

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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**A Report to the Joint Standing  
Committee on Criminal Justice  
and Public Safety from the Maine  
Department of Public Safety  
Pursuant to L. D. 1990**

**February 2009**

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

TABLE OF CONTENTS.....2

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....3

COMMUNITY FORUMS .....4

FINDINGS .....5

    Response to Victims by Law Enforcement.....5

    Domestic Violence Courts .....6

    Coordinated Community Response (CCR).....6

    Teleconferencing Capacity .....7

    Cell Phones for Victims .....7

    Leaving a Batterer: Practical Concerns.....8

    Offender Accountability .....9

    Victim Notification .....10

    Housing .....10

    Transportation .....12

    General Assistance.....12

    Response to Children Who Witness Domestic Violence.....12

ANALYSIS OF SURVEYS .....13

PENOBSCOT, WABANAKI, AND MALISEET RESPONSE .....13

FUNDING.....14

RECOMMENDATIONS .....14

    Training and Education.....14

    Changes to the Legal System.....15

    Social Services .....15

    Coordinated Community Response-Strategic Approaches to Funding .....16

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....16

APPENDIX A - RESOLVE CHAPTER 196 .....17

APPENDIX B - SURVEY .....19

APPENDIX C – OVW FEDERAL FUNDING HISTORY FOR MAINE, 2005-07 .....20

APPENDIX D – DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROJECTS REVENUE SUMMARY .....21

APPENDIX E – DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROJECTS SALARY & EXPENSES FOR 2008 .....22

APPENDIX F – SEXUAL ASSAULT CENTERS SALARY & EXPENSES FOR 2008 .....23

APPENDIX G – HOUSING .....25

APPENDIX H – STATE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS.....26

APPENDIX I – CELL PHONE DONATIONS PROTOCOL.....29

APPENDIX J – FEDERAL STIMULUS FUNDING .....30

THIS REPORT IS DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF THE 19 INDIVIDUALS WHO WERE MURDERED IN MAINE DUE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE LAST YEAR AND TO THE INNOCENT CHILDREN WHO WERE WITNESSES TO THE HORROR.

## ***EXECUTIVE SUMMARY***

In July of 2007, Nicole Oliver was murdered by her abusive husband, who then killed himself. Nicole was not a passive victim of circumstances. She had left her husband, filed for divorce, and at the time of her death was actively building a new life for herself and her children. She had cooperated with law enforcement—charges were pending against her estranged husband for an earlier incident of domestic violence—and she was getting support from Caring Unlimited, the local domestic violence advocacy program.

In the wake of this tragedy, community and family members cited lack of awareness of available resources as a possible contributing factor, and requested that Senator Nancy Sullivan intervene in order to answer the question, “Is there more that could have been done?”

In response, Senator Sullivan sponsored L. D. 1990 (Appendix A), which charged the Department of Public Safety with gathering input from victims, their families, community members, law enforcement, and domestic violence advocacy offices. The goal of this initiative was to review the supports and protections available to victims and potential victims of domestic violence, and receive feedback and suggestions about the following:

- which programs are working effectively;
- which programs are not working;
- how to better reach underserved populations and concerned community members;
- if important services are missing, or insufficiently funded what can or should be done about it; and
- possible additional sources of funding for support services.

To achieve this, from June to November 2008, the Department of Public Safety held a series of eighteen community forums throughout the state, each lasting several hours. Additional meetings were held with domestic violence investigators, law enforcement and victim witness advocates at the eight District Attorney’s offices and the Office of the Attorney General. Discussions were also held with various members of the District Attorney’s prosecuting staff. These were organized by DPS Intern Christopher Cote (who also facilitated) in collaboration with multiple stakeholders, including representatives from state and local law enforcement as well as victim services.

Staff attending included:

- Commissioner Anne Jordan, and/or
- Asst. Commissioner Janet Richards,
- Senior Planner Mary Lucia, and,
- DPS Intern Christopher Cote (University of Maine, Graduate School of Public Administration).

In addition, all attendees were given a brief voluntary survey intended to assess awareness of domestic violence and related crimes in each community. Attendees were also encouraged to submit additional written comments to the Department. In addition to using this information to compile this report, attendees were told that the information gathered would also be considered and incorporated into Maine’s STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program Implementation Plan.

L.D. 1990 also required a review of current laws related to domestic violence as well as recommendations about outside sources of funding for safe houses, crisis assistance, counseling, and support service

## **COMMUNITY FORUMS**

### **Overview of the Community Domestic Violence Forum Process**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Community</b>
06/18/2008	<i>Boothbay</i>
07/09/2008	<i>Skowhegan</i>
07/23/2008	<i>Augusta</i>
07/30/2008	<i>Lewiston with New Mainers</i>
08/06/2008	<i>Wilton</i>
08/07/2008	<i>Presque Isle</i>
08/11/2008	<i>Bangor</i>
08/13/2008	<i>Belfast</i>
08/18/2008	<i>Dover Foxcroft</i>
08/20/2008	<i>Wells</i>
08/21/2008	<i>Norway/Paris</i>
08/22/2008	<i>Machias</i>
10/08/2008	<i>Bridgton</i>
10/20/2008	<i>Bar Harbor</i>
10/21/2008	<i>Biddeford/Saco</i>
10/27/2008	<i>University of Maine Orono</i>
10/28/2008	<i>Brunswick</i>
10/30/2008	<i>Portland</i>

- From June 2008 through November 2008, the Maine Department of Public Safety organized eighteen community forums as well as several victim witness or law enforcement specific meetings.
- The primary goal of these community forums was to elicit feedback and suggestions from stakeholders and the general public.
- To ensure regional participation, they were conducted in locations accessible to residents of every county in the state. Extensive media coverage of the meetings also occurred prior to and often as part of each meeting.
- A meeting was held with local stakeholders prior to each community forum. These served to clarify objectives and develop an agenda.

The structure of each community forum was similar.

- First, a community leader provided opening remarks about the local significance of domestic violence, and introduced staff from the Department of Public Safety.
- Commissioner Jordan or Assistant Commissioner Richards framed the discussion by reviewing the content of LD 1990 (Public Law 196) and citing crime related statistics from DPS.
- DPS Senior Planner Lucia described the STOP Grant program and provided an opportunity for participants to give suggestions for programming and funding ideas.
- DPS Intern Cote facilitated a 90 to 120 minute plus discussion, using questions that were taken from the language of L.D. 1990.

- At the end of the facilitated discussion, a representative from the local domestic violence advocacy program presented information about the organization and spoke about services provided.

The community forums were very successful. Nearly every individual who attended shared a concern, question, opinion, or experience. Attendance at these forums varied from a low of nine individuals in Bar Harbor to over seventy individuals in Dover -Foxcroft. Those in attendance included victims, law enforcement, domestic violence service providers, members of the faith community, community organizers, state senators and representatives, prosecutors, victim witness advocates, mental health providers, EMS and concerned community members.

## ***FINDINGS***

***What has improved; what helps; what is working.***

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- **RESPONSE TO VICTIMS BY LAW ENFORCEMENT**
  - **DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COURTS**
  - **COORDINATED COMMUNITY RESPONSE**
  - **TELECONFERENCING**
  - **CELL PHONES FOR VICTIMS**
- 

### ***Response to Victims by Law Enforcement***

Based on feedback received from victims, past training has paid off in terms of a more consistent, professional, and effective response to the crime of domestic violence. Recent mandatory training on identifying the Predominant Aggressor have assisted law enforcement in better responding to these calls.

It was the consensus opinion among victims that how law enforcement responds to calls makes a huge difference. Those officers who take the matter seriously help victims feel safer. A consistent, straightforward response is reassuring to victims and makes it clear that domestic violence is a crime which will not be tolerated, ignored, or dismissed in that community.

It was noted that in general, victims can count on appropriate intervention by law enforcement. However, there were several reports of recent instances of officers failing to arrest batterers in spite of reported overwhelming evidence that an incident of domestic violence had occurred. The majority of problems related to law enforcement were with a few limited number of local police departments. With few very limited exceptions, feedback about the State Police and County Sheriff's offices responses were positive.

It was noted that in one town in Franklin County law enforcement response to crimes of domestic violence has been poor but recent changes in management and policies of that particular department have shown major improvement. Also, in some communities in York County, and in Biddeford in particular, law enforcement has made a point of contacting the victim and/or batterer within a few days of the arrest to see if the abuse was ongoing. In Sagadahoc a very successful similar program involving bail checks and well being checks for victims has resulted in better compliance with bail conditions. This in turn has led to that county actually having a reduction in the number of domestic violence arrests. This intervention was seen as positive. It was also noted that these bail check models should be adopted statewide to ensure the safety of the victim and the integrity of the judicial process.

In every meeting, victims recommended more training for officers, prosecutors, judges and bail commissioners. It was also strongly suggested multiple times across the state that more training in recognizing domestic violence, and predominate aggressor behavior should be mandated for Guardian Ad Litem and Maine Dept. of Health and Human Services (DHHS) caseworkers. The suggested curriculum should include sections on understanding the dynamics of abusive relationships, how to discriminate between domestic violence and self defense in order to hold the aggressor accountable, and available resources.

### ***Domestic Violence Courts***

It was consensus opinion among victims that courts dedicated to domestic violence cases were more likely to hold batterers accountable. Concerns were raised in some areas that the tight budget problems being faced by the court will lead to the cancellation of such courts and will put victims in further danger. Well trained and focused prosecutions lead to safer communities.

### ***Coordinated Community Response (CCR)***

One “best practice” intervention strategy is Coordinated Community Response (CCR), which was originally developed by the Domestic Abuse Intervention Project (DAIP) in Duluth, Minnesota<sup>1</sup>.

Studies across the country show that when everyone in a community works together to combat domestic violence, outcomes are better. A CCR creates a system, often through the mechanism of written agreements between organizations in the public and private sectors, clarifying roles and expectations. The goal is to increase public awareness of domestic violence, protect victims, and hold batterers accountable.

Participants at the local level might include:

- law enforcement,
- the domestic violence advocacy program,
- health care providers,
- child and adult protective services,
- community organizations, including faith-based
- businesses, and
- media.

Such efforts should include input from victims and avoid policies which expose the victim to further harm, and make help more accessible.

The State of Maine has taken a proactive stance when it comes to coordinating efforts to improve existing laws and policies. For example, the *Maine Commission on Domestic Violence and Sexual Abuse* was established in the late 1980's in order to recommend legislative and policy actions to improve public safety. In 1997, the Maine Legislature formed the *Maine Domestic Abuse Homicide Review Panel* to "review the deaths of persons who are killed by family or household members" and "recommend to state and local agencies methods of improving the system." Both maintain memberships which represent key participants in a CCR process.

Some areas of the state, such as the Boothbay Harbor region, are ahead of others with coordination, collaboration, and inclusiveness of all relevant stakeholders. Other areas, including Dover Foxcroft, have expressed a desire to work more closely together. Still in other communities, it became apparent that the necessary stakeholders did not know each other, did not work as closely together and were not aware of the resources that already existed in the community. Participants expressed a desire to begin the process. In fact, the best outcome of the Bridgton meeting was that citizens began talking to each other to develop a plan to combat this problem.

These efforts put the State of Maine in a good position to apply for federal grants related to CCR development at both the state and local levels. The State will need to carefully monitor the appropriate grant opportunities to take advantage of the available monies and see this model adopted across the state.

### ***Teleconferencing Capacity***

It is standard practice for state, federal, and private grantors to require applicants to partner between multiple public and private entities. This demonstrates commitment to collaboration and ensures broad based support.

Over the past several months, several coalitions of agencies and organizations have applied for grants to address the problem of domestic violence. This was made possible by teleconferencing, which allows multiple stakeholders in Maine to be involved in applying for a grant without regard to travel conditions, expense or distance.

### ***Cell Phones for Victims***

The public/private partnerships which have resulted in free cell phones for emergency use by the victims of domestic violence have no doubt saved lives, as well as provided many with peace of mind. The State and community partners need to step up their public relations efforts so collection of discarded phones continues on an ongoing basis so that they can be used by victims. Businesses, local governments and community service groups could be most helpful encouraging the public to drop phones off at their local domestic violence or sexual assault project for a "phone drive", much like bottle drives, for phone collection. The process for cell phone donations developed by Maine Coalition to End Domestic Violence and the Maine Coalition Against Sexual Assault is described in Appendix I.



*What needs improvement; what creates barriers; what should change.*

## **LEAVING A BATTERER: PRACTICAL CONCERNS**

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- **OFFENDER ACCOUNTABILITY**
  - **VICTIM NOTIFICATION**
  - **HOUSING**
  - **TRANSPORTATION**
  - **GENERAL ASSISTANCE**
  - **RESPONSE TO CHILDREN WHO WITNESS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**
- 

### *Leaving a Batterer: Practical Concerns*

The most dangerous time for a victim of domestic violence is when she leaves the batterer. And, as one police officer noted, a court order of Protection from Abuse (PFA) is only going to deter the batterer about 70% of the time. A safe and reliable plan for each victim's safety must be developed and supported by the community. Many victims and their families or concerned neighbors and friends are unaware of the resources that are currently available to them. A targeted intensive campaign that informs all Maine people of the resources available to victims of domestic violence is needed.

Potential suggestions for targeting resource information includes fliers in grocery store bags, fliers attached to mailings from either the State Bureau of Revenue Services or the Department of Motor Vehicles, announcements distributed by churches, synagogues and mosques and information included in mandatory announcements from public schools. Another possibility is to engage local communities to provide the information in tax bills, community services programming bulletins or town web sites. A recent program, initiated in 2008 by the Northern Maine Wal-Mart stores published the hotline numbers for DV and Sexual Assault services on every sales slip has been very successful.

For a variety of reasons, when a victim leaves a domestic violence situation, the consequences often include short or long term reliance on social services. At minimum, a victim needs somewhere to go, transportation, and some way of obtaining necessities such as food. As many victims have little money, access to legal representation is very limited, and this puts them at a disadvantage when trying to assert their right to household items, bank accounts, and child support.

Sometimes victims believe that some contact with batterers is necessary in order to maintain a basic standard of living for themselves and their children. This was the case with Nicole Oliver, who was murdered when she responded to her estranged husband's offer of financial assistance. Funding for the expenses incurred for alternative housing, including first and last months rent and security deposits was overwhelmingly cited across the State as one of the biggest barriers to victims safely

leaving their abuser. With new Federal monies available from the Federal Stimulus package for transitional housing needs of victims of domestic violence, Maine must target this problem and address it in a comprehensive and fair manner.

### ***Offender Accountability***

In every community forum, attendees expressed the belief that offenders should be held accountable for their behavior through punishment (including incarceration), fines, and specialized treatment. Many participants expressed the opinion that batterers are not being held accountable; and that somewhere between the arrest and final disposition accountability for behavior is lacking.

There was some perception that current laws and policies are inadequate, based on the experience of some victims who reported multiple episodes of abuse, harassment, and stalking even after charges were pressed and a protection from abuse order was in place.

In most forums, the issue of noncompliance with treatment—primarily batterer intervention programs—was identified as a key area of concern. It was stated that the completion rate statewide is lower than 20%, and that the consequences for offenders of not following through is negligible. Nationwide studies show that batterer intervention programs to be successful, it must be cognitive behavior based, mandate completion and swift and firm consequences for failure to complete the program. This is not, on the whole, happening in Maine.

Many victims expressed the opinion that everyone arrested for domestic violence should have to pay some bail, and that the amount should increase for repeat offenders. A conflict between the need for safety of the victims with the Constitutional right to bail for most offenses, the need to prevent bail from being excessive, the problem of jail overcrowding and the perception by victims and community members that bail should be used as a mechanism for containing those charged with domestic violence assault, was evident across the state.

In every community forum, victims, victim services, and law enforcement all noted that offenders should be punished for the crime of domestic violence, and that the existing penalties for violating a PFA should be increased and consistent statewide. A common problem noted across the state was that while Courts impose penalties upon a finding of guilty, the follow up to ensure compliance is spotty at best. Additionally, the current law allowing for deferred dispositions is not being consistently applied. In some areas of the State, it is used routinely with mixed results, while in other areas of the State, the District Attorney refuses to use the deferred disposition process. Again, follow up on violations of release on deferred disposition, and an uncertainty as to whether an individual on deferred disposition has been convicted of a crime, has led to problems with enforcement and questions as to whether or not the offender can possess a firearm.

## ***Victim Notification***

The issue of notification was raised at many of the forums. It is important for victims to be notified of changes in the offender's status. It was the consensus that notification should occur at:

- Pre-arraignment
- Change of Bail Conditions
- When the offender is sentenced or
- sent to jail or prison

It was noted that the Department of Correction's policies are effective in victim notification when an offender is released from their custody. DOC has a strong and effective program in place for assisting victims prior to the release of the prisoner from one of their facilities. However, victim notification varies at the county level from no notification at all to notification via the District Attorney's office or local police department in very serious cases. A statewide comprehensive plan should be adopted.

## ***Housing***

The issue of housing was brought up at most meetings and Appendix G sets out the number of bednights that victims utilized at shelters from Jan. 1 – Oct. 31, 2008. Listed below, is information about transitional supported housing that has been developed specifically for domestic violence victims with funding from the Maine State Housing Authority.

*There are 13 total projects for total cost of \$3,745,067. Sources of funds included StateHome, FedHome, and bond proceeds.*

*Community Housing of Maine is the developer for 6 of the projects. CHOM owns these facilities, with services provided by DV agencies as follows:*

*New Hope for Women - 1 project in Rockland, 1 project in Belfast  
Family Crisis Services - 1 project in South Portland  
Abused Women's Advocacy Project - 1 project in Auburn  
Spruce Run - 1 project in Bangor  
Next Step - 1 project in Ellsworth*

*The other 7 projects were developed by the individual domestic violence agencies as follows:*

*Next Step - 1 project in Machias  
WomanCare - 1 project in Dover-Foxcroft and 1 project in Dexter  
Battered Women's Project - 1 project in Madawaska  
Caring Unlimited - 1 project in Sanford  
Family Violence Project - 1 project in Augusta  
New Hope for Women - 1 project in Waldoboro*

*These 13 projects consist of 46 units of temporary housing.*

Although temporary housing is generally available to victims throughout the state, dislocation comes with a price. The number of shelters or shelter alternatives (generally hotel rooms) is limited and are often located far from the victim's community or work. Many stories of victims deciding not to leave an abusive situation due to distances and fear of job loss, loss of family or community support and dislocation of children from their schools and familiar surroundings, were reported. It is not unusual for victims and children to be starting over with nothing.

Landlords usually require a security deposit, financial references and first and last month's rent prior to allowing occupancy. This poses a huge barrier, even for those victims who are employed, and can afford to pay ongoing bills once relocated.

In order to qualify under Federal rules for a housing voucher, a victim must be able to demonstrate that she has been homeless for seven days. In one area of the State that does not have a domestic violence shelter, victims and their children were being advised to sleep in their cars for seven days. Local law enforcement would, as pre arranged, go to the car in the middle of the night, knock on the window and wake the victim and then sign an affidavit to support their need for proof of homelessness.

Even if a woman is found eligible for a Federal housing voucher, the wait can take months. During this time, the victim may decide that returning to the batterer is safer than prolonged homelessness. At one meeting, victim services described this scenario as the cost/benefit analysis of shelter versus abuse.

It was noted that in some communities, it is easier for the batterer to obtain housing than the victim. In a few forums, people complained bitterly that housing vouchers given to prisoners upon their release were more available to the offender than abuser victims.

The availability of alternative housing quite often depends upon the size and wealth of the community, the availability of housing stock and the funding available for the local domestic violence project to help victims secure housing. There is a great deal of disparity in these programs.

Thus barriers include: issues related to displacement, access to funds for relocation, a shortage of housing vouchers, and eligibility requirements for homeless services. Other barriers also include access to the necessary proof of income, access to job placement services and need for training.

One suggestion was that monetary penalties paid by batterers could be used to fund housing and other costs incurred by victims. Another suggestion was to impose a surcharge on each and every domestic violence related offense at sentencing that would be deposited into a restricted fund to be used solely for meeting the immediate housing costs of victims. With the advent of the new crimes of domestic violence assault, criminal threatening, terrorizing and criminal mischief, this is a more realistic approach than what was available just a few years ago.

Another matter that needs to be addressed is the housing needs of Native Americans and newly arrived immigrants. Cultural considerations and practices often provided additional barriers to victims wanting to leave an abusive situation or their willingness to enter a shelter that for a variety of reasons, could not accommodate their special cultural needs. Language barriers also contributed to this problem.

### ***Transportation***

Transportation from the shelter to and from work, school or childcare, and legal or medical appointments is often limited or unavailable.

Without reliable transportation, a victim will have problems finding and maintaining employment, getting to legal appointments, attending court hearings, and taking care of the day-to-day business of life. As public transportation options are limited, particularly in rural Maine, this is a significant barrier to safety for many victims.

One promising program in York County is that a local garage has volunteered its staff and services to get victim's cars and donated cars, up and running. Having a reliable and safe means of transportation literally allows victims to flee their abusive situation. One suggestion was for the state to explore government surplus auction sites for older but reliable automobiles to be used by victims and shelters.

### ***General Assistance***

Some forum attendees noted that eligibility requirements for general assistance were not uniform. In some areas, these were described as "arbitrary," and victims were left with the impression that local government did not consider their needs important. In other areas of the state, victims, especially in small towns, were discouraged from applying for general assistance. It was repeatedly reported that when they went to apply, the administrator who often knew the victim, told them outright they wouldn't qualify and prevented application. It is strongly suggested that we work with the Maine Municipal Association, town leaders and elected officials and the Town and City Managers Association to ensure that general assistance personnel are fully educated on the rules and laws regarding eligibility for general assistance.

### ***Response to Children Who Witness Domestic Violence***

Many mentioned that children who witness domestic violence may be left with the impression that it is acceptable. This is very harmful to children. One national study showed that children who witness domestic violence or its aftermath are 60% more likely to be diagnosed with depression. Others suffer from behavior problems, increased drug and alcohol abuse and are more likely to engage in abusive behavior as they mature. These behavioral problems also spill over into the schools and into the community thus creating more problems and expenses for society.

There are no uniform statewide accepted standards for how law enforcement, emergency room staff, DHHS, *guardian ad litem*s, and providers of victim services should respond to children. Such standards should be developed. It was strongly suggested that the Maine Criminal Justice Academy develop curriculum for all law enforcement in this area. Similar suggestions were made for EMS, teachers and medical care providers. Many urged more intensive training for Guardian ad Litem and volunteer lawyers in this area as well.

## ***ANALYSIS OF SURVEYS***

Everyone who participated in the community forums was asked to complete a voluntary survey (Appendix B). The majority of respondents defined “domestic violence” as physical abuse, but many were unaware that psychological abuse is how many batterers maintain power over their victims (98, or 27%).

We recommend that future informational campaigns about domestic violence emphasize that psychological abuse can be as damaging as physical abuse, as it can involve threats to harm or kill children, loved ones, or animals. Some batterers convince their victims that no one will believe them, they will lose custody of their children, that their perceptions are “wrong” or “crazy,” and that no one cares what happens to them.

Nearly all respondents indicated a willingness to help victims of domestic violence by contacting law enforcement. Many were unaware of local services or programs, even though in most communities, this information is readily obtainable. It is strongly suggested that a locally based campaign, with fliers, kitchen magnets or other forms of outreach, be developed and distributed to every household in Maine so that NO person can say they were not aware of the resources that are available.

There was a general lack of awareness among members of the general public about elder abuse and teen dating violence, even though these are considered forms of domestic violence. Those in law enforcement, however, made it clear that reported cases of elder abuse are on the rise, and may be under reported. Representatives from victim services indicated that teen dating violence is a serious problem, and may also be under reported.

Of the 364 surveys that were returned, the majority (219 respondents, or 60%) agreed that domestic violence is a serious problem in their community. In most meetings, it was mentioned that attitudes about domestic violence are changing, and fewer and fewer people believe that it is “a private matter” and not a crime. There are still, however, groups of persons who view it a private matter. Maine needs to adopt a statewide attitude that Domestic Violence is always unacceptable and will not be tolerated.

## ***PENOBSCOT, WABANAKI, AND MALISEET RESPONSE***

The Department of Public Safety asked consultant Tracy Cooley to gather data about domestic violence within the Penobscot, Wabanaki, and Maliseet tribes. According to the interviews and surveys she conducted, Native Americans are confronting domestic violence within their communities, but would benefit from additional resources and support. Most importantly, they would like to be included in collaborations regarding the issue of domestic violence, as their exclusion limits access to federal funds.

Recommendations specific to Native Americans included an updated offender registry which could be shared between tribes, a mechanism to keep better track of repeat offenders, and advocates for victims. Tribal Domestic Violence representatives indicated a desire to participate in the grant program that DPS has submitted that would allow them to access real time data on service of Protection from Abuse orders.

General recommendations were similar to those generated by the other community forums, but the tribes emphasized the need to develop a support system for children who witness domestic violence; and to integrate screening for domestic violence into mental health and medical settings. Tribal respondents also emphasized that programming for non-native Americans may not fit their needs due to their cultural beliefs and heritage as well as the unique challenges they face on their respective reservations and in their communities.

## ***FUNDING***

The nine domestic violence agencies that are members of the Maine Coalition to End Domestic Violence received \$9,786,809.00 from October 1, 2007 and September 30, 2008. The bulk of this came from the Maine Department of Health & Human Services (DHHS), and included a combination of General Fund Revenue and pass-through federal funds. Please see Appendix C for information about the U.S. Department of Justice Office on Violence Against Women funding history for Maine, 2005-07.

Other sources of funds include federal, state, and private grants made directly to providers, support by counties and municipalities, contributions (both private and through the United Way) and program income. These are outlined in greater detail in Appendix D.

Appendix E and Appendix F provide an overview of salaries and common expenses for the domestic violence projects and sexual assault centers. Appendix G describes the structure of these services as provided in other states. In some states, domestic violence and sexual assault services are provided by a single agency. Their coalitions are also combined. Maine is one of only a few states which maintain separate domestic violence and sexual assault programs and coalitions.

To date, according to the Attorney General's Office, about 20% of the individuals who receive funds from the state Victims' Compensation Program have been victims of domestic violence.

It should be noted that not all domestic violence service providers are members of the Coalition. Efforts should be made to join those who are not members so that there can be a statewide comprehensive response to these issues. Some participants will need to put aside past differences and territorial protection positions to best implement this plan.

## ***RECOMMENDATIONS***

### ***Training and Education***

- One clear message which came out of the community forums was that the general public considers domestic violence training a good investment.
- Specific suggestions included: More training around domestic violence dynamics, and recognition of high risk individuals and situations for law enforcement, prosecutors, judges, *Guardian Ad Litem*s, EMS, medical service providers, teachers and bail commissioners; more training on how to discriminate between domestic violence and self defense in order to hold the aggressor accountable for law enforcement, prosecutors, *Guardian Ad Litem*s, and knowledge of available resources.

- Public Awareness Campaigns: should be ongoing, and include information about local programs. In the future, education about the role psychological abuse plays in domestic violence would help members of the general public better understand why victims stay in abusive relationships. In addition, information about elder abuse, dating violence, and stalking should be more readily available.
- For those involved in school based initiatives, reinforcing that domestic violence is not normative behavior, and is in fact a crime which is taken seriously, should be a priority.

### *Changes to the Legal System*

- Standardize policies and procedures in local jails across the state to allow corrections officers to serve offenders with protection from abuse orders. This would help prevent situations where the offender is released into the community with no PFA in place.
- Take steps to improve notification of victims, who should know when offenders are released, have a change in bail conditions, or are going to court. This will require additional staffing and resources.
- Bail laws concerning domestic violence cases should be reviewed and modified to address concerns with repeat offenders and those already out on bail for a prior domestic violence offense.
- Offenders who are sentenced to Batterer Intervention Programs should be required to complete them, and be held accountable for refusal/failure to do so. Statutes should provide for penalties for those who fail to comply.
- Maine's current Protection From Abuse statute should be changed to allow for service of copies and for electronic submission of proof of service. This will speed up the service process, cut down on repeated continuances in court due to lack of proof of service and insure timely handling of the cases.
- Maine's Protection from Abuse law should be amended to include protection for pets in temporary orders as well as permanent orders.

### *Social Services*

- At the local level, review procedures for General Assistance, with the goal of being able to respond to the emergency needs of victims of domestic violence. Training and education as previously discussed should occur.
- At the state level, review requirements for eligibility for housing assistance, and prioritize victims of domestic violence. A statewide approach to advocating on the federal level for changes in federal rules that create barriers to victims should be developed.



### ***Coordinated Community Response-Strategic Approaches to Funding***

- Tele-conferencing allows for greater coordination, inclusion, and collaboration in the grant writing process. It also removes barriers to statewide initiatives. This should be encouraged.
- We recommend that future requests for funding demonstrate inclusion of minority groups within the region, in particular, the Penobscot, Wabanaki, and Maliseet tribes and the new Mainer programs. The Coalition to End Domestic Violence should take active steps to either help these programs achieve membership status or feel comfortable working with local programs.
- Maine should adopt a statewide strategy for coordination of grant applications to address violence against women issues. Currently, three different state agencies handle grant monies for violence against woman funding. While placement of the different programs in these separate agencies makes programmatic sense, there should be better coordination and cooperation between these three agencies and the providers they fund. Perhaps, the statewide STOP Implementation Plan could be used as a starting place.
- Maine needs to better coordinate the application for competitive federal funds which will allow us to address the problems in a more comprehensive manner. A calendar of expected grant due dates and a systematic RFP process in this area would better position Maine to secure the necessary funding.
- Given the reality of limited funding, the domestic violence and sexual assault programs should work together to find ways to maximize available funds by sharing some expenses, cooperative agreements, or consolidation. It should be noted that each of these agencies are independent 501 ( c ) (3) non-profits and their respective boards of directors will need to agree to such changes.

Since these meetings took place last summer and fall, conversations are taking place concerning consolidation of some services and locations to best utilized the limited funds available. Please refer to Appendices E and F for common expenses for the domestic violence projects and sexual assault centers.

Finally, each agency needs to actively pursue funding and partnerships with private businesses and foundations to best address this issue. Large amounts of time are spent pursuing federal and state funding and gearing up for another round of cuts. Secure, varied and consistent funding will allow service providers to better focus on the victims.

### ***ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS***

The Department of Public Safety would like to thank all individuals and victim services organizations that helped plan and participated in the community forums across the State of Maine. We would also like to thank all law enforcement agencies that attended and contributed to discussion during the community forums. Finally, we would like to thank the victims, their friends and family members who contributed to this report.

**APPENDIX A - RESOLVE CHAPTER 196**

**123rd Maine State Legislature  
Resolve, To Prevent Domestic Violence and Protect Our Citizens**

**Resolve, To Prevent Domestic Violence and Protect Our Citizens**

**Emergency preamble. Whereas,** acts and resolves of the Legislature do not become effective until 90 days after adjournment unless enacted as emergencies; and

**Whereas,** the effects of deadly domestic violence and its impact on the State's public health system and social services system are far-reaching; and

**Whereas,** it is imperative that the State explore adoption of a comprehensive strategy and network to address the many challenges surrounding domestic violence and protecting the State's citizens and communities; and

**Whereas,** as a part of this comprehensive policy, it is imperative that the State reach out to all persons affected by domestic violence, whether a victim, a family member or friend, community members, community organizations, victim services groups or law enforcement in order to gather the necessary information to ascertain what programs are working and what additional programs are needed to reach our underserved populations; and

**Whereas,** in the judgment of the Legislature, these facts create an emergency within the meaning of the Constitution of Maine and require the following legislation as immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health and safety; now, therefore, be it

**Sec. 1 Review of supports and protections. Resolved:** That the Department of Public Safety shall undertake a comprehensive review of the measures currently in place to support and protect victims and potential victims of domestic violence. In undertaking this review, the department shall consider:

1. The ability of domestic violence advocacy offices in this State to provide sufficient support, referrals, resources and protection for domestic violence victims given current levels of funding;
2. The establishment of a program to gather input and comments from victims and their families, community members, law enforcement and organizations that provide services to domestic violence victims in order to determine which programs are working effectively, how to better reach underserved populations and concerned community members and what programs are missing or insufficiently funded;
3. The feasibility of providing increased funding from outside sources for safe houses and crisis assistance for victims and their families;
4. The feasibility of providing increased funding from outside sources for free and more accessible counseling and support services for victims; and
5. The feasibility of providing increased interventions to the victims, their families and communities concerning domestic violence and how to find and access services; and be it further

**Sec. 2 Review domestic violence laws. Resolved:** That the Department of Public Safety shall endeavor to review the effectiveness of the provisions of the Maine Criminal Code related to domestic violence; and be it further

RESOLVE Chapter 196, 123rd Maine State Legislature  
Resolve, To Prevent Domestic Violence and Protect Our Citizens

**Sec. 3 Funding. Resolved:** That the Department of Public Safety shall endeavor to secure outside funding and resources, including but not limited to the use of grants and interns, to undertake the. review under sections 1 and 2 and shall limit its work to that which can be accomplished from sources other than appropriations from the General Fund or Highway Fund; and be it further

**Sec. 4 Report. Resolved:** That the Department of Public Safety shall submit a report of its findings, including any necessary implementing legislation, to the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over criminal justice and public safety matters no later than December 10, 2008. After receipt and review of the report, the joint standing committee may submit legislation based on the report to the First Regular Session of the 124th Legislature.

**Emergency clause.** In view of the emergency cited in the preamble, this legislation takes effect when approved, except as otherwise indicated.

**APPENDIX B - SURVEY**



**John Elias Baldacci**  
Governor

STATE OF MAINE  
**Department of Public Safety**  
104 State House Station  
Augusta, Maine  
04333-0104



**Anne H. Jordan**  
Commissioner

As a result of the passage of LD 1990, the Department of Public Safety has been asked by the Maine Legislature to hold a series of community meetings around the state to discuss the issue of domestic violence with local community members. The information gathered at the various meetings will be compiled into a report that will be made available to the public and reported back to the Legislature in December 2008. This questionnaire is an effort to assess the community's awareness of domestic violence in their community and knowledge of the services available to the public.

What do you think domestic violence is?

Do you think domestic violence is a serious problem in your community?

Do you think dating violence among teens is a serious problem in your community?

Do you think elder abuse is a serious problem in your community?

A. If you become aware of a domestic violence situation what would you do?

1. Call 911 \_\_\_\_\_
2. Call a neighbor \_\_\_\_\_
3. Stay out of it \_\_\_\_\_
4. I don't know \_\_\_\_\_
5. Other \_\_\_\_\_

B. Are you aware of any local agencies or programs that offer services for victims of domestic violence in your area or county?

Yes \_\_\_\_ (name the agency \_\_\_\_\_)  
No \_\_\_\_

C. Are you aware of any community services for elder abuse in your area?

Yes \_\_\_\_ name the program \_\_\_\_\_  
No \_\_\_\_

If you see that animals are being abused, do you think other family members are likely being abused?

Do you have anything else you would like to tell us? (Please use reverse side if needed)

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OFFICE LOCATED AT: 45 COMMERCE DRIVE, SUITE 1, AUGUSTA, ME 04333

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(207) 626-3803 (Voice)

(207) 287-3042 (Fax)

(207) 287-3659 (TTY)

**APPENDIX C – OVW FEDERAL FUNDING HISTORY FOR MAINE, 2005-07**

<b>2007</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Award</b>
Tribal	Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians	398,521.00
State Coalition	Maine Coalition Against Sexual Assault	83,045.00
State Coalition	Maine Coalition To End Domestic Violence	83,045.00
LAV	Maine Coalition to End Domestic Violence	600,000.00
STOP <sup>1</sup>	Maine Department of Public Safety	933,080.00
Housing	Penquis Community Action Program	254,700.00
LAV	Penquis Community Action Program	449,142.00
Tribal	Pleasant Point Passamaquoddy Tribe	398,690.00
Technical Assistance	University of Southern Maine	1,635,730.00
		<b>4,835,953.00</b>
<b>2006</b>		
Arrest	Cumberland County	382,474.00
Arrest	Maine Judicial Branch - Administrative Office of the Courts	1,091,575.00
Coalition	Maine Coalition Against Sexual Assault	83,041.00
Coalition	Maine Coalition to End Domestic Violence	83,041.00
LAV	Pine Tree Legal Assistance Inc	450,000.00
Rural	Family Violence Project	244,179.00
Rural	Maine Coalition to End Domestic Violence	900,000.00
STOP Formula	Maine Department of Public Safety	998,454.00
Technical Assistance	University of Southern Maine	1,165,469.00
Training	Volunteers of America Northern New England Inc	449,966.00
Transitional Housing	Caring Unlimited Corp	236,437.00
		<b>6,084,636.00</b>
<b>2005</b>		
Transitional Housing	Spruce Run Association	
Legal Assistance	Maine Coalition To End Domestic Violence	
Legal Assistance	Penquis Community Action Program, Inc	
Rural	Battered Women's Project	
Rural	Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians	
STOP Formula	Maine Department of Public Safety	
STOP Violence Against Indian Women	Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians	
STOP Violence Against Indian Women	Passamaquoddy Tribe	
State Coalitions	Maine Coalition Against Sexual Assault	
State Coalitions	Maine Coalition to End Domestic Violence	

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<sup>1</sup> STOP funding is also counted in Table 1.

**APPENDIX D – DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROJECTS REVENUE SUMMARY**

MAINE COALITION TO END DOMESTIC VIOLENCE FY 08 REVENUE SUMMARY  REVENUE SOURCES	NINE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROJECTS OCTOBER 1, 2007 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 2008								
	Abused Women's Advocacy Project	Battered Women's Project	Caring Unlimited	Family Crisis Services	Family Violence Project	New Hope for Women	Spruce Run	The Next Step	Womancare
<b>GOVERNMENT REVENUE</b>									
FEDERAL DHHS AGREEMENT FUNDS	534,838	354,969	560,416	713,881	464,861	331,525	438,368	394,122	200,759
MaineCare (targeted case management)	52,000	0	185,000	0	40,000	0	44,000	0	0
USDA Food Pantry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,500	0
OTHER FEDERAL FUNDS	23,418	50,053	218,430	148,679	244,673	0	160,421	78,850	60,751
STATE DHHS AGREEMENT FUNDS-General Fund	228,775	179,811	183,936	208,963	202,315	187,449	191,896	202,607	103,881
STATE DHHS AGREEMENT FUNDS- Fund for Healthy Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DHHS NON AGREEMENT FUNDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER STATE FUNDS (NON DHHS)	70,324	53,000	66,075	56,922	37,000	9,100	84,985	58,000	12,000
COUNTY/MUNICIPAL OTHER FUNDS	20,000	5,455	32,242	71,875	26,875	40,000	0	11,600	0
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE</b>	<b>929,355</b>	<b>643,288</b>	<b>1,246,099</b>	<b>1,200,320</b>	<b>1,015,724</b>	<b>568,074</b>	<b>919,670</b>	<b>747,679</b>	<b>377,391</b>
<b>PROGRAM INCOME</b>									
SALE OF PRODUCT	0	0	0	0	600	0	0	0	0
CLIENT FEES - PROGRAM (rent, etc.)	35,000	25,868	92,639	0	132,000	37,000	0	26,000	2,720
CLIENT FEES - PRIVATE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0
OTHER FEES, ROYALTIES, MISC.	0	0	0	19,000	35,800	0	6,869	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM INCOME</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>25,868</b>	<b>92,639</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>168,400</b>	<b>37,000</b>	<b>6,869</b>	<b>26,500</b>	<b>2,720</b>
<b>OTHER REVENUE</b>									
CONTRIBUTIONS AND DONATIONS DESIGNATED BY THE DONOR FOR THE PROGRAM (RESTRICTED)	0	137,922	64,800	171,000	83,550	0	7,771	46,000	31,750
OTHER AVAILABLE INCOME COMMITTED TO THE PROGRAM OR NOT DESIGNATED BY THE DONOR (UNRESTRICTED)	218,721	56,000	85,846	58,500	17,539	154,197	124,485	44,638	23,025
IN-KIND	63,545	13,200	25,560	112,000	15,000	78,000	56,000	17,075	19,089
<b>TOTAL OTHER REVENUE</b>	<b>282,266</b>	<b>207,122</b>	<b>176,206</b>	<b>341,500</b>	<b>116,089</b>	<b>232,197</b>	<b>188,256</b>	<b>107,713</b>	<b>73,864</b>
<b>TOTAL AGENCY-WIDE REVENUE</b>	<b>1,246,621</b>	<b>876,278</b>	<b>1,514,944</b>	<b>1,560,820</b>	<b>1,300,213</b>	<b>837,271</b>	<b>1,114,795</b>	<b>881,892</b>	<b>453,975</b>

Abbreviations - Funding Sources - federal / state  
MSH - Maine State Housing  
SAG - Shelter Assistance Grants (MSA-state)  
SOS - Shelter Operating Subsidy (MSA-state)  
ESG - Emergency Shelter Grant (federal)  
SSBG - Social Services Block Grant (federal)  
SSBG - TANF (federal)  
SSBG - PE (Prevention Education) (federal)

SPSS - State Purchased Social Services (DHHS-state)  
OVW - Office on Violence Against Women (federal)  
CVAP - Crime Victim Assistance Program (federal)  
VOCA - Victims of Crime Act (federal)  
FVPG - Family Violence Prevention Grant (federal)  
FEMA - Federal Emergency Management Agency(federal)  
HUD - Housing and Urban Development (federal)  
DOPS - ME Department of Public Safety (STOP grants)

**APPENDIX E – DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROJECTS SALARY & EXPENSES FOR 2008**

	Salaries	Fringe	Rent	# of staff	# PT staff	Utilities/Heat	Bonding/Insur	Maint/Repairs	Consultants	Telephone	Misc Exp	Exec Dir Salary
<b>Domestic Violence Agencies</b>												
Abused Women's Advocacy Project – Lewiston	707,699	191,863	46,785	32	16	21,756	11,211	5,000	86,820	24,936	46,161	63,388
Battered Women's Project - Presque Isle	691,193	274,049	9,500	21	7	14,600	10,681	2,497	4,000	23,400	20,406	61,360
Caring Unlimited – Sanford	859,279	253,789	15,475	29	4	52,060	22,223	9,427	52,715	28,992	38,095	61,313
Family Crisis – Portland	946,088	266,309	20,500	26	2	17,150	13,450	6,700	45,100	25,500	18,900	84,697
Family Violence Project - Augusta	798,000	191,042	27,000	36	18	43,500	12,247	25,000	19,950	27,000	29,794	57,785
New Hope for Women - Rockland	455,475	172,054	29,480	15	5	9,388	4,550	8,500	18,500	17,298	28,315	58,443
Spruce Run – Bangor	600,738	246,428	0	25	8	18,614	12,765	40,024	25,637	18,533	13,502	38,216
The Next Step – Ellsworth	493,916	156,461	27,000	13	1	22,000	13,000	14,000	19,200	23,000	21,000	65,000
WomanCare - Dover Foxcroft	262,964	84,579	7,800	8	0	5,500	3,296	4,200	14,155	6,200	25,273	40,602
<b>SUB TOTALS</b>	<b>5,815,352</b>	<b>1,836,574</b>	<b>183,540</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>204,568</b>	<b>103,423</b>	<b>115,348</b>	<b>286,077</b>	<b>194,859</b>	<b>241,446</b>	<b>530,804</b>
<b>Average Exp</b>	<b>646,150.22</b>	<b>204,064.00</b>	<b>20,393.33</b>			<b>22,729.78</b>	<b>11,491.44</b>	<b>12,816.44</b>	<b>31,786.33</b>	<b>21,651</b>	<b>26,827.33</b>	<b>58,978</b>

\* AWAP and FVP include their PT BIP facilitators in their staff count; Not all projects operate BIP programs

**APPENDIX F – SEXUAL ASSAULT CENTERS SALARY & EXPENSES FOR 2008**

	<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Fringe</u>	<u>Rent</u>	<u># of staff</u>	<u>Utilities/Heat</u>	<u>Bonding/Insur</u>	<u>Maint/Repairs</u>	<u>Consultants</u>	<u>Telephone</u>	<u>Misc Exp</u>	<u>Exec Dir Salary</u>
<i>Sexual Assault Agencies</i>											
AMHC (Presque Isle)	136,484	42,460	0	5	0	0	0	0	9,485	753	13,195
Downeast - Ellsworth	99,200	22,816	6,690	4	0	400	0	6,861	2,325	2,899	36,222
Penquis - Bangor	174,973	40,615	13,800	5	0	4,000	1,500	10,500	6,300	0	23,057
Rape Crisis & Prev - Waterville	122,758	33,301	9,600	5	446	5,850	1,000	9,500	4,356	10,225	45,760
Rape Educ Assist & Hotline - Oxford	140,127	33,630	9,332	6	6,300	3,100	250	2,400	4,500	5,185	35,999
Sexual Assault Crisis Center - Auburn	228,024	40,773	12,120	7	0	2,900	0	8,370	2,500	10,871	48,960
Sexual Assault Crisis & Support - Winthrop	194,455	40,770	17,700	6	650	4,000	0	6,000	9,800	16,875	53,093
Sexual Assault Response Services of SO Maine - Portland	315,079	60,731	38,920	8	4,000	6,151	0	11,445	5,000	17,400	51,938
Sexual Assault Support Services of Midcoast - Brunswick	232,669	50,290	21,909	7	1,140	4,474	1,400	10,805	6,824	10,730	52,832
Sexual Assault Victims Emerg Services - Farmington	163,948	33,931	11,568	6	3,300	5,400	875	6,760	5,530	5,182	32,964
<b>SUB TOTALS</b>	<b>1,807,717</b>	<b>399,317</b>	<b>141,639</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>15836</b>	<b>36275</b>	<b>5025</b>	<b>72641</b>	<b>56,620</b>	<b>80120</b>	<b>491,655</b>

AMHC - (ED Salary based on a max total of 325 hours per contract year)  
 Penquis - (ED Salary based on a max total of 1560 hours per contract year)



**Maine Coalition Against Sexual Assault Member Agency Staffing Review**

	Centers with Annual Operating Budget Under \$250K/year					Centers with Annual Operating Budget Over \$250K/year					Total
	RCAP	DSAS	REACH	AMHC SAS	SAVES	SARSSM	SAC&SC	SACC	SASSMM	RRS	
	Waterville/ Skowhegan	Ellsworth	S. Paris	Presque Isle	Farmington	Portland	Augusta, Belfast, Rockland	Lewiston	Brunswick	Bangor	
<b>Full-Time Employees</b>	3		3*	2	2*	8	3	6	5	4	<b>28</b>
<b>30-32 Hour Employees</b>	1	4	1**	1	3**		3		2		<b>10</b>
<b>20-25 Hour Employees</b>	1		2		1			1		1	<b>5</b>
<b>Under 50% Employees</b>				2							<b>2</b>
<b>Total Employees</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>54</b>
	Staffing through 12/31/2008		*2@40 hours, 1@36 hours **28 hours		*1@ 40, 1@38  **2@30/32, 1@40 hrs, 42 wks/yr						

*APPENDIX G – HOUSING*

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SHELTER CLIENTS AND  
BEDNIGHTS**

1/1/2008 - 10/31/2008

Revised 12/10/2008

<b>Shelter Name</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Bednights</b>	<b>Unique Clients</b>	<b>Ave. Bednights Per Client</b>
Abused Women's Advocacy Project	Androscoggin	3,035	135	22.5
Battered Women's Project - Caribou	Aroostook	1,726	61	28.3
Battered Women's Project - Houlton	Aroostook	1,275	43	29.7
Battered Women's Project - St. John Valley	Aroostook	1,024	23	44.5
Caring Unlimited	York	3,472	98	35.4
Family Violence Project	Kennebec	2,366	102	23.2
New Hope for Women - Safe Homes	Knox-Lincoln-Waldo	58	14	4.1
Next Step	Washington	1,176	60	19.6
Family Crisis Services	Cumberland	2,610	121	21.6
Spruce Run	Penobscot	2,270	101	22.5
WomanCare - Safe Homes	Piscataquis	32	19	1.7
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>19,044</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>27.5</b>

**APPENDIX H – STATE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS**

<b>State</b>	<b>Dual or Separate Coalitions</b>	<b>Dual or Separate Services</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Illinois	Separate	Separate	
Maine	Separate	Separate	
New York	Separate	Separate	
Rhode Island	Separate	Separate	The Coalition Against Domestic Violence represents six local DV/shelter agencies. Day One (formerly the Rape Crisis Center and then the Sexual Assault Trauma Resource Center) is a stand-alone statewide SA organization.
Alabama	Separate	Both	There are some providers that are dual agencies in that they serve both domestic violence and sexual assault victims, while we also have agencies that offer only one of the services.
Arizona	Separate	Both	But mostly separate. The majority of service providers offer only one service (either DV or SA). However, in small rural areas or programs working with VAWA and U – visas they offer both DV and SA.
Arkansas	Separate	Both	Most service providers offer separate domestic violence and sexual assault services, however, many offer both.
California	Separate	Both	As to providing services we have some providers that handle both dv and sa and some that are just dv or sa.
Colorado	Separate	Both	We have some of both. In our metro area we have some separate agencies, but in most of the state I'd say the services are combined.
Connecticut	Separate	Both	Mostly separate. A local provider can belong to both coalitions and provide both SA and DV services. However, most local providers belong to only one coalition and provide only Dv or SA services.
Delaware	Separate	Both	We have a few programs that are dual DV and SA providers. But most are DV provider and SA provider.
Florida	Separate	Both	It varies here in Florida. There are separate sexual assault programs as there are DV Centers that solely provide DV Services. Then we have what we refer to as "Dual Centers" that provide both SA and DV Services. In Florida we have 42 certified DV Centers.
Georgia	Separate	Both	At the service provider level, we have stand alone sexual assault service providers, as well as combination programs that offer domestic violence and sexual assault services. In parts of rural Georgia, there is a stronger tendency to have combined program
Hawaii	Separate	Both	In the City & County of Honolulu (Island of Oahu), the County of Maui, and the County of Hawaii the sex assault and domestic violence service agencies are separate. In the County of Kauai, the same agency operates both programs. (Hawaii only has 4 counties.)
Indiana	Separate	Both	Three years ago a smaller group, the Latino Coalition Against Domestic & Sexual Violence was formed, and appear to be quite successful in reaching the Hispanic/latino population. At the service provider level we, too, have a mixed bag – many providers are dual.
Iowa	Separate	Both	As far as local domestic and sexual abuse services, Iowa has 3 separate sexual abuse programs, 3 separate domestic abuse programs, and 24 dual domestic and sexual abuse programs.
Kentucky	Separate	Both	Varies by provider/region, with no set requirements. CACs are also added into the mix with Rape Crisis Centers.
Louisiana	Separate	Both	Louisiana has an organization for both: LA Coalition Against Domestic Violence - DV LA Foundation Against Sexual Assault – SA. As far as the service providers-Some providers receive funding to deliver both SA and DV services and are allocated funds through both the coalition and the foundation.

Maryland	Separate	Both	Mostly combined. The majority of our service providers provide dual DV/SA services, although some specialize in only one service.
Minnesota	Separate	Both	1) Minnesota has numerous separate coalitions: MN Coalition Against Sexual Assault, MN Coalition for Battered Women, MN Indian Women's Sexual Assault Coalition. Only the DV & SA coalitions are funded with VAWA funding. 2) We also have a mix bag between SA & DV programming. There's more that provide both, but we don't have some separate programs.
Mississippi	Separate	Both	Mississippi has a mix of both. We have agencies that provide only sexual assault services and those who provide only domestic violence services. Then some agencies provide both services.
Nevada	Separate	Both	Although Nevada only has 17 counties, at least 4 counties do not have a community-based service organization located within the county borders. When necessary, advocates from other counties travel in to assist victims. Two of our larger jurisdictions - Washoe and Clark Counties (Reno and Las Vegas) have multiple service organizations within the county. We only two programs in the state that identify themselves strictly as sexual assault services programs. All other organizations are either domestic violence only or provide dual services for domestic and sexual violence victims. There was some talk a while back about consolidating to form a dual coalition based on the dynamics in our state but there has been no significant movement in that direction. I understand that the concern was that one or the other would be shadowed out if they consolidate. I've talked to both coalitions about the potential of forming a dual coalition. I feel that since most local programs offer dual services, they could benefit from training and services offered from a joint coalition. The individual programs struggle with resources and staffing coverage to attend separate training events. Additionally, the coalitions could benefit from pooling resources and experience but, unfortunately, it doesn't look like it will happen any time soon.
New Mexico	Separate	Both	Most of our providers are separate dv or sa providers. However, 3 DV shelters also do SA. Separate except 3.
North Carolina	Separate	Both	As far as the agencies that provide services to domestic violence and sexual assault victims, here is the breakdown: 92 programs that provide services to domestic violence victims; About 50-55 provide services to just domestic violence victims; About 35-40 provide services to both domestic violence and sexual assault victims; 14 stand alone sexual assault service providers.
Ohio	Separate	Both	The Ohio Coalition on Sexual Assault disbanded its operation in July 2006. Currently, there is an effort underway to re-establish a statewide Sexual Assault Coalition. In Ohio, some agencies specialize in D.V. or S. A. and some offer both services.
Pennsylvania	Separate	Both	Some programs, mostly in rural areas do SA and DV. Some serve all crime victims. Specialization tends to be limited to urban areas.
Washington	Separate	Both	We have stand alone agencies and combined agencies - it varies from county to county. The main difference here is that both domestic violence and sexual assault services are delivered on a countywide basis.
West Virginia	Separate	Both	14 licensed domestic violence programs (SIX of which are both DV and SA programs) These programs also serve multiple counties. 3 stand alone sexual assault service providers
Wisconsin	Separate	Both	There are dv only, a few sa only and many "dual" providers. Wisconsin has 72 counties. Every county has a designated (by our Department of Children and Families) DV provider. There are 16 counties with no SA provider and 14 counties with "dual outreach".
Missouri	Dual	Separate	We do have a few sexual assault service providers in the state and many of our domestic violence agencies are expanding their mission to include services for sexual assault victims.
Nebraska	Dual	Dual	

New Hampshire	Dual	Dual	
North Dakota	Dual	Dual	
Oklahoma	Dual	Dual	All of our victim service provider programs in Oklahoma are also dual purpose providing both DV and SA services. There was only one community that had separate DV and SA agencies. However, two years ago, United Way made them unify in order to receive funding.
South Dakota	Dual	Dual	Our DV programs also provide SA services. distinction between the two, in fact I'm having a hard time thinking of any that focuses on just one versus the other.
Wyoming	Dual	Dual	Each county has a program providing services for both DV and SA.
Alaska	Dual	Both	At the local level our funded programs provide services to both victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. Only in our largest city, Anchorage, are the services separated. There is one shelter, AWAIC, and one rape crisis center, STAR.
Kansas	Dual	Both	Kansas has one statewide coalition for domestic violence and sexual assault, Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence. At the local level, we do have programs that are specific to domestic violence and sexual assault--although the majority of programs provide dual services.
Massachusetts	Dual	Both	13 Dual programs; 42 DV specific programs (12 of which do not provide shelter services); 6 SA specific programs; 1 DV Statewide Hotline; 1 Spanish Sexual Assault Helpline.
Michigan	Dual	Both	
Montana	Dual	Both	In Montana, we have one state coalition that offers services for both sexual assault and domestic violence. (Montana Coalition against Domestic and Sexual Violence). Montana's service provider agencies offer services in both sexual assault and domestic violence.
Oregon	Dual	Both	Oregon has a joint DV/SA coalition and a statewide task force that focuses solely on sexual assault training and prevention. I suspect this arrangement is somewhat unique to Oregon in that we have a joint coalition and a task force providing specialized SA resources. We have agencies that provide dual services for both SA and DV survivors. We also have a few stand-alone sexual assault response agencies.
South Carolina	Dual	Both	Some of our non-profits provide only SA , some only DV, and some both.
Tennessee	Dual/One	Both	The Coalition reports that there are 15 agencies (some agencies have more than 1 site) providing sexual assault services in TN. Nine of those agencies are dual agencies that also provide services to victims of domestic violence.
Vermont	Dual	Both	11 of the 15 local member programs provide services to both DV and SV victims/survivors. In two of our most populated counties we have both a DV and a separate SV program.
Virginia	Dual	Both	Our coalitions merged several years ago. Many of our local agencies provide services to both DV and SA. We have 9 stand alone DV programs and 7 stand alone sexual assault programs and 30 plus dual programs.
Idaho	Separate	Unknown	
New Jersey	Separate	Unknown	
Texas	Separate	Unknown	
Utah	Separate	Unknown	

## APPENDIX I – CELL PHONE DONATIONS PROTOCOL



170 Park Street  
Bangor, ME 04401  
Phone: 207.941.1194  
mcedv@mcedv.org



83 Western Avenue, Suite 2  
Augusta, ME 04330  
Phone: 207.626.0034  
info@mecasa.org  
www.mecasa.org

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### FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

**Contacts:** Nicky Blanchard, ME Coalition to End Domestic Violence  
(207) 941-1194 ([nicky@mcedv.org](mailto:nicky@mcedv.org))  
Sarah Stewart, ME Coalition to Against Sexual Assault  
(207) 626-0034 ([awareness@mecasa.org](mailto:awareness@mecasa.org))

### MAINERS CAN SAVE A LIFE BY DONATING CELL PHONES TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROJECTS AND SEXUAL ASSAULT SUPPORT CENTERS

**Bangor, ME,** January 28, 2008 – A new law went in effect that requires Maine people to properly dispose of their cell phones. Title 38 Section 2143 entitled, "Cellular Telephone Recycling" bans Mainers from throwing their old and unwanted cell phones in the trash.

The Maine Coalition to End Domestic Violence and the Maine Coalition Against Sexual Assault encourage Mainers to contact their local domestic violence project or sexual assault support centers to donate their phone or use the pre-paid mailing label to donate their phone. Donated cell phones will either be given to a victim or will be exchanged for a monetary donation to fund services.

Nicky Blanchard, Public Awareness and Prevention Coordinator, states, "Often abusers isolate and control victim's finances, resources and even their contact with other family and friends. The simple act of providing a 911-programmed cell phone allows scared, threatened and endangered victims to reach out to law enforcement. One cell phone, one call may save a life." Mainers who choose to donate their cell phones have the potential to save someone's life.

Across the state, Mainers can help victims of domestic and sexual violence by dropping off their cell phones at their local domestic violence project or sexual assault support center. To find how to do so, Maine people can call the statewide domestic violence helpline 1-866-834-HELP or the statewide sexual assault crisis and support line: 1.800.871.7741 (or TTY: 1-888-458-5599).

People can also download a mailing label: <http://www.ncadv.org/files/BodyShop-NCADVPre-paidLabel.pdf> and make a contribution without leaving their home.

**The Maine Coalition to End Domestic Violence (MCEDV)** mission is to create and encourage a social, political, and economic environment in which domestic violence no longer exists, and to ensure that battered women are supported and that batterers are held accountable. MCEDV mobilizes and coordinates community action through a statewide network of domestic violence projects. Through these partnerships, we focus our resources on public policy, education, and systems advocacy. *For more information about MCEDV, please visit [www.mcedv.org](http://www.mcedv.org).*

**The Maine Coalition Against Sexual Assault (MECASA)** is organized to put an end to sexual violence in Maine, and to ensure that there will be ongoing support and services for victims and survivors. MECASA represents and serve Maine's ten sexual assault support centers through public policy advocacy, assistance to Maine's sexual assault support centers, public awareness and prevention activities, and statewide training. *For more information about MECASA, please visit [www.mecasa.org](http://www.mecasa.org).*

## ***APPENDIX J – FEDERAL STIMULUS FUNDING***

With the passage of the Economic Stimulus passage , it is expected that Maine will be eligible for an additional monies as follows:

- \$225 million Violence Against Women grants- This grant is split funded- \$175,000,000 nationwide in formula grants of which Maine’s share would be \$1,452,500. This program by statutes requires us to divide the dollars as follows: 25% law enforcement, 25% prosecution, 30% for victim services and 5% for the courts.

The remaining \$50,000,000 nationwide is for competitive grants to address transitional housing needs of victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. All of these programs are part of the STOP program and are administered by DPS. We will call on Maine Housing for assistance and advice on the housing portion of the grant.

\$100 million victim compensation- Maine should receive an additional \$435,000 in funds. This program is administered by the AG’s office and managed by Debra Shaw Rice.

It is also anticipated that additional funding will be made available through programs administered by DHHS. The exact dollar amount is not currently known.