





Military DV: An Overview for State & Territory Coalitions

Part II Fostering Military-Civilian Partnerships

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Today's Speakers

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Today's Purpose

- Learn about military-specific risk and protective factors for experiencing IPV (domestic abuse)
- Understand the need for military-civilian partnerships to best serve—and maximized safety and choice—for military-connected survivors
- Identify steps for providing a warm hand-off between civilian and military first responders
- Learn how to develop relationships with the Family Advocacy Program in your community or region



Military-Connected Victims

- Define who is a military-connected victim
 - ADM (active duty member)
 - All service members of the Air Force, Army, Marine's and Navy
 - Spouse
 - Current and/or previous
 - Dating partner / Intimate partner of a military member
 - Child in common
 - Common domicile/formerly lived together)
 - Veteran



Military-Connected Victims

- Demographics related to risk factors for IPV
 - Age of active duty members
 - 45.6 % of the 1.3 million members are under the age of 26
 - Married population
 - 51.5 % are married
 - Dual –military (~13%)
 - ADM with children
 - 37.3 % are children w/ 42.6 % being 5 and under

It is not unusual to see a military couple, who at the age of 20, are married with 1-3 children. All children under the age of 5.



The Military Experience & Domestic Abuse

- Alienation from family and friends
- Fear of harming ADM's career (or their own);
 financial dependence of ADM
- Isolation due to Permanent Change of Station (PCS), deployments
- Impact of deployment on relationships
 - Reunifications (honeymoon period)
- Combat-related factors, such as PTSD, TBI



Working with Military-Connected Victims

Referral Process – What to do when receiving and referring a military-connected victim

- Direct / Indirect
 - Victim Self referred
 - First Responder
 - Police
 - EMS
 - Advocate, Counselor, Therapist
 - Installation (base)





When & How to Proceed with Military Advocacy Services

- Who to call and when?
 - FAP (24/7 FAP Victim Advocate Locator)
 - Military law enforcement
 - SAPR
 - Confidentiality
 - Warm hand-off

Goal: have the relationship w/installation FAP developed well before a military-connected victim comes to your program



Working with Military-Connected Victims

Principle of victim choice

Military and/or civilian advocacy services? Only the victim can answer that question

No matter what system they originally enter with, ensuring victims are receiving the same standard of care





Warm Hand-Offs

What is a "warm hand-off"? Seamless and coordinated care between first responders using a trauma-informed, survivor-centered approach

Why are they important? You are not offering a victim the full range of benefits unless you give the CHOICE of a warm hand-off

→ Military members and dependents regularly PCS/relocate

How do I initiate one?

- 1. Start by meeting with your military/civilian counterpart
- 2. Use Military OneSource to identify the FAP near you
- 3. Develop processes and/or an MOU
- 4. Know their names!



Case Scenario

- You are a domestic violence advocate at a local shelter located near Ft. Campbell, KY. Carmen, a 24-year old spouse of an active duty service member at Ft. Campbell, contacts you because she is considering leaving her abusive spouse. During the intake, Carmen shares that she is seeking service off-base because she does not want to make an official report or for the chain-of-command to be notified. She is a stay-at-home mom to her three young children, and is financially dependent upon her husband. Carmen further shares that their family is scheduled to permanent change of station (PCS) to Kaiserslautern, Germany in four (4) weeks.
- Carmen wants to know what financial assistance your agency can provide her and her children. She also expresses fear for her and her children's safety if she decides to leave.



Case Scenario: Poll Questions

Would Carmen's active duty spouse be notified if she chose to make a restricted report to a FAP Victim Advocate?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Unsure

Can Carmen initially make a restricted report and then later switch it to unrestricted if she wants an investigation?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Unsure



Case Scenario: Poll Questions

What military and civilian safety measures and benefits could you share with Carmen?

- A. Military Protective Order
- B. Civilian Protective Order
- C. Victim Compensation
- D. Transitional Compensation
- E. All of the above



Case Scenario: Poll Questions

Carmen's family is scheduled to PCS to Kaiserslautern, Germany in four weeks. What options can you give her?

- A. Contact the FAP VA at Ft. Campbell to discuss options to stop relocation, with Carmen's permission
- B. Contact the FAP VA in Kaiserslautern and provide a warm hand-off, with Carmen's permission
- C. Provide contact information for Military OneSource
- D. Provide contact information for the National Domestic Violence Hotline
- E. All of the above



Military Advocacy Services

Benefits & Limitations

- High Risk of Violence Response Team
 - What it is & How can it help?
- Military Protective Order
- Transitional Compensation
- Option of restricted/unrestricted report
- Command assistance with financial support and housing



Civilian Advocacy Services

Benefits & Limitations

- Civilian Protective Order
- Guidance on civilian justice system/legal advocacy
- Victim compensation
- Access to community-based services
- No Command/installation notification or involvement



North Carolina and Fort Bragg

- Electronic Filing System for Domestic Violence (ECCDV) introduced in 2013
- ECCDV was expanded via a grant from OVW in 2016
- ECCDV system was implemented in Cumberland County in June of 2018
- Fort Bragg, through ACS and FAP, came on as an additional filing site in September of 2018

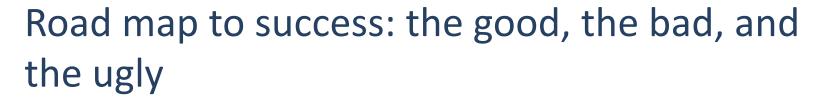


Community Collaborative

- Chief District Court Judge
- Elected Clerk of Superior Court
- Elected Sheriff
- DV Agency(ies)
- Others
 - DHHS
 - Military Installations
 - Universities
 - Law Enforcement Advocates









- Know your partners
- Know your target
- Leverage existing partnerships, collaboratives, and/or task forces
- Know your data
- Know your objective
- Buckle up and hold on!







Lessons Learned (sometimes the hard way!)

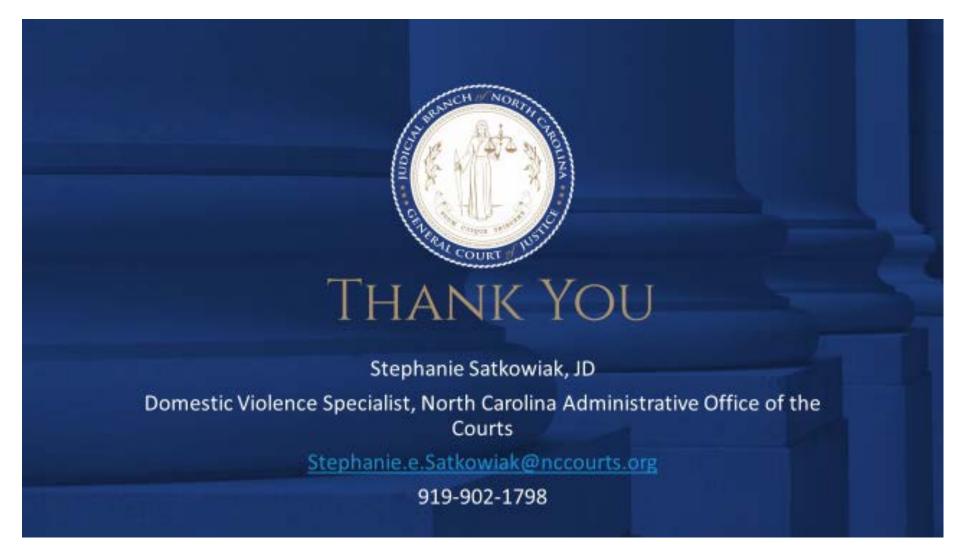
- Under currents are REAL!
- Everybody is different
- Learn from mistakes and perceived failures
- Perfect your pivoting
- Keep the faith!





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- Why have a military counterpart attend your community's CCR?
 - Reach a common understanding of the underlining assumptions and framework for serving victims
- What are the benefits?
 - Creates a more trauma-informed response for militaryconnected victims/reduces likelihood of re-victimization
 - Builds trust and relationships between military and civilian counterparts
 - Fills gaps in advocacy
 - Provides true wraparound services and support for victim, availing them of all resources for which they are eligible
 - Learn about each system through cross-training

- Potential challenges
 - Establishing a civilian-military CCR requires the investment of time and attention
 - Two very different systems, operating in unique ways
 - Different responses to domestic violence
 - "Agree to meet and disagree" for the benefit of all victims

Poll:

Do you have a military counterpart represented on your civilian CCR?

- A. Yes.
- B. No.
- C. There is no military installation in my community.

Tips for informal or formal MOUs between installation FAP and civilian DV programs

- Define the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)
 - Benefits of the MOU
- Opportunities for initiating MOUs
 - OVW Grant Partnerships, e.g. ICJR/"Arrest"
 - FAP can be listed as a community partner or included on an MOU in application



Questions?



Photo credit: DVIDS



Military Members & Families Project



For specialized training and technical support, please contact

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Military Members & Families Project

https://www.trynova.org/military-veterans-and-victim-advocacy-program/

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