

Joe, Torre, Deirdre, Robert Listenbee, Jr., Melody Haines, Antonio Taguba, Falin, Steven Marans, Georgina Mendoza, D. Tilton Durfee, Antoinette, Sharon Cooper, Female 5, Gregory Boyle, Alicia Lieberman, Female 6, Jim McDonnell, Robert Macy, Sarah Deer, Thea James, Female 7, Morgan Wilson, Ana, Eric Holder

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*Joe Torre:* We don't want to hurt anybody's feelings.

*Deirdre* Hey, I would like to say thank you very much, Joe, for the tickets last night. It was –

*[Clapping]*

*Joe Torre:* Trust me. Major League Baseball, they don't know it, but they're happy to have you. Let them fight this one. I'll see you later. No, no, it's a pleasure. Because, I mean that's been my life forever. And as I mentioned yesterday at the end of our hearings, this has been a great experience for me. I'm glad I was able to get that done. The people with the Tigers were so accommodating. They were really great.

*Deirdre* They really were. It was really nice.

*Robert Listenbee, Jr.:* I'd just like to say thanks to Joe also for a really terrific experience to be out there on the mount, you know thinking about whether I was gonna throw heat or a slider or –

*[Laughter]*

And then deciding, if course, that, you know as a sign of wisdom I'd simply let Joe handle it.

*Joe Torre:* But the best part about it when you're out there with Ms. Michigan, nobody's looking at ya anyway.

*[Laughter]*

So it takes a lot of the stress out.

*Female:* Bob, somebody in the stands asked me which team you used to play for.

*Robert Listenbee, Jr.:* We were walking, I was walking with Joe. Of course, Joe was stopping to sign autographs from one end of the park to the other. And a young man walked up to me and said, "Can I have your autograph?" I said, "Wait, nah, I don't think you really need my autograph. He's the guy."

*Joe Torre:* I got to tell you a funny story before we start. You know with the recognition stuff.

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*Deirdre* Okay. It is a public meeting. It's being recorded. I just –

*Joe Torre:* That's okay. It's clean and funny I think. My wife and I were in San Francisco. We were celebrating there, you know our anniversary, her birthday, they're in August right at the end. We're sitting in this restaurant. We're in a booth. And, you know in San Francisco you're pretty anonymous no matter where you go. I mean I love that city. So we're sitting there. Out of the corner of my eye I see somebody coming over. I said, "I think we've been spotted." You know like that. And this person comes over with a camera. And says, "Excuse me. Would you mind – and I'm starting to, "not at all." He says, "Would you mind taking a picture of us –

*[Laughter]*

And I said, "I'd be delighted." I said, "Everybody get together." And I took a picture. That's a leveler, you know.

*Robert Listenbee, Jr.:* We're very delighted this morning to have with us **Melody Haines**, the acting administrator for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention who is just – I had the pleasure of sitting through a federal advisory committee meeting just last Friday. And she's gotten this department focused and moving forward in a very fine way and very rapidly. I think we were, you know we're very pleased to have her here this morning and to have her kind of address us about our task, our charge and how this fits into OJJDP's vision.

*Melody Haines:* Yes. Well, thank you. Good morning.

*Multiple:* Good morning.

*Melody Haines:* So my office prepared talkers for me, and I am going to ignore them. Because I first of all want to share with you how thrilled I am to have been here since Monday. Yesterday was just an amazing experience. And I could tell by the end of the day we all were feeling the same way. I was sitting back there with tears in my eyes. My heart was racing listening to those kids with a thousand ideas of what we can do and how you can harness that and make this task force report something incredibly special. So I want to thank you for having the opportunity to be here. And I want to thank you for all of your time. I know there is a collection

of the best and the brightest here and your time is not free. And we are not exactly compensating you in a glamorous manner, especially with our hotel accommodations. The good old government rate.

So I want to thank each and every one of you for everything. Baltimore, Albuquerque, Miami, here. I know this is no small sacrifice to each of you. We deeply, deeply appreciate you being here.

I also know that we all come from the same world. And we've been doing it most of us for many years. I have been a lawyer for almost 30 years. Is that possible? Sure I'm 35. But I want to digress a little bit and share with you a personal anecdote that listening yesterday to Jason, Rodney and Aisha it made me think back to something I don't think about as often as I should.

Twenty-five years ago when I was just a little baby lawyer and I had been in private practice for four years and hated it, every second of it. So nine months pregnant, walk into my senior partner, I quit. Called the district attorney, will you hire me? So right after I had my baby, there I am trying traffic court cases and misdemeanors and anything I can do. And a cop walks in to my cubicle. It was after I'd been there about three months. And this was in 1987. In 1987 in Iowa. And in many states that's when states criminalized child abuse basically. Because prior to that time in Iowa and many other states, you could do almost anything except kill your own child and it was a misdemeanor. If it was a stranger, if I walked up to Robert in a bar, punched him and broke his jaw, I'd go to jail for ten years. So in the 80s, all of the states kind of calibrated child abuse criminalization the same way it would be with perfect strangers.

And so this detective walked into my office and put out these pictures of this child that I will never forget. And her name was Baby Hannah. And she was exactly the same age as my daughter. They were born in exactly the same hospital a week apart. We had the same pediatrician, obstetrician and we went through Lamaze class together. These were middle class people. This baby shouldn't have been in front of me. And she had 14 broken bones. Both of her arms were broken. Both of her legs. She had multiple posterior rib fractures. She had retinal hemorrhages. And she had subdural hemorrhaging. She had been shaken and profoundly repeatedly abused.

And it was my baby. I mean it just struck me that I had to do something. And at that time, these cases were far from glamorous. In fact, you know the real prosecutors, they were doing drugs and homicides and \_\_\_\_\_. And didn't want to – you know they thought this belonged in juvenile court. And so I file charges against not only the father who clearly was the perpetrator, claimed he was in a blackout. She had teeth marks that we could do a forensic dental impression that matched his on her cheek. She had human bite marks all over here.

And the mother, it was a curious case. It was the first time Iowa, and many other states, made it a crime for an act of omission, with the exception if she was in fear for her safety. Of course, as we've talked about and we've heard a lot about. We worked so hard with this mother. Please, tell us you were afraid, that he had threatened you verbally, looks, anything. No. Absolutely not. And, in fact, they were part of kind of a religious cult. She said, "I just knew, I prayed that he would stop doing this as I watched him do it."

So we had to bring her in to the case as well. And the defense attorney was somebody who'd been around for a gazillion years. One of the most famous ones in Des Moines. Took to the front page of the *Des Moines Register*, and I was literally excoriated. This baby lawyer, you know overly aggressive. I was just called about everything but a good lawyer. It was so bad that the judge had to order a gag order. And it was very, very difficult. I remember my boss walking in to me. Are you sure you know what you're doing? \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ want to lose my law license.

So we went to trial in spite of everybody thinking that this was a wacky case. It was the first time there was a shaken baby case in Iowa. The judge wouldn't let us say the words shaken baby syndrome. It was just too new. It was – so there was a lot of pressure. But the one thing that kept me going through that whole case was if I didn't have a voice for this, for Baby Hannah, who would? Who would be? If something happened to me and my daughter was in foster care and that happened, I'd want somebody like me out there yipping away at this and not shutting up and keeping with it as hard as it was to be her voice.

And I thought of that yesterday when I heard Rodney and Aisha. We have to be their voice. We have to. I still think about Baby Hannah. I've had 100 Baby Hannahs since then, and I know all of

you have in the work that you've done. But that's what we need to hang on to and to remember.

And so as you begin the hardest part of your charge, to write this report and make recommendations, I ask each of you to find your Baby Hannah and go back and ask why you're doing this. And don't give up. You have such a rare opportunity. It's like the stars have aligned for this task force. The OJJDP has seen in the last 3 years, 50 percent reduction in funding. We can't go another 3 years. And so we have had to learn to do things differently. But that's why this is part of that opportunity. And OJJDP, we have come to the brutal realization we have got to take this opportunity to rearticulate who we are. Cause we haven't done a good enough job. If we had, we wouldn't be on the back end of the funding decline like we have been while others have survived.

So we need to rearticulate who we are. We need to figure out how to convey the message to the public, to the Hill, to everybody, to the field, all the good work we do and why we are an indispensable place for kids in this nation. There is not one other place in the Department of Justice that you see the words juvenile justice. Not one other place. It's up to us. It's up to all of us. Collectively. And that's why this is an opportunity. As we are reshaping who we are, we are doing several things.

We're working on how to deliver that message at OJJDP. We're even restructuring to look a little bit more like the business that we do. We're restructuring to have a division of prevention. That's in our title. Prevention is key to what we do, and we've never done a good job of saying that. We're restructuring to have a division of community development. Because we've learned in 37 years it takes a collaboration. Like you said yesterday, we know. We know what it takes to do this. We have a division of innovation. Because we realize we've got to do business differently. We have to have new partners. Private partnership. Funders. Foundations. We have to have a new paradigm.

And we also are gonna breathe life, again, into a robust research division at OJJDP. So this is our opportunity. That we are reshaping ourselves to be as relevant as we possibly we can be.

Okay, now let me connect that with a third thing, and then I hope it all makes sense for you. A couple of weeks ago I had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Bell, who you heard yesterday, with the Attorney

General. And the Attorney General was absolutely driven by the statistics that we all heard yesterday. The 16 youth particularly, of every color, that die as a result of homicide. And that if this was a virus where this many kids were dying or a couple of bags of spinach with salmonella, man, we would be spending tons of money. I think as General Taguba has indicated, we'd be putting resources like crazy into that.

And the Attorney General turned and looked at Marylou and I and said, "We've got to do something. I want to take this opportunity. We need a shot to the moon. We need to come up with something, a plan, recommendations, ideas that are gonna survive this administration. That are so important nobody can walk away from it." And all of this is happening at the same time that you're sitting here with this huge window of opportunity. To create recommendations that are gonna be meaningful. That are going to make a difference. That maybe are the shot to the moon. Who knows.

But I encourage you, think outside the box. Don't be afraid to think big, to be innovative. Don't be afraid to make recommendations that are powerful. Don't get crazy. You know be smart about it. I can't tell you what to put in the report, what not to put in the report, but, you know there would be some obvious things that would be such political fire and get buried in the backyard somewhere. And you know what those are. But don't be afraid to think big and ask big. And be visionary about this. We're gonna help you as best we can. We will help roll this out as best we can. If we can do congressional hearings, we'll ask for it. You know I can't promise everything, and much of it depends on your recommendations and where the best venue is gonna be, but I commit to you this, we at OJP, DOJ will do everything in our power to make this a moon shot, if that's what you want it to be. We will do that.

So with that, I did have one other thought that I just I shared earlier with Katherine and with Robert. I think it was you. You know we spend so much time in our programming with research, evidence based, we would not invest 2 cents in anything unless we knew it was evidenced based and there were science behind it. Which makes perfect sense. But then when we try to roll things out like this or message things like this, why don't we use the same kind of science and why don't we use the same kind of data that's out there for us to do this in a way that appeals to people in a

commonsense way? I think that's what you were saying yesterday, Father Boyle. In a common sense way that the message gets across. And we need to maybe think about that too.

Any questions? Yes?

*Antonio Taguba:* I hate to be a chigger in everybody's skin, but how do we fit with the national forum? The reason why I say that is because we've discussed this in Miami. That we have a daunting task of putting a report together, which is a lot less than the daunting task or the daunting situation that our kids are suffering today. We talked about we just don't want to have a report that's gonna be part of the hundreds or other reports and research that the forum has done and nobody's gonna act on it. I mean that's my fear.

*Melody Haines:* Well, the forum has not done a report. And it's –

*Antonio Taguba:* But they've collected data, Melody. Okay.

*Melody Haines:* Yeah. But not in the sense that –

*Antonio Taguba:* I've done the Googling, you know. So there's all kinds of reports out there. So, you know I guess for the interest of the – at least my personal interest is I guess a lot of the task force members didn't even know that that form existed. And it's been in existence for two years.

*Melody Haines:* Right. Let me try to explain it a little bit better if I can. First of all, the forum is now coming to live at OJJDP, which is a good thing. Because we'll be managing both projects. The forum is, I would characterize it as a Petri dish of the bigger picture of what Defending Childhood is doing. And that is a focus specifically on community youth violence. Georgina is a member of the forum. And it is more of a hands on demonstration project. It is not constructed to be a think-tank of ideas or recommendations. And there hasn't been data that has been driven by the forum. It's data that's been out there forever that's collected. But there is not an evaluation of the forum like a scientifically based outcome evaluation of \_\_\_\_\_, has violence been reduced. It's more of a demonstration project. But now that it lives at OJJDP, I think, and hope I'm not gonna get into trouble for this, but I think they're first cousins. And there's gonna be one boss. I'm the acting administrator, whoever the administrator is that will oversee both

projects. And I can assure you we will make sure that there is not a conflict of interest.

*Falin:*

Please, Mel. Can I just add? Cause I really think is very important to be straight. As straight as possible on this. I've had a huge role in both of these initiatives. And I agree with everything that Mel just said. National Forum is a network to bring six cities together to address their specific youth violence problems in those cities. We set up a framework for them. We brought them together. We had – the only data collection we did, there is no report. There is no sort of – it's not a group like this looking at all the issues of youth violence. It's a group of teams from Salinas, from San Jose, from Chicago, Detroit, Memphis and Boston who are trying to tackle problems in their communities and trying to share information between those different cities. And we're trying to share best practices and evidence based approaches, so that they can continue to do their work.

In fact, we did brief this group at the very first hearing on the National Forum. It may not have been something you fully understood until recently, but it's something that we did talk about. Georgina's talked about it a number of times. We've had a lot of discussion inside DOJ about how these pieces work together and how these mutually inform each other. As you also know, there's a set of demonstration sites that are working, you know under the Defending Childhood Initiative. Doing a similar kind of work. They are working in their cities to try to tackle their problems. There's direct overlap between some of those cities.

So Memphis is a National Forum site and it's also a Defending Childhood site. Boston likewise is a Defending Childhood site and a National Forum site and is well represented on this group. So we've got a lot - \_\_\_\_ justice, we've got a lot of activity. I mean OJJDP, there's a lot of activity looking at youth violence, looking at child protection and looking at victimization. There's a ton of projects that we have ongoing. \_\_\_\_\_ city that would take a good look at their problem would still have a lot of activities ongoing. They'd still be doing enforcement. They'd still be doing prevention even as they're developing a strategic plan or thinking about the future. So we do see these as very much interrelated.

The people who work on the forum on the day to day basis, they're very aware of what we're doing here. They're very much looking forward to the guidance and recommendations that comes out of

this group. So these are very much complementary efforts we think.

*Steven Marans:*

I just want to add. I appreciate the comments. I think that the general concern that's raised, and not just by the forum but by a number of things, is that there is not adequate coordination. And that there's a history of discoordination around the issue of children exposed to violence. And as you all know, this is not the first Children Exposed to Violence Initiative. And a lot of the things that we've heard have – this information has been out there for years, and it's often not played out in the initiatives that come out of Justice or other agencies in the government.

So I think part of what Tony's referring to is a general concern that not just – I mean that people in the country have about the way that government is disordinated. I just got invited to something that involves law enforcement responses to children exposed to violence.

*Falin:*

That's part of this initiative.

*Steven Marans:*

But hold on. Let me finish. It's to develop a toolkit. But everybody who's worked in law enforcement knows that if you want to change the way law enforcement responds to children exposed to violence that's not the way you do it. And so – and it's like a historical memory. And it's all these pieces that somehow don't come together.

So I think that it's useful to have this discussion. I'm grateful to Tony for raising some of these questions. Because if this report is to not follow other reports of similar nature, then we have to be informed about what our real challenge is in terms of making the kind of recommendations that include how decisions are made, how information is transferred into practice. And I'm enormously grateful for the opportunity for us to have all of these issues on the table.

*Melody Haines:*

Well, I think we hear you loud and clear. And your points are absolutely valid points. Everybody who's been in federal government five minutes knows that there are problems like that. When the right hand sometimes doesn't seem to know what the left hand is doing. I think the best we can do is recognize it, acknowledge it and figure out the best way to move forward then

to coordinate. And maybe that is even a part of what you recommend. For coordination.

I might add one little thing. And OJJDP, in our, in the act that created us, also created a thing called the Coordinating Council. Are you familiar with that?

*Steven Marans:* Mm hmm.

*Melody Haines:* And it waxes and wanes with administrations. But certainly the charge of that Coordinating Council is for all federal agencies that have anything to do with youth to coordinate. But there are literally a million things you could coordinate about. And the question is priorities and the question is sustaining that through different administrations that place a priority on Coordinating Council or not. But that might be a interesting vehicle for you to consider.

*Steven Marans:* But, Melody, I think it's a really important point, because it's another area where there's been – as a taxpayer, to me, an unfortunate failure of consistency of that aim. And I think it's especially important because you're suggesting that we think about moon shots. I think that one of the issues that one of the task force members had raised early on was, and it is hard to know how high to go. It's hard to know what's, you know the balance between reality and being naïve, you know.

But the issue of who's in control and how's calling the meetings and who's determining and integrating and ensuring that money is well spent, etcetera. I think it's a question for the task force in terms of deciding at what level does the issue of children exposed to violence need to fall under, who does it need to fall under and what level of coordination is important, not just within Justice, but across all the government agencies that each are spending money on areas that we have been addressing and hearing about in our hearings and in our work.

*Antonio Taguba:* Secretary, I'm sorry, Attorney General Holder's remarks, which I downloaded and looked at, I don't know if the rest of the task force has a copy of that, on the 2 April, does allude to the fact that DOJ has taken the lead. Right. And having done interagency work in my short life in the military and also in government, is that when you say interagency somebody has to be the chair or the co-chair or whatever happens. And not as a matter of discovery learning to

a set of remarks. And there's also a comment that he made on there that if you want to know anything about what we're doing, go to [www.toolkit.gov](http://www.toolkit.gov) that's – I didn't even know that toolkit, that you have a set of toolkits already that has been in existence and being populated by all the dialogue that's been going on at the moment. For the last two years. This thing has been going on for two years. And maybe I lost the – you know I was eating my meal when we all talked about this for the very first time in Baltimore.

I guess it's a matter of we can defend ourselves and what we're doing, and we should. But we ought to defend the people that we're going to be defending for the period of time. Discovery learning, I don't like discovery learning, you know. That's why I brought it up. But the rest of the task force in the emails that I have with you, Melody, and also Katherine and also with Deirdre, I think it's very important for us, at least for me, that the budget for this task force is 1 million. Then I hear DOE say, "Well, we're asking for 195 million," whatever they're gonna do with that, yesterday. Put that down. You know. Yeah. David Morris said that yesterday.

So what I'm saying is, let's make it worthwhile and that we can develop the strategy today and throughout, you know as far as hearings and whatever have you. And \_\_\_\_ made it painfully simple yesterday when one of the kids, you know said, "You know we would like for other people to know what we're dealing with." Right? And Joe said, "Would you like to be invited to our road show?" And I think that's one of the strategy. Because we're looking at it from a ground level. I keep talking about the 25 meter targets. There are a lot of 25 meter targets out there that a lot of the kids are saying we need to know. And I think \_ everybody could agree that the kids that testified before us were so excited in conveying their story to a national panel. Because they've never been asked before other than I think **Ms. Sharad** yesterday, who was a youth representative to the Forum. If you looked at the stuff.

I think we need to share the same concern that anything that we do, we ought not to silo ourselves. Like we talked about before. You know let's collaborate. You know interagency work is a very complex set of situation. \_\_ done that. Some of you have done that. And to try and cross-reference good ideas or bad ideas \_\_\_\_ - same objective that we're trying to \_\_\_\_\_. Especially at our level. We ought \_\_\_\_ to make it more difficult, you know. So.

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*Melody Haines:* It might help for you to know, first of all, that 195 million I think he was talking about yesterday was his whole budget including his formula funding. Which –

*Antonio Taguba:* That's how much money he is spending for the same thing that we're trying to do –

*Melody Haines:* No, it's not. No, it's not. At all. That covers his funding for safe schools. It covers all kinds of programming that has nothing to do with children exposed to violence. Our budget is 263 million dollars, which is more than their – I know. Hard to believe. Down from 517. But that covers the **panaplea** of everything we do at the Department of Justice. And with state formula funds all \_\_\_\_.

Here's maybe what will help you keep it in perspective, and you wonder what kind of priority this is. We've seen reductions in budgets. This year in the administration's budget, VOCA was completely eliminated from funding. The Child Advocacy Centers. CASA was eliminated. Now it's not gonna, in the end I think they'll get funding. So you're seeing this drastic cut in funding. The one thing that has happened in the last two years is a brand new line item of funding to the tune of 35 million dollars for defending childhood. The Forum got 2 million. That gives you an idea of the priority. Because that does not occur easily. And especially a new line item.

I have personally heard the Attorney General say at least a half a dozen times he would like for this to be his legacy. And I hear you loud and clear. You're worried it's gonna be a report that gets buried. And there have been reports that have not been buried. And I encourage you to look at those and think about that. The Domestic Violence task force was a moon shot, and it resulted in **VAWA**, which they're voting again ironically today. That was a successful shot to the moon. Now I'm not telling you you have to act – you can do whatever you want. I have to be careful and not suggest to you go out there and recommend the same thing. But it's entirely possible and that is up to you.

*Steven Marans:* But I think that's incredibly useful to remind us, and I think it's difficult because the parameters in terms of the scope of the recommendations and for those people who have not had a whole lot of experience working with government and with government, it's hard to get your head around what those parameters should be. So I know that you're not advising us what to do, Melody. And

everybody knows that you're not advising us, because that's not your job and nobody hears it as advice. But it is useful to, for you to be acting as a teacher and in order to help us a group have some points of reference in terms of the parameters. And VAWA is a great example. And I think that it is enormously helpful to, and it's closer to the earth than moon shots. But it is a great example of being able to help this group really talk about and addressing some of the concerns Tony and others have raised about discoordination, you know knowledge not being – etcetera. Coordination not happening. And maybe there does need to – we need to take it and not just bellyache about it but say, okay, what are some possible fixes. The dilemma is that the expertise around possible fixes is limited. I would include myself. I don't have that expertise. But maybe you've helped ground us a little bit.

*Melody Haines:*

And I'm happy to continue to serve that role. You know, gee, if we had the answers, we wouldn't have needed to put this think-tank together. So we're kind of both in the same place. How do we wrap our heads around it. I'm happy to help guide you. If you run into those obstacles of how do you fix this. Here's the problem, here are the options, what's a realistic way to fix? We can provide certainly advice about what we've seen work, what doesn't.

*Joe Torre:*

Georgina.

*Georgina Mendoza:*

Thank you. I've had the honor, have the honor to be involved in both. On the National Forum as a member of the Salinas delegation, as well as a task force member for this group. So I see a lot of overlap and a lot of complementary work that is being done. I think it has been shared. October 2010 was the first working session that we had for the National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention in DC. We meet every October and April. And working sessions are in October, and kind of the media updating portion of it is in April. And so the information that you see in this brand new website, the findyouthinfo.gov is that toolkit which was just created as a result of the work that we do in the forum. And a lot of the information you'll see there is the comprehensive strategic work plans of each of the six cities.

Now we, as each city, look at what works best for our committee. We look at the different factors. We look at our demographics, our population, socioeconomic conditions that we have to work with, etcetera. We work directly with the community. So when the

Detroit chief was speaking yesterday about the four components of their plan, he didn't get to finish what the fourth requirement was. And I think it was Thea and Robert, they said, "Wait, what was the fourth requirement." I said, "It's reentry." And they said, "How did you know that?" I said, "Cause that's what we do at the forum.

So to keep in mind though, the forum, we're looking at gang and youth violence. That's what we're looking at. So it's a little bit more of a narrow scope. It's a specific scope. And I think that was one of the reasons why, I'm still wondering why I was asked here, but I'm gonna think that it was because of that scope that I can bring in. That's what I've been working on. I grew up in Salinas. I've been working with gang violence, even as a prosecutor and now as a community safety director.

So when the challenge of this task force is to take a more general broad – it's in a way more of a challenge because we have to look at all aspects of youth violence. So we talk about domestic violence. Something that just gets a brief mention in the National Forum because we understand the correlation between children who grow up in families who are exposed to domestic violence. And then how some of them, in our case the kids that we work with, then turn into gang members because of that. So there is a brief mention. And that's just an example of the National Forum.

Whereas here, we understand that it's something much larger and that there's other ramifications of such exposure. Not just gang members, but also diabetes, health concerns, depression, etcetera. So I see us having slightly different charges. But definitely complementary. So I actually think it's a really good thing. And I do have the maybe gift of being so naïve of actually being naïve enough to have hope that we can really have this under one charge. That it can be coordinated. That it can be organized and that something positive will come out of it.

*Joe Torre:*

Alex, you wanted to say something.

*Alex:*

I was just gonna suggest, I think this is all sort of a good segue to what we really want to sort of get to and have the time. I know at some point people are gonna start peeling off and we'll lose some attention and focus. Is to get to the recommendations. So I think much of what we're talking as we've acknowledged really is something that can become part of this report and part of these recommendations. And when Melody and Katherine and I were

talking about this the other day, you know what is that moon shot? This report hopefully can be that rocket ship to the moon. And turn into that. And I really appreciate – and, you know not withstanding having Mel here today, we have Will here. We have Falin. We have Katherine. They've been here ever step of the way. Ana. And others. And have that opportunity to rely on them. Our own expertise. The expertise of others if that's what we need at different points. But I think that we, you know collectively have the opportunity in this to really sort of move a set of big ideas.

You know someone said the other day, looking at a section, where's the big idea? And I think that's what we want to sort of get to. What are those big ideas? What do we think we can hold? What's possible? And how do we want to move that forward?

*Deirdre*

And the only other thing that I would add is that, you know in response to some of the comments that Tony and Steven have voiced today but we've heard from other task force members via email and conversations between the hearings and in side bars, is that I think, you know if there's, to the extent that folks on the task force want to put into the report language about the, you know imperative of coordinating and the idea that coordination needs a leader and the single point of decision making and how that gets played out or gets languaged in the report is gonna be an opportunity for the task force members as well to think through. And I think that needs to be part of the conversation that we have as we move through the report and the recommendations. You know I think that there is the desire to make sure nobody in this room, nobody in this room was thinking this was fun just simply to travel to four sites over the course of the last six months and stay in some really phenomenal hotels.

*[Laughter]*

Everybody did this with the idea that there is gonna be, you know that opportunity to watch the launch and see it reach the moon.

*Falin:*

And I would just mention also, I mean our intention all along in our thinking was that whatever recommendations would come out would probably have that focus that's not just at the federal level but, you know that's gonna be hitting the local level. That will end up \_\_\_ foundations. It's part of the way that I think these hearings have been structured is this recognition that there is a coordination

that needs to happen around this issue that's not happening. That involves us, but that involves also, you know that plays out at the local level, the tribal level, the state level. And with the private and public components.

*Deirdre*

So with that, Bob, can we go to the – as Melody started, you know we also wrote up an agenda that we can now toss because it doesn't mean much. It's just the paper that it was written on. But I do think that I'd like to try and outline some of the goals for today. If that's okay?

*Bob Bell:*

Joe?

*Deirdre*

Joe's \_\_\_\_? Both the – on the Monday working session for the writing group we got through looking at the first two sections of the draft outline. We have another five to go. We really want to have the opportunity to discuss those sections in a face to face conversation with task force members and facilitate that conversation. And while we have the opportunity to look for advice, if there's a desire to look for advice from those from DOJ who are here or not advice but sort of some grounding information. I think that it's important that as much of that conversation as possible happen while we're here. So we are gonna continue to go through the report outline.

We need to get feedback from task force members on the tone and general style from the draft section. We will not be looking for line edits. We won't be talking about line edits. We want to have a big picture conversation about the draft section of the report. And then talk through what the writing process will be from this point forward, while everybody is in the room, so before folks start peeling off for catching flights, we'd like to look at calendars and make sure that there are – that we schedule a recurring call at this point so that folks can continue the conversation and participate in those whenever possible. The task force members as well as others. So we'll be doing that.

So those are the primary objectives for the rest of the day. Within that, we're obviously gonna need to – you know the task force members are gonna want to talk a bit about the hearing material that you heard yesterday. Think through how that feeds into the report and the recommendations. We have some information to share about the written testimony that we received and how we can share that information with you as you think through and refine

recommendations and provide information to support recommendations.

In many ways, one of the first things that we need to get through is a short debrief of the military listening session. Sharon and Tony and Antoinette and Natalie and Sara and Karen spent a lot of time organizing that. Spent a lot of time flying up there. And spent some very quality time with the folks in the \_\_\_\_ and Fort Lewis area on base talking about this issue. And so we want to make sure that we put some time to hearing what they heard and understanding how that needs to inform different parts of the report and where we might be able to see it. And, Antoinette happens to be one of the first folks who has to peel off. So we're gonna, if folks are okay, we'd still like to start with that. Hearing about that. And then we can have a two minute conversation about the written summary, written materials, and then we'll move into sort of the draft report \_\_\_\_\_ and debriefing as a larger conversation. Is that fair? Is that helpful?

*Multiple:* Yeah. That's fine.

*Robert Macy:* We should talk some point at the end about the DC trip in July.

*Deirdre* Yeah. We will definitely have those dates for you. The one other thing that I want to make clear is on everybody's agenda for the day today is that regardless of what's going on, everybody needs to be at the table at 12:45 or everybody who's around has to be at the table at 12:40. There's gonna be a phone call coming in at 12:45 that everybody's gonna want to be able to sit and listen to. Melody, do you want to –

*Melody Haines:* The Attorney General wants to check in. We gave him a great report yesterday. He's on the road. And asked if he could have a few minutes to call in. Which.

*Robert Macy:* We might be busy at that time. Can we reschedule?

*[Laughter]*

*Melody Haines:* And that should give you optimism as well about the level of interest that he has.

*D. Tilton Durfee:* Melody, may I just ask a quick? Is the Coordinating Council still existent?

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- Melody Haines:* Oh, yeah. We meet quarterly and the Attorney General chairs it.
- D. Tilton Durfee:* Attorney General chairs it?
- Melody Haines:* Yeah. And as I said, that changes with each administration. Last administration is was kind of on life support. I mean everybody has different priorities. But just as with Janet Reno, this Attorney General personally chairs it quarterly.
- D. Tilton Durfee:* So that would be a body to which we could refer some of our recommendations for implementation.
- Melody Haines:* Absolutely. And if I can get you more information on the Coordinating Council I'm happy to. Cause we're really trying to make it as relevant as we can.
- Robert Listenbee, Jr.:* If I'm correct, aren't a lot of their reports online, Melody?
- Melody Haines:* I'm sorry.
- Robert Listenbee, Jr.:* Their reports and summaries of the meetings are online if I remember correctly.
- Melody Haines:* Yeah. They are. You can go to our website.
- D. Tilton Durfee:* Okay.
- Falin:* We've already had some internal discussions about how we could draw, you know at what point it would make sense to bring the recommendations from this group to that \_\_\_\_\_.
- Melody Haines:* I mean, yes. Cause we've talked about doesn't it make sense maybe in the fall for you all to roll out your recommendations at the Coordinating Council and we can try to get a top level. Because the secretaries of the agencies, the first meeting we had was like there were five secretaries there. It was like a little mini cabinet meeting. So, I mean we can't promise that they always show up, but we can encourage them to do that.
- Deirdre* So before we move into the military listening session information, can I just – I don't have a absolute understanding. Do any of the task force members need to leave before 1:00? Are all of the task force members gonna be here until 1:00? Yeah? Okay. Are folks

leaving shortly after that? Is there anybody that's – you're leaving at 1:00?

*Joe Torre:* A little. Yeah.

*Deirdre* Little bit after.

*[Cross Talk]*

Okay. It's helpful for me to have that. So what I'd like to do is go ahead and give Antoinette and Tony and Sharon 15 minutes to start. Let's see how much we can share then. I know it's hard, but we have a lot of information to get through for the entire day. Is that fair?

*Antonio Taguba:* We will give it our best shot.

*Antoinette:* Do you want me to start and then you finish or?

*Antonio Taguba:* Well, let me just – first of all, I want to thank Melody for giving us some clarity on what the expectations are between the forum and our report. I think it best serves us to have that kind of clarity. I've been remiss cause I was gonna bring music to help start us beginning the groups you might say, which was one of my favorite tunes that I played at my daughter's wedding was by The Blacked Eyes Peas called I Got a Feeling. Kind of remiss on that so. Senior moment.

You know the military has changed its way of doing things since 9/11. We pride ourselves of being adaptable. We're always constantly adapting and whatever have you. And just as a little bit of anecdote, which I'm not proud to share, but I'll share with you. When that plane hit, American Airlines 77 hit the Pentagon, I was meeting with the highest ranking officer who was killed in that aircraft. I was meeting with him. And the plane hit the little pie where we were standing. And he went right after my meeting and I went left. And I was saved by a bathroom wall cause I really had to go real bad. But suffice to say about 180 people died in that particular crash. And my mother said that my life on earth has not been, is not completed yet. So, you know you talk about an immediate impact on violence on that, you know and seeing the people that were immediately killed following that crash.

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But what happened the day after was I was put in charge of putting together a victim's assistance center at a Sheraton Hotel in Pentagon City. And everybody and everybody showed up, to include the passengers, the survivors and their families from American Airlines whose families and even the corporate heads were not able to assist. So we harnessed them into that whole aspect of providing almost 90 days worth of victim's assistance and whatever have you.

So from that standpoint, since I was the commanding general for providing family support worldwide, we cobbled together a series of things that we needed to do immediately, immediately without asking DOD or anybody else for permission because that was the easiest thing to do and it affected everybody. And, for that matter, it not only changed my life but changed the lives of a lot of our soldiers and families today. Because the increase of op tempo for the reflection of our community, which I somewhat like 6 to 10 million people in uniform and their family members and the community that supports them have conducted exponentially. And we're not very transparent with the rest of the community in what we do because we have problems. We have demons that we have to deal with. And two months later we had to deal with six suicide murders at Fort Bragg following some operations in Afghanistan. And we blamed it on \_\_\_\_\_. And I know Dr. Cooper will \_\_\_\_\_. So it wasn't that at all. But what we needed to do was to change that.

So let me go ahead. The listening session that we had at \_\_\_ Base Lewis and McCord is just a microcosm of what we have, what we call as large installations. We're worldwide, so we have – we can't provide the same level of support at an urban area, much like Fort Drum, for example, which is we consider remote and isolated locations. Because the closest metro that they have is Syracuse. So, you know they're kind of isolated in that. Or even Eielson Air Force Base, if some of you have ever been there in the tundra of Alaska which is just north of Fairbanks or say Kodiak for that matter. It's a microcosm of a much larger issue that we're dealing with today. It's a large installation of about 219 people, thousand people. That's surrounded by the metro area of Tacoma and Seattle. And they have – you know that kind of a population is really hard for a colonel and a staff of a few hundred to do that. And 70 percent of that population, about 155,000, live in the community. So there is this myth that a lot of us live in a gated community. But we don't. There's 70 percent \_\_\_\_\_.

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So it matters to when we – we went there for a three hour session with the amount of data that we collected, we were led by a stalwart and steadfast squad leader named Antoinette Davis. We had to stand in formation \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ and eat our meals, you know appropriately. No discussion in the mess hall table.

*Deirdre* She taught me everything I know.

*Antonio Taguba:* And I'm not kidding either.

*[Cross Talk]*

I was. I was. I was her driver. You know so had to follow orders for crying out loud for that matter. And I'm not kidding. I mean Sharon will tell you that we were, you know were straight. We had to be out of there because of doing that sort of thing. So suffice to say, you know what you'll hear, and after I turn it over to Sharon, what you'll hear are a set of what we call great programs. We're not exempt from violence inside the installation. And I'll tell ya, one of the data that they provided us was, you know in FY 11 their child abuse case was 9.28 per 1,000. You know so if you look at it in that standpoint, there are contributors to that. Multiple deployments. Because our profession is a very violent profession. You know Sergeant Bales, for example, when – cause I was there. I talked to the Deputy Commanding General. When that happened, when his name was exposed, and even before the \_\_\_\_ was exposed, and you know he killed 16 innocent Afghan civilians. They took the family from their off post location and put them on the installation to safeguard them. And why is that? Because once you start saying, you know Bales on TV, the kids now are going to be ostracized in their community. And the wife is going to be alienated because the typical reaction is that your husband made our lives a big more unpredictable because of what he did. And it resonates, you know over where my son is today. He's the company commander with 100 troops. And he says he sleeps with one eye open because he has Afghan in his little compound, eighty-two hundred feet above sea level, that might just turn on him. You know.

And that that poor kid, that 27 year old who's not a social worker, when he redeploys, he is responsible for the reintegration, rehabilitation and resilience training for his troops. Which includes the families. And he's not trained to do that. But then he

has to rely on the communities at large. And you give a 27 year old kid that level of responsibility, you know. We hear from him once a month. He's just another microcosm of \_\_\_\_\_. So you have handouts. And I'll stop there. Maybe we have some questions. I want to turn it over to Sharon to kind of give some previews and if you want to add to that.

*Sharon Cooper:*

Succinctly, what we do know about military, not just the Army but also all branches of the military, have some very specific support programs to decrease the incidents of children exposed to violence. And I would say that the three most important programs that exist are a new parent support program, which is a home visitation model. And it's manned or womaned by RNs who make contact with service members and their families in the postpartum period while they're still in the hospital. And then they begin to see these families and can see them up to three years of age.

What would be better would be if this were a mandatory program. Because it's optional to families. They can choose to opt out of if they don't want to have those services. The military community services are extraordinary as compared to the civilian communities, because, of course, they're all without any fees. Especially services such as Dads 101, remember we talked about parent education. The military does have that. Army Emergency Relief for people who are having financial problems, which is always the case. Thirty percent of the military fighting force has an income in the poverty level. A wealth of very nice community activities.

And then third phenomena is that surveillance phenomenon for abuse and neglect in the military. And those are the family advocacy programs. The family advocacy programs monitor, interact with local child protective services agencies in all the different counties where service members reside. Because in many – most military installations, especially most large military installations are in the rural part of our country just by nature of their operations. And so, for example, at Fort Bragg, we have family members who live in nine different counties. So that's nine different child protective service agencies that have to interact, law enforcement agencies, etcetera, in our ability to track what is happening in this county and in a domestic violence case, etcetera, etcetera. So there's a lot of networking that is provided.

I would say that because of the war and the reserve components and the National Guard who came on during this particular situation, we have much broader – we have had over the past ten years a much broader application with respect to service members and things that handle. If there were recommendations from a DOD perspective, I think we would make them that the parent visitation program be mandatory not optional. That would be one recommendation we would make to the Department of Defense.

The other thing that many of the individuals at Fort Lewis spoke about was the fact that domestic violence is a double edged sword in the military. On the one hand, if you, a spouse, make a report that you are being abused in your household; the likelihood is very great that the income of your household will dramatically fall. Either your husband, if he's the perpetrator, will lose rank because as a means of, you know punishment, or you will be kicked out all together. You know or you could, in worst case scenario, face a court martial proceeding.

So that is the difference between the military and the civilian community. If there's a DV case, unless it gets to the newspaper, somebody's boss is not going to be aware of the fact that that is happening. So that's a barrier for families to be able to make a disclosure of the fact that domestic violence is taking place. That's not something that's easy to fix, but it's just one of the big quagmires that we have. Those would be the succinct points. Those three things that I wanted to make sure we're area.

*Antonio Taguba:* My squad leader, please.

*Antoinette:* Okay. How long do you want me to take? Five minutes?

*Alex:* Five is fine. She had \_\_\_\_\_.

*Antoinette:* Okay. So let me just go quickly. Thank you. So the general and Dr. Cooper pretty much did go over a lot of the broader points. I want to highlight just a couple of things that were different. So when we asked people to discuss, so we had – the groups we set up were we had a general group for the non civilian side and a military group. And one of the themes that came out when we asked them how CEV impacted their world and how it was impacting what was different about that, there was the discussion about many – the military drawing large numbers of men and women with histories of foster care placements. So out of home

placements. And so saying that that was some of the things that probably drew them to the military. But they were also dealing with a fairly difficult population. So.

*Female:* So just a clarification. So a large number of men and women who have just recently aged out of foster care?

*Antoinette:* It was the combination. So even if they had not aged out, that was their background. So that is something that you don't see a lot of other professions. So that came out – I don't know if that came out in the military, but that was the civilian group. So we had some social workers there.

One of the things that I think was really different about this session when we compare it to the open session is that there was clear collaboration. So although we had a nonmilitary session and the military session, it was clear that there was a lot of interagency working with military and nonmilitary groups and partnerships and MOUs with schools and police departments. And so it's a big issue. And as the general said, it's not a perfect system, but there are definitely some protocols in place. And those who seem to be very connected with the military side. So even if you were not in the military, they're all working together. So that was really clear in terms of that type of collaboration and seeking to even increase it more.

One of the statements that I found very – I mean it just made a lot of sense. One of the social workers said that she was working to develop more foster care placements to deal with issues of child abuse. But they wanted to have these facilities on base. And she said that, you know obviously the best place for a military child who's in placement is on the military base. So rather than having to have them go off base they're working to help military families get those type of credentials so that they can provide the care.

One other thing that Dr. Cooper stated when she talked about the policy recommendations, and it came up, so I will say it. There was a lack of coordination between the Department of Defense and some of the state policies in terms of like age of – I don't know if it's majority, but in terms of what we would be considered as sexual –

*Sharon Cooper:* Assault.

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*Antoinette:* Assault versus –

*Sharon Cooper:* Consensual sex.

*Antoinette:* You know consensual sex. So apparently, Dr. Cooper – can you –

*Sharon Cooper:* Yeah. That is correct. Yeah. Federal statute might have 18. Sixteen might be the age of consent in many settings. But if you have a service member, for example, who is stationed in a state like Alabama or Utah, the age of consent – and they live off post, so, therefore, a sexual contact occurring off post would be based upon the city, count, could be as low as 14. So there's a little bit of disconnect to decide who has jurisdiction and when does a crime constitute a crime involving military child.

*Antoinette:* So that's something to be considered. But I'll end it with this. I think that when we talk about the effective methods of dealing with CEV, those recommendations were very similar to what we've heard in other areas and what we've heard in testimony and so forth. Home visiting. It was highlighted very heavily. I will also say that there was a notation that we need to be more proactive rather than reactive. And the example used was very disturbing, but the fact that one of the social workers stated that babies were once allowed to detox in the hospital. And right now the way the policies are with the funding, shifting in funding and so forth, babies have to detox at home. So obviously if it's a drug addicted baby, the mother has some issues with drug abuse also. So these babies are not allowed to be hospitalized until there's a problem. And often there is.

*Sharon Cooper:* Right.

*Antoinette:* So that's one thing that they highlighted. But we saw the same thing about, you know having school based services, community and family based services, home visiting, united family courts. So where you're having a judge who proceeds over all of the issues, if it's dependency or mental health and drug abuse and so forth, domestic violence, that judge would actually see a family through that whole process.

And collaboration. That's one of the really the biggest things that stood out is collaboration and the interagency working and working together to develop MOUs and policies \_\_\_ really serve the population better.

*Antonio Taguba:* Just to end, you know as a divisional profession, over time commanders are held responsible for the conduct of their troops. They really are. So when you have a 25, 27 year old kid who's commanding 100 troops and he's got families in there, the conduct, whether he is living a good life on post or off post with the families, he is held responsible. As I have even as a commanding general. So that's one of the distinctions because that's a career ender for him if they have multiple events of domestic violence. They have a resilience plan \_\_\_\_\_ modeled after the University of Pennsylvania. They have a resilience courses that is mandatory for families, for spouses and also the soldiers because of the multiple. And they have military life consultants. They're outsourced, but they're deployed to the elementary schools to deal with, especially in Pierce County, I believe, \_\_\_\_\_ Count that's surrounding Tacoma. And one of the other things that they have that's been underway is when a family is broken up where the domestic abuser is either court martialled or discharged from the service, the spouse and the kids are given what they call transitional compensation. Which amounts to about between fifteen hundred to thirty-five hundred dollars a month up to three years, to include counseling for the children, medical health and the like. That's one of the unique things that the Department of Defense provides for our military services today. Up to three years until they can resettle some place else.

Great stuff. Three hours. And we were drinking from the fire hose and were getting wet at the same time. So but I want to thank Antoinette, Karen, Sara and –

*Female:* Natalie.

*Antonio Taguba:* Natalie for putting us there and \_\_\_\_\_. Thank you.

*Robert Listenbee, Jr.:* Just a question, Tony. You've raised an issue about commanders, young commanders having a lot of responsibility. But you also pointed out that they were not receiving training.

*Antonio Taguba:* Well, they are receiving training on the aspect of who do they refer to. If it's beyond their – besides counseling, for example. Because we consider ourselves a command team. So that lieutenant, that 22 year old lieutenant and that platoon sergeant are then given a set of instructions that says if you cannot handle in-house with financial responsibilities that you have to go off post and on post to be

talking to your troops all the time, it's called, you know engaged leadership. And then they need to know who – if they're living off post, which social networking do they have out there, the facilities. Also on post. And it kind of permeates top side. Because there's not enough hours in their training curriculum of war fighting and defending and nation building and the like to provide that. But they do get sustainment training I call it. That before they deploy they get the Army Community Services to come in and gives them the instructions and the like for that matter. The families then, the spouses must have a family support readiness groups that are recognized. And there's somebody in charge there. Whether it's an enlisted woman's spouse, enlisted man's spouse, or an officer. You know somebody is going to be in charge. And there's a paid family readiness group advisor in that unit. That's how serious we are in providing that level of support. Because when they're deployed and something is happening in the home front, somebody's gonna be in charge. And after that massacre at Foot Hood, that post, or whatever, must have either a senior colonel or a two star general. And they're held accountable. Because when you have Hutchinson and Corwin from Texas visiting your post, you better see a star on that post. Cause it's not negotiable. So. We're very rigid you might say.

*Deirdre*

So there is – I mean I didn't participate in this listening session. I wasn't able to attend it in person. I have talked extensively with Antoinette and with Sara and Karen and Natalie about what was learned. But I also think that the summary documents that they provided and that are available for everyone at the table and that we can make available to others are really full of good information, really rich information about how the military is – a) how the military is attempting to address this problem, b) the fact that the military recognizes the need to address the issue of violence in their communities, in their homes in sort of a holistic and universal way. And there are some parallels that we may want to pull into the report across, you know for how communities outside the military might think about addressing this.

You know one of the moon shots that I just mentioned to Alex sort of, you know if the military looks at the fact that they take men out of the communities and there is this huge need for significant support, why aren't we doing the same thing for these communities where all the men happen to be going to prison? I mean –

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*Female 5:* Except it's not really happening. Because first and foremost they're soldiers. So, you know that is the policy, and Tony and I agree that that's the policy. But in practice it does not occur. Just like it doesn't occur in \_\_\_\_\_.

*Deirdre* Right. So, but I think the thing is, I guess my point is simply that there's the recognition at least, at some level there's a recognition that when you take the men out of the communities there's a need to do something to support the families.

*Female 5:* The perpetrator. Yeah.

*Antonio Taguba:* And you're right. We're dealing with a millennial generation today. That's why we're constantly adapting to, you know the guy who's been serving for 20 years ought to know better. The person that's serving two to three years sometimes forgets it. So we do the sustainment training over time for that.

And the other concept that we have, and we hold it true, is that every installation today, I can speak at least 95 percent of them, have a youth council. And that youth council has the ear of that commanding general or that colonel. Because that youth council, we have a national youth council, at least in the military, whose ear has the chief of staff of the Army. Who meets with them twice a year. And the answer that we generals \_\_\_\_\_ ask is this possible, he doesn't want to hear no. You're gonna find it one way or the other and you're gonna support it.

*Robert Listenbee, Jr.:* Tony, I guess the question I have to ask is there a gap between these policies, which sound like, you know good sound policies and the practices that come out that we have observed in our listening session? And if there is, is that something should find its way into our report?

*Antonio Taguba:* I think so. There's a group in the service today, at least in the Army, and it's relatively the same from \_\_\_\_\_ services. It's called the Army Family Action Plan Forum, AFAPF. It's a grassroots program. And it's been in existence since 1984. And that group, which meets annually in the Army, has been responsible for 166 legislations regarding family support and prevention. They're very powerful. And there's a group that supports them. It's called the National Military Family Association. Who goes to Congress all the time. You know our spouses, I consider, we consider as 51 percent of the vote. Right?

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We in the uniform are about 48, 49 percent of the vote, and we'll never win father of the year. If you look at it in that aspect. Because we get reminded that if you're going to live, you know traditionally, if you go to war, you're gonna leave the spouses behind. And so we need programs. I co-chaired that AFAPF group. And it'll be in our report that if you have something like that, grassroots, and their spouse is on the – they don't live in the installation very much. Most of them live off post. So they know. You know if you want to know where your children are gonna go to school, you don't ask me. You know you ask the spouse. They'll know where. Where all the hospitals are, where the programs are and whatever have you. And it's a very powerful group. And we don't recognize them enough. And they're all volunteers. Volunteers. They don't get paid. Dedicated. And that has now proliferated with the guard and the reserve to the Navy, the Air Force, the Marine Corps and the Coast Guard.

*Falin:*

Can I make an observation? You know in hearing this it touched off an observation that I've been sort of drawing together from a number of the presentations over the last couple of days and earlier sessions. But it seemed to come out a lot in this hearing. Are these unintended consequences of existing policies, right? That either punish or they're at least disincentives or they punish or they further traumatize the people who are really the victims. And it seems to be a theme. I mean we touched on it a little bit here. But it seems like, you know this task force has heard numerous examples. And the examples, going across the board, are so numerous probably that there's no way that we could hope to catch all of those. But that theme of – it seems like a theme that we've heard very clearly. And that if we were in the business of telling policymakers all up and down the board, "Look, take this issue seriously and do stuff to address it," it wouldn't be to say, "Look at this particular action and look at this particular action." It would be more along the lines of saying something like, "There seem to be a whole lot of policies out there that create disincentives, that create further traumatization or further punishments to the victim. And here are some examples that we seem to have found in the course of our hearings." We need to counter those.

*Sharon Cooper:*

Falin, can I ask – yes, you're absolutely right. And I think it should be in our report. Those barriers to seeking assistance. And I wanted to ask, because I don't know if it still exists. But remember in HUD housing if there was domestic violence you

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could be kicked out of – the whole family could be kicked out of HUD housing. Is that still the policy?

*Falin:* Yes, it is.

*Sharon Cooper:* And see, that's a huge barrier. Mothers will not be able to make a disclosure because then they'll be homeless. You know the children and the mothers will be homeless. Rather than just letting law enforcement do what they need to do and not punish the victims in that case. That's a great example of what you were just talking about.

*Gregory Boyle:* It's one strike and you're out. It wasn't Bill Clinton, but it's about crime and such. They don't distinguish between a son who has marijuana or the husband who beats the wife. They're all gone if there's a crime.

*Sharon Cooper:* Right.

*Deirdre* Which is a disincentive. Yeah.

*Sharon Cooper:* That's a definite disincentive.

*Falin:* And just to touch on that example. One of the things that this administration's been working on out of HUD is as it relates to reentry. So the question was, now you've got an offender who's coming back. Well, what they've tried to do is clarify some of the guidance out to the regional HUD offices to say, "Listen, you don't have to exclude these folks from coming back." So my point in saying all this is that some of these policies – there are actions that can be taken. Even if it's just to send clarifying messages in that particular example, you know. That federal HUD policy, you know there are ways to maybe address some of these without acts of Congress, etcetera. So just – I think that that sort of general theme could be a strong one across the board.

*Deirdre* Antoinette has to leave shortly. So I just wanted to allow her an opportunity if there are any closing comments on the listening session.

*Antonio Taguba:* They got **clients** from the brigade commander, by the way. The garrison commander. And they're supposed to carrying it. If they don't present it to you right now they owe the task force and staff a round of steak dinners I think it was.

*Antoinette:* I don't have \_\_\_\_\_. But I'll just say that we –

*Antonio Taguba:* You don't have it?

*Antoinette:* Not with me. We entered a very, very different world, and we could have spent easily two or three days there. It was really, really informative. I really would encourage you – we have a lot of information in the summary that we provided. But it was a different world, but I could not have felt more welcomed. They really helped us and shared a lot of things. They were very, very open. Again, I will highlight again that the general is saying that there does seem to be a lot of levels accountability and structure and so forth. I can't say that that's always followed or not, but it's there. But I really would encourage you to read the report and children exposed to violence, we don't want children exposed to neglect, so I need to get home to my own children.

*[Laughter]*

And thank all of you and see you later. Again, please read it. It was just a lot of information and it was great.

*[Clapping]*

*Deirdre* So, Joe, Bob, can we take a ten minute break and then come back and start again on some of the other meat of the day?

*Joe Torre:* Should we say no or –

*[Cross Talk]*

You gotta understand, at a certain age if you got a thought, don't \_\_\_\_\_.

*[Break 1:17:40- 1:20:10]*

*Robert Listenbee, Jr.:* Thank you everybody. We've had some pretty really good discussion so far this morning. What we'd like to do now is go through the report itself. We have up until basically 12:45. We'd like to cover as much of the report as we possibly can while we're face to face. What we learned in Miami is that if we can talk these things out face to face we can accomplish a lot more. \_\_\_\_\_.

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Female: [Inaudible Comment]

[Laughter]

Robert Listenbee, Jr.: Okay. Turn it back over to you Deirdre.

Deirdre Okay. So we did have – on Monday we had the opportunity to go through with many of the task force members the draft report, and folks had provided comments previously. So we need to finish up that piece of it. We're gonna start and, you know sort of spend a few minutes on section three, which is where we left off. We'll go through the rest of the report. Once we get through the rest of the report outline, there is a copy of the report outline for everyone at the table. It's the same document that you had on Monday. So if you have a copy in your bag that's marked up or that you want to go back and pull out to reference, this is the same document that was provided on Monday.

We're gonna start in section three and spend a few minutes wrapping that up. And then go through the rest of the report. But here is the framework for the discussion. Here are just a couple of points that I'd like folks to keep in mind. One is that task force members, we need to hear from you. It is really important that we hear from you what the big recommendations are in each section. It is really important that you talk with each other. If somebody is offering a big recommendation that you think needs to be different or that you don't agree with, this is the time for it. This is the face to face conversation for task force members to have with each other about what these big recommendations are. But it's really that big recommendation piece. There's draft language in here. And some folks, again, you know Steven, thanks for offering that in section three, the actionable recommendations you found really vague and not very actionable maybe. And so what do we need to make them look like? How do we need to word them? Those are the pieces that we need to get to.

So, you know Jennifer and I will be taking notes. Joe and Bob will be facilitating and we'll be helping facilitate or vice versa. But this is the piece that we need to focus on for the next two hours is the big recommendations in these sections of the report. Jennifer, is there anything else you'd like to add before we go \_\_\_\_\_?

Male: [Inaudible Comment]

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*Deirdre* Okay.

*Alicia Lieberman:* And \_\_\_\_ go back to the entire report for sections one and two for those of us –

*Deirdre* If we have time to go back this morning we'll go back. Otherwise we can get your comments in written form and share them with everybody.

*Alicia Lieberman:* Okay.

*Deirdre* Yeah. Cause this is the same draft that was circulated two weeks ago to the entire folks that we also collected comments on. Okay?

*Steven Marans:* So I want to share just an observation. And it'll – if nothing else, it'll be helpful for me, but I hope it'll be helpful to others in terms of the challenges we face in drafting the report. I was really struck yesterday, and as a culmination of the hearings, about how much we've heard and about – and I'm not talking about the testimonies. We've all done, you know we've all been up to our eyeballs in cases and stories and – but there is so much expertise. From the young people we heard from to – I mean every panel was really phenomenal. I think NCCD is like to be really praised and thanked for pulling together such extraordinary hearings. I really mean that.

But I also curse you for it. Because –

*[Laughter]*

You know that's just the way I am.

*[Cross Talk]*

But the reality is, what you've done, because of the expert way in which you've put together these panels, is helped to overwhelm us. And I think that I feel a lot more comfortable acknowledging being overwhelmed, particularly when it comes to making recommendations. And I'm grateful, again, to Melody for helping to remind us of the real challenge. You've put it to us. Thank you and curse you for it. But it's better to be enlightened than to be in the dark. I felt like we were scrambling in the dark. And I came away from the combination of both the feeling overwhelmed and the grounding with my difficulty in some of the discussions we had

around the report. Which is we're trying to make recommendations. We're even trying to identify areas. And there are so many areas. There are so many areas. My god, we heard about the testimony and the expertise from **Ben Shiraldi** and others yesterday. And we could have a whole task force on, you know the juvenile justice system and inhumane incarceration of mentally ill children.

So I guess I think I've been struggling with the recommendation section. And maybe being as much as we keep supporting each other in going for the moon or whatever, not going for the moon and actually doing ourselves a disservice. So I'm just gonna throw something out there. And I don't care if it sounds grandiose or not. We've been challenged to be grandiose or hopeful is I think your term, Melody.

Which is I actually think that what is called for, if we're going to be bold, is going back to something that somebody raised early on in our meetings in Baltimore. Which is we can talk till the cows come home about all these problems and the misuse and the uncoordinated funding or we can do something about it. And in the intelligence community there's been something that's been done about it. There are, what? Eighteen intelligence agencies and finally somebody got smart and said, "This is nonsense. We need to have an intelligence czar. And that person is the head of the table and calling the shots about no more fighting between agencies. No more discoordination. There are gonna be standards of how information flows, about who goes where, about where initiatives are going, about not double teaming unless it's strategically useful, etcetera."

And I guess I'm wondering whether it's time to take a similar approach. Because the issues it seems, that if I've gotten anything out of this incredible experience with the incredible partners, everyone, it is let's tolerate and embrace the complexity of what we're dealing with and stop trying to shortchange ourselves and shortchange the children we're dealing with. And by me, that means if we identify the areas in which children are affected by the overlapping causes and consequences of violence and we were able to embark on a recommendation that suggested that a supra approach to these issues be established so that there could be an opportunity to glean the knowledge that is out there, that we can't as a task force. We can't. That that would be doing the country an enormous service. And it would make me feel a lot less anxious.

And, again, I remind you of the information we heard just yesterday, let alone what we heard from Indian country, etcetera. The issues are numerous and so is the wealth of knowledge. And I think for us to pretence that we're gonna be able to catalogue either I think is not realistic.

*Falin:* I would see what you're describing is an orientation towards the long game. Okay. We're not gonna come up with recommendations that are gonna solve this in the short term. So what your recommendation to me sounds like is thinking about how do you develop, how do you recommend structure or capacity so that the long game can be played out.

*Steven Marans:* I think it's beautifully put, Falin. I guess one way of saying it is, what this task force has come to recognize and to take seriously is everything we've been saying. Which is these issues are enormous. This is an American tragedy. And this is an American challenge. And it's time to step up to it. And I think that this not just a Justice Department issue. It's like it's not just a cop issue. It's not just an anybody issue. It's an American issue. And if we take our children seriously and we take the problems seriously and we take our science and the experiences that we've heard testimony from individuals about, then let's not reduce in the way that we always try to. Not because we're bad people, but because our backs are to the wall. And let's actually begin the report by saying it. Let's put it on paper. That it's time to think differently about what's going on.

*Alicia Lieberman:* I would like to ask what a czar would look like. And I would not want to have the idea of another structure take us away from very concrete recommendations that we can make. So that we don't relinquish the wisdom that we do have to some specified source of power to be determined in the future. I think that there is a way of thinking of \_\_\_\_\_. But I would like to see are we recommending something that is actually doable within the structure of the federal government as it currently constitute. And I don't know enough about it to say that we can make such a recommendation. For me, the main thing is can we come up with concrete ideas that change the tone of the dialogue and go to the long term in –

*Alex:* Are they mutually exclusive? I don't think what Steven's suggesting is mutually exclusive, right?

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*Alicia Lieberman:* - I'm just saying that I don't know what Steven recommends look like, because we're dealing with a very complex system and I don't have the expertise to say what such a structure would look like.

*Robert Listenbee, Jr.:* Can I just ask this? Yesterday or Monday we had a similar kind of discussion about the opening essay. And you made similar kind of comments at that time, Steven. I agree with them. And I think that one of the issues we have was, you know what to say in the opening to kind of define the nature of the problem and go on from there. But we were still left to come back to some of the very specific things that we were talking about.

Now I would, my suggestion, you know just as a task force, would be that we have a couple of folks, yourself included, work on some language to go in the opening essay that we can then share around and amongst task force members. And then that can be our view of what the statement of the problem would be. We can, of course, share and work with NCCD on that. And then we can then still move on to some of the specific recommendations and see that those recommendations reflect the broad view and the bold view that we were talking about. Cause I thought what you said Monday, which \_\_\_\_\_. It really does. I mean it's not just \_\_\_\_\_. We all understand it better, and there is a growing unspoken consensus about some of these things that we're talking about. At least that's what I feel. So that's kind of the way I was seeing it develop. How did that –

*Steven Marans:* So I think it makes sense. I want to go to Alicia's question, because it's a really important one. You know cause you can have something that sounds good but if it ain't gonna fly. You know forget the politics. If it can't work practically. So, you know homeland security is a great example, and I know there have been lots of things that haven't, you know people aren't satisfied about. Antipersonnel carriers, you know armored personnel carriers to police departments instead of law enforcement and mental health partnerships for example.

But anyway, it is possible, for example, it pulls together under an overarching sort of like the drug czar, etcetera. To be able to not just – to be able to actually take some of the things that we've been observing and to say, "We're gonna have a team that works in this agency that's pulling together information from these different agencies that have been working on the problem with the aim of developing multi, you know blended funded streaming for goals

that are identified.” It’s about, when Melody said that the interagency council either meets or doesn’t meet, it’s true. And for eight years it rarely met. And yet agencies continued to operate in a silo fashion.

So actually there’s an opportunity, and there are models out there within the federal government and state governments as well, to actually pull together the information from areas of expertise that is about the team play that’s needed, because the problems are so huge. And I think that’s part of what needs to be said. And we put our backs to the wall when we expect and demand that we’re supposed to, you know have the answers for everything. **Vince Sheraldi** is talking about traumatized kids, right? He’s talking about the pattern. I mean we could have a whole division, you know. And I know that OJJDP has worked on this. But if we were talking about a task force recommendation , instead of coming up with solutions around incarcerated kids, we could say the recommendation is here are the areas that require immediate attention and have to be pulled together in a coordinated fashion in order to shape legislative policy change and blended funding streams. That’s just one shot at it.

*Antonio Taguba*

I had the – I wasn’t at the Monday meeting, but I had a chance to looking over based on an order by Deirdre to look at it over the weekend. So I turned on the TV and looked at it, you know throughout the night.

*[Cross Talk]*

It was a sleepless night. Anyway, so, you know looking at it, and I’ve read just about everybody’s input and a lot of good input. And to change the model from the previous one to what we have today, looking at it from a ground level. Cause the testimonies we’ve been getting are ground level. They were not talking about things that are way above our scale of understanding.

Just as a thought, and just to follow on what Steve said is if we state the problem, and I like the on page 4 of this document, right, it says – and just the tone. We are failing our kids.

*Female:*

This is the draft?

*Antonio Taguba*

This is the draft, yeah, that was attached.

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Female: [Inaudible Comment]

Antonio Taguba Right.

Deirdre No, no, no.

[Cross Talk]

Antonio Taguba And as I was reading that over the weekend and I said, you know and it's kind of – it's in the back pages. And I think we are incredibly agreeing on what the issue is. That we are failing our kids. It's us, it's America, the system, you name it, our kids are being failed. I'm not suggesting that we do it, but we have to state the problem of failure that our kids are not being well-served by the community because you have this decades long, 240 years in the tribal areas and the like. The tone of that subject. And you start that off. You know. Something like that where a ball peen hammer hits you in the middle of your forehead that we need to do something and we need to do it like right now. The 25 meter target hat I alluded to has, if you go through it like right away it has redeeming values of a long term effect. It either continues or it doesn't continue. The whole aspect of just saying, "All right, **Jerone Bernette**. You know we understand your green light is working for you. So maybe **Colorados Mungus**, your stuff is working for you." And that has long term effects because they came out with solutions. And they didn't wait for us to provide them with that idea so to speak, right?

Me, I would just deal with that target and see how long that's gonna take. Because if you're gonna wait for policies to meander it's way to Congress or whatever have you, it's gonna take time. And they're a lame duck to begin with. And they're gonna be lame duck that they've been for the last eight years. You know. But there's some really easy solutions here that if you work it from the forum or here with that, you know it's called taking charge. If HHS could just take a look at their programs of dealing with rural health, providing rural health as a matter of access for our tribal, the eleven hundred clinics throughout the United States of America, a 7 billion dollar budget every year. And if I look, I think I sent you the slides. And the mental health should be expanded to deal with those people in the tribal areas and whatever have you. That's an easy fix. It's a matter of either asking for reprogram money without asking Congress for permission.

Another model is – just a sec. When Obama issued a presidential order because we had a national dilemma called veterans’ unemployment and homelessness. Right. This is in 2009. And in that two page memorandum, a presidential order, executive order, he said, this is what we’re going to do Solis and Transeki are the co-chairs. And you’re gonna give me a report every six months on what your plan is and what progress is that. Very direct. Right? If you follow the same suit, whether we have a czar or not or whatever the case may be. And the kids, like the three kids that say \_\_\_\_\_ always have to worry about the so what. If I was in front of them yesterday I would have said, “Okay, I gave you all my life story now and what are you gonna do about it? What are you gonna do with my story?” Painfully simple. We got to do something.

*Female 6:* Listening – is it okay?

*Deirdre* Yeah, yeah, go ahead.

*Female 6:* Listening to this discussion I’m just wondering if maybe we could discuss a middle course. Which I think Alex was trying to get to. Which is that yes, we need much more coordination and maybe we need what Steven is suggesting, which is a kid czar. But could this task force not recommend some concrete solutions that would begin to address the problem while creating larger structures that would help us understand the problem and the value of potential solutions down the road? Can’t we do both?

*Deirdre* And I guess I would offer that, again, to try and get through what the task force members want to see in the report, you know and what some of the specific recommendations are. As you’re offering your thoughts on what we’ve drafted, you know is there specific language that you want to see in the report for some of these recommendations? Or is there something – I know, you know when I go back to the notes that I took from last Wednesday or last Monday, you know some of the – when people heard that the rec – you know sort of were thinking about the recommendations for section three, which are on, not in the draft section, but in that report outline. Section three is on page – what page am I on?

*Male:* Three.

*Antonio Taguba* Is that the love and protecting?

*Deirdre*

It's love and protecting. So, you know \_\_\_\_\_ we need more prevention activities. We need home visitation programs that should be universal visitation programs. There was some debate about whether these universal programs should be mandatory or voluntary. Law enforcement and home visitation partnering. Or law enforcement and these home visitation programs partnering for certain situations. There was a suggestion to look at what **Cindy Leederman** is doing with the courts. There is, you know there's the idea that these recommendations need to recognize that we aren't working with only traditional family structures \_\_\_\_\_ mother and father and kid family structures. We need to make sure that the recommendations recognize nontraditional families. And in some cultures, the extended families or the living arrangements that in which the kids actually reside.

So I think that those are things that we can go back and we can say, "Okay now we have some language or some structure to live on." And that, like I don't want to tell you guys you have to tell us the exact language. But I do feel like we need to, you know stick to hearing from the task force members and debating back and forth what some of these ideas are for some of the specific sections if we're agreeing to go with this report structure.

*Alex:*

All right. Jim I think and then –

*[Cross Talk]*

*Jim McDonnell:*

Just a quick thought. I think going back to the piece you cited there where we're failing our children. I think we need to create a sense of outrage. We're at war with ourselves. And if we can get people's attention on to the topic, then the rest of it will flow. But I think this has to be something different than all of the other reports.

*Deirdre*

Okay.

*Jim McDonnell:*

And it has to be something that rises to the level where, much like 9/11 where we were attacked on our soil, you know going back to World War I and World War II where we were bringing it home to our soil. This is on our soil. But the enemy is us. And how do we create that kind of an alarm to be able to generate the energy focused on making major and dramatic changes to the way we do business.

*Falin:* Yes.

*Deirdre* Thea.

*D. Tilton Durfee:* I will say on the last US advisory board report on child abuse we labeled it a nation's shame. And that report got more attention than the other five reports because just by sheer shock value. It was read. And the main recommendation of developing child fatality review teams was implemented across the country. So it did have some impact.

I felt the same way that Tony did when I was listening to the testimony, which was we've got to do something about this. I mean they're pouring their hearts out. We've got to not just listen. We have to make sure that we address it. And in a way it's kind of like, okay, we'll take your case and we'll make sure that you're fixed. And yet on a broader scale, it's really hard. It's really hard to think about a report that would address each of these individual issues. And I loved it when Bob said, "I'll see you afterwards about your particular case." The \_\_\_\_\_ case.

When we write, I'm on a multiple interagency forum. The largest county based one in the country. And we write reports and recommendations every year. And it seems to me that is most effective and the only thing that works is to develop recommendations based upon really good data, really good input and priorities that always assign accountability for who responds to what.

Now the advantage that we have is that we have a chair and we have a board of supervisors. I mean we have an authority that will continually oversee this. And that's the problem with this is we're gonna have a different, maybe a different attorney general, in the future a different president, whatever. And it's like grand juries. Grand juries' recommendations never go anywhere cause the grand jury meetings for a year, makes sweeping recommendations and then nothing happens to the recommendations.

So what I would suggest with our report is that for each of the recommendations we somehow cite some of the information that led to that particular recommendation, maybe a case history. Whatever it is. But then when we make recommendations say, the director of health and human services, the, you know office of

OJJDP. Whatever it is. Should report back to. And this is the question. Should report back to the public let's say. Should issue a report on the actual implementation of this recommendation. And have some way of keeping track of these recommendations. Otherwise they're just gonna go the way grand jury recommendations and they're not gonna \_\_\_\_\_. Maybe the legislature, in the case we want to find a friend in the legislature that's Karen Bowse or whoever, on human trafficking. That's a big thing for her and for other congresspeople.

But I just believe that we want to make sure that when we dissipate, when we no longer meet, something is happening after that and there's some of accountability that we can check back on. Whatever happened to this recommendation? Well, that went to OJJDP. What did you do about it? What did so and so do about it? What did Health and Human Service do about it? What did the Juvenile and Family Court Judges do about the recommendations that we sent to them? But we should have them all targeted instead of just, it should be, there ought to be. Those don't ever \_\_\_\_\_.

[Cross Talk]

Steven Marans: Really quickly. I would just endorse what you were suggesting. To go through the sections. And I would ask us to think about, and the examples that you just gave Deirdre. So I think that would bring us back, you know into where we need to be. But I do want to just use one example and hope we're listening to this critically. Just as an example, you mentioned law enforcement and home visiting partnering. I don't know what that means.

Deirdre That was a note from something you –

Steven Marans: No, no, I understand. But what I'm saying is that, you know when we think about these, I think what we ought to think about is, you know how exhaustive are we trying to be. And maybe one compromise, going back to the middle ground, is the idea of, and I don't have a problem with this. It makes me feel better to say, for example. Because I think that what we're running into, I know I am, is there is no way in hell that we are going to list all of the areas, number one, that need to be covered, or all of the incredible programmatic approaches. So that's the caution.

Deirdre Right.

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*Steven Marans:* So I think if we were to start with EG, you know or approaches like, then I think we can find that compromise ground.

*Alex:* Right. And before we get into those recommendations, I just want to sort of take your proposal for I think what is a recommendation. Which is this idea of a czar. Some sort of central ownership. Like I know –

*Steven Marans:* You know coming from the **Shtetls** in Russia I'm just uncomfortable with czar but –

*[Laughter]*

*Alex:* Well, in fact, in DC czar has become sort of a four letter word for other reasons right now.

*Steven Marans:* An intergenerational trauma exists for many of us so.

*Alex:* But whatever that sort of –

*Deirdre* A general manager.

*Alex:* A general manger. Ownership in a different kind of way than what we have now. Right? And I just wanted to get some sort of the temperature of the task force members around that idea.

*Robert Macy:* Yes.

*Alex:* Yes?

*Deirdre* Yes.

*Alex:* Is that all? We all sort of – okay. So that's a big idea.

*Deirdre* We got it.

*Robert Macy:* With Jim's preface. You know we're in war. The enemy is us. The shame piece works only for a little while because shame is probably the most intolerable human emotion. So we get that reflection thing where people turn away. But the preface of that, therefore, we need central –

*[Cross Talk]*

*Steven Marans:* And the problem with ball peen hammers is they leave you unconscious. And as we've talked about before, if we're gonna take, I think this is a patriotic issue, frankly. If we're gonna take this is an American issue and Americans step up in the way that Jim was describing, we're at our best. Right? Then it's also not about shame and humiliation. It's about offering a challenge. And then being able to offer the hope. Because actually this country has not been sitting on its hands for the last 30 years. We've learned an enormous amount. There's something we can do and now it's time to mobilize and put those things into action.

*Alex:* Okay.

*Antonio Taguba* If you take the czar approach, because we know DOJ is the lead on the cabinet side.

*Robert Macy:* Only for kids 16 and up.

[Cross Talk]

*Antonio Taguba* Just as a concept. And if we put that in a recommendation, we ought to also include recommended level of authority. What authority does he have besides going out there and saying, "Oh, you guys didn't do your job"? You follow the same thing about the consumer affairs czar that can't to Congress. You know you have to give this person or this team levels of authority. What exactly can he do and cannot do?

*Alex:* Well, what we'll do is we'll actually take this sort of desire to put something together, there are some good examples out there, there are some bad examples of things that don't work. We'll tease it all out and bring it to you a lot take a look at and it will, I think answer those and some of the other \_\_\_\_ questions that need to be answered to put that together.

But, again, the idea here today is not to get the detail of any recommendation worked out per say or to wordsmith it. But to say, is this the idea? Is this where we want to be? We'll go there. And then we'll give something where we can all –

*Female 5:* That's why you guys have NCCD. \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_. And so I think you guys are responsible, as I said yesterday, you are wonderful in your individuality. But you are phenomenal as a whole. And what

you've learned from each other and together, you can just, I think today is really one of our few opportunities with you to hear your elevated big ideas, like the one Steven just offered.

*Alex:* Yeah.

*Falin:* Point of clarification. So what people just agreed to when they agreed to the czar idea, what is the scope of that czar? Topical scope. Cause I heard someone said –

*Alex:* Children exposed to violence. We're gonna –

*[Cross Talk]*

*Robert Listenbee, Jr.:* - remove the word czar, first of all. I don't –

*Falin:* Forget czar. That person. The scope of their topical interest is what?

*Deirdre* Children's exposure to violence.

*[Cross Talk]*

*Alex:* I mean it may be children. It may be children exposed to violence. We'll come back with –

*[Cross Talk]*

*Robert Macy:* - it's 10 of 11. I mean it's important, and we've all got incredible **heartstorming** and emotional \_\_\_ here. But I agree with Alex. I think we can get broad brushstrokes down now that we're in agreement with the wave. I think the other piece is to think about, you know the failure to protect. So however we optic this, protection along with exposure to violence is something \_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_.

*Jim McDonnell:* I think – can I just throw one thing on top of that then?

*Deirdre* Yep.

*Jim McDonnell:* I think we talked about the outrage, you know the American shame. But I think we build on that then with American pride. State the case and say, America, we're better than that. And then

move forward. I think it becomes a patriotic thing, which is a positive for everybody.

*Joe Torre:* Well, I mean in a time of disaster, I mean whether it be in a city like a blackout in New York or, you know what happened with 9/11. You know nobody's a Democrat, nobody's a Republican. Nobody really cares. They were just trying to help each other. And I mean that should be more what we're about than anything else. We don't care whose foundation or whatever it is. This is for the kids. You know we're trying to facilitate something that works. I mean my head is scrambled eggs cause you hear so many things that yeah, and you're right. But yeah, if you try to put them all in a report you have no chance.

*Alex:* So why don't we go to page 3 of the draft outline. And we were on the love and protect me, creating safe homes recommendation that Deirdre had started on. Why don't we try to sort of work through that and talk about some of those ideas?

*Deirdre* Sarah, do you have something?

*Sarah Deer:* Yeah, I thought if we're going to the actual recommendations here, sorry?

*Deirdre* We're doing in the section actionable, legislative.

*Sarah Deer:* Okay. So a couple of thoughts. One is there is a discussion about treatment for perpetrators. I think I would like to see accountability for perpetrators of family violence. And if treatment needs to be there as well, I'm not sure what that looks like. But I think accountability for perpetrators. And I think under the broad topic of creating safe homes, I think we should consider having some language about the importance of ICWA, Indian Child Welfare Act, and that despite, you know the fact that it's been federal law for over 30 years there continue to be state judges that don't follow that law. And that tears Indian families apart. So I thought that should be another consideration under that \_\_\_\_\_.

*Sharon Cooper:* Sarah, in tacking on to what you've just said, one of the things that we do see is we see the \_\_\_\_ in fact frequently deviant from what is the law. And there seems to be no accountability for that either. And I don't know how one goes about, because I don't think citizens feel they have an recourse when a judge just decides, for example, we'll, I'm just gonna not do anything or, you know I'm

gonna dismiss this case or whatever. You'd have to have a civil litigation in order to even bring it back to the table. And I think that those who make these decisions on behalf of children to their detriment, to the detriment of health of children, have no recourse. So I don't know where in this process, just as you're describing judges that don't adhere to that, I don't know where we give them the information even on how to handle that.

*Gregory Boyle:*

I think that, you know this is sort of the larger issue again that looking back at the examples that we just heard and yesterday, you know Baby Hannah. We can say we're gonna stand with her. And yet how do you deal with a father who beats and bites his – I mean what kind of person does that? Again, I don't need a lot of input to know that this is **not legal**. This is a deeply mentally ill human being. And yet we can't protect and we can't really defend or do very much except respond when that happens. And this is one of those things nothing will change until we somehow can get in there.

Yesterday Aisha, when she talks about he starts to run and all of a sudden cops are in the back. He turns around and he shoots everybody. We start to commit ourselves. We still stand with those kids who were exposed to that violence. And yet, nothing will change until we somehow deal with the kind of person, again, take the moral overlay out of it cause it's not helpful. It just strikes a high mortal distance between us and this guy, and say, "Wow, what were the signs that we were being given to somehow deal with that guy who's gonna suddenly kill all these people?" So, again, I don't know where that fits in anywhere. Although, you know I think accountability is all over the place, frankly. But treatment is the thing that's the hardest moral kind of thing for us to get over, because we don't want to treat evil people. And yet nothing will change unless we do that. Nothing. And it's not politically correct. I mean it's kind of nobody wants to – people want to say I stand with the child. And I go, yeah, after the fact. And what we're really not doing is protecting, preventing anything.

*Alicia Lieberman:*

I'd like to make some concrete recommendations. I think that a lot of what was said here can be put in the section before the actionable recommendations. The questions of accountability, the questions of what you –

*Gregory Boyle:*

Of treatment.

*Alicia Lieberman:* Yeah. All of those things. As a prelude. And I would like – and the question of support \_\_\_\_\_ before violence of course escalates. I think that the recommendations that come in parentheses, each of them is much too important to be in parentheses. I think that the home visitation programs, I think we have something important to say about visitation programs that is not just home visitation programs as usual. Number one, it is not correct that they are proven to prevent child abuse. That is the one thing that they are not proven to do. So I think we need to really be close to the science about that. We are going to be really criticized if we say that they are proven to prevent child abuse.

And the whole issue here is that home visiting is a universal preventive program. But when there are people who have domestic violence, there are people who have depression, there are people who have more clinical issues, home visitation does not work. And the whole point is to think in terms of a continuum where home visitors are number one, equipped to recognize clinical issues and when home visitation is not sufficient. There is a lot of pressure for home visiting to be the be all and end all of the program. And where there is not subtle messages not to refer out to mental health. So here we really need to talk I think about home visitation that is second wave home visitation, which is what **Neil Guterman** was talking about. Recognizing when home visitation works and when it doesn't and then make sure that there are connections so that when there is domestic violence, when there is depression, when there are circumstances that go above and beyond what can be addressed in home visitation, that those \_\_\_\_\_.

*Steven Marans:* I think this is a great example. And, again, the idea of how do you articulate that. And Neil was, and the discussion that we had with him yesterday in terms of talking about, you know the add-ons to a basic model and not making claims. But here's where the issue is. Because if we go back to Sarah's point about accountability and this notion of treatment. You know one of the things that's grossly absent in the criminal justice side of things for domestic violence perpetrators is assessment. So you've got – number one, you have anger management is the primary unproven, unsuccessful approach to treatment that courts are using right and left with no assessment. If we were doing this with a medical illness, you know the whole medical profession would be paying out the nose for malpractice. So assessment needs to be in here.

But then if you walk it through in terms of what about before the – when you can't prevent, right? How do you intervene and at what point? So, for example, when people are arrested on serious assault charge in domestic violence situations, in most police jurisdictions, police officers who may, if they're lucky, be assigned to permanent beats in their community, they're not necessarily notified when somebody gets released. And protective orders don't mean a whole lot if a woman feels captive and doesn't feel like anybody's got her back.

I'm just using it as an example. That, you know here's where if we get too far into the weeds, then I'm concerned that we're not gonna be able to be exhaustive enough. So if we were to say alternatively that there are no panaceas and to go back to there are multiple opportunities for intervening and they need to include an array of coordinated efforts. Because some perpetrators, they're not gonna stay jail, but they still need external controls. And that needs to be coordinated amongst law enforcement, probation, parole, etcetera, etcetera. We don't have to get to the details. But we can talk about each system that becomes involved in domestic violence settings situations there needs to be a review and an implementation of best practices in which there are coordinated efforts to address the array of concerns. Including behavioral control.

*Gregory Boyle:* And sort of the marks that you want to hit is, you know vigilance. And there's kind of a burgeoning storm that precedes an act of violence. How do you involve the community? You say that in other places. You know see something, say something. But how do we engage more people into recognizing the signs, this is gonna lead somewhere?

*Steven Marans:* But it also goes back to what you're saying, Greg. Not only how do we lead to the greater awareness, how do we actually help people connect the dots that it's not just about punishment, it's about – and treatment is not just about leaving out external controls. But that's the way we operate currently.

*Joe Torre:* What are the signs?

*Gregory Boyle:* Well, the signs of like those incidents that I was mentioning. But, you know maybe a teacher had seen something or maybe if there's home visitation that's, you know mandated by somebody –

- Joe Torre:* Is there a \_\_\_\_\_ on this thing? I mean is there – you’re talking about perpetrators, right?
- Gregory Boyle:* Yeah. But I mean how –
- Joe Torre:* I don’t know.
- Gregory Boyle:* Or even if a neighbor is hearing that, you know every night people are screaming. I don’t know how –
- Joe Torre:* Cause, you know to me they’re nourished by the silence of everything.
- Gregory Boyle:* Exactly.
- Steven Marans:* Absolutely.
- Gregory Boyle:* And how do you get more eyes and more ears and more people.
- [Cross Talk]*
- Deirdre* But what I’m hearing on this, on the ideas around this section, is that some of the information that was shared already, and I think Sarah, the idea of recognizing the Indian Child Welfare Act and the fact that it is federal law and it’s not well implemented and needs to be better supported and recognized. You know that there needs to be come accountability for perpetrators as well as treatment. That part can be sort of in the essay that describes the challenges that currently exist.
- The piece that I’m still struggling with in terms of the different information that’s being shared right now is that we heard that we should use big ideas with a for example list and then Alicia says, well, each of these in the list need to be their own bullets.
- Alicia Lieberman:* It’s true.
- Deirdre* And so we can’t do both. So that’s the type of –
- Alicia Lieberman:* Okay. So let me tell you why I came to this. When I hear support struggling families before violence occurs or escalates. I’m sorry, but I kind of feel –

[Laughter]

*Deirdre* And that's fine. That's fine.

*Alicia Lieberman:* It just feels like such a cliché. And it's like, well, what do you mean? And then what I want is power, concreteness, specificity in the what do you mean. And if we just put between parentheses all these enormous things and then it's like, oh, just home visiting. Well, home visiting, for whom? I mean I think part of the problem is that we just – is we can't just use rubrics. You know. Assuming that then things will happen. I think we need to change the way we think about home visiting for whom, in what context, what to do when home visiting is not the right thing. You know I just think –

*Steven Marans:* Maybe the way to do it, and maybe this is about also paying attention to politics. I would love for somebody to step up and say, when we're talking about domestic violence we are not talking about either/or. We are talking about it goes back to accountability and that treatment doesn't mean not accountability. And I've got to tell ya, I'm sick to death of hearing liberals and conservatives talk about the issues of crime. So perpetration, we need to protect children. We need to protect victims. And that means that assessment needs to be driving the what needs to be implemented. And then what follows needs to be played out in the community, in the neighborhoods. And it needs to be attended to by a range of service providers, community members, etcetera.

And I wonder if – and to then finally say, without going into the long list, to say, there are also successful approaches to intervening and freeing mostly women who are battered and their children from the clutches of domestic violence. We need to look at these blended strategies, coordinated strategies that include the following. You know something along those lines. Or for example. And I wonder if that's kind of the broad approach. Because what we're saying is, and we keep saying. You know you hear about treatment and people just roll their eyes, you know. And I'm sorry I keep saying anger management, but it is outrageous.

*Deirdre* It's like parenting classes to the child protection world.

*Steven Marans:* But maybe what we need to say and we need to be thinking politically, I've got nothing against law and order. I think law and order's the essence of civilization. Right? So maybe we ought to

start talking about accountability, about assessment, about determination of the need for external controls as part of treatments when we're talking about perpetrators. And make a broad statement that is not just saying, we've failed, we've failed, we've failed. But we have come to recognize that these factors are complex. And yes, we've found ways of addressing them. I don't know if that goes –

*Gregory Boyle:* It's like moving from tough on something to smart on something.

*Steven Marans:* You got it. You got it.

*Gregory Boyle:* This is a mature statement that's gonna go beyond our usual way of providing answers to this.

*Steven Marans:* That's right.

*Alex:* Robert?

*Robert Macy:* Okay. So let me recap from what I've heard so far. I think we are in agreement we'd like to propose some sort of with the details of writing to be handled in the near future, I think it would be certainly multi agency accountability and management, a CEO. A grand CEO. And I think to only have DOJ at the table, with the greatest respect and love for our compatriots in the room, we are gonna look like we're self-serving. I mentioned that in an email. So that could be used against us. I think DOJ has to be at the table. I would like to propose, and I'll tell you why in just a minute, that we also maybe consider DHS. Because the enemy within, which is the kids killing kids and the children against violence, children exposed to violence is creating not only a demoralization, but it's creating a de-evolution of social capital. We've all agreed to that. And the testimony' overwhelming in favor of that view. But in the cases I've worked in New England there is extreme concern from a national security standpoint that our weakest link for operatives that want to see the United States fail is through kids who are at war. So the most rich recruitment ground for Al Qada and Hezbollah and others is the kids that are in trouble. That are impoverished and are exposed to violence. They're ready to fight wars. They've already had a lot of stress inoculation with violence. And they've been recruited and taken over to \_\_\_\_\_. So there's data on that. Some of it's declassified.

So we have DHS, we have DOJ. Cause that way it's gonna I think withstand the administration. And probably some human service person. So if they're overseeing this, I think in the different –

*Female:* When you said DHS –

*Robert Macy:* - Homeland Security. Yeah. If they're help overseeing this we can the czar, the CEO will, you know look into these following recommendations. And we'll have deadlines and we'll have actionable obligations for those that are put in charge of it as Tony mentioned. I think we're pretty good with identifying children in one. We've done a lot of work on that. I think we probably want to revisit it at some point, maybe not today, with respect to **Filettie's** work. And I didn't share with you, I'd like to share at some point with someone our luncheon discussion around ACE. He administered ACEs to military and to the Army. And it was closed down after two months. Cause it was so effective it's very upsetting cause most of the people that were filling it out were crying. And so this early identification can go across all populations.

I think trauma treatment we did a pretty good job on as well. I think there may be another one or two big ideas in it, like Alicia's idea about taken the proven strategies and making sure there is assessment and how you actually implement them. For three, my big idea I'd like to throw out is one, that the CEO and subject matter experts would on diligently creating a bill of rights for children. The bill of rights that we currently have is really written for adults. For citizens who can vote. But I think if we have a bill of rights for children then we have a chance of really applying the bill of rights across all of these domains. And the second thing, which I mentioned yesterday for me for love and protect me, creating safe homes, I think bill of rights in here because that's what a child deserves. Every child deserves a safe place to grow up. Which also could maybe got into the communities.

But the other thing I would ask the CEO and their subject matter experts to look into is what are the benefits and costs and dangers of removing the perpetrator rather than removing the perpetrated from households. \_\_\_ in certain instances we know is more difficult. And we also create retaliatory violence, which is already there. It's just harder to know it's coming till it comes. And there is stigma in this, but if we remove the perpetrator we can assume that some number of perpetrators, especially with assessment, are

going to come try and kill the very people they were removed from. Which allows us to actually anticipate and try and protect.

*Sharon Cooper:* So in a more simplistic manner, Robert, are you thinking about considering legislation that would allow restraining orders to offenders of children as compared to offenders of adults or women or men in a family? Because we don't have that ability. You know you're right.

*Robert Macy:* It would take some really interesting –

*Sharon Cooper:* And it's a restraining order. It's a legal document. It's not a CPS document. Right.

*Robert Macy:* Well, and we have some precedent. We have the CACs, which I guess just are being defunded but hopefully won't be defunded. But Child Assessment Centers, CACs.

*Female:* They won't. They'll survive.

*Robert Macy:* So the genius behind that, genius because it actually does what we've all said is how are we really gonna take the story of these children that have come before us and truly protect them, is that the kid stays in one place and the services move around them. You don't take the kid and end up doing 20 different disclosures. Same thing with this. You keep the safe at home, ha, ha, ha. Maybe you have to change the home to I don't know. But you remove the perpetrator. And once the perpetrator's removed they have a significant amount of responsibility to reorganize themselves. Whether it's treatment and holding themselves accountable. Which is gonna cost money, but I'm guessing the cost we know from Medicaid data, I think that was – who was the gentleman yesterday? Shiraldi, you pour more money on the front end you spend much less money on the back end. Same thing when removing perpetrators.

If we're gonna make a monumental change in the enemy within, we have to talk about the enemy. And we have to talk about – it's gonna be stigmatic and there's gonna be lots of issues. \_\_\_ culture issues. But we're gonna have to say you are on – we're going on record. You can't do this. And the reason you can't do this is cause you lose your home. Cause we're gonna protect the home and protect the child and –

- Alicia Lieberman:* Okay. Can I make a comment about process? I think that this dialogue between \_\_\_\_\_ and child is an expansion of this thing about treatment for perpetrators, right? Accountability and treatment for perpetrators. That is a big idea. In other words, I think that big ideas need to be concrete ideas about changing the way we do business. It's not – and each one of these things in parentheses deserves a big idea. And one of the big ideas I just want to say, for example, where it says here in parentheses, promoting family economic ability to subsidize benefits and jobs. That is a huge idea. Poverty and violence, poverty and violence, poverty and violence. We cannot say it enough. The whole question of what do we do about it is a big idea that needs to be expanded I think.
- Steven Marans:* And, Alicia, the anxiety that stirs up for me and where I thought you were going, Robert, which is the fact that it is a big idea and that it does include the issues that you were raising in terms of the details of, you know home visiting, etcetera. To me that's the very reason that you have to have I like to see a \_\_\_\_\_ better. You have to have the company that's actually saying, this area that includes the following needs to be looked at from a legislative, blended funding, demonstration in research in order to move ahead. So I'm with you in terms of how big these are. And my anxiety comes from I'm fine if we say they're really big and that's why they require this level of attention. And we can draw on what we know. I mean you take the intervention that you all have developed or Cindy's work with the courts. I mean it's there. But in terms of mapping out a strategy, that's – I think what we're saying is that's what really needs to happen.
- Alex:* So when you take section three, and right now it has three bullet points. And in bullet point one is where you have the parenthetical list, essentially strike bullet two, strike bullet three and unpack bullet one. Take a lot of what we've been talking about. That sets it up in the discussion, right? Both at the beginning of the report but also for the section. And then say that broken up parametrical piece because the for examples. Right? This isn't every recommendation, but these are the big ideas that we need to focus on. Right?
- Steven Marans:* And one way of introducing it is to say, and this is consistent across all the sections, we are currently not connecting the dots. By using what we know about the phenomena and domestic violence, given that that's what we're talking about, is one

example, right? And to actually say, when we don't talk about assessment as part of an accountability and treatment and safety plan, we are not connecting the dots. That's just an example.

*Sharon Cooper:* And also in – we're talking format, but we're also talking content in this particular section. Another component of content needs to make sure that we cite what percentage of children already know are also abused when domestic violence is occurring. So that people will understand that it's not a 10 percent, it's not a small percentage. Where is the DV in a family there is child abuse as well in many settings.

And the final thing is if we talk about the concept of potential restraining orders, I use that term in quotation marks with respect to removing the perpetrator from the home in this situation, we should be sure to bring it to our content some concept of the role of a GAL in that process, a guardian ad litem. Because so often we know mothers will not advocate for their children in those circumstances for whatever reasons. Brainwashing, fearfulness, whatever. Someone has to represent the rights of the child in that setting aside from the mother. Because very often the mother cannot do that. So that's the other piece that I think from a content perspective we should also –

*Female 5:* But see, Sharon. I mean this is where I have to speak up. I think there is a lot of work that's been done around advocacy for mothers through the Violence Against Women Act and other, you know other places. So that really it's advocacy. It's not guardian ad lidems. It's helping a mom be a better mom.

*Sharon Cooper:* It is. But I can't tell you how many mothers I see who just will deny that the violence ever is occurring in the first place because of her fearfulness.

*Female 5:* But a guardian ad litem isn't gonna help that.

*Sharon Cooper:* No, the guardian is to help the child. Because the GAL represents the child.

*Robert Macy:* But see you're both right and you're both wrong. Because right now the way the – the machinery is in place to protect. But it's protecting the wrong person.

*Sharon Cooper:* Well, you mean a GAL doesn't protect –

- Robert Macy:* No. I'm saying the GAL can do whatever we need it to do. We have carte blanche right now. Right now \_\_\_\_ to do a number of things and it gets caught in the middle like everything else. But in the end the kid's not protected. The machinery's there though. Mother's if they disclose get in trouble. If they don't disclose get in trouble. We have to take mom, we have to get her into neutral territory. So if I could have one minute to discuss this idea. The bill of rights –
- Sharon Cooper:* Well, wait before you do that. Just before you do that. Remember, that the umbrella idea is removing the perpetrator from the home. That's the umbrella idea. So when you get ready to talk about your next idea, the point is once you remove that umbrella, if that happens, you have to have someone who's gonna advocate for the child.
- Robert Macy:* I agree.
- Sharon Cooper:* We want it to be the mom. But you don't know for sure that they will.
- Robert Macy:* That's what I'm gonna try to address.
- Sharon Cooper:* And in many cases it isn't happening.
- Robert Macy:* Yeah. Think about – what I'm suggesting is that we create a new type of petroleum and a completely new highway system but the car is there. We don't have to do much with the car.
- Sharon Cooper:* Is the car the house?
- [Laughter]
- [Cross Talk]
- Robert Macy:* You've seen *Primary Colors*?
- Sharon Cooper:* I read it. I didn't see it. I read it.
- Robert Macy:* Who's the bear in the woods? No. The car is the system that's already built to try and protect our kids and our women, and it's systemically failed due to lots of reasons that we can finger point. What I'm saying is, and this is gonna take some thinking through.

But someone like you that's saying but. And someone \_\_\_\_\_. But there's a lot already been built, but we're still not able to protect kids. So something's \_\_\_\_\_. I'm not saying rearchitected. I'm saying keep the architecture in place. But we're gonna use a different methodology. Which is we're gonna protect the perpetrator ala Greg, by removing the perpetrator from the home, which will also protect the child and the woman. And this is where I get on very – I know I'm on thin ice. So bill of rights may not be the right thing cause we've got law enforcement in the room, we've got attorneys in the room that know a lot better than I do.

I remember when the civil disorders \_\_\_\_ came out. So if there was a crime that you could show was generated by, you know discrimination, it was a 93A I believe. There were \_\_\_\_\_ damages. If we look at our country right now, we try to protect based on discrimination. I'm suggesting that we put in terms of law the idea that failure to protect is discriminatory act.

*Sharon Cooper:* Against a child.

*Robert Macy:* Based on age. We let our youngest people, the youngest, no matter their color and their ethnic background, we let them – they get hurt. And there's really no recourse because there's no law that says you can't hurt a kid. There's laws that sort of dance around that. But it's not considered sacred. But try and get away with – you know there's structural racism on this country. \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ proponents around that. But you go, you break a law based on discriminatory values and there's much more hell to pay. We don't have that with kids. Kids up to a certain age, and people can argue that on the head of a pin, do not have protection based solely on the fact that they're too young to have their voice. They don't vote. They don't pay taxes. They can't stop the abuse of your poor little baby victim. So if we say perpetrators are gonna be removed based on the fact that they're discriminating against a kid because of their age we get much more hook in the law.

*Sarah Deer:* I don't think that's something the federal government can do.

*Robert Macy:* Okay. Let's start with the \_\_\_\_\_.

[Cross Talk]

That's what I was thinking. That's why you have a bill of rights to the amendment.

*Steven Marans:*

but look, all of these things I find incredibly exciting but also incredibly detailed. And, again, one could imagine that if what we were doing is recommending areas that we would, for example, be, you know including what you're talking about, Robert, which is –

*[Cross Talk]*

No, no, no. But in terms of, you know the part of the task of this more coordinated approach to children exposed to violence, whatever we want to call it. Cause I'm not sure that's the best \_\_\_\_\_. But is to consider legislative, you know, criminal justice, etcetera. And part of it is also about, you know the distribution and the model for resources in sustainability. Which also includes what we learned yesterday from our foundation folks. That it's about bringing in looking at private/public partnership, you know venture philanthropy, etcetera. Right?

*Alex:*

Can I just suggest that we just table this conversation –

*Falin:*

Melody had something she wanted to say.

*Melody Haines:*

I just want to throw one thing out as an example. And I don't know if this is where you're going or not. But the Office of the National Drug Control Policy, ONDCP, the drug czar is tasked with producing, and he answers to the president, producing a national strategy – is it every year?

*Falin:*

I don't think it's every year, but we – you know when the Obama administration came in they –

*Melody Haines:*

Said do a new national strategy. And that is what needs to be done nuts to soup to reduce illegal drug use.

*Steven Marans:*

That's right. Yep. It's a great example.

*Robert Macy:*

That's \_\_\_\_\_ I'm suggesting is we look at that and we have some teeth in that.

*Melody Haines:*

\_\_\_\_\_ your amending the –

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*Alex:* No. And I just want to table it cause I think it's a great conversation. I just think we could have other great conversations about each one of those ideas. What I want do is just make sure we get through the whole report.

*Robert Macy:* That's all I was throwing out. Some of the big stuff.

*Alex:* I encourage it and then I discourage it.

[Cross Talk]

*Robert Listenbee, Jr.:* - big idea that we brought the umbrella as Sharon's referred to it. And there's obviously a lot of meat to be put on the bone.

*Deirdre* And I guess what I'd like to do – it looks like Alicia might have one last thing to say about item three and then maybe we can move on to item four.

*Alicia Lieberman:* I just want to make sure that we don't stop when we talk about perpetrators, that we don't stop with removing the perpetrator. That the whole thing is it's almost like one needs –

*Sharon Cooper:* Guardian ad lidem.

*Alicia Lieberman:* - for the family. So that it's not any one person, it is the whole thing has to be an \_\_\_\_\_ framework. It has to \_\_\_ in the context in which children live and in the context of their relationships that children have. We are finding that children who don't have access to violent \_\_\_\_\_ are more depressed. It's amazing. We never thought we would find that. So the whole question of how to create a protective thing so that when we take the perpetrator away we don't forget him so that he comes back and shoots everybody.

[Cross Talk]

There comes accountability. There comes treatment. There comes monitoring. That's the big idea.

*Steven Marans:* And you don't demonize. How interesting.

*Alicia Lieberman:* Don't provoke.

[Laughter]

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Joe Torre: The first threat of the day.

Male: And who said anger management wasn't \_\_\_\_\_?

[Cross Talk]

Antonio Taguba That was a violent comment.

Robert Listenbee, Jr.: If I could just add one thing before we leave this topic. I have had a great deal of discussion with prosecutors and public defenders and managers about this issue. As we've grappled with it. And I raised the question, what do we do about the children who are exposed to violence and domestic violence? In our courts all across America we have what we refer to in Philadelphia as love court. That's where domestic violence cases are dealt with. And the way they're treated is very differently from the way that other kinds of violent cases are treated. And oftentimes the families remain intact. You know the charges are withdrawn. The **complaintants**, the women don't show up. But the children are never dealt with. So I'm happy – and I've grappled with it. I've not been able to come up with a solution like this one in all my thinking and discussions. So I'm happy to see that there is some possibility we may actually address this issue. Because I couldn't come up with this framework as a way of looking at it. I share all these concerns that Dr. Lieberman shares because of what happens to the perpetrator. And also what happens to the child left with the mother. Because those are the things that we deal with every single day in this courtroom. We have hundreds of cases a month. And these issues are not being dealt with. It is a big time problem. And as far as we've come, we haven't come far enough. So we do need to address this. We can add to it as we go along, but I do think we need to get on to the next section.

Deirdre We need to move to item four. So.

Female: Give me a place to grow up.

Deirdre Yeah. So we need to move to item four.

Robert Listenbee, Jr.: Give me a safe place to grow up. Who wants to comment on the big ideas there? Dr. James.

Thea James: I just want to make sure we don't forget what Michelle was talking about the other day. And probably I'm paranoid about it or

whatever. But, you know there's so many like great, wonderful ideas, and I know that we're focused on the children. But, you know and maybe I'm tainted by what I see every day, but I really don't want us to forget about policy or some language in this section that talks about seizing the teaching moments, seizing the opportunities where people are – they're all just there. I mean, you know it's sort of like having some goods to – I mean I don't want to reduce it to something like this. But having something you want to sell and not going to the market or something. I mean this is where they all are. I mean last year we, and every year that I've had this program, we've seen more than 400 kids a year. So the language may say something like, you know having interventions. And it does say this some place in here about having anti-violence things. But anti-violence is one thing, but it doesn't even begin to talk about what that looks like and what that means.

That doesn't – you know some person who has no knowledge of this might think it's, you know people walking around with anti-violence posters or handing out anti-violence brochures. I mean it doesn't really mean that. It means getting to the root of how they became injured and how this violence occurred and dealing with it from the inside out. It means dealing with the family, the mom and everything that people have talked about in here. It means all of that.

I just don't want to lose that. So it maybe talk about these things maybe having these sorts of things in schools, in communities, in emergency departments, you know, trauma centers, things like that. And then talking about what those things look like a little bit more than just an anti-violence thing. Cause that's one of those things that'll make people roll their eyes as well. For sure. There's no question about it. So to sort of, you know expand on that a little bit more. A little bit more distinctly. And there are absolutely examples, you know of successful programs like that that we can use in there. In that section.

*Steven Marans:*

As an overarching thing, because successful as in each of the sections there needs to – I think needs to be something, we've agreed needs to be something about evaluation as being a critical piece. And, you know when I see anti-violence, I roll, I mean rolling the eyes. I mean safe schools. I don't know how many millions and millions and millions of dollars was invested in programs that look great paper written up by people who have never worked in the field. And millions and millions and millions

of federal dollars were spent with zero results. And I was involved in one of those projects. I don't know what happened to that money.

So I think that the idea of getting really specific and keeping embedded this connection between when we talk about antiviolence we're also talking about – it's like the argument about intervention versus prevention. It's all – I mean it goes back to what Greg's been saying. It's this idea that, you know let's talk about what are the details and what's the menu that's involved in antiviolence.

*Thea James:* I wouldn't even call it antiviolence. I'd kind of like to get rid of that word altogether and think of something else to call it.

*Sharon Cooper:* What would you call it?

*Deirdre* So we'll be in touch with you on what we should call it.

*Thea James:* Okay.

*Deirdre* But I'd really like to move on to – so we really do need to have, and I just want to reiterate, you know that we will be in touch with all of the task force members about the specific language that we're using. And at some point we will ask you to review draft chapters with the intention of specific language. We aren't gonna be able to go with line editing from 14 different people on the report. But is this the phrase that we should use? Is it the CEO of CEV or is it the something else of CEV that we want to call it? Is it – if it's not antiviolence, what is the moniker that we're gonna use? Things like that we do want to have consensus on. It's 11:30, so we have about 45 minutes before folks are just gonna need to break for a few minutes and then need to get back with the sandwiches at the table so that we can take this call from the Attorney General. So I do want to force us to move to section four.

*Sharon Cooper:* We're in section four. We've been talking about section four. For the – Thea started with section four.

*Deirdre* The antiviolence piece is?

*Georgina Mendoza:* Yeah. And how that was just the eye rolling part.

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*Deirdre* Okay. Okay.

*Sharon Cooper:* We've been in that section for a while.

*[Cross Talk]*

*Deirdre* Sorry. I'm catching up guys. I'm catching up.

*Sharon Cooper:* It's okay.

*Alex:* She meant going further into section four.

*[Laughter]*

*Georgina Mendoza:* Sorry guys. I called the floor first.

*[Cross Talk]*

*Thea James:* Everything that has been said in this room about what happens to kids and all that stuff, every one of the kids who I see, pretty much the majority of them have those stories as the beginning of their lives. Okay. So it ends in what I see all the time. So, I mean, again, the whole thing is I think needs to be included from start to —

*D. Tilton Durfee:* \_\_\_\_\_ mitigation might be a better word.

*Deirdre* So, Georgina.

*Georgina Mendoza:* Okay. So I think that this chapter's gonna be one of the most popular chapters. I think one of the most important ones. Because people are — we want to make this accessible to different members of the community. So they want to see themselves reflected in this report. How can we help? So one of the first things we need to do is to define community. Who does that include? I think we have to be brave and call people out. So that means clergy. That means schools. That means businesses. That means parents, neighbors. Everyone. So the community means everyone. And to really make this — create a sense of accountability. So not just if you have kids. Everybody knows kids. At some point they were a kid. So there's always gonna be a tie. And to really create that sense of urgency, responsibility and accountability for all of us.

Now people that work with, and, again, I work more specifically with gangs and youth violence, street violence, they will say, "What can I do?" So I know there's gonna be some folks that are gonna be looking at this reporting and saying, "Okay, well, I want to do something and they're not helping me decide what to do." I want to be able for localities to point out and say, "Look, this amazing task force came up with the recommendation that says that clergy, you have to work with us. Just the fact that it says that is gonna be something that's so powerful for us to be actually to use on any level. To be able to use on the ground. So let's define that community. Let's have certain expectations from them. But let's also make it something usable for even parents or individuals who maybe aren't associated with any particular organization. And can say, look, if you are just – the power of being present in a neighborhood, in a community is so powerful. Just being visible. And so making sure that everybody, again, has a potential role in which they can play.

I like the fact that it's gonna touch on issues of collective history of violence, racism and oppression. It's important to acknowledge. But I also think that this is gonna be a major opportunity for us to get people motivated, on the ground and doing action. So I would really like to see specific language that defines a community, this includes different sectors of the community, as I previously mentioned. And had more specific recommendations than change the face of law enforcement. Again, I work, and, Jim, back me up, I work a lot with law enforcement. If they see this they're gonna be like, "Ph, all right. What do you want me to change my face? Get plastic surgery." You know how they are.

*Sharon Cooper:* Yes.

*Georgina Mendoza:* And so we need to be – if we're talking about changing the face of law enforcement, let's call it out. What are we saying? We're saying things like community policing. We're saying engaging with the community. Something that we heard over and over yesterday from the philanthropic people, from the youth, from every panel we heard that same recurring engaging with the community. We've got to do that. So I think we need to be a little bit more specific in that and just really hit hard.

*Sharon Cooper:* I agree with you.

*Alicia Lieberman:* Some big ideas.

*Sharon Cooper:* One of the other things about giving me a safe place to grow up is an opportunity; this section gives us an opportunity to talk about sexual violence. Because very often when people see a paper that says about violence, they think of ripping, tearing, etcetera. Many people don't consider or think that that teacher at **Miramonte** Elementary who was binding and gagging children and feeding them cookies with his seminal fluid on them was violent. You know they may not perceive that as violent. But sexual violence is very alive and well. And it's in communities. And I think this would be a good way to be able to help people understand what when you have clergy sexual abuse of multiple children over years, etcetera, that's sexual violence. It doesn't matter if it was grooming. You know it doesn't matter if it was soft and grooming in nature. The fact is it's sexual violence. So this is an opportunity for us to include sexual violence and all of the ways that it presents.

*Deirdre* Okay.

*Alicia Lieberman:* Building on Georgina's comment about defining community, I think that's where schools belong. And the recommendation of ending zero tolerance policies that is under \_\_\_\_ really belongs earlier. The question of zero tolerance. You know all that stuff I think needs to be here.

*Sharon Cooper:* Instead of under five.

*Alicia Lieberman:* Instead of under five. And just wanted to – this is, I hope it's not much words \_\_\_\_\_. But I just want to tell you \_\_\_\_\_ justice, a lot of people don't know what it is. And also, it's becoming kind of associated with a particular –

*Sharon Cooper:* \_\_\_\_\_ of money.

*Alicia Lieberman:* Yeah. And I think we need to be broader about that. Conflict resolution, positive, promotion of positive behaviors. Things like that I think are going to speak more broadly to what needs to happen. And there are wonderful conflict resolution models that can be used.

*Robert Listenbee, Jr.:* Can I add on to that? One of the prevailing philosophies is the balance approach to restorative justice. Which is narrower than restorative justice in general. I think if you're going to talk about

the two that you may want to draw a contrast between the two. Because restorative justice practices that we've been hearing about have not included a balanced approach to restorative justice even though that's \_\_\_\_\_ idea across the nation.

A second thing on law enforcement. I'd like to see law enforcement should collaborate with juvenile justice stakeholders and play a leadership role in addressing and developing juvenile justice policies. Because the problem we have with law enforcement is that they've been just, as they would tell you themselves, trying to arrest their way out of the problem. They now say that they cannot arrest their way out of the problem. And that language I think we heard from several of the chiefs. We heard it in Miami. We heard it here in Detroit. I think the language we cannot arrest our way out of problems needs to become as current throughout the nation as it is within law enforcement communities now. But the idea they should play a leadership role in developing juvenile justice policy is brand new. Most agencies are not engaged in that process and they're not involved in helping to find solutions to DMC, disproportionate minority contact, and not engaged in problems of diverting children out of the juvenile justice system. They're not engaged in prevention. Except in they do have the sort of athletic leagues and so forth. But they haven't gone a lot beyond that.

What we've heard from law enforcement in a few places is that they now want to be involved in mentorships and they're playing a role in mentorships. We've heard that they now want to be involved in some of the broader community policies that are designed towards reducing violence in the communities. We heard, you know 10 years ago, 20 years ago it was **comm stat** was coming in so we can map what's happening. Now that we can map everything, we know everything that's going on, we're only now beginning to get law enforcement involved in figuring out how to use all of that to help actually directly reduce and prevent delinquents.

*Steven Marans:*

Robert, look, I think everything you're saying makes sense. But I also think it's not just law enforcement's involvement in juvenile justice. And the sad part is is that it's not just now that law enforcement has wanted and been ready to be involved in children exposed to violence. And this is one of the issues. That when we're bringing that back to the table, because the first initiatives around community policing began in the late 80s and 90s. And the

first partnerships with mental health and others around children exposed to violence was in the mid 90s. And that went by the wayside. And so, again, the – and one of the issues is is that it's a great recommendation if we expand it a bit. But I think the big issue is also being ready to support not just police departments but the partners they're working with in order to do the work together. Which requires time to develop shared frames of reference, etcetera, etcetera, right? So I'm endorsing what you're saying. But I think that there's a way of making it even stronger by saying, actually there are models out there, you know across the board. And what we've learned is in order for them to thrive the partnerships need the support, need resources, etcetera.

*Jim McDonnell:*

I think the thing we need to be careful too is that we don't try and focus on programs. Because I know in my own place, very disheartening, we've had to do away with most of our juvenile programs within the department. I'm down 20 percent in bodies in 2 years. And so you're at a bare bones deployment right now. So the ability to do PAL programs or the ability to do mentoring and the kind of things that we'd love so much to do is no longer there. You're barely able to handle radio calls right now and they're all one officer cars.

So I think it's more what's coming from the heart. It's mindset. It's attitude. Those are the kind of things that we need to drive in good times and in bad. Those remain the same. The ability to deploy in this manner or that manner change over time.

*Gregory Boyle:*

But I think that the big idea here is that it's not about changing the face of law enforcement. It's saying, this is not primarily a crime issue. It's always been a community health issue. So the minute you say that, then it's not such bad news that you guys can't do mentoring. Because then suddenly other people are doing mentoring. So when people – every talk I give people say, "Well, what are you doing about prevention?" Not a damn thing. Because we do intervention. What re you doing about prevention? The idea –

*[Laughter]*

If you do it, then the community doesn't. But the big idea here is, how do you get away from step aside, let me handle this? And this is the biggest idea. And nobody has heard more than – I mean it's

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endless. We cannot arrest our way out of this. This is not a new concept. This is –

*Jim McDonnell:* No.

*Gregory Boyle:* In fact, I hope that line doesn't make into the –

*Jim McDonnell:* I know.

*Gregory Boyle:* Just because it's so tired. We want to go beyond that and say, "Wow, what if all hands on deck, what if we all did this?"

*Male:* All did what. Be more specific.

*Gregory Boyle:* \_\_\_\_\_ community health.

*Jim McDonnell:* Engaged.

*Georgina Mendoza:* All engaged. Everybody's \_\_\_\_\_ on another –

[Cross Talk]

[Phone]

*Deirdre* Oh, that's the AG.

*Steven Marans:* But Jim's point shouldn't be missed. Jim's point shouldn't be missed.

*Deirdre* It's the wrong time zone.

*Melody Haines:* It was the wrong time zone.

*Steven Marans:* Jim's point should not be missed that if we don't see it as a big ticket item –

*Joe Torre:* The Attorney General.

*Ana:* Hello?

*Morgan Wilson:* Hi, this is Morgan Wilson from the Attorney General's office. Is this Ana?

*Ana:* Yes, hi, Morgan.

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*Morgan Wilson:* How are you? Sorry to bother you. Just wanted to test the number to make sure it was working.

*Ana:* Yes, it is working. I'm sorry. I have you on speaker.

*Morgan Wilson:* Oh, oh my gosh. I'm sorry you're –

*[Laughter]*

*Melody Haines:* Morgan, you can hi to about 25 of our best friends.

*Morgan Wilson:* Hello everyone. I'm sorry to interrupt.

*Melody Haines:* You have the right number. And we had a sudden look of panic because what time Eastern Time will the call be?

*Morgan Wilson:* I'm so sorry. I'm like so embarrassed. The call will be 12:45 Eastern Time, 11:45 CST. However, I will tell you that the Attorney General is coming out of remarks and photos with our US Attorney Office staff here. And so we've invited some of the local police force to be invited to those photos. So we may be just a few minutes behind schedule. But I promise to start giving angry stares to people if it goes over too long. That way we're not keeping you all.

*Female:* *[Inaudible Comment]*

*Melody Haines:* All right. Well, our co-chair, Joe Torre, must leave by 1:00. So we're hopeful that he can give a call before then.

*Morgan Wilson:* Okay. It will definitely be before 1:00. I'm very good about keeping him on task. So I have made the folks aware that are kind of coordinating the logistics for this photos that he has a call that he has to be on time for. So I think we'll be able to be on time at 11:45. But if it's 11:47 or something, it may just be a few minutes on the back end. But I promise it will definitely be before 11:00, before 1:00.

*Melody Haines:* Great.

*Morgan Wilson:* All right. Well, I'm sorry to interrupt. And thank you so much.

*Melody Haines:* Okay. Thank you.

*Morgan Wilson:* Happy Administrative Professional's Day.

*[Laughter]*

*Melody Haines:* Thank you.

*Morgan Wilson:* You're welcome. Bye.

*Steven Marans:* Just to finish the sentence.

*Deirdre* Yeah. Sorry, Steve.

*Steven Marans:* If we miss Jim's point, then we're missing the big ticket, and it's not just about law enforcement. When you're talking about community policing, the reason community policing took off for a while was because the Clinton administration put 100,000 cops on the street. And that's what flew community policing. And after 9/11, it was out the window. But it's not just law enforcement. When we talk about community policing we better have the staffing so that we're not just shagging calls and backed up calls so that there's time to develop the relationships, etcetera. But it's the same thing when we get to the issues of supervision. It's the same thing about what are we demanding of our probation officers, our child protective services, etcetera. So I think, again, this is one of those areas where we can talk about the ideal, right? But also to talk about the resources that we know have been demonstrated to be effective when they're applied. So I don't want to lose what you said. Because you're right, programs that are temporary, nothing gets institutionalized.

*D. Tilton Durfee:* I think it's important not to eliminate police from the picture as though they can only answer radio calls. Because it doesn't take more time for them to partner with child welfare or mental health –

*Steven Marans:* Well, actually it does take time.

*Deirdre* Yeah, it does.

*Steven Marans:* It does take time. And it –

*Male:* Takes a tremendous amount of time.

*Steven Marans:* And what we –

*D. Tilton Durfee:* Well, no, it saves time when –

*Steven Marans:* No. Deanne, I mean there have been studies about this. And one of the things that happened when there was a defunding of the additional cops on the street is that one of the first causalities were the very partnerships that we're talking about. And when you work with officers, they will tell you how frustrating it is to not be able to spend the time they need on calls for service, let alone the contacts that need in order to bolster and continue the kind of collaborative interventions.

*D. Tilton Durfee:* Well, I think there are different ways of doing it then. Because what happens when a police officer goes out and has to wait for the social worker to get there and can't decide where to place the kids because the mental health evaluation hasn't been done or the coroner isn't there yet. There are ways of saving time by having the procedures that all need to be done and all need the information from everybody else accomplished at one time rather than with multiple phone calls and meetings afterwards.

*Robert Listenbee, Jr.:* Let me just go back just a question. Jim, how would you do this differently so that police would play a role in this process? I mean different from what's happening now. What's happening now, as I see it in the few police departments that I have a role with, I don't see them engaged in dealing with children exposed to violence in a way that I think they should be. So what would you do differently and how would that be framed as the big issue \_\_\_\_ that we're talking here? And we can come back to you next.

*Jim McDonnell:* I think there's no national strategy. I think creating clear expectations for the police, clear idea of what resources are out there, so that when you go to a domestic violence call and you put the handcuffs on the male and take him away, that you don't forget the others there or you don't just look back at them and say, "I wish I could do something," and then leave.

*Robert Listenbee, Jr.:* Is that done through training? Is it done through new protocols? How is it done?

*Jim McDonnell:* Well, I think it's done through a number of things. I think training for the officers. But also assuring that there are in a community the resources necessary to be able to refer kids to them or to have a trauma team that rolls out at the scene of an arrest. That's not

available everywhere either. I think raising the level of awareness as to what the needs are, creating the resources to meet those needs and then training too what the community can do. Not just what the police can do.

*Georgina Mendoza:* And that's what I was gonna get at. I know with plenty of the police departments that I work with, AOT, the annual officer training, is where they put in things like cultural sensitivity. Which before wasn't part of it. Sexual harassment. Everything. Even code enforcement. Some of the departments in central California are now being trained on code enforcement. \_\_\_\_\_. And then who to make the proper referral to. One of the things our Salinas Police Department is going through is training of – seeing what referral agencies are out there and understand that at least they can – we have a card that has kind of the top lines that you can give them to. Boom, there you go. You can make referrals to that particular person.

But something I'd like to acknowledge that I hear from a lot of community members is that they really appreciate, and this sounds so simplistic but it's so impactful. They really appreciate when a police officer can look at them and just wave. That to them is a positive interaction. Because for so many of the communities that we work with, every time they see a police officer it's negative. They're out to get me. Or as some of the kids from San Francisco have told us, we don't like police because they kill people. Okay. So for there to be from the brass, from the chief, from the deputy chiefs, commanders to say, "We do encourage for you to do something as simple as wave. Every once in a while an officer will take pizza to somebody. Just the encouragement to be engaged and involved in the community in a positive way is wonderful. And you don't need extra resources for that. You don't resources to wave. Or to stop by and check out a basketball game. So if there was encouragement from the top for officers to do that I think it can go a long way.

*Jim McDonnell:* I talk about that all the time to our own folks. That for a cop in uniform to stop and shake a little kid's hand and say, "Hey, how you doing?" Because maybe nobody else has asked that kid in the last month how he's doing or expressed any interest in him at all. And all of a sudden someone now that maybe he was afraid of before or fearful about the concept stops, takes the time, bends down, shakes him, looks at him at eye level. You just made a friend there for the future and the family then now has a different

impression of you. And it cost you ten seconds of your time and you're off.

*Antonio Taguba*

You know I'm kind of reminded, a lot of good conversation here. Whenever we have a national disaster, we have an agency that's tasked with answering that call, right? It's the Federal Emergency Management Agency. And before he can actually act because of law he says we have to rely on the first responder. And if you know who the first responders are, they're the community. Because they're in charge. Up until they say, "We need the Defense Department and the rest of the agencies to come down." \_\_\_ just kind of take a look in that context, because we all know that violence is migratory. If you heard Asia yesterday when we asked her a question she said, "Well, that program worked in Chicago, Ceasefire, but it's not exactly working in Detroit." But she's from Detroit. She moved here and there and whatever have you.

So it's a matter of how do we identify what a community is. Because one of the other gentlemen said, "Hey, neighborhood violence actually perpetuates violence in schools." So he's relating them because what do we know? He lives there in that neighborhood. And so he tries to address that. And the other gentleman said, "Hey, you know that's why we have programs called A Sure Drive Drill Team, to help." And they're responding to that sort of thing.

My view is that there's a lot of programs and processes out there. What we heard from Miami that the or one of the other testimonies we had, that they actually have a model, the Northeast Regional Training Center for Law Enforcement, to know all about communities. Right? That's one aspect of it as a solution. Georgina used the coin aspect, the Counter Insurgency Model. But you take the tactical out of that because how does – the police are being deployed to your local communities.

*Georgina Mendoza:* Well, the community hates anything that's military or –

*Antonio Taguba*

Right. So you take out the military aspect or you borrow the concept. It's part of community development, community building you might say. But that's what we're trying to attempt to do over there except they don't like us. Well, suffice to say, you know metrics. There is a program that DOJ provided. Military mentoring is one of them. Twenty million dollars that was just

dispersed the other day. And I had discussion actually with **Kelly Dresler** I think is. So I said, okay, so you gave it to nine different nonprofit organizations to include a baseball player from the Baltimore Orioles. So you did all of that. Twenty million that was distributed. Across the world to help with military mentoring. So I decided to do a little bit of investigating. And I went down to several installations. So I go to – I just happened to go to Joint Base Lewis and I said, “Are you familiar with this program? Because some of this money, 13 million dollars of it went to Boys and Girls Clubs.” And they go, “What is that all about?” You know I got the moose look, right? So I said, “Well, here’s the copy of the program. I think you need to kind of take a look at that.”

My point of that is measuring success. What does a safe community look like? In all of those programs they were sinking in there, I mean what’s their return of investment. Because we need data, we need this and whatever have you. And it goes back to the resourcing that we were talking about yesterday. You know they want money, but we want to know what your money is being used for. And one of the discussions I had with Kelly was, you know you want to ask those great nonprofits are they using the money for operations or are they using the money for programs? I wasn’t looking for a right answer. It’s really pretty good when you get 20 million dollars that you can provide for these people so they can help with military mentoring for our children. What we need to know about that whole aspect of it, because **Lindsey Desanta** was in the audience yesterday and she handed me this thing called Waterford Safe Schools and Healthy Students Initiative. Which is a tri-agency program that provided four year federal grant affects 11,000 Waterford School District students. And it’s administered by DOJ. But with HHS and DOE, you know collaboration in that.

So when I asked her yesterday as a side bar is it – cause she’s the project director for that. And I asked her, kind of give me a conclusion here. Is it actually working for the community? And she said yes. I didn’t ask for her data. When we went to Joint Base Lewis McCord Global Park School District, who is just outside the post, have given, and I think Sharon was there, said, “This is what we do for our community. And we collaborate with whatever for that school district to be sure that our schools and our homes are safe because we have the military life counselors that intervene in that aspect.” And Seattle has a good program to protect their communities. So if we have things that actually work

in these communities, despite what David Kennedy said in his book, don't shoot, Boston miracle. Seventy communities that they tried that stuff. It's working. Then perhaps we take that into consideration and put that in the report that says if it works in 70 communities and we can't cover all of the communities, let's look at it. Or even the rest of us read the Boston's comprehensive plan that was published last year.

*Deirdre*

Okay. So, Alicia, you had some comments.

*Alicia Lieberman:*

We're talking about community \_\_\_\_\_ the community. I'm thinking that migrants make up the community. And immigration is a huge topic that is \_\_\_\_\_. And \_\_\_\_\_ reminded of \_\_\_\_\_ comment about unintended consequences of actions and moves. And there was in the last three or four days there was a very powerful comment in *The New York Times* called *Deporting Parents Hurts Kids*. We work very closely with that. And we do see violence being an issue that is – that happens when kids get very angry about their parents being deported and creating a hole.

*Robert Listenbee, Jr.:* Disruption.

*Alicia Lieberman:*

Disruptive process that begins. I don't know how to address it. It's a big issue. And at least I wanted to mention it. Because this is about discussing the undiscussables. And just wanted to.

*Sharon Cooper:*

Good point.

*Deirdre*

Robert, you had a comment.

*Robert Macy:*

Yeah. Just I'm trying to stick to my pattern. So I think in this section I'd like to propose, which isn't an original idea. Some of us were thinking about it I think when we first met. But I think it goes best in this section because we've got other trajectories we can use for other sections and accomplish a similar effect. Which would be to suggest in this section that we have the a children's exposure to violence act, national act. And really focus it on the communities. Obviously we need it in the homes, we need it is in jurisprudence. But jurisprudence is the next section. I think we've kind of covered the home with the last section around potential removal of perpetrator \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_.

I think my suggestion as one of the task force members, so I'm asking the other 11, rather than getting into the details of that act, which I think would be profound and would be worth doing now. We've run out of time. But if we like that idea we could start to send in content language, however you'd do. That we can look at the other act that was I think from the 1987 report. How that's worded.

*Antonio Taguba* And you could probably mirror the Violence Against Women Act.

*Robert Macy:* That's what I'm thinking. And then the **VOCA**. Because we could make the language more developmentally specific. I'm being naïve when I say this, cause I don't know how you'd do this. But I think it's where it fits. I think we'd be remiss in not proposing that.

*[Cross Talk]*

Maybe it's the Violence Protection Act. I don't know but.

*Deirdre* There is – so I think that we could certainly include that was a big idea if there is consensus among the task force members to try and think about that. The language that you may want to think through in terms of content within that I think can be informed by, you know documents that were created 20, 30 years ago that led to the establishment of certain activities or federal or pieces of legislation. But the other thing that you might want to – that I would recommend that everyone take a look at and NCCD and the Raven Group started to pull this together but knew that we weren't gonna have time today to talk about it is what legislation legislators are, you know sort of putting forward now. I mean is it Barbara Boxer put forward, you know drafted Children's Exposure to Violence Act or something very similar with a very similar title. And that was drafted. It's not going anywhere.

*Female:* It's the Violence Against Children Act.

*Deirdre* Okay. Yeah. And so that's not going anywhere. Is that in the packet here?

*Female:* Yeah.

*Deirdre* Okay. I did –

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*Robert Macy:* Let's have your staff and Raven review that. Give us a summary we can put in the documents and try to move it forward.

*Deirdre* So we did put it in the packet for the Wednesday packet. It's the very last documents that you got. So there's a template that have all of the different legislation that's been proposed this session about various aspects of CEV. We're hoping VAWA moves, but nothing else is going to. So we'll continue to gather information on that. But I guess one of the things that I'd like to sort of see is the consensus. I'm seeing most nodding heads. I mean is there a desire to have some piece of – a big recommendation be that there be some federal legislation about this?

*Sharon Cooper:* Yes.

*Deirdre* Yes?

*Georgina Mendoza:* Yes.

*Male:* No.

*Robert Macy:* Raise your hand.

*Deirdre* Oh. Who's a –

*Robert Macy:* Do you want to vote? No?

*Sharon Cooper:* Not yet.

*Steven Marans:* I would actually – I shouldn't say no, but I would actually turn to our federal colleagues in terms of you know my understanding is is that if there's a recommendation, the recommendation is to move in the direction, right? Because writing legislation, I mean it's a mass – I mean –

*Melody Haines:* Yeah. You should not write legislation.

[Cross Talk]

- recommend. If that's what you choose to –

*Robert Macy:* The way that the electives haven't been able to. I thinking we use our leverage.

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- Melody Haines:* I mean if you want to recommend that there's a legislative vehicle to carry out these objectives, boom, boom, boom. And, you know a CEO lives there. That there's coordination. That's your call.
- Steven Marans:* Right. No, no. But that rings closer to –
- Robert Macy:* That's what I'm saying, Steven.
- Steven Marans:* Oh, okay. I –
- Robert Macy:* That's what I'm saying. I'm not saying –
- Steven Marans:* But in terms of even getting to the level of what's included, I guess that's what I was hearing. I didn't know how realistic that is.
- Melody Haines:* I think that there were recommendations in the Domestic Violence task force report about –
- Female:* *[Inaudible Comment]*
- Melody Haines:* Right.
- Female 5:* Well, and I think –
- Melody Haines:* Family violence. Yeah.
- Female 5:* You know I think if you put yourself in the position of somebody who rights legislation, what are they gonna use as a resource to write that legislation?
- Steven Marans:* Ah huh.
- Female 7:* And just to add to that. I mean I don't think anyone is suggesting this. But to be able to sort of say there is a comprehensive role for legislation here. Here are some of the basic components. I mean I think, you know we want to look at and draw on but not even be limited by VAWA and by some of the other things that have come in the past. And certainly, and I know this is absolutely not anyone is suggesting this, but references to current specific legislation sponsored by current members of parties would definitely not be a good idea. So.
- Melody Haines:* It would be suicide.

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*Male:* Definitely agree with that.

*Steven Marans:* That's really helpful.

*[Cross Talk]*

That's helpful.

*Robert Macy:* All the more reason to do it.

*Alex:* Sharon.

*Sharon Cooper:* So keeping to the theme of give me a safe place to grow up. I think we should also among the communities that we define, we should be sure to define the virtual worlds as a community. That I don't know how many kids are in. We can get certainly some specific data from the national center and from the Pew Trust. But I think safety in cyberspace is extraordinarily important. And we would be really remiss if we didn't talk about the needs of safety in cyberspace. And we can be more specific regarding some of the recommendations for that.

*Male:* *[Inaudible Comment]*

*Falin:* I'm sorry. I was just gonna say, just clarifying. So you're saying maybe a subhead under here that talks about virtual communities?

*Sharon Cooper:* Correct. Right. Well, yeah, virtual community's a very specific phrase. Because that's like second life and things of that nature. But not using the term virtual community, cause that's a very specific phrase. But life in cyberspace. Because so many children, are, in fact, violently treated in cyberspace. So I think just so that we include that as a separate, you know bullet.

*Alex:* And before we try to jump into the next part of it, I just want to go back to what Greg and Steven were saying before about assessment and treatment and sort of – you know I look at that second bullet here under four. Right. It seems that that is really sort of talking about how we look at kids and be thinking about assessment and treatment, right, as things that sort of drive those pieces and sort of pull in that same kind of idea, which I think is one of the pull through ideas \_\_\_\_ end up playing out in this report around assessing, around treating and around providing resources around that.

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- Steven Marans:* But also around program evaluation more generally, you know.
- Deirdre* So are we wrapping up section four? Are we coming to a –
- D. Tilton Durfee:* Just one content question.
- Deirdre* Okay.
- D. Tilton Durfee:* I need clarification. When we say change the face of law enforcement, which I had written that I didn't think was a good idea to say in that way, what are we talking about? Are we just talking about shaking hands and waving at people? We're not talking about partnerships and collaborations and joint responses to domestic violence? I mean I really think we are missing an incredibly important point, and that is that law enforcement is in the forefront of protecting families. And so what are we saying?
- Robert Macy:* What I heard Him say with consensus was that we would look at developing and testing and supporting a national strategy for policing and the intersection with policing and kids exposed to violence with clear expectations and obligations, training for cops, roles and training for – sorry, and discerning the roles for the community and transparency between the cops and the communities in which roles and identities they play along that ecological model for prevention.
- D. Tilton Durfee:* But no inclusion in the system, the \_\_\_ system, altogether.
- Robert Macy:* No, the national strategy would include the protective system.
- D. Tilton Durfee:* So in other words, law enforcement's incredibly integral to everything that's done in child protection.
- Gregory Boyle:* And I don't think anybody's denigrating that. And that I think we didn't like the language of the change the face thing.
- D. Tilton Durfee:* Right. No. That's not – but we don't want to change it. We need it.
- Steven Marans:* And there are actually wonderful models out there for doing exactly what you're describing. I think, you know reemphasizing exactly what you're saying is the aim, right?

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*D. Tilton Durfee:* Well, that's what we're doing. Yeah. We're doing it big time. Not just cops, but prosecutors and probation officers, courts and – I mean law enforcement itself is incredibly strong central force behind making kids feel safe, making women feel safe. And it's important that they're integrated with those people who can provide the services that help them once they feel safe. So I just didn't want to let that go.

*Robert Listenbee, Jr.:* Alicia, would you respond to her comment? Are you gonna be addressing her comment?

*Alicia Lieberman:* No.

*Robert Listenbee, Jr.:* Okay. You'll go next. Just one second. Is there anybody who wants to respond to that? Cause I do want to kind of finish that up so we can go on. Otherwise we'll be just flourishing around it. Could we help by just defining what law enforcement, what we're talking about. Because you included prosecutors and others who are part of the law enforcement group. Jim, are you in agreement with that as well?

*Jim McDonnell:* Yeah, I think there needs to be a collaboration. I don't know that we can spell that out in such a way that it's the same everywhere. I think, again, the spirit of what we're trying to do is to be part of the team. And it's a fabric. It's not just the cops. It's not just the DA and the prosecution or the courts. But it's all of us working together to get the best bang for the buck given the circumstances of that case.

*Deirdre* Can I just offer the notes that we have here so that – and that may help clarify. So the notes that I took are that this idea of changing the face of law enforcement should move instead to language about community policing, engaging with community, law enforcement should collaborate with JJ and be a leader in developing JJ Policies as well as other community safety policies. Law enforcement cannot arrest the way out of the problem but don't use this language. And they want to be involved in mentorships. And while we do this, we need to recognize the history of initiatives. Because there have been initiatives and there has been significant funding put to this and those initiatives were evaluated. And so we need to be ready to support the police and the partners they're working with, recognizing the constraints of time and funding. We don't want to focus on programs because of inimical resources, but really focus on mindset and attitude to drive change in good times

and bad. Resources and what has been demonstrated to be effective. Putting resources into what has been demonstrated to be effective, in part through these previous initiatives. Kids appreciate when an officer can just look at them and wave and encouraging police to be engaged in communities and involved in communities is sort of what we have there. Does that sound –

*Jim McDonnell:* Sounds way better than the way I said it anyway.

*Deirdre* Okay.

*Robert Listenbee, Jr.:* It captures our thoughts pretty well.

*Georgina Mendoza:* In terms of law enforcement. Yeah.

*Deirdre* Okay.

[Cross Talk]

*Gregory Boyle:* It's **not** about how can the community help its law enforcement solve this problem but how can law enforcement help the community.

*Deirdre* Well, and so following this is the next big idea. This crime is not – this is not a criminal issue, it's a community health issue. Get away from the idea of move aside and let me handle this to how do we all share in –

[Cross Talk]

*Male:* Way beyond community policing.

*Steven Marans:* Which is one reason that I would suggest in the beginning line not saying partnering with juvenile justice. It's partnering with those –

*Male:* I agree with –

*Steven Marans:* Partnering with those people who need to work together in addressing the needs of children affected by and involved in violence.

*Deirdre* Okay.

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*Robert Listenbee, Jr.:* And I agree with that because it's not just juvenile justice. It's the whole range involving children.

*Deirdre* That's right. Okay.

*Robert Listenbee, Jr.:* Now Alicia.

*Alicia Lieberman:* Okay. I would like to go back to immigrants. I propose that we include a component that says that need a national policy for immigrant parents that keeps children safe.

*Georgina Mendoza:* So something similar to VAWA. Because I know when I was in law school I used to work with U visas and helping undocumented women that were victims of domestic violence gain legal permanency residency here. And really there was never any discussion in terms of the effect of the kids and the rights of the kids \_\_\_\_\_. Either document or have undocumented mothers. There was really no protection. Nor was there any vehicle where they would – where families in the situation felt that they had any protection if they came out. We all know how difficult it is to share this problem, even if you're here living as a citizen or as a legal permanent resident. But if you're already here undocumented and you're thinking, well, my child may be suffering through X consequences just because I'm gonna tell on my husband who's beating me cause I'm undocumented, I feel like I don't have any rights. I think maybe we need to include some sort of language where we offer protection or have some sort of national recognition or beyond that policy rule that can serve to protect that. I think that's already such an unspoken invisible sector of our population that we really need to highlight.

*Antonio Taguba* It should be weaved into the exposure to –

[Cross Talk]

*Deirdre* We are working on the details of that. We're gonna get to the details.

*Robert Listenbee, Jr.:* No, but he had a con. So I don't know whether he's weaving or whether he's woven or whether he's just –

[Cross Talk]

*Robert Macy:* I'm \_\_\_\_\_. I'm \_\_\_\_\_.

*Robert Listenbee, Jr.:* He's got something to add.

*Robert Macy:* Well, no I mean this is – it's difficult to say it, and probably cause we're in the eleventh hour in a way. We know we've got more to write. I think we have to pick our focus very carefully. And I've been caught –

*Sharon Cooper:* Just from the political perspective you mean?

*Robert Macy:* Yeah. And I've been caught, and I'm proud to say this. But it's hurt me for a while in terms of me working with the government. I've worked against ICE because of some of their policies, even though they ask me to come in and like do, you know psychosocial stabilization of 600 people whose husbands were taken away because they were deported. So I know it's a very powerful issue and it needs addressing. But if we make it a big idea along with all these other big ideas, I just think it's potentially suicidal for the overall report because of the exact reasons that you're explicating now.

*Deirdre* so can we – I think that this is a really – I think it's great that it's been thrown out as something that several task force members are interested in or it's sort of on their priority list to be included. And I think that the conversation will really benefit from everybody taking some time to think about it and not just – and knowing that one of the things that we need to discuss before Joe leaves is how we will continue this conversation as the report gets refined and these big ideas get refined, I'm wondering if there can be like consensus among the task force members to really think about how this issue of, you know whether it's documented or undocumented immigrants and how to support safety for those families within their communities, within their homes and within the schools, can occur. Because whether we're talking about family violence or violence against a particular child in the school or community, if the family's undocumented, they're gonna struggle with what resources they think are available to them to support the safety of their family and how they can access this.

*Georgina Mendoza:* Okay. So it's not that we're thinking or are we thinking about the fact of whether or not we need to include it in the report? What exactly are you asking us to think about?

*Deirdre* I'm asking for folks to think about whether it should be included in the report. And if I should be included, how you would think about including it. I do think that there's a question, from what I'm hearing Robert say, there is a valid question of is this something that we highlight as a big recommendation? And maybe It's people are – it may be that there's a number of task force members, and I agree with this, that really want to say, look, if they're in this country we need to think about them as people and nothing less than the people –

*Steven Marans:* Can I ask Alicia just to clarify what the what is? If you wouldn't mind.

*Alicia Lieberman:* It's precisely. I was very careful about what I said as a proposal. Precisely because I don't think – I think it's not for us to say we don't like ICE. That's not at all within our purview. That is not a –

*Robert Macy:* I didn't think you were saying that, Alicia. Just using it as an example.

*Alicia Lieberman:* But I think that there is an agreement across the aisle that the question of what happens to kids of migrants is an issue. And the question is, I recognize that, I know that \_\_\_\_\_. And there are the U visas. And so \_\_\_\_\_ efforts to address it. So the question is this a mechanism just to kind of say, yes, this is an issue that deserves ongoing attention or is even saying that knowing that it has been the attention of \_\_\_\_\_. Whether that is already suicidal. And I'm going to defer to the wisdom of the group and of our partners in DOJ. But I think that at least we need to think about it.

*Deirdre* And what I'd like to do – and I agree that we need to think about it. And it's one of the – you know so there are a couple of things at play here. It's a great conversation. There are some time constraints. There are some other things that – there's lunch over there. So there's some nutritional constraints that we need to recognize. Which is really why I'm saying I think that it's an issue that we will highlight in our notes of the summary of this session. We will sort of highlight as one of those follow along conversations that we did not have the time to do justice here today and we want to schedule it. And it'll be scheduled for these times and these days.

Speaking of scheduling. I know that Joe is gonna be leaving at 1:00. I know that it's likely that the phone call with the AG will run right up against that. So in the three minutes that I'm gonna take before I let you guys grab your lunch, what I'd like to do is remind everyone, all of the task force members, and NCCD staff while you're here, that we have a meeting in July. The meeting will be Tuesday, July 24 and Wednesday, July 25. I know that I'm already seeing Steven saying, nope, I'm not gonna be there. So.

*Steven Marans:* Sorry.

*Deirdre* That's okay. You know these are the dates that we – we had to move the June meeting to July so that we would have some semblance of a draft report for folks to be able to review and discuss. We will be sharing pieces and parts of this as we are going. We will be involving certain task force members who have volunteered and others who we are gonna ask to volunteer for certain pieces and sections in terms of expertise and feedback. But I would like to have those dates on folk's calendar to the extent that they haven't already committed.

*Male:* DC?

*Deirdre* DC. Yep.

*Alicia Lieberman:* Deirdre \_\_\_\_ for now we had said Tuesday and Wednesday and then Monday was added. And by then I could not come. Is there a chance that we will add Monday?

*Deirdre* This is not a testimony. This is not something that we'll be asking folks – we will be asking you to fly in Monday so that we start at 8:30 AM on Tuesday.

*Alicia Lieberman:* But you are not going to think of writing on Monday.

*Deirdre* We are not writing on Monday. For those that are coming in Monday we may say, if you're here and you want to gather for dinner this is where we can do it. But there is not going to be work activity on Monday.

*Gregory Boyle:* And on Wednesday what's the end time?

*Deirdre* On Wednesday the end time. I would like to – we have to commit to like –

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*Robert Macy:* Just say it's Deirdre. Just say it.

*Deirdre* Nine PM. No. I mean we'll end at 3:00. And if folks can commit to stay until 3:00 that's gonna be really important. That is likely – that is the last time that we are scheduled to be together before the draft is final. And so the more time that we have the better off we're gonna be.

*Joe Torre:* Do you know if the Riverwalk has a franchise there?

*[Laughter]*

*Deirdre* Due to funding constraints \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ tents. They'll be in my \_\_\_\_\_.

*[Cross Talk]*

*Antonio Taguba* I recommend we have it at National Harbor. We fly into Regan and then we go to National Harbor.

*Deirdre* We go to National Harbor. I think we're actually gonna try and do it right in downtown DC. We're looking at a couple of different spots. One of them is Georgetown Mall, which is right at Union Station. So there are a number of decent places to stay. I think Falin offered to try and look into space at DOJ, OJJDP. But my best guess is conference rooms are filled with the tribal youth conference.

*Melody Haines:* It's gonna be at a hotel.

*Deirdre* Oh, okay. Well, then maybe OJJDP will be empty.

*Melody Haines:* Just nobody'll be there.

*Deirdre* Perfect.

*Antonio Taguba* - Chinatown for crying out loud.

*Deirdre* Yeah. So we are looking to try and have it right in the District for convenience for everybody and for convenience for our partners at DOJ to be able to participate fully. So that's one thing.

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The other is that at the last hearing there is conversation as we were wrapping up of when a good time would be for routine and ongoing teleconferences that we know are gonna be happening after this. I believe that what I heard was 1:00 PM Eastern, 10:00 AM Pacific was a good start time for these conference calls. And that Friday was generally the best day for the conference calls. And I'm seeing heads nod. Is that still valid and true?

*[Mumbling]*

So that would be 1:00 PM Friday Eastern Time and 10:00 AM Pacific Time. So Sarah, that would be noon Friday for you. Okay.

*Thea James:* Every Friday?

*Deirdre* No. What I would offer is that we would do these every other Friday. Every other Friday. So the second and fourth Friday. And Steven's saying –

*Steven Marans:* I just I can't do Fridays. But I'll try to do what I can to rearrange.

*Georgina Mendoza:* Do Monday's work? Cause Fridays are kind of –

*Steven Marans:* Mondays are better.

*Deirdre* Mondays? Mondays?

*Multiple:* No.

*[Cross Talk]*

*Steven Marans:* I'll join when I can join.

*Deirdre* Yeah. So would it work to alternate? We did like a first Friday and the third Monday?

*Male:* Steven, you're good on Mondays?

*Steven Marans:* Yeah. Yeah.

*Female 5:* Mondays seem to be bad for doctors. I'm wondering about throwing out a Tuesday or something. I'm feeling a lot of no on Monday.

*Deirdre* But we also – I mean if we have Steven we really want – I don't want to just say we are sorry, one person doesn't ever get to participate either.

*Female 5:* No, no. I'm saying Friday and Tuesday. I'm just hearing a lot of no on the Monday over here.

*Georgina Mendoza:* Is there another day of –

*Robert Listenbee, Jr.:* Is there another day of the week that –

*[Cross Talk]*

*Steven Marans:* Guys. I mean seriously, I'll do what I can do to be on the Friday calls. I just can't be on all of them if they're on Friday. So whatever else.

*Deirdre* Nobody's gonna be able to be on all of them I expect except for the –

*[Cross Talk]*

Show me if you can't – yeah, forget it. Mondays. So I'm hearing some people can't do Mondays. Some people can't do Tuesdays. I've already heard some people can't do Wednesdays. What about Thursdays?

*Male:* That's good.

*Georgina Mendoza:* That's fine. Oh, no, just kidding. I can't do –

*Thea James;* How long will the meeting be? An hour?

*Deirdre* It'll be an hour to 90 minutes we'll schedule it for.

*[Cross Talk]*

One PM East – we'll stick with the 1:00 PM Eastern –

*[Cross Talk]*

*Georgina Mendoza:* I'm not on Thursdays. I can do Wednesdays.

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*Deirdre* So we will go with Fridays. And I will let you know that there may – so we'll go with Fridays. Steven, I'll talk with you about it. And if there's a real challenge or struggle, we'll either schedule update time with you or we'll balance it with a Monday meeting occasionally and other folks will have to miss it too.

*Steven Marans:* Okay. Okay.

*Alicia Lieberman:* Could we have a tentative, could we do it now so that we can reserve those Fridays?

*Deirdre* Sure. So what I'm gonna do – what we will do, knowing that we have the day of the week and the time, I'm gonna let you guys get some lunch. Cause in 20 minutes we've got a phone call that everybody's gonna want to pay attention to.

*Steven Marans:* On a happy note or a happier note, in terms of the testimony that the woman of the young man who's incarcerated with the serious psychiatric disorders that we've been able to make some connections hopefully with some folks in Michigan and who specialize in this sort of evaluation.

*Deirdre* Thank you.

*Georgina Mendoza:* Great, Steven.

*Joe Torre:* Here, here.

*[Clapping]*

*D. Tilton Durfee:* What can they do, Steven?

*Steven Marans:* You know one of the problems is the family's had a real difficult time being able to get adequate, the combined, I mean the forensic representation. That means having had a full psychiatric workup for a number of years. \_\_\_\_\_ evaluation done. Then work with the lawyer around how to use that and then to think about alternatives.

*[Break for Lunch 3:26:36 to End]*

*[End of Audio]*

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*Eric Holder:*

Communities throughout our country. Know that you've concluded your, you know your final hearing yesterday, I just wanted to tell you to really express my appreciation for all the time and the energy that you have invested thus far. You all have very busy lives. And the fact that you were willing to devote time and energy and, you know add to your busy lives to be a part of this task force is really something that I really appreciate. And I think that the investment that you've made in this work is going to prove invaluable. You know you are, at a minimum, helping to shine a light on the devastating impact that violence has on kids throughout our country. And I think you're proving that there's hope. You know that violence is not inevitable. That people who are exposed to violence, children who are exposed to violence can be helped deal with the issues that necessarily raises.

So I wanted to call today to just reemphasize that, you know children's exposure to violence is gonna remain a top priority for me. It's been something that I've focused on through much of my career at the Justice Department, so it will continue to be something that matters to me, to the Department of – and to this, to the Obama administration. And the work that you all are doing I think is gonna be the cornerstone of our efforts moving forward.

As I said to you all, I hope that this will be a legacy initiative for me and for this administration. I think as we look back on what we have done right in the Justice Department, I think one of the things we're gonna be most proud of is the work that you all have done in dealing with this whole question of exposure to violence and kids. Now I know that you all are at hard work, you know producing a report that's gonna serve as a blueprint for policymakers and for community members for years to come. And I look forward to receiving that report and having the chance to talk with you all in person when I guess we meet in Washington in late July. I really look forward to, as I said, reviewing that report and then having the opportunity to sit down with you all and really kind of just, you know talk about what it is that you have seen, ideas that you have, observations that you have gleaned from your work over these past six months.

And I'd like to leave you with this thought. You are really the best and the brightest experts on this subject in this country, and that's why you were selected. That's why I selected you for this job. You are you know I think our best and brightest hope for our children. So as you are in the process of writing report, I'd ask you

to keep those sleeves rolled up. I want you to think big and be creative and think out of the box. What are the things that we can do to deal with this very pernicious issue? And I look forward, as I said, to seeing that final report that I'm sure is gonna be just great. I want to thank you all, again, for, you know these six months and the time that you still have to put that report together and the opportunity we'll have to meet in July.

So enjoy the rest of the day that you will have together. Make sure that you keep Joe Torre in line. I know that's always a difficult task. But as I said, I just wanted to have an opportunity to call you and say really from the bottom of my heart thanks for all your great work and for the work that we will continue to do together in the months and years to come. So thanks a lot.

*Joe Torre:* And Mr. Attorney, Mr. Attorney General, this is Joe Torre. I just want to say when you said think out of the box and think big, that's been the highlight of our meeting this morning. And I couldn't be prouder of the fellow task force members that you put together here because the passion and knowledge and the need to make a huge difference. I know people use that expression a lot. But they certainly have their sleeves rolled up, I can assure you of that.

*Eric Holder:* All right. Well, that's great. I know that is true. Because as I said, I just want to make sure those sleeves stayed rolled up. And I'm sure that they will. I look forward to sitting down and talking with you all in late July in DC. It'll be lovely weather I'm sure.

*Joe Torre:* Yeah. Hundred degrees.

*Eric Holder:* All right. Well, keep up the great work. I look forward to seeing you all.

*Joe Torre:* Than you, sir.

*Multiple:* Thank you.

*Eric Holder:* Thanks so much. Bye-bye.

*Joe Torre:* Bye-bye.

*[Miscellaneous Conversations 4:40 – 6:21]*

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*Deirdre:* Two things real quick. So you all have some extra time to enjoy your lunch. I'm gonna advocate on my other issue. We're gonna start a recycling box right here. So if anybody has plastic bottles, please throw them in the recycling box rather than the trash. Thanks.

*Steven Marans:* I just wanted to add just one thing. I know that Deirdre said we would talk about this, you know in individual conversations. But around the issue that Alicia and Georgina were raising around immigrant children. I think it's really important that we're not talking about children exposed to violence and trauma.

*[Cross Talk]*

*Male:* - Joe.

*[Clapping]*

*Joe Torre:* I've referenced how I feel about this. You know when you get asked to be on a, cause I was on the **NAC** committee and then I was asked to co-chair here. And I said, "Well, first of all, I felt it was an obligation to do it. Because if you feel strongly about the issue and you can call attention to it, I certainly needed to be here. Never in my wildest dreams thinking the relationship would be so powerful. And I certainly will be better for it.

Just some of the things that I want to leave you with. The thing that you've been hearing me echo time and time again. You know and I hear the clinicians and all the people who I know are a lot smarter than I am and who have been doing this work for so many years, giving me their perspective. But coming from the other side of it where the human aspect of it and knowing, like we were talking about perpetrators earlier. And I had mentioned to Father Boyle the silence is nourishment for those perpetrators. Awareness. Awareness. And I know from, you know the testimony and the tribal communities where, you know if somebody in your family does something to you you're not allowed to even talk about it cause it's your family. We have to make it the right thing to do and have the kids understand that they're not tattling or ratting on somebody when it comes to this issue. So we need to help them with that. Awareness.

Another thing that struck me in the time we've been together is how many times we've heard the word education. And when you

think about youngsters and you try to put themselves in your place, and I think we mentioned it yesterday or this morning in talking to maybe violators or gang members about just put yourself in the other person's place or the other family's place and see what it feels like. You know you don't want that to happen. But it's so important to understand what's going on with them. And I really got a lot out of that last panel yesterday with those kids. Because you know there's a certain part of them that are crying out for, you know you don't understand me. You know I think we have to make sure we do. And we need their voice. I know we have to speak for them in a lot of ways, but we really need to speak their voice, use their voice to speak to the youngsters that seem to look up to the role models that – you know there are a lot of good role models for these kids out there and there a lot of them that you wouldn't invite to your house for sure. Which is disgraceful in my opinion. Right now I'm bent on finding, and I have Major League Baseball who has agreed to go along with me, to find a way to do a public service announcement using the people that they look up to to give the right message. I think if you're gonna get to them, you've got to use their people.

I just think it's so important. I mean I've got a 16 year old daughter. You know there are dangerous people out there. There are dangerous people out there. Bu the awareness thing is so important. I mean I know, and I mentioned it yesterday, part of our society or a huge part of our society think this is something that can't go away. You know it's like whistling in the dark. It's not gonna work. Whatever you talk about. And we can't make that be true. We can't make that be true. We just need to make sure that it is as fashionable and popular to do something about it. Because people, most people just don't know how to deal with it.

And, you know we've got smart people in this room. You know follow up is so important. Again, we could make suggestions. But unless we know something's gonna happen it's not gonna do us any good and we wasted a lot of time. I think Father Boyle brought that to the surface here. But the one thing I've noticed about every single one of you is how passionate you are about what we're doing. And it's so important. It's important to me. But I just want to make sure that, you know the education piece and the community piece and the teamwork \_\_\_\_\_, cause you can't get it done by yourself. We need to help each other. We need to help those kids. And we certainly need to, you know treat the perpetrators. I wish there was a way we could, you know there

was an x-ray machine. Just, you know sort of give us a heads up on what's happening here.

But, again, thank you and look forward to seeing you guys in July. And I'll be talking to you on the phone. Thanks a lot.

*[Clapping]*

*[Lunch 12:50 to 19:23]*

*Deirdre:* Hey, if everybody can finish up. Kind of wrap what you're doing and come back to the table. This is a two minute warning. We're gonna need to get back on task with reviewing the rest of the draft. I know we lost a couple of key task force members, but there's a lot of great brain trust left in the room and we need to capitalize on that for the rest of the afternoon.

*[Audio Skip?]*

*Jim McDonnell:* Which is as important as any other piece I think as far as what we're dealing with.

*Georgina Mendoza:* Yeah, I remember that. When we discussing this in Monday Sharon had briefly discussed, and I agree with her, to add some sort of maybe without using the word, maybe using the word morality. Some sort of ethical moral sense.

*Jim McDonnell:* Or civility.

*Georgina Mendoza:* Yeah. Yeah.

*D. Tilton Durfee:* Don't use morality. That has a religious undertone.

*Georgina Mendoza:* Okay. But something ethical. Something –

*[Cross Talk]*

Something that gets to \_\_\_\_\_ - that it's not – it doesn't have to be part of your job, you know but it's something that you should just be a part of because of, cause it's the right thing to do. However we phrase that.

*Deirdre:* Okay. Other thoughts on?

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*Gregory Boyle:* I'm grateful that you gave Homeboy Industries honorable mention, but I actually think it belongs in four.

*Deirdre:* Okay.

*Sharon Cooper:* The Centers for Disease Control has had now for at least three years, maybe going on four – and under your digital technology, see under your third bullet. It has had an online site, interactive site called Choose Respect. Which has been well received. And it's the middle schoolers and high school students with. And so has the – is it the Liz Claiborne Foundation, which has focused on teen dating violence prevention with its online curriculum that you can complete download, and a lot of systems have done so, called Love is not Abuse. Which also has an online little test that kids can take to determine if this is a good relationship or not. So that's another nonprofit organization that has really taken on nurturing healthy relationships among teenagers. That's all digital. All of that's digital.

*Falin:* What is the one for the CDC called?

*Sharon Cooper:* Choose Respect.

*Falin:* Choose Respect.

*Sharon Cooper:* Choose Respect.

*Alicia Lieberman:* I'm reminded here of Jason yesterday \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_.

*Sharon Cooper:* Yes.

*Female:* Joron.

*Sharon Cooper:* Joron. Yeah. His name is Joron.

*Alicia Lieberman:* Joron. I'm sorry.

[Cross Talk]

Jordan is his name?

*Sharon Cooper:* His name is Joron, J O R O N. And Janon is his rap name.

*Alicia Lieberman:* Thank you.

[Cross Talk]

Robert Listenbee, Jr.: And Kanye West is one of his.

[Laughter]

[Cross Talk]

All I heard all night long was, you bought me the video for Christmas. You can't remember the name, Dad. I'm sorry. Or worse.

Deirdre: We're actually gonna send her that little video clip, that 30 second.

[Laughter]

Robert Listenbee, Jr.: - tortured the rest of my life.

[Cross Talk]

Deirdre: As long as you show up to all the Friday teleconferences we won't.

Alicia Lieberman: So can I finish what I was going to say?

Deirdre: Yes.

Alicia Lieberman: \_\_\_\_\_ and it goes back to the question of who makes community. And the question of who serves as role models. I thought he spoke very eloquently about the impact of his music as making a bridge between what was cool and what was the direction that he wanted to show for kids without relinquishing the fact that he is who he is and he was who he was. And kind of creating a model that encompassed both sides. And I'm wondering whether this is a place where we can talk about the role of the thought leaders, the media, the athletes, the singers, the artists, etcetera. And their awareness, how much we rely on them to create the society that we want our children to live in. So that we kind of speak to them about the impact that they have and the responsibility that we have. And without going into censorship to kind of including them as part of the system that we want to create.

Sharon Cooper: And some of the actions that communities have tried to take when negative role models are lifted up too much. For example, I

remember the news reports about Los Angeles when the movie *Get Rich or Die Trying* came out and the billboards had 50 Cent with a smoking guy on one hand and a baby over the shoulder. And how these billboards were in many communities in Los Angeles, and the community leaders spoke out against that. Because they talked about how they've been working so hard to decrease gun violence. And they brought those billboards down because it was promoting a very bad message. That's an example, which has been documented in the media, etcetera, etcetera, of communities taking back their communities and trying to make sure that appropriate messages that will help children be safe and cultivate healthy relationships, etcetera.

*Gregory Boyle:*

One thing that Dr. Bloom said yesterday a couple times and in different ways, it was about seeing what this will look at the end. So for kids, you're imagining something for the kids until such time that that kid can imagine it for himself or herself. And if the premise for me, anyway, is this is always about \_\_\_\_ absence of hope. And any kid who's going to – is being in situations of the victim or to hurt people, is because they can't imagine it. They can't imagine what tomorrow looks like.

So rather than being a person – I mean I don't want to undermine that. But being a person I want to become, that's the role of adults. Is to conjure up an image of what tomorrow will look for you until you have that kid Rodney who can say, "I want to be an airline pilot." Because now you know that something's kicked in. He's imagining it for himself.

The other concern I have is we're always disqualifying ourselves. So, if, you know only Latinos can speak to Latinos and it becomes a – that really sabotages everything it seems to me. Whereas what we want to do is say, this is a human thing. We get into difficulty when we talk about culturally appropriate and population appropriate. And I know Steve had underscored that as maybe how do we define that. But you want to always make this more spacious rather than narrow. You always want to make it about how can people, everybody find themselves an adult who's loving, caring, paying attention and helping a kid imagine a whole – for a kid for whom hope is foreign.

And one little last thing here is we have to be careful. This is wordsmithing. But, you know if you say informal services it sounds less than formal services. And if you say adults who are

not specialists, it sounds less than specialists. So, again, part of what the overall impetus I think of a document like this is to kind of say, find somebody in our country who can't be beneficial to this issue. Everybody can be. And so we don't want to draw two lines that kind of say the specialists are really more equipped but you can help too, you know. No, we want to do something really different in this chapter I think. Or this section.

*Antonio Taguba:*

Just it's kind of funny while we were having a lunch break I get this phone call. One of my colonels, she was at work for me. She was just now involved in domestic violence where her daughters were exposed to her being beaten. She mother being beaten. So she says, "What do I do?" And she's on active duty. If she reports it to her commanding officer, she'll be basically, I can almost see that being discounted as somebody who was \_\_\_\_ assigned to the unit and carrying baggage. Right? \_\_\_\_\_. Now she has the court appearance because the husband, who is a former enlisted and she's a colonel. When they called the sheriff, the sheriff arrested the woman, the colonel, for instigating. \_\_\_\_\_. I mean it's one of those when the \_\_\_\_\_. And this is her version of it. So fast forward. I said, "All right. First of all, you need to tell your commanding officer what's going on with you and the things that you're doing to help, you know. It's not a baggage for you for the commander. It's a baggage \_\_\_\_ carrying. Seek out a family advocacy worker on the installation. Get your chaplain, the medical folks, blah, blah, blah. And more importantly is get your three daughters counseling right away because of what they just saw. And that way you're at least trying to help mitigate the situation a little bit and get that \_\_\_\_\_."

The reason why I say that is because she's a colonel. She's led troops before. Right. So she is doing this to her soldiers to provide them with all kinds of services and where to go, whatever. And here's a colonel that doesn't know what to do. Because now she's involved in this whole dilemma of domestic and child violence. And I just got off the phone with her. So – and that's the kind of things that we're dealing about. You know it's a multiplicity of things that happens in the discovery.

But really what – I want to go back to what the Attorney General said. Is that – and he finally mentioned it. And you can put it on the memo, the cover memo that says, your report will serve as the blueprint. He said that. Right? Then another thing he says is, and to Joe was, keep your sleeves rolled up. More so than the

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comment I made yesterday of we can't be rolling up our sleeves and ringing our hands at the same time. So that's pretty clear to me. That's guidance that says that there's gonna be a phase two to our report, I think and we're all be involved in it, whether we like it or not. Whether we volunteer or not. Like Ana Martinez who called me and said, "We want you to think about it," and a week later she sends me a memo saying you've been volunteered. Which is kind of a true story. It is a true story. I didn't get a chance to think about it.

[Laughter]

I really think next year we'll all get a memo. But whatever we do, as far as what the report's going to look like, if it's gonna serve as a blueprint and it's going to be a standalone and it's gonna provide great solutions, world shots, moon shots and whatever have you, is getting back to what Joe did yesterday when he said, "Would you like to be part of our road show?" You know I think we owe it to them from all the testimonies that somehow along the line we need to develop that campaign strategy, that strategic communication strategy that we need to reach out to the **Colorados Mungas** of the world that says, "We answer some of your concerns and will you now trust us?" Right. And you know the face to face, whether it's Judge Listenbee going down there talking to Joron that says, "We heard you and this is a report that we put together that addressed the issue of community violence and what we're trying to look for." It's a matter of exercising good faith with them. And I think it's exercising trust and confidence in the ability of leaders like us that we are, we understand and we are in touch with their concerns. If we don't do that, I'll tell you that it'll be a far cry of a daunting task that we're trying to do. That's my feeling. And I know if nobody wants to go Ruidoso, New Mexico, which is seven hours north of El Paso, Texas. Cause I've been there before. It's a wonderful community. You know very rural and the whole thing. I'll go. Cause my son is assigned to Fort Bliss, Texas anyway. It's just up the road to Ruidoso, New Mexico. And I'll commit to that. So.

Sharon Cooper:

You know another thing that, and this is a – I have a question, but let me just say something about the recommendation for parents that you have in here. It says to come. Perhaps it's right in here under recommendation for parents when talking about cultivating good parenting and good qualities, etcetera, that you'd want to include those seven core values that Hector Sanchez Flores talked

about in his testimony. You know when he was talking about working with fathers. Men of word, responsibility, reject abuse, etcetera, etcetera. To me that would be a really right area to be able to put those core values in.

And then the other part of it, and it's in this area too, is it was **Mr. Esquif**, the Department of Education person, who talked about talking to a young boy who said, if I grow up I want to be a fireman. Do you remember? That would be a very compelling quote from the testimonies to include. The first time I ever heard that kind of statement was in the book *There Are No Children Here*. You know because it was in that book also and the \_\_\_\_\_ - because of all of the violence that was going on and all the shooting of children in community violent scenarios. If I grow up, this is what I want to be. So I was just thinking that would be a very compelling gotcha moment in this particular section.

And then here's my question. Where do we put victims of sex trafficking? I'm kind of hoping that we're not thinking of putting them into section five, which is about juvenile justice. I know that that's where they are dealt with now. But if we really think about victims of sex trafficking and all of the phenomena that happens with respect to nurturing healthy relationships, I'd much rather see us as a system refer to these as victims. These individuals as victims. As compared to offenders. Which is, you know a big shift in our country. So I wanted to open the floor up for that discussion.

*Robert Macy:* Where would you like to see them placed?

*Sharon Cooper:* In section six. Because it's under – see the field where it says reclaiming respect, etcetera, etcetera. It would be sort of in that category of allowing girls to grow up to be healthy, wholesome young women as compared to the victims of luring, grooming and all the other forced coercion and all that, which are not required for an underage minor, into the life of commercial sexual exploitation.

*Sarah Deer:* I agree with that to some extent. But I still see value in putting it in section five because of the fact that they're arresting 13 year old prostitutes.

*Sharon Cooper:* Well, they are arresting \_\_\_\_\_ prostituted children.

*Sarah Deer:* Prostituted children. Thank you.

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- Sharon Cooper:* I know they are.
- Sarah Deer:* And so to me I just I feel like it should be mentioned somewhere in number five as an ineffective –
- Deirdre:* As a don't.
- Sharon Cooper:* Yeah.
- Sarah Deer:* As a don't.
- Sharon Cooper:* Yes, I would agree. I would definitely agree. And then maybe talking about the **Nordic** process that **Pamela Shiftman** was talking about that's being endorsed in a lot of other countries.
- Sarah Deer:* And here in this book, the *Safe Harbor for Exploited Youth Act*.
- Sharon Cooper:* Yeah. The Safe Harbor \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ New York.
- Antonio Taguba:* There was a lawyer that I recall in Albuquerque. He said that we need more training on protecting our children, children's rights and whatever have you when they go to the court. Something that this colonel asked me about that says that my lawyer doesn't know, probably doesn't know anything about domestic violence other than learning about the court. So I said, "So that's where you seek the family advocacy person to help partner with that lawyer on how to go about protecting your rights and your children's rights." And if we want to pursue a partnership or a community engagement between law enforcement, all the aspects of law enforcement, with the court system and community at large, is that we need to have sort of an educational process to try and understand. And maybe, just maybe, when we write this law that my good buddy Robert is advocating is that, you know what does that mean? What kind of training do we need to help our children navigate the court system?
- Robert Macy:* Well, I think as you, Sharon, as you lay that out, the last three sentences. And I really like the idea of the Nordic approach as she was laying it out. And obviously there's pretty good bandwidth, you know prior practice and \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_. And I guess I'm waving my own flag here. But it's very similar I think in theory and methodology to removal. Which I know is \_\_\_\_\_ to removal of the perpetrator. You know the system's already set up. Let's just

look at who's really being harmed and who really needs to be protected and how you actually effectuate that operation.

*Sharon Cooper:* I really liked Pamela Shiftman's statement, commercial sexual exploitation of children is violence, not the world's oldest profession. And often torture.

*Sarah Deer:* It's the world's oldest oppression.

*Sharon Cooper:* That's right. That's what a lot of advocates do say. The world's oldest oppression. Right.

*Robert Listenbee, Jr.:* What is the big idea in number six?

*Sharon Cooper:* Are you talking about on commercial sexual exploitation of children?

*Robert Listenbee, Jr.:* No, no, just in general.

*Deirdre:* He's talking about six.

*Sharon Cooper:* Oh, on number six.

*Robert Macy:* Well, I would certainly propose that we consider as part of the big idea, which I would say is attachment. Which I know what the heck does that mean. But Samuel's testimony with his 12 PowerPoints cause he's a voice that's to be reckoned with on any level, both sides of the aisle. And he's a hardnosed practitioner and researcher. And he comes up with what now, and I'm happy to help you with evidence on this. Twelve other domains of investigation, including the World Bank, have come to the same conclusion. In order to have a healthy development, which allows a child to be healthy and safe. They have to have healthy organized attachments. Relations as Samuel calls it. Otherwise forget about it.

And that's where I think, although the mentoring is somewhat controversial, I would have to say I looked at it after that testimony, especially cause of your reaction. It's the same old thing. Mentoring programs that don't have good training and good content and good trans generational – excuse me, cross generation training, so third generation trainers, you know it's like whispering in a circle. They have no idea what the \_\_\_\_\_.

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*Sharon Cooper:* Right.

*Robert Macy:* So, of course, it's gonna make the mentoring programs look bad, because they are bad cause it doesn't have the right operations again. But that's – mentoring's down to they only need one adult attachment. Two or three would be a lot better. But I would, at least propose we highlight that as a big idea for six.

*Sharon Cooper:* I agree.

*D. Tilton Durfee:* Would relationships be –

*Robert Macy:* Yeah. Social connections, social \_\_\_\_ system. Attachment. Architecture. Relations.

*Gregory Boyle:* Belonging. Kinship. All these things are kind of how you say this.

*Falin:* And we've heard one anecdote after another of people talking about, you know well, I had the, you know it was that auntie or it was, you know my grandmother or it was that coach or whatever it was that that's what kind of helped me pull through, you know. So I think it ties –

*Antonio Taguba:* That's a good idea. If you just take a look at AmeriCorps program on mentoring that includes senior corps in there and the billions of dollars we're spending. And then you turn the page and there's no mentoring. It's just money that's flowing down to the community. It looks good on the website. \_\_\_\_\_ it. Downloaded their programs. It's fascinating. And then okay, the so what effect is there's no association you might say. Cause you have kids in college that apply for AmeriCorps and they get their stipend is paid for them. And they get I think \$10,000.00 that goes into their college savings. And part of that is helping the community on disaster relief and whatever have you. Part of it is mentoring. So you ask the question, what kind of instructions do you have in terms of associating yourself with a community at large? You know a little bit of a landscape examination you might say.

*Sharon Cooper:* Can I also say that I think a key point in this section, section six, should be what Dr. Brian Samuels said when he said we should put children in the child welfare system first or at a highest level of need. Remember he commented on that. Because he said these are children who have no attachment resources. You know they're

going from foster care home to foster care home. And these are the children who as we try to promote nurturing healthy development, we should pay more attention. We should perhaps put more funding into those children because they have less options as compared to children who have intact families or, you know any kind of family at all is what he said. Cause I remember him speaking. That we should triage. We should consider a triage system in that sense.

*Deirdre:*

So the thing about, and, again, one of the things about that is that in some ways, you know many of the other points in the report earlier on we talk about prioritizing high risk kids and prioritizing high risk families. And I feel like, I think I've heard some pushback on the fact that we need to consider all kids and all of our kids. You know they're all our kids and we need to consider all kids and we need universal programs. And so I just think that as we refine these recommendations and get them back out to the task force members there should be some clear consideration about is there consensus about prioritizing resources to higher risk communities, higher risk families, higher risk children. Is there the, you know do we want to move against that? Do we want to, at times, move towards that and at times say it's universal resources? Because I would worry that we would conflict with our own message within the report if we aren't thoughtful about how that's done.

*Sharon Cooper:*

I think universal prevention means everybody gets it. But when you have children who are at higher risk, such as children in foster care, children with mental health problems, etcetera, in addition to universal services they need more. So it doesn't mean that you're not providing services universally. It means that you're looking at these particular students as – students – children as having a higher need in addition to the universal services that are provided. I don't know, how does everybody else feel?

*D. Tilton Durfee:*

I feel that one of the biggest problems we have is that the system is consider such a negative. And it would be wonderful if there's some way that we could recommend or somehow facilitate a better system so that people aren't afraid to report and kids aren't terrified of going into foster care and they're not going into 35 foster homes. If they have to go into foster care, then the foster parents are well trained and better prepared to keep the children that are placed with them. I really think it's one of the biggest problems we have is the whole foster care system. Not so much

that there's horrible snake pit activity going on in these foster homes. But some of the just aren't trained and prepared.

And the whole – one of the biggest problems we have is that kids get hurt and killed because nobody wants to report them. Why don't they want to report? Well, then they'll go into the system. Well, can't we make the system not a bad thing? Maybe the system is a place where you can get help or safety or all the good things that are supposed to go with child protection.

And that's a huge bite, trying to do that. But until we create a system that is not considered a negative and not feared and not incompetent, and if it – and more stable, then we're not really – our child protection system is really a failure. So, again, once the kids are in the system, what I would say, yeah, they're a priority because of they're probably gonna get moved ten times and the foster parents may not be trained to take care of them or they only want to get them, you know for six months or whatever. The average kid doesn't stay in the same foster home, you know for more than a short period of time.

*Robert Listenbee, Jr.:* How widespread are the problems with our foster care system?

*D. Tilton Durfee:* They're big. They're huge. They're huge.

*Robert Listenbee, Jr.:* Is that recognized pretty much by everybody across the –

*D. Tilton Durfee:* Oh, yeah. When you hear somebody say, I don't want to – I mean you –

*Robert Listenbee, Jr.:* I've heard that. But I've –

*[Cross Talk]*

*D. Tilton Durfee:* The system is foster care. Kids, I don't know right now what the average is. But I'd say it's probably four, five different foster homes. Karen Bass is a big advocate about foster care. She has forums all over the country. She's a congresswoman. Used to be Speaker of the House in California. And she documented a case with 65 different foster homes. Which is one of the reason for mentors of foster kids, so they'll have a person while they're moving around in different homes.

*Deirdre:* So I think as it relates to, again, and I'm trying to keep us on track for getting through section seven and then going back to section five. As it relates to this section of the report and this idea of be the kind of person I can become and cultivate those qualities in the nurturing healthy development, I think that, you know we could look at how to put information into this section of improving the foster care system so that it is a – so that it recognizes that, you know so that it meets that goal of nurturing and cultivating the qualities of the children. I don't think that we are going – I don't know that it's possible, and I don't know that it's the target of this report, to talk about such a dramatic shift in child protection that it becomes child welfare in a very broad term of it's as good as your home, let's consider it summer camp so that your parents can get themselves organized. I just don't think that that's gonna be where we want to go. And I don't know that that would ever be true. You know the idea of parental responsibility and family integrity in this country is almost as –

*Sharon Cooper:* It's not the same.

*Deirdre:* Yeah. It really is a tough nut to think about cracking or turning within many of the communities. Within other communities, and, you know I think that there are some places in the, and Sarah, you can correct me if I'm wrong, but I think there are places in the Native American communities where kids do go from family member to family member or abode to abode because that's the right place for them to be at that time and there's a bit more sense of community and. But you aren't gonna get there for places like New York City or Los Angeles. You know you're just not. And so I think if we talk about recognizing in this section some of the changes that are needed to support healthy development even when the family does need help, and I think we're gonna talk as we move into the next section we'll talk about the fact that part of the challenge right now is that funding really supports removal more than it supports in-home interventions. So maybe if we get that piece right we actually don't need to think about removal as much.

*Sharon Cooper:* And maybe what you can do, Deirdre, is have a short paragraph that has in it avoid these pitfalls. You know multiple foster care settings. Just like, I've forgotten the name of the guy who testified here. You took me away from my school. You took me away from everybody. Etcetera, etcetera. I went to the doctor and thought this and that. And so maybe, you know not only based

upon testimony but the bad practices that we would like to see changed.

*Deirdre:*

Well, and all of that, I mean I guess I would also offer that all of what you are talking about is clearly supported in federal legislation right now. You know it's supported in **Iclit**. It's supported in the Adoption and Safe Families Act. It's supported in **Capta**. It's supported in a number of different federal legislation pieces that are there and, to some degree or another, mentored and, to some degree or another, funded. But I think the goal would simply be to identify that there is a need. You know one of the things that not clearly articulated is the idea of supporting foster parents in a different way or in a holistic way. Things like that. So there is some language that I think we can put into this section about that. But I would caution that we aren't gonna go global in terms of turning the idea of foster care on its head and making it summer camp that kids are happy to go to.

*D. Tilton Durfee:*

Well, I think one of the ways we can come at it is in LA, for example, almost half of the foster kids are with relatives now. And there also \_\_\_\_\_ waiver that puts money into keeping kids in their communities and their families. So those are two ways that we are moving away from just the stranger foster home. But I think the other issue is the kids that we're – a lot of the kids that we're talking about have been exposed to violence come from violent neighborhoods or are teenagers who have gotten to the edge of trouble or we're trying to keep out of prisons and all of that. Really hard to find foster care, or relatives for that matter, for those kids.

So maybe we could say something about special training for caregivers who are willing to provide homes for kids who have a special need, particularly if they have educational or whatever failures. Something about –

*Deirdre:*

I think we can talk about the fact of really reinforcing those. I think from what I know of the foster care, of the child welfare systems in the states, and I know several relatively well and others, you know significantly well, almost every state has some state program where they are looking to train and support certain types of foster parents more than others because they are taking tough kids. And the benefits of this – and they get paid more, they get more support, they get access to respite, whatever it is. And so what I think in this, again, what I'd like to do is say that in this

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section we'll craft out language and throw it out there for a more detailed review about the need to ensure that foster care programs, substitute care models, even residential centers where parents may be placing their kids cause their kids need more help, need to think about this nurturing the children and the qualities and all of that.

*D. Tilton Durfee:* It would be wonderful though if we could somehow take a nick out of this image that the system is a snake pit. That the system is something to be avoided at all costs, which does keep out kids who are later severely injured. In child death review we see so many cases where they didn't want, nobody wanted to report because then you know what happens, a kid goes in the system. So I would say if somehow there would be an effort to \_\_\_\_\_ the image of what is known as the system.

*Gregory Boyle:* Then what happens is we don't rescue kids. You know so \_\_\_\_\_, who I love and his report was wonderful, it's sort of baby with the bath water. So, I mean I can name just as many kids who are 14 going on 23. Then they go to a probation camp. And by and large you're gonna have appropriate adults. And suddenly they have you have to get up at this time and eat at this time and here are your chores. And you don't recognize them. Because now they're age appropriate. And then they're model and they're wonderful, they thrive. And then two days before they're supposed to go home they act out in ways that everybody's scratching their head. So you go, yea, because home is a nightmare. So I don't want us to be able to throw the baby out with the bath water. What we want to say, sometimes kids need to be rescued. And then the model's just, no, we have to get that kid home. The kid is telling something else. No.

*Deirdre:* And the kids can't say the words for a variety of reasons. Right.

*Gregory Boyle:* Right.

*Deirdre:* Robert, you had something you wanted to say.

*Sharon Cooper:* Can I just one? Sorry. This might be the opportunity for that bold statement. Remember how Attorney General Holder said think bold, think outside the box, etcetera? This might be the point where we might consider recommending that children who are in foster care have those extra four years. Those extra four years without aging out at 18. But instead aging out at 21. And the reason I say that is there are already a lot of systems where

children don't age out. The military has been very good about this. If you have a child that's still in school, that child's still military dependent and gets medical care, etcetera, until you're 21. If you're a special ed child –

*Antonio Taguba:* Twenty-three.

*Sharon Cooper:* Twenty-four. Yes. \_\_\_\_ .

*Male:* \_\_\_\_\_ 44.

*Sharon Cooper:* If you are a child who has a special education need, you get to stay in school till you're 21. You know you don't get out at 18. Children in the child welfare system might be the right kinds of next group to be allowed to stay in the child welfare system until they're 21.

*Deirdre:* Well, and, again, so the federal legislation that's there right now allows states to allow, gives them the option of doing that. It doesn't –

*Sharon Cooper:* Now we should make it not optional. Yes. Because, you know nobody can make it at 18. That's when you're just gonna be homeless.

*Alicia Lieberman:* You know when I \_\_\_\_ foster parents for the development of human services and I ask them what is the most difficult thing in their job, they tell me that it's the lack of respect that they experience and the fact that they don't have a voice in speaking for the needs of the children in their care. And I'm wondering whether there is a theme that can be across the report that is how difficult it is to work with traumatized children so that – pediatricians don't want to ask and mental health professionals burn out and foster parents give seven day notice. And \_\_\_\_ become \_\_\_\_, excuse me, but for example, it's just kind of like – I'm just wondering whether we can have a theme about caring for the care provider.

*Sharon Cooper:* It should be a theme of honor. That we honor care providers.

*Georgina Mendoza:* And teachers.

*Sharon Cooper:* That we really honor them.

[Cross Talk]

*Alicia Lieberman:* An acknowledgement of the difficulty of the work.

*Sharon Cooper:* Absolutely.

*Alicia Lieberman:* So that there are support systems within the systems of care that create – yeah?

*Sharon Cooper:* Right.

*Deirdre:* Okay. I'm just gonna point out the fact that it's ten to two and we have one more section to get through. We have two more sections to get through and we need to get feedback on the draft section of the report itself. So, Robert, you had a comment –

*Robert Macy:* I'll make it concise. Actually I was gonna go in that direction, Alicia. What I would call it is, which I mentioned yesterday, workforce protection. So the honor is important. But honor's an ethos in a culture that's gonna take time. But we can legislate if we need to be resource, organize and hold accountable workforce protection. Remember, those of us that are old enough to remember this, that foster homes replaced orphanages. So it was an incredible advance. And so I just think historically we should think about that. Because I agree with you and you see very knowledgeable. We're not gonna – maybe that's an apple cart we don't turn over now. But I do think that we have the availability to change it drastically to the better. Acknowledging what's already working based on the report. So if we think of this report as a series of nests. Cause you know safe place, the nest. The way we've built this, or at least the way I'm seeing it now is with an image is see me is the large nest. Identifying kids. So half of what you've all talked about that would change the foster system is refer back to number one in our report. See me.

And you just brought up the trauma treatment on the provider side. But these kids, you very expertly acknowledge the kids who are in trouble with the law, who appear dangerous, who are labeled with danger and mental illness and substance abuse, no foster home wants to deal with them. That's why you get a lot of seven day notices. Ninety-eight percent of those kids have unrecognized untreatable trauma plus maybe something else. So we refer back to one, which we've already stated and say, this is a key element you have to do to protect children from violence.

*Sharon Cooper:* Yes.

*Robert Macy:* I would just like call upon your methodology or just your heart. Cause \_\_\_\_\_ rewords things I think are really important. So my pet peeve right now is at-risk children. Cause it makes it sound like those children are at risk cause something's wrong with them. Especially if they're black and brown and poor. But none of those kids are at risk because of who they are. They're at risk because they're in an at-risk environment. So I talk about children in at-risk environments, which I think might be a cultural shift we want to think about –

*[Cross Talk]*

*Gregory Boyle:* - zip codes yesterday and you can go to these areas and place. Those things are important. It's a little bit like saying instead of youth violence you say street violence. These are things that break something open when you go.

*Robert Macy:* Yeah. And the theme you were saying, Alicia, which I think was the workforce protection, would also be a structural theme. Obviously you'll have to deal with this in the writing. But if five or six, if six isn't supported by one and two, we have a disjointed report. Which I think also gets to your concern, and I think it's an elegant concern, but I think it has an elegant answer, is do we triage? Are some kids more important than another? Is one type of trauma worse than another? No. it's multidimensional. But we do have to have, because we're talking from the statement, CEO, we don't just have a problem. We have a public health emergency where we're actually fighting within and it's jeopardizing American's freedom. If we're gonna do that clarion call we're gonna have to say we have emergent protocols that can work. So we have to do some kind of triaging. Which then I think begs in a nice way without leaving out the universal precautions, certain children, because of where they are, race and place, will need some attention sooner than others. But we're gonna do at least this for all. Which could be the act for the children and \_\_\_\_\_. Does it make sense though? That we link, you know section one's got to support section five?

*Deirdre:* They've all got to support each other. But yes.

*Sharon Cooper:* Emerging.

*Alicia Lieberman:* Because Steven is not here I just want to go back to what he said about assessment. Which is what determines whether it is universal, whether they get more, what more, etcetera, right? So that there is a –

*Robert Macy:* Universal selective indicator.

*Deirdre:* Okay. So can we move on to section seven? Are folks okay with what the conversation –

*[Cross Talk]*

So if we can go on to section seven. Yes, we're talking money now. Dollars and cents, the economics of taking bold steps.

*Georgina Mendoza:* I really like the last point. Making something, something about stimulating economic development. Really making that a clear link. I think for those of us that do work in this field we see the clear link. But I don't think it's that obvious to a number of people. So I'm talking about job opportunities, job \_\_ training, social skill trainings. Incentives. We have a whole checking the box problem. You know if you're a felon, how are you gonna get a job? Even those who have already done their time, they try to do reentry. We have reentry services. In fact, it's one of those four pillars. Then if we don't allow them to move forward with their lives then we're just being hypocritical. So I think if we can do some sort of either inventive or educational awareness, something where we allow all individuals. I mean there's gonna be some restrictions. You can't be in – a little, you know, anything involving youth, children, obviously you have to have a background.

But in other opportunities I think we need to really say something direct about that.

*Gregory Boyle:* Two people yesterday said it best in infrastructure. It feels a little bit off. And yet imagine if we actually did it. Everybody says we should do it. But it'd completely energize, you know the at-risk zip codes, you know. If you get them just right now we're gonna repair roads or whatever. But maybe it feels outside of our – but if it's an EG, you know where you say that after the.

*Deirdre:* I guess my question on that last bullet is that is that something that's a big idea that we're gonna put forth a recommendation or is that a foundational piece of information, some background on these youth that have more experience with violence because of where they live and who they are? And not that we think that it's right or fair or good or anything else. I do think that we can describe the link that currently exists. And so when we think about whether or not it gets included as a big idea, a recommendation, there needs to be more, you know – when we look above at like the idea of a children's budget and putting together in at least one document and having there be some coordination between funding that goes to HHS and Homeland Security and DOJ or something.

*Gregory Boyle:* Or when Alicia said yesterday about the, you know if you make this amount of money – there was a relationship to domestic violence or?

*Alicia Lieberman:* Right.

*Gregory Boyle:* Yeah. I mean that's powerful.

*Alicia Lieberman:* Seven thousand and down is 20 percent and 70,000 and up is 2 percent.

*Female:* Is that reported?

*Alicia Lieberman:* Yeah. That's DOJ.

*Female 5:* But I was gonna say that's reported versus actual. Because –

*[Cross Talk]*

*Sharon Cooper:* Good point. \_\_\_\_\_.

*Robert Listenbee, Jr.:* Reported what?

*Georgina Mendoza:* Cases of –

*[Cross Talk]*

*Robert Listenbee, Jr.:* It wasn't income that \_\_\_\_\_.

*Sharon Cooper:* Okay. Income too though.

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- Female 5:* That's my question. Is it reported?
- Alicia Lieberman:* You know I would have to go back and look at what the report says. But it's not the only source of, you know.
- Deirdre:* So, Sarah, you wanted to say something.
- Sarah Deer:* A couple things. First, I see federal, state and local levels and not tribal. Change federal funding formulas to allow states and tribes to spend more money on struggling families and at-risk children. But in terms of the last point that we're just now talking about, my world is domestic violence and sexual assault, so I know that in Minnesota they were able to actually calculate, you know how much sexual violence costs the state of Minnesota in a single year.
- Sharon Cooper:* That's right. I have that paper.
- Sarah Deer:* Do we have something like that for the –
- [Cross Talk]*
- How much does it cost us.
- Sharon Cooper:* Yes. I do have that paper.
- Deirdre:* But that's for Minnesota.
- Sarah Deer:* Yeah. The one – yeah, do we have anything nationwide? What does youth violence cost?
- Sharon Cooper:* There was a recent one –
- Thea James:* The CDC has some data on that.
- Deirdre:* I can tell you what we have been able to find. We know what child abuse costs. We have some – we have one or two different sources for what child abuse costs this nation. We might be able to get some similar number, you know from some other source for things like gang violence or street violence. Something like that. But we don't have a holistic picture. We tried.
- Sarah Deer:* I think we should try to put that together, at least what we do have.

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- Deirdre:* We can certainly put in the numbers that we have, but there is nobody who has done a cost analysis of the broad picture CEV.
- Alex:* I think you can string together a series of, and in Minnesota this is what costs in domestic violence. And we spend this money on juvenile incarceration rate. And this is what we spend –
- Will:* I think we need to be very careful about in how we do that.
- Alex:* Yeah. I think the way you tell that number story and the sources of that number story. But I think there is a story that can be told in absence of here's the global number of children exposed to violence.
- Robert Macy:* I think given the absence of the number we use it, and I agree with Will. I think we want to be very careful. Even making educated guesses of, you know progressions of math with respect to certain numbers of states. But the fact that we're calling this and we're able to show this is a pandemic, it's a public health pandemic, and that it's no one's fault but here it is. And that the systems have tried diligently but here it still is. \_\_\_\_ can't arrest your way out of that sort of thing. But the fact that no one's costed this out yet is part of the problem. And so what we would suggest under our CEV recommendations with the CEO and with the active of violence, act of children's exposure to violence and the other things we recommended is that we would immediately set forth to do a population attributable risk analysis. There's lots of different ways that you can do this. Other countries have done this. They've costed it down to the dime for – basically what's done, the PAR analysis is if this wasn't here, what would something look like? So you take away violence. It's actually much more accurate way to look at cost benefit analysis. How the insurance companies do it. So there's methodologies to do this, which I think we could recommend. And make it a big point. Hey, it's not here yet. How come this hasn't been done? We should do this in order to know how to move forward in an organized fashion.
- Alicia Lieberman:* I just want to point out that what we started I think our work with was that the numbers is not what moves the public. And that is the moral and right for children message that moves the public. So, yes, I recognize that numbers are important, but we have all kinds of numbers that haven't moved the needle. We know how much child abuse costs. Still happens. We know how much broken foster care costs. It hasn't changed. So I just don't want us to

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spend a hell of a lot of time trying to get yet another number that is not going to make a difference.

*Falin:* But what I heard Robert recommending was that this could be among the recommendations for a study like that. Is that?

*Alicia Lieberman:* Well, that thinking of is that what we want to put the money? On a study like that. I just want to ask you is that what we need? Is that the priority?

*Robert Macy:* In order to get the bigger money, yeah I would. But I see what you're saying. I mean think doing the number as a lead is not gonna catch the public. But see, no one's ever written, I think, a report like this before. Especially with a multidisciplinary in the room. And no one's actually said, you know even though it doesn't move the public someone, like let's say the private sector, like Nike, they're gonna look at a number and they're gonna say, "Well, you want us to help out. What's the number?" So for certain sectors it would move our whole mission forward, I think it would be good to have a cost benefit analysis. But I agree with you wholeheartedly, Alicia, to lead with that doesn't make any sense. In terms of catching their heart.

*Will:* I'd just like to point out I really appreciate that comment. But just having worked with state legislatures for a long time, while those things don't catch the public, they do catch the legislative houses.

*Alicia Lieberman:* Okay.

*Will:* They do catch local city councils. And especially when you, at least in Virginia, the thing that I knew we were able to do things, not because it felt good, was because we did very intensive cost benefit analysis and used evidence based data, blended those two and made it so that the legislature had to do something or basically they look like they were okay with waste. So I just think there is a place and there is an audience that those type of numbers do –

*Alicia Lieberman:* Okay. Just for my own education. There have been all these studies showing that investing in children zero to five saves, you know gives \$9.00 back for every \$1.00 spent. We still don't have childcare, you know child intervention. So I –

*Will:* Maybe not universally, but individual states, I think when you drill down, there are individual states and individual localities that do

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do really good programming in these areas based on the fact that there's some good data and cost benefit analysis. So I totally agree with your point, and I really don't – I'm just saying this because I think it's an important point given your charge. And I always go back to the charge. Of making these recommendations for federal, state, local, tribal policymakers. So I just want – there are different audiences. And that, while we don't want to – I totally agree with your point. I just want to –

*Alicia Lieberman:* I hear you.

*Will:* There is a small audience for that type of \_\_\_\_\_.

*Alex:* But you know \_\_\_\_\_ on cost benefits is one way of looking at it, which is the investment model. If you spend a dollar today we'll save you \$9.00 in the future. That's a hard sell for a legislative body to have to be fiscally responsible, because they have to do this year's budget. That's an out year number. That's a cost averted. It doesn't mean anything in today's budget year. A lot of the cost benefit work is looking at and spending the current funding differently. Investing it differently and moving the piles of money around it. Knowing what your costs are and what your implication helps create the narrative frame to get to instead of spending \$200,000.00 to put in the state juvenile justice system, we can spend \$8,000.00 and do this with that child.

*Will:* That's exactly the type of data. Instead of \$300,000.00 out of home, out of state placement for a fire starter, we can now spend – these are numbers that are on the budget now. We can now spend \$300,000.00 and help 20 kids in the community. So these are real numbers that make differences to legislative folks.

*Robert Listenbee, Jr.:* Is that what's gonna go in the paragraph preceding the actionable recommendations? Cause I mean I keep thinking, "Well, these are all nice things to do. They've been around for a long time. They haven't been done. They may have been recommended before. Or even if they've been done they haven't been done sort of in the macro sense. So what is it that's gonna be in here in the sort of overarching paragraph that's gonna make it, you know a good reason to take a look at all the actionable recommendations I suppose?"

*Deirdre:* I think that the way that we're envisioning it is that there would be opening paragraphs about funding, the fact that funding is being

spent on the issue of children's exposure to violence. And much of it right now is reactive funding. And here are the different avenues in which states and the federal government not only choose to but are required to spend that funding. And you know the preceding chapters have identified some of the challenges in terms of achieving positive outcomes or really supporting a solution to the problem. The recommendations below will outline the way that we engineer existing funding as well as opportunities for new funding should legislators choose to do something with that or if the public choose to look to fund it. But, you know there are gonna be ways to respend the money that you have now in a way that appears to support better outcomes for communities, for families and for kids. And I think that the idea that I'm hearing is that really need to focus on it's not just about kids, it says communities, families and kids. And when they're talking about spending more money in communities, then it is for everybody. You know my kids go to a Title I school. They get the same services as all the other kids in that Title I school because it's a school based program. And they don't say, "This kid is poor and gets that. You know gets the additional math help." It's every kid in the school. And so then it is everybody's desire to make sure – it sort of helps spread the ownership when we start moving around into families and communities and not just \_\_\_\_\_.

*Antonio Taguba:*

Let me play devil's advocate on that budgeting thing. I'm gonna put, not speaking for the Attorney General. \_\_\_\_\_ I'm gonna look at him as our champion. It's a national champion to get this. Because he says, I want – this is gonna be part of my legacy, blah, blah, blah, before he leaves. Despite all that analysis, and we all \_\_\_\_\_ about budgets. But then you've got redundant budgets. You know I don't know if you all know that the Department of Agriculture is involved in child protective services or child intervention. They're the proponents for the National Association for Certifying Childcare Centers. Did you all know that?

*Deirdre:*

Because of the free lunch programs.

*Antonio Taguba:*

No. Not free lunch. They inspected all of the childcare centers in the entire United States military. And if you don't subscribe to their standards, you lose your certification. You have to have a certificate that's posed in your facility. And that's a lot of money.

*Female:*

The Department of Agriculture?

*Antonio Taguba:* The Department of Agriculture.

*[Cross Talk]*

*Female:* Cause they certify dairy farms and –

*Antonio Taguba:* All that stuff. You know women and infants \_\_\_\_\_. WIC, the WIC program. They also do that.

*Deirdre:* That's not the same in all states. Usually states have a different –

*Antonio Taguba:* Okay. So if we're gonna provide, you know – yesterday we heard Larry I think –

*[Cross Talk]*

We have a lot of ideas. It's not gonna cost you any money. If you take a look, if I was king for the day, I'll say, "Take a look at everybody's budget in the context of child and youth prevention. Child violence prevention." And I will tell you that even the Department of Defense who cuts social programs when Congress says we want you to reduce your budget, and we all know community wide, federal government wide, the first thing that goes are social programs. Right? But if we just kind of champion this. I mean, you know take the bold risk and say, you want us to do 100 things but you're only giving us a 2 pound bag. It won't fit. I think we need to be an active voice for the people that we're advocating for and just put it on there. You know.

*[Cross Talk]*

Huh?

*Male:* What would that look like?

*Antonio Taguba:* I think we need to get some thoughts here that says how much money are we spending for child programs today. Right? And then you say, let's associate that with the magnitude of the problem. Sixty percent of 75 million people. And how many are dying each day because we don't have enough resources. You just take a community at a time. Whether it's San Francisco or tribal communities and the like. Just take some EGs in there that says there's operating on donors and corporate people that are

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subsidizing their programs or offsetting their costs. I think perhaps a little bit of a discussion – I was kind of visualizing something with Georgina. If this goes before Senator Grassley, for example, that we have to testify why he needs to support our report.

*Deirdre:* So are you asking that we have that discussion during one of these teleconferences? Cause –

*Antonio Taguba:* I think so.

*Deirdre:* - information in front of us today to have that conversation.

*Antonio Taguba:* I think so. Because, you know just to finish that thought. Instead of us defending our report, put all these kids that we heard from in front of the panel and say three questions. Senator, are you aware about my problem? Yes or no. Senator, I need your help?

*Deirdre:* - questions like that or?

*Antonio Taguba:* I'm just thinking. Right.

*Robert Macy:* That's what the AG said we were gonna –

*Antonio Taguba:* And if you can help me, when can you help me? We all feel passionate about this whole thing. Everything we do today, this all bold ideas, costs money. And some of that money we can kind of cross level inside. You know.

*Female 7:* Just to follow on this, cause we've started looking at some of the specifics there are a couple things. One, following on what you're saying, and I'm – this isn't everything \_\_\_\_, I know. But this issue of like that part of what we're doing is making the case for that increased resources. You know part of that is saying where are the resources now and how do we use those better or more effectively. And part of it's just saying, you know and even with that it's not enough for what it is that we need to accomplish here.

*Antonio Taguba:* It's never enough. I'm just going back to what Attorney General Holder – y'all ought to read his remarks. You know \_\_\_\_ Foundation was mentioned in there and all the data associated with it.

*Female 7:* So just a couple things that I just want to mention for folks to also be thinking about as we look at some of this. Cause we've started

kind of – we’ve started trying to gather information from some other fields and seeing what we can learn from other places about this. And two cautions that we’ve gotten just from this particular list. One is the caution of if you start talking about streamlining and about using money more effectively, that that always means fewer dollars. And that – and you know this is not to say that that has to be what it is, but that’s like – that’s code for there’s waste, we need less money to do the same thing.

And the other thing is in thinking about the flexible funding and providing localities with more flexibility and block grants that that’s, in some cases that’s the flipside of civil rights and human rights protection. That that’s, you know creates situations in which there is – where states and localities have the opportunity to do less than they should and worse than they should rather than the opposite. So that’s not to say that any of this not the right recommendations ultimately. But just for all of us to be thinking about as we think about what really would make the difference in terms of –

*Antonio Taguba:*

I think we have time till July to kind of think that through.

*Deirdre:*

Not till July. We have time for another month or two to think it through, cause we’ve got to write it up by July.

*Antonio Taguba:*

All right. So then let’s continue the dialogue. Because if it’s gonna cost us money, it’s gonna cost us money and how much is that gonna cost us?

*Deirdre:*

And so what we can do is look at having that be one of the early teleconferences to more fully discuss some of these \_\_\_\_\_ chapter I think would probably be the best. And that way \_\_\_\_\_, who’s gonna be the lead drafter of it will be able to be involved.

*Robert Macy:*

So I hadn’t talked to Tony. I didn’t know this was where he was gonna go with an idea. And I will be very brief. But I started cooking this up yesterday after this first panel in the afternoon. I’m not sure how it rose up. You know how the meandering ideas just come out of nowhere. But I started thinking about the fact that there’s a fund we’ve all paid into. In fact, you can’t escape it. And we don’t like paying into it, but as we get older we start, even though we’re worried that someone might take it, we’re very happy that we have that. Anybody knows what that is?

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*Will:* Social Security.

*Robert Macy:* Social Security. So we have – and I ran this by Melody yesterday and Katherine. And Melody had a very interesting response which I'll tell you in a minute. But, you know we take care of our elders. We take care of our life later in life. Why? If we didn't, and there's lots of arguments. I know this came out of, I believe, a Democratic administration. So there's an aisle thing to this. But, you know it's the sacred cow. They want to invest it in the stock market. But basically it's still here. It is diminishing but it keeps getting replenished. So there's something about that fund. And even though it's hard to live with and people argue about it, it's here. And it does, in fact, afford extraordinary benefits to people as they age out in their life. Which I think you can probably argue saves a hell of a lot of money. So I'm not talking about streamlining. But it allows us to have access to other funds.

So why not have a Social Security for newborns? Development security. We'd have to come up with the optics for it. But that for every child born you have to get the Social Security number and you have to make sure that they're documented. Whatever that is. But for a certain large section of people, kids that are born, there's a security administration or a development administration or protection for development administration that allows that kid, even in the first three to five years, to get access to certain funds and do all the great stuff we want to do. And the back up for it would be being able to cost it out and look at it as the way Tony's talking about. And I invite my senior policy analyst here to refute or support my idea.

*Female 8:* I love it. You need to cost it. It's probably not gonna happen this year, but it's not a bad – at least try to work on it.

*Robert Macy:* If it could happen after I die –

*[Cross Talk]*

*Female 8:* - is that it's not means tested. And I do – and it is universal. And I do think as think through policy suggestions that is one thing that I would recommend, which is that the extent to which I think we all agree that there are certain communities that are gonna need additional resources because what exists in the community is already such deprivation of – but the point at which we make it

just about certain kids in certain communities you're gonna lose a lot of support.

*Robert Macy:* I mean all kids that are born in America with a Social Security number.

*Female 8:* And Oregon has a universal model of sort of is developing an early childhood model that is sort of universal wrap around so this is for every child born. Good assessments. Good education. So there are some other models out there.

*Robert Macy:* So you fully support and agree with me is that what you're saying?

*Female 8:* Yes, exactly.

*[Cross Talk]*

*Alex:* I think it's a great idea too. I think just be careful. I mean unless we lower the voting age to six months, I mean \_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_.

*Antonio Taguba:* You'll still be covered, Alex. Don't worry.

*Alex:* Mentally I'll be there forever.

*Robert Macy:* Well, an 18 year old isn't gonna be voting Social Security the way a 50 year old is gonna be –

*Alex:* No. But 18 year olds don't vote like 50 year olds \_\_\_\_\_.

*Deirdre:* So I think –

*[Cross Talk]*

I do think that that's one of the ideas that we need to – we can get with you, fully flesh it out, get some more information out to folks as a potential.

*Georgina Mendoza:* What did Melody say?

*Deirdre:* I see Thea literally like.

*Thea James:* I'm trying. I don't really want to. My stuff's packed in another car.

- Deirdre:* I do want you to – I do wonder if you have a few minutes to share any thoughts that you have on the draft section before you leave or if we just should schedule a time to talk with you about that? And/or section five, which is about incarcerated youth. Really about detained youth and what we know doesn't work but are spending money on anyway. And in many ways I want you guys to think about the fact that that section comes before this what do we do with the funding. We're gonna describe many things that we know we are spending money on now that we know don't work and how it costs us more now anyway. And then get to, you know just shortly after that this idea of how can we reengineer and focus on – focus the dollars more productively. So, Thea, I don't mean to make you miss your flight. I certainly won't do that. But.
- Thea James:* No, it's okay. But I would like to give you a very, you know thoughtful answer. And I couldn't do it at this time. I'd be rushing.
- Deirdre:* No. okay.
- Will:* Given that Ms. James hasn't been home since April 7, given her extreme desire –
- Thea James:* And my hope that the locks haven't been changed.
- [Laughter]*
- Robert Macy:* Thea, you can stay with me, all right. Give me a call.
- Female:* Hang on a second. You're plugged in still.
- Thea James:* I just want to say thank you to everybody though. Thank you so much. It's been like such an honor. But I've gotten so many new friends.
- [Cross Talk]*
- Thank you so much.
- Deirdre:* Okay. I'm gonna email you tomorrow so you can get back with me at some point between now and next Monday about a time to talk.

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*Thea James:* I will. For sure.

*Gregory Boyle:* And I'm going with Thea to make sure that her locks are not changed.

*Deirdre:* From LA?

*Gregory Boyle:* I have my ways.

*[Cross Talk]*

*Deirdre:* Thank you, Greg, for being here and for supporting us. And we'll give you a call too.

*[Cross Talk]*

*Antonio Taguba:* Did we break up already?

*[Cross Talk]*

*Deirdre:* We're adjourning the meeting. Can somebody adjourn the meeting?

*Sharon Cooper:* Did we already?

*[Cross Talk]*

*Deirdre:* Sharon, can you second?

*Will:* Bob. We need you to adjourn the meeting, sir. We're losing our \_\_\_\_\_. So we need this to happen.

*Deirdre:* Okay.

*D. Tilton Durfee:* Can we make sure very young children are in here. Alicia, you could look at that.

*Deirdre:* Can we just – because we're losing people we do need to make an official adjournment of the meeting. We will continue as a subcommittee as the writing advisory committee or writing advisors group talking about the report. But we need to official end the meeting.

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*Robert Listenbee, Jr.:* Okay. We don't have to do it by motion. We can simply have the meeting adjourned. Meeting is here by adjourned. And we will continue as a writing committee. There will be no major decisions made in the absence of the \_\_\_\_\_.

*Deirdre:* Great. Thank you.

*Will:* Thank you very much.

*[End of Audio]*