

# Network News

Nevada Network Against Domestic Violence ~ 220 S. Rock Blvd., Suite 7 ~ Reno, NV 89502

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SPRING EDITION - 2008

## Police-Community Partnerships to Address Domestic Violence

BY MELISSA REULAND, MELISSA SCHAEFER MORABITO, CAMILLE PRESTON, AND JASON CHENEY OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, OFFICE OF COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES. THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE HAS BEEN EXCERPTED FROM THE PUBLICATION "POLICE-COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS TO ADDRESS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE" AND IS RE-PRINTED HERE WITH PERMISSION FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, OFFICE OF COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES.

*With funding from the U.S. Department of Justice Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (the COPS Office), the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) studied the nature, function, and impact of police-community partnerships that address domestic violence. The study focused on the following topics: keys to an effective police response to domestic violence; goals of various approaches and how well jurisdictions are reaching the goals; important and unique aspects of police-community partnerships; barriers and challenges and how they are overcome; and mistakes made by members of the partnerships. The excerpts in this article explore the survey results concerning effective partnerships between law enforcement and community organizations. They also offer recommendations on how to improve responses to domestic violence by enhancing these partnerships.*

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### Keys to Effective Police Response to Domestic Violence

*Police Sources:* According to police respondents, the key to effective response to domestic violence is to treat it like any other crime, that is seriously, to conduct a solid investigation, and to make arrests. In addition, the police department must be willing to partner with a range of community members (including schools and animal shelters) and criminal justice agencies to address the problem collaboratively.

Another key to success described by the police respondents was a focus on, and awareness of, victims and their safety, the causes of domestic violence, how relationship violence can be cyclical, and why some

### NNADV's Annual Conference

The Nevada Network Against Domestic Violence **will not** be holding our annual statewide domestic violence conference in the Fall of 2008. Instead, we will be holding topical trainings throughout the year in the various regions of Nevada. Look for more information about our regional trainings. Please don't hesitate to e-mail Katy at [katyh@nnadv.org](mailto:katyh@nnadv.org) to suggest training topics for your region.

partners may not readily leave abusive relationships. This knowledge can underscore both the necessity of arrest, as well as the complexities of why arrest may not always be the most effective response.

*Community Partner Sources:* Most frequently, community agency respondents focused on officers' knowledge, both about domestic violence and community resources, as keys to an effective police response. The strength of police leadership and the department's commitment to addressing domestic violence is another key identified by these partners. The departments must also have appropriate

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# Police-Community Partnerships to Address Domestic Violence

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staffing to manage the call load, and strong policies and accountability to ensure that policies are enforced. Close relationships and rapport between law enforcement and their community partners also serves to help victims follow through with court cases.

## **Important and Unique Aspects of a Partnership**

*Police Sources:* Police respondents noted that the most important aspect of the partnership was how well the various parties communicate with each other and work together to agree on the appropriate course of action, and that they do it almost automatically, despite their differences.

Another important aspect cited by police is that the partnership provides victims with the attention they need to help them access resources, get to safety, and receive follow up efficiently, particularly if the partners are collocated. Some respondents note that partners must have a clear understanding of, and respect for, their individual roles and positions in the response to domestic violence.

Respondents also felt the extent to which the law enforcement agency was willing to share information with the service provider was particularly unique. And, in communities where the advocates ride along with the officers in a co-response model, the heavy reliance on volunteers was unique.

*Community Partner Sources:* The community respondents shared

the police perspectives on the importance of partnership collocation and the efficiency of a single point of contact to enable the victim to access both law enforcement and victim services. In addition, there was consensus in those jurisdictions that provide on-scene correspondence about the importance of the volunteers. In a similar vein, the community partners also emphasized the strength of the relationship between the police department and the domestic violence advocates and service providers. This relationship is characterized by trust and shared goals. Community partners also identified unique aspects, including the immediacy of the team response, a policy that specifies that police referrals to the shelter will not be turned away, and a focus on confidentiality.

## **Partnership Goals and Successes**

*Police Sources:* In addition to focusing on reducing incidents of domestic violence, repeated incidents, and homicides, many police agencies have placed a great emphasis on goals relating to victims themselves. Very few noted an interest in increased arrests, per se. Instead, they hope to increase victim safety, provide on-scene crisis intervention counseling and victim awareness of community resources, break the cycle of violence, and get abuse victims out of their situation. Several agencies articulate long-term goals of ensuring that children are not traumatized by the violence they witness. These agencies hope to

achieve these goals through partnerships that streamline services and speed victim access to, and awareness of, available services.

*Community Partner Sources:* They hope to work collaboratively to address domestic violence, increase victim safety and access to resources, and assist clients through improvements in services and responses. The on-scene intervention achieves increased victim trust in law enforcement and their quick access to services. The partnerships are most successful in achieving those goals related to improving victim services and safety. Less success was noted for reducing the number of domestic violence incidents or repeated incidents.

## **Barriers to Success: Overcoming Them**

*Police Sources:* In addition to frustration over the intractability of domestic violence and uncooperative victims, the main barriers faced by the partnership agencies related either to team members who have poor attitudes or the funding needed, particularly for shelter services. Because of these difficulties in attitudes and resistance to change, having the proper staff in the partnership positions is especially critical.

As communities focus on improving their response, the number of calls can increase, thereby increasing the workload, which can then cause difficulties in staffing lev-

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# Police-Community Partnerships to Address Domestic Violence

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els. These issues contribute to why many agencies faced barriers related to inadequate staffing, staffing changes, and turnover.

*Community Partner Sources:* There was substantial overlap in barriers noted by community partners and the police, citing difficulties with attitudes, staffing shortages, and funding.

## **Worst mistakes**

*Police Sources:* The most frequently noted mistake a police department can make was not partnering with the community to address domestic violence. Police sources believe that partnerships overcome some of their inherent limitations in addressing domestic violence effectively. Another critical mistake is to pick the wrong law enforcement or advocacy staff to work on the partnership team.

Although careful selection of staff who work directly on the team is important, several respondents discussed the mistakes that are made if the policy and procedures are implemented without concern for the rank and file's involvement.

Once actively engaged in the partnerships, mistakes are made when partners fail to clearly understand the other partners' goals and make false assumptions, which can lead to role confusion, expressed as taking over another's role, telling the partner what to do, or becoming territorial.

*Community Partner Sources:* Overwhelmingly, the community partner sources said that the worst mistake they could make is to overstep the bounds of the advocate's role by telling officers what to do, interfering in the criminal aspects of the situations, or confusing their role with that of the officers.

Some respondents said it would be a mistake to betray an officer's confidence or contradict him or her in public. Several respondents also noted that leaving people out of the planning process or not involving the right people would be a mistake when partnering with the police.

## **Recommendations**

Partnerships between the police and a community-based partner have made tremendous improvements in the way agencies communicate and channel their energies toward a shared goal of improving safety for the victims of domestic violence. The investigators believe these data present a strong persuasive case for other communities to consider forming police-community partnerships of their own to address domestic violence more effectively. The project's findings point to several overarching recommendations for how to implement successful partnerships to address domestic violence. Both police and community partner respondents share many of these recommendations.

Communities that develop such partnerships should:

- Involve as many stakeholders as possible in the development of the partnerships.
- Develop strong personal relationships with partners, characterized by trust and shared goals.
- Demonstrate police leadership and commitment by setting appropriate staff levels and developing mechanisms to enforce policy.
- Emphasize goals related to victim safety and services.
- Involve line-level staff when developing and implementing partnership policies and procedures.
- Provide victims a single point of contact for access to both law enforcement and service providers.
- Carefully select staff for the partnership team.
- Educate *all officers* on domestic violence.
- Exchange information readily between partners to promote effective communication and agreement on the appropriate course of action.
- Use volunteers wherever possible, ensure that they are carefully selected and well trained.
- Conduct on-scene crisis intervention to increase victim trust in law enforcement and offer the victim quick access to services.
- Prepare for an increased call load that may result from a new community focus on improving responses to domestic violence.

*To find out more about the survey, and to access the article as a whole, click online at: <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/mime/open.pdf?Item=1681>.*

# Fair Housing Victory for a Domestic Violence Survivor

SANDRA PARK, ACLU WOMEN'S RIGHTS PROJECT, STAFF ATTORNEY

In 2006, Tanica Lewis obtained a personal protection order against Reuben Thomas, her ex-boyfriend and the father of her two young daughters, after he threatened and stalked her. The order required Thomas to stay away from her apartment in Detroit, MI. A few weeks later, however, Thomas came to her home while Ms. Lewis was at work, smashed the window, and kicked in the door. Ms. Lewis reported the incident to the police as well as to the residential manager of the property, and Thomas ultimately was convicted of home invasion.

Nevertheless, based on this incident, the property management company issued Ms. Lewis a 30-day notice of eviction, stating that under her lease she was responsible for any damage resulting from "lack of proper supervision" of her "guests." As a result of the eviction, Ms. Lewis and her two young daughters could not return home and lived in a shelter. After some time, they found another apartment, but at a higher rent and in a less convenient area.

The ACLU Women's Rights Project and the ACLU of Michigan filed a case in federal court against the landlord, management company, and its residential manager on behalf of Ms. Lewis and her children alleging violation of the Fair Housing Act and Michigan civil rights laws, Lewis v. North End Village, Management Systems, Inc., and Jacqueline Waters. In a ground-breaking settlement approved by the court in February 2008, the landlord and management company agreed to

provide anti-discrimination protections and the options of early lease termination and/or relocation to victims of domestic violence, stalking, dating violence, and sexual assault. Ms. Lewis also received a monetary sum and attorneys' fees.

## ***How can federal and state housing laws protect survivors of domestic violence?***

The Fair Housing Act is a federal law that prohibits landlords from discriminating on the basis of sex. It applies to both private and government-subsidized housing. The ACLU and other advocates have argued that housing actions or policies that discriminate against domestic violence survivors can constitute illegal sex discrimination under the Fair Housing Act when they are based on gender stereotypes or have a disparate impact on women. In Ms. Lewis' situation, the landlord apparently assumed that a victim of domestic violence was responsible for the actions of her batterer and thus punished her for his crimes, despite the protective order she had against him.

Another federal law, the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), grants explicit protections to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking who live in public housing or Section 8-subsidized housing. Public housing authorities and Section 8 owners cannot deny admission to or evict these victims because of the abuse they have suffered. Under VAWA, public housing authorities and Section 8 owners can also bifurcate leases in order to remove batterers

from tenancy while allowing victims to remain, and public housing authorities can permit victims to move with their voucher prior to the end of a lease if they need to leave the apartment for safety reasons. Because Ms. Lewis did not live in public or voucher housing, VAWA did not cover her eviction. However, VAWA can be an important tool for many survivors of violence, whose rights under the law must be respected by Nevada public housing authorities and Section 8 landlords.

Many states also have passed laws that apply to all forms of housing and, for example, prohibit discrimination against victims of domestic violence, allow victims to end their leases early when they must flee, and give victims a defense when they are being evicted based on the violence of their abusers. Because Nevada has not yet enacted such legislation, survivors of violence in Nevada primarily must rely on federal housing laws.

## ***What was achieved in the agreement settling Ms. Lewis' federal case?***

Under the settlement, the landlord and management company agreed to adopt a "Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking Policy." The policy provides that they will not discriminate against or evict housing applicants or tenants because they have been the victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, whether or not the abuser is residing in the tenant's

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# GET INVOLVED!

NNADV is a grassroots organization funded by members, grants, and private donations. Financial support and volunteers are always welcome. Cash or in-kind gifts are accepted throughout the year and are tax deductible to the extent allowed by law.

## I WOULD LIKE TO BECOME A MEMBER, RENEW MY MEMBERSHIP, OR SPONSOR A NEW MEMBER!

- \$35.00 Individual Membership fee
- \$10.00 Student/Retired/Limited Income Individual Membership fee
- \$200.00 Organizational Membership fee

**Please specify and fill in below:**

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## I WOULD LIKE TO CONTRIBUTE:

- To the **Jan Evans Direct Assistance Fund (JEDAF)**; check enclosed
- One time cash gift; check enclosed
- Supplies (copy paper, postage stamps, etc.)
- Equipment or Services:

### Annual pledge, payment as specified:

- Monthly       Quarterly       Semi-annually

## I WOULD LIKE TO VOLUNTEER!

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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Best hours/days to call: \_\_\_\_\_

Please mail this donation/membership/volunteer coupon and check(s), payable to Nevada Network Against Domestic Violence (NNADV), to:

**NEVADA NETWORK AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**  
**220 S. ROCK BLVD., SUITE 7**  
**RENO, NEVADA 89502**

**THANK YOU!**

## STATEWIDE STATISTICS\*

Second Quarter FY 2007-08

TOTAL NUMBER OF CONTACTS: 14,400

◆ First Time:	8,210	◆ Telephone:	5,648
◆ Repeat:	4,157	◆ Face to Face:	8,752
◆ Follow Up:	2,033		14,400
	14,400		

### BEDNIGHTS:

	Adults	Bdnts.	Children	Bdnts.	Total Adults & Children	Total Bdnts.
◆ Shelter	274	6,813	370	8,846	644	15,659
◆ Safe Homes	0	0	0	0	0	0
◆ Em. Motel	45	66	53	70	98	136
◆ Carry Over	0	0	0	0	0	0
◆ T. Housing	7	362	11	542	18	904
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>7,244</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>9,458</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>16,702</b>

TOTAL NUMBER OF PRIMARY VICTIMS: 8,210

### STATISTICS:

Age:	Female	Male	Race:	
0-12	13	13	Caucasian	2,910
13-17	76	11	African-American	687
18-29	1,782	110	Hispanic	1,905
30-44	2,300	254	Native American	104
45-64	1,062	170	Asian/Pacific Islander	214
65+	106	22	Unknown	2,323
Unknown	2,269	22	Mixed	67
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,608</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,210</b>

### LOCATION:

Carson	363	Lyon	44
Churchill	82	Mineral	51
Clark	3,368	Nye	0
Douglas	100	Pershing	5
Elko	36	Storey	6
Esmeralda	0	Washoe	1,844
Eureka	0	White Pine	5
Humboldt	6	Unknown	2,229
Lander	4	Out of State	67
Lincoln	0	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,210</b>

\*The Statewide Statistics were compiled from quarterly reports submitted by Domestic Violence programs in Nevada.

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# THANK YOU!

...TO OUR NEW AND RENEWING MEMBERS AS OF MARCH 31, 2008

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## TO OUR DEDICATED VOLUNTEERS, THANK YOU!

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**How are we doing?** The *Network News* is designed as an informative resource for advocates and other professionals working to eradicate domestic violence. Comments, suggestions, and inquiries are welcome. Contact Maria Kies at 775-828-1115 (Reno/Sparks) or 800-230-1955 (Statewide), or [mariak@nnadv.org](mailto:mariak@nnadv.org).

# From the Resource Center

NINA CLARK, PROGRAM ASSISTANT - EDUCATION & OUTREACH

I wanted to use this opportunity to share some new and interesting resources on the topic of law enforcement and domestic violence, which are currently available from our Resource Library. While some of the resources provide more of a historical view of the police response to domestic abuse, we also have more recent publications bringing a very different view point to the fore front. These books and manuals are a fascinating and informative read, providing further understanding of the underlying factors of abuse, and how law enforcement officials respond to these crimes.

The following are a sampling of resources related to domestic violence and law enforcement, available in the Resource Library:

## Manuals:

**Abusive Police Officers: Working the System** by Diane Wetendorf, 2006. This manual addresses police-perpetrated domestic violence against intimate partners. It explores the tactics used by police who batter, and the reasons why victims of police-perpetrated domestic violence are reluctant to pursue legal action.

**Children Exposed to Violence**, Center for Children and Families

in the Justice System, 2002. This manual is written for domestic violence specialists and trainers in police departments. It is designed to increase the responding officers' understanding of the complex issue of children's exposure to domestic violence.

## Videos/DVDs:

**Agents of Change: The Law Enforcement Response to Domestic Violence**, Victim Service Agency, 1987 (27 minutes). This video is directed towards law enforcement personnel and presents victim issues around domestic violence and police intervention. It addresses arrest and mandatory arrest laws in domestic violence cases.

**Hot Head in the House**, MTI Film and Video (15 minutes). This video contains live footage of police officers on domestic violence calls.

## Books:

**Do Arrest and Restraining Orders Work?** Eve S. Buzawa & Carl Buzawa, 1996. This book examines the proper role of arrests, and the degree to which criminal justice systems can rely on restraining orders to prevent domestic violence.

**Answering the Call: The Police Response to Care Giver and Violence Against People with Disabilities**, L'Institut Roehar Institute, 1993. This study looks at the policing process around violent victimization of people with disabilities. It explores awareness and knowledge in the police community about these issues, and points to the challenges people with disabilities face in reporting violent crimes perpetuated against them to the police.

To refresh everyone's memory about the time frames for the lending library, all materials are to be returned within 30 days. Please remember that if you need additional time you are welcome to contact us with your request for an extended return date. Please also take a minute to fill out the evaluation form (included with all borrowed materials) and return it to NNADV. Suggestions and/or recommendations for valuable resources are always welcome as the Network strives to provide the most recent and helpful materials available.

This project was supported by Grant No. 2007-WF-AX-0016, awarded by the Office on Violence Against Women, U.S. Department of Justice. The opinions, findings, conclusions, and recommendations expressed in this publication are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the U.S. Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women.

## **NNADV's Annual Report is now available online**

Access NNADV's 2006-2007 Annual Report at [www.nnadv.org](http://www.nnadv.org) (click on the "Archives" page). You may also contact NNADV for a hard copy of the report—call Nina Clark at 775-828-1115 (Reno, Sparks & Carson City) or 800-230-1955 (Statewide), or e-mail her at [ninac@nnadv.org](mailto:ninac@nnadv.org). We hope you will take a few minutes to read about the work we have done during the recent fiscal year.

Thank you for your continuing support!

# Fair Housing Victory for a Domestic Violence Survivor

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household. The property management company will also offer early lease termination and/or relocation to another unit operated by the company to tenants who have been the victims of such abuse and need to leave their homes to ensure their safety. The company will keep confidential information provided by victims, accept complaints regarding any violations of the new policy, and ensure its staff is aware of the policy.

Unlike VAWA, the policy implemented in the settlement will apply to victims of violence regardless of whether they receive a government subsidy, and also provides for transfers to another unit when victims must flee their homes. The settlement also protects victims who are not specifically included in VAWA.

## ***How can this settlement benefit other victims of domestic violence?***

While the settlement agreement will be most helpful to survivors of violence who apply for or live in housing operated by the management company and landlord

sued in the case, it can also serve as a model for a domestic violence policy that all landlords, including private ones, should adopt.

Domestic violence housing policies are vital to prevent victims from remaining in abusive situations or returning to batterers because they lack housing options. Studies from across the country confirm the connection between domestic violence and homelessness. The 2005 Hunger and Homelessness Survey by the United States Conference of Mayors concluded that half of the surveyed U.S. cities reported that domestic violence is a primary cause of homelessness, and Congress found that 92% of homeless women had experienced severe physical or sexual abuse in their lifetimes.

The ACLU has received numerous reports of battered women across the country facing eviction based on the abuse they have suffered. Many landlords and housing managers are unaware that such evictions may constitute discrimination under the Fair Housing Act, state civil rights laws, or VAWA. Adoption of affirmative housing policies

that protect victims of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual assault both shields landlords from potential liability and gives women the security of violence-free, stable housing.

As Ms. Lewis said, “When I reported the domestic violence, first to the police and then to my housing manager, I thought I was making myself and my children safer. Instead, my landlord threw us out of the apartment and we had nowhere to go. I brought my case to court because I hope other women who are brave enough to come forward about their abusers don’t suffer the same way.”

Further information about the housing rights of survivors of domestic violence, as well as the settlement papers in Ms. Lewis’ case, are available at [www.aclu.org/fairhousingforwomen](http://www.aclu.org/fairhousingforwomen). Fact sheets and a know-your-rights brochure can be downloaded in English and Spanish. Advocates may also contact the ACLU Women’s Rights Project at 212-549-2644 or [womensrights@aclu.org](mailto:womensrights@aclu.org).

## **Domestic Violence Counts: 2007**

In September of 2007, 1,346 out of 1,949 identified local domestic violence programs across the United States participated in the 2007 National Census of Domestic Violence Services. Designed to address the safety and confidentiality needs of victims, this Census collected an unduplicated, non-invasive count of adults and children who received critical services from local domestic violence programs during the 24-hour survey period.

Since 69% of local domestic violence programs in the U.S. participated, this Census provides a powerful glimpse but remains an undercount of the actual number of victims who sought and received services from local domestic violence programs nationwide in a 24-hour period. To view the 2007 report in its entirety, log on to: [http://nnedv.org/docs/Census/DVCounts2007/DVCounts\\_07\\_Report\\_Color.pdf](http://nnedv.org/docs/Census/DVCounts2007/DVCounts_07_Report_Color.pdf). Selected highlights appear on the next page.

# Jan Evans Fund Awarded \$1,220 in 2007

ELIZABETH STOFFEL, TRAINING & TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE MANAGER

The Jan Evans Direct Assistance Fund was created to provide direct emergency financial assistance grants of up to \$500 to battered women and their children who are fleeing abusive relationships or attempting to reestablish themselves after leaving such situations.

## Grant Awards

In 2007, the fund awarded \$1220 in financial assistance grants to local domestic violence programs throughout the state. Four women and their children were assisted with:

- transportation costs (25%)
- relocation expenses such as rental and utility deposits (50%)
- other types of emergencies (25%)

Unfortunately, 3 requests for relocation expenses were denied in 2007 due to lack of resources.

## To Apply to the Jan Evans Fund

Nevada-based domestic violence programs can apply for funds on behalf of individual battered women and their children. Currently, the fund has approximately \$1300, and we are accepting applications for grants. An applying organization must be a non-profit, tax exempt organization under section 501(c) (3) of the IRS code and must be a member program of the Nevada Network Against Domestic Violence.

If you would like more information about applying for a grant, please contact Elizabeth Stoffel, Training & Technical Assistance Manager for NNADV, at 775-828-1115 (Reno/Sparks/Carson City), 800-230-1955 (Statewide), or [elizabeths@nnadv.org](mailto:elizabeths@nnadv.org).

## To Contribute to the Jan Evans Fund

We need your help to continue providing the Jan Evans Fund's valuable resources to victims of domestic violence. Please consider donating to the Jan Evans Fund. All donations to the Jan Evans Fund are tax-deductible as allowed by law. No administrative costs are covered by the Jan Evans Fund—100% of all donations go directly to meet the needs of victims. To make a financial contribution to the Jan Evans Fund, please fill out the donation form on page 5 of this newsletter, and mail it in with your donation. Thank you for your support.

*In the third quarter of 2007, the Jan Evans Direct Assistance Fund was made available due to the generous support of Meredith Mayeroff, Sharon Chandler & Susan Kohlieber, Patrick & Susanne Riley, and Joan S. Zenan. In the first quarter of 2008, the fund was made available due to the generous support of Susanne B. Riley, attendees of the NNADV Board Meeting in Reno, Bonnie Haney, and Anthony Scott, in memory of Lois Scott.*

## Domestic Violence Counts: 2007 Highlights

During the survey period 53,203 adults and children requested and received services from the domestic violence programs that participated in the Census; **7,707 requests for services from adults and children went unmet** due to a lack of sufficient resources. Nearly 69% of domestic violence programs reported that they have fewer than 20 paid staff, and 35% have less than 10 paid staff.

More than 25,321 victims of domestic violence received housing services from a domestic violence program, either in emergency shelters or transitional housing; an additional 27,882 victims received non-residential services. 92% of local programs provided individual counseling or advocacy to victims of domestic violence and their children, but only 35% were able to provide transitional housing. The participating programs answered 20,582 hotline calls, resulting in more than 14 hotline calls answered every minute.

### Visit Us on the Web!

Visit us at [www.nnadv.org](http://www.nnadv.org) and view/download the **Network News**. (You must have Adobe Acrobat Reader installed to view/download.) If you would like to begin receiving the **Network News** via email and have us stop your paper copy, please call Maria Kies at 775-828-1115 or 800-230-1955, or e-mail [mariak@nnadv.org](mailto:mariak@nnadv.org).

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**Nevada Network Against Domestic Violence**

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