

Domestic Violence Manual

FOR

Child Welfare Professionals

A Desk Reference Guide

“The emotional recovery of children who have been exposed to domestic violence appears to depend on the quality of their relationship with the non-battering parent more than on any other single factor.”

– *Bancroft and Silverman*



Some content reproduced from the Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence and
Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services Children and Family Services

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Table of Contents:

Introduction.....	4
Definitions.....	6
Children and Domestic Violence.....	9
Power and Control Wheel.....	9
The Wheel as it Applies to Children.....	11
Child Welfare Safety Assessment.....	21
Prior Considerations.....	21
Safety Considerations.....	22
Interviewing Tips.....	23
Identifying Domestic Violence.....	24
Challenges for the Survivor.....	26
Interviewing Children or Alleged Child Victims.....	28
Interviewing the Survivor.....	30
Preparing for the Interview with the Batterer.....	33
Interviewing the Batterer.....	35
The Safety Decision.....	38
The Assessment.....	38
Document Safety and Protective Actions.....	39
Document Batterer Accountability.....	42
Intervention Strategies.....	43
Specific to Batterer.....	43
Specific to Survivor.....	47
Resources.....	51

Introduction

In 2011, Oklahoma Department of Humans Services Child Protective Services (CPS) recognized a need to strengthen the policy and practices related to incidents of domestic violence and enhance intervention strategies for victims. CPS intervention strategies should partner with the non-offending parent to build the protective capacities within the family to keep children safe. In the process, we contacted our in state partners on domestic violence to build a collaborative workgroup to guide our steps.

The primary focus of CPS intervention cases is the ongoing safety of children. The preferred way to protect children in most domestic violence cases is to join with the adult victim in safety planning and to hold the abusive partner accountable. It is important to work closely with the battered women's program, the criminal justice system, batterer's intervention programs as well as other providers while protecting the privacy of all involved individuals as required by law.

OKDHS would like to extend much gratitude to the Attorney General's office, the Oklahoma Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault and the YWCA of Oklahoma for providing excellent input and feedback to the child protection system.

A special thank you to those who participated in the development of the Oklahoma Desk Reference Guide and to the Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence and Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services - Children and Family Services for sharing their tools with us.

Oklahoma Crime Victims' Rights

The Oklahoma District Attorneys Council wants you to know that as a victim of a violent crime you have the right to be informed. Each county has a victim witness coordinator to assist individuals who fall into this category. As a victim, you have the right to be informed in writing of all statutory rights. You may also be eligible for certain financial assistance such as: medical, dental, prescriptions, counseling, loss of support, crime scene clean-up and funeral expenses.

DEFINITIONS:

Domestic Violence/ Battering: assaultive or coercive behaviors, including physical, sexual and psychological attacks and economic coercion against another adult, emancipated minor or minor child who are family or household members or who are or were in a dating relationship.

* Abusive and coercive behaviors may include physical violence, sexual violence, stalking, emotional abuse, economic abuse, use of children, use of privilege, minimization, denial and blame, intimidation, isolation, coercion and threats.

Batterer/ Abusive Partner: A person who exercises a pattern of abusive and coercive behaviors against an intimate partner or former intimate partner.

Survivor/ Victim of Domestic Violence/ Non-Abusive Partner: A person who is, or has been, subjected to a pattern of abusive and coercive behaviors by an intimate partner or former intimate partner.

Alleged Child Victim: The alleged victim of a child abuse or neglect investigation.

Continued next panel

Safety Planning: A process designed to help a survivor of domestic violence think through things that may change her level of safety. This includes discussing plans and options for situations that may put the survivor's safety at risk. Domestic violence and sexual assault advocates are specially trained in the safety planning process. Contact your local domestic violence or sexual assault program for assistance with this process.

Family Service Agreement and Safety Planning by Child Welfare: A temporary, short-term plan to keep the child and other members of the family safe while more permanent safety provisions can be put in place. The safety plan may be used pending referral to family centered services or other services or to provide short-term care to avoid unnecessary removal of a child from the child's home. This process is conducted by child welfare professionals and is different than safety planning with survivors of domestic violence. See "*Safety Planning*" definition above.

Address Confidentiality Program

The Address Confidentiality Program (ACP) provides services to residents of Oklahoma who are victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The goal of ACP is to help victims keep their location confidential by providing them with a substitute address and a mail forwarding service for use when interacting with state and local agencies, per Section 60.14 of Title 22 of the Oklahoma Statutes. When a participant provides the Child Welfare (CW) specialist with an ACP authorization card, the CW specialist refers to OAC 340:75-1-30 for guidance in entering the ACP information and securing the victim's finding address.

Continued next panel

Domestic Violence or Sexual Assault Program: A nonprofit organization whose primary purpose is to provide free and confidential services to victims of domestic violence or sexual assault, including, but not limited to, emergency housing, crisis hotlines, advocacy, community education and referral services.

CHILDREN & DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Power and Control Wheel

The Power and Control Wheel is used to show the experience of domestic violence. (next panel)

At the core of domestic violence is the batterer's goal to gain and maintain power and control over the survivor of domestic violence.

The Power and Control Wheel has eight spokes that represent the abusive and coercive tactics, tools, pressures and rationales batterers may use to obtain, maintain and reinforce power and control over the survivor.

Physical and sexual violence (outer rim) may not be necessary to establish power and control over the survivor; the threat of violence may be enough.

The Power and Control Wheel may be used as a screening tool or a discussion tool with survivors of domestic violence.

Gender-specific language is used, as women are disproportionately represented as survivors of domestic violence.



Developed by: *Domestic Abuse Intervention Project, Duluth, MN*

CHILDREN & DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The Wheel as it Applies to Children

USING INTIMIDATION

Making her afraid by using
looks, actions, gestures

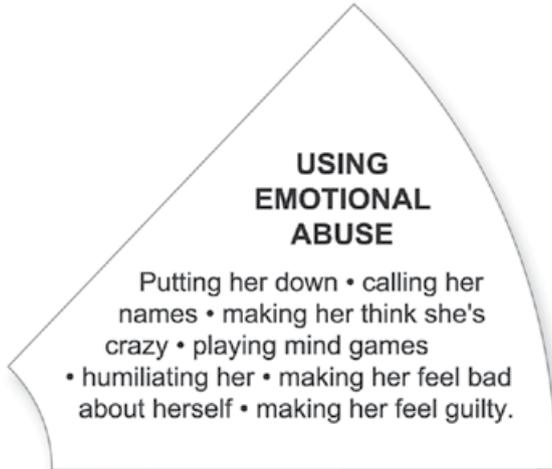
- smashing things • destroying her property • abusing pets
- displaying weapons.

Batterer may use intimidation by:

- Using looks, actions and gestures to intimidate or cause fear in the family.
- Destroying property to show authority, intimidate, or punish the family.
- Using male or adult size to intimidate the mother or the children.
- Abusing pets to send messages or threats of violence to the family.
- Displaying or cleaning weapons in front of the family to send messages or threats of violence.
- Using violence in front of the children.

CHILDREN & DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The Wheel as it Applies to Children, cont.



Batterer may use emotional abuse by:

- Forcing the children to engage in put-downs or name-calling of the mother.
- Putting the children down or calling the children names.
- Humiliating the mother in front of the children.
- Forcing the mother to engage in embarrassing acts in front of the children.
- Undermining the value of the mother (i.e., making the mother believe she is an unfit parent, telling the mother the children don't love her).
- Shaping how the children view their mother.
- Being inconsistent in visitation, discipline, or parenting.

CHILDREN & DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The Wheel as it Applies to Children, cont.

USING ISOLATION

Controlling what she does,
who she sees and talks to, what she
reads, where she goes • limiting
her outside involvement • using
jealousy to justify actions.

Batterer may use isolation by:

- Not letting the mother see or spend time with the children.
- Limiting opportunities for the mother and the children to get help from outside sources.
- Not allowing the children to participate in age appropriate activities outside the home.
- Not allowing the children to invite friends into the home.
- Controlling access to trustworthy adults (i.e., school counselors, grandparents, extended family members).
- Not allowing the mother to respond to the children's needs (i.e., hurts, fears, basic needs).

CHILDREN & DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The Wheel as it Applies to Children, cont.



MINIMIZING, DENYING, AND BLAMING

Making light of the abuse and not taking her concerns about it seriously • saying the abuse didn't happen • shifting responsibility for abusive behavior • saying she caused the abuse.

Batterer may use minimization, denial and blame by:

- Shaping the children's understanding of the source of the violence by blaming the mother.
- Making the children believe the mother is to blame for the violence.
- Pitting family member against family member.
- Fostering instability and creating confusion for the children by denying the violence happened.
- Normalizing the violence.
- Making light of the violence.
- Causing the children to feel guilty and to believe they are to blame for the violence.

CHILDREN & DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The Wheel as it Applies to Children, cont.



USING CHILDREN

Making her feel guilty about the children
• using the children to relay messages • using visitation to harass her • threatening to take the children away.

Batterer may use children by:

- Making the mother believe anything that happens to the children is her fault.
- Using the children as confidants.
- Threatening to take the children away, make a CPS report, or hurt the children if the mother reports the abuse or tries to leave the batterer.
- Exposing the children to the abuse (i.e., through direct observation, overhearing, or knowing about the abuse).
- Undermining the mother's efforts to parent the children.
- Probing the children for information about the mother or her new partner.

- Controlling the use of contraception or having children born close together; overwhelming the mother.
- Causing physical harm to the children as a result of violence toward the mother.
- Physical, sexual, emotional abuse or neglect perpetrated directly against the children.

CHILDREN & DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The Wheel as it Applies to Children, cont.

Batterer may use male privilege by:

- Forcing the mother and the female children to do household duties.
- Teaching the children to not respect women.
- Centering family life around the batterer.
- Demanding the children keep quiet about the abuse.
- Demanding the mother handle the unpleasant or demanding tasks of child rearing.
- Seeking custody after separation or frequently gaining custody rights based on inappropriate grounds.
- Demanding the children meet the needs of the batterer.
- Showing poor emotional boundaries.
- Teaching that women are weak or stupid.

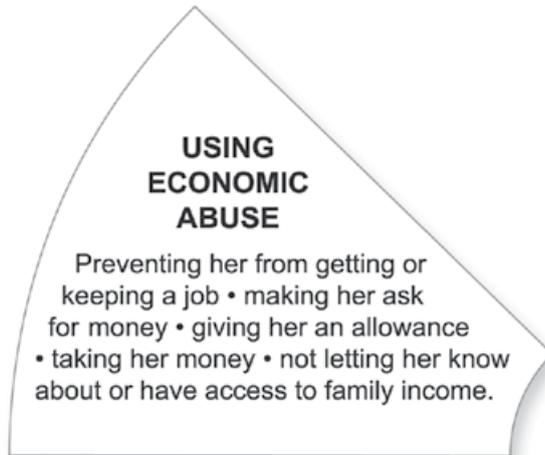
USING MALE PRIVILEGE

Treating her like a servant • making all the big decisions • acting like the "master of the castle" • being the one to define men's and women's roles.

- Having the ultimate authority but assuming no responsibility, including household chores or parenting.
- Establishing rigid gender roles for the children.
- Creating rules for everyone in the household to follow and changing the rules without warning.

CHILDREN & DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The Wheel as it Applies to Children, cont.



Batterer may use economic abuse by:

- Creating poor credit for the mother so that she is unable to get financing on her own.
- Controlling the family finances or withholding information about the family finances.
- Giving the mother a meager allowance for her and the children's needs.
- Withholding child support.
- Refusing to help pay for necessities.
- Creating reasons for the mother to lose her job (i.e., calling her work frequently, making her miss work, withholding transportation).
- Disrupting child care arrangements needed to maintain employment.

CHILDREN & DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The Wheel as it Applies to Children, cont.

Batterer may use coercion and threats by:

USING COERCION AND THREATS

Making and/or carrying out threats to do something to hurt her

- threatening to leave her, to commit suicide, to report her to welfare
- making her drop charges
- making her do illegal things.

- Threatening to report the mother to welfare to impact her economic benefits or initiate a child maltreatment investigation.
- Threatening that CPS will take the children away.
- Making threats to harm the mother or the children if the mother leaves him.
- Threatening to report the mother or the children to immigration authorities.
- Making threats of retaliation toward the children who disclose abuse to outside helpers.
- Threatening to abandon the children.
- Making threats of suicide or other self-harm.

Child Welfare Safety Assessment Prior Considerations

Prior to starting the safety assessment, consider the following:

The process is an opportunity to address the needs of the whole family.

Address risk, safety and protective factors in order to prevent unnecessary removal of the child(ren).

Assisting in enhancing the safety of the survivor is an opportunity to reduce risk to the child(ren).

Assume that male and female caretakers have an equal responsibility for the emotional and physical well-being of the child(ren).

Understanding the batterer's abusive and coercive tactics toward the survivor and the child(ren) can improve the safety and well-being of the child(ren).

Batterers can be helped to play a more positive role in the lives of their child(ren).

The use of violence, abuse and control are choices made by the batterer.

Send appropriate messages of accountability for the abuse.

Be mindful of race, gender, ethnicity and class issues.

Safety considerations:

Consider the safety of the worker, survivor and child(ren) prior to the interview.

Should the worker go to the home with another worker?

Should the batterer or alleged perpetrator come in to the office?

Should law enforcement be notified or assist with the interview?

Consider any information that may suggest there is a threat to safety (i.e., batterer has threatened harm to himself or others, batterer has harmed himself or others, batterer has access to weapons).

Keep the survivor informed about the steps of the process so that she can plan for safety.

Interview the survivor before interviewing the batterer or alleged perpetrator.

Notify the survivor when the batterer interview will occur.

Do not share information provided by the survivor with the batterer.

Be prepared to discuss safety options with the survivor around the batterer interview and the process itself.

Interviewing Tips

Interviewing tips when domestic violence is identified:

Interview all family members separately.

The survivor and the child(ren) are not likely to disclose information if they are in the presence of the batterer.

Interview the child(ren) outside the presence of the parents.

Conduct interviews in a location that is safe and comfortable for the child(ren).

Ask the survivor how she might approach talking to the child(ren) about the violence so that there exists an initial understanding of the child(ren)'s likely attitude or behavior.

Understand that the child(ren) may feel responsible for what happened or feel guilty for telling about the abuse.

Be aware that the survivor may think the worker is there to take the child(ren). The batterer may have threatened her with calling CPS and has reinforced the idea that the worker is there to take the child(ren).

A thorough understanding of battering tactics will assist in providing appropriate interventions and referrals.

Explore and ask about batterer tactics identified on the Power and Control Wheel. (See panel 10).

Batterers may manipulate the interview in ways the worker may not be aware (i.e., takes control over the interview, tries to side with the worker, tries to triangulate professionals involved, portrays self as victim).

Identifying Domestic Violence

Proper identification of the existence of domestic violence will assist the worker in determining appropriate interventions and referrals, as well as appropriate considerations for the safety of family members.

Ask about domestic violence:

Regardless of the nature of the original report.

Only if you are able to interview all family members separately.

Ask the interviewee:

Have you ever been hurt, threatened, or intimidated by a current or former partner?

Are you afraid of a current or former partner?

Has your partner ever forced you to do something you did not want to do?

Would working with our agency put you or your child(ren) in danger?

Has current or past abuse ever prevented you from going to work or going to school?

Has anyone taken away something you needed to be independent (i.e., medications, wheelchair, immigration papers, photo identification, birth certificates, birth control)?

Has your partner ever taken the child(ren) without permission, threatened to take the child(ren) away from you, or otherwise harmed the child(ren)?

Appropriate responses to the survivor include:

“You don’t deserve to be hurt.”

“It is not your fault.”

“You have a right to be safe.”

“I believe you.”

“There are voluntary, free and confidential services available to assist you with your needs. Would you like me to assist you in making contact with the local domestic violence program.” See page 53.

Challenges for the Survivor

Survivors of domestic violence are faced with many challenges and barriers.

Consider the following examples:

Fear of the batterer's behavior and what the batterer might do.

Fear of threats and harassment by the batterer.

Fear of stalking by the batterer.

Fear for the child(ren) or of losing custody of the child(ren).

Fear of unsupervised parenting time with the batterer.

Fear for other family member's safety.

Emotional attachment or affection for the batterer.

Coercion or economic reliance on the batterer.

Conflicts with religious or cultural beliefs.

Isolation or lack of support.

Shame about the violence.

Fear of deportation.

Physical or mental disability.

No place to go.

Lack of resources.

Hope the batterer will change his behavior.

Lack of community or criminal justice demand for batterer accountability.

Sense of hopelessness.

Lack of job skills.

Lack of resources for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender communities.

Limited access to housing.

Limited English proficiency.

Fear of arrest.

Fear of harm to pets.

Interviewing Children or Alleged Child Victims

Questions to ask children or alleged child victim:

Who lives in your home? Who else visits the home?

Do you have any pets?

Who are your favorite teachers, friends, or people?

What do you like to do with your mom?

What are things that bother you about your mom?

What do you like to do with your dad?

What are things that bother you about your dad?

What do you like to do with your brothers or sisters?

What are things that bother you about your brothers or sisters?

What happens when mom and dad disagree about...? When your mom and dad argue, what happens?

What happens when dad gets really mad? Has anyone ever been hurt when dad gets mad? Is that different or the same when mom gets mad? Has anyone ever been hurt when mom gets mad?

People can be hurt in a lot of different ways by words, by touching (like hitting), or by other touching that bothers them or makes them feel uncomfortable. Have you ever seen or heard anything like this happening in your family?

What happens when you get in trouble? How does that make you feel?

What makes you feel scared at home? What do you do when you're scared? What makes you feel better?

Have you ever told anyone when you have been scared? Who did you tell? What happened after you told? Has anyone ever talked to you about what to do when you're scared?

What do you do when mom and dad are mad at each other?

Do you have a hard time sleeping? Do you have any bad dreams?

Do you think about this [child's words for the violence] a lot? When do you think about these things? When you're at school? With friends?

If you had something important to tell your mother, when would you tell her?

Interviewing the Survivor

Questions to ask a survivor of domestic violence:

In what ways is your partner controlling? Has he ever prevented you from going to the following activities - parent/teacher conferences, doctor's appointments, family functions)? Is he jealous?

How often do you spend time with family and friends in supportive activities? Have you ever been prevented from spending time with them?

Does your partner ever monitor your activities? Your phone calls, text messages, computer?

Does your partner ever call you names, insult you, or scream at you?

How are family finances handled? How do you feel about that?

How are the household responsibilities divided? How do you feel about that?

If you could change anything about your relationship, what would it be?

Has your partner ever hurt you, accidentally or on purpose? In what ways?

Do you feel safe? Have there been times when you didn't feel safe?

Do you have plans that help keep you safe? What are those? Note: These plans cannot be shared with anyone.

Have you sought out safety or support from any agency or person in the past? How was that experience?

Children-focused questions:

Has the child(ren) ever been hurt, accidentally or on purpose?

Where is the child(ren) when the fighting happens? How does the child(ren) respond to the violence?

If the child(ren) is hurt, scared, or upset, are you allowed to comfort them?

How safe is the child(ren)?

Has the child(ren) ever expressed or indicated they worry about you?

Has your partner ever threatened to take the child(ren) away?

Has your partner ever threatened to harm the child(ren)?

How does the child(ren) interact with peers? Who are the child(ren)'s favorite teachers, friends, or people?

Is the child(ren) involved in any activities outside of the home?

Do you feel that if certain things about your relationship with your partner were different, that your relationship with the child(ren) also would be different?

How does the child(ren) treat you?

Does your partner undermine your parenting? In what ways?

How does your partner participate in the parenting?

How is the child(ren) disciplined?

Does your partner criticize the way you discipline? In what ways?

Preparing for the Interview with the Batterer

Safety	Appropriate Approach	Prudence	Respect	Rapport
<ul style="list-style-type: none">* Consider your safety, the safety of the survivor and the child victim.* Never quote the child or adult victim.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* Speak to collateral sources who have had contact with the batterer in the past such as partners, service providers, or law enforcement.* Become familiar with the batterer's tactics and behaviors, and then plan your approach to working with him.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* Avoid getting into a power struggle with the batterer.* Stay focused on the issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* Let the batterer tell his situation.* Be mindful of race, ethnicity and class issues.* Do not allow the batterer to use his culture as a justification for violent behavior.* Remember, this isn't about bad people, it's about harmful behavior.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* Establish a working relationship with the batterer.* Take time to build rapport as it helps to engage the batterer and create a more positive outcome for the family, the investigation and possible future investigations.

Attention to Fatherhood	Set Limits	Documentation	Accountability	Structure the Interview
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Many batterers want to be good fathers. * Have the batterer talk about how he feels his behaviors have affected his child. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * If the batterer is using tactics of intimidation and threats towards you, call his attention to it and request that he change his behavior. * Inform the batterer that if the interview needs to be ended due to his behavior, it will be documented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Approach the batterer with documentation of his behaviors and actions such as police reports, prior investigations, or hospital records. * Make a concerted effort to get corroborating evidence. * Tell the batterer the source of the information received (i.e., “The police report says. . .”) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Hold the batterer responsible for changing his behaviors. * Challenge the batterer’s minimization, denial and blame. * Ask the batterer to talk about what he did in the situation. * If the batterer blames others for what happened, continue to focus on how he contributed to the situation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Prior to the interview, have a sense of the goals and know what line of questioning will be most useful.

Adapted from: Accountability and connection with abusive men: A new child protection response to increasing family safety. (Mederos and Family Violence Prevention Fund, 2004).

Interviewing the Batterer

Questions to ask the batterer:

Describe your relationship with your partner.

What goes well in the relationship? What do you disagree about?

Do you and your partner have conflicts? About what?

What happens when you have conflicts or strong disagreements?

What do you do when you feel angry, jealous, or possessive of your partner?

Does your partner seem afraid of you? In what ways?

Has your partner ever been hurt during an argument?

Where is the child(ren) when the argument happens? Has the child(ren) ever been hurt?

What do you think is the most important aspect of being a father? What does it take to be a good father?

How do you think the child(ren) is affected by what you did?

If you need to leave the home, do you have a place to stay? Can the worker help him find a place to stay?

How do you earn the child(ren)'s respect?

What did the child(ren) do when you did [behaviors]?

What have you done to stop your violence? Have you asked anyone for help? What happened?

Children-focused questions:

Has the child(ren) ever been hurt, accidentally or on purpose?

Where is the child(ren) when the fighting happens? How does the child(ren) respond to the violence?

How safe is the child(ren)?

How safe does the child(ren) think you are?

How does the child(ren) interact with peers? Who are the child(ren)'s favorite teachers, friends, or people?

Is the child(ren) involved in any activities outside of the home?

How does the child(ren) treat you?

How is the child(ren) disciplined?

THE SAFETY DECISION

Include:

Specific descriptions of the batterer's pattern of control.

Past violent behavior, threats, intimidating actions and other forms of control.

How the fear and uncertainty generated by the batterer's prior behavior continues to impact current parenting, decision making, risk assessment and safety of the survivor and the child(ren).

Details about the severity of the violence, extent of the injuries, duration of the incidents, unpredictability of violent behavior and the physical proximity to the child(ren).

If the child(ren) is being used as a way of gaining access to, or control over, the survivor.

An assessment of how these actions are impacting the child(ren).

Precise language affirming the batterer's role in harming the child(ren).

Description of battering behaviors that interfere with the parenting efforts of the survivor.

THE SAFETY DECISION

Document Safety and Protective Capacities:

Document how the survivor has provided for the safety and well-being of the children:

How has the survivor's behavior helped the child(ren) or lessened the impact of the batterer's behavior?

Explore and acknowledge the survivor's strengths and ways in which she's protected the child(ren).

How has the survivor managed to keep herself and the child(ren) safe thus far?

In what ways has the survivor provided for safety that do not immediately appear to be safety strategies or protective actions?

What are the survivor's resources? Is there an informal safety plan with the child?

What does the survivor say that she needs? What does the survivor say the child(ren) need?

Help the survivor strategize around basic needs, options for safety, support systems and resources in the community.

Validate her experience as a survivor and as a non-abusive, protective parent.

Examples of safety strategies and protective actions (this is not intended to be used as a checklist):

Working with a domestic violence or sexual assault advocate or program.

Accessing a domestic violence shelter or homeless shelter.

Calling 911 or teaching the child(ren) to call 911.

Working to protect the child(ren) from the violence by sending them to stay with relatives or friends.

NOTE: Understand lethality increases when a survivor makes the decision to leave. The survivor's willingness to obtain a victims protective order may or may not be an indicator of protective capacities.

Notifying school officials of batterer's potential for violence, the safety plan, emergency contact information, VPO, restraining order, heightened awareness to and possible changes in child(ren)'s behavior or trauma triggers.

Talking to the child(ren) about how to respond to the violence.

Providing the child(ren) with age appropriate tools to understand and cope with the violence.

Identifying a person to assist with visitation to reduce potential for violence during transfer of the child(ren).

Taking the child(ren) to counselor or consulting with the child(ren)'s counselor.

Moving out of home with the child(ren). Seeking legal assistance or gaining custody of the children).

Normalizing as much as possible by providing safe structure. Maintaining a routine.

Meeting basic needs.

Engaging the child(ren) with outside activities and relationships.

Attending school functions such as parent-teacher conferences.

Following family traditions.

Minimizing, denying, or refusing to talk about the abuse for fear of making it worse.

Leaving, going back, or staying in the relationship so the violence does not escalate.

Refusing or not following through with services to avoid angering the batterer.

Trying to improve the relationship or finding help for the batterer.

Document Batterer Accountability

Document the batterer's accountability for the abuse:

Connect the adverse impact on the child(ren) directly to the batterer's behavior.

Document how the batterer has interfered with the "normal development" of the child(ren).

Document how the batterer has interfered with the survivor's parenting (i.e., undermining of the survivor's actions or attempts to provide safety for the child(ren), undermining the survivor's attempts to engage the child(ren) in age appropriate activities).

Assess what information about the batterer's behavior needs to be given to the child(ren)'s therapist, if applicable.

Intervention Strategies

Recommendations specific to the batterer -

Batterers should always have separate and individualized plans from the child and survivor.

The service plan should include specific steps to reduce risk to the child victim and survivor while holding the batterer accountable.

Work in conjunction with the court, court services, or other community agencies, if involved (i.e., probation can include the same tasks as the child welfare safety plan/service plan/case plan, creating more oversight and accountability and less opportunity for manipulation of agencies and professionals).

Possible “To Do’s” or recommendations specific to the behavior of the batterer:

The batterer will not use further violence towards any member of the household, including pets.

The batterer will not use further intimidating behavior towards any member of the household, including, but not limited to, verbal threats, destruction of property, throwing objects and punching walls.

The batterer will have all weapons removed from the premises, including, but not limited to, guns, bow and arrows, shotguns, knives and hunting rifles.

The batterer will not use physical discipline with the child(ren).

Intervention Strategies

Recommendations specific to the batterer, cont.-

The batterer will not deny partner access to phone, vehicle, or other forms of communication or transportation.

If separated, the batterer will make no unwanted or unexpected visits to survivor's home or place of employment.

The batterer will respect all existing court orders, including victim protective orders, restraining orders, custody and visitation orders, and child support orders.

The batterer will not interfere with the other parent's efforts to seek services for herself and the child(ren).

In lieu of the formal child support order, the batterer will maintain financial support for the child(ren), regardless of whether he resides with them.

The batterer will support all reasonable efforts to provide the child(ren) with appropriate services, including child care and health care.

The batterer will disclose to partner all information relevant to child abuse and domestic violence, including prior arrests and prior CW cases with other child(ren).

Intervention Strategies:

Recommendations specific to the batterer, cont.:

The batterer will share with partner all relevant information about income and family financial circumstances.

The batterer will disclose to partner all information relevant to partner's immigration status, immigration concerns and immigration proceedings.

The batterer will provide partner with her immigration documentation.

The batterer will disclose to partner his immigration status.

The batterer will seek a certified batterers' intervention program for evaluation and comply with the recommendations of that program to address issues of control and abuse.

Certified batterers' intervention programs will have as its goals: the cessation of violent, abusive and controlling behaviors toward the adult partner; the cessation of violent and abusive behaviors toward any child(ren) in the home; education about the effects of violence, abuse and controlling behaviors on family members; collateral contact with the adult survivor and the referring agency for exchange of information about the purpose and limitations of the counseling, the batterer's pattern of abuse and violence, and other relevant information about the batterer.

Intervention Strategies:

Recommendations specific to the batterer, cont.:

The batterer will stay involved with any mental health counseling and follow treatment recommendations, including taking prescribed medications.

When necessary, the batterer will seek and follow recommendations of a substance abuse evaluation.

Substance abuse does not cause a batterer to use power and control.

However, as a batterer's substance abuse increases, it may make it more visible as drug abuse makes it more difficult to cover violent and controlling behavior.

The batterer will be able to acknowledge a majority of past abusive and violent behavior toward the survivor and the child(ren), including, but not limited to, detailing the abusive nature of physical and nonphysical actions; displaying an understanding of the impact of these behaviors on his partner, the child(ren) and himself; displaying an ability to discuss his own abusive actions without blaming others or outside circumstances for his behavior; being able to verbalize non-abusive, non-violent behavior when in prior similar circumstances he would have become violent or abusive.

Intervention Strategies

Recommendations specific to the survivor -

Keep in mind that the survivor is the expert on her life. A nonoffending parent may appear uncooperative, but this may be a survival strategy to protect the children from the batterer. A worker is more likely to successfully protect children if the worker is able to recognize these survival strategies and develop plans which both build on the strategies and that hold the batterer accountable for the violence.

Ask the adult victim about what they are currently doing to protect their children. Keep in mind that non-offending parents may be willing to protect their children, but may not be able to due to the batterer's behavior.

Seek to understand the survivor's experience of domestic violence and what the survivor believes are challenges and barriers.

By exploring barriers with the survivor, the worker can help to safety plan, refer to appropriate services and assist in minimizing some of the identified barriers to safety.

The survivor's safety will likely be impacted when she is seeking independence from the batterer. This may happen when she is preparing to leave, when she is leaving, or for many months or years after leaving.

There are times when child protective services(CPS) must file petitions in juvenile court or place children outside the home, the use of language that focuses on the batterer's role in creating harm or risk to the children is the best approach.

Intervention Strategies

Recommendations specific to the survivor, cont. -

Despite the mother's efforts to protect the children, the perpetrator is creating conditions that are a safety threat to the children.

Whenever possible, keeping children in the home with the survivor is preferable. However there are situations in which removal of the child is the only way to assure safety.

Factors that might indicate the child can only be safe through out of home placement:

- no other workable plan can be put in place.
- other types of child abuse create safety threats.
- batterer continues to have unauthorized contact with child presenting a threat.
- child has reduced ability to manage circumstances or has conditions that increase vulnerability.
- batterer has a history of serious domestic violence.
- adult abuse of alcohol or other drugs presents a safety threat.

TRAUMA

Trauma responses are not symptoms but adaptive coping or survival skills, according to Bonnie Burstow in *Toward a Radical Understanding of Trauma and Trauma Work*.

These responses are normal reactions to profound wounding.

Trauma can be experienced on several continuums:

A single incident to a pattern of oppression

An accident to a betrayal

Helped by culture/society to created by culture/society

Felt by one person to felt by all people

Unacknowledged by anyone to acknowledged by everyone

Trauma responses can occur soon after an incident, or can lay dormant for many months or even years. Trauma responses can fade and then return, even after many years, if the persons fears are re-stimulated.

Trauma responses include:

- Hyper-vigilance,
- Startle-response,
- Intrusive thoughts or feelings,
- Numbing, constriction,
- Triggering,
- Sleep disorders, and
- Dissociation.

Resources

Oklahoma domestic violence or sexual assault program (these services are voluntary and should not be mandated)

Oklahoma SAFELINE 1-800-222-SAFE or 1-800-222-7233

Address Confidentiality program

Attorney General's Office at www.oag.gov

VINE is: www.vinelink.com

Mental health services for trauma-focused therapy

Mental health services or family therapy for the survivor and the child(ren)

Drug and alcohol recovery services

Supervised visitation and exchange services

Housing resources

Family Centered Services

Economic and Employment Services/TANF

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (food stamps)

Child care assistance

Law enforcement, if in immediate danger

Credit counseling

Legal services

Services through tribal resources

OK Certified Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking Service Providers

County	Agency Name, City	Crisis Line Numbers
Adair	Help-In-Crisis, Tahlequah	918-456-4357 / 800-300-5321
Alfalfa	NW Domestic Crisis Services, Woodward	800-256-8712 / 888-256-1215
Atoka	Crisis Control Center, Durant	580-924-3030
Beaver	NW Domestic Crisis Services, Woodward	800-256-8712 / 888-256-1215
Beckham	Action Associates, Clinton	580-323-2604
Blaine	Action Associates, Clinton YWCA, Enid	580-323-2604 580-234-7644 / 800-966-7644
Bryan	Crisis Control Center, Durant	580-924-3493
Caddo	Action Associates, Clinton New Directions, Lawton	580-323-2604 580-357-2500
Canadian	Women's Service & Family Resource Center, El Reno	405-222-1818
Carter	Family Shelter of S. OK, Ardmore	580-226-6424
Cherokee	Help-In-Crisis, Tahlequah	918-456-4357 / 800-300-5321
Choctaw	SOS for Families, Idabel	580-286-7533 / 888-286-3369

Cimarron	NW Domestic Crisis Services, Woodward	800-256-8712 / 888-256-1215
Cleveland	Latino Community Development Agency, Women's Resource Center, Norman	405-236-0701 405-701-5540 Rape:405-701-5660
Coal	Family Crisis Center, Ada	580-436-3504
Comanche	New Directions, Lawton	580-357-2500
Cotton	New Directions, Lawton	580-357-2500
Craig	Community Crisis Center, Miami	918-542-1001 / 800-400-0883
Creek	DVIS/Call Rape, Tulsa Day Spring Villa, Sand Springs	918-743-5763 918-245-4075
Custer	Action Associates, Clinton	580-323-2604
Delaware	Community Crisis Center, Miami	918-542-1001 / 800-400-0883
Dewey	NW Domestic Crisis Services, Woodward	800-256-8712 / 888-256-1215
Ellis	NW Domestic Crisis Services, Woodward	800-256-8712 / 888-256-1215
Garfield	YWCA, Enid	580-234-7644 / 800-966-7644
Garvin	Family Crisis Center, Ada	580-436-3504

Grady	Women's Service and Family Resource Center, Chickasha	405-222-1818 / 800-734-4117
Grant	YWCA, Enid	580-234-7644 / 800-966-7644
Greer	ACMI House, Altus Action Associates, Clinton	580-482-3800 / 800-466-3805 580-323-2604
Harmon	ACMI House, Altus	580-482-3800 / 800-466-3805
Harper	NW Domestic Crisis Services, Woodward	800-256-8712 / 888-256-1215
Haskell	KiBois Women's Shelter, Stigler	918-967-3277 / 877-810-5637
Hughes	Family Resource Center, Seminole	800-373-5608 (405 & 580 only)
Jackson	ACMI House, Altus	580-482-3800 / 800-466-3805
Jefferson	Women's Haven, Duncan	580-252-4357 / 877-970-4357
Johnston	Crisis Control Center, Durant Family Shelter of S. OK, Ardmore	580-924-3030 580-226-6424
Kay	DV Program of NC OK, Ponca City	918-762-2873
Kingfisher	YWCA, Enid	580-234-7644 / 800-966-7644
Kiowa	ACMI House, Altus Action Associates, Clinton	580-482-3800 / 800-466-3805 580-323-2604

Latimer	Women's Crisis Services, Poteau	918-647-9800 / 800-230-9799
Le Flore	Women's Crisis Services, Poteau	918-647-9800 / 800-230-9799
Lincoln	Project Safe, Shawnee	800-821-8890
Logan	Wings of Hope, Stillwater	405-624-3020 / 800-624-3020
Love	Family Shelter of S. OK, Ardmore	580-226-6424
Major	N.W. Domestic Crisis Services, Woodward YWCA, Enid	800-256-8712 / 888-256-1215 580-234-7644 / 800-966-7644
Marshall	Crisis Control Center, Durant	580-924-3030
Mayes	Safenet Services, Claremore	918-341-9400
McClain	Family Crisis Center, Ada	580-436-3504
McCurtain	SOS for Families, Idabel	580-286-3369 / 888-286-3369
McIntosh	Women in Safe Home, Muskogee	918-682-7878
Murray	Family Shelter of S. OK, Ardmore	580-226-6424
Muskogee	Women in Safe Home, Muskogee	918-682-7878
Noble	DV Program of NC OK, Ponca City Wings of Hope, Stillwater	918-762-2873 405-624-3020 / 800-624-3020
Nowata	Family Crisis & Counseling Center, Bartlesville	800-814-1188

Okfuskee	Okmulgee Family Resource Center, Okmulgee	918-756-2545 / 877-756-2545
Oklahoma	Latino Community Development Agency, OK City YWCA of Okla. City	405-236-0701 405-947-4506 DV Hotline 405-949-1866
Okmulgee	Okmulgee Family Resource Center, Okmulgee	918-756-2545 / 877-756-2545
Osage	DV Program of NC OK, Ponca City Family Crisis & Counseling Center, Bartlesville	918-762-2873 800-814-1188 / 918-336-1188
Ottawa	Community Crisis Center, Miami	918-542-1001 / 800-400-0883
Pawnee	DV Program of NC OK, Ponca City Wings of Hope, Stillwater	918-762-2873 405-624-3020 / 800-624-3020
Payne	Wings of Hope, Stillwater	405-624-3020 / 800-624-3020
Pittsburg	McAlester CARE Center, McAlester	918-423-0032
Pontotoc	Family Crisis Center, Ada	580-436-3504
Pottawatomie	Project Safe, Shawnee	800-821-9953
Pushmataha	SOS for Families, Idabel	580-286-3369 / 888-286-3369

Roger Mills	Action Associates, Clinton	580-323-2604
Rogers	Safenet Services, Claremore	918-341-9400
Seminole	Family Resource Center, Seminole	800-373-5608 (405 & 580 only)
Sequoyah	Help-In-Crisis, Tahlequah	918-456-4357 / 800-300-5321
Stephens	Women's Haven, Duncan	580-252-4357 / 877-970-4357
Texas	NW Domestic Crisis Services, Woodward	800-256-8712 / 888-256-1215
Tillman	ACMI House, Altus	800-466-3805
Tulsa	DVIS/Call Rape, Tulsa Day Spring Villa, Sand Springs	918-743-5763 918-245-4075
Wagoner	Help-In-Crisis, Tahlequah	918-456-4357 / 800-300-5321
Washington	Family Crisis & Counseling Center, Bartlesville	800-814-1188 / 918-336-1188
Washita	Action Associates, Clinton	580-323-2604
Woods	NW Domestic Crisis Services, Woodward	800-256-8712 / 888-256-1215
Woodward	NW Domestic Crisis Services, Woodward	800-256-8712 / 888-256-1215

OK Certified Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking Service Providers

Information and Referral

Oklahoma Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault

www.ocadvsa.org 405-524-0700 info@ocadvsa.org

Monday – Friday, Normal Business Hours

References

Office of Attorney General Certified Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault Programs

Updated 6/2011

ACMI House-
Southwest OK Community Action Group, Inc.
Altus, OK
Crisis: 800- 482-3800 / 580-482-3800
Central office: 580-482-5040
acmihouse@cableone.net

A.C.T.I.O.N. Associates, Inc.
Clinton, OK
Crisis: 580-323-2604
580-323-8700 or 580-323-8704
* Elk City: 580-323-8700
s.clintondirector@yahoo.com

Community Crisis Center
Miami, OK
Crisis: 580-542-1001 / 800-400-0883
*Grove: 918-786-8009
*Jay: 918-253-3939
*Vinita: 918-256-1945
cci@cableone.net

Crisis Control Center
Durant, OK
Crisis: 580-924-3030 / 580-924-3056
crisiscenter@netcommander.com

Day Spring Villa Women & Children's
Shelter, Inc.
Sand Springs, OK
918-245-4075
mail@dayspringvilla.com

Domestic Violence Intervention Services, Inc.
4300 S Harvard Ave
Tulsa, OK 74135
Crisis: 918-585-3143
Sapulpa, OK 918-224-9290
info@dvis.org

Domestic Violence Program of North Central
Oklahoma, Inc.
Ponca City, OK 580-762-2873
dvpnc@yahoo.com

Family Crisis Center, Inc
Ada, OK 580-436-3504
fccada@sbcglobal.net

Family Crisis & Counseling Center, Inc.
615 SE Frank Phillips Blvd.
Bartlesville, OK
Crisis: 800-814-1188 / 918-336-1188
bturner@familycrisis.us

Family Resource Center of Seminole County
Seminole, OK
Crisis: 405/580 area codes only - 800-373-5608
405-382-5979
laura@familyrc.org.

Family Shelter of Southern Oklahoma
Ardmore, OK
Crisis: 580-226-6424 / 580-226-3750
*Marietta, OK 580-276-2042
thefamilyshester@cablone.net

Help In Crisis, Inc.
Tahlequah, OK 918-456-0673
Crisis: (918) 456-4357 Crisis: 800-300-5321
* Sallisaw, OK 918-775-3300
* Stillwell, OK 918-696-6865
* Wagoner, OK 918-485-6500
hicdirector@sbcglobal.net

KiBois Community Action Foundation
Stigler, OK
918-967-2512
ann.peck@kibois.org

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420 S.W. 10th, Oklahoma City, OK
405-236-0701
cambio@latinoagencyokc.org

Marie Detty Youth & Family Services Center, Inc.
dba New Directions
Lawton, OK
Crisis: 580-357-2500 / 580-357-6141
nndirector@mariedetty.com

McAlester McCare Center
McAlester, OK
918-423-0032

Northwest Domestic Crisis Services, Inc.
Woodward 580-256-1215
*Alva 580-327-6648
*Guymon 580-338-2780
woodwardcrisis@sbcglobal.net

Okmulgee County Family Resource Center
Okmulgee, OK
Crisis: 918-756-2545
Crisis: 877-756-2545
casaokm@sbcglobal.net

Project Safe
Shawnee, OK
Crisis: 800-821-9953
405-273-9953
heather.ariyeh@gmail.com

Safenet Services, Inc.
Claremore, OK
Crisis: 918-341-9400 / 918-341-1424
*Pryor-Crisis: 888-372-9400 / 918-825-0190
info@safenetservices.org

SOS for Families
Idabel, OK
Crisis: 888-286-3369 / 580-286-7533
sosfamily@sbcglobal.net

Stillwater Domestic Violence Services, Inc.
Stillwater, OK
Crisis: 405-624-3020 Crisis: 800-624-3020
405-377-2344
www.sdvs.org
info@sdvs.org

Women In Safe Home, Inc.
Muskogee, OK
Crisis: 918-682-7878 / 918-682-7879
muskwishpb@emptychair.net

Women's Crisis Services of LeFlore County
Poteau, OK
Crisis: 800-230-9799 Crisis: 918-647-9800
918-647-2810
wcsadmin@windstream.net

Women's Haven, Inc.
Duncan, OK
Crisis: 580-252-4957 Crisis: 877-970-4357
580-252-5324
womensha@texhoma.net

Women's Resource Center, Inc.
Norman, OK
Crisis: 405-701-5540 / 405-364-9424
samogram@wrcweb.net

Women's Service & Family Resource Center

Chickasha, OK 405-222-1818

Crisis: 800-734-4117 (in state only)

wsfrc@sbcglobal.net

*El Reno 405-262-4455

wsfrc2@sbcglobal.net

YWCA of Enid

Enid, OK

Crisis: 800-966-7644 / 580-234-7581

skearney@ywcaenid.com

YMCA of Oklahoma City

Oklahoma City, OK 73112

Crisis: 405-947-4506 / 405-948-1770

JanetPeery@ywcaokc.org

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Certified Batterers Intervention Programs**

Updated: 6/01/2011

Action Associates, Inc.

Clinton, OK

* Elk City 580-323-8700

s.clintondirector@yahoo.com

Chandler & Associates

120 S. Fourth Street

Okemah, OK

918-623-1199

bachnet_@hotmail.com

Community Crisis Center

Miami, OK

918-540-2275

ccci@cableone.net

Community Works

122 East Eufaula

Norman, OK

405-447-4499

www.communityworksok.com.

info@cworksok.com

COPE, Inc.

2701 N. Oklahoma Ave.

Oklahoma City, OK

405-528-8686

okcopeinc@aol.com

Safenet Services, Inc.

Claremore, OK

918-341-1424

info@safenetservices.org

Stillwater Domestic Violence Services, Inc.
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405-377-2344
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Southeastern Oklahoma Family Services
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sofstish@sofsok.org

SOS for Families
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sosfamily@sbcglobal.net

Southwest Youth and Family Services
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Swyss1@prodigy.net

Transformations, LLC
1831 East 71st, Tulsa, OK
918-877-2644
www.tulsabatterersintervention.com

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3033 N. Walnut, Oklahoma City, OK
405-232-2852
sjolly@catalysthelp.org

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paula.inbody@humanskills.org

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Parents Assistance Center
415 N.W. 5th, Oklahoma City, OK
405-232-8226
www.parentsassistancecenter.org

Stillwater Domestic Violence Services, Inc.
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