Florida State University Libraries

2017

Florida State University's Institute for Family Violence Studies

K. Oehme

The version of record can be found at <https://www.doi.org/10.1080/23761407.2017.1403404>.

Florida State University's Institute for Family Violence Studies

By Karen Oehme J.D.

Abstract

This article outlines the role of the Institute for Family Violence Studies (IFVS) within the Florida State University College of Social Work in navigating issues intersecting social work and the law (<https://familyvio.csw.fsu.edu/>). By developing comprehensive state and national trainings for unique populations and conducting interdisciplinary research, the IFVS promotes public policy that benefits healthy families and decreases family and intimate partner violence. The crucial role of staff and students, the IFVS's collaborative alliances, and funding sources are highlighted. Projects such as the Clearinghouse on Supervised Visitation, the National Prevention Toolkit on Officer-Involved Domestic Violence, Successful Co-Parenting After Divorce, and the LGBTQ Family Life Project are described. Plans for future projects, as well as other new avenues for research, are summarized.

Introduction

A host of issues in social work also involve legal and policy components. Navigating that intersection of social work and the law, the Institute for Family Violence Studies (IFVS) within Florida State University's College of Social Work builds comprehensive state and national trainings and conducts interdisciplinary research. The IFVS's ultimate goal is to develop and promote sound public policy to support healthy families and reduce all forms of family and intimate partner violence.

The primary activities of the IFVS include:

- Building innovative, national-scale research-based training projects and adding to the knowledge base on supervised visitation, law enforcement attitudes and behaviors, co-parenting after divorce, and healthy relationships;
- Promoting effective policy and legislative solutions for reducing family violence, supporting sexual and gender minorities, and advocating for healthy individuals and families;
- Collaborating with state, national, and international organizations that support families to disseminate and expand our projects;
- Mentoring students who work on our projects in a supportive environment and building their research, writing, and leadership skills that translate into success in the workplace; and
- Maintaining extensive online resources on all IFVS projects (<http://familyvio.csw.fsu.edu>).

The (IFVS) was established by Dr. Sharon Maxwell- Ferguson and Howell Ferguson in 1996 with a \$100,000 endowment. Dr. Wendy Crook was named director in 2006 after Maxwell Ferguson's retirement, but Crook passed away shortly thereafter. In 2007, Karen Oehme, J.D., who had served since 1998 as the Director of the Clearinghouse on Supervised Visitation within the IFVS, was appointed IFVS director.

Staffing and Students

Student work and faculty affiliates provide the backbone of the IFVS. The director's position is funded almost entirely by grants, with 5% funded by the College of Social Work. IFVS staff positions have been entirely funded by grants, except for a new half-time position funded in 2016 by the College to expand the IFVS. There are only two fulltime employees: the director and the project coordinator, who assists with meeting deliverable deadlines on contracts. Four other part-time staff members paid by contracts and grants provide computer design, programming, and help-desk support for the online databases and trainings. Two student researchers each semester receive College of Social Work tuition waivers to work on IFVS projects; those students also receive stipends funded by IFVS grants. Several law students from the FSU College of Law work on IFVS projects each year. Social work students receive a stipend from IFVS grant funding. Special programs such as the Social Work Undergraduate Research Program, which is funded by private College of Social Work donors, fund one or two students each semester to work part-time at the IFVS. Two students each semester, chosen from FSU's Undergraduate Research Opportunity Program, receive university credit for conducting research with the IFVS staff. All student work is coordinated and supervised by the director, an attorney with a background in family law who was named a Florida State University Distinguished University Scholar as a specialized (non-tenure track) research faculty member.

Faculty Research Network

Consistent with the common forms of scientific collaboration (Newman, M., 2001), the faculty research network of the IFVS grew from a small circle of faculty researchers to a larger collaborative alliance. The network began with faculty from colleges within FSU, including the Colleges of Social Work, Medicine, Social Science, Law, and Communication and Information,

and then added partnerships across Florida, including the University of Florida. It expanded with Ph.D. graduate assistants from FSU who continued to work on IFVS projects as faculty and staff at other institutions. These include Kansas State University, the University of Kansas, Windsor University, University of Louisville, and the University of North Carolina at Charlotte. Faculty from other universities--including the University of Michigan, Taisho University, and Tokyo International University--joined the IFVS research network after working with the IFVS director at conferences and on national advisory boards.

Funding

Since its creation, funding for the IFVS has been a mix of state, federal, and private funding. Funding sources have included the Florida Department of Children and Families, the Office of the Florida Attorney General, the U.S. Department of Justice, the Administration for Children and Families at the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the Verizon Foundation, and the Vandermark Foundation. The original endowment for the IFVS earns a modest amount of interest used for student stipends, equipment including computers, and travel to conferences.

Clearinghouse on Supervised Visitation

The longest-standing project of the IFVS is the Clearinghouse on Supervised Visitation, funded by the Florida Department of Children and Families since 1996. Supervised visitation between noncustodial parents and their children occurs when courts determine that unmonitored contact between parent and child endangers the child because of allegations of parental abuse, neglect, mental illness, substance abuse, or domestic violence (Maxwell & Oehme, 2001; Stern,

N., & Oehme, 2010). The practice of supervised visitation is a relatively young innovation, begun in the 1980s (Straus, 1995). Similar to the experience of many other states, Florida's programs increased in number through the 1980s and 1990s (Oehme, 1996). In 1996, the Clearinghouse at the IFVS was named in the Florida Statutes as the entity that would serve as a statewide resource on supervised visitation issues and provide technical assistance, training, and research to Florida supervised visitation programs. Development of Clearinghouse training material (Crook, Maxwell & Oehme, 2006) has resulted in the Clearinghouse's offering the largest collection of supervised visitation training materials for all types of case referrals nationally (<http://familyvio.csw.fsu.edu/Clearinghouse>). Pursuant to Florida statute (Fl. Stat. § 753), the Clearinghouse maintains a database of Florida's supervised visitation case data. Among the information contained in the database are case demographics, referral information, reports of critical incidents, and case outcomes that has been used to help shape supervised visitation policies on safety (Stern, & Oehme, 2010). The Clearinghouse also has an international presence, with staff having served on the International Supervised Visitation Network ("SVN," 2017) for many years. In addition, staff have served on the U.S. Department of Justice's National Safe Haven Supervised Visitation Guiding Principles Board ("Safe Havens," 2007), and the IFVS director has frequently traveled across North America to speak about Clearinghouse projects.

Analyses of data from the IFVS database have been used to document the development of supervised visitation programs in Florida and to study the cases sent to programs by the courts and child welfare agencies (Crook & Oehme, 2007; Stern & Oehme, 2007). Some of the research on supervised visitation from the Clearinghouse focuses specifically on domestic violence cases (Stern, Crook, & Oehme, 2008). Data also reflect that a large proportion of case referrals to programs include combinations of parental domestic violence, mental illness, and

substance abuse issues (Oehme & O'Rourke, 2012). These findings have shaped the recommendations made by the Clearinghouse to programs throughout the state. For example, the development of and emphasis on site (building) safety and staff security has been a hallmark of the technical assistance to programs because of the issues that data reveal parents bring to programs. The Clearinghouse has also developed other projects, including a pilot program demonstrating that supervised visitation programs can serve to connect low-income families in the court system to a broader range of social services to meet parental needs (Oehme & Stern, 2014). Practice and policy recommendations regarding legal issues affecting supervised visitation programs have also been the subject of IFVS studies on tort immunity for providers (Stern, & Oehme, 2003) and record keeping of visits for the courts (Oehme & Stern, 2002).

Law Enforcement

Since 2009 the IFVS has also maintained The Law Enforcement Families Partnership, which provides online training for officers and on officer-involved domestic violence (OIDV). OIDV is intimate partner violence committed by a criminal justice officer. A few years earlier, The International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) had developed a Model Policy on OIDV recommending that all officers receive training on the issues (IACP, 2003). Through a partnership with the Verizon Foundation, the IFVS developed and still offers the only free online prevention training--the National Prevention Toolkit on Officer-Involved Domestic Violence ("Toolkit") (<http://nationaltoolkit.csw.fsu.edu>)--for all criminal justice officers in the United States. Partners include hundreds of police chiefs and sheriffs from across the country and large organizations such as the Major Cities Chiefs Association assisting in disseminating the training. Training participants are offered the ability to participate in voluntary and anonymous survey instruments (Oehme et al., 2011), and the resulting data from these convenience samples have

shed light on a variety of issues. A number of important questions have been explored through the responses of the online surveys: officers' views of employee assistance programs as a tool for emotional, personal, and interpersonal problems (Donnelly, Valentine, & Oehme, 2015); criminal justice officers' attitudes about other officers' use of domestic violence (Oehme, Martin, & Valentine, 2012); officers' reports of operational stress (Summerlin, Oehme, Stern, & Valentine, 2010); and how alcohol abuse and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) rates influenced rates of self-reported domestic violence (Oehme, Donnelly, and Martin 2014). A statewide team of law enforcement partners representing the agencies of the Law Enforcement Families Partnership also collaborated with the leadership of the IFVS on the development of Florida's Model Police on Officer-Involved Domestic Violence (Oehme & Martin, 2011) based on the IACP policy. The team also proposed a framework for agencies to develop strategies to respond to the challenge of preventing OIDV (Oehme, Donnelly, & Summerlin, 2013). The law enforcement project was cited in the legal casebook *Domestic Violence: Legal and Social Reality* (Weisberg, 2012) and continues to be offered online as the IFVS team begins to augment it with trauma-informed materials to educate all officers about the negative physical and mental health effects of trauma.

An additional series of studies resulting from the surveys attached to the online training Toolkit has examined officers' responses to detailed case scenarios of OIDV and identified demographic and professional characteristics associated with officers' supportive responses to victims. These studies have also explored relationships among officers' childhood experiences related to domestic violence, their adult post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and their reports of their own hazardous drinking account for variation in responses to OIDV (Saunders, Prost & Oehme, 2015). More recently, faculty affiliates examined the training effects of the Toolkit on

participants. Officers answered questions related to detailed OIDV case scenarios both prior to and after completing the online Toolkit. The largest differences observed after training were increases in desirable, victim-supportive behaviors, including a reported increased likelihood of being willing to arrest the officer perpetrator and the filing of internal reports about the officers' behavior. (Oehme, Saunders & Prost, 2016).

The most recent research on the Toolkit uses officers' responses to on-the-job OIDV case scenarios. It examines the relationships among law enforcement officers' childhood trauma (as measured by participants' responses regarding having witnessed or experienced family violence as children), their adult post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and hazardous drinking behaviors, and the extent to which their job-related behaviors are supportive of victims of domestic violence. The goal of this research in progress is to identify whether those officers with unresolved trauma are more or less likely to provide victim-supportive responses.

Medical Professionals

In 2014 the IFVS developed an interactive, graphic-rich online training on domestic violence for medical professionals to provide a free resource for first responders on what is frequently called the public health crisis (Hasstedt & Rowan, 2016) of domestic violence. Also funded by the Verizon Foundation (<http://dvmedtraining.csw.fsu.edu>), the interactive training teaches medical personnel the dynamics, sign, symptoms, and impact of intimate partner violence, and provides information on screening patients in a respectful, confidential manner. Participants who are emergency medical services (EMS) personnel are provided with continuing education credits to take the training through a partnership with the University of Florida Trauma One Center (Oehme, Stern, Donnelly, & Melvin, 2016). Also attached to this online training are several opportunities for participants to complete a series of research surveys on their

knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors regarding domestic violence. Analysis of the survey data has revealed that Florida EMS personnel—who are not required to have continuing education on the issue of domestic violence to maintain licensure—report that they frequently encounter patients whom they suspect to be victims of such violence and recognize that the issue warrants more training (Donnelly, Oehme, & Melvin, 2016). One result of the ongoing study has been a new partnership with the National Emergency Medical Services Registry, the largest membership organization of EMS personnel (www.nremt.org); the Registry now offers the training to its membership through a continuing education portal. In 2017 the Office of the Florida Attorney General funded the IFVS's development of an additional training on human trafficking for EMS personnel to be added to the same web training platform as the domestic violence issues training.

Because of their interest in the medical community's response to domestic violence, IFVS researchers also partnered with faculty at the FSU College of Medicine and the National Domestic Violence Hotline in a study analyzing the responses of survivors who called the Hotline in a six-week period. After their session with trained Hotline Advocates was concluded, callers to the Hotline were asked (whether they had recent experiences with medical professionals, and whether those professionals had asked them about domestic violence in the clinical setting (Harrison, Oehme, Urbach, Blankenship, & Onifade, 2017). The open-ended qualitative section of that study resulted in a collection of responses from victims of domestic violence describing how medical professionals had interacted with them. Participants described numerous accounts of how medical personnel had inquired about the cause of their injuries while an abusive spouse or partner was present in the exam room; some medical professionals minimized and normalized the abuse to the victim; and many victims complained that they were prevented from seeking medical care by their abusive partners (Oehme, Urbach, & Stern, 2015)

Quotations from that research describing obstacles to victim safety were cited in the amicus brief of the Experts and Organizations Supporting Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence in the U.S. Supreme Court case of *Whole Women's Health v. Cole* in 2016 (Brief for Whole Woman's Health 2015), and were cited in legal casebook *Gender and the Law: Theory, Doctrine, Commentary* (Bartlett, Deborah, & Grossman, 2016). Policy recommendations were also published, outlining new protections for victims under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and emphasizing the need for all medical professionals to have training on domestic violence (Oehme & Stern, 2014).

Co-Parenting After Divorce

Divorce education is required by many states prior to parents' legally ending their marriage. The goal of such mandates is to reduce the negative impact on the minor children and educate parents on ways to reduce conflict and improve cooperation (Ferraro, Malespin, Oehme, Bruker, & Opel, 2016). Through a partnership with the Vandermark Foundation, the IFVS team created a Successful Co-Parenting After Divorce online training that is an approved Florida Parent Education and Family Stabilization Course at the Florida Department of Children and Families. Hosted on the IFVS server, the co-parenting training specifically states that it is not designed for families in which domestic violence is present because there is no evidence that shared parenting reduces such violence. Instead, the training, offered in both English and Spanish, contains a series of videos and skill-building exercises on communication and conflict reduction, along with information about legal requirements including child support. The online training provides an additional benefit in the form of free CEUs to lawyers, mental health professionals, and social workers who take it, so that those professionals who often assist parents through the divorce project have access to co-parent training (Ferraro, Malespin, Oehme, Bruker, & Opel, 2016).

The training was pilot tested using a Qualtrics Panel with parents who had recently divorced or who were in the process of divorcing, and has been disseminated nationally by IFVS students and staff to hundreds of groups that support parents and families.

Attached to the free training are a series of optional surveys for parents to complete with instruments designed to study parenting behaviors, attitudes, mental health, and adverse childhood experiences (ACES). Among these instruments is a new co-parenting instrument, the Multidimensional Co-Parenting Scales for Dissolved Relationships (MCS-DR). This new scale was included in the surveys and subsequently validated as a more nuanced approach to studying co-parenting dynamics, as it extends beyond the commonly assessed dimensions of support and overt conflict (Ferraro, Lucier-Greer, & Oehme, 2017). Exploratory factor analysis was used to identify the underlying factor structure of the initial measurement item pool, which consisted of 48 items. Confirmatory factor analysis confirmed the four-factor structure of the MCS-DR (consisting of 22 items): Overt Conflict, Support, Internally-Regulated Covert Conflict, and Externally-Regulated Covert Conflict. Educators and clinicians may find this newly developed scale useful in helping parents identify their individual strengths and challenges in post-divorce functioning. With the addition of covert dimensions of co-parenting conflict, the MCS-DR can explain a significantly higher proportion of the variance (when compared to the well-established Quality of Coparental Communication Scale by Ahrons, 1981) in three aspects of individual post-divorce mental health symptomology: depressive symptomology, neuropsychological symptomology, and post-traumatic stress (Ferraro, Lucier-Greer, & Oehme, under review). Additionally, IFVS researchers found that the experience of co-parenting and its relation to individual mental health symptomology may be tied in part to a parent's perceptions of their former partner's competence (Ferraro, Oehme, & Lucier-Greer, under review).

Current state mandates across the nation do not require that judicially mandated training be trauma-informed to educate parents about the serious and long-term effects of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs). Among the first to do so, IFVS researchers included an ACE scale in the surveys attached to the online co-parenting training and found that many participants reported high numbers of ACEs. Data analysis also revealed a statistically significant correlation between higher levels of ACEs and multiple forms of reported co-parenting conflict. The implications of this research include a call to consider requiring that co-parenting education be “trauma-informed” so that it could be used to educate parents about the impact of and healing from ACEs (Oehme, Ferraro, Stern, Panisch, & Lucier-Greer, 2017). Future research from this project will include further exploration of barriers to co-parenting, comparative research on subgroups of parents including those who take the Spanish-language version of the training, and data from a modified Japanese version of the training, which will be launched by Tokyo International University in 2019.

LGBTQ Issues

The IFVS’s LGBTQ Family Life Project conducts research on national issues that affect the lives of sexual and gender minorities, including parenting, child custody, adoption, school safety, employment, housing, and family dynamics. Through an analysis of appellate court decisions, we have suggested a test to determine whether a family court exhibits anti-gay bias in child custody decisions after the Supreme Court’s Obergefell decision legalizing same-sex marriages (Stern, Oehme, & Stern, 2016). Because the IFVS has already established relationships with law enforcement on the Law Enforcement Families Partnership, we were able to publish a qualitative

study of anti-gay workplace bias reported by officers at a LGBT officer conference (Mennicke, Gromer, Oehme, & MacConnie, 2016). Faculty work with groups such as Lambda Legal to advocate in the U.S. court system by assisting in the creation of amicus briefs in high-profile LGBTQ court cases and being signatories on briefs promoting LGBTQ inclusion. The IFVS has also created a new data set exploring the attitudes of high school students toward LGBTQ issues (“LGBTQ Family Life Project,” 2017). The dataset is the largest collection of online high school newspaper articles about LGBTQ issues (Stern et al., in press). The IFVS also seeks to inform public opinion by disseminating research on LGBTQ issues and supporting new policies and legislation that advance inclusion and equality. IFVS staff and students are currently writing an amicus brief to inform federal courts about the attitudes of Generation Z regarding binary and cis gender student attitudes toward their non-binary peers. That brief will highlight the rapid changes in social mores that are occurring among young people in the United States to inform the judiciary as it decides important issues regarding inclusion and equality for non-binary youth.

Core Values

The IFVS’s core values include the obligation to conscientiously mentor students who are interested in family violence and family court issues and the responsibility to participate in community service to inform and ground our research. Although undergraduate researchers may require more intensive interaction and training than graduate students, their college experience is richer when they participate in research (Madan & Braden, 2013), and they remain an integral part of the Institute’s workforce. Research assistants regularly attend campus and community events. The IFVS partners with local survivor advocacy agencies to host an annual March to End the Silence about Domestic Violence (Tallahassee Democrat) and conducts community trainings

on issues related to family violence. Its director is also a member of both the county and statewide domestic violence fatality review teams (“Faces of Fatality,” 2016; June 2016 Report). The Institute also participates in a wide variety of campus groups dedicated to preventing violence and sexual assault, such as the campus Sexual Assault Response Team, Green Dot, and Power-Based Personal Violence prevention group. In an effort to reduce sexual violence in the campus community, IFVS students and staff also participate in a bystander intervention training program and research project called “Raise the Bar Tally.” In that training, local bartenders and waiters are taught how to detect warning signs of sexual predators and victimization, dispel myths about rape, and offer assistance to customers--many of them students at the three local colleges--to help them avoid victimization. That project launched in the spring of 2017 and data collection of participant surveys is ongoing. IFVS staff have also advocated for more FSU police training and for hiring female police officers in a male-dominated police force in order to maintain a visible campus presence and to encourage victims to report sexual assault (Oehme, Stern, & Mennicke, 2015). Small student-led projects have resulted in online trainings, such as the Alliance for Faith-based Efforts to End Domestic Violence (<http://familyvio.csw.fsu.edu/alliance-to-end-dv/>), an online training created by students to highlight scriptural justifications for protecting victims and holding batterers accountable. Such projects have been used to provide community resources to reduce violence (see also, e.g. Oehme & Thyer, 2010).

Conclusion

Maintenance and expansion of all of the active IFVS trainings will likely include a renewed emphasis on trauma-informed prevention and intervention. As key stakeholders--including law enforcement, child welfare professionals, and medical personnel--seek to stay knowledgeable

about issues related to family violence, they will need access to high-quality trauma-informed training and research as well. Additionally, the Supreme Court's decision on marriage equality has not ended discrimination against sexual and gender minorities; there will continue to be opportunities for the IFVS to advance policy issues of equality and inclusion. Finally, the Institute is well poised to discover new avenues for research—including the U.S. military -- on the links among family violence, ACEs, and adult mental health. As the Institute for Family Violence Studies continues its mission, it will continue to serve a dual function of education and research with unique populations.

References

Attorney General's Statewide Domestic Violence Fatality Review Team. (2016). Faces of Fatality, Vol VI. Retrieved from:

<http://fcadv.org/sites/default/files/FACES%20OF%20FATALITY%20VI.pdf>

Bartlett, K.T., Rhode, D.L., & Grossman, J.L. (2016). Gender and Law: Theory, Doctrine, Commentary. New York, NY: Wolters Kluwer.

Brief for Whole Woman's Health, et al. as Amici Curiae Supporting Petitioners at 26, Whole

Woman's Health v. Cole, 136 S. Ct. 499 (2015) (No. 15-274), 2015 U.S. LEXIS 7168

(citing Karen Oehme et al., Unheard Voices of Domestic Violence Victims: A call to Remedy Physician Neglect, 15 Geo. J. Gender & L. 613, 633 (2014

https://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/publications/supreme_court_preview/briefs_2015_2016/15274_amicus_pet_Experts%20andOrganizations%20SupportingSurvivors.authcheckdam.pdf

Clearinghouse on Supervised Visitation. (2015). The Protective Factors: An E-book series for supervised visitation programs. Retrieved from: familyvio.csw.fsu.edu/manuals and materials.

Crook, W., & Oehme, K. (2007). Characteristics of supervised visitation programs serving child maltreatment cases. *Brief Treatment and Crisis Intervention*, 7(4), 291-304.
doi:10.1093/brief-treatment/mhm014

- Donnelly, E., Oehme, K., Melvin, R. (2016). What do EMS personnel think about domestic violence? An exploration of attitudes and experiences after participation in training. *Journal of Forensic and Legal Medicine*, 38, 64-69. doi: 10.1016/j.jflm.2015.11.020.
- Donnelly, E., Valentine, C., & Oehme, K. (2015). Law enforcement officers and Employee Assistance Programs. *Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management*, 38(2), 206–220. <https://doi.org/10.1108/PIJPSM-11-2014-0116>
- IACP National Law Enforcement Policy Center. (2003). Domestic Violence by Police Officers. Retrieved from <http://www.theiacp.org/Portals/0/documents/pdfs/MembersOnly/DomesticViolencebyPolicePaper.pdf>
- Leon County Domestic Violence Fatality Review Team. (2016). June 2016 Report. Retrieved from: <https://assets.documentcloud.org/documents/3142792/Leon-County-Domestic-Violence-Fatality-Review.pdf>
- Ferraro, A., Lucier-Greer, M., & Oehme, K. (2017). Psychometric Evaluation of the Multidimensional Co-parenting Scale for Dissolved Relationships. Manuscript submitted for publication.
- Ferraro, A., Malespin, T., Oehme, K., Bruker, M., & Opel, A. (2016). Advancing co-parenting education: Toward a foundation for supporting positive post-divorce adjustment. *Child and Adolescent Social Work Journal*, 33, 407-415. doi:10.1007/s10560-016-0440-x.

FSU to host event focusing on domestic violence Tuesday. (2016, September 26). Tallahassee Democrat. Retrieved from: <http://www.tallahassee.com/story/life/2016/09/26/fsu-host-event-focusing-domestic-violence-tuesday/91124112/>

Harrison, S.L., Oehme, K., Urbach, E., Blankenship, L., & Onifade, E. (2017). Domestic Violence Screening: A National Hotline Survey. *Family and Intimate Partner Violence Quarterly*, 9(4), 7-19.

Hasstedt, K. & Rowan, A. (2016). Understanding intimate partner violence as a sexual and reproductive health and rights issues in the United States. *Guttmacher Policy Review*, 19(6), 37-45.

Madan, C., & Braden, T. (2013). The Benefits of Undergraduate Research: The student's perspective. *The Mentor: an academic advising journal*. Retrieved from <https://dus.psu.edu/mentor/2013/05/undergraduate-research-students-perspective/>

Maxwell, S., & Oehme, K. (2001). Strategies to improve supervised visitation services in domestic violence cases. Minnesota Center against Violence and Abuse, University of Minnesota. Retrieved from <http://www.mincava.umn.edu/documents/commissioned/strategies/strategies.pdf>

Mennicke, A., Gromer, J., Oehme, K., MacConnie, L. (2016): Workplace experiences of gay and lesbian criminal justice officers in the United States: A qualitative investigation of officers attending a LGBT law enforcement conference. *Policing and Society*, 26, 1-18. DOI: 10.1080/10439463.2016.1238918

National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, & Medicine, Board on Children, Youth, and Families Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences Education. (2016). Parenting Matters. Retrieved from

http://sites.nationalacademies.org/cs/groups/dbassesite/documents/webpage/dbasse_173461.pdf

National Registry of Emergency Medical Technicians. (n.d.). Retrieved from <http://www.nremt.org/rwd/public>

Newman, M., (2001). The structure of scientific collaboration networks. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 98(2), 404-409.

Oehme, K. (1996). New resources for difficult family court cases. *The Family Law Commentator*, 10, 14-20.

Oehme, K. L. (1997). Supervised visitation programs in Florida: A cause for optimism, a call for caution. *Florida Bar Journal*, 71(2), 50-57.

Oehme, K. L., Donnelly, E., & Martin, A. (2012). Alcohol abuse, PTSD, and officer-committed domestic violence. *Policing: A Journal of Policy and Practice*, 6(4), 418-430. doi: 10.1093/polic/pas023

Oehme, K., Donnelly, E. A., & Summerlin, Z. (2013). Agency innovation to promote change: A model policy on officer-involved domestic violence provides a starting point to foster healthy police families. In L. Territo & J. D. Sewell (Eds.), *Stress Management in Law Enforcement* (3rd ed.), (311-336). Durham, NC: Carolina Academic Press.

- Oehme, K., Ferraro, A., Stern N., Panisch, L., & Lucier-Greer, M. (2017). Trauma-Informed Co-Parenting: How A Shift in Compulsory Divorce Education to Reflect New Brain Development Research Can Promote Both Parents' and Children's Best Interests. *University of Hawaii Law Review*, 39(1), 37-73.
- Oehme, K., Harrison, S., Maselli, E., Blackenship, L., & Onifade, E. (2017). Domestic Violence Screening: A National Hotline Survey. *Family and Intimate Partner Violence Quarterly*, 4, 7-19.
- Oehme, K., & Martin, A. (2011). A practical plan for prevention and intervention: Florida's new Model Policy on officer-involved domestic violence. *Criminal Justice Studies*, 24(4), 395-408.) doi: 10.1080/1478601X.2011.626152
- Oehme, K., Martin, A., & Valentine, C. (2012). Correctional officers and domestic violence: Experiences and attitudes. *Journal of Family Violence*, 27(5), 531-545. doi: 10.1007/s10896-012-9448-y.
- Oehme, K., Maselli, E., & Stern, N. (2015). Unheard voices of domestic violence victims: A call to remedy physician neglect. *Georgetown Journal of Gender and the Law*, 15(3), 613-639.
- Oehme, K. & O'Rourke, K. (2012). Protecting victims and their children through supervised visitation: A study of domestic violence injunctions. *Faulkner Law Review*, 3(2), 261-276.
- Oehme, K., Siebert, D. C., Siebert, C. F., Stern, N., Valentine, C., & Donnelly, E. (2011). Protecting lives, careers, and public confidence: Florida's efforts to prevent officer-

- involved domestic violence. *Family Court Review*, 49(1), 84-106. doi: 10.1111/j.1744-1617.2010.01355.x
- Oehme, K. & Stern, M.J. (2014). Supervised visitation and family financial well-being: Broadening access to community services for low- income parents in the court system. *Family Court Review*, 52(2), 282-297. doi: 10.1111/fcre.12091
- Oehme, K., & Stern, N. (2002). The troubling admission of supervised visitation records in custody proceedings. *Temple University Law Review*, 75(2), 271-311.
- Oehme, K. & Stern, N. (2014). The case for mandatory training on screening for domestic violence in the wake of the Affordable Care Act. *University of Pennsylvania Law School Journal of Law and Social Change*, 17(1), 1-28. Retrieved from <http://scholarship.law.upenn.edu/jlasc/vol17/iss1/1>
- Oehme, K., Stern, N., Donnelly, E., & Melvin, R. (2016). Improving the emergency medical services system's response to domestic violence. *Health Matrix: Journal of Law-Medicine*, 26(1), 173-204.
- Oehme, K., Stern, N., & Mennicke, A. (2015). A deficiency in addressing campus sexual assault: The lack of women law enforcement officers. *Harvard Journal of Law & Gender*, 38, 401.
- Oehme, K., & Thyer, B.A. (2010). What church leaders need to know about domestic violence. In C. S. Franklin & R. Fong (Eds.), *Church leaders' resource book for mental health and social problems* (231-244). New York: Oxford University Press.

Ridings, L.E., Beasley, L.O. & Silovsky, J.F. (2017). Consideration of Risk and Protective Factors for Families at Risk for Child Maltreatment: An Intervention Approach. *Journal of Family Violence*, 32(2), 179-188. doi:10.1007/s10896-016-9826-y

Safe Havens: Supervised visitation and safe Exchange grant program. (2007). Retrieved from: <http://www.endvawnow.org/uploads/browser/files/Guiding%20Principles.pdf>

Stern, M.J., Oehme, K., & Stern, N. (2016). Test to identify and remedy anti-gay bias in child custody decisions after Obergefell. *UCLA Women's Law Journal*, 23(2). Retrieved from: <https://escholarship.org/uc/item/3qs5h050>

Stern, N., Crook, W., & Oehme, K. (2008). Visitation decisions in domestic violence cases: Seeking lessons from one state's experience. *The Wisconsin Law Journal of Gender and Society*, 23, 113-134.

Stern, N., & Oehme, K. (2003). Toward a coherent approach to tort immunity in family court services. *Kentucky Law Journal*, 92(2), 373-438.

Stern, N., & Oehme, K. (2007a). Defending neutrality in supervised visitation to preserve a crucial family court service. *Southwestern University Law Review*, 35, 37-60.

Stern, N., & Oehme, K. (2007b). Increasing safety for battered women and their children: Creating a privilege for supervised visitation intake records. *University of Richmond Law Review*, 41, 499-534.

Stern, N., & Oehme, K. (2010). A comprehensive blueprint for a crucial service: Florida's new supervised visitation strategy. *Journal of Law and Family Studies*, 12, 199-223.

Stern, N., Oehme, K., Stern, M., Urbach, E., Simonsen, E., & Garcia, A. (in press). The Judicial and Generational Dispute over Transgender Rights. *Stanford Law and Policy Review*.

Straus, R. (1995). Supervised visitation and family violence. *Family Law Quarterly*, 29(2), 229-252.

Summerlin, Z., Oehme, K., Stern, N. & Valentine, C. (2010) Disparate levels of stress in police and correctional officers: Preliminary evidence from a pilot study on domestic violence. *Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment*, 20, 762–777.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10911351003749169>

Supervised Visitation, Fl. Stat. § 753.01-753.05 (2012).

SVN: Annual Conference. (2017). Retrieved from:

http://www.svnetwork.net/conference_workshops.asp

Weisberg, D.K. (2012). *Domestic Violence: Legal and Social Reality*. New York, NY: Aspen Publishers.