

Below is a brief explanation of types of coordinated community response approaches to family violence. These will be explained more thoroughly during the webinar and are not exhaustive in nature. As a community you will be asked to develop objectives and goals, and this handout will give you a brief introduction of the possibilities you can plan to achieve as a group. No two communities are alike, so if your group finds that merging several approaches or creating your own would be better, the TCFV will help facilitate that process!

Approach	Description
Family Violence Task Force or Teams	A multidisciplinary team that meets on a regular basis to provide cross-training, service provider assessment, and development of response protocols. The group will take on a particular task or goal, work to accomplish it, and once achieved, identify another task to work on. This is often the first starting point for communities who are just starting their CCR. Some tasks tackled are: communication flow, BIPP, dispatch policies, gun surrender protocols, dual arrests, release from jail processes and risk factors for homicide.
Family Violence Lethality Assessments	Lethality assessments are a two-pronged intervention process that features a research-based lethality screening tool and an accompanying referral protocol that provides direction for law enforcement, medical personnel, clergy, social workers and others to initiate appropriate action based on the results of the screening process.
Firearms Surrender Protocol	A multifaceted approach the requires community wide participation in implementing a firearm surrender protocol for offenders who own firearms and have recently been the respondent of a protective order or have been convicted of misdemeanor or felony level family violence crimes.
Fatality Review Team	A multidisciplinary group that analyzes family violence homicides with the goal of discussing systemic responses and social change. The key purpose of a fatality review team is to uncover systemic gaps in a particular family violence homicide case and find ways the community could have responded differently.
Family Violence High Risk Team	Viewed as a fatality review team “in real time,” a multidisciplinary team targets high risk cases for victims who do not enter shelter. Risk assessments are completed, referrals and wrap around services are given immediately and offender accountability is held at the same level. A victim is provided immediate responses her keep her and her children safe while the group moves forward in all possible avenues to keep the offender accountable and away from the victim. This approach is often taken on by communities who are already coordinating and collaborating at a high level.
Community Safety Assessments	A community audit, which a multidisciplinary team collects and analyzes data from various community systems impacted by family violence. After data collection, the team works to discover systemic gaps in victim safety and offender accountability. The data collected is thorough and very robust, the team works towards finding best practices and policies for change in the future.

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Offender Focused Family Violence Initiative	This approach is largely driven by law enforcement. It requires proper coding and identifying for all family violence offenders, predetermined responses to the offender and subsequent collaboration with the prosecutor’s office for criminal justice response. Victim advocates will also reach out to victims after every call. A heavy emphasis and follow up is placed on first and second time offenders in an attempt reduce recidivism rates.
Developing, installing or expanding <i>new</i> data collection/ communication systems	Creation of data collection and/or communication systems that specifically focus on one or more family violence related areas: arrests, convictions, protective orders, sentencing, victim notification, violations of protective orders, bail/ bond orders, compliance with court sanctions, court docket management, prosecutions, recidivism, stalking or harassment orders, victim service availability and warrants.
Managing data collection and communication or linking <i>existing</i> systems	Updating or simplifying current data collection systems or linking current communication systems that specifically focus on one or more of the following family violence related areas: arrests, convictions, protective orders, sentencing, victim notification, violations of protective orders, bail/ bond orders, compliance with court sanctions, court docket management, prosecutions, recidivism, stalking or harassment orders, victim service availability and warrants.
Developing, installing or expanding tracking systems	Developing or expanding research and tracking tools to provide community members a better understanding of current arrests, convictions, protective orders, sentencing, victim notification, violations of protective orders, bail/ bond orders, compliance with court sanctions, court docket management, prosecutions, recidivism, stalking or harassment orders, victim service availability and warrants.
24-Hour Contact Initiative	This approach is largely driven by the prosecutor’s office. Within 24 hours of an arrest, an investigator and victim advocate visit a survivor’s home; they assess her needs; give her contact information for services; and gather more evidence. After home visits, the team meets with the prosecutor – as well as law enforcement officers, the local shelter, a community mental health agency, and the corrections department to conduct an in-depth review of the case. After that time the district attorney decides what action to take including: prosecution, BIPP, counseling or pre-trial diversion.