

Crow Domestic Violence Task Force

The Crow/Northern Cheyenne Hospital community serves about 12,000 consumers a year. In 2002, the hospital created a Domestic Violence Task Force, in collaboration with the Child and Family Services Division of the Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services. Some of the successful innovations implemented by the Task Force include:

- The Crow Domestic Violence Task Force sponsored SANE training (Sexual Assault Nurse's Examiner) training for local nurses.
- The Crow/Northern Cheyenne Hospital initiated a work place policy to screen patients and enacted a community law against domestic violence.
- The hospital is working toward an integrated, comprehensive management approach that will utilize all health care disciplines to evaluate patients holistically.
- The Domestic Violence Task Force team includes various agencies that share a common vision and meet once a month. Their approach coordinates multi-agency efforts including courts, law enforcement, Indian Health Services, the Bureau of Indian Affairs and others.
- Domestic violence prevention includes two primary activities: community education and prevention in the form of Family Fun Nights.
- Family Fun Nights started in 2004 with 80 participants, to honor two Crow girls who were killed and found on Thanksgiving Day in Hardin. Participation has grown dramatically. By 2006, 600 people were coming. After a whole night of fun, food, education, awards, the event closes with gifts for all the children.
- Prevention activities have included promoting traditional virtues, such as dignity, compassion and honor.

Source: Deborah Russell, Social Worker, Crow Domestic Violence Task Force at the *Honoring Native Women by Stopping the Violence Conference*:

Voices of Success

I am a survivor. I've worked with children who have been abused for the past 22 years. I am currently the Chair of the Native Women's Coalition. I've also been fortunate enough to participate in the federal task force on violence against women.

- Patty McGeshick

I was in such an abusive relationship that my husband almost killed me. He went to prison, but even there, he kept abusing me. Then a friend took me to a battered women's circle. I told them, "He beat me, almost killed me." They told me, "Take your power back." First I got sober, then I got out of the relationship. I started working on myself and my own self esteem. Things started to change. When I was ten years sober, I went back to my reservation and got two AA degrees, then two BA degrees and an MA in Social Work. I worked for the Salish Kootenai Tribes as a primary victim advocate. I am also the grandmother of twenty. I am grateful to be here and to talk about what I've been through.

- Evelyn

Honoring Native Women by Stopping the Violence Conference

Fort Peck Tribes Family Violence Resource Center

The Fort Peck Tribes created their Sexual Abuse Victims Treatment Program in response to accelerated reports of child sexual victimization as well as an increase in the number of sex crimes involving children and adults.

Since 1992 the Fort Peck Tribes Family Violence Resource Center has received 2,153 referrals for domestic abuse and sex crimes against women.

- In the eight-year period between January 1, 1992 and 2000, 113 Federal cases of sex crimes with women and children as primary victims were opened.
- During the past three years, there were 459 referrals for domestic abuse.
- Since 2000, an additional 12 women have been sexually assaulted.
- During the first six months of 2009, 103 women and 155 children were the documented victims of domestic and family violence.
 - 32 women were placed in the local shelter and 9 were placed in off-reservation shelter within a 6-month period.
- One victim received 13 threatening phone calls within a 3-hour period.

The Fort Peck Tribes have developed a multi-jurisdictional tri-court process for handling sex crimes.

Source: Patty McGeshick: Honoring Native Women by Stopping the Violence Breakout Session: Services in Tribal Communities.

| Federal Criminal Court | Tribal Civil Court | Tribal Criminal Court |
|---|---|---|
| Prosecutes violations of Major Crimes Act felonies committed on the Fort Peck Indian Reservation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Protection orders• Family intervention | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dual criminal prosecution• Does not constitute double jeopardy |

Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes

The Family Violence Resource Center in Wolf Point started as the Sexual Abuse Victims Treatment Program in 1985, and has been a model agency for victim services in Indian Country. The Resource Center's primary focus is addressing violence and victims' needs. Their mission is the prevention, intervention, and healing of adult and child victims of sexual assault and family violence to promote healthier lifestyles.

The Tribe was one of two initial pilot sites chosen to participate in a Tribal Strategies Against Violence (TSAV) project by the US Department of Justice in 1995. A comprehensive case study was performed in 2002. The TSAV framework included the promotion and implementation of comprehensive community-based program development around crime and violence issues⁴⁶.

The TSAV strategies undertaken by the Fort Peck Tribes were both short- and long-term in nature. Short-term strategies included building awareness about specific types of violence (e.g. domestic violence) and substance abuse problems in reservation communities. Long-term strategies were reflected in numerous Tribal Code amendments and the creation of the Family Wellness Court (juvenile drug court) and the DUI Court (adult drug court). Results included stronger reporting and enhanced prosecution, reductions in enforcement and sentencing inconsistencies, and initiating alternatives to incarceration and detention⁴⁷.

At the start of the TSAV planning process, the local rates of domestic violence led partners to target improved prosecution of domestic and youth violence as well as substance abuse, which was identified as a co-factor for 93-98 percent of offenses by those interviewed. Enhanced awareness of domestic violence and the improved ability of TSAV partners to collaborate in addressing it were regarded as some of the most successful outcomes of the initiative⁴⁸.

The Rocky Boy's Ojibwa Ne-i-yah-w Initiative

The Ojibwa Ne-i-yah-w (ONI) Initiative is a Tribal department formed in January 2007, uses cultural aspects of the Chippewa (Ojibwa) and Cree tribes to deal with issues on the reservation, including drug use and violent crime.

The Chippewa Cree Tribe of Rocky Boy's Indian Reservation had not had a domestic violence program for at least eight years when they received a \$419,000 grant from the U.S. Department of Justice Violence Against Women in 2008 to fund a program to help victims — and perpetrators — of domestic violence to revitalize their program⁴⁹.

The efforts undertaken through the 2008 DOJ grant focus on victim-based services, including creation and operation of a 24-hour crisis hotline, shelter services, enhanced law enforcement, court training and advocacy for the two-year period. The program is based on culturally appropriate approaches to address domestic violence and the effects of exposure to that violence on children. It utilizes the direction and advice of the ONI Native Women's Advisory Council. This grant award will allow provision of services and enhance safety for victims of domestic violence and their children. This program's cultural approach will also provide positive supportive services utilizing tribal elders and tribal teachings⁵⁰.

The Montana Department of Commerce also awarded the Chippewa Cree Tribe \$70,000 in 2008 to access start up funds to provide tribal workforce training and development, provide entrepreneurial training and assist in the development of entrepreneurial services and financial literacy as part of their Ojibwa Ne-i-yah-w Initiative. The Initiative recognizes that in order for the Tribe to have effective economic development and business/job development, they first must have a strong, healthy, competent workforce. The grant was matched with \$235,200 from the Tribe⁵¹.

When you take a child out of a domestic violence situation, you basically take them out of a war zone⁵².

- State Representative Jonathan Windy Boy, Vice Chair, Chippewa Cree Tribal Council

Voices of Success

I am a survivor.

*The last time, when he woke up, I said, "You really hurt me this time." He took me to the hospital. I decided **no more** and pressed charges. I was so afraid his family and everybody would be mad at me. I had never tried to do anything before because of family secrets. But the police came. After that, the FBI got involved because my injuries were so terrible. I remember them taking me by ambulance to Great Falls. Years later, my sister-in-law told me she was so afraid I would die.*

I have been sober now for 24 years. I have been working on call as a volunteer for the Blackfeet Domestic Violence Program for a long time. I went back to school at 40 and got my GED. I went to college and got a two-year degree in human services, then my chemical dependency license. I am now a CD Counselor at the Crystal Creek Lodge in Browning. I believe in my heart that none of this was a coincidence. Creator meant for me to be here.

-- Marcella, Blackfeet
Honoring Native Women by Stopping the
Violence Conference

Encourage to Arrest Project⁵³

The criminal justice response to domestic violence in Montana includes a patchwork of federal, state, tribal and local efforts, supported by a variety of governmental, public and private resources. The results are frequently fragmented for victims and for those working within the criminal justice system.

Through the *Encourage to Arrest Project*, the Office of Victim Services is seeking to address this problem. The project began in September 2002. The goal is reducing the incidence of domestic violence and improving the enforcement of orders of protection.

To accomplish this, the project is working to establish new procedures to ensure that victims can rely on orders of protection obtained from their community, state or their tribe, and that these orders can be used as a basis for protection anywhere in Montana. The project is focusing on four major areas:

- improving access to services in rural areas;
- improving law enforcement response to domestic violence incidents;
- enhancing judicial training in best practices for protecting victims and holding abusers accountable; and
- supporting existing victim-witness programs and helping to create programs in areas without them.

For more information, visit the Department of Justice website:
www.doj.mt.gov/victims/domesticviolence.asp#encouragearrest.

In her opening remarks at the *Honoring Native Women by Stopping the Violence Conference*, President Julia Doney from the Fort Belknap Tribal Council stressed the importance of teaching children healthy values, including respect for the role of women in tribal societies. She also emphasized restoring and honoring the traditional role of Native men as protectors.

I Just Want You to Know...

There's something I want you to know.

It comes from deep within my soul.

I, too, have been there,

Scared and full of fear.

I was so full of shame

And really thought I was the one to blame.

I really didn't know

That there was a "safe place" for me to go.

And then came the day

When a caring person showed me the way,

That this was not the way to live,

That something had to give.

You, too, can find the strength from within

And let your new life begin⁵⁴.

- Marilyn Gobert

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Tribal Council of the Northern Cheyenne

AN ORDINANCE OF THE NORTHERN CHEYENNE TRIBAL COUNCIL ENACTING A STALKING ORDINANCE, AND ADDING TO TITLE VII OF THE OFFENSE CODE OF THE NORTHERN CHEYENNE RESERVATION⁵⁵.

WHEREAS: The Northern Cheyenne has determined that a Stalking Ordinance is necessary due to increased incidents involving the domestic abuse violations on the Northern Cheyenne Reservation, and

WHEREAS: the Domestic Abuse Ordinance lacks this clause and the stalking of the victim has occurred various times throughout the years, where the perpetrator has harassed and intimidated the victim by the use presence and by other means.

SO BE IT ORDAINED by the Northern Cheyenne Tribal Council that the following ordinance, the Stalking Ordinance, is hereby adopted by the Tribal Council. It shall be a part of Offense Against the Family, Chapter S, Title VII and shall be numbered 7-5-11. Stalking is a Class A offense. The ordinance is as follows:

Stalking - exemption - penalty

(1) A person commits the offense of stalking if the person purposely or knowingly causes another person substantial emotional distress or reasonable apprehension of bodily or death by repeatedly:

- (a) following the stalked person; or
- (b) harassing, threatening, or intimidating the stalked person, in person or by phone, by mail, or by other action, device, or method.

(2) A person convicted of a first offense for stalking shall be jailed for not less than 30 (thirty) days and fined not less than \$500.00. A person convicted a second time for stalking shall be jailed not less than 90 (ninety) days and fined not less than \$1,000.00. A person convicted for the third or subsequent times shall be jailed for not less than 180 days and fined not less than \$2,000.00.

(3) Upon presentation of credible evidence of violation of this ordinance, an order may be granted, restraining a person from engaging in the activity described in subsection (1).

(4) For the purpose of determining the number of convictions under this Ordinance, "conviction" means: (a) a conviction, as defined in this ordinance (b) and, bail put forth can not be forfeited in lieu of court appearance. Appearance before a Judge is mandatory.

(5) Attempts by the accused person to contact or follow person after the accused person has been given actual notice that the stalked person does not want to be contacted or followed constitutes prima facie evidence that the accused person purposely and knowingly followed, harassed, threatened, or intimidated the stalked person.

Complete text of the ordinance is available online at: www.naicja.org/vawa/nchey.html

The Project Advisory Committee of the National American Indian Court Judges Association evaluated 40 tribal codes in context with standards established for Violence Against Indian Women codes. The committee found that five of these existing tribal codes provided good examples by meeting many of the established criteria. The Northern Cheyenne Domestic Violence Ordinance is one of the five⁵⁶.

Source: www.naicja.org/vawa/top5.asp

Crow Law and Order Code

TITLE 8E: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE⁵⁷

Chapter 1: General Provisions

§8E.1.01 Purpose

The purpose of the Crow Tribal Legislature in enacting this Domestic Violence Code is to recognize:

- a. That all persons have a right to be respected, to maintain the sanctity of body and soul, and to be free of violence.
- b. That domestic violence is a serious and pervasive problem in our Reservation communities.
- c. That domestic violence has many faces — Physical, intellectual, sexual, psychological, spiritual, and economic.
- d. That domestic violence is more pernicious than other forms of violence because of the special relationship between the abuser and the abused.
- e. That domestic violence within a relationship tends to escalate in frequency and severity, particularly when the victim tries to sever the relationship.
- f. That victims of domestic violence are often isolated, intimidated, and dispirited, losing the will and the ability to help themselves.
- g. That domestic violence cannot be excused by stress or poverty, by intoxicants or illegal substances, by weather or season, or by the victim's behavior.
- h. That today's domestic violence spawns tomorrow's domestic violence, perpetuating generations of abusers and abused.
- i. That domestic violence is not "cultural" and, indeed, is contrary to traditional Crow values holding the individual and the family sacred.
- j. That domestic violence is not just a "family matter" but, rather, a crime against the victim, the victim's family, the community, and the Crow Tribe.
- k. That the unity of our Tribe depends upon the unity of our families, and that a family wracked by domestic violence is neither strong nor stable.
- l. That the future of our Tribe depends upon the future of our children, and that a child who experiences domestic violence, as either victim or witness, carries deep emotional scars.
- m. That the compassion of our Tribe is measured by our treatment of the most vulnerable, and that domestic violence against elders and the disabled diminishes our collective humanity.
- n. That domestic violence can be prevented, reduced, and deterred through increased awareness and zero tolerance and through prompt and firm intervention by law enforcement, the legal system, and social, educational, and health care institutions.

Tribal Domestic Violence Codes

At least five of Montana's tribes have specific domestic violence codes or ordinances: Blackfeet, Crow, Confederated Salish and Kootenai, Fort Peck and Northern Cheyenne.

Blackfeet Tribal Law and Order Code

Ordinance No. 82: Domestic Abuse Law Ordinance

- www.narf.org/nill/Codes/blackfeetcode/blkftord82abuse.htm

Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribal Offenses, Codified

Part 7: Offenses Against the Family; 2-1-701. Domestic Abuse

- www.tribalresourcecenter.org/ccfolder1/salishandkootenai_tribaloffenses.htm

Crow Tribe Domestic Violence Code

Title 8E: Domestic Violence

- This is very thorough code encompasses 20 pages, but is not currently available online.

Fort Peck Comprehensive Code of Justice 2000

Title VII - Criminal Offenses: Section 244. Domestic Abuse VII-17;

Section 245 Notice of rights to victim upon arrest in domestic violence situation VII-18.

- www.tribalresourcecenter.org/ccfolder1/fortpeck_justicecode_7.htm

Northern Cheyenne Stalking Ordinance

Offense Against the Family, Chapter S, Title VII; Number 7-5-11.

- www.naicja.org/vawa/nchey.html



The Indian Law Resource Center⁵⁸

Through its Safe Women, Strong Nations project, the Center helps Native women's organizations in their work to help tribes deal more effectively with the egregiously high rates of sexual violence and physical assault perpetrated against them. The Indian Law Resource Center collaborates with Native women leaders who have been dealing with this issue for years, and has worked closely with the National Congress of American Indians Task Force on Violence Against Women, Clan Star, Inc., the Navajo Nation and others to raise awareness of this issue internationally.

The current criminal jurisdictional scheme created by the United States government impedes the ability of Indian nations to properly protect their citizens, and the federal government has drastically cut funding to law enforcement in Indian Country. This has resulted in the erosion of tribal jurisdictional authority and the denial of equality under the law to Indian nations and women.

Failure to effectively police and prosecute perpetrators negatively impacts victims and entire Indian nations. Violence against women disrupts the stability and productivity of families, communities and Indian nations. The *Safe Women, Strong Nations* project recognizes that protection for Native women must involve strengthening the ability of Indian nations to police their lands and prosecute offenders.

With our help, a coalition of indigenous organizations brought these issues to the attention of the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in December 2007. The Committee responded by urging the United States to increase its efforts to ensure that reports of sexual violence against Native women “are independently, promptly, and thoroughly investigated, and that perpetrators are prosecuted and appropriately punished.”

- For more information, visit the Indian Law Resource Center at www.indianlaw.org/en/safewomen or call 406-449-2006.

Safe Women, Strong Nations

“One in three Native women is raped in her lifetime. Six in ten experience domestic abuse. Sadly, the majority of these women never see their abusers or rapists brought to justice. The complex jurisdictional scheme in Indian country leaves Native women without effective judicial recourse against their perpetrators.”

“The situation for Native women is bleak but I can see beyond the initial despair of these horrific statistics. As Native women, we serve as the backbones of our communities, and many strong Native women have shown relentless dedication to ending the epidemic of violence in our communities. The contributions of women like Tillie Black Gear, Cecelia Fire Thunder, Terri Henry, Karen Artichoker and so many others, inspire my hope for the future - that our daughters will face better odds, that our communities will heal, that the violence will cease.”

“I am honored that many of these women have collaborated with the Indian Law Resource Center in creating its Safe Women, Strong Nations program. We value our work with them, which builds on their previous grassroots efforts. We are supplementing their continuing efforts with a campaign to raise awareness of violence against women as an international human rights issue, and look forward to assisting them further in the fight to end violence against Native women.”⁵⁹

- Kirsten Matoy Carlson, of Cherokee descent from Oklahoma, is an attorney with the Indian Law Resource Center and director of the Center's Safe Women, Strong Nations program.

Indian Health Services Violence Against Native Women⁶⁰

The Billings Area Indian Health Service (IHS) provides a comprehensive health services delivery system to more than 70,000 American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) people in the states of Montana and Wyoming. There are six IHS service units, two Self-Governance service units, five urban programs and an administrative office in Billings, Montana.

- During fiscal year (FY) 2004 the IHS user population increased by two-percent, increases outpatient workload by four-percent, and decreases the average daily patient load (ADPL) by 1.2 for inpatient.
- The Billings Area clinical staff consists of approximately 54 physicians, 179 nurses, 29 dentists, and 33 pharmacists delivering health care through 3 IHS hospitals, 9 health centers, 6 health stations and numerous health locations.
- All IHS and Tribally operated facilities in the Billings Area have been successfully accredited through JCAHO or AAAHC or CMS (Critical Access) or FQHC.

Indian Health Services has instituted GPRA (Government Performance and Results Act) domestic violence screening for all women over age fourteen. Doctors and other medical personnel are provided with brochures that describe who, when and how to screen for domestic violence as well as a variety of clinical tools. A Violence Against Native Women section on the Indian Health Service/ Maternal Child Health website that offers information and links to a wide range of resources.

Source: www.ihs.gov/MedicalPrograms/MCH/V/index.cfm

Blackfeet Service Unit

Blackfeet Community Hospital
Browning, Montana - Phone: (406) 338-6154
Heart Butte Health Station
Heart Butte, Montana - Phone: (406) 338-2151

Crow Service Unit

Crow/Northern Cheyenne Hospital
Crow Agency, Montana - Phone: (406) 638-2626
Lodge Grass Health Clinic
Lodge Grass, Montana - Phone: (406) 639-2317
Pryor Health Station
Pryor, Montana - Phone: (406) 259-8238

Fort Belknap Service Unit

Fort Belknap Hospital
Harlem, Montana - Phone: (406) 353-3100
Eagle Child Health Station
Hays, Montana - Phone: (406) 673-3777

Fort Peck Service Unit

Verne E. Gibbs Health Center
Poplar, Montana - Phone: (406) 768-3491
Chief Redstone Health Clinic
Wolf Point, Montana - Phone: (406) 653-1641

Northern Cheyenne Service Unit

Lame Deer Health Center
Lame Deer, Montana - Phone: (406) 477-4400

Tribally Operated Facilities

Flathead Tribal Health

St. Ignatius, Montana - Phone: (406) 745-3525

Rocky Boy Tribal Health

Box Elder, Montana - Phone: (406) 395-4486

FVPSA⁶¹

The U.S. Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) was first enacted nationally in 1984 to provide support for lifesaving emergency shelters, crisis hot lines, victims assistance and counseling. It ends family violence by ensuring that domestic violence victims and their children will not be turned away when they need safe haven. Montana has had a Domestic Violence Program since 1986. It's primary goal is to establish and maintain programs and projects that help prevent domestic violence and provide immediate shelter and related assistance to victims of domestic violence and their dependents.

During federal fiscal year October 1, 2008 – September 30, 2009, Montana's Domestic Violence Program contracted with 22 community-based service providers. In 2008, the statewide program had a total of \$980,044 in funding, from a combination of state and federal sources:

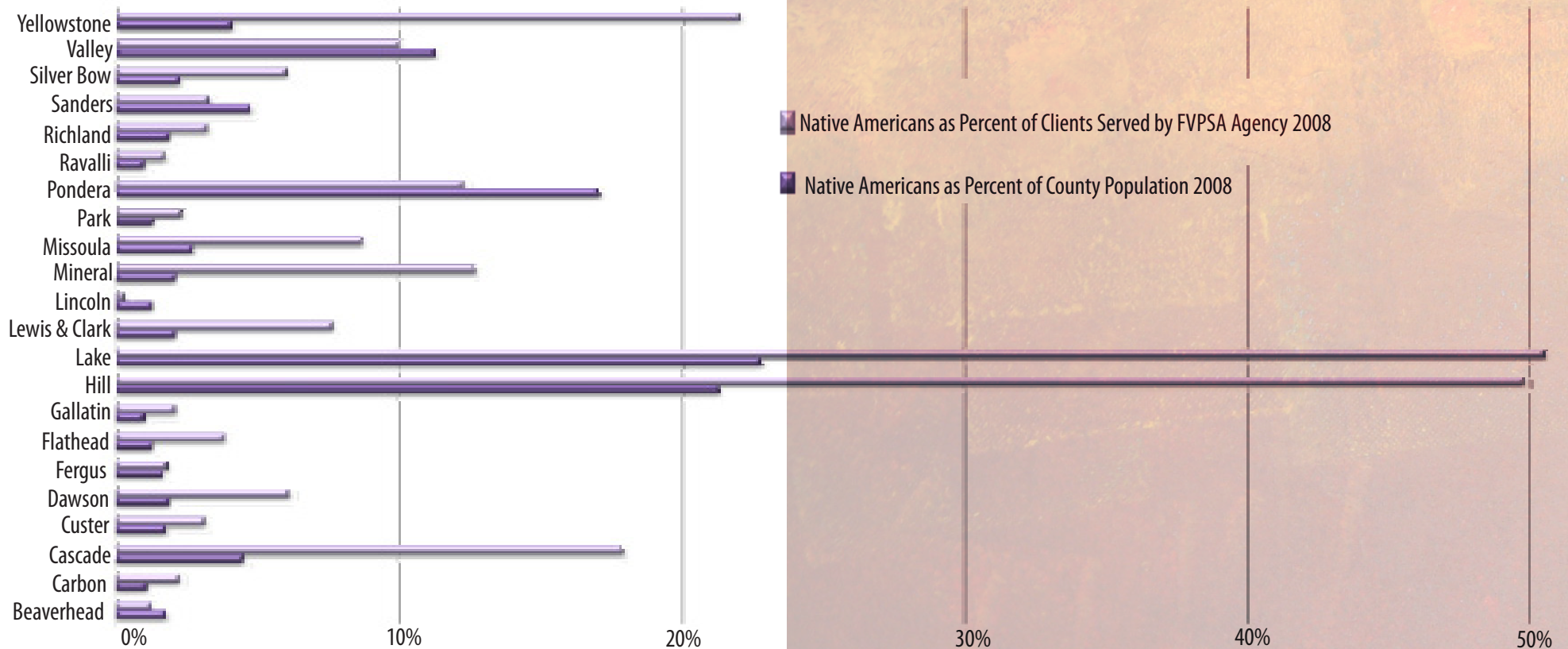
- Federal FVPSA grant (\$768,469);
- General Fund (\$122,163); and
- State Special Revenue (\$89,808). The State Special Revenue Account is comprised of a combination of marriage filing fees and fines imposed for the crime of family member/partner assault.
- Of the total funding, \$946,472 goes for program contracts and \$12,075 helps fund the PDQ database.

Percent of Total Service Units Delivered to Native Americans in FVPSA Counties 2008⁶²

| | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|--|
| Beaverhead: 2% | Lake: 53% | Sanders: 3% |
| Carbon: 1% | Lewis & Clark: 11% | Silver Bow: 5% |
| Cascade: 23% | Lincoln: 0.2% | Valley: 30% |
| Custer: 1% | Mineral: 4% | Yellowstone: 34% |
| Dawson: 12% | Missoula: 16% | Montana/Statewide: 22% |
| Fergus: 1% | Park: 0.3% | Native American Client % of Services Units Received based on 2008 PDA Data by County and State from Montana Board of Crime Control |
| Flathead: 17% | Pondera: 31% | |
| Gallatin: 0.02% | Ravalli: 3% | |
| Hill: 46% | Richland: 2% | |

| FVPSA-Funded Programs | City | County |
|---|----------------|---------------|
| Community Support Center | Dillon | Beaverhead |
| Domestic and Sexual Violence Services | Red Lodge | Carbon |
| YWCA Great Falls | Great Falls | Cascade |
| CNADA (Custer Network Against Domestic Abuse) | Miles City | Custer |
| Dawson County Domestic Violence Program | Glendive | Dawson |
| SAVES, Inc. | Lewistown | Fergus |
| Violence Free Crisis Line/The Abbie | Kalispell | Flathead |
| The Network Against Sexual and Domestic Violence | Bozeman | Gallatin |
| District 4 Human Resources Development Council | Havre | Hill |
| SAFE Harbor | Ronan | Lake |
| The Friendship Center | Helena | Lewis & Clark |
| Libby Community Interagencies, Inc. | Libby | Lincoln |
| Mineral County Help Line | Superior | Mineral |
| YWCA - Missoula | Missoula | Missoula |
| Tri-County Network Against Domestic and Sexual Violence | Livingston | Park |
| Hi-Line Help for Abused Spouses | Conrad | Pondera |
| SAFE (Supporters of Abuse Free Environments, Inc.) | Hamilton | Ravalli |
| Richland County Coalition Against Domestic Violence | Sidney | Richland |
| Sanders County Coalition for Families | Thompson Falls | Sanders |
| SAFESPACE | Butte | Silver Bow |
| Women's Resource Center of Glasgow | Glasgow | Valley |
| YWCA- Billings: Gateway House | Billings | Yellowstone |

The Montana DPHHS Request for Proposals is distributed to programs and tribes in late June or early July of each year. Funding allocations are made by a grant review committee in August, and contracts are in place by the first of October each program year.



| Percent of Native American Residents by County (2008 Census Estimates) Compared to Percent of Native American Clients Served by Domestic Violence Programs (PDQ Data) ⁶³ | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|-------------|--|------------------|-------------|------------|------------------|-------------|
| County | Census % NA 2008 | % NA Served | County | Census % NA 2008 | % NA Served | County | Census % NA 2008 | % NA Served |
| Lake | 22.8% | 50.5% | Lewis & Clark | 2.1% | 7.7% | Park | 1.3% | 2.3% |
| Hill | 21.3% | 49.8% | Dawson | 1.9% | 6.2% | Carbon | 1.1% | 2.2% |
| Yellowstone | 4.1% | 22.0% | Silver Bow | 2.3% | 6.1% | Gallatin | 1.0% | 2.1% |
| Cascade | 4.5% | 18.0% | Flathead | 1.3% | 3.9% | Fergus | 1.7% | 1.8% |
| Mineral | 2.1% | 12.6% | Richland | 1.9% | 3.3% | Ravalli | 1.0% | 1.7% |
| Pondera | 17.1% | 12.4% | Sanders | 4.8% | 3.3% | Beaverhead | 1.8% | 1.3% |
| Valley | 11.2% | 10.0% | Custer | 1.8% | 3.2% | Lincoln | 1.3% | 0.3% |
| Missoula | 2.7% | 8.7% | Native American Clients Served based on 2008 PDA Data by County from Montana Board of Crime Control Census estimates from Montana Census and Economic Information Center: http://ceic.mt.gov/EstimatesStatePop.asp | | | | | |
| Montana/Statewide | 6.4% | 13% | | | | | | |

In many cases, county-level data shows that domestic violence programs that included FVPSA funding served more Native American victims than would be expected given the percentage of Native American residents within the county (Census 2008). In five cases (highlighted in yellow, above), fewer Native Americans than might be expected received services.

STOP (Services, Training, Officers and Prosecutors) Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)⁶⁴

The Montana Board of Crime Control (MBCC) has administered the STOP VAWA funding since inception of the program in 1995. The STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program (STOP Program) was initially authorized under the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (VAWA) and reauthorized and amended by the Violence Against Women Acts of 2000 and 2005.

The overall goal of Montana's STOP Program is to provide every female victim of violent personal crime with accessible, appropriate assistance by knowledgeable, well-trained and compassionate public, private service providers and court system personnel. Priority for funding of direct services under STOP has been given to programs serving rural and Native American victims. Five out of eight programs receiving STOP funding under the non-profit victim services category are located in rural Montana. At least 10 percent of the allocation for non-profit victim services are targeted to programs serving Native Americans.

STOP VAWA Funding Priorities

States are encouraged to develop and support projects that:

- Support programs that address sexual assault and stalking, including developing and implementing protocols, training for judges, prosecutors and court and law enforcement personnel; and develop coordinated community responses to violence against women.
- Enhance or strengthen statewide collaboration among law enforcement, prosecution, nonprofit, nongovernmental victim advocacy and service providers and the courts in addressing violence against women.
- Implement community-driven initiatives, utilizing faith- and community-based 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.

Montana's STOP Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Funding Allocations 2009 (Includes STOP VAWA and Recovery Act STOP VAWA)

| Law Enforcement | Prosecution | Victim Services | Discretionary | Court |
|----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| Billings Police Department | Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribe | YWCA of Billings | DV Fatality Review Commission | Montana Supreme Court |
| Montana Law Enforcement Academy | Park County Attorney | SAFE Harbor, Ronan | Montana Planned Parenthood SANE Training | |
| Helena Police Department | Billings Attorney Victim/Witness Program | Safe Space, Butte | MBCC PDQ Database | |
| Gallatin County Sheriff's Office | Billings Domestic Violence Unit | Dawson County DV Program | Montana Department of Justice | |
| Glasgow Police Department | Gallatin County | Custer Network Against Domestic Abuse | Missoula County | |
| City of Glasgow | Montana Legal Services Association | Dillon Community Support Center | | |
| | | Glasgow WRC | | |
| | | YWCA of Missoula | | |
| | | Hamilton SAFE | | |

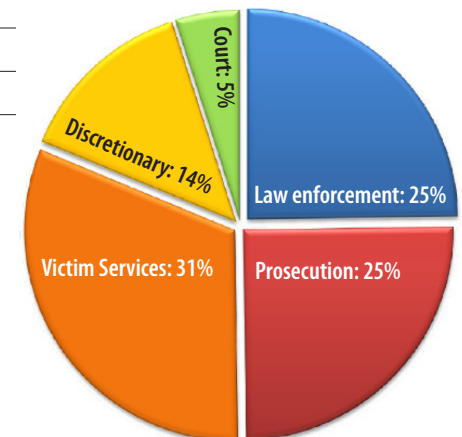
Note: At the time of publication, Sexual Assault Services Program (SASP) VAWA for 2009 had not been awarded.

Montana's 2009 STOP VAWA Funding: \$2,005,737

STOP VAWA: \$867,456

Recovery Act STOP VAWA: \$916,955

SASP VAWA: \$221,326



A Few STOP VAWA Successes⁶⁵

Appointments to the VAWA Subcommittee are made to ensure broad professional and geographic representation, and include Native Americans residing on tribal lands.

S.A.N.E. Training

Planned Parenthood of Montana offers statewide Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) training for Montana's registered nurses, nurse practitioners and physician's assistants. The free, annual, week-long training is offered in the fall. Scholarships are available to help cover travel costs. Using Recovery Act VAWA funds, Planned Parenthood will develop a web-based version of the training. The new web-based training program should make great inroads into rural training deficiencies.

Technical Assistance

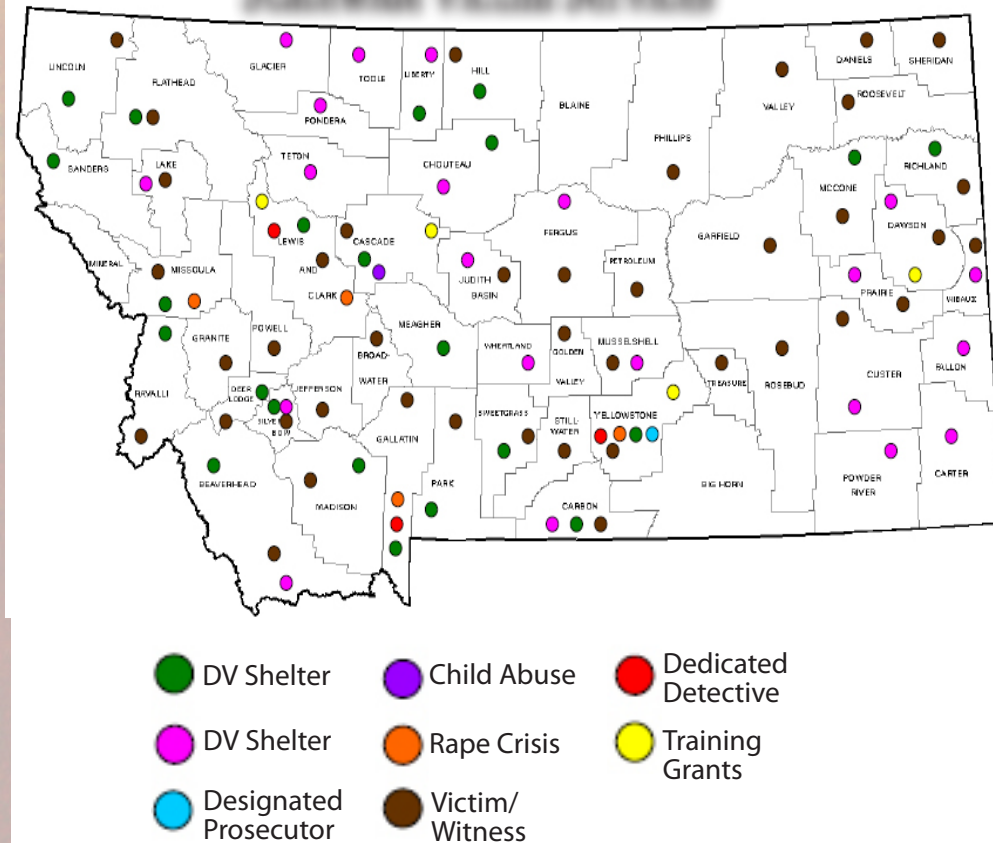
MBCC has offered technical assistance to every tribal government in Montana to help tribes apply for federal funding and/or Montana STOP funds. MBCC can also offer financial assistance for attending critical trainings. For the past several years, MBCC has also offered specialized grant writing training for rural Native Americans.

STOP Set Aside

Montana set aside ten percent of Recovery Act STOP VAWA funds for culturally specific community-based organizations. Through this set aside, STOP funds will provide for a full-time Victim Witness Advocate at the Glasgow Women's Resource Center (WRC) outside the Fort Peck Indian Reservation. The WRC:

- maintains community outreach and advocacy services through a 24-hour crisis line, shelter, transportation, victim support groups and other assistance.
- has a Memorandum of Understanding with the Fort Peck Tribes and collaborates with the Fort Peck Tribes Family Violence Resource Center through cross training in tribal codes, major crimes act, law enforcement and courts.

Statewide Victim Services⁶⁶



Source: Stop Violence Against Women Act Program Implementation Plan for the State of Montana American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.
http://www.mbcc.mt.gov/ARRA/IMPLEMENTATION_PLAN.pdf

Note: These services are not all-inclusive, but only reflect those that have received funding through the Montana Board of Crime Control.

Victims Of Crime Act (VOCA) Victim Assistance Grant Program⁶⁷

Montana’s VOCA Program is administered by the Montana Board of Crime Control (MBCC). In FY 2009, the program was funded in the amount of \$1,478,230, which was subgranted to 36 agencies, statewide. Subgrants were awarded to 17 private nonprofit organizations, 12 county attorneys, three sheriff’s offices, two county governments, one university and one police department. Though tribes are eligible and encouraged to apply, none submitted applications for the 2009 funding round.

In 2008, VOCA was funded in the amount of \$630,906. Forty agencies received subgrants, together serving 18,303 victims with a total of 47,461 units of service. The majority (11,036) were victims of domestic violence.

| Victim Assistance Grant Intent | Eligible Applicants | Criteria | Match | Restrictions |
|---|--|---|--|---|
| Support service to crime victims by responding to their emotional and physical needs, helping stabilize their lives after victimization and assisting them to understand and participate in the criminal justice system | Public or nonprofit organizations and Indian tribes. | Eligible organizations must use volunteers and provide victims with assistance accessing victim compensation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20% cash or in-kind Indian tribes 5% cash or in-kind | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No perpetrator rehabilitation efforts, No medical costs, Subgrantees must provide services to victims without charge. |

In addition to subgranting funds, the Crime Victim Compensation Program conducts annual trainings at the Montana Law Enforcement Academy during its Victim/Witness Basic and Advanced Training Institutes, and for other audiences upon request. According to PDQ data gathered by the MBCC, VOCA subgrantees provided 3,512 hours of training on domestic violence, sexual assault, crime victim advocacy, child advocacy, crime victims’ compensation, crisis counseling and other subjects. Audiences included the general public, health care providers, child protective services, corrections, courts, prosecutors, law enforcement, service clubs, students, religious organizations and other service providers. Funds also provide support for subgrantee participation on task forces, child and adult protective teams, domestic violence and sexual assault teams, coordinated crisis response teams and other community efforts consistent with the needs of their clientele.



Voices of Success

I am a survivor.

It has been seven years since I left my relationship with my husband. When I was pregnant with my baby boy I decided to go back to school. Hard to work full time and go to school. Huge accomplishment. This year I will go back and finish my degree. For me and for my children. I am working on my degree in Criminal Justice – I want to represent women like me in court. I still have so much anger, and I struggle because I don't know if I will ever be able to be in another relationship. But no one will ever take advantage of me again.

- Barb, Blackfeet Domestic Violence

Honoring Native Women by Stopping the Violence Conference

I, too, am a survivor.

I work at a Domestic Violence program. I have been a victims' advocate for twelve years. I have two sons. I thank Creator that neither are abusers. They learned from watching what I've been through. They went the opposite way.

I finally said, "Enough is enough. It has to be up to me. I'm the only one who can make the choice." By then I was an advocate, and I took my own advice. I just realized that I didn't have to live this way and that I'm not going to. I left him. It's been three years now. I'll never be a victim again.

- Marilyn, Blackfeet Domestic Violence

Honoring Native Women by Stopping the Violence Conference

Honoring Native Women by Stopping the Violence

Angela Russell, Chief Judge for the Crow Tribal Court

Chief Judge Angela Russell was a facilitator for the *Jurisdiction* break-out session at the historic Honoring Native Women by Stopping the Violence Conference. Chief Judge was part of the first Legislature of the Crow Tribe and involved with the development of the new Crow Tribal Constitution calling for three branches of government. She was a state Legislator for seven years.

During the breakout session, Judge Russell stressed the importance of looking at traditional ways to address domestic violence. The breakdown of families in rural areas, social changes in gender role and alcohol abuse are all common factors involved with domestic violence, and in the past, intervention was emphasized to address domestic violence.

Barriers

- Victims withdraw: It is importance to work on a safety plan to prevent this from occurring.
- Orders of Protection are often not promptly served as a result of limited resources and staff.
- There is often a lack of family support for the victim.
- Often women feel safe working with non-profit organizations, but will not necessarily turn to the police.
- Economic issues compel women to return to offenders to seek financial security.

Tools

The Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (VAWA) is a federal law that ensures the provision of resources to enhance investigation and prosecution of the violent crimes perpetrated against women.

The Habitual Offender Law comes into play with repeat domestic violence offenders when they've had two previous convictions. The offender may be imprisoned no more than ten years.

- From Breakout Session: *Honoring Native Women by Stopping the Violence Conference*

Montana's Joint Resolution SJ26: *Honoring Montana's American Indian Women by Stopping the Violence Against Them*

The Montana State Legislature passed a resolution aimed at protecting Montana's 27,529 American Indian and Alaska Native women living on and off reservations. The resolution takes aim at the staggering national statistics confirming that Native women are far more likely to be raped or sexually assaulted than any other segment of the population.

The resolution provides formal recognition by Montana's Legislature of the importance of stopping domestic and sexual violence and providing resources and justice for all victims. It also announces a legislative commitment to take action and find solutions to end the violence. Champions of the resolution are pushing the Legislature to call on the U.S. Department of Justice, Montana's congressional delegation -- Senators Max Baucus, Jon Tester, and Congressman Denny Rehberg -- as well as state, local and tribal government agencies to support policies that ensure access to adequate, timely services for victims and adequate resources for prevention and intervention services to respond to these crimes. They also want to ensure that the federal government takes its responsibility to investigate and prosecute violent crime on Indian reservations seriously enough to make it a high priority.

WHEREAS, in the U.S., national statistics indicate that a woman is raped every 6 minutes and is beaten every 18 minutes, and domestic violence is the leading cause of injury among women of reproductive age in the U.S., with between 22% and 35% of visits by women to emergency rooms related to domestic violence;

WHEREAS, according to U.S. government statistics, Native American and Alaska Native women are more than 2.5 times more likely to be raped or sexually assaulted than other women in the U.S.; and

WHEREAS, according to the U.S. Department of Justice, more than one in three American Indian and Alaska Native women will be raped during their lifetime, indicating that indigenous women are being denied protection, and there is a systematic failure to punish those responsible for the crimes; and

WHEREAS, according to the U.S. Department of Justice, in at least 86% of the reported cases of rape or sexual assault against American Indian women and Alaska Native women, the perpetrators were non-Native men; and

WHEREAS, not all Montana Indian reservations have access to a statewide database called Providers of Data Quality that allows entities to collect data specifically regarding American Indian victims and survivors of domestic violence in Montana and that allows the data to be downloaded by the entities that fund the state's domestic and sexual violence program, the Montana Board of Crime Control and the Department of Public Health and Human Services; and

WHEREAS, the issue of domestic and sexual violence impacts Montana's 27,529 American Indian and Alaska Native women both on and off reservations; and

WHEREAS, tribal law enforcement agencies are chronically underfunded, and federal and state governments provide significantly fewer resources for law enforcement on tribal land than are provided for comparable non-American Indian communities; and

WHEREAS, the lack of appropriate training in all police forces, including federal, state, and tribal, also undermines survivors' right to justice, and many officers don't have the skills to ensure a full and accurate crime report and accordingly, survivors of sexual violence are not guaranteed access to adequate and timely sexual assault forensic examinations, which is caused in part by the federal government's severe under funding of the Indian Health Service; and

WHEREAS, American Indian women on Indian reservations who come forward to report sexual violence are caught in a jurisdictional maze that federal, state, and tribal police often cannot quickly sort out and that often leads to confusion and uncertainty with no jurisdiction taking action and survivors of sexual violence being denied access to justice and perpetrators going unpunished; and

WHEREAS, in *Oliphant v. Suquamish Indian Tribe*, 435 U.S. 191 (1978), the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that tribal courts could not exercise criminal jurisdiction over non-Indian U.S. citizens, stripping tribal authorities of the power to prosecute crimes committed by non-Indian perpetrators on tribal lands; and

WHEREAS, for prosecutable crimes, tribal courts are further limited by the Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968, which limits the penalty that can be imposed by tribal courts for any offense to a maximum of 1 year's imprisonment and a \$5,000 fine; and

WHEREAS, the majority of rape cases on tribal lands that are referred to the federal courts are reportedly never brought to trial; and

WHEREAS, the Montana Legislature recognizes the importance of stopping domestic and sexual violence and providing resources and justice for all its victims, but with the alarming level of violence experienced by Montana's American Indian women, we must take action to find solutions to stop this violence.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

That the Legislature call on the U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Senator Baucus, U.S. Senator Tester, U.S. Congressman Rehberg, the Montana Department of Justice, federal, state, and tribal law enforcement agencies, the Montana Board of Crime Control, the Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, and other appropriate state agencies, local governments, and Montana's tribal governments to take action to stop this domestic and sexual violence against Montana's American Indian women by supporting policies to:

- (1) work in collaboration to obtain a clear and accurate understanding about the prevalence and nature of domestic and sexual violence faced by Montana's American Indian women;
- (2) support access to adequate and timely services for Montana's American Indian women who are victims of domestic and sexual violence;
- (3) provide adequate resources for additional criminal justice and victim prevention and intervention services to respond to crimes of domestic and sexual violence against Montana's American Indian women; and
- (4) ensure that meeting the federal government's critical responsibility to investigate and prosecute violent crime on Indian reservations is a high priority. - END -

APPENDIX 2: Montana Domestic and Sexual Violence Victim Assistance Resource List

| City | Service Area (Counties) | Name | Phone Number(s) | Shelter | Refers to or Services Provided | Other |
|-------------|--|--|--|---------|--|--|
| Anaconda | Deer Lodge, Powell & Granite | Family Resource Crisis Center | 406-563-7072 or 800-563-7972 | No | Safe Space in Butte | |
| Billings | Yellowstone | Interfaith Hospitality Network | 406-294-7432 | Yes | Provides shelter and counseling through 20 churches for homeless families with children | Can serve up to four families at a time; 28 families served in 2008 |
| | Yellowstone, Carbon, Stillwater, Big Horn, Rosebud & Musselshell | YWCA - Billings Gateway House | 406-245-4472 | Yes | Refers to Community Crisis Center, Women/Family Shelter, Interfaith Hospitality Network | 18 beds, can sleep 35; offers domestic violence program and sexual assault services |
| Bozeman | Gallatin | Hearts and Homes Family Resource Network | 406-585-8544 | No | Haven | Offers supervised visitation and parenting classes |
| | Gallatin | Sexual Assault Counseling Center | 406-586-3333 | No | Haven | Crisis hot line, sexual assault and trauma recovery counseling, rape outreach, legal advocacy, local referral line |
| | Gallatin, Madison and Meagher | The Haven Shelter and The Network Against Sexual and Domestic Violence | 406-586-7689 or 406-586-4111 (crisis) | Yes | Shelter client advocacy, legal advocacy, education, hosts two support groups, has a counselor on staff | 15 beds |
| Browning | Blaine, Glacier, Hill, Pondera, Liberty, Teton, Toole Counties | Montana Legal Services | 406-338-7623 | No | | www.montanalegalservices.com |
| | Blackfeet Reservation | Rocky Mountain Victims Program | 406-338-5180 | No | | |
| | Blackfeet Reservation | Blackfeet Domestic Violence Program | 406-338-2409 | No | Serves approximately 60 victims/month. | For abusers, a 13-week structured program may be provided in lieu of jail, with a major focus on developing cultural identity and tribal values. |
| | Blackfeet Reservation | Blackfeet Domestic Abuse Shelter | 406-338-7921 | Yes | | |
| | Blackfeet Reservation | Native Indian Crisis Association | 406-338-7922 | No | | |
| Butte | Silver Bow, Deer Lodge, Powell, Granite, Jefferson, Madison | Safe Space | 406-782-9807 or 406-782-8511 (crisis) or 800-479-8511 (crisis) | Yes | Refers to supplementary services | 11 rooms, 14 beds |
| Colstrip | | Battered Women's Task Force | 406-748-4357 406-748-2211 | | | |
| Conrad | Chouteau, Glacier, Toole, Teton, Pondera and Liberty | Hi-Line Help for Abused Spouses | (406) 278-3342 or 800-219-7336 (crisis line) | Yes | Great Falls and Havre shelters | Domestic violence and sexual assault victim advocacy, counseling, transportation, emergency hotel vouchers (one night) |
| Crow Agency | Crow Reservation | STOPS | 406-638-2490 | | | |
| | Crow Reservation | Victim Assistance Program | 406-638-3924 | | | |

| City | Service Area (Counties) | Name | Phone Number(s) | Shelter | Refers to or Services Provided | Other |
|-------------|--|--|--|----------------|--|---|
| Dillon | Beaverhead and Madison | Community Support Center (was Women's Resource Center) | 406-683-6106 or 406-683-3621 (crisis line) | Yes | Refers to Safe Space in Butte when full | Two bedroom house provides 30-days of emergency shelter. Offers sexual assault response team and 24-hour hotline |
| Forsythe | Rosebud and Treasure | Rosebud and Treasure Counties Victim/Witness Program | 406-346-2237 | Hotel Vouchers | Provides local hotel vouchers and referrals to Miles City and the YWCA in Billings | MBCC funding with support from county; work under County Attorney's Office |
| Glasgow | Valley | Women's Resource Center | 406-228-8401 | Yes | | |
| Glendive | Dawson | Dawson County Domestic Violence Program | 406-377-6477 | Yes | | FVPSA (Family Violence Prevention and Services Act) funding |
| Great Falls | Malstrom Air Force Base personnel and families | Family Advocacy | 406-731-2161 | No | Mercy Home | Parenting classes, anger management, couples therapy |
| | Cascade | Voices of Hope | 406-268-1330 or 406-453-4357 (crisis) | No | Mercy Home | Sexual assault advocacy and 24-hour hot line for crisis intervention |
| | Cascade | YWCA - Great Falls Mercy Home | 406-452-1315 406-453-1018 (Crisis) | Yes | Shelter and referral | |
| Harlem | Fort Belknap Reservation | Domestic and Sexual Crisis Intervention | 406-353-2205 | Yes | Shelter and judicial services | |
| Havre | Hill, Liberty, Blaine, Fort Belknap and Rocky Boy's reservations | District IV Human Resource Development Council | 406-265-6743 | Yes | Advocacy; crisis counseling; supervised visitation; 24-hour crisis line; women's shelter; orders of protection and referrals | Women/Men's Violence Intervention groups for perpetrators |
| Helena | Lewis & Clark, Broadwater and Jefferson | The Friendship Center www.thefriendshipcenter.org | 406-442-6800 or 800-248-3166 | Yes | Advocacy; crisis counseling; 24-hour crisis line; women's shelter; orders of protection and referrals | Survivor groups; sexual assault outreach; children's groups; legal advocacy; community education |
| Hamilton | Ravalli | SAFE (Supporters of Abuse Free Environments, Inc.) | 406-363-2793 or 406- 363-4600 | Yes | Emergency shelter; victim/family services; support groups and referrals | 24-hour crisis line; case management; peer counseling; advocacy with the legal, medical, law enforcement and court systems support groups and referrals |
| Kalispell | Flathead | Violence Free Crisis Line The Abbie Shelter | 406-752-7273 | Yes | Emergency shelter; support groups; victim assistance and advocacy; peer counseling. | Residents generally stay for a few weeks and as long as a few month. In 2008, the shelter served 86 women and 68 children. |
| Lewistown | Fergus | Saves, Inc. | 406-538-2303 | Yes | Victim assistance | |
| Libby | Lincoln | Libby Community Interagencies, Inc. (LCI) and Lincoln County Crisis Solutions (LCCS) Program | 406-293-3951 | Yes | Crisis intervention; safety planning; victim support; emergency shelter; transportation, support services | Legal advocacy and support |
| | Lincoln | Lincoln County Help Line | 406-293-9141 or 406-293-3223 (crisis) | Yes | 8 emergency beds; access to safe houses and motel vouchers | Rental assistance; court assistance and advocacy; parenting classes |
| Livingston | Meagher, Park and Sweet Grass | Tri-County Network Against Domestic and Sexual Violence | 406-222-5902 866-880-8425 (crisis) 406-222-8154 (crisis) | Yes | Safe house; 24-hour crisis line; referrals; counseling; supportive services | Advocacy, assistance and a teenage dating violence prevention program |

| City | Service Area (Counties) | Name | Phone Number(s) | Shelter | Refers to or Services Provided | Other Services or Information |
|------------|--|--|--|-----------------|--|--|
| Livingston | Meagher, Park and Sweet Grass | Tri-County Network Against Domestic and Sexual Violence | 406-222-5902 866-880-8425 (crisis) 406-222-8154 (crisis) | Yes | Safe house; 24-hour crisis line; referrals; counseling; supportive services and a teenage dating violence prevention program | Advocacy and assistance |
| Miles City | Carter, Custer, Fallon, Garfield, Powder River and Rosebud | CNADA (Custer Network Against Domestic Abuse and Sexual Assault) | 406-234-0542 406-951-0475 (crisis) or 888-799-0542 (crisis) Fallon & Carter counties 406-978-3978 or 888-799-0542 | Yes | 24-hour crisis line; personal advocacy and support groups for women and children; shelter; transportation; public education | Court/legal assistance and advocacy; crime victims compensation assistance; referrals for batterers' intervention programs |
| Missoula | University of Montana | U of M Student Assault Resource Center (SARC) http://life.umt.edu/curry/SARC | 406-243-5244 406-243-6559 (24-hour crisis line) | No | Trained student advocates are available 24-hours a day when University is in session to provide peer counseling, information and referrals to survivors of sexual and relationship violence. | Online Depression Screening. Advocacy may include providing information about emergency, medical, legal and academic options available to survivors and/or accompanying survivors to legal or other services. |
| | YWCA-Missoula | Ada's Place 18-month transitional housing for homeless women and their children, emergency housing (45-days) | 406-543-6691 406-542-1944 (24-hour Crisis Line) 800.483.7858 | Yes | Emergency women and children's shelter; walk-in peer counseling; support groups for women and children; in-house licensed therapist. | Referrals to community resources; and legal, personal and medical advocacy. |
| Pablo | CSK Reservation | Confederated Salish & Kootenai (CSK) Tribes of the Flathead Nation Tribal Crime Victim Advocate Program | 406-675-2700 Extension 1180 (877) 231-5173 (406) 675-4700 www.cskt.org | Yes | Help through the court process, housing assistance, information and referral, crisis intervention | Help with orders of protection, outreach, girls' afterschool Program (Birds of a Feather), referrals to SAFE Harbour, the domestic violence shelter |
| | Lake County and Flathead Reservation | SAFE Harbour | 406-542-1047 | Yes | 24-hour crisis line, outreach, information and referral, advocacy and out-of-shelter aid as needed. Shelter for 30 days. | Children's services, court watch |
| Plentywood | Sheridan County | Women's Resource Center of Glasgow - Satellite Office | 406-765-7144 877-972-3232 www.thewrc.org | Yes: Safe Homes | Crisis intervention, advocacy, outreach services and support to victims and their families; support groups | Advocates will accompany individual(s) to a safe home as needed. A safe home is an occupied place of residence where a trained advocate provides room(s) for up to 3 days. The safe homes in each county are confidential and the locations are not disclosed. |
| Polson | Lake County and Flathead Reservation | DOVES www.doveslakecounty.org | 406-883-3350 800-831-9987 | Yes | Assistance with orders of protection; crisis counseling; information and referrals; legal advocacy; pro bono legal service; toll-free 24-hour hotline, | Financial assistance including gas vouchers, rent assistance, grocery vouchers, utility assistance; support groups and community training |
| Red Lodge | Carbon, Stillwater and Sweet Grass | Domestic and Sexual Violence Services of Carbon County www.dsvsmontana.org | 406-446-2296 406-425-2222 | Yes | Recovery Act funds will allow provision of transitional housing for victims and dependents | Education, training and support services to help secure permanent housing, employment counseling, job training, economic advocacy, transportation and child care. |

| City | Service Area (Counties) | Name | Phone Number(s) | Shelter | Refers to or Services Provided | Other Services or Information |
|----------------|--|---|---|-----------------|--|--|
| Ronan | Lake County and Flathead Reservation | Safe Harbor | 406-676-0800 (24-hours) | | 24-hour crisis line Shelter up to 30 days Transitional housing Group therapy for victims and children | Crisis counseling; personal, legal and medical advocacy; confidential information and referrals; housing advocacy; life skills classes; outreach and education |
| Roundup | Musselshell, Wheatland, Golden Valley counties | SAVES, Inc. - Satellite Office | 406-323-2602 800-535-2303 | Yes | 24-hour crisis line | Temporary shelter, needs assessment, referrals and emergency legal advocacy |
| Scobey | Daniels County | Women's Resource Center of Glasgow - Satellite Office | 406-765-7133 877-972-3232 | Yes: Safe Homes | 24-hour crisis line | Advocates will accompany individual(s) to a safe home as needed. A safe home is an occupied place of residence where a trained advocate provides room(s) for up to 3 days. The safe homes in each county are confidential and the locations are not disclosed. |
| Sidney | Richland and McCone counties | Richland County Coalition Against Domestic Violence | 406-433-7421 877-972-3232 www.dcdv.org | Yes | 24-hour crisis line Shelter, meals, transportation Part of Eastern Montana's coalition against domestic violence | Advocacy and support groups for women and children; education and awareness; court/legal advocacy; referrals for batterers intervention programs |
| Stanford | Judith Basin and Wheatland counties | SAVES, Inc. - Satellite Office | 406-566-2277 EXT 128 800-535-2303 | Yes | 24-hour crisis line | Temporary shelter, needs assessment, referrals and emergency legal advocacy |
| Superior | Mineral County | Mineral County Help Line | 406-822-4262 406-822-4202 | Yes | 24-hour crisis line | |
| Thompson Falls | Sanders County | Sanders County Coalition for Families | 406-827-3218 800-265-0415 www.sccff.org | Yes | 24-hour crisis line Emergency, short term shelter Transitional housing Emergency transportation | Peer counseling; legal advocacy and direct representation; criminal justice advocacy; support and advocacy groups for victims and families; community education; information and referral |
| Wolf Point | Fort Peck Reservation | The Family Violence Resource Center | 406-653-1494 www.fortpecktribes.org/ | Yes | Emergency shelter, referrals, legal advocacy | Information and referrals, victim/family support, transportation |

MONTANA RESOURCES

| | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------------|--|---|
| Montana Coalition Against Domestic & Sexual Violence P.O. Box 818 Helena MT 59624 | 406-443-7794 888-404-7794 FAX: 406-443-7818 | www.mcadsv.com | Complete list of domestic and sexual violence programs for Montana | Resource lists for prevention, boys and men, coordinated community response, diversity/ Women of Color, faith-based, youth, media, prevention and workplace |
| Montana Department of Justice Office of Victim Services 2225 11th Avenue Helena, MT 59620-1410 | Phone: (406) 444-1907 Fax: (406) 444-9680 E-mail: dojovs@mt.gov | http://www.doj.mt.gov/victims/ | Crime Victim Advocates by City: Updated April 2009 | Information on the Crime Victim Compensation Act, forensic rape examination payments, link to Sexual or Violent Offender Registry |

Montana's Victim/Witness Advocates

| City | Service | Phone Number |
|----------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| Anaconda | Anaconda/Deer Lodge County | (406) 563-4407 |
| Big Timber | Tri-County | (406) 322-8003 |
| Billings | Yellowstone County | (406) 256-2870 |
| Boulder | Jefferson County | (406) 225-4014 |
| Bozeman | Gallatin County | (406) 582-2075 |
| Butte | Silver Bow County | (406) 497-6243 |
| Columbus | Tri-County | (406) 322-8003 |
| CSKT | Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes | 406-675-2700 EXT 1194 or 877-231-5173 |
| Forsyth | Rosebud and Treasure County | (406) 346-2237 |
| Glasgow | Daniels, Phillips, Roosevelt, Sheridan and Valley counties | (406) 653-2999 or (866) 653-2999 |
| Glendive | Seventh Judicial District | (406) 377-2818 |
| Great Falls | Victim Witness Assistance | (406) 771-1180 EXT 219 |
| Hamilton | Ravalli County Victim Assistance | (406) 363-4007 |
| Harlem | Fort Belknap Victim Assistance | (406) 353-8395 |
| Helena | Lewis and Clark County | (406) 447-8221 |
| Lame Deer | Northern Cheyenne | (406) 477-8222 EXT 162 |
| Lewistown | Fergus County Victim/Witness | (406) 538-8127 |
| Libby | Lincoln County | (406) 293-7781 EXT 276 |
| Livingston | Park County Victim/Witness | (406) 222-4150 or 222-2050 |
| Miles City | Custer County (Custer, Fallon, Garfield, and Powder River counties) | (406) 233-8638 |
| Missoula | Crime Victim Advocate Program: Orders of Protection | (406) 830-3830 |
| | Advocacy for Victims of Violent Crime | (406) 830-3832 or (866) 921-6995 |
| Philipsburg | Granite County | (406) 859-0105 |
| Red Lodge | Tri-County Victim/Witness | (406) 322-8003 |
| Ronan | SAFE Harbor | (406) 676-0800 |
| Roundup | Musselshell and Golden Valley counties | (406) 323-2540 |
| Seeley Swan | SSTEP: Seeley-Swan Talk, Education, Protection | 800-677-3177 |
| Sidney | Seventh Judicial District | (406) 377-2818 |
| Thompson Falls | Sanders County Attorney's Office | (406) 827-6937 |
| Townsend | Broadwater County | (406) 266-9237 |
| Virginia City | Beaverhead and Madison County Victim/Witness | (406) 843-4232 |
| Wolf Point | Northeast Montana Victim/Witness (Daniels, Phillips, Roosevelt, Sheridan and Valley counties) | (406) 653-2999 or (866) 653-2999 |

More Statewide Resources

Montana County Attorneys

<http://doju.tripod.com/montana.html>

Montana Legal Services Association (MLSA)

<http://www.mtlsa.org/>

800-666-6899

MLSA Office Locations:

- Helena: 406-442-9830
- Billings: 406-248-7113
- Butte: 406-723-4612
- Havre: 406-265-4731
- Missoula: 406-543-8343
- Poplar: 406-768-3006

MontanaLawHelp.org

Find legal help near you

Resources/contacts by county and issue area:

<http://www.lawhelp.org/MT>

Indian Law Resource Center

602 N Ewing Street

Helena, Montana 59601

406-449-2006

www.indianlaw.org



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More Great Resources

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