

STATE OF MAINE
Department of Public Safety
Justice Assistance Council

2007-2010 Implementation Plan for the

S T O P

(Services * Training * Officers * Prosecutors)

Violence Against Women Program



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STOP Violence Against Women 2007-2010 Implementation Plan

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Introduction

Abstract

The purpose of the STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant program is to develop and strengthen the criminal justice system's response to violence against women and to support and enhance services for victims.

The Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women requires all states to devise an implementation plan for the use of funding from the STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program. The 2007-10 Plan builds upon the prior successes of previous plans and continues to strengthen our response to provide victims with the protection and services they need while enabling communities to hold offenders accountable. It is through collaboration among law enforcement, prosecutors, the judiciary, victim service providers, health care providers, faith leaders and others that the plan goals and objectives will be effectively carried out.

Victim services, criminal justice, health providers, urban, rural, refugee/immigrant and Native American stakeholders were invited and participated in the development of the plan.

PRIORITY AREAS

1. Coordinated Community Response/Multi-disciplinary Response
2. Victim Service Maintenance and Expansion
3. Enhanced Adjudication Process
4. Training
5. Policy, Procedures and Planning
6. Technology and Information

Goals

This report provides an overview of the strategy for Maine's use of STOP funds for the 2007 – 2010 period. The goals of the STOP Implementation Plan are to:

1. Articulate how Maine will use STOP funding to enhance responses to adult victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking in accordance with federal purpose areas;
2. Reflect the needs and priorities in responding to violent crimes against women in Maine; and,
3. Serve as a tool and identify and monitor success in ending violence against women.

Plan Organization

Presented in Maine's 2007 – 2010 STOP Grant Implementation Plan are:

- Maine's priorities and approaches;
- A summary of the planning process and the participants involved;
- Maine crime statistics and other data;
- Maine demographics; and,
- Current STOP funding initiatives¹.

Allocation of STOP Funds

STOP subgrant projects are funded through a competitive Request for Proposal process on an annual basis; however, the majority of STOP grant recipients often receive multiple years of funding to allow for program development and sustainability. Solicitation for projects to address specific needs may also be used.

¹ Refer to Appendix A for 2006 subgrantees.

The Planning Process

State Administrative Agency: Maine Department of Public Safety

An Executive Order designates the Maine Department of Public Safety as the state administrative agency for the STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program, responsible for preparing the application(s) for funds and for program administration to include:

- Applying for funds, to include a statewide strategy for improving the functioning of the criminal justice system;
- Administering funds received from the Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women, including receipt, review technical assistance, grant adjustments, accounting, auditing, and fund disbursement; and,
- Fulfilling other requirements of the Justice Assistance Act and the Anti-Drug Abuse Acts of 1986 and 1988, and of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994.

The Act requires states to develop a statewide implementation plan to targeting available resources on activities that will have the greatest impact on enhancing the criminal justice response to violent crimes against women. Developing an effective strategy requires the nature and extent of the problem be defined, an analysis and evaluation of current efforts, and the identification of resource needs. The plan examines the problems and resource needs of the state and establishes priorities for a three-year period. The plan defines problems to be addressed, the manner in which they are to be addressed, and the method to measure the resulting activities. It provides the foundation for solving problems and serves as a blueprint for other Federally, state and locally coordinated efforts in the State. The steps taken to develop a coordinated and comprehensive plan included:

- Focus groups meetings
- Review of relevant statewide reports
- Analysis of UCR statistics and data from MCEdV and MeCASA
- Interaction and input from stakeholders (e.g., participation in conferences and other meetings, etc.)

Multi-disciplinary Advisory Board: Maine Justice Assistance Council

The Maine Justice Assistance Council is the multi-disciplinary policy board that serves as a forum for communication and a structure to coordinate administration criminal justice grants that address public safety, including the STOP formula grant funds. This officially constituted advisory board was established by Executive Order to provide comprehensive strategic planning and policy direction and to obtain regular guidance and advice from knowledgeable criminal justice practitioners, victim service providers and other stakeholder groups.

The Maine Justice Assistance Council (JAC) 's membership includes individuals with direct policy and administrative responsibility for other federally funded programs, including those supporting State and local drug abuse treatment, juvenile justice, education and prevention representing interests of Federal, State, and local criminal justice professionals, substance abuse, and victim service providers. Its composition is designed to facilitate coordinated planning and program implementation of both federally, state and locally funded programs and projects. Membership of the Justice Assistance Council² comprises:

² Refer to Appendix B for a list of Justice Assistance Council by names.

- The Commissioner of the Department of Public Safety, or designee
- Two Police Chiefs
- Director of the Office of Substance Abuse
- The Director of the Maine Criminal Justice Academy
- The Associate Commissioner for Adult/Community Services, Department of Corrections
- Chairperson of the Maine Commission on Domestic Abuse
- A representative of a state law enforcement agency
- One Sheriff
- A representative of a domestic abuse prevention organization
- A District Attorney
- LECC Manager, U.S. Attorney's Office, District of Maine
- The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, or designee
- The Commissioner of the Department of Corrections, or designee
- The Attorney General, or designee
- A representative of a victims group

The Justice Assistance Council is responsible for:

- Establishing policies and funding priorities in regard to the Violence Against Women Act of 2000, Drug Control and System Improvement Program established by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, and the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994;
- Issuing request for proposals and other appropriate information pertaining to the Act(s);
- Receiving funding applications and making funding recommendations; and,
- Responding to other requirements as necessary and appropriate.

An Implementation Plan subcommittee of the JAC representing law enforcement, prosecution, the court system, substance abuse, sexual assault and domestic violence service providers was created to assist in the development of the plan. With this approach, we were able to solicit ideas from both a statewide and a stakeholder perspective. A draft plan was presented to the full Justice Assistance Council for review and approval. All Justice Assistance Council meetings are announced in the legal section of the newspaper and are open to the public.

The Administrator also conducts limited statistical analysis of aggregate data provided through the Uniform Crime Reporting office, Maine’s Statistical Analysis Center, Census Bureau statistics and STOP funded projects in Maine. The routine review of research literature and other relevant statewide reports contribute to the development of this plan. .

Coordination and Collaboration With Stakeholders in the Planning Process

The planning process sought stakeholder input from a variety of venues through:

- Regional focus groups
- Inclusion of STOP Plan on agendas of various meetings
- Invitation to stakeholders to respond via email.

Focus Groups	
Date	Group/Area
5/5/06	Aroostook County
5/8/06	Androscoggin County
5/9/06	Somerset County
5/15/06	Statewide

A letter of invitation³ to attend regional focus groups was sent to the courts, law enforcement, victim services, prosecution, various state agencies, Native Americans and the refugee/immigrant community. The list of participants is included in [Appendix D](#).

³ Refer to Appendix C for a copy of the letter.

The primary purpose of the meetings was to provide an opportunity for participants to provide input about what is working in their communities, what gaps and needs remain, and what are suggestions for solutions for improving the criminal justice system’s response to victims of domestic violence sexual assault, dating violence and stalking. Information was provided at these meetings on the purpose of the STOP funds, how the funds are currently used, discussion of other funding sources used for the State’s STOP effort and to highlight accomplishments of STOP funding.

Non-profit, Non-governmental Victim Service and Diverse Population Participation

In addition to the regional focus groups, we included planning for the STOP Implementation Plan on the agenda of regularly scheduled stakeholder meetings, which provided more individualized discussion of particular stakeholder group’s issues and concerns. The following non-profit, non-governmental victim service groups were included:

- Maine Coalition to End Domestic Violence
- Maine Coalition Against Sexual Assault
- Multi-Cultural Collaborative
- New Mainers’ Domestic Violence Committee

Focus group discussions provided useful information for the STOP Implementation Plan. The Plan will be reviewed annually for any changes prior to release of the Request for Proposals. Stakeholders will be notified of the opportunity to comment on the plan.

Throughout the year the STOP Administrator coordinates and collaborates with various criminal justice and victim service organizations. Among those organizations are the following:

1. Maine Commission on Domestic and Sexual Abuse
2. Maine Coalition Against Sexual Assault
3. Maine Coalition to End Domestic Violence
4. Maine Triad
5. Maine Chiefs of Police Association
6. Maine Sheriff’s Association
7. Refugee & Immigrant Collaborative
8. TRIAD
9. Maine Crime Victimization Survey Advisory Group

Meetings with Stakeholder Groups	
Date	
4/12/06	Maine Chief’s of Police Assoc.
4/20/06	Maine Sheriff’s Assoc.
4/25/06	Refugee & Immigrant Mental Health Collaborative
4/28/06	Maine Coalition to End Domestic Violence Administrators
5/3/06	Violence Intervention Partnership
5/4/06	Maine Coalition Against Sexual Assault Administrators
5/26/06	District III Chief
Quarterly	TRIAD

Tribal Participation

There are five federally recognized Indian tribes in Maine today.



- 1** Aroostook Band of Micmacs
- 2** Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians
- 3** Passamaquoddy Tribe of Indian Township
- 4** Passamaquoddy Tribe at Pleasant Point
- 5** Penobscot Nation:

Figure 1: Maine's Tribes

A series of meetings were held with representatives from Maine's Native American Tribes in the Fall of 2007. While the Passamaquoddy tribe has been active in STOP grant planning, the other tribes were not and a concerted effort was made to include them. Concurrently, as these meetings were occurring, the tribes themselves were in the process of working amongst themselves for more coordination and collaboration. The purpose of the meetings was to assess the needs, gaps in services and problem assessment, and planning. Priorities that have been identified are:

- 1) a community systems audit; and,
- 2) tribal training that would focus on a better criminal justice response to bring together the judge, prosecutor and police on the Island to create a more coordinated response.

Needs and Context

Maine Demographics⁴

Maine is a large rural state that covers 30,862 square miles with 3,500 miles of coastline and 17 million acres of forest. Maine is bordered by New Hampshire, the Canadian provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick and the Atlantic Ocean. The population of Maine in 2000 was 1,274,923 making a population density of 41.3 persons per square mile placing it 43rd among states in population density.⁵ It is the most sparsely populated state east of the Mississippi. In general, the population density decreases south to north. Sparse population poses logistical and financial challenges for human service organizations and law enforcement.

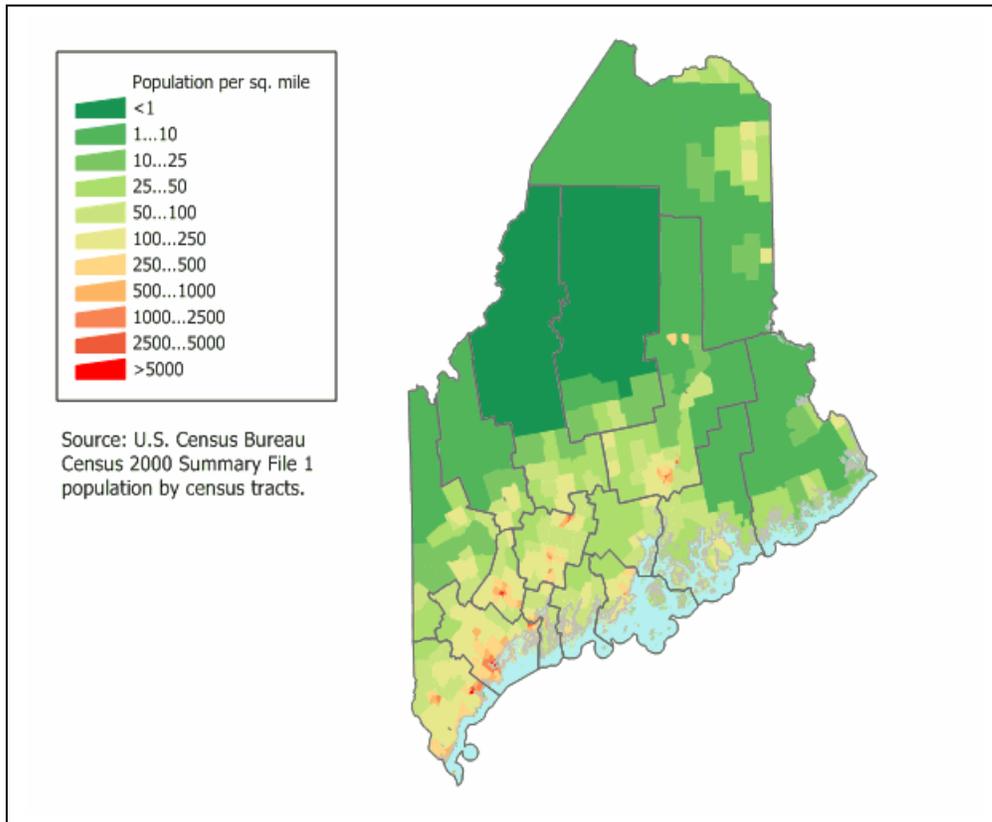
From 1990 to 2006, York County had the highest growth rate (22.9%), followed by Waldo (17.25%) and Lincoln (16.07%) Counties. York County gained the most people (37,695) followed closely by Cumberland County (31,463).

⁴ Refer to Appendix E for additional Maine demographic data

⁵ U.S. Census Bureau Quick Facts 2001.

The Maine State Planning Office projects Maine's population to grow at about the same rate (0.5% per year) over the 2004-2020 period as it grew over the 1990-2004 period. Likewise, state real personal income is expected to grow at the same rate (1.8% per year) over the 2003-2020 period as during the 1990-2003 period. Statewide employment growth is expected to be slightly faster (1.0% per year) over the 2003-2020 period than during the 1990-2003 period (0.7% per year). Maine taxable retail sales are also expected to grow somewhat faster (4.9% per year) during the 2004-2020 period than during the 1990-2004 period (4.1% per year).⁶

Figure 2: Maine's Population Map



Race & Ethnicities

The state is racially homogenous, although the demographics are changing. Maine has become a secondary refugee resettlement state, in part, due to Catholic Charities Maine's role as an agency authorized to administer the federal program that resettles refugees in this country. Many of the refugees are settling in Portland and the Lewiston-Auburn area.

⁶ Maine State Planning Office, Maine County Economic Forecast, September 2005: available from World Wide Web @ <http://www.state.me.us/spo/economics/economics/pdf/cntyfcst2005.pdf>

Figure 3: Population by Race - Maine and the US3: Population by Race - Maine and the US

	White	Black	Native American	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Other	Two or More Races
Maine Numbers, 2000	1,236,014	6,760	7,098	9,111	382	2,911	12,647
ME 1990	98.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	<0.1%	0.1%	NA
ME 2000	96.9%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	<0.1%	0.2%	1.0%
US 2000	75.1%	12.3%	3.6%	3.6%	0.1%	5.5%	2.4%

Maine has a strong French-Canadian heritage based on emigration from the Maritimes in the mid-to-late 1700's and from Quebec from 1850 – 1900's and has maintained this language and cultural heritage.

According to the 2000 U. S. Census, 7,098 American Indians represent .06 of Maine's population. There are five federally recognized Indian tribes in Maine today. Penobscot, Passamaquoddy, Maliseet, and Micmac people make up most of the over 7,000 Native American people in Maine. They are all part of the Wabanaki group of tribes found in Maine and Eastern Canada. The vast majority of Native Americans live in or near five small rural communities of Indian Island (Penobscot Nation), Pleasant Point (Passamaquoddy tribe), Indian Township (Passamaquoddy tribe), Houlton (Houlton Band of Maliseet), and Presque Isle (Aroostook Band of Micmac). With the exception of Presque Isle, each of these communities includes a reservation or defined land where many tribal members live.⁷

On April 29, 2006 during NPR Weekend Edition - Saturday, Scott Simon reported on the growing immigrant population and stated, "The largest Sudanese immigrant population in the United States is now in Portland, Maine. About 2,000 people have arrived in the past 12 years, fleeing civil war and genocide in Sudan."⁸

Figure 4: Immigrants' Nation of Origin

Maine Immigrants 2004-05	
Somalia	322
Canada	293
China	203
Philippines	189
Sudan	169
India	154
United Kingdom	130
Russia	95
Cambodia	84
Vietnam	79

The following is the most recent data from the Statistical Yearbook of the U.S. Office of Immigration Statistics:

- Between 1988 and 2005, 17,758 legal immigrants settled in Maine.
- In the years 2004-2005, Maine has welcomed 3,172 legal immigrants. Of those immigrants arriving in Maine: 1,364 came through applications done by their U.S. citizen relatives; 874 were placed as refugees or asylees; and 651 came on work visas or through employment programs.
- The predominant nationalities of Maine's legal immigrants in 2004-05 are listed in Figure 3.

Age

Maine is faced with two age-related trends: a declining youth population and a growing population of the elderly. The declining youth population is attributed to out migration of youth who leave the state for

⁷ Healthy Maine 2010: Opportunities for All, Maine Department of Health & Human Services

⁸ [Sudanese Refugees Find New Home in Maine](#), reported by Scott Simon, NPR Weekend Edition – Saturday, April 29, 2006

education or career reasons, low number of women of child-bearing age, and relatively low minority population. In 2002, Maine's birth rate was 10.5 live births per 1,000 residents and falling. That birthrate was 25% below the national rate and lower than every other state except Vermont.⁹

Maine's population is the third oldest in the nation with only Florida and West Virginia having a higher median age of the state's population. Further, Maine's population is aging faster than that of any other state, the median age increasing by almost 5 years, rising from 33.9 in 1990 to 38.6 in 2000. This increase in older population could point toward the possibility that this population may be an underserved population as far as having available services.

Other

There are an estimated 5,225 migrant farm workers on an annual basis in Maine, who are often accompanied by their children and other dependents. There are also about 15,000 seasonal farm workers in Maine. Migrant and seasonal farm workers are most commonly found in the blueberry, apple, broccoli, egg, and forestry industries.¹⁰

Urban/Rural

According to the U. S. Census Bureau there are four urbanized areas¹¹ in Maine.

1. Bangor-Brewer Area
2. Kittery Area
3. Lewiston-Auburn Area
4. Portland Area

There are presently sixteen small Federal urban areas¹² in Maine: Augusta, Bath, Belfast, Brunswick, Caribou, Gardiner, Houlton, Millinocket, Presque Isle, Rockland, Rumford, Sanford, Skowhegan, Topsham, Waterville and Winslow.

Unorganized Territory

Much of the remote northwestern parts of the state and some of the eastern parts of the state consist of unorganized territories. Within the unorganized territories, there are 129 townships with a full-time resident population of 7,843 people.¹³ These townships rely on the state to provide their municipal services because of the remoteness of these areas, residents face challenges in accessing services.

Islands

There are fourteen islands that are inhabited year round, mostly in Casco Bay, Penobscot Bay and Mount Desert. These residents also face challenges in accessing services.

Distribution of previous STOP Funding based on Population and Region

Maine has received STOP grant funds since 1994. Figure 4 shows how grant funds have been distributed between Maine's prosecutorial districts. The table lists districts by population size and gives each district ranks based on the amount of 1994-2006 STOP grant funds received (column 4) and per capita funding (column 6).

The per capita funding for all eight districts since the inception of STOP grant funds averaged \$6.28. That is, for the thirteen-year period reported, the state allocated a total of \$6.28 of grant funds for each person in the state (or 48 cents per year per capita). Over that period, three districts received funding above the state average (Kennebec/Somerset, Hancock/Washington, and

⁹ Catherine Reilly, "Viewpoints," Bangor Daily News, 2 Feb. 2005

¹⁰ Healthy Maine 2010: Opportunities for All, Maine Department of Health & Human Services

¹¹ A continuous urban area as designated by U. S. Bureau of the Census having a population of 50,000 or more.

¹² An urban place as designated by U. S. Bureau of the Census having a population of 5,000 or more and not contained in any urbanized area.

¹³ Unorganized Annual Report, FY 2005

Androscoggin/Franklin/Oxford); five districts received funding below the state average (Aroostook, Cumberland, Penobscot/Piscataquis, Knox/Waldo/Sagadahoc/Lincoln, and York). In terms of total amount and per capita amount, Kennebec/Somerset and Hancock/Washington have received the most funds: \$9.55 and \$9.33, respectively; or 73 cents and 72 cents per year per capita. Cumberland and Penobscot/Piscataquis received the smallest per capita funding: \$4.77 and \$2.24, respectively; or 37 cents and 17 cents per year per capita.

The Kennebec/Somerset district holds rank 1 in per capita funding, although it is only the fourth largest district. Hancock/Washington, although only the seventh largest district, ranks second in per capita funding. The largest district, Cumberland, ranks seventh in per capita funding.

Figure 5: Relationship between population size and rank in per capita STOP funding (1994 – 2006)

Prosecutorial District Counties (in order of population size)	2006 Population Estimate	1994-2006 Grant Funds (minus statewide grants)	Rank by Funding	Per Capita Funding	Rank by Per Capita Funding
Cumberland	274,598	\$ 1,311,143.82	3	\$ 4.77	7
York	202,232	\$ 1,175,601.10	4	\$ 5.81	5
Androscoggin, Franklin, & Oxford	194,687	\$ 1,702,530.11	1	\$ 8.74	3
Kennebec & Somerset	173,317	\$ 1,654,907.41	2	\$ 9.55	1
Penobscot & Piscataquis	164,765	\$ 369,075.73	7	\$ 2.24	8
Knox, Waldo, Sagadahoc, Lincoln	151,882	\$ 905,091.54	5	\$ 5.96	4
Hancock & Washington	87,085	\$ 812,909.90	6	\$ 9.33	2
Aroostook	73,008	\$ 364,347.05	8	\$ 4.99	6
Totals	1,321,574	\$ 8,295,606.66		\$ 6.28	

Crime Data on Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, Dating Violence and Violent Crime in Maine

Sexual Assault

In Maine, the crime of Gross Sexual Assault, as reported to police, occurs every 27 hours, 12 minutes.¹⁴ Accordingly, this does not reflect the true incidence of sexual assault in Maine. The Maine Coalition of Against Sexual Assault (MeCASA) collects data on calls for service from the ten sexual assault centers in Maine and their numbers reflect a much higher number of victims requesting services. MeCASA Public Awareness Coordinator Sarah Stewart provided the following excerpt:

Sexual assault is an extremely underreported crime. There are many reasons victims/survivors choose not to report including, embarrassment or self-blame, fear of the perpetrator, relationship to the perpetrator or fear of loss of privacy. According to the 2004 *National Crime Victimization Survey*, the percentage of victims/survivors who reported their victimization to the law enforcement decreased to 36% compared to the percentage reporting in 2003, which was 39%. (Catalano, S. *Criminal Victimization 2004*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice. 2005.)^[1]

While sexual assault prevalence is difficult to determine due to underreporting, Maine’s sexual assault support centers work hard to provide victims/survivors in their communities with the best support and services possible. According to the Maine Department of Public

¹⁴ Maine Department of Public Safety, *Crime in Maine Report*, 2005.

Safety, 313 rapes reported to law enforcement in 2004 while Maine’s ten sexual assault support centers served over 1,500 clients, having over 11,000 contacts with them.

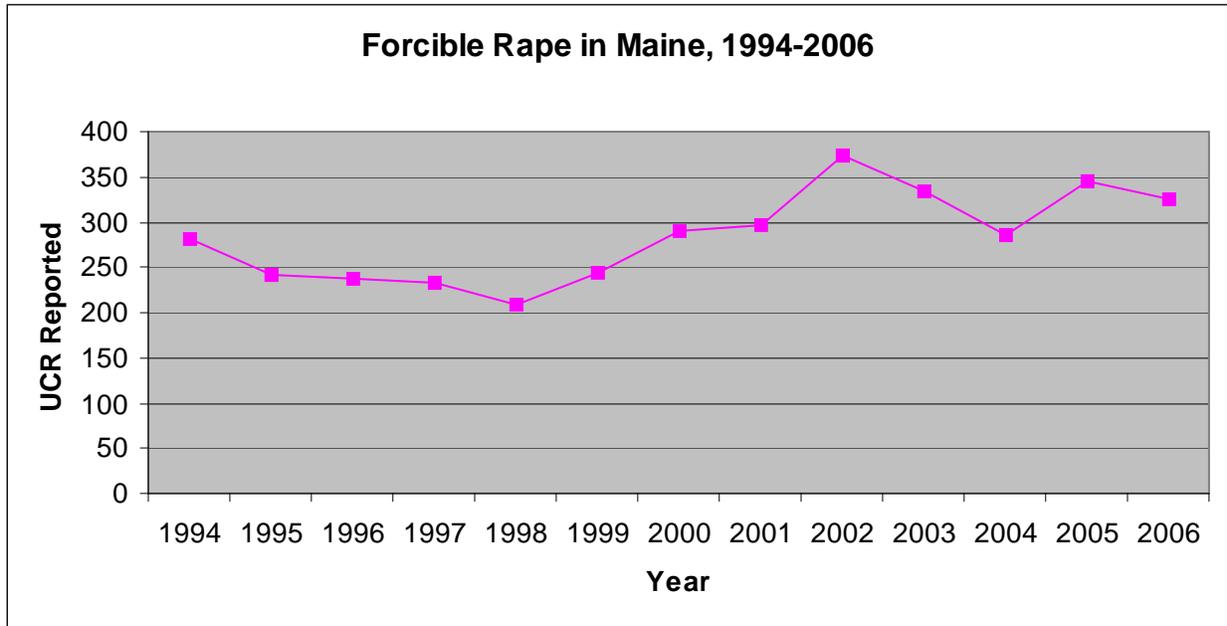
Maine’s ten sexual assault support centers served over 1,500 clients in 2004

Many of the characteristics of the centers’ services to their clients mirror national statistics. In 2004, over 90% of callers to the sexual assault crisis and support line were females and 10% were males. Slightly over 10% of the assaults that occurred in 2004 were perpetrated by someone unknown to the victim/survivor; nearly 90% of assaults were perpetrated by friends, acquaintances or family members. Females under the age of 20 were most likely to be victimized, while males were more likely to be victimized before age 14.

To support these many male and female victims/survivors of sexual assault, the centers provided over 8,000 hours of free service in 2004 through the sexual assault crisis and support hotline. They provided over 1,750 hours of educational presentations to schools in Maine from kindergarten through college. In addition, the centers offered over 2,300 hours of community education and professional training in 2004 to help increase the awareness of and response to sexual assault in communities throughout the state.

Figure 6 depicts the number of rapes reported in Maine for each year that the STOP grant has been administered. The upward trend that began in 1998 peaked in 2002 and has leveled off in the past four years.

Figure 6: Forcible Rape in Maine, 1994 - 2006



Domestic Violence

The following is taken from the latest Crime & Data Report¹⁵

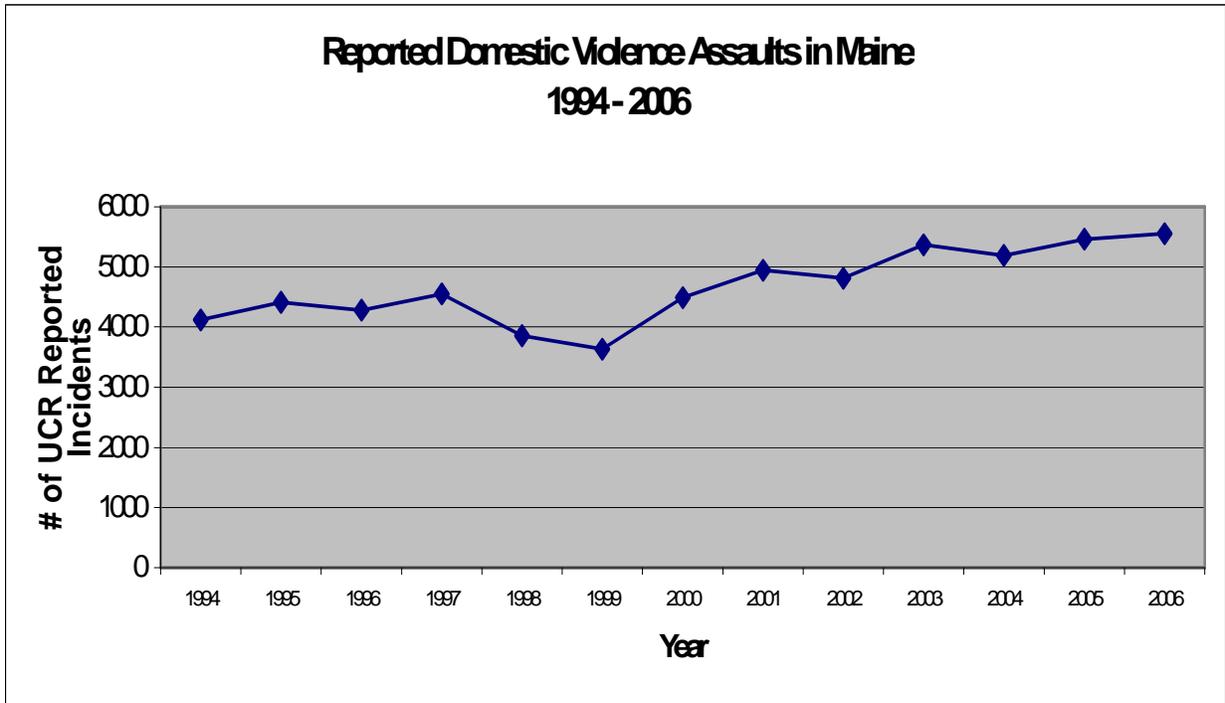
Reported domestic violence assaults in Maine have been steadily increasing and reached a new ten-year high in 2006. One of the troubling crime patterns developing in Maine concerns domestic violence assaults. The

¹⁵ 2006 Crime and Justice Data Book Annual Report

MCEDV reports 39,092 phone contacts and 43,436 in-person contacts, of which 13,054 were unduplicated contacts

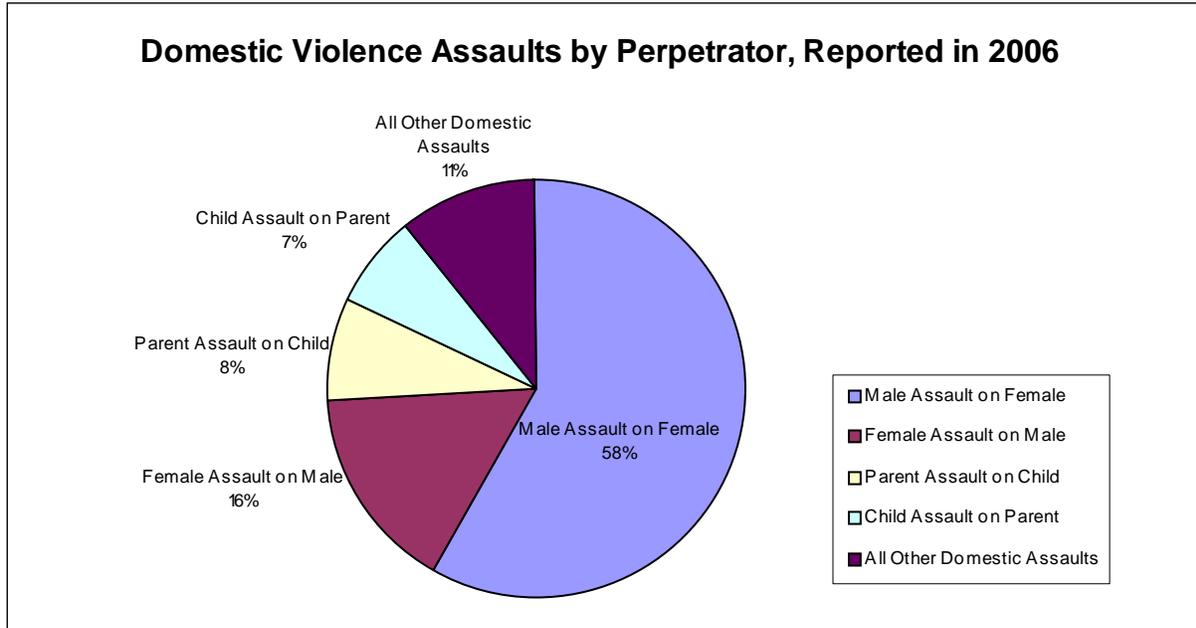
number of domestic violence assaults in 2006 (5,549) represents a 22% increase over ten years. Domestic violence has also grown as a share of all assaults in the state, with domestic violence assaults representing 46.1 percent of all assaults in 2005, also the highest in the last ten years.

Figure 7: Reported Domestic Assault in Maine , 1994 – 2006



As shown in Figure 8, nearly 60 percent (58.2 percent) of the domestic violence cases in 2006 involved male assault on a female. This share is down from 1994, when over two-thirds (67.5 percent) of the cases involved men assaulting women. Women assaulting men represented 15.7 percent of all cases in 2006, up from 10.7 percent in 1994. It should be noted that this data reflects arrest, but not necessarily conviction data.

Figure 8: Domestic Violence Assaults by Perpetrator, 2006



In 2006, eleven Maine counties experienced a decline in domestic violence assault. In the five counties where domestic violence assaults increased, four counties had rates of increase greater than 20%: Androscoggin (23.5%), Lincoln (23.1%), Washington (21.5%), and Somerset (20.9%). Figure 8 depicts reported domestic violence assaults on a county basis.

OVER THE LAST TEN YEARS, THE INCREASE IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ASSAULTS CAN BE ATTRIBUTED PRIMARILY TO TRENDS IN THREE COUNTIES.

Kennebec (+405), Androscoggin (+351), and York (+274) counties accounted for more than the entire statewide net increase in domestic violence assaults between 1997 and 2006. Androscoggin (105.4%), Kennebec (151.7%), and Waldo (95.0%) counties experienced the three highest percentage increases in domestic violence assaults over the last ten years.

Figure 9: Domestic Violence Assaults by County - 1 and 10 yr. change, 1997 – 2006

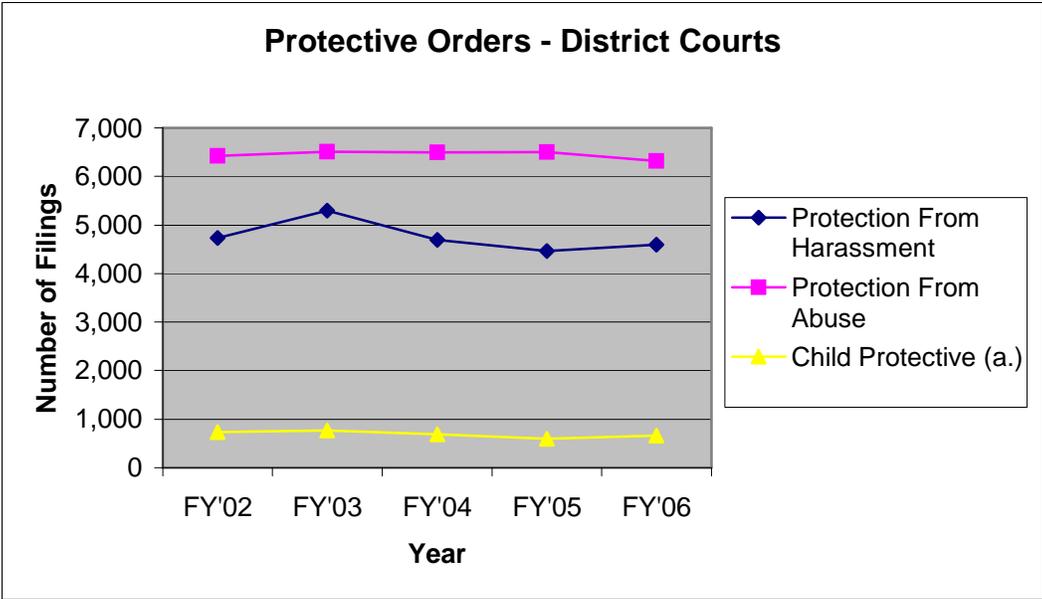
County	1997	1998	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	1 yr % change	10 yr % change
Androscoggin	333	339	521	583	593	554	684	23.5%	105.4%
Aroostook	303	225	255	302	243	269	260	-3.3%	-14.2%
Cumberland	1059	895	1120	1084	1145	1115	1106	-0.8%	4.4%
Franklin	102	92	113	176	140	178	139	-21.9%	36.3%
Hancock	139	119	110	121	116	119	85	-28.6%	-38.8%
Kennebec	267	181	467	588	575	710	672	-5.4%	151.7%

Knox	120	116	103	157	107	91	85	-6.6%	-29.2%
Lincoln	87	48	67	89	95	104	128	23.1%	47.1%
Oxford	140	132	204	206	198	254	249	-2.0%	77.9%
Penobscot	575	443	432	441	409	406	435	7.1%	-24.3%
Piscataquis	42	40	46	42	24	34	30	-11.8%	-28.6%
Sagadahoc	224	129	92	109	82	98	90	-8.2%	-59.8%
Somerset	176	207	196	232	233	254	307	20.9%	74.4%
Waldo	60	80	115	157	143	118	117	-0.8%	95.0%
Washington	123	81	101	108	116	79	96	21.5%	-22.0%
York	797	726	871	969	969	1076	1071	-0.5%	34.4%
Total	4547	3853	4813	5364	5188	5459	5554	1.7%	22.1%

Figure 11 shows the number of protective orders obtained from District Courts in Maine. The overall trend of numbers of protection orders is fairly consistent with a slight decline.

Figure 10: Protection from Abuse Orders

District Court Totals					
Interpersonal Conflict Filings	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Protection From Harassment	4,732	5,298	4,698	4,466	4,594
Protection From Abuse	6,422	6,505	6,494	6,503	6,314
Child Protective	735	771	687	600	665
Totals	11,889	12,574	11,879	11,569	11,573



The increase in domestic violence abuse affects other crime statistics. The majority of murders in Maine over the last ten years have been committed by an intimate partner against his or her partner or spouse. With the high share of murders occurring in a domestic violence setting and the high number of rapes in the state, violence against women constitutes a significant share of violent crime in Maine.

Subgrantee/Victim Needs

In 2005, as a result of an Executive Order by Governor John Elias Baldacci, the Commission on Domestic & Sexual Abuse and the Governor’s Advisory Council conducted a comprehensive analysis of the state’s responses to domestic violence and sexual assault made recommendations to the Governor concerning:

Figure 11: Report of the Maine Commission on Domestic & Sexual Abuse and the Governor's Advisory Council on the Prevention of Domestic and Sexual Violence Recommendations

Victim Safety	Offender Accountability	Prevention	Information Gathering/Sharing and Technology	Systems Coordination
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Bail <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Mandatory bail training for bail commissioners to include instruction on domestic violence, sexual abuse , risk assessment, and elder abuse ever three years. ii) Conditions of bail should enhance the safety of victims. b) Protection From Abuse Orders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Victims of sexual assault, stalking and dating violence need to be able to file for PFA’s. ii) Accessibility to a magistrate or judge for PFA’s to be expanded to 24 hour 7 days per week . c) Ensure confidentiality of domestic violence and sexual assault victim information. d) Victim notification of offender’s who are discharged or placed on work-release or furlough status. e) Funding for victim support services f) Access to legal aid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Monitoring of offenders while on bail b) Use of Batterers’ Intervention Programs c) Sentencing Options d) Domestic Violence Prosecutors / Investigators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Raising public awareness b) Training for professionals c) Education for youth on bullying, harassment, domestic violence and sexual assault 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Data Accessibility b) Technology Links c) Increased Electronic Access to Protection From Abuse Orders d) Collection of prevalence data on the existence of domestic and sexual abuse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Expansion of specialized courts for domestic violence and sexual assault b) Statewide Coordination of efforts

Other Statewide Efforts

In addition to the Report to the Governor, another statewide effort that will have a positive impact on the investigation and prosecution of domestic violence will be the outcome of the statewide jurisdiction that was granted to domestic violence investigators in June 2006. The investigators are from four district attorneys' offices, four sheriffs' offices, and three police departments. Attorney General Steven Rowe called the extension of jurisdiction for the investigators "another tool to use against the insidious problem of domestic violence in Maine. He further stated, "Every 97 minutes, someone in Maine is the victim of a domestic assault. More than half of the homicides in Maine are cases of domestic violence. These cases are so explosive that your supervisors and I have agreed to expand your geographic reach so that your investigations will not have to stop at town or county lines. There are real social, cultural, and economic barriers to rooting out domestic violence, so it seems wise to remove all the artificial barriers we can".

The Maine Domestic Abuse Homicide Review Panel, within the Office of the Attorney General, is tasked with reviewing domestic violence deaths and providing recommendations for state and local government and other public and private entities to improve the coordinated community response that will protect persons from domestic abuse. Their current and past recommendations are included in their 2006 report, *It's Everybody's Business*, and is available online at <http://www.maine.gov/ag/index.php?r=crimeandvictims&s=domesticviolence&t> .

The Maine Coalition to End Domestic Violence (MCEDV) and the Maine Office of the Attorney General have partnered to present a statewide program called *Cut Out Domestic Violence*. This statewide initiative provides salon professionals with important information about the dynamics of domestic violence, trains them to talk with clients and prepares them to become vital resources to victims of abuse through referral to community resources. Salon displays featuring the *Cut Out Domestic Violence* logo will build awareness of domestic abuse; nail files with a statewide 800 number will provide information to clients who may need help. *Cut Out Domestic Violence* trainings will take place across the state at cosmetology schools, and local hair salons

Plan Priorities & Approaches

Goals and Objectives

Maine's STOP Implementation Plan strives to collectively work toward accomplishing the goals of the STOP program in combating violence against women and improve the criminal justice system's response to sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking and dating violence against women. This strategy considered problems specific to Maine's communities in identifying priorities that determine where resources will be focused.

Maine's STOP funding priority areas are listed below. Though funding every good proposal is not possible, working with other governmental and non-profit agencies will assist in leveraging federal dollars for programs to better serve victims. The focus will be is to strengthen crime victim services infrastructure and build capacity of local programs. In general, STOP Program funding may support personnel, training, technical assistance, data collection, and equipment costs to enhance the apprehension, prosecution, and adjudication of persons committing violence crimes against women, and to provide or improve services for victims. Projects that develop and support the following are encouraged for FY 2007.

- Implement community-driven initiatives, utilizing faith-based and community organizations, to address the needs of underserved populations as defined by VAWA, including people with disabilities and elder victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.
- Address sexual assault and stalking through service expansion; development and implementation of protocols; training for judges, other court personnel, prosecutors, and law enforcement; and development of coordinated community responses to violence against women.

Input from across the state does not support a need to make any major shifts in direction. The priorities of previous plans were:

Priority Areas

Priority #1 - Coordinated Community Response/Multi-disciplinary Response

The coordinated community response remains a centerpiece in Maine's efforts to reduce crimes of violence against women. In addition to continuing services to populations in need, the multi-year plan will seek programs that enlist the community to both identify and address the needs of victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence.

Programs, that improve coordination of the justice system, and victim service activities in domestic violence and sexual assault are encouraged. Personal safety of victims and effective intervention in patterns of violence remain paramount. Collaborative efforts are encouraged.

Tasks & Activities:

- Develop proactive response law enforcement teams to respond to domestic violence. Additional considerations to determine where such teams are to be funded include: population density and relative size of existing law enforcement force;
- Expand efforts to provide services to underserved populations;
- Develop and maintain Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) programs to facilitate statewide coverage; and,
- Enhance response to stalking.

Priority #2 - Victim Service Maintenance and Expansion

The 2007-10 plan will build upon the success of Maine's fight against sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking and dating violence by maintaining core victim service programs and expanding to traditionally underserved populations.

Tasks & Activities:

- Maintain and expand services to traditionally underserved victims - elderly, disabled, New Americans, Native Americans and others;
- Develop or maintain programs for uniquely challenged populations such as incarcerated women and women who use force/violence in relationships;
- Expand access for victims who need interpretative or translation services.
- Enhance services to stalking victims; and,
- Provide and maintain core victim services where none exist or are in danger of significant cutbacks.

Priority #3 - Enhanced Adjudication Process

Maine supports prosecutorial, judicial and court personnel managing offender behavior and securing victim safety through judicial education and court-related projects.

Tasks & Activities:

- Include bail conditions on the Maine Criminal Justice Network as Protection Orders information is now included;
- Support programs that emphasize victim and courtroom safety, accelerate court processes, and provide special docketing or dedicated courts to handle domestic violence and sexual assault cases;
- Training and initiatives focused on sexual assault; and,
- Encourage reporting and prosecution of stalking crimes, including multiple violations of protection orders.

Priority #4 – Training

Training is essential to any comprehensive effort to fight domestic violence and sexual assault. Victim service providers, prosecutors, law enforcement, medical personnel and first responders receive training in one or more of the aspects of response to domestic violence and sexual assault. Online and traditional training of other criminal justice stakeholders should be explored and coordinated with the Maine Criminal Justice Academy.

Tasks & Activities:

- Training for law enforcement officers including predominant aggressor training;
- Improved and specialized training for judiciary, prosecutors, victim’s service providers, law enforcement, probation officers, personnel and guardians ad litem; and,
- Training of Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANEs).

Priority #5 - Policy, Procedures, and Planning

Maine will continue developing and applying more effective law enforcement, court, prosecution, bail commissioners and victim service provider protocols, orders, policies and procedures aimed at identifying and responding to domestic violence and sexual assault. The regularity and process for notification of victims varies in Maine. It concerns law enforcement, prosecution, court and victim services providers that not all agencies assess risk in a standardized manner.

Tasks & Activities:

- Focus on the safety needs of victims;
- Develop risk assessment tools and identify precautions for the retrieval of personal property by the victim or alleged abuser;
- Develop policies and procedures for notifying the victim when the perpetrator is released from jail¹⁶; and,
- Develop policies and responses for victims of stalking.

Priority #6 - Technology and Information

Maine has sought to develop and refine information management systems and other technologies for use by the various components of the Maine criminal justice system to better share information among law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and victim service providers. In Maine we recognize such support and development as necessary to the improvement of the criminal justice systems technical ability to respond to domestic violence and sexual assault. The capacity to share information enhances safety of victims,

¹⁶ The Department of Corrections has a notification policy place pertaining to release from DOC institutions

assists preservation of evidence for prosecution, and provides data essential for analysis and subsequent planning efforts.

Tasks & Activities:

- Continue working toward uniform reports at all levels of the criminal justice system;
- Support the identification of a data collection format that contributes to the body of data already available from government and non-governmental agencies while not violating victim confidentiality;
- Improve population-based data available on the incidences and prevalence of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking; and,
- Improve data collection efforts on under-served populations.

Grant-making Strategy

At the state level, the Maine Justice Assistance Council allocates STOP Fund awards. STOP Grants are awarded competitively through an annual Request for Proposal (RFP) process. Awards will be granted on an annual basis.

Projects will be selected that meet one or more of the federal purpose areas¹⁷ and Maine's priority areas and:

- Identify gaps in services for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence and stalking and develop strategies to provide core crisis services where none exist or are in danger of significant cutbacks;
- Target strategies and services for underserved and isolated communities and populations;
- Increase cultural and linguistic capacity of specific community programs;
- Provide data for planning efforts; and,
- Expand use of domestic violence/sexual assault investigators and further development of domestic violence/sexual assault investigation protocols.

Critical elements the council will look for in grant proposals are:

- Geographic and demographic needs
- A description of the problem
- The use of available Maine statistics in demonstrating need, which may include the following:
 1. regional demographic data;
 2. information on the law enforcement agency(s) serving a given region, i.e. local police, county sheriff, domestic violence investigators, and state police; and,
 3. domestic violence and sexual assault services available to victims in the area; data on the current incidence and prevalence of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence for the given region.
- Proposed response to address the problem identifying and describing the services which the organization seeks to augment or provide;
- The number of victims/organizations projected to be served by the given project; and,
 - Goals, measurable objectives and performance indicators

¹⁷ Refer to Appendix F for federal purpose areas.

- Activities and timeline relevant to the project
- Budget and budget narrative supporting the request of funds. Meet one or more of the statutory purpose areas
- Demonstration of capacity to carry out measurable outcomes

Applications are reviewed based on allocation category by a subcommittee of the Justice Assistance Council and/or other stakeholders. Copies of each application are distributed to each reviewer specific to the allocation category that they are reviewing. Applications are judged on:

- Project design
- Project’s evaluation component
- Service Delivery Capacity
- Budget

The subcommittee then convenes a meeting where each application is discussed, scores are averaged and ranked. The JAC subcommittees review historical funding decisions of the applicant. Applications receive funding based on the ranking of their application. Reviewers have the option of recommending full or partial funding. The Chair of each subcommittee presents their recommendations to full membership of the Justice Assistance Council for final approval. The results of the RFP process funding decisions are then forwarded to the Division of Purchases and notifications decisions are sent to all applicants. Applicants have 15 days to appeal decision made by the Justice Assistance Council.

Relation to Prior Implementation Plans

STOP Grant funding will build on previous programming by encouraging specific initiatives that were specifically cited by stakeholders that demonstrate promising practices in reducing violent crimes against women. A major shift in direction this year is to fund particular programs based upon consensus and success. Though innovation will always be encouraged, innovation alone has not lead to a coordinated approach but a mosaic of efforts conceived absent consideration of existing capacity or real need. In considering grants the Justice Assistance Council may utilize other available information, such as UCR reports, sub-grantee progress reports, and data provided by the coalitions against domestic violence and sexual assault in order to inventory programs and numbers served.

FY 2007 STOP Grant Program Timeline

Date	Activities
March	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop Request for Proposal (RFP) grant application kit ▪ RFP material forwarded to Maine’s Division of Purchases for Approval ▪ Request for Proposals Notice sent to Kennebec Journal for public notice ▪ Distribution of grant application kit to applicants ▪ Bidders conference and/or question period
May	Applicants submit grant applications to Division of Purchases
June	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of applications by JAC Review Teams

- Award decisions made
- All applicants and Div. Of Purchases notified of results and special conditions
- Award sub-grants

Contract processing

July

- Begin technical assistance and monitoring of grants
- Earliest date to start drawing down funds

[Appendix G](#) details allocations made to each statutorily required area: law enforcement, courts, victims' services, and prosecution since 1995. Discretionary amounts are also included.

Addressing the Needs of Underserved Victims

In addition, to the above organizations, a partnership has been maintained between the STOP Grant Administrator and the Multicultural Coordinator with the Dept. of Behavioral and Developmental Services, whose mission is to reach the immigrant and ethnic populations. This coordinated effort has expanded our efforts in reaching underserved populations. As a result of these efforts, a New Mainer's Domestic Violence project has been created to initiate outreach and build the infrastructure to serve the refugee and immigrants who have settled in Portland and other parts of Maine. This project is a partnership between Catholic Charities and Family Crisis Services, Somali, Sudanese and Latino women's organizations.

The multi-cultural collaborative, which meets monthly, consists of service providers and members of the refugee and immigrant community. The STOP Grant Administrator has the opportunity to present information about the STOP Program on a regular basis. It was through this networking that the New Mainer's Domestic Violence Project was fostered.

STOP funds have also funded projects in Lewiston and Brunswick for outreach to persons with developmental disabilities. Both projects have forged connections between the local sexual assault support centers and agencies that provide services to people with developmental disabilities, with a focus on improving response to sexual assault. The projects have increased access to sexual assault services for people with developmental disabilities, have increased the effectiveness of those services for that population, and have improved the response of service providers when a sexual assault is disclosed. Both projects have also created multidisciplinary task forces to continue to work on these issues and improve response to victims.

In Maine we recognize our rural, island, tribal, immigrant and refugee populations and will aim to develop integrated community service systems to meet their needs. The Justice Assistance Council encourages projects that target underserved populations Native racial and ethnic backgrounds, women with mental health and emotional needs, physical disabilities, elderly, migrant workers, lesbians, immigrants and those incarcerated.

The Passamaquoddy Tribe has been a recipient of Maine's STOP grant for a number of years. Recently, through the focus groups, outreach efforts have been made with the Maliseets and the Micmacs.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Evaluation, which determines whether a strategy is effective, helps focus the funded organization toward its goals and provides valuable information for planning. The evaluation component is required as a part of the project proposal application and in the reporting processes.

Collection of data needed for VAWA's Subgrant Annual Progress Reports will be stressed for the subsequent funding years. Where appropriate, applicants report on the number of individuals served, the services provided, and characteristics of the population without violating confidentiality.

To gather substantive information on domestic violence and sexual assault in Maine and identify needs, we used numerous sources of information. First a regular source of information is the required grantees quarterly progress and financial reports. Understanding why some projects, particularly those based on a coordinated community response, succeed while others fail is more likely with detailed progress reports. Further such reports provide the subgrantee and the administrator an opportunity to highlight problems and perhaps make midcourse corrections.

The success of STOP-funded activities will be evaluated by the following methods:

- Site visits
- Desk reviews
- Data reporting to track performance indicators

Technical Assistance

The following technical assistance is offered and provided to subgrantees:

- Site visits for programmatic and financial review
- Bidder's conferences
- Grant writing workshops
- Reporting requirement technical assistance
- Compliance review

Conclusion

The STOP Implementation Plan is designed to provide a framework for the distribution of STOP funds in the State of Maine and to provide a blueprint for a coordinated plan in addressing violence against women. It has been the result of a coordinated effort of numerous participants across the spectrum of stakeholders to address the impact of violence against women. The fiscal outlook remains challenging with budget shortfalls due to slow economic growth and reduced federal funding, yet, it has also been a year that has caused a shift in the direction that Maine wants to proceed in funding programs that make an impact in combating violence against women.

The priorities developed emphasize projects that will identify gaps in services for victims of domestic and sexual violence; increase outreach to underserved population; and, expand on existing core services such as domestic violence investigators, sexual assault response teams (SARTs) and Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) initiatives.

STOP grant funding has been instrumental in the delivery of victim services in the local community by the funding resources it provides. The STOP Grant Administrator will continue to maintain an active role in domestic violence and sexual assault organizations and the criminal justice community. This role will be instrumental in maintaining a coordinated statewide planning effort.

APPENDIX A – 2006 STOP Grant Subgrantees

Violence Against Women Subgrant Listing Report for Fund Year 2006

Category	Subgrant Number	Agency	Project Title/Description	Award Amount	Match Amount	End Date
Admin.	VA-01-06	Maine Dept. of Public Safety	Administration	\$ 99,845.00	\$ 0.00	06/30/08
				Administration Total	\$ 99,845.00	
Courts	22-01-06	Administrative Office of Courts	Court Project	\$ 44,930.00	\$ 14,977.00	12/31/07
				Courts Total	\$ 44,930.00	
Discretionary	21-02-06	Office of Attorney General	Training of SANEs, Law Enforcement & Prosecutors	\$ 41,137.00	\$ 13,713.00	06/30/08
	21-03-06	Office of Attorney General	DV Homicide Review Panel Support	\$ 28,385.14	\$ 9,594.00	11/05/07
	21-04-06	Office of Attorney General	Stalking Initiative	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 0.00	12/31/07
	DA-02-06	Prosecutorial District III	DV/SA Prosecution Victim Witness Advocate	\$ 7,607.00	\$ 0.00	03/31/08
	MG-01-06	Maine General Medical Center	Central Maine SANE Program	\$ 22,857.00	\$ 50,655.29	12/31/07
	SV-01-06	Sexual Assault Victims Emergency Svcs	Women's Empowerment & Trauma Recovery Support Grp.	\$ 10,314.00	\$ 3,569.00	12/31/07
	WC-01-06	Womancare/Aegis Association	Rural Outreach and Response (ROAR)	\$ 14,491.00	\$ 11,913.00	10/31/07
			Discretionary Total	\$ 134,791.14		
Law Enforcement	100-01-06	Rumford Police Department	DV/SA Investigator	\$ 22,872.00	\$ 43,654.00	12/16/07
	101-01-06	Oxford County Sheriff's Office	Rapid Intervention Deployment Team	\$ 28,879.88	\$ 28,408.00	10/15/07
	40-01-06	Lewiston Police Department	Proactive Response Team	\$ 43,041.00	\$ 39,159.00	11/30/07
	64-01-06	Presque Isle Police Department	Enhanced and Advance Domestic Violence Training	\$ 8,244.00	\$ 3,575.00	12/31/07
	72-01-06	Biddeford Police Department	Proactive Response Team	\$ 20,280.00	\$ 6,973.20	12/31/07
	94-01-06	York County Sheriff's Department	DV Investigator	\$ 52,762.00	\$ 17,588.00	12/31/07
	MP-01-06	Maine Chiefs of Police Association	Statewide Law Enforcement Online Training Project	\$ 48,000.00	\$ 16,000.00	10/30/07
				Law Enforcement Total	\$ 224,078.88	
Prosecution	21-02-05	Office of Attorney General	sexual Assault Forensic Examiner Training	\$ 8,000.00	\$ 0.00	06/30/07
	DA-01-06	Prosecutorial District III	DV/SA Coordinator	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 19,550.00	09/30/07
	HW-01-06	Prosecutorial District VII	Hancock County Detective/Liaison Officer (DLO)	\$ 18,927.00	\$ 52,011.00	01/31/08
	KC-01-06	Prosecutorial District IV	Domestic Violence Unified Enforcement System (DUES)	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 22,865.00	01/31/08
	KC-02-06	Prosecutorial District IV	DV Firearm Prosecutor	\$ 55,413.00	\$ 22,250.00	10/17/07
	SC-01-06	Sagadahoc County DA	DV Investigator	\$ 21,500.00	\$ 41,745.00	11/30/07
	YC-01-06	Prosecutorial District I	District Court DV/SA Prosecutor	\$ 50,812.00	\$ 24,250.00	12/31/07
			Prosecution Total	\$ 224,652.00		

Victim Services	AM-01-06	Aroostook Mental Health Center	Project Health 1 st	\$ 23,904.00	\$ 7,968.00	12/31/07
	AM-02-06	Aroostook Mental Health Center	Project Empower	\$ 23,904.00	\$ 7,968.00	12/31/07
	CU-01-06	Caring Unlimited, Inc.	Legal Assistance for Victims in York County	\$ 28,179.00	\$ 127,193.00	11/30/07
	DA-02-06	Prosecutorial District III	DV/SA Prosecution Victim Witness Advocate	\$ 15,824.00	\$ 15,824.00	03/31/08
	FC-01-06	Family Crisis Center	Core Services: Maintenance and Enhancement	\$ 5,705.00	\$ 0.00	09/30/07
	FV-01-06	Family Violence Project	Protection Order Support Services Evaluation (POSSE)	\$ 35,261.00	\$ 11,754.00	12/31/07
	MS-01-06	Sexual Assault Support Svcs. of Midcoast	Project Advance II: Enhancing Support to Women	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 6,667.00	10/31/07
	PP-01-06	Pleasant Point Tribal Government	Peaceful Relations DV Response Project	\$ 16,986.00	\$ 414.00	09/30/07
	RC-01-06	Rape Crisis Assistance	Support Center Expansion	\$ 27,071.00	\$ 9,250.00	02/29/08
	SA-01-06	Sexual Assault Crisis Center	Creating Connections 2	\$ 34,281.00	\$ 11,427.00	11/30/07
	SS-01-06	Sexual Assault Response Services	SART Advocate	\$ 38,468.00	\$ 12,823.00	03/31/08
Victim Services Total				\$ 269,583.00		
Grand Total				\$ 997,880.02		

Appendix B – Maine Justice Assistance Council Membership, 2007

Ex-Officio Members

Anne H. Jordan, Commissioner
Commissioner of the Department of Public Safety
or designee

Denise Lord, Assoc. Commissioner (designee)
Commissioner of the Department of Corrections
or designee

Bud Doughty, Assoc. Commissioner
Associate Commissioner for Adult/Community
Services

Ted Glessner, State Court Administrator
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court designee

William Stokes, Asst. Attorney General
Attorney General designee

John Rogers
Director of the Maine Criminal Justice Academy

Randy Harriman
LECC Manager, U.S. Attorney's Office, District
of Maine

Kimberly Johnson
Director of the Maine Office of Substance Abuse

Gubernatorial Appointees

Marty McIntyre
A representative of a victims group (this post has
been filled by MeCASA)

Lois Reckitt
A representative of a domestic abuse prevention
organization

Wayne McCamish
A representative of a municipal law enforcement
agency

Robert Moulton
A representative of a municipal law enforcement
agency

Everett Flannery
A representative of a county law enforcement agency

Charles Love
A representative of a state law enforcement agency

Neale Adams, Chair
A District Attorney

Appendix C – Focus Group Invitation

2007-10 STOP¹⁸ Violence Against Women Formula Grant Implementation Plan

Dear Colleague:

We are seeking input on the Implementation Plan for the STOP Violence Against Women Act funds in Maine. The purpose of the STOP Program is to develop and strengthen effective law enforcement and prosecution strategies to combat violent crimes against women, and to develop and strengthen victim services in cases involving violent crimes against women.

Every three years, states are required to develop a plan for the implementation of their STOP Program in collaboration with stakeholders. This not only identifies the priorities for use of STOP funds, but will be Maine's strategy and blueprint for state and local agencies and policy-makers to use as a guide to address needs and gaps in serving victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking.

The allocation of funds is as follows: 5% for state and local courts; 25% for law enforcement; 25% for prosecutors and 30% to nonprofit, nongovernmental victim services. Although the final FY 2007 award amount has not been determined, the table at right depicts the anticipated FY 2007 figures.

	FY 2007
Prosecution (25%)	\$209,943.00
Law Enforcement (25%)	\$209,943.00
Victim Services (30%)	\$254,144.00
Courts (5%)	\$ 42,000.00
Discretionary (15%)	\$125,970.00
Total	\$842,000.00

Analysis of past use of law enforcement STOP funds, 2001-06

Over the past six years, numerous projects have been funded for the following:

- DV Investigators
- DV Victim Assistants/Coordinators
- Pre-trial Supervision
- DV Task Forces
- Training
- Equipment

2007-10 STOP Implementation Plan Priority Areas

One of the requirements in designing our plan for the next triennium is to build upon our prior plan's efforts. The priorities areas identified for the 2007-10 time period were:

1. Coordinated Community Response
2. Sexual Assault Victim Service Expansion
3. Enhanced Adjudication Process
4. Training
5. Policy, Procedures & Planning
6. Technology and Information

I look forward to your ideas and recommendations to assist us in developing a plan that will build on our prior successes and address needs and gaps in developing our priorities for the next three years. You can provide your suggestions to Mary Lucia, STOP Grant Administrator, Maine Dept. Of Public Safety, 104 SHS, Augusta, ME 04333-0104, Phone: 626-3831 or email at mary.a.lucia@maine.gov.

Sincerely,



Mary Lucia
STOP Grant Administrator

¹⁸ Services*Training*Officers*Prosecution

Appendix D – Focus Group Participants

May 5, 2006

Ginette Desjardins
Megan Gendreau
Nancy Putnam
Jeanette Michaud
Jane Root
Donna Sanipas
Eric Erikson
Neale Adams
Pat Smith
Donna Baietta
Christy Dingle

Aroostook County

AMHI Sexual Assault Services
AMHI Sexual Assault Services
AMHI Sexual Assault Services
Northern Maine Medical Center
Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians – Domestic Violence Program
Aroostook Band of Micmacs
Presque Isle Police Dept.
Aroostook District Attorney's Office
Battered Women's Project
Battered Women's Project
Battered Women's Project

May 8, 2005

Cindy Pare
Kat Perry
Rebecca Hobbs
Cindy Sullivan
Alan Carr
Jim Roberge
Susan Hall Dreher
Marty McIntyre
Polly Campbell

Androscoggin County

Abused Women's Advocacy Project
Abused Women's Advocacy Project
Spruce Run
Administrative Office of the Courts
Bethel Police Dept.
Androscoggin District Attorney's Office
Sexual Assault Support Services of Midcoast Maine
Sexual Assault Crisis Center
Office of the Attorney General

May 9, 2005

Pamela Cairnie
Jo Etta Horn
Denise Belmont
Tracee St. John
Doreen Fournier Merrill
Rick Bonneau
Dana Hamilton
Janine Winn

Somerset & Kennebec County

Rape Crisis & Prevention
Rape Crisis & Prevention
Family Violence Project
Womencare
Maine Coalition Against Sexual Assault
Skowhegan Police Dept.
Somerset County Sheriff's Dept.
Sexual Assault Victims Emergency Services (SAVES)

May 15, 2006

Stephen McFarland
Elizabeth Ward Saxl
Lois Galgay Reckitt
Sherri Thornton
Catherine Wiczorek
Deborah Shepherd
Denise Giles
Pamela Boivin
Holly Stover

Statewide

Hancock County District Attorney's Office
Maine Coalition Against Sexual Assault
Family Crisis Services
Maine General Hospital
New Hope for Women
Family Violence Project
Dept. of Corrections
Family Violence Project
Dept. of Health & Human Services

Appendix E – Maine Demographic Data

People	Maine	USA
Population, 2006 estimate	1,321,574	299,398,484
Population, percent change, April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2006	3.7%	6.4%
Population, 2000	1,274,923	281,421,906
Persons under 5 years old, percent, 2005	5.1%	6.8%
Persons under 18 years old, percent, 2005	21.0%	24.8%
Persons 65 years old and over, percent, 2005	14.6%	12.4%
Female persons, percent, 2005	51.1%	50.7%
White persons, percent, 2005 (a)	96.9%	80.2%
Black persons, percent, 2005 (a)	0.8%	12.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native persons, percent, 2005 (a)	0.6%	1.0%
Asian persons, percent, 2005 (a)	0.8%	4.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, percent, 2005 (a)	0.0%	0.2%
Persons reporting two or more races, percent, 2005	0.9%	1.5%
Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, percent, 2005 (b)	1.0%	14.4%
White persons not Hispanic, percent, 2005	96.0%	66.9%
Living in same house in 1995 and 2000, pct 5 yrs old & over	59.6%	54.1%
Foreign born persons, percent, 2000	2.9%	11.1%
Language other than English spoken at home, pct age 5+, 2000	7.8%	17.9%
High school graduates, percent of persons age 25+, 2000	85.4%	80.4%
Bachelor's degree or higher, pct of persons age 25+, 2000	22.9%	24.4%
Persons with a disability, age 5+, 2000	237,910	49,746,248
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16+, 2000	22.7	25.5
Housing units, 2005	683,799	124,521,886
Homeownership rate, 2000	71.6%	66.2%
Housing units in multi-unit structures, percent, 2000	20.3%	26.4%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2000	\$98,700	\$119,600
Households, 2000	518,200	105,480,101
Persons per household, 2000	2.39	2.59
Median household income, 2004	\$41,287	\$44,334
Per capita money income, 1999	\$19,533	\$21,587
Persons below poverty, percent, 2004	11.5%	12.7%

Business	Maine	USA
Private nonfarm establishments, 2004	41,269	7,387,724
Private nonfarm employment, 2004	494,256	115,074,924
Private nonfarm employment, percent change 2000-2004	0.5%	0.9%
Nonemployer establishments, 2004	111,079	19,523,741
Total number of firms, 2002	135,410	22,974,655
Black-owned firms, percent, 2002	0.2%	5.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native owned firms, percent, 2002	0.5%	0.9%
Asian-owned firms, percent, 2002	0.6%	4.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander owned firms, percent, 2002	S	0.1%
Hispanic-owned firms, percent, 2002	0.5%	6.8%
Women-owned firms, percent, 2002	24.0%	28.2%
Manufacturers shipments, 2002 (\$1000)	13,851,915	3,916,136,712
Wholesale trade sales, 2002 (\$1000)	10,371,084	4,634,755,112
Retail sales, 2002 (\$1000)	16,053,515	3,056,421,997
Retail sales per capita, 2002	\$12,370	\$10,615
Accommodation and foodservices sales, 2002 (\$1000)	2,045,841	449,498,718
Building permits, 2005	8,969	2,155,316
Federal spending, 2004 (\$1000)	10,864,551	2,143,781,727
Geography	Maine	USA
Land area, 2000 (square miles)	30,861.55	3,537,438.44
Persons per square mile, 2000	41.3	79.6

(a) Includes persons reporting only one race.

(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories.

FN: Footnote on this item for this area in place of data

NA: Not available

D: Suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential information

X: Not applicable

S: Suppressed; does not meet publication standards

Z: Value greater than zero but less than half unit of measure shown

F: Fewer than 100 firms

Source: US Census Bureau State & County QuickFacts 2007

Appendix F – VAWA Purpose Areas

FY 2007 STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program Purpose Areas

1. Training law enforcement officers, judges, other court personnel, and prosecutors to more effectively identify and respond to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, domestic violence, and dating violence.
2. Developing, training, or expanding units of law enforcement officers, judges, other court personnel, and prosecutors specifically targeting violent crimes against women including the crimes of sexual assault and domestic violence.
3. Developing and implementing more effective police, court, and prosecution policies, protocols, orders, and services specifically devoted to preventing, identifying, and responding to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault and domestic violence.
4. Developing, installing, or expanding data collection and communication systems, including computerized systems, linking police, prosecutors, and courts or for the purpose of identifying and tracking arrests, protection orders, violations of protection orders, prosecutions, and convictions for violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault and domestic violence.
5. Developing, enlarging, or strengthening victim services programs, including sexual assault, domestic violence, and dating violence programs; developing or improving delivery of victim services to underserved populations; providing specialized domestic violence court advocates in courts where a significant number of protection orders are granted; and increasing reporting and reducing attrition rates for cases involving violent crimes against women, including crimes of sexual assault, domestic violence, and dating violence.
6. Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs addressing stalking.
7. Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs addressing the needs and circumstances of Indian tribes dealing with violent crimes against women including the crimes of sexual assault and domestic violence.
8. Supporting formal and informal statewide, multidisciplinary efforts, to the extent not supported by state funds, to coordinate the response of state law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, courts, victim services agencies, and other state agencies and departments, to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, domestic violence, and dating violence.

9. Training of sexual assault forensic medical personnel examiners in the collection and preservation of evidence, analysis, prevention, and providing expert testimony and treatment of trauma related to sexual assault.
10. Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs to assist law enforcement, prosecutors, courts, and others to address the needs and circumstances of older and disabled women who are victims of domestic violence or sexual assault, including recognizing, investigating, and prosecuting instances of such violence or assault and targeting outreach and support, counseling, and other victim services to such older and disabled individuals.
11. Providing assistance to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault in immigration.
12. Maintaining core victim services and criminal justice initiatives while supporting complementary new initiatives and emergency services for victims and their families.
13. Special victim assistants in law enforcement agencies to serve as liaisons between victims and law enforcement in order to improve the enforcement of protection orders.
14. Improving responses to police-perpetrated domestic violence.

Appendix G - Maine's STOP Grant Allocations, 1995 – 2007 ⁽¹⁾

Year	Discretionary	Prosecution	Law Enforcement	Victim Services	Courts	Award Amounts ⁽²⁾
1995	\$ 0.00	\$ 140,976.37	\$ 98,806.07	\$ 141,825.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 410,923.44
1996	\$ 0.00	\$ 223,454.75	\$ 233,049.00	\$ 437,315.25	\$ 0.00	\$ 932,000.00
1997	\$ 0.00	\$ 292,569.00	\$ 271,116.67	\$ 376,874.33	\$ 0.00	\$ 989,000.00
1998	\$ 48,994.93	\$ 238,108.58	\$ 249,678.25	\$ 413,218.24	\$ 0.00	\$ 1,000,000.00
1999	\$ 8,326.68	\$ 360,808.35	\$ 245,486.05	\$ 343,928.92	\$ 0.00	\$ 1,009,000.00
2000	\$ 75,783.13	\$ 245,380.00	\$ 234,291.56	\$ 369,845.56	\$ 0.00	\$ 974,000.00
2001	\$ 0.00	\$ 228,950.00	\$ 228,950.00	\$ 412,110.00	\$ 45,790.00	\$ 964,000.00
2002	\$ 113,485.54	\$ 261,000.00	\$ 261,000.00	\$ 304,114.46	\$ 52,200.00	\$ 1,044,000.00
2003	\$ 52,050.00	\$ 260,250.00	\$ 260,250.00	\$ 312,300.00	\$ 52,050.00	\$ 1,041,000.00
2004	\$ 132,165.00	\$ 220,275.00	\$ 220,275.00	\$ 264,330.00	\$ 44,055.00	\$ 979,000.00
2005	\$ 180,192.00	\$ 219,600.00	\$ 219,600.00	\$ 263,520.00	\$ 43,920.00	\$ 967,000.00
2006	\$ 134,792.00	\$ 224,652.00	\$ 224,652.00	\$ 269,583.00	\$ 44,930.00	\$ 998,454.00
2007	\$ 125,966.00	\$ 209,943.00	\$ 209,943.00	\$ 251,932.00	\$ 41,989.00	\$ 933,080.00
Totals	\$ 871,755.28	\$ 3,125,967.05	\$ 2,957,097.60	\$ 4,160,896.76	\$ 324,934.00	\$ 12,241,457.44

⁽¹⁾ Figures within this table may contain carry-over awards and may not reflect the exact fiscal year allocation amounts.

⁽²⁾ Award Amounts include grant administration projects not included in this table.

Appendix H – Listing of Letters of Support

The following agencies have submitted letters of support:

- *Maine Coalition Against Sexual Assault*
- *Maine Coalition to End Domestic Violence*
-

Family Crisis Services

Working to end domestic abuse in Cumberland and Sagadahoc Counties
P.O. Box 704, Portland, ME 04104 • (207) 767-4952 • FAX (207) 767-8109
E-mail: familycrisis@familycrisis.org • www.familycrisis.org

November 29, 2006

Mary Beth Buchanan, Acting Director
Office on Violence Against Women
810 7th St., NW
Washington, DC 20531

RE: Letter Demonstrating Support Regarding State of Maine STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program Implementation Plan, 2007-X0025-ME-WF

Dear Ms. Buchanan:

As a member of the Maine Justice Assistance Council representing the Maine Coalition to End Domestic Violence, I am writing to express my commitment to continue my participation in the development of the updates of Maine's implementation plan for the STOP Grant. The Justice Assistance Council (JAC) is the broad-based board representing a diverse body of stakeholders and is responsible for the coordination of the development of the implementation plan. The JAC also solicits and awards VAWA grants as well as other criminal justice grants. I have worked on all of Maine's STOP Implementation Plans. I will continue to provide input from my colleagues throughout the state who work with victims of domestic violence, dating violence and stalking, as well as my broader knowledge about violence against women from a direct service perspective. In addition, I have been actively involved in the inclusion of Maine's underserved populations – particularly racial minorities, elders, incarcerated women and women with disabilities.

I feel confident that Maine's VAWA implementation plan includes strategies which will continue to effectively address the issue of violence against women in Maine. It will continue to guide the awarding of grants under the S*T*O*P program, ensuring that our work provides increasingly effective and innovative response to victims.

Sincerely,



Lois Galgay Reckitt
Executive Director





Honoring 20 years of service to survivors & the community

December 4, 2006

Mary Beth Buchanan, Acting Director
Office for Violence Against Women
810 7th St.
Washington, DC 20531

Dear Ms. Buchanan:

I am writing in support of the Maine Department of Public Safety's S*T*O*P Violence Against Women formula grant implementation plan. As a representative of the Maine Coalition Against Sexual Assault, I serve on the Justice Assistance Council which coordinates the development of the implementation plan and solicits and awards the S*T*O*P grants. Each year I have worked on the development of the plan, and seek to ensure that the plan will address the needs and services that are identified as priorities, including the needs of underserved populations.

I feel confident that Maine's VAWA implementation plan is a thoughtful and effective response to addressing the issue of violence against women in Maine. It will continue to guide the awarding of grants under the S*T*O*P program, helping us in our goal of responding to this important issue.

Sincerely,


Marty McIntyre
Executive Director