

Family Violence Task Force Tool Kit

Section 1 - Introduction

- About This Tool Kit
- What is a Family Violence Task Force
- About Family Violence Task Forces

Section 2 – The Foundation of a Family Violence Task Force

- The Duluth Model Approach
- Effectiveness of the Duluth Model
- Core Elements of the Duluth Model

Section 3 - Starting a Family Violence Task Force

- Family Violence Task Force Committees
- Guidelines for Committees
- First Steps When Starting a Family Violence Task Force

Section 4- Leading a Family Violence Task Force

- Leadership Skills
- Leadership Succession Planning

Section 5- Maintaining an Active Family Violence Task Force

- Member Engagement

Section 6 – Support for Family Violence Task Forces

Section 7 - Quick Find

- Sample Invite Letters
- Sign in Sheet
- Sample By-laws
- Sample MOU
- Committee Action Plan Template
- Sample Agenda
- Suggested FVTF Committees
- Sample Meeting Minutes

Section 1

Introduction

This manual was developed by the Georgia Commission on Family Violence (GCFV) to provide resources and other practical information for Family Violence Task Forces (FVTFs). The manual is for community members, frontline practitioners, and members of systems across Georgia who lead and participate in FVTFs. Within this resource, you will find data, research, policies, and practices which guide the planning and work of FVTFs. The manual can be used as a blueprint for implementing a new FVTF, and as a resource for active FVTFs as they evaluate their purpose and goals.

This manual will be updated regularly by GCFV in an effort to provide relevant and current information based on the feedback and inquiries we receive from FVTF leaders and members.

Task Force Survey

In Fall 2016, GCFV conducted a survey of task force members and leaders across the state. The purpose of the survey was to gather information to assist GCFV in identifying (a) the needs of FVTFs, (b) areas of improvement, (c) how FVTF models and structures being used in communities across the state (d) how GCFV can continue to support the work of FVTFs. The survey questions addressed: levels of engagement, perceptions of diversity and inclusion, characteristics of a strong and successful FVTF, and use of the Duluth model and other program operating models.

Over 160 FVTF members completed the survey, including 134 members and 30 leaders. Seventy-eight percent of the respondents were women, and 22% were men. Seventy percent identified as White/Caucasian, 25% as African American/Black, and 5 % as Hispanic/Latinx. The survey respondents were almost evenly distributed by age. The majority of the FVTF leaders who completed the survey have worked in the family violence field for more than 10 years.

Slightly more than half of respondents attended between 1 - 4 FVTF meetings throughout the year, with 38% serving on committees. Sixty percent of members state that their FVTF has active committees. The survey revealed that 78% of respondents agree that their FVTF is focused on the principles of victim safety. Additionally, 76% of respondents agree their FVTF is focused on developing best practice policies and protocols that are a part of an integrated response to family violence.

Although the needs identified through the survey vary, the results were clear: FVTFs are committed to the central idea of victim safety and offender accountability. The creation of this tool is a direct response to members requesting guidance, clarity, and support in the operation of their FVTF.

What is a Family Violence Task Force?

Family Violence Task Forces are multidisciplinary community groups (government agencies, community-based agencies, survivors of family violence, concerned community members and professionals) whose focus is on increasing victim safety and offender accountability through coordinating local services to address family violence issues, and effecting systems change through creating an organized, interconnected response to domestic violence.

GCFV has been helping communities establish local FVTFs in Georgia since the early 1990's. GCFV was charged with supporting FVTFs by the Georgia State Legislature in 1992, and GCFV strongly believes in the effectiveness of a coordinated community response approach to ending family violence.

O.C.G.A. 19-13-31 reads:

There is created a State Commission on Family Violence, which shall be responsible for developing a comprehensive state plan for ending family violence. This plan shall include the initiation, coordination, and oversight of the implementation of family violence laws and the establishment in each judicial circuit of a Community Task Force on Family Violence. These task forces shall be supported by and work in collaboration with the state commission (O.C.G.A. 19-13-31 (1992).

About Family Violence Task Forces

Each year, the [Georgia Domestic Violence Fatality Review Project](#) works with teams in communities across Georgia to review local domestic violence deaths. These reviews prioritize the experiences of victims, and give FVTFs new ways of improving services, plugging gaps, increasing communication between agencies involved with victims and offenders, and increasing the links between services and community members. From these tragedies FVTFs are able to gain deeper insight into the dynamics of domestic violence, and examine strengths and weaknesses in the way systems work together to respond to family violence. In the over 13 years of conducting fatality review, the Project has identified patterns of victim and perpetrator engagement with multiple systems. There are usually several [agencies and services involved with victims or perpetrators](#) in the years prior to the fatality. Despite this involvement, we see victims and perpetrators experiencing gaps, as well as limited communication across systems. The issue of family violence cannot be solved by one system alone. Addressing and ending family violence requires multiple groups working together to change systems, and FVTFs facilitate this collaboration.

Given the [prevalence of family violence](#) in Georgia, FVTFs play a vital role in helping communities and systems understand the significance and complexity of family violence. FVTFs can serve a critical role, from improving local policies and practices to increasing communication across systems and increasing public awareness of DV, all while upholding victim safety and strengthening offender accountability.

Currently, there are 38 active FVTFs statewide. FVTFs in Georgia are usually specific to a judicial circuit. However, several judicial circuits have FVTFs that are county-specific. To locate the FVTF in your judicial circuit, please use the [FVTF List](#). The [FVTF map](#) is another tool to locate active FVTF's in Georgia. If there is no FVTF in your area and you are interested in starting one, please contact our [Family Violence Coordinator](#) for assistance after reading this manual.

Starting and maintaining a FVTF can be both exciting and challenging. GCFV is available to provide support as your FVTF moves from initial formation, to the planning and implementation of FVTF initiatives.

Section 2

The Foundation of a Family Violence Task Force

When organizing a FVTF, GCFV recommends approaching this work through a coordinated community response (CCR) framework. GCFV believes that a CCR is the best way to address the problem of family violence. A CCR means that every segment of the community - including judges, advocates, law enforcement, medical professionals, educators, and concerned citizens - is responsible for helping to end family violence. A CCR is also a strategy to effectively implement laws and policies that protect survivors from further acts of violence and hold offenders accountable for their criminal behavior.

At the heart of a CCR is a shared understanding by all agencies and community members involved that family violence is a crime and a human rights violation, and that the response to it must prioritize the safety and autonomy of the survivor. Another key element of this approach is ensuring perpetrators' accountability and providing them an opportunity for change.

FVTFs are CCR teams in local communities that change and improve the way systems work together to end family violence. It is important that FVTF members approach family violence as a social issue that requires systems to adjust their policies and procedures, rather than an individual problem.

The American Medical Association describes the characteristics of a CCR:

“Generally, [a] coordinated community response (1) work[s] to create a network of support for victims and their families that is both available and accessible; (2) use[s] the full extent of the community’s legal system to protect victims, (3) hold[s] batterers accountable and enforce the

community's intolerance of domestic violence; and (4) engage[s] the entire community in efforts to change the social norms and attitudes that contribute to domestic violence" (adapted from the American Medical Association, Family Violence: Building a Coordinated Community Response 1996).

A study of 41 domestic violence task forces suggested that task forces “provide a promising venue for the promotion of community change. For example, by facilitating relationships across sectors, they have the potential to identify weaknesses in the current community response” (Allen 2001). This research also found that task forces which have an inclusive climate (characterized by effective leadership, shared power in decision making, and shared mission) and active participation from a broad array of stakeholders were rated as more effective by members and leaders (Allen 2001).

The Duluth Model Approach

One of the most acclaimed CCR models used worldwide is the [Duluth Model](#). Many communities recognize themselves as a CCR, but not all of them use the Duluth Model approach or principles. When starting or reassessing a FVTF, GCFV recommends that the Duluth Model principles inform the work of the FVTF.

A community using the Duluth Model approach:

- Has taken the blame off the victim and placed the accountability for abuse on the offender.
- Has shared policies and procedures for holding offenders accountable and keeping victims safe across all agencies in the criminal and civil justice systems from 911 to the courts.
- Prioritizes the voices and experiences of women who experience battering in the creation of those policies and procedures.
- Believes that battering is a pattern of actions used to intentionally control or dominate an intimate partner and actively works to change societal conditions that support men’s use of tactics of power and control over women.
- Offers change opportunities for offenders through court-ordered educational groups for batterers.
- Has an ongoing discussion between criminal and civil justice agencies, community members and victims to close gaps and improve the community’s response to battering. (Adapted from www.duluthmodel.org/about/)

The foundational principles of victim safety and perpetrator accountability upheld in the Duluth Model are central to the goals GCFV promotes for FVTFs in Georgia. The Duluth Model was first introduced in 1981 in the city of Duluth, MN; its purpose was to ensure the implementation of the State of Minnesota’s Domestic Abuse Act.

The model was co-organized by Ellen Pence and Michael Paymar as a way to approach how a community works together to end domestic violence. Pence and Paymar worked with systems to address the issues in their community by bringing together stakeholders such as survivors, law enforcement, prosecutors, judges, probation and mental health professionals.

Effectiveness of the Duluth Model

Research on the effectiveness of the Duluth Model has shown that “68% of men who pass through [their] criminal justice response and are sent to the men's nonviolence classes have not reappeared in the criminal justice system over a course of eight years. The strength of [their] intervention model comes from basing every intervention firmly on the experience of women who have been battered, coordinating a consistent criminal justice system response for men who batter and offering men opportunities for change” (Miller 2016). It is important to note that the Duluth Model response involves the commitment and coordination of a range of stakeholders who are invested in addressing domestic violence.

Core Elements of the Duluth Model

The Duluth Model is characterized by:

1. Clearly identifiable and **shared** assumptions and theories about the source of battering and effective ways to deter or stop it
2. Intervention strategies that have been tested – strategies that build safety and accountability into all levels of the justice system
3. Defined methods of inter-agency collaboration, guided by advocacy programs (victim safety)

The model holds that the goal of any intervention should include:

1. Protecting victims of ongoing abuse
2. Holding perpetrators and practitioners accountable for victim safety
3. Offer offenders an opportunity to change
4. Must ensure due process for offenders through the intervention process
5. The focus of interventions is on stopping the violence, not fixing or ending the relationship

Generally, when working together in the Duluth Model, there are four primary strategic principles of inter-agency interventions:

1. Change is required at basic infrastructure level of all agencies involved in case processing
2. The overall strategy must be victim centered
3. Agencies must participate as collaborating partners
4. Abusers must be consistently held accountable for their use of violence

(Adapted from Miller, 2016)

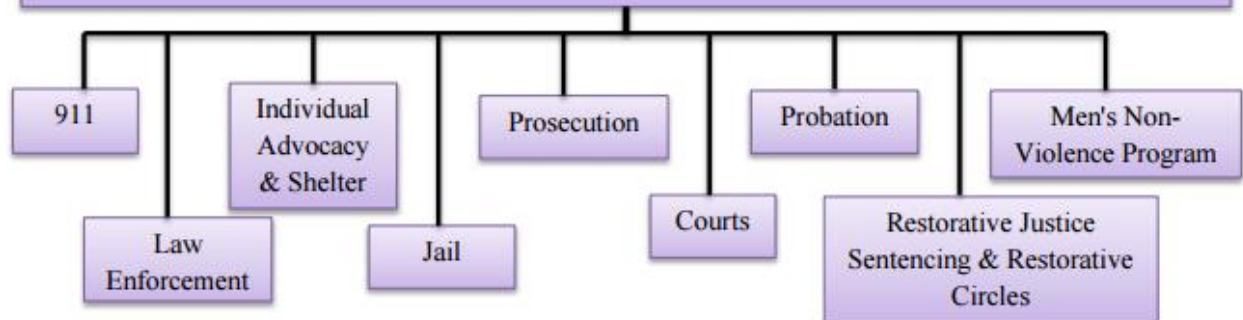
The Duluth Model Approach

- A commitment to shift responsibility for victim safety from the victim to the community and state
- A shared collective mission and strategy regarding intervention that is based on a number of core philosophical agreements
- A shared understanding of how interventions are to be accountable to victim safety and offender accountability
- A shared understanding of how each agency's (practitioners') actions either support or undermine the collective goals and strategy of intervention
- Shared definitions of safety, battering, danger and risk, and accountability
- Prioritizes the voices and experiences of women who experience battering in the creation of those policies and procedures

Coordinated Community Response (CCR)

Developed and created by DAIP in collaboration with criminal and civil justice agencies, community members, advocates, and victims

- Written policies guiding each practitioner at each point of intervention that centralize victim safety and offender accountability and that coordinate an interagency intervention strategy.
- Protocols and procedures that link practitioners from different agencies and disciplines.
- An entity (preferably independent of the court) that tracks and monitors cases and assesses data.
- An interagency process that encourages practitioners to work together in a strategic manner to resolve problems.
- A process that allows for dialogue and problem-solving by focusing on systemic problems of an organization rather than on individual workers between criminal and civil justice agencies, community members and victims to close gaps and improve the community's response to battering.
- A central role for advocates and victims in defining and evaluating the interagency intervention model.
- A commitment to support each other's attempts to secure adequate resources to respond to these cases.



From [The Domestic Abuse Intervention Program website](#)

Section 3

Starting a Family Violence Task Force

Family Violence Task Force Committees

Currently, FVTFs around the state incorporate some features of the Duluth Model and CCR through the establishment of committees. Committees are often where FVTFs do the bulk of their work, and are usually formed at the launch of the FVTF. GCFV's task force survey revealed that more than half of the members surveyed were not members of any subcommittee of the FVTF. Additionally, there was a 20% decline in meeting attendance after the 4th meeting. These findings suggest the importance of establishing committees immediately upon formation of the FVTF.

Strategic use of a committee structure often promotes greater engagement and provides an opportunity to focus on systems change and policy development. The work of committees can be used as a vehicle to move the goals and objectives of the larger FVTF forward. Successful FVTFs require a strategic focus and intention to accomplish the goals they set out to achieve. Most work happens in these smaller groups that regularly meet outside of the larger FVTF meetings. FVTFs usually identify 2 - 4 committees to focus on at a time. Years of FVTF experience, coupled with the diligent work conducted by the fatality review teams throughout Georgia, has helped us determine a list of committees necessary to move CCR efforts forward.

Please keep GCFV updated on your FVTF's committees. As FVTFs throughout the state select committees that best fit the needs of their community, GCFV will provide opportunities for FVTFs to network and discover best practices for committee work. Below is a [suggested list of committees](#) that some FVTFs have established. Click on each subcommittee for sample goals, objectives, and tasks.

[Fatality Review Committee](#)

[Media Committee](#)

[Firearms Committee](#)

[Faith Committee](#)

[Court Watch Committee](#)

[Education Committee](#)

[Legislative Committee](#)

[Domestic Violence Court Committee](#)

Guidelines for Committees

1. Each committee should establish clear goals and objectives at the beginning of committee formation. Goals of the committee should be concise (who, what, when where), with action-oriented steps.
2. Meet bi-monthly and report back to the larger FVTF on progress towards accomplishing the goals.
3. Keep your meetings timely. Start on time, and end on the designated time.
4. A member of the FVTF should chair each committee, but the committee can also recruit outside members in order to accomplish goals.
5. Each meeting should have an [agenda](#), [sign in sheets](#), [action plan](#), and minutes.
6. Regularly evaluate the effectiveness of your committee, based on whether you are accomplishing the committee's goal, and focusing on the victim-centered mission of the FVTF. Discuss and be open to new opportunities and strategies in your committee work.

First Steps When Starting a Family Violence Task Force

While the development of each FVTF is different, establishing clear strategies and strong partnerships is critical. GCFV is here to support you in each of these steps as you work to get your FVTF off the ground.

During years of supporting FVTFs, GCFV has observed a common pattern that successful task forces have followed:

1. *Identify Steering Committee of Key Stakeholders*
A Steering Committee provides support and advocacy in the early stages of planning and development of the FVTF. The committee can be made up of a small group of individuals whose focus is planning the initial meetings, assessing the community to develop an inclusive list of FVTF stakeholders, and recruitment of those stakeholders to join the FVTF. Forming a Steering Committee that includes a range of stakeholders ensures that not one individual or agency carries the entire weight of establishing the FVTF.
2. *Identifying Interim Leadership*
Your Steering Committee can serve as the interim leadership until formal elections are held. Carrying out the duties and responsibilities of the chair and secretary are essential components of getting things started and ensuring the process is moving along. The permanent leadership of the FVTF is called the Executive Committee, and includes the Chair, Co-Chair, Secretary, and Treasurer (if needed).
3. *Contact and Recruitment*
Strategize as a group and ensure that a diverse group (consider race, ethnicity, gender, faith, sexual orientation, and profession) of [individuals are invited](#) to participate in the

FVTF. What are the demographics of your area? Invite the members of and groups connected to underserved populations. Core stakeholders include survivors, law enforcement, prosecutors, [judges](#), probation, 911 operators, mental health professionals, and advocacy agencies. Some recruitment strategies to consider are:

- Make a list of the individuals you would like to be on your FVTF by assessing for interest, knowledge, connectedness, and willingness to serve (or to appoint a designee).
- Understand the mission of the agency/government stakeholders being recruited, and explain and connect their department values to the FVTF goals and objectives.
- Follow up with potential FVTF members more than once, ideally using multiple methods (email, an invite for coffee).
- Be aware of the potential barriers to participation such as meeting times, dates, and locations, and allow for flexibility and inclusiveness in scheduling and holding meetings.
- Network and attend other community meetings. Reach out to other community organizations where stakeholders may already be meeting (Family Connection meetings, community, civics, and professional organizations). Help stakeholders understand what a FVTF is.

In addition to the stakeholders listed above, the following systems should be invited to participate in the FVTF:

Domestic Violence Agencies
 Domestic Violence Survivors
 Georgia Council on Child Abuse
 Rape Crisis Centers
 Boys' and Girls' Club leaders
 Council on Aging
 Police Chiefs
 Elected Officials
 Sheriffs and/or Representatives
 Court Administrators/Clerks
 Mental Health Providers
 Health Department
 DHR
 FVIP Providers
 DFACS
 Day Care Programs
 Veterinarians
 Board of Education Members

Housing Authority
 Georgia Legal Services
 City Recreation Departments
 Emergency Medical Centers
 Hospitals
 Local Attorneys
 Public Defenders Offices
 Faith-based Leaders
 Local Detention/Diversion
 Centers
 Day Care Centers
 Dentists
 Chiropractors
 EMS/ Paramedics
 Junior League
 Teachers
 Criminal Justice Departments
 Neighborhood Watch Programs

4. *Centering Survivor/Victim Voices*

Ensure that victim voices are central to the work of the FVTF. A key to the success of FVTFs is to ensure that victims and survivors are included at the table. This is critical to ensuring victim/survivor's needs and experiences are guiding the work, and making a positive impact on victims' experience with systems.

5. *Preparing for Your First Meeting*

The first FVTF meeting is an opportunity to develop the structure for the FVTF, as well as inform stakeholders about how the FVTF will function.

- a. Be clear about the purpose/objective of the meeting. Help everyone understand the purpose of the FVTF and begin to discuss how you will operate as a group. Introduce the idea of committees.
 - b. Set a clear [agenda](#). Develop a meeting agenda to distribute in advance of the meeting so that you can get the support you need to execute the meeting.
 - c. Set a time frame for the meeting. Start and end the meeting on time. The first FVTF meeting is typically around two hours long.
 - d. Make sure you have a note taker who drafts the meeting minutes. This is an ideal task for a steering committee member. Keep track of what happened at the meeting, who was in attendance and next steps for the FVTF members. Keep a copy to distribute to your FVTF and forward a copy to GCFV.
 - e. Download the [sign in sheet](#). Please use GCFV's sign in sheet at every FVTF meeting and committee meeting. Keep a copy for your FVTF and forward a copy to [GCFV](#).
 - f. Discuss and propose a meeting schedule for the year at the first meeting. Some FVTFs alternate each month between full task force meetings and committee meetings.
6. *Preparing Draft By-Laws and Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs)*
 Bringing [draft bylaws](#) to the first meeting can assist your FVTF in clarifying how you will function together. Completing a [group MOU](#) will formalize member and stakeholder group involvement on the FVTF.

Section 4- Leading a Family Violence Task Force

A FVTF leader has a responsibility and an opportunity to lead the FVTF in developing policy and practices that improve the lives of those affected by family violence. Guiding a FVTF involves leading across different systems, organizations, and professional roles. Among other qualities, leadership requires determination, vision, active listening, collaboration, conflict resolution skills, and creativity.

While there are a number of different leadership styles, effective leaders share some common skills. Below is a list of leadership skills GCFV recommends for FVTF leaders.

Leadership Skills

1. *Results Oriented and Strategically Focused*
While it can be easy to repeat the same activities year after year, an effective leader encourages FVTFs to be strategically focused by consistently monitoring progress, seeking feedback from survivors, FVTF members, and stakeholders, and reflecting on the FVTF's goals to ensure the FVTF activities align with those goals.
2. *Effective Communicator and Effective Listener*
Effective communication skills are essential for a FVTF leader. Listening to FVTF members, communicating the needs of family violence survivors, and moderating discussions are important abilities of a leader.
3. *Addressing and Managing Conflict*
Conflict is a normal and inevitable component of collaborative groups. However, being able to manage the varying opinions and perspectives of members in a way that does not alienate one from another is a necessary skill for FVTF leaders.

Five Tips for Resolving Conflict

1. When a problem arises, make sure it is thoroughly explored until everyone understands what the problem is.
2. Consider why the problem exists and what the causes are before proposing answers.
3. Make sure everyone involved discusses the pros and cons of several different alternative solutions to a problem. Do not necessarily accept the first solution that is proposed.
4. When a group decides upon which solution to adopt and implement, make certain it is clear what the decision is, who should carry it out, and when. Do not assume that those involved will take care of issues without much structure.
5. Follow up with decisions reached at meetings to see how they work out in practice.

(From [The National Center on Domestic and Sexual Violence Toolkit](#))

4. *Ability to Appreciate Diversity*
One key to developing a strong and effective FVTF is the ability to appreciate the benefits and differences each member represents. Achieving goals can be best achieved when diversity of opinion, background, and skill are engaged. Our age, gender, race, cultural background, and ethnicity all affect who we are and how we interact with others. Differences broaden our perspectives and enrich our teams, and the FVTF's membership and decision-making should reflect that.

Leadership Succession Planning

Leadership is a key characteristic of successful collaborative. Furthermore, skilled leadership is important to provide direction to and sustain the life of the collaboration. Leaders should take measures to ensure that the balance between member needs and expected outcomes of the FVTF is maintained (Allen 2003).

Proactively identifying and developing new leaders to succeed current ones and meet the FVTF future leadership needs is critical to the sustainability of the task force. Thinking through how the organization's leadership needs will evolve in the future, identifying future leaders, and identifying activities to strengthen leadership capacity are the core of succession planning (Hogue 1995). Creating a plan enables the FVTF to develop leaders more intentionally and effectively.

Key steps in planning for leadership succession include:

- Define the length of term for each leadership position in the bylaws
- Determine the month and frequency which elections will be held
- Decide the manner of nominating and voting for leadership positions, and memorialize in the bylaws
- Plan for a transition period, to ensure the FVTF is not negatively impacted by change in leadership.

Section 5- Maintaining an Active Task Force

Keeping FVTF members engaged is critically important to moving the task force's work forward. It takes intention to build a team and to keep members focused, engaged and motivated to work toward accomplishing the goals.

Here are some key questions to guide and assist you in keeping your FVTF on track:

- Review your mission statement; does it reflect the focus of your FVTF?
- Is the FVTF making services to victims more accessible in your community?
- Is the FVTF strengthening accountability measures for perpetrators?
- Are key stakeholders present and engaged?
- Are survivors represented on the FVTF?
- Do you know how each person/agency represented at the table addresses domestic violence?
- Are you discussing and addressing topics such as dual arrests, protective orders, accessibility of services, teen dating violence, firearms, domestic violence laws, and family violence intervention programs?
- Are you addressing [fatality review](#) recommendations?

Member Engagement

Principles to keep your team engaged include: encouraging trust and cooperation by maintaining a safe environment for discussion, getting to know individuals and their organizations, and celebrating individual and agency successes.

FVTF member involvement in planning and carrying out initiatives through [committee work](#) can create greater ownership, buy-in, and retention of members. Including stakeholders from multiple systems can help inform and improve practice and policies, as well as strengthen relationships.

FVTFs should focus on building policies and practices that support the four primary strategic principles regarding inter-agency interventions associated with Duluth Model. Here are some examples of strategies to engage your FVTF:

- 1. Change is required at basic infrastructure level of all agencies involved in case processing**
 - Organize a meet and greet and invite your local prosecutor's office to present to the team in order to learn more about the system and to begin to build a relationship.
 - Focus one of your goals on monitoring and tracking of domestic violence cases through the criminal justice system and advocacy agencies in your community.
 - Support the creation of a [court watch program](#).
- 2. Overall strategy must be victim centered**
 - Make it a priority to invite survivors/victims to your FVTF.
 - Ensure that the FVTF is focused on creating a supportive community infrastructure for victims/survivors of domestic violence. Spend a day with your FVTF mapping the steps a victim has to traverse through the system. Have each system describe the steps to access services a victim might walk through. This is an opportunity to build collaboration and to address any gaps. Confirm the experience resonates with perspective of victims.
 - Consistently evaluate the impact that changed or developed policies have on victims. Is this policy impacting victims as intended, or are there unintended consequences that need to be addressed?
- 3. Agencies must participate as collaborating partners**
 - Focus on developing best practice policies and protocols when improving systems.
 - Ensure that the FVTF has created and signed an MOU with all participating agencies and organizations.
 - Create social and professional opportunities that encourage networking among local service providers.
- 4. Perpetrators must be consistently held accountable for their use of violence**
 - Ensure that the FVTF is focused on developing protocols for FVIP referrals and providing sanctions for offenders.
 - Ensure there is representation from probation and [Family Violence Intervention Programs](#).
 - Create a [firearms removal](#) program.

Section 6

Support for Family Violence Task Forces

We're here to Help!

GCFV will support you in starting and leading your FVTF. Please [contact us](#) to discuss starting, re-starting, or maintaining a FVTF in your area.

Technical assistance includes:

1. Starting and Maintaining a FVTF - GCFV will provide support as you begin to develop and strategize on starting a local FVTF. We will continue to provide support as your FVTF moves through the stages of development.
2. Training for FVTFs - GCFV will work with you to provide training on family violence issues, including fatality review findings, legislative updates, and domestic violence dynamics. Additional training offerings include the [Annual Statewide Conference](#), Family Violence Intervention Program (FVIP) support and training, and law enforcement training.
3. FVTF Leadership Academy - GCFV provides FVTF leaders with the opportunity to learn more about the Duluth Model and FVTF organizing skills.