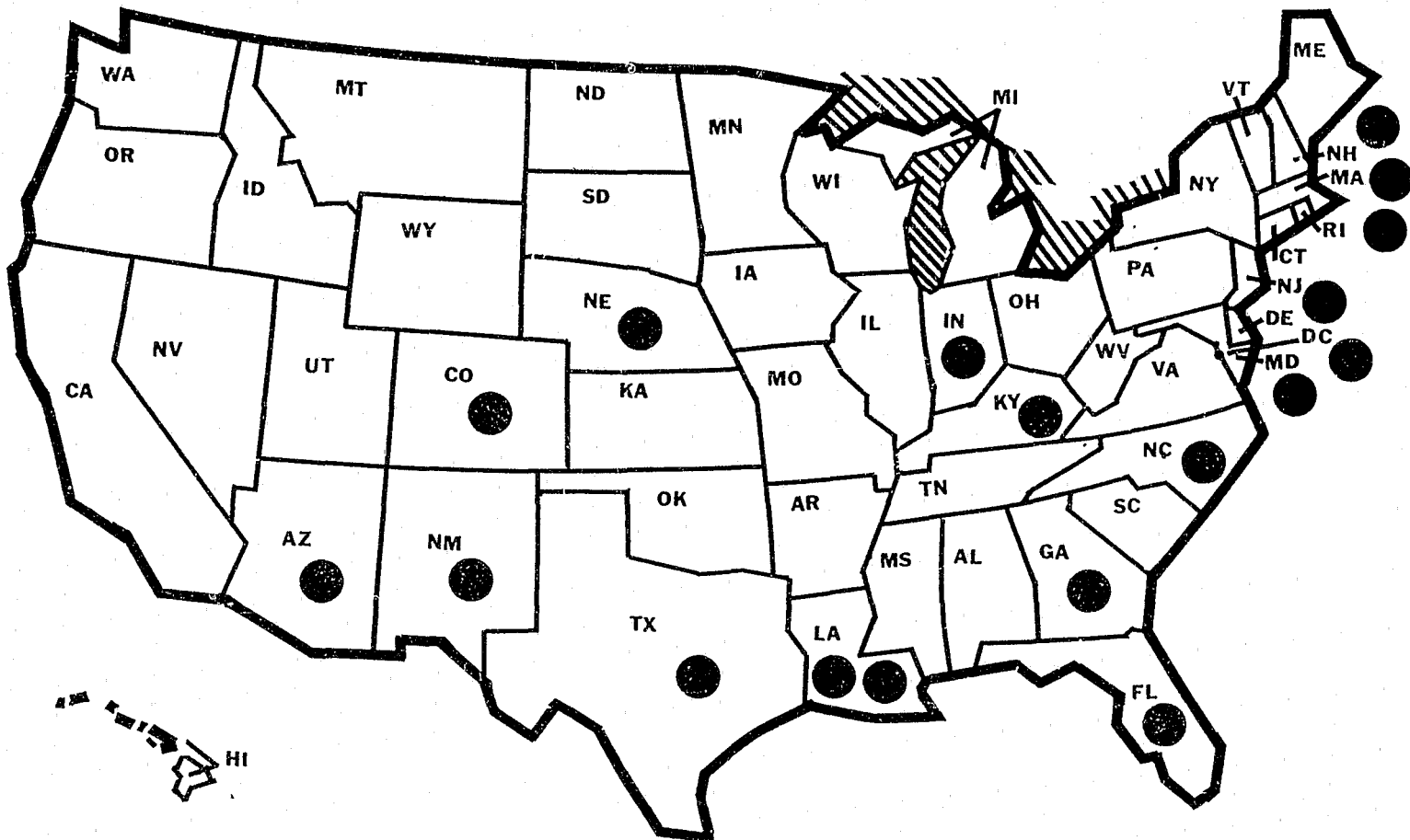
	Concord, NH	Santa Fe, NM	Arlington, TX
Sworn Law Enf.	11	45	25
Military Law Enf.	-	-	-
Victim Advocates	6	2	-
Other	-	-	-
TOTAL	17	47	25

We have been deliberately conservative in our count. We estimate that we have probably undercounted attendance by 40-50 people. Several reasons predominate:

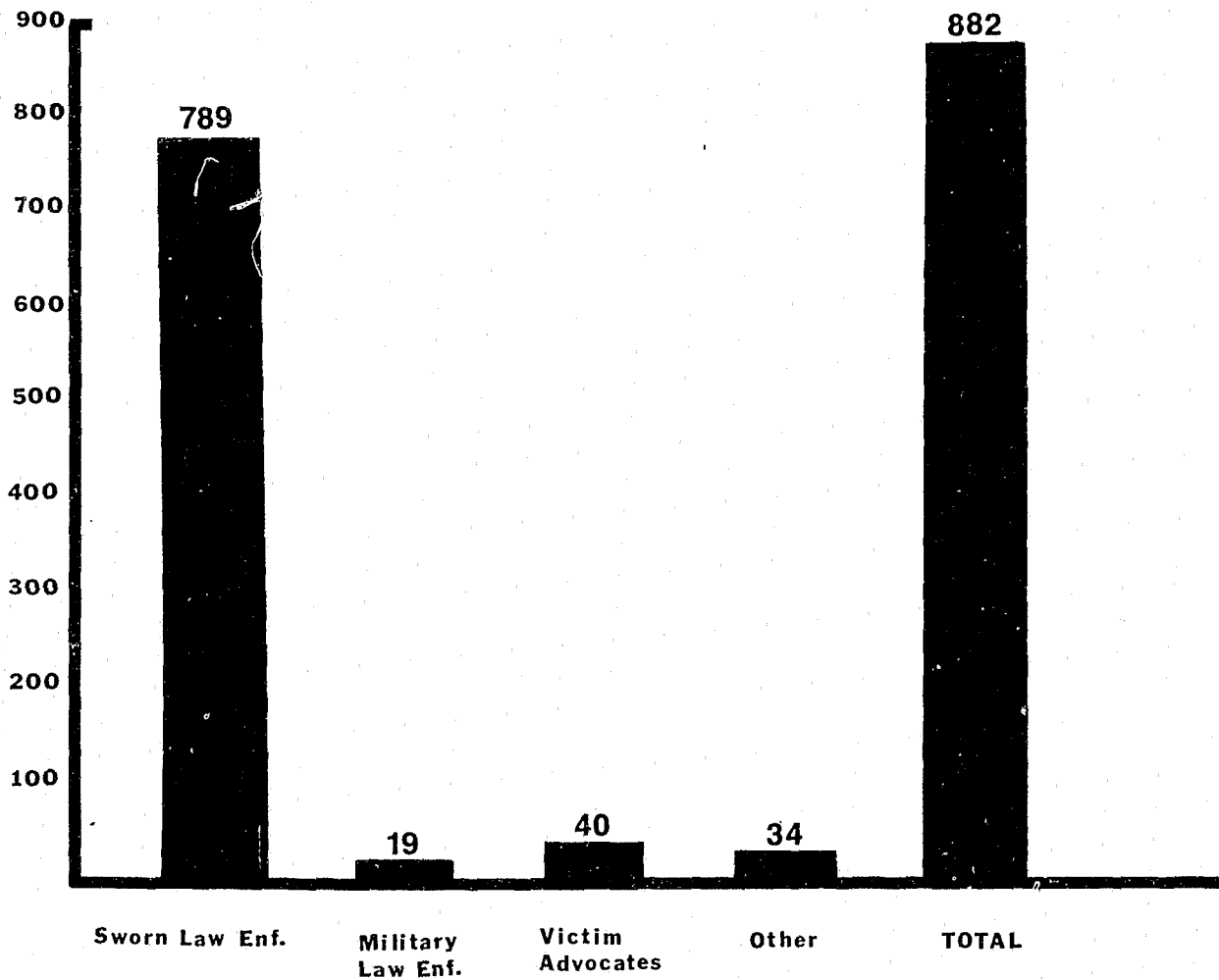
1. We did not always receive an evaluation from each participant -- sometimes they would leave early because of prior commitments or sometimes adverse weather conditions precipitated their departure. We could not, therefore, rely on the number of evaluations as accurately reflecting the actual number of participants.
2. Participants did not always sign in -- for example, sometimes they arrived after the seminar had begun and simply took their seats.
3. Participants occasionally missed the segment of the training when we passed around sign-up sheets.
4. Sometimes pre-registered participants sent more than one replacement, so when we counted names strictly from the participant list these people were not reflected.
5. Some participants attended the training but brought additional people with them. Those people did not always make an effort to obtain a name badge or to register as attending the training.

On the following page, we have used a map to illustrate where we held training seminars across the country.

SEMINAR SITES



Total Participant Count (by category)



Workshops Review

We interpreted the term "technical assistance" in many ways, including information dissemination. We found that by scheduling workshops held at national conferences we could capitalize on a most effective method of delivering information about domestic violence and the law enforcement response.

Each of the workshops has been discussed at length in the respective quarterly reports. In this section we will list each workshop site and date, the organization that sponsored the conference, and the total number of workshop participants. We will give an estimated breakdown by category.

	Mid-Atlantic States Correctional Assn. (MASCA) Kiamesha Lake, NY May 23, 1989	Nat'l. Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE) Atlanta, GA June 21, 1989
Sworn Law Enf.	10	33
Military Law Enf.	-	-
Corrections Officials	40	4
Probation/Parole Officers	15	-
Other Crim. Justice Practitioners	6	7
Victim Advocates	<u>2</u>	<u>9</u>
TOTAL	73	53

	National Assn. of Blacks in Criminal Justice (NABCJ) Los Angeles, CA July 20, 1989	American Correctional Assn. (ACA) Baltimore, MD August 14, 1989
Sworn Law Enf.	17	5
Military Law Enf.	6	2
Corrections Officials	26	36
Probation/Parole Officers	35	23
Other Crim. Justice Practitioners	7	10
Victim Advocates	<u>6</u>	<u>9</u>
TOTAL	97	85

	National Black Police Assn. (NPBA) Workshop #1 August 16, 1989	National Black Police Assn. (NPBA) Workshop #2 August 16, 1989
Sworn Law Enf.	102	55
Victim Advocates	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
TOTAL	104	57

Workshops Review (continued)

Combined Final Tally

Sworn Law Enf.	212
Military Law Enf.	8
Corrections Officials	111
Probation/Parole Officers	77
Other Crim. Justice Practitioners	32
Victim Advocates	<u>30</u>
 TOTAL	 470

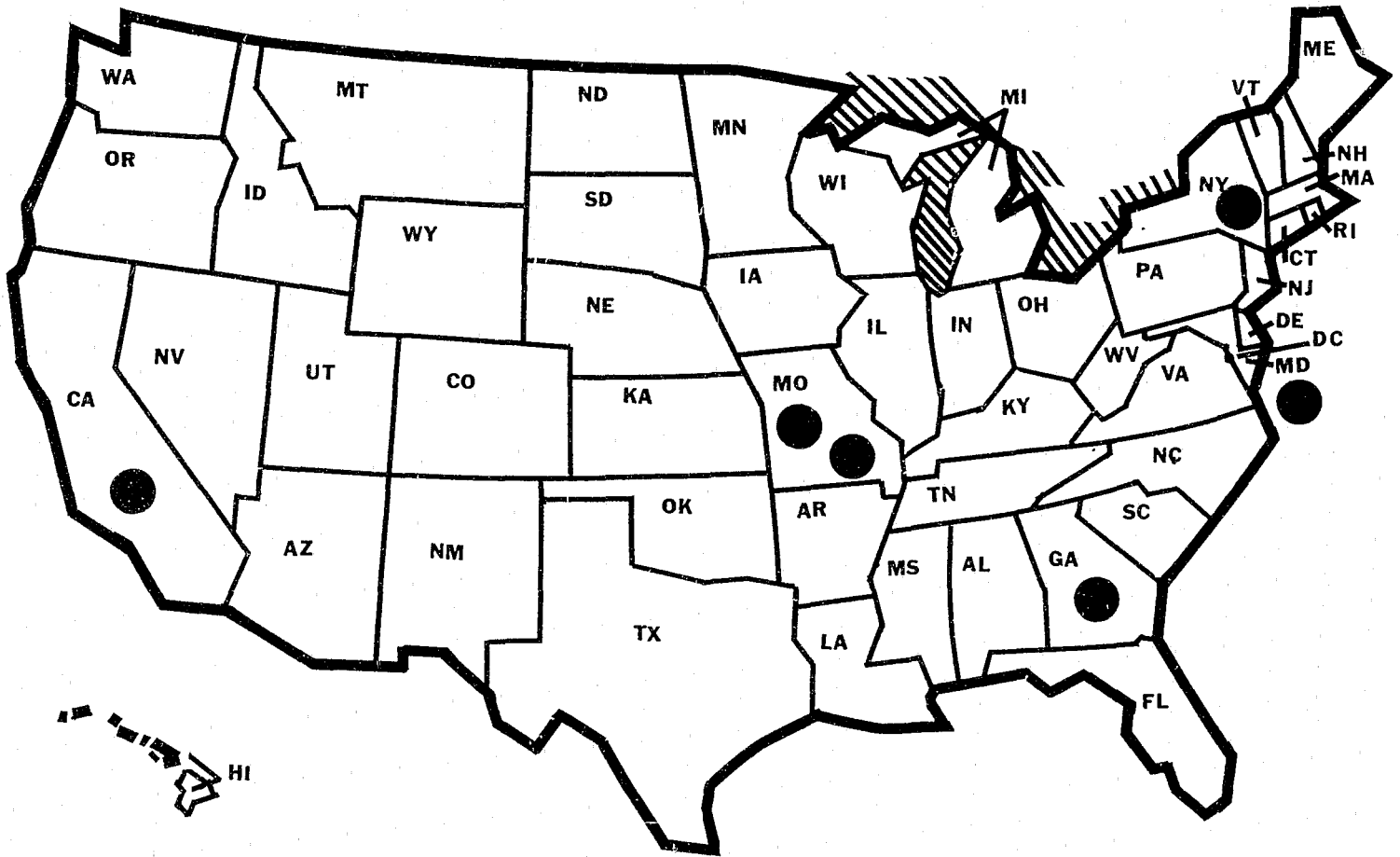
Numerous law enforcement participants used the opportunity of attending workshops to take advantage of our information dissemination and follow-up by participating in a domestic violence policy development training seminar.

For the conferences that focused on corrections, we presented information on how the cycle of violence has a very heavy impact on correctional practitioners. We noted that as the trend towards home incarceration and alternative sentencing continues, it will be imperative for all criminal justice agency personnel to be knowledgeable about the issue of domestic violence, including knowing what each agency's policies and procedures are.

Numerous corrections officials brought up the issue of the need for treatment programs for violent inmates. Participants from all criminal justice agencies joined in the discussion of the problem of domestic violence among employees and how aspects of the criminal justice career (such as the availability of guns and the "macho" standard) make domestic violence among employees a very large and often lethal threat.

The map on the next page illustrates the geographic range of these workshops.

WORKSHOP SITES



Recruitment Procedures

The most prominent objective in this project was to train at least 1,000 sworn law enforcement officials.

We decided early in the project that our primary recruitment approach would be the issue of policy liability. Our thinking was that it was easier and quicker to change people's behaviors rather than their entrenched attitudes. We knew we would provide information and training to law enforcement executives that would compel them to change their behaviors if we focused on their personal and departmental liability. If over time they also changed their and their officers' attitudes that would be an additional dividend.

We approached the task of filling up our seminars by employing a wide variety of recruitment methods. Among the more conventional were:

- o brochures
- o flyers
- o press releases
- o announcements and articles in:
 - *NOBLE Actions*
 - *PERF Subject to Debate*
 - *Criminal Justice Digest*
 - *Criminal Justice Newsletter*
 - NOVA newsletter
- o NOBLE membership mailing
- o targeted regional mailings
- o letters sent by host Chiefs to surrounding agencies
- o letters to Police Management Association members
- o magazine articles in:
 - *Law and Order*
 - *Corrections Today*
 - *American City and County*
 - *University of Texas at Tyler Family Violence Bulletin*
- o radio (e.g., NPR, WAMU, WPGC, WHUR)
- o television (KGIN -- Omaha, Nebraska)
- o Congressional contact
- o word-of-mouth
- o booth at IACP conference
- o METAPOL
- o other conference workshops
- o telephone calls
- o letters sent by project staff

We often contacted the President of the respective state chiefs' and sheriffs' associations where we held seminars. This individual usually agreed to mail out recruitment letters (written by project staff) on his letterhead under his signature. In some cases we contacted state training directors who also sent out our descriptive brochures with an accompanying letter on training academy letterhead.

Overall and throughout, however, we did a tremendous amount of telephone recruitment, as our telephone bills will attest. We called chiefs and sheriffs directly -- "cold calls" -- basing our recruitment circumference on zip codes. Those agencies closest to our host site were contacted first.

The Program Associate specialized in recruiting campus law enforcement security directors and representatives from the military.

Both groups responded in force and were especially pleased that free training had been brought to their attention. The military in particular noted to the Program Associate that they were usually overlooked when it came to law enforcement training, other than standard training offered by the military.

A letter we received from the Provost Marshal's Office Headquarters, Fort Devens, Massachusetts, illustrates the typical response from the military law enforcement participants. It reads in part:

... I found the seminar to be informative, motivational and equally appropriate for military application. I would like to personally commend your facilitators and your seminar coordinator for the professional way the seminar was presented.

Fort Devens has benefit[t]ed greatly from the seminar. ... I assure you the task of selling our policy was enhanced by the statistics and knowledge we received during the NOBLE presentation. ... I strongly recommend this seminar to any Department of Defense installation which has dependent family housing. Policy makers will come away with a common definition, purpose and focus, and the community will be well served by a responsible approach to domestic violence.

We found victim advocates eager and willing to assist us with our recruitment efforts. In fact, one of the technical assistance seminars we held was a direct result of the initial inquiry and continued perseverance of a victim advocate from the state attorney's office in Larimer County, Colorado.

We worked with IACP and NSA. We hired a college intern to make recruiting calls. We worked with the National Black Police Association and the National Association of Blacks in Criminal Justice.

We worked extensively and consistently with the Victim Services Agency of New York City. We provided recruitment help for their "Training Challenge" seminars in Florida and elsewhere. They in turn mailed our brochure to their law enforcement executive participant list, developed during a previous OVC grant.

We constantly and aggressively recruited participants for the seminars. Even when a seminar was a technical assistance request and the host agency had agreed to handle all local recruiting, we *still* made telephone calls, networked, developed flyers, wrote letters.

Participant Drop-Out Problems

If we counted participants solely from pre-registration rolls, we had participant listings that numbered over 1,000. We experienced tremendous fall-out on the day of the seminar, however, usually about 15 - 20 percent.

For example, we went into the Baltimore seminar with over 90 people registered. We were so concerned about the large numbers that we contacted our entire NOBLE trainer pool in an attempt to secure a fourth trainer. We were not successful, but since we experienced over a 30% drop-out rate we ended up needing only the three trainers we had originally scheduled.

For the Boston seminar, we had over 80 people pre-registered, and only 60 actually arrived.

For the Louisville seminar, we had 55 people pre-registered, and only 33 participants showed up.

Initially, we thought that the fact that this training was free would be a compelling factor in our recruitment efforts. We now believe that it should not be free because people appear to have no feeling of losing an investment if they pre-register and do not show up. If they have to pay something -- even a minimal amount of \$25.00, for example -- they have made a financial investment and therefore feel they have "something to lose" if they do not appear.

Further, there may also be an assumption that the training is not completely worthwhile because there is no charge. This is a variant of "If the cost is quite low, it can't be worth much."

Technical Assistance

This entire project is one of technical assistance. In a figurative sense, such assistance may be regarded as the "umbrella" with all other actions regarded as its "spokes". In that sense, our "spokes" have taken many forms.

We have:

- o conducted domestic violence policy development seminars
- o answered telephone inquiries
- o written letters
- o sent informational materials
- o conducted workshops
- o provided information informally at national conferences
- o relayed information through METAPOL
- o disseminated information and assistance through conference booths, e.g., NOBLE and IACP

We invited people to ask us for help by including a technical assistance "check-off" box on the promotional brochure we developed.



No. I will not be able to attend, but I would like to receive the training. Please contact me to arrange technical assistance for my department.

Several law enforcement officials checked this box. We mailed materials to all these people -- and called most of them to see if they wanted on-site training.

The seminars themselves served as strong recruitment tools. A major from a Louisiana Sheriff's Department attended our Atlanta training (June 23, 1989) and requested that we provide training to his agency. We did (October 28 and 29, 1989).

A captain and a lieutenant from Cape Cod attended our Boston seminar (September 7 and 8, 1989) and requested that we conduct a seminar for their region of Massachusetts. We did (February 6, 1990).

A lieutenant from Delaware visited NOBLE headquarters in early 1989, read NOBLE's newsletter article on the project, and requested that we present training in Delaware. We did (February 21, 1990).

The Director of the New Hampshire Police Training Academy stopped by NOBLE's booth at IACP's conference in October, 1989, and expressed a desire for us to deliver training at his academy. We did (April 12 and 13, 1990).

The Program Associate developed a comprehensive set of materials to send out in response to technical assistance requests for domestic violence information. Included in this package were samples of training seminar handouts and bibliographic and other resource data.

We received numerous telephone calls asking for assistance, from police who wanted to write a domestic violence policy to a North Carolina state legislator who wanted help in pushing a pro-arrest domestic violence bill through to a staffer in the Lincoln County, Oregon District Attorney's Office who wanted resource information on finding funding for training.

We also had more requests for training seminars than we could fulfill. Some of these requests came from Pittsburgh, South Carolina, western Maryland and southern Pennsylvania.

Analysis of Technical Assistance Correspondence

We examined the correspondence files for the entire project and pulled a *representative sampling* of the technical assistance responses we have given by mail.

We placed aggregate numbers in states (*i.e.*, a total number of written communications that we pulled from the files) and in the space below the map we indicated the breakdown by categories. We have listed the requesting agencies when they were not law enforcement or victim advocates.

These letters cover several different request categories:

- o requests for information on scheduled domestic violence policy development training seminars
- o requests for non-specific technical assistance or specific requests to schedule another seminar
- o requests for resource and referral information
- o requests for additional information on seminars beyond data telephonically conveyed
- o recruitment offers and suggestions

The map on the following page best illustrates the range of communication we have experienced.

Police Department Policies

We asked participants to send us copies of their new policies. Of the policies we received, many are the product of their attending our training. Several law enforcement executives responded, and their policies display a tremendous range.

Most departments used their policies to make a detailed purpose statement, delineating their feelings about the crime of domestic violence. Several excerpts are presented below.

Effective Date: March 1, 1990 Kearney Police Department (NE)

"Domestic violence and abuse is a serious crime against individuals and society. Continued domestic violence can escalate to serious personal injury and intra-family homicide. It is the policy of the Kearney Police Department to thoroughly investigate all domestic abuse calls. Offenders shall be arrested if probable cause exists that a crime has been committed. Victims of domestic abuse should be made aware of available resources to assist them."

Effective Date: March 10, 1990 Loomis Police Department (NE)

"The Loomis Police Department recognizes domestic violence constitutes a serious problem. ... Often there are strong and complex reasons victims are reluctant to report or take any action against their assailant. The physical proximity of perpetrator and victim increases the risk of on-going battering, intimidation, and traumatization. For these reasons and others, the approach of an officer responding to domestic violence calls for service is different from non-violent domestic conflicts and the usual response to non-domestic assault cases."

Effective Date: April 1, 1990 Cambridge Police Department (MA)

"Family violence is a crime. This department views family violence as a preventable crime. ... In both arrest and non-arrest situations, the officers will do all they can to help the victim, the offender, and the children -- all those trapped within the cycle of violence."

Effective Date: April 1, 1990 Needham Police Department (MA)

"It is the policy of the Needham Police Department to treat domestic violence as criminal conduct. Reported instances of domestic violence shall be treated the same as other requests for police assistance in cases where there has been physical violence or the threat thereof."

Effective Date: June 6, 1989

Munster Police Department (IN)

"Domestic violence is a serious crime against the individual and society. ... It shall be the policy of the Munster Police Department to respond to all calls of domestic violence."

Effective Date: January 1, 1990 Knox County Sheriff's Dept. (KY)

"Domestic violence and spouse abuse situations are highly dangerous, with potentially fatal results. The primary objectives in responding to domestic violence calls are to de-escalate violent situations, to reduce repeat calls, to enforce the law against violators and to facilitate prosecution, where applicable. Therefore it is the policy of the Knox County Sheriff's Department to ... arrest persons found to be responsible for crimes in domestic situations."

Effective Date: February 20, 1990

Louisville Police Div. (KY)

"Domestic disturbances have proven to be some of the most dangerous situations police officers are routinely called upon to handle. The Louisville Division of Police recognizes the serious nature of these incidents and the fact that no domestic disturbance call should be considered "routine." Improper handling of these situations may potentially result in serious injury or death for both officer(s) and disputant(s)."

Effective Date: March 1, 1990

Noblesville Police Dept. (IN)

"Domestic violence is a crime that differs from other crimes because of the intimate relationship between the victim and the accused. Notwithstanding that difference, police should respond to domestic violence as they would respond to any crime. ... In recognition of the difference between domestic violence and other crimes, however, police should also provide victims with special assistance, including efforts to ensure that victims are informed of services available"

Effective Date: December 1, 1989

Wellfleet Police Dept. (MA)

"The Wellfleet Police Department recognizes that DOMESTIC VIOLENCE and ABUSE is a serious crime against the individual and society and that this crime produces disharmony in families, leads to escalatory violence which can result in other crimes including intra-family homicide, and creates a negative atmosphere for childhood development. ... While conducting investigations into domestic violence and abuse, officers should make every attempt to meet all of the needs of the victim."

Review of Evaluations

Each set of seminar evaluations has been analyzed and sent to the Project Monitor. All evaluations, for all 18 seminars, were overwhelmingly positive. On a scale of 1 to 5 (low to high), most major substantive portions of the training received ratings in the mid to upper 4 range. (A sample evaluation form is included in the Appendix.)

The overall ratings for trainers were consistently high, and the written remarks supported the ratings. Time and again the participants commented that the trainers were "extremely knowledgeable," "knew their material," "professional," "very good," and "in control of their small groups."

Overall Ratings

Site	Seminar	Trainers
Indianapolis, IN	4.20	4.32
Atlanta, GA	4.09	4.67
Boston, MA	4.40	4.50
Louisville, KY	4.80	4.60
Lafayette, LA	4.05	4.30
Lafayette, LA	4.20	4.50
Miami, FL	4.25	4.30
Greensboro, NC	4.65	4.70
Phoenix, AZ	4.60	4.60
Grand Island, NE	4.25	4.00
Baltimore, MD	4.40	4.00
Harwich, MA	4.40	4.60
Washington, DC	4.45	4.40
Wilmington, DE	4.60	4.40
Fort Collins, CO	4.60	4.70
Concord, NH	4.45	4.60
Santa Fe, NM	4.40	4.40
Arlington, TX	4.80	4.50

There were several recurring themes in the sections entitled "What changes would you make?" They included:

- o Make seminar longer
- o Invite judges and prosecutors as participants
- o Make training specific to local site
- o Include more information on police liability

Among the recurring comments in the section "What did you like least?" were:

- o Not enough time/seminar too short
- o Not enough breaks
- o Not enough small group time

The overall seminar ratings were also quite high. The written comment that most stands out came from the Washington, D.C. training: "This is the first seminar I have ever attended where I wasn't half asleep. You have really opened my eyes ..."

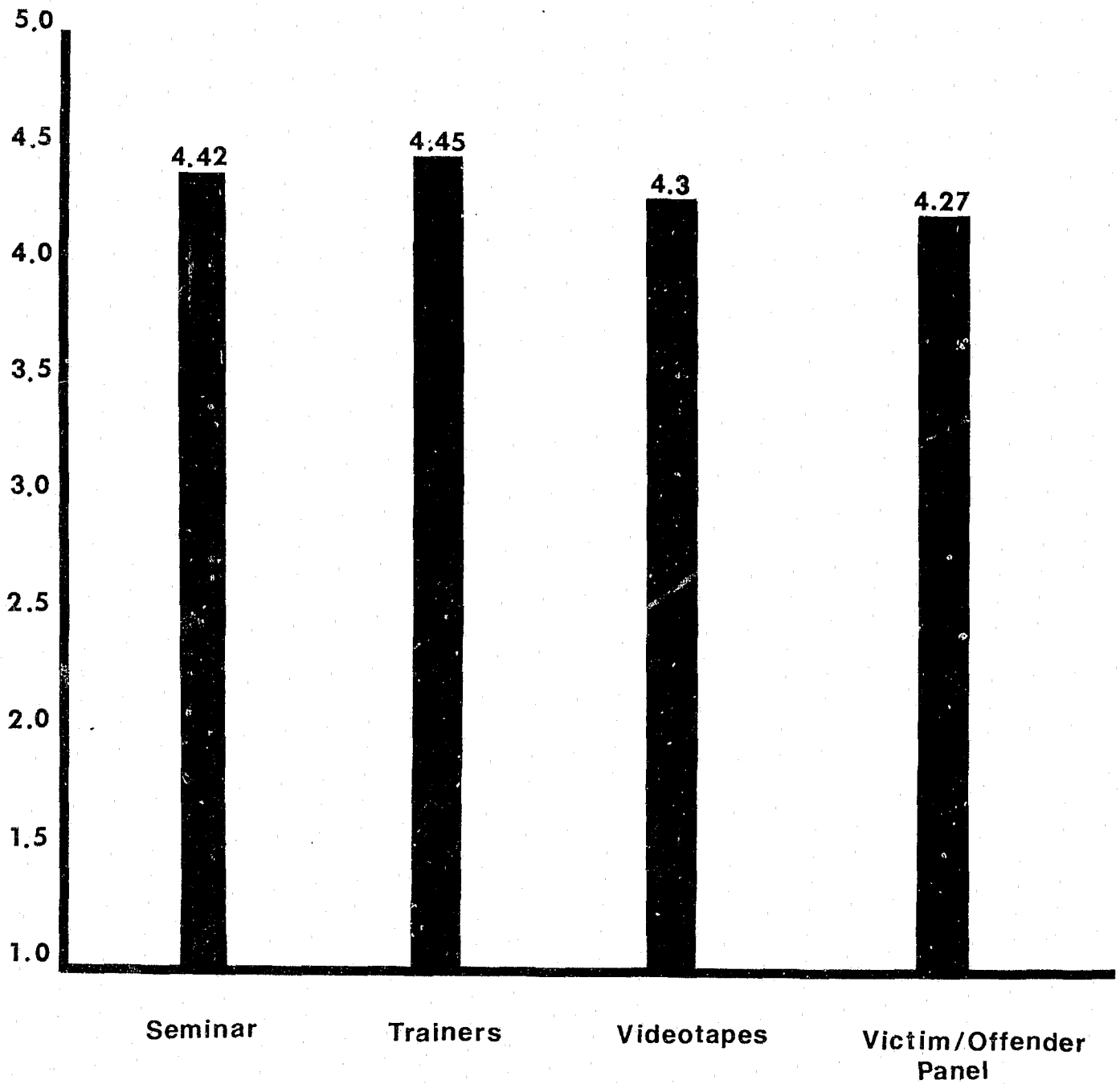
What cannot be quantified, however, are the many positive responses from the participants themselves, particularly at the end of the training day. At the seminar in Arlington, Texas, one participant was heard to say: "When I heard that this was policy development, I thought it would be really boring. I can't believe how interesting it is. I'm really surprised!"

A participant in the Miami training seminar asked if he could have the used flip charts from the small group sessions. When we asked him why he wanted them, he said he intended to deliver the training he had just received to his line officers, beginning the following week.

The graph on the following page displays the *average ratings* for the four main evaluation categories.

Overall Evaluations

Ratings
(averaged)



Community Outreach

Although NOBLE is a national organization, it is headquartered in Washington, D.C. and is therefore a part of that community.

When we received word that the D.C. City Council was preparing a mandatory arrest bill, we delivered testimony in support of the measure. That bill passed out of committee and will soon become law.

When we were notified that the D.C. Domestic Violence Coalition would hold a press conference on the law enforcement response to domestic violence, we participated.

When Chief Isaac Fulwood, Jr. of the Metropolitan (D.C.) Police Department created a community task force to help his department implement their domestic violence policy and to work with other involved agencies (e.g., U.S. Attorney's Office, Probation and Parole Department, and a local shelter), the Project Director became (and remains) an active participant.

Throughout the training we have stressed the need for police executives to use a community task force approach to reducing domestic violence. We suggested that while arrest in and of itself is a deterrent, arrest combined with mandatory counseling and/or specific jail time will help reduce the violence even more.

NOBLE's participation on the D.C. law enforcement task force achieves two goals: (1) we are contributing our expertise to the local community, and (2) we are putting into practice the consensus-building methods we advocate.

When a local radio station broadcast a series on domestic violence, we contacted them and arranged for an on-air interview. Several victims called the station and some followed through and contacted the Project Director at NOBLE to request resource and referral assistance.

When National Public Radio broadcast an interview with the Project Director, we heard from individuals across the country, including the director of a human resources program in upstate New York.

Analysis of Follow-Up Policy Questionnaire

We distributed a questionnaire -- a copy of which can be found in the Appendix -- to approximately 600 law enforcement executives who attended our training seminars. We tried not to send more than one questionnaire to an agency, but we occasionally did.

We received a total of 117 completed questionnaires representing 112 agencies. This is an 18.7% return rate.

The questionnaire had a total of 11 questions. One of the most important questions was: "Did you write a domestic violence policy as a *direct result* of your attending NOBLE's seminar?"

The results: Of 49 people responding, 44% said "yes."

We then asked: "What type of policy (pro- or mandatory arrest) did you write as a *direct result* of your attending NOBLE's seminar?"

The results: Of 47 people responding, 85% said "pro-arrest"; only 1% said "mandatory." It is constructive to note here that we strongly advocated a pro-arrest approach in all our training seminars.

Perhaps the most important question of all came next: "Did you implement your policy?"

The results: Of 48 people responding, 98% said "yes" and 2% said "no."

We have examined the effective dates of the policies we received and compared them with the dates of the training seminars their authors attended.

One policy took 9 months to implement, one took eight, three took seven, and 17 were implemented after only *one* month. The average turnaround time from participating in the training and implementing a policy was three months. And, according to our responses, several new policies are close to completion.

Some of the participants who completed questionnaires already had policies in place and attended the seminars to revise what they had. Where we had a question that asked: "If you already have a policy, when did you implement it?", 39 people filled in a response.

The Hialeah (Florida) Police Department attached a note to their policy that said: "We already had a policy but after attending your seminar we made extensive revisions and improved it."

One of the areas we stressed in the training was the importance of incorporating mandatory report writing for *all domestic violence calls* regardless of disposition. When we asked how many policies included that provision, the results were encouraging.

Of 97 people responding, 83% said "yes," and 17% said "no".

We asked if the policies called for responding officers to distribute referral information and 92% said "yes."

We asked if supervisors had a method of ascertaining that the policy was being enforced. Of 88 responding (those who stated they had policies either in place or as a direct result of attending our training), 99% said "yes."

We asked questions about the amount of recruit and in-service domestic violence training the agencies mandate for their officers. Of those participants responding, they indicated that, on average, in-service training was eight hours, and recruit training was 16.

Analysis of Returns

This was not a scientific research instrument but rather an informal poll of participants. While we are gratified at the sizeable response rate, we did not have the time or resources to perform a second mailing or to conduct a telephone follow-up. We did make some follow-up telephone calls, but those calls yielded anecdotal data, nothing quantitative.

We do not know the exact count of how many of our law enforcement executive participants wrote and implemented policies.

Nonetheless, the questionnaire results did provide us with concrete information. We know, for instance, that Nebraska now has 21 more domestic violence policies than it did before we began this project. Indiana has *eight* more. North Carolina has *seven*. And, according to the questionnaire responses, all of the locales listed below have several new policies:

- | | | |
|---|--|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Arizona | <input type="checkbox"/> Colorado | <input type="checkbox"/> Florida |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Georgia | <input type="checkbox"/> Kentucky | <input type="checkbox"/> Louisiana |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Maryland | <input type="checkbox"/> New Hampshire | <input type="checkbox"/> Vermont |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Massachusetts | <input type="checkbox"/> Virginia | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Washington, D.C. | | |

We did not receive any responses from Delaware, and we attribute that to our having held the seminar late in February. Very few agencies who had attended the training within a month or two of receiving the questionnaire responded.

Results of "Other" Follow-Up Questionnaire

We distributed a second questionnaire to approximately 250 participants who were placed in a catchall category of "other." Included in this categorization were sworn personnel (but not the designated policy writers), victim advocates, professors, attorneys (prosecutors and defense lawyers), and judges.

As was the format in the policy follow-up questionnaire, all questions on this sheet were to be answered with the following phrase in mind: "As a result of your attending NOBLE's domestic violence training seminar ..."

We asked two general questions of all the "other" participants. The first was: "Do you now participate in a community domestic violence task force?"

Of 36 individuals responding, 38% said "yes." Five who said "no" indicated that they had previously participated in one.

The second general question was: "Does your agency/organization send representatives into the community as part of an outreach program?"

Of 35 individuals responding to this question, 72% said "yes."

The rest of the questionnaire is divided into subsections for "Sworn Personnel," "Victim Advocates," and "Prosecutors."

A sample of this questionnaire can be found in the Appendix.

In-House Resource Library

An on-going task throughout this project has been the collection of articles and other resource materials about domestic violence. We have organized this material into an in-house library. Thus, even when the project has officially ended, NOBLE will continue its role as an information source on the law enforcement response to domestic violence.

The materials range from academic papers to published research reports to newspaper and magazine articles.

The training manual itself contains numerous resource materials in its Appendix, including extensive bibliographic information.

A listing of all the documents in NOBLE's domestic violence library can be found in the Appendix.

Media Coverage

The best method for providing technical assistance to the public is to let the public know it's available.

We made a concerted effort throughout the duration of the project to communicate with the public through the print and telecommunications media. As discussed in the Recruitment Procedures section and in several quarterly reports, we:

- o sent out press releases locally to focus media attention on NOBLE and its domestic violence project
- o sent out press releases to media in each seminar site to obtain coverage of the training program
- o mailed press releases to numerous law enforcement associations and criminal justice magazines and newsletters advertising forthcoming training seminars
- o held numerous conversations with LETN program producers to make public service announcements announcing the Louisville training seminar held at IACP's conference
- o had several feature-length articles printed discussing warrantless arrest legislation and NOBLE's ability to provide technical assistance and training
- o participated in the FBI's teleconferencing program on domestic violence
- o received print coverage in Massachusetts and Washington, D.C.
- o were interviewed on local radio stations
- o were interviewed on Nebraska television
- o had an interview carried on National Public Radio

There is always a "ripple" effect from print coverage. While we have no way to gauge how many people attended our seminars as a result of the coverage, we do know that we have received and continue to receive numerous telephone calls and letters requesting either further information about forthcoming seminars or domestic violence materials -- all a direct result of our print coverage.

Sometimes the callers or writers stated their sources. If not, it was always staff policy to ask.

When we received inquiries from a United Nations branch in Vienna, Austria, that reaffirmed our respect for "the power of the press."

Recommendations

There are two major types of recommendations in this report: course-related and overall.

Course-Related

The project staff made several revisions to or changes in the curriculum developed by a previous grantee. We dramatically reduced the number of charts used by each trainer -- from 38 to 15. We discovered early on that there was too much material to be covered in too little time.

We always encouraged class participation and interaction. It not only served as a learning enhancer, but it invariably brought forth valuable information that was used by trainers in subsequent seminars.

By reducing the number of charts used, we believe we increased participation without decreasing course value or substance.

We also moved modules around to create a logical flow. We began with a Victim/Offender panel and explanation of the dynamics of domestic violence; explained why arrest is the most effective law enforcement approach available; discussed a generic policy-making process; shared ways to implement the policy the participants were writing; and ended with explanations of why a data collection system should be a part of the written policy.

We created numerous participant handouts. We did this for two reasons: (1) to provide participants with reference material should we not have time to discuss the subject in depth and (2) to free participants from having to take voluminous notes.

There are several more changes we suggest be made should there be future trainings using this curriculum.

1. Curriculum should be revised and amended to include rural, small departments.

The curriculum appears to have been designed for large, urban departments. We encountered problems, for example, in trying to convince representatives from one or two people departments that two officers should *always* respond to domestic violence calls.

The curriculum also did not take into account that some first responders, such as those from New Mexico, must drive at least 60 miles to deliver an offender to jail. If that official is also 100% or 50% of the police department's force, he (or she) may elect not to arrest and subsequently jail an offender, since those acts will effectively remove the law enforcement officer from the very territory he/she has a responsibility to protect.

2. Training seminar should be 1-1/2 days in length.

We have delivered training using the one-day, one-and-one-half day, and two-day format. We have found that the optimum length is one-and one-half days. One day is too short, and two days give us more time than material. We suggest 9-5 on Day One, and 9-1 on Day Two.

3. Eliminate Albuquerque and San Diego data and create charts with updated statistics.

There are numerous agencies that have had pro- or mandatory arrest policies in place long enough to collect strong supporting data. Among the departments we suggest contacting are:

- o Baltimore County (Maryland) Police Department
- o Alexandria (Virginia) Police Department
- o Dallas (Texas) Police Department

4. Create modules that focus, when needed, on Indian Country Law Enforcement and their attendant cultural problems and differences.

We did not receive many Indian Country Law Enforcement participants, but the curriculum should have an alternative module or additional research that can be employed when questions arise that focus on Indian Country's or any other community's cultural or ethnic problems.

5. Create modules for executives who attend the training strictly to revise their policies.

These individuals can be trained in one small group while another trainer concurrently presents the Policy-Making Process section. Using this method the executives who already have a policy will not feel they are wasting their time and perhaps grow restless with the proceedings.

6. Gear some of the training to the non-policy makers who are typically sent to the seminars tasked with writing a policy.

Even though this training is designed for law enforcement executives who are, presumably, policy-makers, people from all ranks have attended these seminars. When line officers attend at the request of their chief, they are usually (1) from a small department and (2) the Training Officer. We are not proposing that the curriculum be structured "down" to accomodate these people, but it is equally important that these line officers not leave the seminar without a blueprint domestic violence policy.

7. Provide funding for producing sets of overhead transparencies for each trainer in lieu of creating -- over time -- hundreds of hand-drawn charts.

Flip charts are cumbersome to carry and difficult to ship. Sometimes they do not even arrive, as was the case for the Fort Collins, Colorado seminar. If each trainer had his/her own set of overhead transparencies, that trainer would be responsible for carrying them to the seminar. Such transparencies can easily fit in a suitcase.

The one-time cost of producing three or four sets of overheads would more than offset the costs of paying someone to create hundreds of these charts.

A presentation using overheads looks more professional and will save a tremendous amount of project time and money.

8. Provide funding for supplying each police department -- not each participant -- with a copy of "Agents of Change" and "20/20" videotapes.

Many of the participants in the seminars indicated that they would return home to train members of their departments. They often asked for a copy of the tapes. When we told them they could buy one from the Victim Services Agency for \$150, they said they did not have that kind of money in their budgets.

9. Help trainers obtain a clearer version of ABC's "20/20" excerpt on Tracey Thurman.

The copy that is used is a "bootleg" version of many videotape generations. The picture is blurry and the audio is poor. Participants gain the overall point of the tape but really have to struggle to hear the line-by-line dialogue. Perhaps if Department of Justice personnel approach ABC to seek release of a "clean" version that will be used for *educational purposes only* they will be more successful than previous private citizens have been.

Overall

1. Invite more campus law enforcement directors and military law enforcement.

Domestic violence does not just take place within municipal jurisdictions between married people -- it is also a prevalent crime on college campuses and on military installations. The participants who attended from both these venues reiterated their beliefs that this policy development training was imperative, and that their line law enforcement responders should also be trained in the issue.

2. Try to place someone in the class from the host agency who is knowledgeable about the specific state domestic violence legislation.

There were often heated debates and confusion about state legislation. While the trainers had studied the pertinent state law before each seminar, they were not as knowledgeable as the law enforcement personnel residing within the state.

3. Include District Attorneys/Prosecutors in the training as participants.

We strongly advocate the task force approach in our seminars as the best method of reducing domestic violence in a community. When we discussed task-force building, the participants stated that they often encountered "roadblocks" when meeting with prosecutors and voiced strong belief that the training could be improved by including representative District Attorneys and their assistants.

4. Include judges in the training as participants.

Participants were also concerned that judges had not been included in the classes. We reiterated that the training was strictly for law enforcement policy makers, but many participants felt that the curriculum should be restructured -- if necessary -- to include judges as participants.

5. Provide funding to train law enforcement officers -- in-service and recruit -- as follow-up to executive level policy development training.

Participants routinely commented that they expected strong reactions from their officers once they returned with and implemented their new policy. It is not enough simply to equip law enforcement executives with training. If they do not inform their line officers on domestic violence, then they open themselves up to a liability lawsuit under "failure to train."

Line officers are the first responders. While the chief executive must set the tone and affirm that domestic violence is a crime, it is the attitudes and behaviors of the responding officers that will ultimately make a difference.

6. Provide funding for additional executive level domestic violence policy development training.

There is still a need for executive level training. Perhaps a more cost-effective method is to let the seminars be determined by request as opposed to scheduling them in advance. It is less expensive to ship ten notebooks and send one trainer than it is to ship 30 notebooks, send two trainers and book a hotel, and then have people cancel.

Final Comments

We could not have done what we did without the help and support of our Project Monitor.

Sue Shriner was assigned to this project shortly before we conducted our Atlanta seminar in June, 1989, and her enthusiasm about and intensity toward this issue have always been crystalline clear.

She was buoyantly helpful and instantly responsive, from making recruitment suggestions to providing the names of regional military bases to working with us throughout all the administrative issues that arose.

One of the criteria established early in this project was that all staff and consultants be strongly committed -- professionally and personally -- to reducing domestic violence. It has been a pleasure working with a Project Monitor who shared that commitment.

The Office for Victims of Crime has expended hundreds of thousands of dollars to change the law enforcement response to domestic violence. NOBLE is pleased to have been a part of that effort, and even more gratified to see in a quantifiable fashion that our efforts have paid off.

We have helped make a difference. We have attained the stated goal of this project. But cast in terms of the numbers of law enforcement personnel who have not been reached, much less trained, there remains a tremendous amount of work yet to be done.

APPENDIX

EVALUATION FORM

N O B L E

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE POLICY DEVELOPMENT TRAINING SEMINAR

EVALUATION

Seminar Location & Date _____

Number of Sworn Personnel in your Agency _____

Name (optional) _____

This evaluation will help us improve the quality and presentation of our seminars. Please be candid. We very much want to know your opinions - good or bad.

Please rate each of the small group discussions based on a 1 to 5 scale, where "5" represents "very effective" and "1" represents "not at all effective."

In the Comments section, please indicate the **strongest** and **weakest** part of each topic. If you have specific comments about any trainers, include those too.

<u>Small Group Topic(s)</u>	<u>Trainer Name</u>	<u>Rating</u>				
(circle the appropriate response)						
Definitions	_____	1	2	3	4	5
Arrest	_____	1	2	3	4	5
On-Scene Investigation	_____	1	2	3	4	5

Comments: _____

	<u>Rating</u>				
(circle the appropriate response)					
<u>Police Department Liability</u>	1	2	3	4	5
Comments:	<hr/>				
	<hr/>				

Small Group Topic(s) Trainer Name Rating

(circle the appropriate response)

Victim Assistance	_____	1	2	3	4	5
Implementation/ Training	_____	1	2	3	4	5
Data Collection and Analysis	_____	1	2	3	4	5

Comments: _____

Small Groups Rating

(circle the appropriate response)

Changing configuration of small groups on second day	1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

Seminar Overall Rating

(circle the appropriate response)

Schedule and format	1	2	3	4	5
Subject matter/content	1	2	3	4	5
Training manual, handouts	1	2	3	4	5
Videotapes	1	2	3	4	5
Victim Panel	1	2	3	4	5

What did you like most? _____

What did you like least? _____

What changes would you make? _____

FacilityRating

(circle the appropriate response)

Overall	1	2	3	4	5
Meeting Rooms	1	2	3	4	5
Service	1	2	3	4	5
Sleeping Rooms	1	2	3	4	5
Food	1	2	3	4	5

TrainersRating

(circle the appropriate response)

Overall	1	2	3	4	5
---------	---	---	---	---	---

Strengths

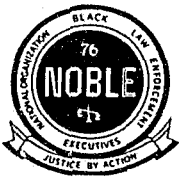
Weaknesses

Action Plan

When you return to your department, will you:

- o Hold a staff meeting to discuss your draft policy?
___ yes ___ no
- o File a report and/or verbally report to your chief executive?
(if applicable) ___ yes ___ no
- o Implement your new domestic violence policy? ___ yes ___ no
- o Need additional training to write and implement your policy?
___ yes ___ no
- o Need to train personnel to conduct domestic violence
training? ___ yes ___ no

POLICY FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONNAIRE



NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF BLACK LAW ENFORCEMENT EXECUTIVES

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE POLICY DEVELOPMENT TRAINING SEMINAR FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONNAIRE

NAME/RANK: _____
AGENCY: _____
CITY/STATE: _____
TELEPHONE NUMBER: () _____
NUMBER OF SWORN PERSONNEL IN YOUR AGENCY: _____
SEMINAR ATTENDED (LOCATION & DATE): _____

Directions: Please complete all questions, indicating "N/A" where appropriate.

1. Did you write a policy as a result of your attending a NOBLE seminar? _____ yes _____ no
2. If "yes", was it pro-arrest _____ or mandatory arrest _____?
3. If "yes", did you implement that policy? _____ yes _____ no
4. If "no", did you already have a policy? _____ yes _____ no
5. When did you implement your domestic violence policy?
_____ (date)
6. Do you include mandatory report writing regardless of disposition in your policy? _____ yes _____ no
7. Do you include Recruit and In-Service domestic violence training in your training curriculum?

Recruits

In-Service Personnel

_____ hours
_____ days per year

_____ hours
_____ days per year

8. Do you have a way of finding out whether or not your policy is being enforced? _____ yes _____ no

If "yes," please indicate: _____

9. Are there special forms or specific domestic violence codes for officers to use when filing a domestic violence report? _____ yes _____ no
10. Do the responding officers provide victims with referral information on local domestic violence services and programs? _____ yes _____ no

###

"OTHER" FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONNAIRE



NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF
BLACK LAW ENFORCEMENT EXECUTIVES

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE POLICY DEVELOPMENT
TRAINING SEMINAR
FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONNAIRE

NAME/RANK/TITLE: _____
AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: _____
CITY/STATE: _____
TELEPHONE NUMBER: () _____
NUMBER OF SWORN PERSONNEL IN YOUR AGENCY (if applicable): _____
SEMINAR ATTENDED (location & date): _____

DIRECTIONS: Please complete all questions, indicating "N/A" where appropriate. All questions should be read with the following phrase in mind:

As a result of your attending NOBLE's domestic violence training seminar ...

GENERAL QUESTIONS

1. Do you now participate in a community domestic violence task force? ☐ yes ☐ no
2. Does your agency/organization send representatives into the community as part of an outreach program? ☐ yes ☐ no

SWORN PERSONNEL

3. Do you distribute resource/referral cards to victims when answering domestic violence calls? ☐ yes ☐ no
4. Does your agency provide in-service training? ☐ yes ☐ no
5. If "yes," does the training focus directly on liability issues? ☐ yes ☐ no If "no," please explain: _____
6. Have you changed your approach in dealing directly with victims and batterers? ☐ yes ☐ no
7. Do you always make arrests in domestic violence cases based on probable cause? ☐ yes ☐ no If "no," please explain: _____

VICTIM ADVOCATES

8. Did your communication with surrounding police departments increase in a positive way? ☐ yes ☐ no
9. Has your shelter population increased significantly (i.e., are police making more referrals to you)? ☐ yes ☐ no

PROSECUTORS

10. Have you implemented a domestic violence diversion program (mandatory counseling)? ☐ yes ☐ no
11. Have you experienced an increase in domestic violence cases? ☐ yes ☐ no
12. Have you received better documentation from police officers? ☐ yes ☐ no

* * *

LISTING OF IN-HOUSE LIBRARY MATERIALS

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESOURCE GUIDE

**The National Organization Of
Black Law Enforcement Executives**

Prepared By

**Andrea Black-Wade
Program Associate**

July 1990

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>CATEGORIES</u>	<u>SECTIONS</u>
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I

ARTICLES, PAPERS, and PUBLICATIONS

I

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESOURCE MATERIALS
ARTICLES, PAPERS, & PUBLICATIONS

Item	Title	Author(s)
1	"Preventing Domestic Violence Against Women" BJS/Special Report Aug. 1986	Patrick A. Langan, Ph.D. & Christopher A. Innes, Ph.D.
2	"Danger to Police in Domestic Disturbances - A New Look" NIJ/Research Brief Nov. 1986	Joel Garner and Elizabeth Clemmen
3	"NOBLE Project Addresses Domestic Violence Policy Development Training" NOBLE Action Newsletter Winter 1989 Edition	Susan R. Paisner
4	The Law Enforcement Response Response to Family Violence Legislation: A State by State Guide, September 1988	Victim Services Agency
5	"Reauthorization of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act" Hearing before the Subcommittee on Select Education of Labor - House of Representatives 100th Congress 1st Session/ Hearing held in NY April 3, 1987	

Articles, Papers, and Publications

<u>Item</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Author(s)</u>
6	"Reauthorization of the Child Abuse and Treatment Act and the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act" Hearing before the Subcommittee on Select Education of the Committee on Education & Labor - U.S. House of Representatives, 100th Congress, 1st Session. Held in Washington, D.C. on April 29, 1987	
7	"Report on D.C. Police Response to Domestic Violence" D.C. Coalition Against Domestic Violence - 1989	Karen Baker, Naomi Cahn, and Sandra J. Sands
8	"Finding Steinberg Guilty" Successful Meetings March 1989 - pp. 31-35	Michael Adams
9	"Support Grows for Domestic Violence Curbs" Washington Post, June 21, 1990	Thomas Bell
10	"Effective Advocacy for Latina Women" Presentation Paper	Norma L. Seledon-Tellez
11	"Employee Training May Minimize Liability Risk" City and State Magazine, March 13, 1989	Ellen Perlman
12	"Intervention Program for Domestic Abuse and Violence" The IPDAV Program - Nov. 12, 1988	Gloria Stripe

Articles, Papers, and Publications

Item	Title	Author(s)
13	"Spousal Sexual Assault in Illinois: An Analysis of the Attitudes and Policies of States Attorney" Nov. 10, 1988	Robert C. Bradley
14	"STOP for God's sake STOP!" Life, V. 11, No. 12 Oct. 1988: p. 120	George Howe Colt
15	"Violence Against Women in the Family: A National & International Perspective" The International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice, Vol. 11, No. 2, Winter 1987	Chang H. Dae
16	"Wife Victimization in East and Central Africa" Victimology: An Int'l Journal, 1978, pp. 479-484	Mushange, Tibamanya, and Mweng
17	"Wife Abuse in West Germany" Victimology: An Int'l Journal, 1978, pp. 472-476	Sarah Haffner
18	"Societal Change and Change in Family Violence from 1975-1985 As Revealed by Two National Surveys" Journal of Marriage and the Family Vol. 2, No. 2, June 1987	Murray A. Straus and Richard J. Gelles

Articles, Papers, and Publications

Item	Title	Author(s)
19	"The Criminality of Wife Assault" University of Toronto Faculty of Law Review, Vol.,45, #2, Fall 1987	Timothy A.O. Endicott
20	"Spouse Abuse: Data from the National Crime Survey" Victimology: An Int'l Journal, Vol. 2, 1977-78, No. 3-4	Deirdre A. Gayvin
21	"Creating Change in Abusing Families" Adoption and Fostering, Vol.11, No. 2, 1987	Tony Morrison
22	"The Reauthorization of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act" Testimony at a hearing of the Subcommittee on Children, Family, Drugs, and Alcoholism, May 21, 1987	Cynthia A. Grove
23	"Wife Abuse, Late-Victorian English Feminists, and the Legacy of Frances Power Cobb" The International Journal of Women's Studies, Vol.,6,,No. 2, pp. 99-118, March/April 1983	Carol Bauer and Lawrence Ritt
24	"The Growth of the British Movement for Battered Women" Victimology: An Int'l Journal, pp. 576-584 (The National Women's Aid Federation)	Jo Sutton

Articles, Papers, and Publications

<u>Item</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Author(s)</u>
25	Testimony before the Subcommittee on Children, Families, Drugs, & Alcoholism, United States Senate	Anne Menard
26	Testimony of Mai Bell Hurley, President of the Board of Directors, The Child Welfare League of America Before the Committee on Labor and Human Resources Subcommittee on Children, Family, Drugs and Alcoholism	Mai Bell-Hurley
27	Testimony of the Junior League of Columbia, Inc. South Carolina on the Reauthorization of the Family Violence Prevention, May 21, 1987	Elsie M. Evans
28	"Family Crisis Intervention Programs: What Works and What Doesn't" Journal of Police Science & Administration, Vol. 14, No. 2, pp. 161-168	Dale Richard Buchanan and Pati Chasnoff
29	"Police Policy on Domestic Violence: A National Survey" W. Crime Control Reports, 1986 pp. 1-15	Ellen G. Cohn and Lawrence Sherman
30	"Wife Abuse: Women's Duties - Men's Rights" Victimology: An Int'l Journal, Vol. 10, 1985, pp. 253-266	Salina Szechtman

Articles, Papers, and Publications

Item	Title	Author(s)
31	"The Domestic Violence Prevention Project: A Proactive Response to Familial Abuse" The Police Chief, Aug. 1987, pp.42-44	Robert C. Davis
32	"Domestic Violence - It's Not a Crime We Have to Live With" Washington Post, 1989	Patricia T. Toste
33	"Training Aims to Prevent Domestic Violence" Corrections Today, April 1989, pp. 216	Susan R. Paisner
34	"Tuition Free Training" Police/Law Enforcement Magazine Vol.18, #4, 165th Edition, April 1989, pp. 12	Susan R. Paisner
35	"Threatened NE Woman Relied on the System for Protection" Washington Post, Feb. 1989	Sari Horowitz
36	"Doctors Enlisted in the War on Abuse" Washington Post, Jan. 3, 1989	Sandy Rovner
37	"Family Matters...Can the Courts Stop a Husband from Beating His Wife" City Chicago/August 1986, pp.88-91	Inna Jaffe

Articles, Papers, and Publications

<u>Item</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Author(s)</u>
38	"Battered Wife Seeks to Shield Others...Charlotte Fedders Says Experts Need More Training to Aid Victims" Washington Post, April 30, 1987, p. C6	Sandra Evans
39	"Companies Act on Family Violence" New York Times, Aug.23, 1988, pp. A1, D5	Milt Freudenheim
40	"Calling Sexes Equal in Domestic Violence Article Stirs Clash Among Rights Group" Wall Street Journal, May 4, 1988, p. 35	Claire Ansberry
41	"No Safe Haven" Boston Magazine, Jan. 1987, pp.93-113	Anita Diamont
42	"Black Battered Women: A Review of Empirical Literature" Journal of Counseling and Development, Feb.1988, Vol. 66, pp. 266-269	Soraya M. Coley and Joyce O. Beckett
43	"A Report of the Committee on Domestic Violence and Incarcerated Women --- Battered Women & Criminal Justice" June 1987, pp. 1-24 The Women at the Bedford Hills Correctional Facility Hearing on Domestic Violence and Incarceration	
44	"The Minneapolis Domestic Violence Experiment" Police Foundation Report pp.1-6	Lawrence W. Sherman and Richard A. Gelles

II

RESEARCH DOCUMENTS

II

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESOURCE MATERIALS RESEARCH DOCUMENTS

<u>Item</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Author(s)</u>
45	"The Help Seeking Behavior of Physically & Sexually Abused College Students" Indiana University	Maureen A. Pirog-Good & Jan E. Stets
46	"The Significance of the Social Bond in Predicting Family Violence" The American Society of Criminology Annual Meeting, Chicago, Ill./Nov. 10, 1988 Dept. of Sociology/Southern Ill. University	Ann Marie Charvat
47	"Premarital Woman Abuse: The Multidimensional Influence of Male Peer Support" Sociological Viewpoints/Vol.4 #2,pp.45-60 St. Frances Xavier University, Anigonish, Nova Scotia	Walter S. Dekeseredy
48	"Woman Abuse in Dating Relationships: A Critical Evaluation of Research & Theory" International Journal of Sociology of the Family/1988 Spring Vol.18,pp.79-96 York University, Canada	Walter S. Dekeseredy
49	"Woman Abuse in Dating Relationships: The Relevance of Social Support Theory" Journal of Family Violence/1988 Vol.3, No.1, pp. 1-13	Walther S. Dekeseredy

Research

<u>Item</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Author(s)</u>
50	"Dating Life Events, Stress, Informational Support and Premarital Woman Abuse: A Test of the Buffering Hypothesis" International Journal of Sociology of the Family, 1989	Walter S. Dekeseredy
51	"Left Realism and Woman Abuse: A Critical Appraisal	Walter S. Dekeseredy & Martin O. Schwartz
52	"Intra- and Inter- Generational Aspects of Serious Domestic Violence and Alcohol and Drugs" Research Institute on Alcoholism, New York State Division of Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse/December 1988, p. 175	
53	"Domestic Violence and Incarcerated Women: Survey Results" New York State Dept. of Correctional Services, 1985	Jody Grossman
54	"Family Violence: Its Impact on Children"	A.E. Daniel, M.D.
55	"Conflict and Communication for Women and Men in Battered Relationships" Denver Anti-Crime Council, Sept. 1980	Caroline J. Coates, Ph.D. and Deborah J. Leong, Ph.D.

Research

Item	Title	Author(s)
56	"Differential Characteristics of Court-Referred and Non-Court Referred Male Batterers: Implications for Treatment Process and Outcome"	Mary-Ann Dutton-Douglas & Sean P. Mada Strauss
	Nova Scotia University	
	The 4th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 1988	
57	"Wife Abuse: Economic, Situational and Psychological Correlates of the Decision-Making Process of Battered Women"	Ida M. Johnson
	Dept. of Criminal Justice, University of Alabama	
58	"Legal Sanctions & Treatment Follow-Through Among Men Who Batter: A Multivariate Analysis"	Jenifer Parker and Daniel G. Saunders
59	"Patterns of Victimization Spousal Homicide in California, 1974-1986"	Anna F. Kuhl
60	"Marital Violence & Alcohol/Drug Problems"	
61	"Family Violence"	Patsy A. Klaus and Michael R. Rand
	Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report, April 1984	

III

RESOURCE TRAINING HANDOUTS

III

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESOURCE MATERIALS RESOURCE TRAINING HANDOUTS

Item	Title	Author(s)
62	"Domestic Violence Policy Development: National and Regional Training Seminars for Law Enforcement Executives and Managers A comprehensive training manual originally prepared by VSA for OVC under Grant no. 806-FV-CX-KO454	
63	"Kansas City Study" Training handout prepared by NOBLE	
64	"Minneapolis Experiment" Training handout prepared by NOBLE	
65	"Agents of Change": A Fact Sheet Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Resource Information on how to purchase "Agents of Change" videotape	
66	"Resources for Law Enforcement Agencies and Trainers"	VSA, The Law Enforcement Training Project
67	"Incarceration As a Catalyst for Domestic Violence" A Training Handout	Arnett Gaston, Ph.D.
68	"Electronic Monitoring of Offenders Increases" Research in Action/NIJ A Training Handout	Annelsey K. Schmidt

Resource Training Handouts

Item	Title	Author(s)
69	<p>"Behavioral Characteristics of Domestic Violence"</p> <p>A Training Handout</p>	<p>Vickie D. Boyd, Ph.D. & Karil S. Klingbeil, MSW</p>
70	<p>Domestic Violence Fact Sheets</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "General Facts About Domestic Violence" 2. "Suggested Readings on Domestic Violence" <p>Prepared by: The National Woman Abuse Prevention Project</p>	
71	<p>Domestic Violence Court Cases</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sorichetti v. City of NY 2. Nearing v. Weaver 3. Thurman v. City of Torrington, CT 4. Watson v. City of Kansas City 5. Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Dept. 6. Hyson v. City of Chester, Legal Dept. 	
72	<p>POLCUP</p> <p>Liability Policy Handout</p>	<p>G. Patrick Gallagher</p>
73	<p>Police Liability in Domestic Abuse Cases</p> <p>Prepared by: The Traffic Institute</p>	
74	<p>National Victims Resource Center/Winter 1990 A Resource Guide</p>	
75	<p>"The Law Enforcement Response to Family Violence--The Training Challenge"</p> <p>A brochure prepared by VSA</p>	

Resource Training Handouts

<u>Item</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Author(s)</u>
76	"Confronting Domestic Violence: A Guide for Criminal Justice Agencies", May 1986, NIJ, pp. 1-171	Gail A. Goolkasian
77	Steps to End Family Violence A resource packet	
78	Inglewood California Police Dept. Training Officers Manual	
79	"Domestic Violence: Understanding A Community Problem" Descriptive training brochure	
80	Domestic Violence Fact Sheets 1. Lethality of DV 2. Effects of DV on Children 3. Answers to some common asked questions 4. Men Who Batter 5. Alcohol Abuse and DV 6. The Criminal Justice System's Response to DV 7. General Facts About DV	
81	CPC Old Orchard Hospital Domestic Violence Program: Training Manual	

IV

POLICIES AND STATE LEGISLATION

IV
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESOURCE MATERIALS
POLICIES AND STATE LEGISLATION

Item	Title/Source	City/State
82	Maricopa County Sheriff's Office Domestic Violence Policy and Procedure	Phoenix, AZ
	Effective Date: 10/31/89	
83	Inter-Departmental Communication/ Domestic Violence - Special Order 86-1 Inglewood PD	Inglewood, CA
	Effective Date: 1/1/86	
84	Departmental General Order Domestic Violence Oakland PD	Oakland, CA
	Effective Date: 1/1/86	
85	Domestic Violence Policy/Fort Collins PD	Fort Collins, CO
	Effective Date: 8/12/85	
86	Domestic Violence Policy/State Univ. PD	Fort Collins, CO
	Effective Date: Unknown	
87	Intrafamily Offenses General Order Metropolitan (D.C.) PD	Wash., D.C.
	Effective Date: 6/1/87	
88	Domestic Violence Investigation Policy Clearwater PD	Clearwater, FL
	Effective Date: 10/1/87	

Policies and State Legislation

Item	Title/Source	City/State
89	Standard Operating Procedure/Domestic Violence - Public Safety Dept.	Cooper City, FL
	Effective Date: 1/19/87	
90	Procedural Directive #22-89/Domestic Violence N. Miami Beach PD	N. Miami Beach, FL
	Effective Date: Unknown	
91	Policy & Procedures-- Domestic Violence Pompano Beach PD	Pompano Beach, FL
	Effective Date: 6/15/85	
92	General Order/Arrests in Domestic Violence Beach Grove PD	Beach Grove, IN
	Effective Date: 5/15/89	
93	Domestic Violence/ Disturbance Calls Evansville PD	Evansville, IN
	Effective Date: 10/2/89	
94	Domestic Violence Policy/Probable Cause Arrest Misdemeanor Battery/ Marion Police Dept.	Marion, IN
	Effective Date: 9/1/85	
95	Policy On Domestic Violence Intervention/ Marion Cnty. Sheriffs Dept.	Indianapolis, IN
	Effective Date: Draft Policy	

Policies and State Legislation

Item	Title/Source	City/State
96	Arrests in Domestic Violence/Disturbance Situations - Muncie PD Effective Date: 9/7/89	Muncie, IN
97	Probable Cause Arrest- Misdemeanor Battery Lafayette PD Effective Date: 9/1/85	Lafayette, IN
98	Domestic Violence Disturbance Counter- Measures Munster PD Effective Date: 6/6/89	Munster, IN
99	Domestic Violence Policy Info. Packet Noblesville PD Effective Date: 3/1/1990	Noblesville, IN
100	Departmental Policy- Arrests in Domestic Violence/Disturbance Situations Speedway PD Effective Date: 8/7/89	Speedway, IN
101	Manual-Policy & Procedures Domestic Violence-Abuse and Child Abuse Louisville PD Effective Date: 2/20/90	Louisville, KY
102	Policies & Procedures Domestic Violence Policy G 300 Knox Cnty. Sheriff's Dept. and Knox Cnty. Jail Effective Date: 1/1/90	Norfolk, NE

Policies and State Legislation

<u>Item</u>	<u>Title/Source</u>	<u>City/State</u>
103	Family Violence Policy Cambridge PD	Cambridge, MA
	Effective Date: 4/1/90	
104	Family Disputes- General Consideration & Guidelines/ Proposed Guidelines for Police Response to Domestic Abuse Cases Chelsey PD	Chelsey, MA
	Effective Date: 2/88	
105	Policies & Procedures Family Disputes Harwich PD	Harwich, MA
	Effective Date: Unknown	
106	General Order/Domestic Violence	Needham, MA
	Effective Date: 4/1/90	
107	Responding to Domestic Abuse Cases Reading PD	Reading, MA
	Effective Date: 6/21/89	
108	Policy & Procedure #68.0 - Family Disputes Sharon PD	Sharon, MA
	Effective Date: 5/15/89	
109	Department Letter Order # 103-87 Procedures for Responding to Domestic Abuse Cases Watertown PD	Watertown, MA
	Effective Date: 10/23/87	

Policies and State Legislation

Item	Title/Source	City/State
110	Domestic Violence Policy Town of Wellfleet PD Effective Date: 12/1/89	Wellfleet MA
111	General Order #88-12 Domestic Violence Policy Howard County PD Effective: 1987	Balt., MD
112	General Order Domestic Violence Effective Date: Unknown	Bel Air, MD
113	Divisional Directive Domestic Violence Incidents MD National Capital Park Police, Montgomery Cnty. Div. Effective Date: 12/5/88	Silver Spring, MD
114	Procedures Concerning Victims of Domestic Violence Brunswick Co. Sheriff's Dept. Effective Date: Unknown	Bolivia, NC
115	Domestic Violence Policy Carey Police Department Effective Date: 10/1/79	Carey, NC
116	Domestic Violence Policy Franklin Police Dept. Effective Date: 2/1/1990	Franklin, NE
117	Order - Policy A-5 Arrest W/O Warrant Fremont Police Dept. Effective Date: Unknown	Fremont, NE
118	General Order - PR-O 2507 Domestic Violence Invest. Kearney Police Dept. Effective Date: 3/1/1990	Kearney, NE

Policies and State Legislation

Item	Title/Source	City/State
119	Domestic Violence Policy Loomis Village Marshal	Loomis, NE
	Effective Date: 3/10/1990	
120	Domestic Violence - 6.30 Garden County Sheriff's Office	Oshkosh, NE
	Effective Date: Unknown	
121	Standard Operating Procedures - Domestic Violence Plattsmouth Police Dept.	Plattsmouth, NE
	Effective Date: 1/30/1990	
122	Domestic Violence - 7.45	Schuyler, NE
	Effective Date: Unknown	
123	Standard Operating Procedure-Domestic Violence Burt County. Sheriff's Dept.	Tekamah, NE
	Effective Date: Unknown	
124	Operations Order Procedures for Family Offenses/Domestic Violence Dept. of Public Safety/Bureau of Police	Mt. Vernon, NY
	Effective Date: 5/5/89	
125	General Order Domestic Disputes City of Troy Police Dept.	Troy, NY
	Effective Date: 7/27/87	
126	Domestic Violence Policy S. Burlington PD	S. Burlington VT
	Effective Date: Unknown	

Policies and State Legislation

<u>Item</u>	<u>Title/Source</u>	<u>City/State</u>
127	Domestic Violence Legislation/Laws	Boston, Wisconsin Maryland, Florida,
128	Domestic Violence Bill District of Columbia Prevention of Domestic Violence Amendment Act of 1989 (Feb. 28, 1989) Presented by: Councilmember Hilda Mason	Wash., D.C

V

ADDITIONAL RESOURCE INFORMATION

IV

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESOURCE MATERIALS
ADDITIONAL RESOURCE INFORMATION

Item	Title/Source	Author(s)
129	Articles	
	"Police Response to Domestic Violence"	Richard K. Caputo
	Social Casework: The Journal of Contemporary Social Work - 1988, pp. 81-87	
	"Spouse Abuse: Data from the National Crime Survey"	Deidre A. Gaquin
	Victimology: An Int'l Journal, V.2, 1977-78, nos. 3-4	
	"What a Difference a Day Makes: An Empirical Study of the Impact of Shelters for Battered Women"	Richard A. Berk, Phyllis J. Newton and Sarah F. Berk
	Journal of Marriage and the Family 48 (August 1986): pp. 481-490	
	Latina Battered Women's Issues: Prepared Speech	Norma L. Seledon-Tellez
	Presented to: The American Society of Criminology	
	"A New Approach to Domestic Violence"	Susan R. Paisner
	American City & Council July 1989, p. 52	
	"...But You Can't Imagine"	Anonymous
	New York Times, Feb. 2, 1989 HQ 503	

Additonal Resource Information

<u>Item</u>	<u>Title/Source</u>	<u>Author(s)</u>
	"Downplaying Domestic Violence May Result in Police Liability"	
	The Exchange - National Woman Abuse Prevention Project, Vol.3, No.1, Fall/ Winter 1989, p.11	
	"Beating Wife-Batterers to the Punch"	Ann Landers
	LA Times, 1989	
	"Stopping the Batterers"	
	Washington Post, Dec. 31, 1989 p.A 18	
130	Resource and Training	
	"Blount County Domestic Violence Task Force"	
	Prepared by: Tennessee Police Dept. September 7, 1988	
	Woman Abuse Bibliography and Order Form	
	Prepared by: Program to Prevent Woman Abuse Family Service, Madison WI	
	Products and Publications Available from National Victims Resource Center	
	Prepared by: NCJRS	
	Model Policy	
	Prepared by: Victim Services Agency Law Enforcement Training Project, 1989	

PRINT MEDIA COVERAGE/ARTICLES/PRESS RELEASES

Message On Domestic Violence Is Heard At Cape Tech Seminar

By John Black

It wasn't too long ago that domestic violence—a husband beating a wife, a parent brutally punishing a child, a brother striking a sister—was not considered a serious crime. It was a family problem, something that the people involved in should be left alone to work out for themselves. Even if the police were called to intervene, they more often than not stayed only long enough to calm people down. Arrests were rarely made.

All that has changed. The message coming from police departments across Cape Cod now is: if you beat your spouse or any other person in your family, you are going to jail. With passage two years ago of Massachusetts General Law Chapter 209A, domestic violence became a serious crime.

"Before that law was passed, our hands were tied," explained Lieutenant Manuel Gomes of the Harwich Police Department. "This kind of violence was considered simple assault and battery, a misdemeanor that we couldn't make an arrest for unless it happened in front of our eyes, or one of the people was injured so badly they looked like they were going to die, making the beating a felony.

"Now we can make the arrest, get the batterer out of the home situation and into the courts," he continued. "But we don't want to stop there. We need to develop better policies to get the batterers the counselling they need. We aren't sending them to court just to punish them."

At the invitation of the Harwich Police Department, the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE) held a day-long seminar at the Cape Cod Regional Technical High School on Tuesday to discuss just how such policies can be developed. Officers from Brewster, Eastham, Chatham and Harwich, as well as representatives from police departments on the upper Cape, Plymouth and Bristol Counties, attended the seminar. Representatives from the Victim-witness program of the Barnstable District Court and Independence House, an organization for battered women, also attended.

"Domestic violence is a terrible, pervasive crime," explained program director Susan Paisner. "It knows no class boundaries, no religious boundaries and no race boundaries."

The seminar featured a perfect example—a woman named Wendy, who told of the nine months she spent being mentally and physically abused by her husband before she sought professional help. The specifics of the case may have differed—the amount of damage done to the home itself, the "occasional pushes" that Wendy didn't consider violence—but it was all too familiar a situation to the policemen and court officials in the audience.

"What we are trying to help local authorities develop is a comprehensive policy for handling such cases, but it has to be done with a task force mentality," Miss Paisner said.



Susan Paisner in Harwich this week.

TCC/BLACK

"It's not just for the police departments; the policy has to be implemented by the judges, the courts, and the probation officers, too, if it is going to be effective. The elements have to work together if we want to break the cycle of violence."

Among the recommendations made by NOBLE was an increase in the amount of evidence gathered when responding to a domestic violence complaint in order to establish a history of the situation. The seminar also recommended mandatory counselling for convicted offenders.

"Most women in a violent situation don't want to leave their husband. There is still a part of the relationship they want to continue," Miss Paisner explained. "They just want the violence to stop."

Revised laws ease ordeal for battered spouses

By SHARON WILKEY
SPECIAL WRITER

HARWICH — Wendy had been pushed and shoved by her husband during more than a dozen of his furniture-breaking rampages before she phoned the Dennis police.

"Then one night nine months ago, it came to a point," Wendy, 28, said yesterday during a police seminar on domestic violence. "Something gave me the strength to say, 'No more.'"

That night the couple argued, and Wendy said she tried to leave with their two children. Her husband, who had been drinking, pushed her, destroyed a bedroom door with his fists, grabbed their 3½-year-old daughter and drove away.

When he returned, the police were there to assure the children's safety and to help Wendy obtain an emergency restraining order against him.

Between 50 and 60 percent of calls to police departments on Cape Cod are related to domestic violence, Harwich police Lt. Manuel Gomes Jr. said.

Speaking yesterday at Cape Cod Technical Regional High School to law enforcement personnel, Wendy — who asked that her last name not be published — personified the positive results of professional intervention.

Wendy is now separated from her husband, and there have been no further incidents. She benefited from temporary housing and counseling provided by Independence House of Hyannis.

The seminar was sponsored by the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives, which in 1988 was awarded a federal grant to assist law enforcement agencies in developing domestic violence policies.

A state law implemented two years ago allowed Massachusetts police with probable cause — physical evidence or written state-

Between 50 and 60 percent of calls to police departments on Cape Cod are related to domestic violence, Harwich police Lt. Manuel Gomes Jr. said.

ments — to make arrests in domestic violence situations. Previously, a suspected batterer could not be arrested unless the police witnessed the attack or the victim was "near death," Gomes said.

That new law, Chapter 209A, "really untied our hands," Gomes said. "I'm hoping that in the next several years we can get a standardized policy in regards to domestic violence."

Most police departments have their own policies, but Gomes said information from the seminar could help develop a consistent policy for all of Cape Cod. The policy could outline specifics about recommending or requiring counseling for the victim as well as the batterer, he said.

A policy planner outlined by the sponsor and presented to seminar participants advocates extensive on-scene investigations and a "pro-arrest" stance. The planner also suggests standardized treatment of victims and batterers by police departments, counseling agencies and the court system.

Susan Paisner, project director for the national seminars, said policies help police departments reduce the chances of being sued for not doing enough to alleviate the violence.

The police spoke of the frustrations of responding to violent domestic incidents. They said they usually return repeatedly to the same home before a situation is resolved. Sometimes a battered person will attack a police officer responding to a call for help. And in cases that get to court, the victim



STAFF PHOTO BY SHERWOOD LANDERS

Susan R. Paisner explains the roots of domestic violence at a seminar in Harwich yesterday.

often decides not to testify or the judge chooses to believe the attacker's version of the story, the police added.

Understanding the "Jekyll and Hyde" personality of batterers and the escalating nature of the abuse may help police officers to react, Ms. Paisner said.

"If departments do everything they possibly can do to stop (abuse), the chance that the department has to respond again less-

sens," Harwich police Capt. William Greenwood said. "That helps the department and primarily, the victim."

Members of Barnstable, Plymouth and Bristol county police departments as well as representatives from the Barnstable County district attorney's Victim/Witness Assistance Program and from Independence House of Hyannis attended the training sessions, group discussions, and films

2/7/90

DISTRICT

WEEKLY

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Support Grows for Domestic Violence Curbs

By Thomas Bell
Washington Post Staff Writer

City officials, under pressure from victims' rights advocates, are considering legislation to force D.C. police to make arrests in cases of domestic violence and to keep track of family disturbances to identify repeat offenders.

For more than two years, the D.C. police department has had a policy that officers "should" make arrests when they believe domestic violence has occurred.

But victims' rights advocates say most police officers still don't make arrests and frequently don't even write up reports of domestic violence. They say police are hesitant because they tend to view domestic violence as personal disputes and not crimes, and because they think prosecutors won't take the cases seriously.

A year after the police department imposed its arrest policy in 1987, the D.C. Coalition Against Domestic Violence interviewed 300 people, mostly women, who were victims of domestic violence.

The study reported that D.C. police made no arrests in many cases when victims suffered broken bones or spent the night in hospitals. They also failed to make an arrest in 86 percent of the cases in which victims were bleeding.

"If police make arrests for domestic violence, then the batterers will quickly learn that the community means business, and the victims will no longer be alone," said Karen Baker of the D.C. Coalition Against Domestic Violence, which is lobbying for the law.

Victims' rights groups began pushing for

the legislation 18 months ago after they said it was clear that the police policy wasn't working.

The National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives is urging police departments throughout the country to devise tougher policies on domestic violence arrests.

More than a dozen jurisdictions have set up comprehensive strategies to deal with domestic violence. The city of Alexandria two years ago adopted an arrest policy and

See DOMESTIC, Page 7, Col. 2

Domestic Violence Bill Backed

DOMESTIC, From Page 1

also created a multi-agency program to prosecute and counsel offenders.

In the first two years of the program, Alexandria police made about 1,700 arrests and filed about 2,000 domestic violence reports.

In contrast, D.C. police in 1988 received 18,264 family disturbance calls and made only 44 reports, according to police statistics.

Two months ago, D.C. police created a task force of members of the U.S. Attorney's Office and representatives of social service and other city agencies to reform the way the criminal justice system handles domestic violence cases. The new emphasis is already reflected in police statistics this year: Sources said from Jan. 1 to May 20 of this year, police received 7,159 domestic calls, filed 250 reports and made 150 arrests.

Victims' rights groups say one problem in the District is that federal prosecutors don't follow

through, and they are essential to any reform.

When an offender is not prosecuted, he gets the message that he hasn't done anything wrong, said Mary Pat Brygger, executive director of the National Woman Abuse Prevention Project.

"These guys do it over and over again and there is never any record, never any punishment. There is nothing that ever says, 'Stop!'"

She said offenders are less likely to repeat crimes if they are prosecuted and receive a suspended sentence on condition that they get counseling.

The bill was sponsored by council member Hilda H.M. Mason (Statehood-At Large) and has six co-sponsors. But at a public hearing, police Inspector David W. Bostrom, speaking for the mayor and the police, said he backed the spirit of the legislation, but felt it was basically a codification of existing policy.

Staff writer Jane Ashley contributed to this report.

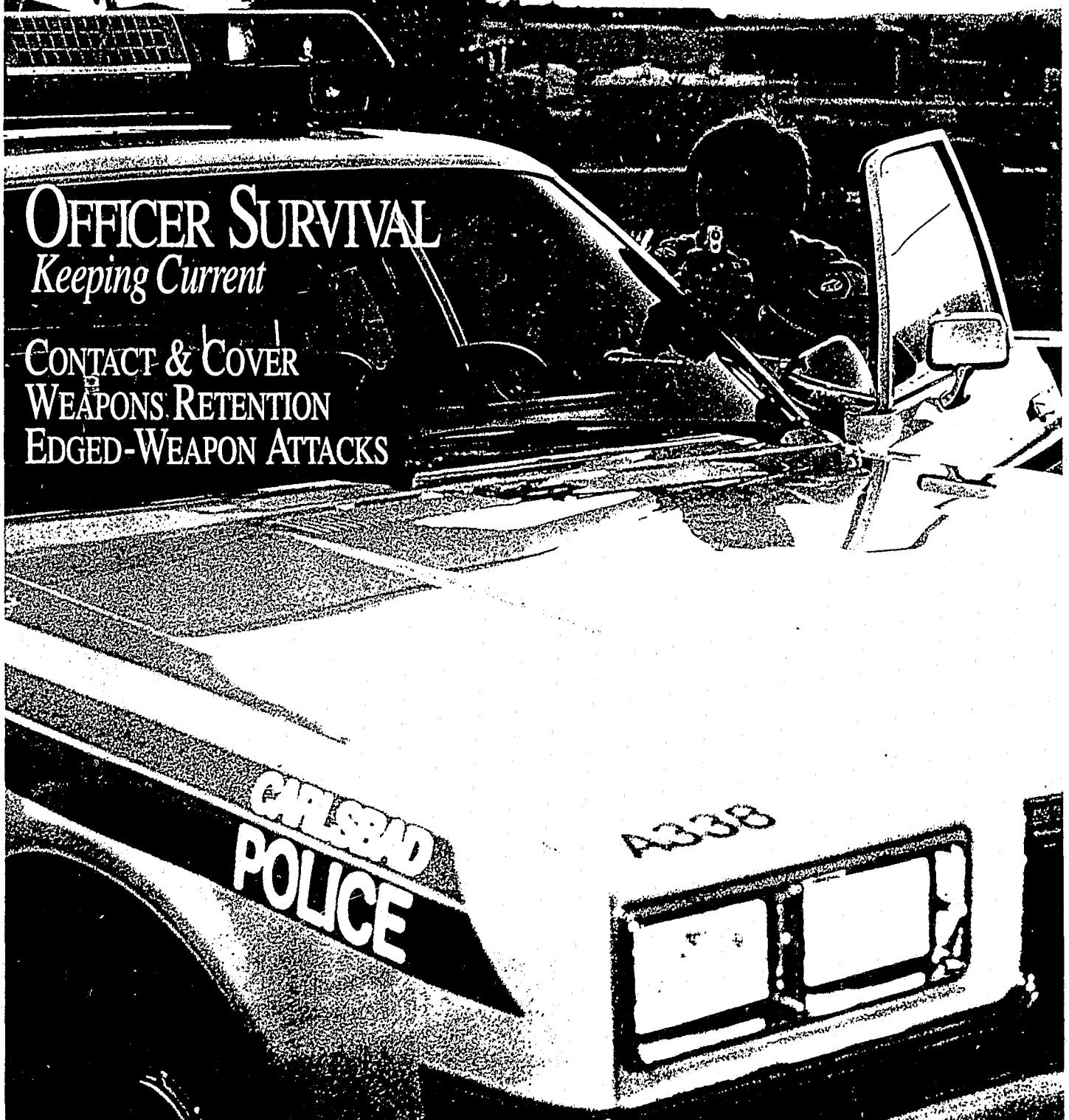
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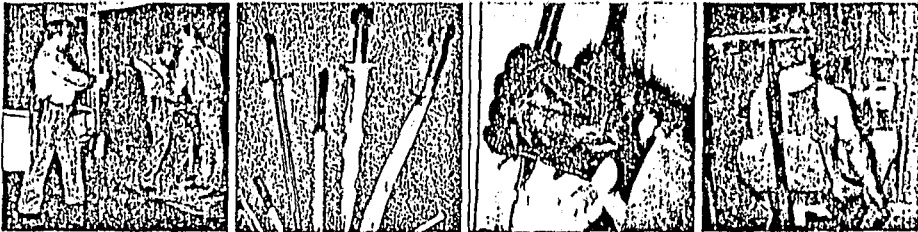
Keeping Current

CONTACT & COVER
WEAPONS RETENTION
EDGED-WEAPON ATTACKS



POLICE

THE LAW OFFICER'S MAGAZINE



33 CONTACT & COVER

This common-sense procedure can make all the difference to officers' survival.

by Steven Albrecht

37 THE CUTTING EDGE

Get an edge on edged-weapon attacks by combining a survival attitude with proper tactical skills.

by Ed Nowicki

41 GET A GRIP

The possibility of having weapons snatched is a constant concern to peace officers. For the best chance at weapons retention, officers should use a systems approach.

by Massad Ayoob

45 DEAD DRUNK?

Intoxicated people have something in common besides lowered inhibitions, diminished judgment and inflamed emotions—They also share the characteristic of being unpredictable.

by Gerald W. Garner

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A profile of the profession.

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20 OFFICER SURVIVAL *by Clarence E. Jones, Jr.*
Ultimately, stress can be as deadly as any criminal.

30 THE ARSENAL *by Fred Romero*
A hand-held mirror that helps protect cops.

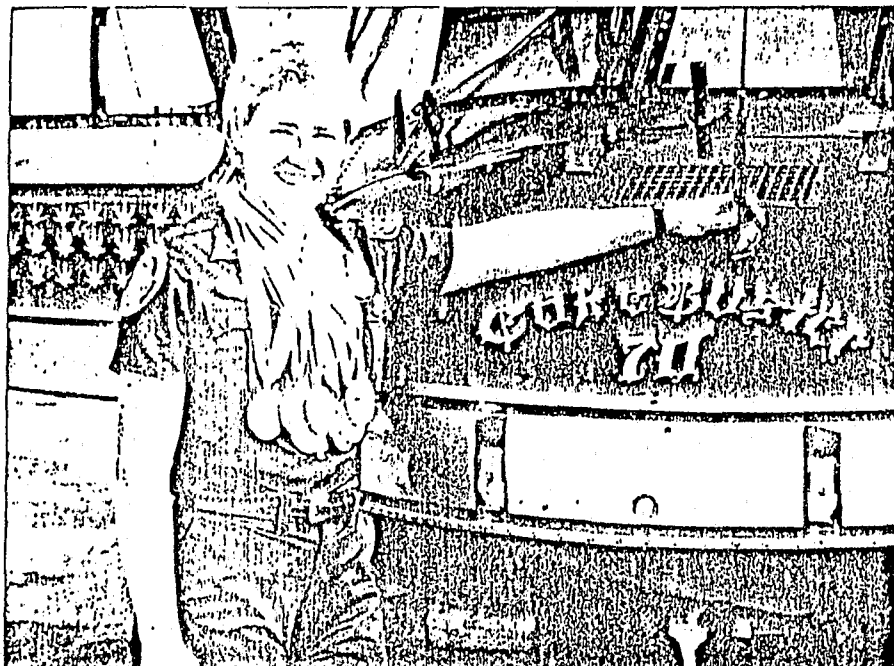
74 THE BEAT *by Charlie White*
An officer searches for peace within himself.

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Cover: Bill Jack, of the Carlsbad, Calif., Police Department, takes cover behind his patrol unit. Photography by D Mark Forbes

VOLUME 13 NUMBER 4

Newsbriefs



Officer Joan Hamilton

America's Gold

Some of the world's most talented law enforcement officers attended the World Police Olympics held recently in Sydney, Australia. Among these officers was Joan Hamilton, of the U.S. Customs Service. Hamilton participated in 12 different shooting events, competing against as many as 350 of the world's best law enforcement shooters. When the firing line was cleared, the smoke settled, and the scores recorded, she had gunned down 10 gold medals and two bronze medals.

Hamilton, who assumed all costs involved in the competition, is currently assigned to the U.S. Customs, Miami Aviation Branch, as a criminal investigator/air interdiction officer, and also serves as a firearms instructor. Her duties include not only conducting criminal investigations against suspected drug smugglers, but also operating

radar and forward-looking infra-red (FLIR) devices that are installed on U.S. Customs detection/tracking aircraft. In addition, she is a member of the "bust crew," which rides in the back of a Black Hawk helicopter and lands behind suspected drug smuggling aircraft. Although this may sound glamorous, most of the busts take place at night, and involve following a suspect aircraft at low altitudes while performing complicated maneuvers, usually over water, with the helicopter lights out. The Black Hawk follows the suspect aircraft through the landing phase and then maneuvers in front of the aircraft, blocking its path. The bust crew takes control of the aircraft, its crew, the load on board, and any off-load crew.

Hamilton's career in law enforcement began in 1978 when, after five years as a teacher, she took a position with the Tennessee Valley Authority in Knoxville as a public safety officer. She remained with the service for five years and achieved the rank of lieutenant. Her last assignment was that of

senior instructor/supervisor at the authority's Public Safety Training Center in Cleveland, Tenn.

In 1983, she became a firearms instructor at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) at Glyco, Ga. While there, she earned a position on the center's national pistol team. In 1986, she transferred from FLETC to the U.S. Customs Service in Key Largo, Fla., where she served as a criminal investigator with the Marine Division, until her current assignment in Miami.

Throughout her career in law enforcement, Hamilton has demonstrated an outstanding shooting ability and dedication to the sport. In 1984 and 1988, she received honors as the highest shooter at the conference of the International Association of Women Police. In 1985, she was the NRA National Police Revolver Women's Champion, and in 1986, at the World Police Olympics, held in Columbus, Ohio, she received three gold medals for shooting and two gold medals for archery. Prior to her successful performance at the World Police Olympics in Sydney, Australia, she participated in the National Police Olympics in Las Vegas, Nev. At those games she received a total of five medals: three gold, one silver, and one bronze. This June, the World Fire and Police Olympics will be held in Vancouver, Canada, and she hopes to do even better.

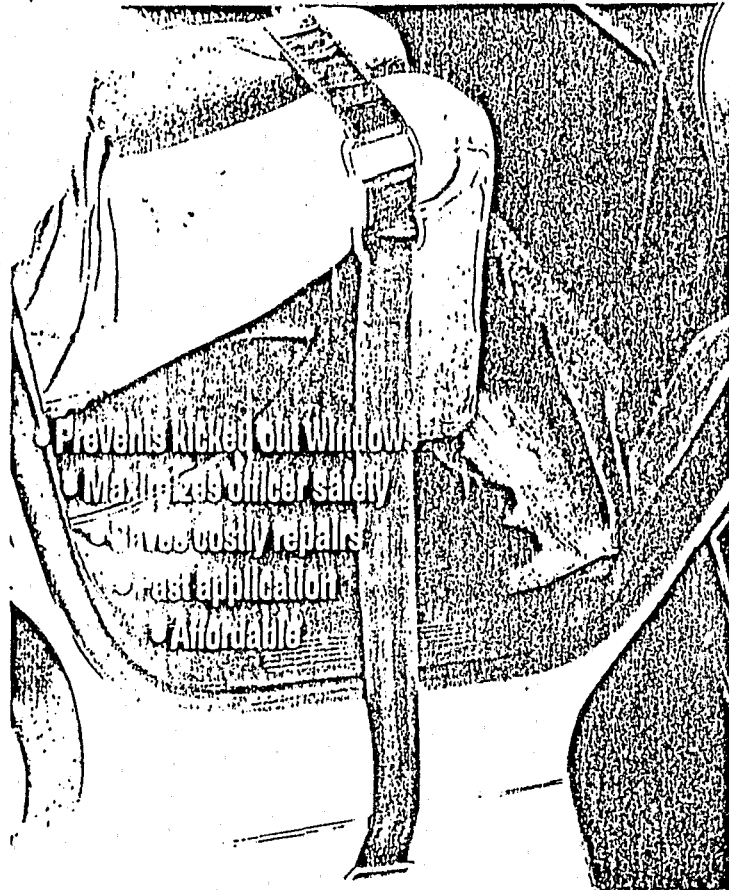
—J.T. Studinaz

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Tuition-Free Training

The FBI estimates that a domestic violence act occurs every 18 seconds. Statistics show that 20 percent of all murders in this country are committed within the family—and 13 percent are committed by

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Newsbriefs

spouses or boyfriends. Violence in the home has often been treated by society as a private matter between husband and wife. The National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE) feels that this attitude must change, and that without outside intervention, acts of domestic violence will increase in both frequency and severity.

Although police are often the primary source of intervention in domestic violence calls, many officers are not properly trained on how to respond, due to a lack of written policies. In 1984, the Attorney General's Task Force on Family Violence issued a report documenting police officers' lack of training and police departments' lack of policies, which propelled the federal government into providing funding to improve the law enforcement response to this problem.

NOBLE, under a grant from the U.S. Department of Justice, will offer eight training seminars for law enforcement executives who are interested in developing and implementing a pro-active domestic violence policy in their departments. These seminars continue the work begun in 1986 by the Victim Service Agency (VSA) of New York City. VSA, awarded the first two grants in this series, developed the course curriculum and then conducted training at regional sites across the country. Their curriculum was based largely on research conducted in Minneapolis, Minn., that showed arrest to be the most effective deterrent to domestic violence available—more effective than previously-used law enforcement techniques such as mediation and separation.

Numerous jurisdictions in the United States have developed and implemented a pro-active "pro-arrest" domestic violence policy. The results of such a policy can be dramatic. The city of Newport News, Va., for example, witnessed a decline in its homicide rate from domestic incidents—from nine in 1984 to zero in 1987—after the police implemented a pro-arrest domestic violence policy. Chief Reuben Greenberg of Charleston, S.C., has said, "Domestic violence homicides represent the

greatest opportunity for prevention by the police."

NOBLE's curriculum also stresses the importance of making an arrest in cases of domestic violence. When an abusive spouse or partner is arrested, a message is sent to all concerned parties that a crime has been committed, and that the assailant will be treated accordingly. According to NOBLE, domestic violence cases need policies and procedures that not only support a police officer in dealing with domestic calls, but also reduce a department's liability should any litigation result.

At least 1,000 police executives are expected to receive this tuition-free training. NOBLE stresses that the seminars (two-day regional and one-day at national conferences) will be work sessions. Every participant will leave the seminar with a draft of a domestic violence policy to augment and refine when he or she returns to the office. Participants may also leave with a radically different perspective concerning victims and assailants in domestic violence.

Some upcoming training dates are April 27 and 28 in Indianapolis, Ind., and June 23 in Atlanta, Ga. For more information, write to NOBLE, Domestic Violence Training Grant, 908 Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E., Washington, D.C., 20003, Attn: Reuben Collins, program associate, or call Susan R. Paisner, project director, or Reuben Collins, at (202) 546-8811.

.....

Problem-Oriented Policing

The San Diego Police Department is currently implementing a unique type of policing that could revolutionize the traditional strategies of law enforcement. Problem-Oriented Policing (POP) is the new approach to combating the escalating war against drugs in five cities across the nation: Tampa, Atlanta, Philadelphia, Tulsa, and San Diego. POP utilizes resources from public, private, and police agencies to build

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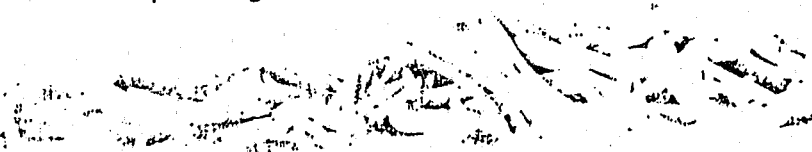
When soft body armor is impacted, it tends to bunch or curl up, leaving exposed areas on the wearer.

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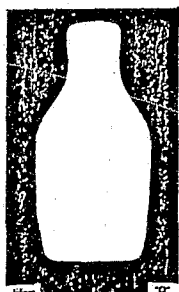
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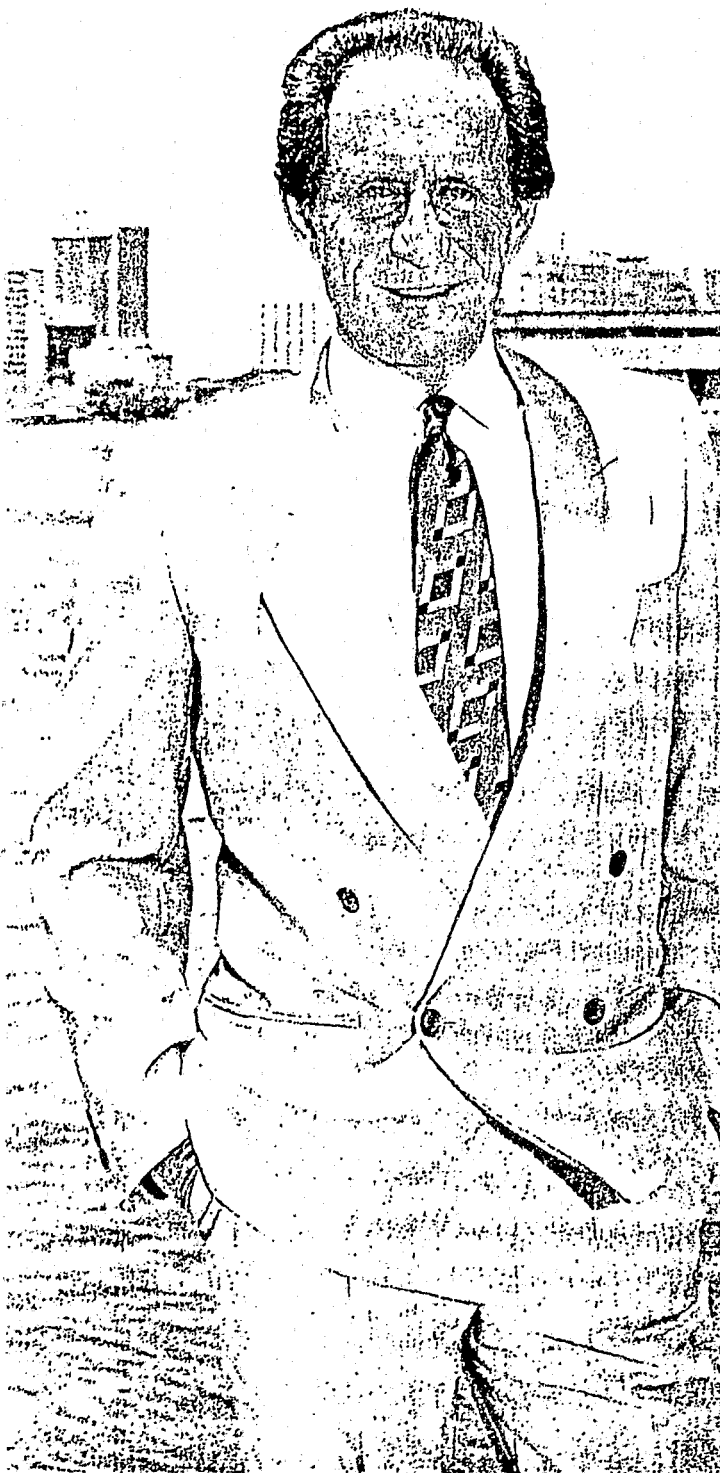
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July 1989

Vol. 104, No. 7

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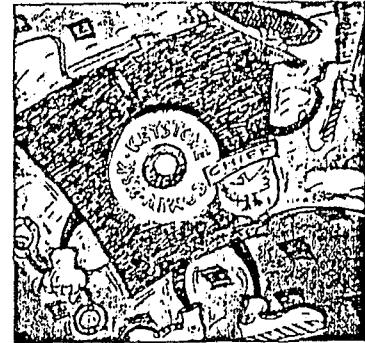
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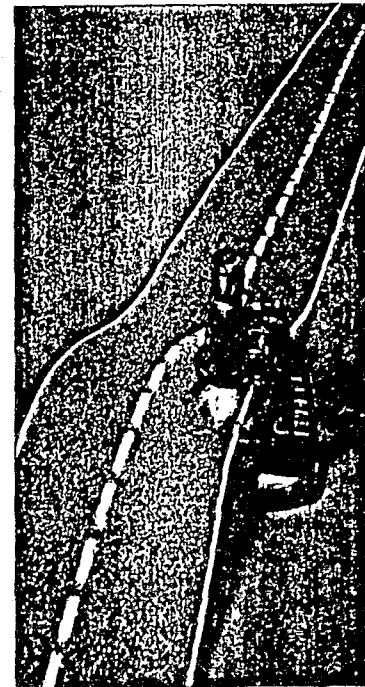
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Cover photography by Walter Marks, Metropolitan Dade County, Fla.

mation, determining what area of town the person was calling from, and writing the information on an index card along with the date, time and his initials. The call taker then sent the card to the correct dispatcher by way of the conveyer belt. He or she dispatched patrol cars to the incident and communicated by radio with the officers in the geographical area.

According to Fosque, the early CAD systems served as computerized conveyer belts for the large police departments. "Today, CAD is for all police departments — small, medium, and large." And it is much more than just an electronic conveyer belt.

The new CAD systems can perform a number of functions, depending on the particular model. In addition to computerizing all the manual functions, a

CAD system can give the dispatcher access to information about the caller and his location such as previous calls, warrants, arrest histories or gun licenses, which then can be given to the officer going to that location. This option gives the dispatcher "a window onto the whole records system," says Fosque.

The Somerville, Mass., Police Department has an Enforth CAD System, which has been on-line almost a year. Before the CAD was installed, the department was not automated except for its file system, a terminal tied in with the main state records.

"Computerization was a relatively traumatic experience," says David Eden, systems manager. Because clerk positions in the Somerville Police Department are awarded on a seniority basis, the dispatch center usually is

staffed by older police officers who may have little or no computer experience. Fortunately, the CAD system is relatively easy to operate.

Everything that was done manually before now is automated with CAD. Functions requiring lots of time and effort are performed by the push of a button. The computer automatically stamps the date and time of each call; because the computer's data base has geographic information logged in it, the call taker does not have to worry about determining what side of town the call is coming from.

Eden says although adjusting to the computer was difficult, department personnel now want more access to it. "People realized that certain things were possible," he says.

The Gloucester County, N.J., Commu-

A New Approach to Domestic Violence

The FBI estimates that an act of domestic violence occurs every 18 seconds. Six million women are beaten each year by their husbands or boyfriends; 4,000 of them are killed.

Within the crime of domestic violence are all imaginable types of assault and battery. Yet domestic violence has been treated differently from all other crimes of violence. Why? Because it long has been viewed by society, and by law enforcement in particular, as a private matter between couples.

This attitude, however, is changing.

A 1983 federally funded research project that focused on the Minneapolis Police Department's response to domestic violence found arrest to be the most effective police deterrent available — more effective than mediation or separation.

The results of this study and findings of the 1984 U.S. Attorney General's Task Force on Family Violence changed the law enforcement response to domestic violence. Police departments across the country are implementing pro-arrest policies, which empower the police to make arrests if they have probable cause to believe a crime has been committed.

Why is arrest an effective deterrent? Because it sends a message that domestic violence is a crime, and that the assailant will be treated as a criminal, research shows.

The U.S. Department of Justice's Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) has been at the forefront in funding police training to help agencies develop pro-arrest policies.

The National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives, under a grant from OVC, is presenting eight Domestic Violence Police Development seminars in 1989 and 1990. These seminars continue the work started in 1986 by the Victim Services Agency (VSA) of New York City. VSA, awarded the first OVC grant in the series, created the policy development course curriculum and trained law enforcement executives at regional sites across the country.

VSA, in 1987, developed a seminar curriculum titled "The Training Challenge." These seminars educate police trainers about the human dynamics of domestic violence, and prepare them to conduct the identical seminar for their street officers and recruits. The training agencies believe it is not enough for a new policy to be written; street officers must receive training that not only explains the pro-arrest policy but discusses the philosophy behind it.

The Crime Control Institute conducted a survey of police departments serving jurisdictions with populations of 100,000. In 1986, 46 percent of these departments indicated they had a pro-arrest domestic violence policy, compared with 31 percent in 1985 and 10 percent in 1984.

The results of a pro-arrest policy, combined with proper training, can be dramatic.

Newport News, Va., witnessed a decline in its homicide rate from domestic violence since it implemented a pro-arrest policy: from nine cases in 1984 to zero in 1987.

"Domestic violence homicides represent the greatest opportunity for prevention by the police," says Police Chief Reuben Greenberg of Charleston, S.C.

The benefits of a pro-arrest policy and officer training go beyond reducing domestic violence incidents, trainers say.

The victim begins to regain her self-confidence and seek help because she has been believed. She can finally see herself as a victim of a crime, not as a "bad wife" in a family argument.

The assailant receives a message that his violent behavior is against the law, and that he will be treated accordingly. Since most domestic violence assailants have had no previous interaction with the police, the act of being arrested and jailed delivers the message with tremendous impact.

Studies also have shown that children in violent homes, often the overlooked victims, also benefit from the pro-arrest approach. Since violence is learned behavior, it can be unlearned. Intervention can help children learn acceptable non-violent methods of communication.

Police officers benefit too. A strongly implemented pro-arrest domestic violence policy reduces repeat calls, which results in increased manpower availability. A police department's liability to multimillion dollar damage awards in domestic violence cases also will decrease.

On the street, officers who have been trained to understand domestic violence no longer will experience the feelings of helplessness they did when they could not make arrests. □

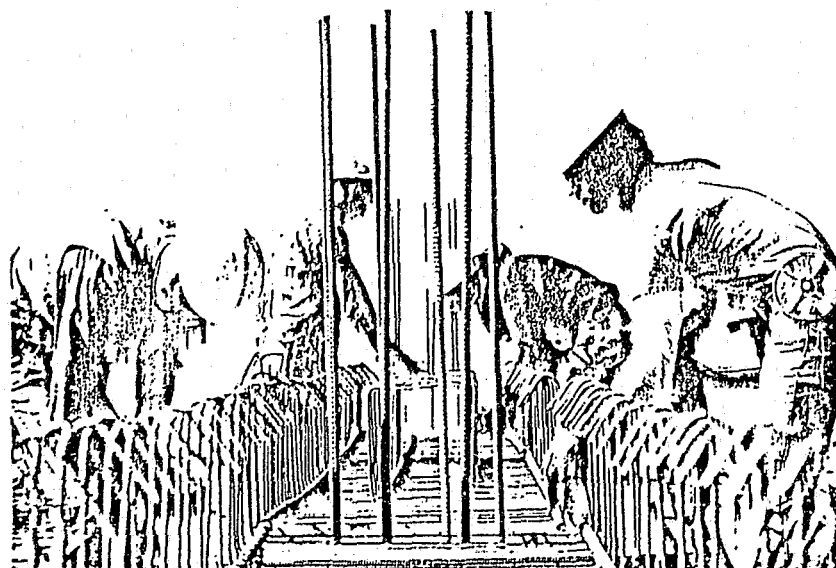
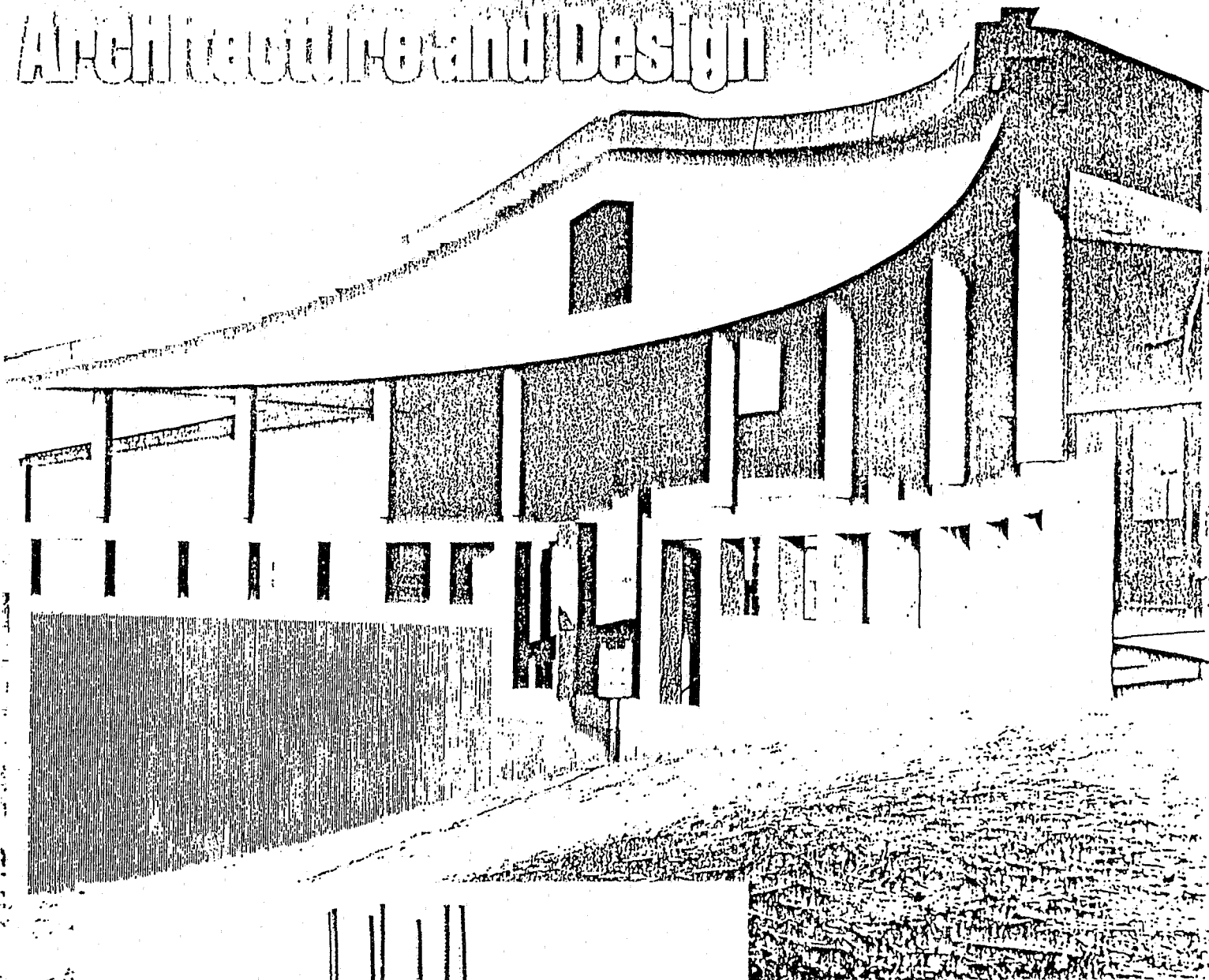
This article was written by Susan R. Paisner, project director of the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives' Domestic Violence Policy Development Seminars grant.

CORRECTIONS TODAY

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION

April 1989

Architecture and Design



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Front Cover: This issue of CORRECTIONS TODAY focuses on architecture and design, with special emphasis on facilities in the community. Theme coordinator is Anthony Scillia, deputy director, Community Services Division, Illinois Department of Corrections, Springfield, Illinois, and chair, ACA's Community Corrections Committee. Cover photos: Large photo shows the Western Missouri Correctional Center, Cameron, Missouri; J.E. Dunn Construction Co., general contractor; photo credit Mike Sinclair, Sinclair-Reinsch. Inset photo shows general construction activity; courtesy J.E. Dunn Construction Co. Cover design by Diana Kluchinsky; mechanicals by Diana Kluchinsky and Ann M. Gaegler.

Training Aims to Prevent Domestic Violence

by Susan R. Paisner

The FBI estimates that an act of domestic violence occurs every 18 seconds.

Statistics show 20 percent of all murder in the United States are committed within the family, and 13 percent are committed by spouses or boyfriends. For too long, violence in the home has been treated by society in general and law enforcement in particular as a private matter between husband and wife.

This attitude can and must change. Without outside intervention, acts of domestic violence will increase in both frequency and violence.

Police are often the primary source of intervention in domestic violence calls. Too many officers, however, are not properly trained on how to respond,

largely because of a lack of written policies.

In 1984, the Attorney General's Task Force on Family Violence issued a report documenting police officers' lack of training and police departments' lack of policies in this area. The report propelled the federal government to provide funds to improve the law enforcement response to domestic violence.

The National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE), under a grant from the U.S. Department of Justice's Office for Victims of Crime, will offer eight training seminars for law enforcement executives interested in developing and implementing domestic violence prevention policies in their departments.

These seminars continue the work begun in 1986 by the Victim Services Agency (VSA) of New York City. VSA, awarded the first two grants in this series, developed the course curriculum and conducted training at regional sites across the country.

The VSA curriculum was based largely on research conducted in Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1983 that showed arrest to be the most effective deterrent to domestic violence—more effective than previously used law enforcement techniques such as mediation and separation.

Numerous jurisdictions in the United States have developed and implemented "pro-arrest" domestic violence

Continued on page 226

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policies. The results of such a policy can be dramatic. Newport News, Virginia, for example, witnessed a decline in its homicide rate from domestic incidents, from nine in 1984 to none in 1987, after police implemented a pro-arrest domestic violence policy.

NOBLE's curriculum also stresses the importance of making an arrest in cases of domestic violence. When an abusive spouse or partner is arrested, a message is sent to all concerned parties

that a crime has been committed and the assailant will be treated accordingly.

Domestic violence cases need policies and procedures that not only support a police officer in dealing with domestic calls, but also reduce a department's liability should any litigation result. Such training is crucial and comes at a time of heightened social awareness of the problems of domestic violence.

At least 1,000 police executives are expected to receive this tuition-free training. These are working sessions (two days at regional seminars and one day at national conferences). Every

participant will receive NOBLE's domestic-violence policy to refine and implement when they return to the office. Many participants will also leave with a radically different perspective concerning domestic violence victims and assailants.

NOBLE would like to hear from agencies that have implemented pro-arrest domestic violence policies. The more data and materials it receives, the






Statistics show 20 percent of all murders in the United States are committed within the family, and 13 percent are committed by spouses or boyfriends.

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-  **Some additional surprises.** One special surprise will be a tour of the ACA's new headquarters just minutes from Baltimore.

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CONGRESS '89

sooner NOBLE can function as a clearinghouse for information on domestic violence and law enforcement's response.

Following is a schedule of NOBLE's law enforcement domestic violence training seminars:

- Indianapolis, Indiana, April 27-28, 1989
- NOBLE's 13th Annual Conference, Atlanta, Georgia, June 23, 1989
- Boston, Massachusetts, September 7-8, 1989
- Milwaukee, Wisconsin, September 28-29, 1989
- IACP's Annual Conference, Louisville, Kentucky, October 14, 1989
- PMA's Annual Conference, Long Beach, California, November 14, 1989
- Greensboro, North Carolina, December 7-8, 1989
- Phoenix, Arizona, January 11-12, 1990

For more information, write NOBLE, Domestic Violence Training Grant, 908 Pennsylvania Ave., S.E., Washington, DC 20003, attn: Reuben Collins, program associate; or call (202) 546-8811 and ask for Reuben Collins or Project Director Susan R. Paisner.





NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF BLACK LAW ENFORCEMENT EXECUTIVES

ELSIE L. SCOTT, Ph.D.
Executive Director

Contact Person: Susan R. Paisner
202/546-8811

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

BOSTON LAW ENFORCEMENT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE POLICY DEVELOPMENT SEMINAR SCHEDULED FOR SEPTEMBER 7 AND 8, 1989

In the case of *Thurman v. City of Torrington, Connecticut, et. al.* (1984), Tracy Thurman was awarded \$2.3 million in damages. In the case of *Sorichetti v. City of New York* (1985), Josephine Sorichetti was awarded \$2 million in damages.

Domestic violence. Police liability. Million dollar awards.

For too long, violence in the home has been viewed by law enforcement as a private matter, and not as a crime.

This attitude can and must change, for without outside intervention, acts of domestic violence will increase in both frequency and severity.

The National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE), under a grant from the U.S. Department of Justice, Office for Victims of Crime, will conduct a total of eight training seminars for law enforcement executives and managers who want to develop and implement a pro-arrest domestic violence policy.

NOBLE's third Domestic Violence Policy Development seminar will take place on September 7 and 8, 1989. The training will begin at 9 a.m. on Thursday, at the Holiday Inn, Boston at Brookline.

Domestic violence cases need policies and procedures that not only support a police officer in dealing with domestic calls, but also reduce a department's liability should any litigation result. Training such as this is crucial, and comes at a time of heightened social awareness of this problem.

Police are often the primary source of intervention in domestic violence calls. A victim is more likely to call the police department for help than to call, for example, the Department of Social Services. Far too many officers, however,

are not properly trained on how to respond. This insufficient training results largely from a lack of written policies and an absence of positive support from law enforcement executives.

The seminar will also feature a Victims Panel, comprised of a formerly battered woman, a former batterer, and a police sergeant who grew up in a violent home.

NOBLE's curriculum stresses the importance of making an arrest in cases of domestic violence. When an abusive spouse or partner is arrested, a message is sent to all concerned parties that a crime has been committed, and that the assailant will be treated accordingly.

NOBLE, a national non-profit professional membership organization headquartered in Washington, D.C., intends to function as a clearinghouse for information on domestic violence and the law enforcement response to this issue.

In the past, NOBLE has done research and conducted training on the issues of hate violence and victim assistance. With this grant, NOBLE continues its leadership role of educating and informing law enforcement officials across the country about current issues that have an impact on all citizens.

**SCHEDULE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE TRAINING SEMINARS**

WHERE AND WHEN

Boston, Massachusetts	September 7 and 8, 1989
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	September 28 and 29, 1989
International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) Annual Conference, Louisville, Kentucky	October 14, 1989
Police Management Association (PMA) Annual Conference, Long Beach, California	November 14, 1989
Greensboro, North Carolina	December 7 and 8, 1989
Phoenix, Arizona	January 11 and 12, 1990

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NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF BLACK LAW ENFORCEMENT EXECUTIVES

ELSIE L. SCOTT, Ph.D.
Executive Director

February 2, 1989

Samuel H. Latimore
Associate Professor
Southeast Florida Institute of
Criminal Justice
Miami - Dade Community College
11380 N.W. 27th Avenue
Miami, Florida 33167-3495

Dear Professor Latimore:

Your letter of January 27, 1989 has been referred to me for a response.

We are in the process of preparing the brochure for our domestic violence training seminars. In the interim, I have sent you a current press release.

We thank you for your interest in NOBLE's training program. Should you need any additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me or Reuben Collins, Program Associaté, at 202/546-8811.

Sincerely,

Susan R. Paisner
Project Director

SRP:br
Enclosure
cc: Elsie L. Scott



NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF BLACK LAW ENFORCEMENT EXECUTIVES

ELSIE L. SCOTT, Ph.D.
Executive Director

March 20, 1989

Mary Cartwright
Administrator
Lake County Prosecuting Attorney's
Office
2293 N. Main
Crown Point, IN 46307

Dear Mary:

It was a pleasure talking with you today. I thank you in advance for your assistance -- and I know we'll be talking again soon.

In accordance with our discussion, I have enclosed 18 Domestic Violence Policy Development brochures. If you need more, just let me know.

In closing, as promised, a hearty "thank you."

Sincerely,

Susan R. Paisner
Project Director

SRP:br
Enclosures
cc: Elsie Scott



NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF
BLACK LAW ENFORCEMENT EXECUTIVES

ELSIE L. SCOTT, Ph.D.
Executive Director

March 27, 1989

Gail Smith
Indiana Coalition Against Domestic
Violence
P.O. Box 1302
Anderson, Indiana 46015

Dear Gail:

It was a pleasure talking with you on the phone today. I really appreciate your offer of assistance and recruitment for NOBLE's Indianapolis Domestic Violence Policy Development seminar.

I've enclosed 100 brochures; let me know if you need more.

Please feel free to call me on 202/546-8811 if you have any questions. I look forward to meeting you next month.

Sincerely,

Susan R. Paisner
Project Director

SRP:br
Enclosures
cc: Elsie Scott

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REFERENCE: 919/00

15 June 1989

Dear Mr. Collins,

We noticed in the April issue of Correction Today an article about your very interesting law enforcement domestic violence training seminars. We would very much like to receive more information about the programme and, if possible, training material from the course.

The United Nations has been asked to undertake comparative research on developments in the phenomenon of domestic violence against spouses, children and the elderly with a view to making recommendations regarding a more effective and concerted response to family violence by criminal justice personnel and social service agencies.

In connection with our study, we would be grateful to receive any data on domestic violence in the United States, recent changes of laws or procedures to deal with domestic disputes, and the details of your training programme.

Thanking you in advance for any information you can provide.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Michael Platzer".

Michael Platzer
Officer-in-Charge

Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch
Centre for Social Development and
Humanitarian Affairs

Mr. Reuben Collins
Program Associate
NOBLE
Domestic Violence Training Grant
908 Pennsylvania Ave., S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003
United States of America

102/89



TESTIMON. 608

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF
BLACK LAW ENFORCEMENT EXECUTIVES

ELSIE L. SCOTT, Ph.D.
Executive Director

July 6, 1989

Councilmember Wilhelmina Rolark
Room 125
1350 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20004

Dear Councilmember Rolark:

Enclosed please find our resubmitted testimony on behalf of
the Mandatory Arrest bill.

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Elsie L. Scott, Ph.D.
Executive Director

ES/sp
Enclosure



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS FORT DEVENS
FORT DEVENS, MASSACHUSETTS



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

01433-5260

OCT 12 1989

Provost Marshal Office

U.S. Department of Justice
The National Organization of Black Law
Enforcement Executives
908 Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E.
Washington, DC 20003

Dear Sir:

In September 1989 I attended the two day Domestic Violence Police Development Seminar presented by NOBLE in Boston, Massachusetts. I found the seminar to be informative, motivational and equally appropriate for military application. I would like to personally commend your facilitators and your seminar coordinator for the professional way the seminar was presented.

Fort Devens has benefited greatly from the seminar. We were fortunate to send the Provost Marshal (Chief of Police), Social Work Services Director and a Legal Officer. Together we returned prepared to establish a unified policy for Fort Devens. Each agency established its own goals and procedures which collectively enforce a total community policy to intervene, assist and/or adjudicate all incidents of domestic violence. I assure you the task of selling our policy was enhanced by the statistics and knowledge we received during the NOBLE presentation.

In the 30 days since attending the course and establishing our policy I have seen numerous cases where, prior to our written policy, officers would have terminated complaints on the scene. Now victims are receiving services because official procedures hold officers accountable to take specific action. I strongly recommend this seminar for any Department of Defense Installation which has dependent family housing. Policy makers will come away with a common definition, purpose and focus, and the community will be well served by a responsible approach to domestic violence.

Thank you for sharing your expertise.

Sincerely,

Ernest J. Comer
Lieutenant Colonel, U.S. Army
Provost Marshal

10/16/89



Town of Wellfleet

POLICE DEPARTMENT
P.O. BOX 832
GROSS HILL ROAD
WELLFLEET, MASS. 02667
Telephone: 508 349-3702

TOWN OF WELLFLEET



on Cape Cod

To Serve and Protect

Richard P. Rosenthal
Chief of Police

April 03, 1990

TO: Susan R. Paisner, Project Director, NOBLE

FROM: Arthur A. Parker, Jr., Corporal *Sgt.*

SUBJECT: Request for Domestic Violence Policy

Dear Susan,

Pursuant to your letter dated March, 1990, enclosed please find a copy of the Policy and Procedure I wrote after attending the NOBLE Seminar on Domestic Violence Policy Development in Brookline, Massachusetts.

Also, enclosed are the Domestic Abuse rights card and a referral card that officers are required to give victims of domestic violence, along with an application the plaintiff must fill out to get "Protection from Abuse" and a blank restraining order.

If I can be of future assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Respectfully,

Arthur A. Parker, Jr.

AAP/cjm

4/6/90

ACADV
301 W Hatcher
Phoenix, AZ 85021

January 29, 1990

The National Organization of Black Law
Enforcement Executives
908 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE
Washington, DC 20003

Re: Domestic Violence Policy Development

Dear Director:

I was unable to attend your program in Phoenix having found out too late. But I have talked to people who attended and they were very impressed with the presentation and the book.

I would like to know if I can get a copy of the book, preferably free, since we are a nonprofit, grassroots organization working for the victims of domestic violence.

We would like to be on the mailing list as we recognize not only the issues of domestic violence but the additional problems of racism especially in our state. We appreciate any assistance you can give.

Sincerely,



Dianne Post
State Coordinator

Re: O
2/6/90