

Tribal Victim Assistance Evaluability Assessment Final Report:

Passamaquoddy at Pleasant Point Victim Outreach Advocate Program

Authors: Janine Zweig and Hayes Lewis (American Indian Development Associates)



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GRANTEE:

Passamaquoddy Tribe at Pleasant Point

GRANT DURATION:

9/01/03 – 8/31/04

CURRENT AWARD AMOUNT:

\$82,358

PROJECT SUMMARY:

The TVA project is housed in the Social Services/Child Welfare branch of the Passamaquoddy tribal government. The project’s goals are to assist victims through the criminal justice system and to help victims get needed services as a result of their victimization. It provides a full-time Tribal Victim Outreach Advocate for victims of crime on the Pleasant Point reservation.¹ The Outreach Advocate will provide on-scene assistance to victims, crisis intervention and prevention services, personal advocacy and referrals for needed services, legal advocacy (such as assistance filing protection orders, preparing victim impact statements, getting property returned, getting restitution, and providing information on court proceedings, notification of court hearings, support in the courtroom, and notification of offender’s release), transportation and childcare arrangements for victims to attend court and related meetings, and assistance with victim compensation claims. Because the Passamaquoddy tribe already has a STOP Violence Against Women grant for domestic violence (the Peaceful Relations project in the Tribal Court system), TVA focuses on serving victims of all other types of crimes, besides domestic violence and child welfare cases. The Outreach Advocate also has plans to go into schools to do prevention programming focused on bullying, dating violence, elder abuse, and sexual assault.

¹ The Passamaquoddy tribe owns a number of areas of land in Maine, two of which are areas that are settled for residential living: Pleasant Point and Indian Township. The two reservations have one Tribal Court system, but otherwise do not share service structures. Instead there are two different tribal councils, police departments, social service branches, and the like.

I. INITIAL PROJECT SCREENING

A. Literature Summary and Application Review

i. What do we already know about projects like these?

Crime and victimization are of particular concern to tribal communities as American Indians experience more violent crime than the general U.S. population (Greenfeld & Smith, 1999).² For example, rates of violent victimization are highest for American Indians relative to all other racial/ethnic groups (Rennison, 2001).³ In fact, 110 per 1,000 American Indians ages 12 or older were victims of violent crime in 1998 compared to 43 blacks, 38 whites, and 22 Asians. Victim assistance programs play a vital role in addressing the needs of American Indian/Alaska Native crime victims. Federal support has allowed tribal communities to provide direct services and use compensation funds to assist victims in ways that remain true to cultural values and practices.

Since its inception nearly 20 years ago, the Office of Victims of Crime (OVC) has made special efforts to develop and improve services for American Indian/Alaska Native crime victims in Indian Country (Sanders, 2003).⁴ OVC has provided specific funding for implementing services on reservations to address the needs of this historically underserved population through the Victim Assistance in Indian Country (VAIC) Discretionary Grant program. Originally funneled through the states, in 1997 OVC changed their practice and started directly funding victim assistance programs in tribal authorities with federal criminal jurisdiction. In 1999, \$1.3 million were awarded to 30 victim assistance programs. Currently, OVC has solicited applications from tribal communities to expand the discretionary grant program to \$2.5 million. The new effort, now identified as Tribal Victim Assistance, solicits requests for proposals from all federally recognized tribes (of which there are more than 564). Specific crime focuses for these projects include victims of child abuse, homicide, elder abuse, driving while intoxicated, and gang violence.

Despite this level of interest and investment, no national-scope evaluation has yet been done to document how to successfully implement tribal victim assistance programs, and what outcomes they can achieve. We therefore have very little systematic knowledge about how best to serve tribal crime victims, and the outcomes achieved with the resources invested.

ii. What could an evaluation of this project add to what we know?

Tribal victim service programs often face substantial obstacles. These may include frequent staff turnover, confusion about how to best develop and implement programs, lack of tribal government support, denial of the existence of family violence or other crimes, confusion caused by jurisdictional issues, misunderstanding of grant requirements, and lack of coordination between tribal, state, local, and federal agencies.

² Greenfeld, L. A. and Smith, S. K. (1999, February). *American Indians and Crime*. NCJ Publication 173386.

³ Rennison, C. M. (2001). *Violent Victimization and race, 1993-98*, NCJ 176354. Washington, D. C.: U. S. Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics.

⁴ Sanders, C. (2003). *Victims of Crimes: Issues in Indian Country*. <http://www.tribal-institute.org/articles/sanders.htm>

Systematic process and impact evaluations of tribal victim assistance programs can provide very valuable feedback to the programs, so they can document their successes and target shortcomings for improvement. Evaluation findings can also help other tribes benefit from the experiences of TVA grantees, so they can most efficiently and effectively design and implement useful programs.

iii. Which audiences would benefit from this evaluation?

The Passamaquoddy TVA project, its clientele, and other victim assistance programs serving Native Americans would benefit from this evaluation.

iv. What could they do with the findings?

Process evaluation findings could be used to plan similar programs, anticipate potential challenges, and identify solutions. This would help other tribes implement programs efficiently by benefiting from the experiences of this program. Impact evaluation findings could document how the program helps victims and their families, and how it affects relationships among victim-serving agencies. Impact findings would help the Passamaquoddy TVA project fine-tune its services (e.g., if some goals were not being fulfilled) and present grounds for funding of effective programs, and they would help other tribes decide whether this type of program accomplishes what their victims need.

v. Is the grantee interested in being evaluated?

The Passamaquoddy tribe is willing to be a part of an evaluation, although the specific nature and design of an evaluation was not discussed in detail.

B. Background/History of this Project

i. What is the background/history of this project?

This grant is the first TVA funding the Passamaquoddy Tribe at Pleasant Point has received and the tribe did not have an outreach advocate serving victims of crime before this grant. About 90 percent of misdemeanor crimes on the reservation go through the tribal court system and victims were not getting the services they needed. TVA will address this service gap. According to crime statistics from the Passamaquoddy Police Department, the numbers of crimes on reservation in 2002 were: 5 rapes, 92 assaults, 63 domestic trouble and 26 domestic violence cases, 65 burglaries, 498 criminal trespass/harassment cases, and 6 offenses against family and children.

ii. At what stage of implementation is it?

The TVA project has just started. Although the tribe has not yet been able to use OVC funds,⁵ a number of tasks have been accomplished:

- The Outreach Advocate has been hired and started working in January;
- The project duties and responsibilities have been drafted in a handbook;⁶

⁵ The Office of Justice Programs is awaiting the tribe's 2002 audit before funding will be available to the tribe.

⁶ The handbook will be considered final once the Tribal Council has reviewed and approved it. This approval should take place in the next month.

- Policies have been established and forms created for the Passamaquoddy Police Department, Tribal Court, and Tribal Adult/Juvenile Probation to refer clients to the Outreach Advocate;
- Referral processes have been identified to refer TVA clients to social services, child welfare and child protection, Peaceful Relations,⁷ the food pantry, general assistance, emergency lodging, alcohol counseling, substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, medical services at Indian Health Services, American Friend Service (a youth program), and Adult and Elder Protection Service;
- A project brochure has been drafted and is awaiting a logo;⁸
- Case management file systems have been designed;⁹
- Client contact forms and summary documents have been designed;
- Victim compensation materials have been gathered;
- Client release of information forms have been designed;
- Memoranda of agreement have been established with the Passamaquoddy Housing Authority and the Passamaquoddy Development Corporation to provide repair services (and emergency repair services) to damaged property at cost;
- The Outreach Advocate served five direct victims and four indirect victims during January 2004; and
- The Outreach Advocate has shadowed the victim witness advocate in the state system and is developing a collaborative relationship with this advocate in case any clients are transferred to the state system.

iii. What are the project's outcome goals in the view of the project director?

The project goals are to increase victim safety and healing, and these goals are addressed by assisting victims of crime (other than domestic violence and child victims) through the criminal justice system process and facilitating victims in getting needed services as a result of their victimization. An Outreach Advocate provides personal and legal advocacy services including links to the variety of available services.

iv. Is there an integration of specific tribal customs in the intervention?

The TVA services seem to emphasize western advocacy and referral services. However, the Outreach Advocate hired specifically for this project is Native, and she links clients to Indian Health Services, the American Friend service, and other tribal service providers.

v. Does the proposal/project director describe key project elements?

The key project elements are outreach to provide direct services and legal advocacy, and inter-organizational coordination.

vi. Do they describe how the project's primary activities contribute to goals?

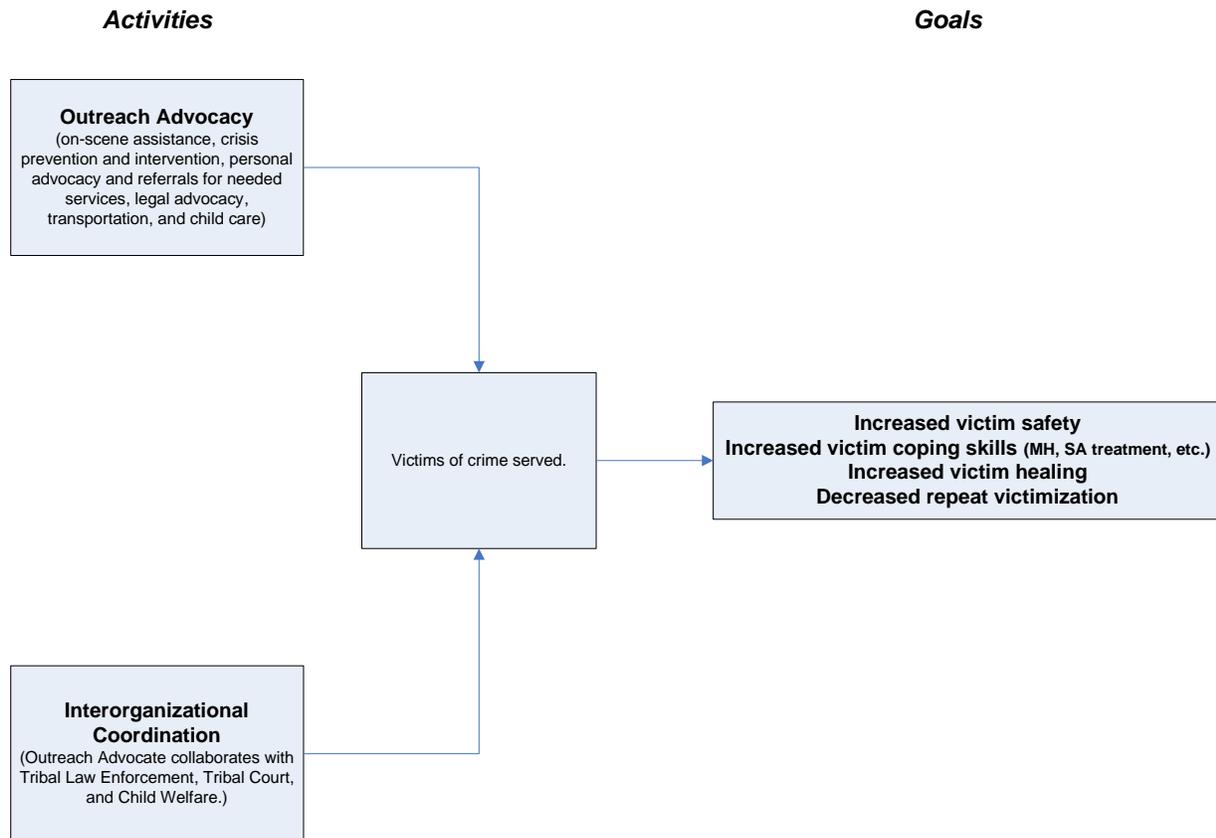
The project's primary activities link directly to the project goals of increasing victim safety and healing through legal assistance and appropriate referrals to address the needs of crime victims.

⁷ Peaceful Relations is the Passamaquoddy Tribe's STOP Violence Against Women grant.

⁸ The logo is being developed by tribal youth through a school contest.

⁹ Case management notes are kept via paper files and individual clients are assigned a numeric code, to ensure information in the files will be confidential. Only the Outreach Advocate and her supervisor will have access to the document linking numeric codes with individual names.

vii. Can you sketch the logic by which activities should affect goals?



viii. Are there other local projects providing similar services that could be used for comparisons?

Indian Township, the other residential area for the Passamaquoddy Tribe, has a similar population and shares the same tribal court system, but does not have TVA-funded victim services. It could therefore provide an ideal comparison group, but Passamaquoddy members tend to move freely between Indian Township and Pleasant Point, so the evaluation would need to carefully consider measures to prevent cross-group contamination to the design.

ix. Will samples that figure in outcome measurement be large enough to generate statistically significant findings for modest effect sizes?

The TVA project staff cannot confirm an estimated number of direct and indirect victims that they will serve throughout this project. They have not had a project such as this before and therefore do not have a history to base this estimate on. However, based on crimes reported to the tribal police, there were 97 violent crimes and 563 non-violent crimes in 2002, excluding domestic violence and child abuse crimes whose victims would not be served by this project.

x. Is the grantee planning an evaluation?

A formal evaluation is not planned. However, the Outreach Advocate has developed an evaluation form that she will request victims fill out upon completion of her services. The form asks victims to rate the services received and the Outreach Advocate's skills from poor to

excellent. It will assist the Outreach Advocate in identifying areas of the program that need a greater focus and areas of the program that clients find satisfactory.

C. Data Systems

i. What data systems exist that would facilitate evaluation (this could be hard copy or electronic)?

Passamaquoddy Law Enforcement data, the Tribal Court Full Court Management System, and the Victim Outreach Advocate's case management files.

ii. What are the key data elements are contained in these systems?

The Pleasant Point Police Department has a data system that documents crimes committed on the reservation. It includes all arrests made by tribal police.

The Tribal Court has the Full Court Management System. This system includes a person's complete tribal court history and tracks criminal, civil, and juvenile cases as well as probation information. It includes individual level data on demographics, specifics of particular incidents (including victim information), juvenile adjudications, civil and criminal case outcomes, divorce information, fines, child welfare case information, and more. It includes all tribal court cases since 1982 on Pleasant Point.

The Victim Outreach Advocate maintains a paper record keeping system. Her case management notes are kept via paper files and individual clients are assigned a numeric code to ensure information in the files will be confidential. Only the Outreach Advocate and her supervisor will have access to the document linking numeric codes with individual names. Individual Contact Summary forms are completed for each contact the advocate has with clients. The forms document the time, date and location of the contact, the nature of the services provided, and what other agencies in the service network are used during the contact.

iii. Are there data to estimate unit costs of services or activities?

After one year of service, unit costs of services could be estimated using the grant amount and the number and type of services provided.

iv. Are there data about possible comparison samples?

The Full Court Management System includes information about all Passamaquoddy cases in the tribal court system both at Pleasant Point and Indian Township.

v. In general, how useful are the data systems to an impact evaluation?

Information from the three data systems could be used to develop limited measures of program intervention by estimating:

- The number of arrests made on the reservation
- The number of crimes adjudicated in tribal court
- The number of victims served and the types of services received
- Repeat victimization experiences

However, the current data could not measure the impact of the project on individual client outcomes.

The Outreach Advocate's case management files would be an excellent resource to monitor program implementation and to monitor services received by individual clients (e.g., estimates of program "dosage"). With consent and confidentiality protections, the case files could provide a sampling framework for outcome evaluation activities such as interviews, surveys, or focus groups with program clients.

II. ON-SITE EVALUABILITY ASSESSMENT

A. Intervention and Implementation

i. What is the stage of implementation?

As stated previously, although the TVA project is new to the Passamaquoddy tribe, a number of project planning and initial implementation tasks have been accomplished thus far. A few victims have been served to date.

ii. Is the intervention being implemented as planned and on schedule?

Although the tribe cannot even access their TVA funding yet, the project is on schedule in terms of their implementation timeline.

iii. What is the intervention to be evaluated?

The Outreach Advocate receives and accepts referrals from Tribal Law Enforcement, Tribal Court, Tribal Adult/Juvenile Probation, Child Welfare, Social Services, Peaceful Relations, and any other agencies that might make a referral. The Outreach Advocate will provide on-scene assistance to victims, crisis intervention and prevention services, personal advocacy and referral for needed services, legal advocacy (such as assistance filing protection orders, preparing victim impact statements, getting property returned, getting restitution, and providing information on court proceedings, notification of court hearings, support in the courtroom, and notification of offender's release), transportation and childcare arrangements for victim to attend court and related meetings, and assistance with victim compensation claims. The Outreach Advocate also has plans to go into schools to do prevention programming focused on bullying, dating violence, elder abuse, and sexual assault.

iv. Is the intervention traditional, western or mixed?

The TVA services seem to emphasize western advocacy and referral services. However, the Outreach Advocate hired specifically for this project is Native and the services that she links clients to include those at Indian Health Services, the American Friend Service, and other tribal service providers.

v. What outcomes could be assessed? By what measures?

As shown in the logic model, the targeted outcomes for the TVA project are to decrease repeat victimization, increase victim safety, increase victim coping skills, and promote victim healing. Outcomes of this nature could be assessed through both administrative data and victim reports.

- Repeated victimization could be assessed through administrative data (specifically the Full Court Management System) and through victim self-reports (during surveys or focus groups).
- Increased victim safety could be assessed through victim self-reports of feelings of safety during interviews, surveys, or focus groups. The Outreach Advocate's case management files could also be used to assess the number of home repairs (e.g., having locks changed, assisting with orders of protection) that were conducted in the interest of victim safety.
- Increased victim coping skills could be assessed through the Outreach Advocate's case management files (specifically referrals made to mental health and substance abuse treatment, the number of support groups provided, the number of emotional support sessions provided). It could also be assessed through victim self-reports of coping skills (e.g., decision making), feelings of support from program staff and community members (e.g. emotional support, instrumental support), and mental health status (e.g., feelings of depression, anxiety, trauma).
- Increased victim healing could be assessed through the Outreach Advocate's case management files (e.g., assisting in getting restitution and in filing impact statements). Healing could also be assessed through victim self-reports.

vi. Are there valid comparison groups?

The Passamaquoddy tribe is in a unique position to employ a quasi-experimental comparison group design. The tribe has two residential reservations: Pleasant Point, where the TVA project resides, and Indian Township, where no TVA funds are currently being invested. The two residential settings create a natural comparison group. A comparison group of similar victims could be recruited from Indian Township. The Indian Township victims who did not receive TVA services could be compared to the Pleasant Point victims who did receive services on the outcomes of interest (victim safety, coping, healing, and revictimization). The residents of Pleasant Point and Indian Township are similar in cultural background and experiences and face similar community challenges. In addition, the same tribal court system has jurisdiction over both reservations.

vii. Is random assignment possible? If not, why not?

Random assignment is not possible because the Outreach Advocate will likely be able to serve all the victims referred to the program for services. Since the demand for services may not exceed the supply of services, random assignment designs are ethically challenging to implement, particularly when it comes to serving victims of crime.

viii. What threats to a sound evaluation are most likely to occur?

Although the residents of Pleasant Point and Indian Township are very similar and share the same tribal court, they are governed by different tribal councils and law enforcement agencies. Therefore, one land area may show more official arrests than the other, making the context of the crimes that victims experienced somewhat different.

In addition, some contamination of the sample may occur because residents go back and forth between the two land areas. Some residents of Indian Township may go to Pleasant Point for a short period of time, be victimized, and receive the TVA services. Likewise, victims that received TVA services at Pleasant Point may move to Indian Township. If a quasi-experimental

design is employed, sample selection for the project must be very precise to avoid such contamination.

ix. Are there hidden strengths in the project?

Two strengths exist for the Passamaquoddy TVA project. First, the TVA project is new, and therefore can be assessed in its early stages. Although new projects sometimes are difficult to assess because they are slow to start up, that is not the case for this particular project. The Outreach Advocate has already been hired, collaborative relationships have been established or strengthened, and services are already being provided. Second, the Passamaquoddy at Pleasant Point have a natural comparison group in Indian Township.

B. Target Population (*Interview Target Population if appropriate*)

i. What are the sizes and characteristics of the target populations?

TVA provides services to all victims of crime in the Pleasant Point service area, except for child welfare and domestic violence cases. There are 671 members of the tribe on the Pleasant Point reservation, 245 tribal members living near Pleasant Point and in the defined service area, and 1,048 tribal members who live outside the service area. Fifty-two percent of the tribal members are female. Twenty-six percent of tribal members are under the age of 16, and 67 percent are between the ages of 16 and 64. Poverty indicators are high.

ii. How is the target population identified (i.e., what are eligibility criteria)? Who/what gets excluded as a target?

According to the Outreach Advocate's handbook, a person is eligible for TVA services if: (1) the crime is committed on Pleasant Point Reservation; and (2) the victim is a community member who suffered physical, financial, or emotional harm, death, or catastrophic property loss. Immediate family members who need services for victims that meet the above criteria are also eligible. Child welfare cases are excluded because the child protective services agency has jurisdiction over these cases, and domestic violence cases are excluded because Peaceful Relations already provides services to victims of this crime.

iii. Have the characteristics of the target population changed over time?

The only recent change to the population's characteristics is the introduction of Oxycotin addiction and abuse to Washington County and how the drug quickly infiltrated the tribe. (More information about this is provided under Section E.iii.)

iv. How large would target and comparison samples be after one year of observation?

The respondents were not able to estimate the number of people they expect to serve. Therefore, it is not clear how large the target and comparison samples might be, but based on the number of tribal members and the fact that only one Outreach Advocate will be serving the community, the number is likely to be quite low. (As a reference point, Peaceful Relations served 44 individual people in the last 12-month period, and the number of service contacts ranged from one to 15 per person).

v. What would the target population receive in a comparison sample?

Indian Township does not have TVA funds, so victims of crime will not receive services from an Outreach Advocate. It is not clear if other victim service programs are available to victims of crime at Indian Township. Peaceful Relations serves domestic violence victims both at Pleasant Point and Indian Township; however, domestic violence victims would not be recruited for a comparison sample given that they are excluded from the target population for TVA services.

vi. What are the shortcomings/gaps in delivering the intervention?

Although this project is just starting, it appears to have strong promise to be a well-implemented program. The TVA project has a very sound project design. The handbook outlining the responsibilities of the Outreach Advocate is very thorough, from referral to final meetings, with comprehensive coverage of personal and legal advocacy tasks. The network in which this program operates also appears to be quite sound. The collaborative relationship the TVA project staff has with the Tribal Law Enforcement, Tribal Courts, Tribal Adult/Juvenile Probation, and Child Welfare seem very cooperative and respectful with written referral policies. The project has memoranda of understanding with other collaborators, including the Housing Authority and Development Corporation.

vii. What do recipients of the intervention think the project does?

Since the project is just starting, information on what recipients of the project think about the intervention is not yet available.

viii. How do they assess the services received?

The Outreach Advocate has developed an evaluation form that she will request victims fill out upon completion of her services. It is a “consumer satisfaction” approach to service assessment that will allow the advocate to identify areas of program strength and weakness, and change service approaches based on feedback received. The form asks victims to rate the services received and the Outreach Advocate’s skills from poor to excellent.

ix. Is there an integration of specific tribal customs into service delivery?

As noted previously, the TVA services seem to emphasize western advocacy and referral services. However, the Outreach Advocate hired specifically for this project is Native and the services that she links clients to include those at Indian Health Services, the American Friend Service, and other tribal service providers.

C. Data Systems, revisited

i. What kinds of data elements are available from existing data sources?

The Pleasant Point Police Department has a data system that documents crimes committed on the reservation. It includes all arrests made by tribal police.

The Tribal Court has the Full Court Management System. This system includes a complete tribal court history, tracking criminal, civil, and juvenile cases as well as probation information. It includes individual-level data on demographics, specifics of particular incidents, victim

information (who they are, age, height, weight, no-contact orders, restitution, language spoken), juvenile adjudications, civil and criminal case outcomes, divorce information, fines, child welfare case information, and more. It includes all tribal court cases since 1982 on Pleasant Point. Although the system does not currently upload to the state system or download state system information, the tribe is working on creating a policy to do this with the state. The tribe can access state system records very easily by going to the court and the Pleasant Point police do just that when creating criminal history files for tribal court adjudication. A person's complete tribal and state criminal history is given to the prosecutor to review before prosecuting a case.

The Victim Outreach Advocate maintains a paper record keeping system. Her case management notes are kept via paper files, and individual clients are assigned a numeric code to ensure information in the files will be confidential. Only the Outreach Advocate and her supervisor will have access to the document linking numeric codes with individual names. Individual Contact Summary forms are completed for each contact the advocate has with clients. The forms document the time, date and location of the contact, the nature of the services provided, and what other agencies in the service network are used during the contact.

ii. Do protocols exist for data sharing within the program or with external agencies?

Formal protocols do not currently exist for data sharing. However, respondents indicated the data could be shared with external evaluators. (Data sharing may need to be approved by the Tribal Council and a memorandum of understanding should be developed between the tribe and the evaluator, which is typical for data sharing such as this on any evaluation.)

iii. What specific input, process, and outcome measures would data support?

Information from the three data systems could be used to develop limited measures of program intervention impact by estimating:

- The number of arrests made on the reservation
- The number of crimes adjudicated in tribal court
- The number of victims served and the types of services received
- Repeat victimization experiences

However, the current data could not measure the impact of the project on individual client outcomes.

The Outreach Advocate's case management files would be an excellent resource to monitor program implementation and to monitor services received by individual clients (e.g., estimates of program "dosage").

iv. How complete are data records? Can you get samples?

We obtained sample blank forms of the Outreach Advocate's case management files. These forms are completed after each client contact. We did not obtain samples of the Full Court Management System, but this system is used by many organizations and is quite comprehensive. The tribe has complete files on all crimes committed on the reservation and individual offender's supervision histories.

v. What routine reports are produced?

The Outreach Advocate will begin regularly reporting the number of direct and indirect victims served and types of services provided.

vi. Can target populations be followed over time?

Yes, although it is not clear how difficult it will be to find people if they leave Pleasant Point. Respondents did not talk about people leaving the area so that they no longer know where they are. But, there is movement back and forth between Pleasant Point and Indian Township.

vii. Can services delivered be identified?

Yes, each service delivered to each client is documented by the Advocate in case files.

viii. Can systems help diagnose implementation problems?

The Pleasant Point Police Department data, the Full Court Management System, and the Outreach Advocate case management files will allow an evaluator to assess the extent to which victims of crime are being served on the reservation. The Law Enforcement Data and Full Court Management System identify the number of victims of crime on the reservation. Matching this information with the number of victims served may highlight program coverage.

D. Staff and Partners (*Interview Staff and Project Partners if available*)

i. Do staff tell consistent stories about the project?

Yes. The program staff described the project activities in a consistent fashion. The referring partners were on-board to make referrals, although they were less familiar with project activities since it is just started at the beginning of 2004.

The only somewhat inconsistent information that we heard from respondents was related to the Peaceful Relations program. The director of the Peaceful Relations program indicated that there was limited collaboration with her project when setting up the TVA program. However, the staff members from the two projects have now met and worked out the referral processes to ensure there is not service duplication on the reservation. The collaboration between TVA and Peaceful Relations is just beginning, but seems to be moving in a positive direction from where it started and a memorandum of agreement will be developed.

ii. Are their backgrounds appropriate for the project's activities?

Yes. The Outreach Advocate is a former law enforcement officer, so she has a solid understanding of crime, victimization, first response, and court procedures. She also worked with victim service programs in Connecticut prior to joining the TVA team at Passamaquoddy.

iii. Do the staff have special experience (eg elder status), training or skills?

The Outreach Advocate has unique training given her law enforcement background, which she believes will allow her be more helpful in advocating for victims than someone who is less familiar with law enforcement and court systems. Her boss, the director of child welfare and social services (a recently combined agency), is also a well-respected tribal member.

iv. What do partners provide/receive?

Partners provide referrals of clients to and receive referrals from the TVA program.

v. How integral to project success are the partners?

Partnerships with other agencies are critical to the success of TVA for a number of reasons. First, the Outreach Advocate relies on referrals from partners to identify clients. Although clients are allowed to self-report, referrals are also supposed to come from the Tribal Law Enforcement, Tribal Court, Tribal Adult/Juvenile Probation, Child Welfare, Social Services, Peaceful Relations, and any other agencies that might make a referral. Second, the Outreach Advocate refers her clients to a number of partners to receive additional services, such as social services (for the food pantry and general assistance), American Friends Service (a youth program), the Pleasant Point Health Center (for medical services and mental health and substance abuse treatment), the Pleasant Point Housing Authority (for home repairs), and others. These services provided by other community agencies assist the TVA project in reaching its goals of increased victim safety and coping. Third, the partnership with Peaceful Relations is also critical to ensure that the two projects are not duplicating services for victims but rather have complementary services to ensure more victims are served overall.

vi. What changes is the director willing to make to support the evaluation?

It does not appear that the TVA project at Pleasant Point would be required to make any programmatic changes for an evaluation, specifically because the comparison group might be recruited from another residential area. However, if an evaluation were to be conducted, the director would need to facilitate recruitment of the treatment and comparison sample and design strategies for the evaluator to access data and other information. I believe the director of this project would be willing to do this type of work with the evaluator and would assist in any way.

E. Recommendations

i. Would you recommend that the project be evaluated? Why or why not?

The TVA project at Pleasant Point might be a good candidate for evaluation for four reasons:

1. The project is just beginning, so OVC could document a project from its early implementation stages.
2. The natural comparison group in Indian Township allows an evaluator to employ a quasi-experimental design and to examine victims who have and have not received services without grappling with ethical issues of withholding services from particular people (as would happen in a random assignment design in Pleasant Point).
3. The project is well designed and seems to have experienced a solid start. Given this, the program model shows promise.
4. The law enforcement and court electronic data systems appear to be sophisticated and thorough. The TVA Outreach Advocate's data are kept in paper files, but are also thorough records of services provided.

Areas that may make it difficult to evaluate the TVA project at Pleasant Point are:

1. Given the small number of people living in the service area, the number of victims served might be relatively small compared to other TVA projects. Although an exact number has not been identified, a small number makes it difficult to have enough statistical power to detect differences between treatment and comparison groups.

2. Because people move back and forth between the Pleasant Point and Indian Township reservations, treatment and comparison samples need to be chosen very carefully to avoid contamination.

ii. What kinds of evaluation designs would you propose?

It is possible to implement a quasi-experimental design with the TVA project clients as treatment participants and similar victims from Indian Township as comparison participants. However, sample sizes may make it difficult to have enough subjects for statistical comparisons of survey or official record data (such as police reports), so NIJ/OVC may want to consider whether a quantitative approach is the most appropriate approach. A series of focus group with victims on both reservations may also be a way to compare the two service networks.

Given that the TVA project at Pleasant Point is a new project, it is a very opportune time to conduct a process and implementation analysis to document the development of such programs.

iii. What should DOJ's grant manager know about this project?

The following background and context information might be useful in understanding the Passamaquoddy tribe at Pleasant Point:

- The Passamaquoddy tribe is dealing with substantial substance abuse issues for some tribal members. Washington County is noted as being the “opiate abuse capital of the country,” according to *Newsweek* magazine. Oxycotin is the drug of choice and is easily trafficked across the Canadian/US border (about 22 miles from Pleasant Point). Since about 1998, 98 percent of drug cases seen by local police have involved Oxycotin. The respondents estimate that about 200 people in their tribal census are addicted to Oxycotin. The tribe also faces challenges related to alcohol abuse and alcoholism. Respondents reported that much of the crime is related to these two drugs, either in terms of the perpetrator being intoxicated or the perpetrator trying to obtain money to buy drugs. Before 1998/1999, the tribe reported 4 to 5 burglaries a year. That number has now increased to 4 to 5 burglaries a month and the police speculate this is an underestimate given that people are unwilling to report crimes committed by family members.
- The Pleasant Point Police Department enforces laws on the reservation using the same codes as the state of Maine. The police department staff members are trained and certified by the state police. The department has positive and collaborative relationships with the county and state police and information is shared back and forth. The Pleasant Point Police Department has 10 officers – nine police (including a school resource officer) and one drug officer (although right now they have two vacancies).
- The Tribal Court has jurisdiction over (1) all misdemeanor crimes perpetrated on the reservation, (2) committed by tribal members, and (3) that are either victimless or involve victims who are also tribal members. Felonies and misdemeanors that involve victims that are not tribal members are transferred to the state court system. Maine has a “three strikes” law, so once a person has two misdemeanor convictions, the third charge becomes a felony. The state system counts the misdemeanor convictions in tribal court toward a person’s state record.
- The Child Welfare system has recently been restructured on the reservation (within the last few months). Child Welfare and Social Services are now combined in one agency. The Child Welfare agency has jurisdiction over tribal members that have at least one-quarter blood. Children with less than one-quarter blood are in the state Child Welfare

system. This stipulation is viewed as racially biased and causes hardship for some families because bloodlines in younger generations tend to get lower. Some families on the reservation have grandchildren that may not qualify to be in the tribal system. Therefore, some children are in the state system and being put up for adoption. The tribal and state systems do not have a formal agreement for dealing with this, but they are working on it. The tribal system has been evolving over the last six years to focus on family unification rather than taking children away. Six years ago, 32 children were under tribal custody and now that number has been reduced to 17.

- The Child Welfare department recently designed a child forensic interviewing room in which all of Washington County's child victims are or will be interviewed. The room has already been used three times. One officer from Pleasant Point Police Department went to a training on this issue in Minnesota as part of the Washington County team.
- The reservation does not have any specific tribal ordinances that focus on victims, but the Pleasant Point Police Department and the Tribal Court enforce the state laws around victimization. The TVA project staff is developing a tribal victim code or policy for the governor and tribal council to approve, but it is not completed yet. The police currently have a policy that requires them to follow-up with victims of crime the day after the crime, but this does not always happen. TVA will also help fill this service gap.
- The tribe has full faith and credit with the state so tribal orders of protection are observed off the reservation.
- The tribal leadership in Indian Township is much different than that at Pleasant Point. The leadership at Indian Township changes frequently and is less stable than the Pleasant Point leadership.
- Although the TVA Outreach Advocate will do victim notification on court issues, an offender's entire case can be followed in the weekly tribal newsletter. By tribal council code, the Pleasant Point Police and the tribal court administrator are required to report, by name, a person's arrest, conviction, and sentence in the newsletter.
- The TVA project staff is interested in any technical assistance for which they might be eligible to improve their project and the tribe's response to victims of crime.

Goal 2: Establish a Resource Base brochures/pamphlets: available resources	X				
ADD Victim Rights Information	X				
Available Rental/Homeshippings		As they come available			
Available Job Openings		As they come available			
Lawyer list					
Develop Care Packages for both female victims					DEADLINE Material List Completed; Cannot get Math until GRANT MONEY ARRIVES

TRAINING					
	CONTINUOUSLY	ON	GOING		
for TVA, Social Service, Law Enforcement					
Basic skills in Crisis Intervention					DEADLINE Victim Assistance Academy scheduled for 03-21 to 03-27
ADD Basic skills: Adult/Elder Protection reporting, documenting, protection services, emergency protocol	X				No deadline for initial start date. This was incorporated to enhance service to this specific group
* Intermediate Skills in Crisis Intervention					Depending on availability, Intermediate skill in crisis intervention could be completed before year two
* Advance Skills in Crisis Intervention					NOT DUE UNTIL YEAR 3

TRAINING TO BE OFFERED					
	INITIAL	START	ON	GOING	
ADD By TVA to Tribal Community via support groups, public speaking, BRS					
ADD Tribal TV, Sipayik News					
ADD Elder Abuse Awareness Presentations					Community Presentation on Adult/Elder Abuse Prevention on Tuesday May 25, 2004
* Sexual Assault Awareness					NOT DUE UNTIL YEAR 2
* Gang Related Assault Awareness					NOT DUE UNTIL YEAR 3
ADD Trauma of Victimization					This was incorporated for the purpose of Community Awareness
ADD Drug Related Crimes					This was incorporated for the purpose of Community Awareness FOR YEAR 2
ADD Hate Crimes					This was incorporated for the purpose of Community Awareness FOR YEAR 3
ADD Crime Prevention					This was incorporated for the purpose of Community Awareness

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Introduction

The Pleasant Point Community has resources to address substance abuse, child abuse and neglect, juvenile and adult court, mental health issues, domestic violence, and law enforcement. However, there is an unmet need of individuals who are victims who do not have programs to address their victimization.

By providing direct services and working in collaboration with all of the different departments available at Pleasant Point and networking with related state agencies, we can address victims of crimes issues, concerns and needs.

The goals of the Tribal Victim Outreach Advocate are to help victims to develop independence, strengthen coping skills, become more resistant to crisis and heal themselves by assisting, supporting, and informing through their crisis and throughout the criminal justice process.

By developing this handbook and using it as a guide, we can work together as a team to address the issues and impact of being a victim of crime. This would aid in the victim's healing process and awareness to the community by means of intervention, prevention, individual and referral contacts, support, awareness of victim's rights, and awareness in crime specific topics.

Funding Source

OJJP: Tribal Victim Assistance Discretionary Grant Program

Tribal Victim Outreach Advocate

The Tribal Victim Outreach Advocate, TVA, is available 24-7. Between the hours of 8:00am to 4:30pm, Monday thru Friday, the TVA can be reached at the tribal office at 853-2600 extension 206. During all other times, contact the Pleasant Point Police Department 853-2551.

The duties of the TVA:

- *To provide support service to individuals in the community who have been victimized through the TVA program services.*
- *To act as a liaison for the victim.*
- *To process and maintain information and records related to the program's requirements, standards, and procedures.*
- *To provide information and communication to program participants and community service organizations.*
- *To provide and develop program policies and procedures.*

Tribal Victim Outreach Advocate Program: SERVICES

Provided by the TVA

- On scene response:
 - *If requested by the victim, law enforcement, or referral agency.*
 - *If criteria is met, provides and installs locks, doors, and windows.*
 - *If criteria is met, provides care packages:*
 - *Emergencies where the victim cannot return home for his/her clothing.*
 - *Crimes involving Sexual Assault.*

- Crisis Intervention and Prevention:
 - *In person contact*
 - *Telephone contact*
 - *Support Groups*

- Personal Advocacy:
 - Referrals:
 - *Police Department*
 - *Child Welfare:*
 - *Child Protection*
 - *Domestic Violence*
 - *Social Service:*
 - *Food Pantry*
 - *General Assistance*
 - *Wolipomasu Program*
 - *Pleasant Point Indian Health Services:*
 - *Substance Abuse*
 - *Mental Health*
 - *Other related treatment*
 - *American Friends Service*
 - *Pleasant Point Housing Authority*
 - *Adult and Elder Protection Service*

- Information and providing victims with "Crime Victim Rights" brochure.

- **Transportation:**
 - *Pleasant Point Indian Health Center*
 - *Tribal Court*
 - *Calais District Court*
 - *Machais Superior Court*
 - *Emergency Lodging*

- **Child Care:**
 - *To attend court*
 - *To attend team meetings and other related services*

- **Assist victims through the Criminal Justice Systems and Agencies:**
 - *Assists with filing Protection Orders*
 - *Information on court proceedings*
 - *Notification of court hearings*
 - *Support during the investigation and court process*
 - *A liaison within the court system on behalf of the victims of crime(s)*
 - *Assistance in preparing Victim Impact Statements*
 - *Assistance in returning of property and restitution*
 - *Notification of Offenders release*

- **Information and Assistance with filing Victim Compensation Claims**

- **Crime Victimization education and awareness**
 - *Individually*
 - *Specific topics of victims of crimes to groups*
 - *Community awareness:*
 - *News Letter*
 - *Tribal TV*
 - *Adult Activities*
 - *Children Activities*

Who is a Victim

A *victim* is a person who suffers direct or threatened physical harm, financial harm, or emotional harm as a result of a crime. A victim can also be an immediate family member of a victim that is deceased or is physically unable to exercise the privileges and rights of the victim under the Crime Victim Rights Act. The immediate family member could be a spouse, child, sibling, grandparent, or a guardian.

Eligibility

- The crime must have occurred on the Pleasant Point Reservation
- The victim of crime is a community member who suffered physical harm, financial harm, or emotional harm, death, or catastrophic property loss.
- Immediate family member needing services for the victim.

Application Process

- Self-referral:
 - *In person*
 - *By telephone*
- Referrals from:
 - *Law Enforcement*
 - *Tribal Court*
 - *Tribal Adult/Juvenile Probation*
 - *Child Welfare*
 - *Social Service*
 - *Other agency*
 - *Domestic Violence*

VICTIM RIGHTS

- To be treated with dignity and respect.
- To be free from harassment and intimidation.
- To be assisted by the Criminal Justice Agencies.
- To be informed of the Criminal Justice System process.
- Whenever practicable, to be notified of plea agreements, and the rights to comment on them.
- Whenever practicable, to be notified of the proposed dismissal or filing of a complaint, information, or indictment before the action is taken
- To have input at sentencing:
 - ***Victim Impact Statement***
- To request restitution and return of property.
- To request compensation from the ***Victim compensation Board***.
- To be provided with a pamphlet containing certain statutes which pertain to victim's rights.

Initial Contact

The Tribal Outreach Advocate is the primary contact for all referrals made by the victim of violence. When the Tribal Victim Outreach Advocate receives a referral or a scene response request the following will be considered:

- Does the victim want service through the Tribal Victim Outreach Program?
- If the victim does not want service, **contact is terminated.**
- If the victim does want service the following steps will be taken.
- **Victim's safety is assessed.** This will determine what eligibility and level of service. The Tribal Victim Outreach Advocate will work with the client to determine what services the victim needs.
 1. Is medical attention needed?
 2. Does the victim require emergency lodging?
 3. Does the victim require emergency food?
 4. Does the victim require care package?
 5. Does the victim require transportation with the immediate area?
 6. Does the victim require locks, board, doors, windows, or other items for the victim's safety?
 7. Does the victim need a protection order?
- **In the event the incident is Domestic Violence, the Tribal Victim Outreach Advocate will contact the Pleasant Point Domestic Violence Advocate.**
- Does the victim want law enforcement involved in the event incident has not been reported to law enforcement?
 1. If so, a referral from the Tribal Victim Outreach Advocate will be made to the law enforcement agency: Pleasant Point Police Department.
 2. If not, the Tribal Victim Outreach Advocate will assist the victim with other service sources.
- **In the event that children are involved and possible injured the advocate is mandated to contact the jurisdictional Law Enforcement Agency and Child Protective Services/Child Welfare.**
- If the victims' safety is not an immediate risk, then determination is made regarding what steps will be taken.

Referrals by the Pleasant Point Police Department

The Tribal Victim Outreach Advocate is on call 24-7. The advocate can be reached Monday thru Friday between the hours of 8:00am – 4:30pm at 853-2600 ext. 260. All other times, the advocate can be reached by pager or home telephone. **Do NOT give the Tribal Victim Outreach Advocate's home telephone number to the victim**

If the crime involves Domestic Violence, the Domestic Violence Advocate MUST be called first.

Request by law enforcement officer to be on scene:

- Scene must be secure or safe
 - Support for the victim
 - Emergency repairs: **If needed**
If criteria is met:
 - Door(s)
 - Lock(s)
 - Window(s)

In the event the above mention cannot be repaired or replaced due to the time of the incident, a temporary board will be used to cover door(s) and window(s).

- Care Package:
 - *Victims of Sexual Assaults*
 - *Victims who cannot retrieve clothing/personal hygiene items.*
 - *Blankets*
- Emergency Lodging

Referral by telephone:

- *Provide victims name, address, telephone number, situation and crime, date and time of incident, accused name.*

Referral Form:

Complete information requested on the form. A referral form will be given and on hand at the Pleasant Point Police Department

**Referrals by the Pleasant Point Tribal Court
&
Pleasant Point Adult/Juvenile Probation Department**

The TVA is on call 24-7. The advocate can be reached Monday thru Friday between the hours of 8:00am – 4:30pm at 853-2800 ext. 280. In the event there is an emergency, the advocate can be reached by calling the Pleasant Point Police Department.

If the crime involves Domestic Violence, the Domestic Violence Advocate MUST be called first.

Referral by telephone:

- o *Provide victims name, address, telephone number, defendants name, defendants' charge(s), date of incident, and docket number.*

Referral Form:

- o *Complete information requested on the form. A referral will be given and on hand within the tribal court agencies.*

Emergency Repairs

Emergency repairs can be done to include installation of locks, and repairs or installation to doors and windows.

Locks:

*This will only be considered if the Victim is at **immediate risk** from the suspect.*

Doors and Windows:

This will only be considered if the damage to the door(s) or window(s) was the result of the crime; the victim is willing to participate in the TOVA program, and to following through with the criminal justice process.

If emergency repairs are needed and meet the criteria, the TVA will be notified. Tribal Victim Outreach Advocate has an agreement with the PDS. For materials to be covered under the Tribal Victim Outreach Advocate Program, only the TVA can authorize materials to PDS for emergencies. Housing Authority will be notified and the "On Call" maintenance personnel to install or repair damage.

Care Packages

Depending on the crime and the needs of the victim, the care packages may contain the following items:

Females

*Sweatshirt or T-shirt
Sweatpants
Panties
Sports Bra
Socks
Deodorant
Brush/Comb
Soap/Body wash
Shampoo/Conditioner
Toothbrush/Toothpaste
Blanket*

Males

*Sweatshirt or T-shirt
Sweatpants
Boxer shorts
Socks
Razor and Shaving cream
Deodorant
Brush/Comb
Soap/Body wash
Shampoo/Conditioner
Toothbrush/Toothpaste
Blanket*

Emergency Lodging/Shelter

Lodging to be utilized in extreme circumstance as determined by the Tribal Victim Outreach Advocate. This cannot exceed 2-night stay. Payment will be direct to the lodging facility.

Emergency Food

Emergency food assistance will be referred to the Food Pantry. In the event the Food Pantry cannot be utilized, the Tribal Victim Outreach Advocate will shop for/with the victim at the IGA in Eastport or Shop-n-Save in Calais. The Tribal Victim Outreach Advocate will determine the amount.

Childcare

The Tribal Victim Outreach Advocate Program provides childcare payment for the victim to attend court. The payment will be made directly to the provider. ***Prior approval is requested for this service.***

The rate for childcare:

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| o 1 Child | \$2.00 an hour |
| o 2 Children | \$3.00 an hour |
| o 3 Children | \$4.00 an hour |
| o 4 Children | \$4.50 an hour |
| o 5 Children | \$5.00 an hour |

Transportation

The Tribal Victim Outreach Advocate Program provides transportation to and from court, medical appointments related to the crime, to and from support agencies/services within immediate area. If funds are needed for travel, prior approval by the Tribal Victim Outreach Advocate is required. The Tribal Victim Outreach Advocate will determine the amount of funds.

VICTIM RESPONSE

TRIBE VS. _____

Victim's Name: _____
Address: _____

Telephone (home): _____
Telephone (work): _____
Pager: _____

VICTIM RIGHTS

Maine law provides victims of crime with an opportunity to be heard regarding sentencing. MRSA Chapter 17-A 1257 (2) states:

(2). Victim; right to be heard. In any case where a defendant has been convicted of a crime and a victim of the crime is present in the courtroom at the time of sentencing, the victim upon his request shall have the right to address the court. If the victim is unable or unwilling to appear in the courtroom, he may submit a written statement to the court, which shall become part of the record. The prosecutor may inform the court of the victim's statement, if any, at the time of sentencing. The court shall consider any statements made by the prosecutor or victim, along with all other appropriate factors, in determining the sentence.

I would like the court to be made aware of how this incident has affected me and take the following into consideration when determining sentencing: (Please include what sort of sentence you think the defendant should receive if convicted -jail time, probation, counseling, fines, ect.)

Evaluation Of Tribal Victim Outreach Advocate Program

Optional:

<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	<input type="checkbox"/> under 13 <input type="checkbox"/> 13-17 <input type="checkbox"/> 18-29 <input type="checkbox"/> 30-44 <input type="checkbox"/> 45-64	<input type="checkbox"/> Handicapped <input type="checkbox"/> Native American
referring agency: _____		

Did you receive the following services:

Of the services marked yes, please rate:

YES	NO		1	2	3	4	5	
			poor	fair	good	very good	excellent	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Emergency Assistance</u>						
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Crime Victim's Rights</u>						
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>On Scene Assistance</u>						
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Assistance with a Protection Order</u>						
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Transportation</u>						
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Referrals</u>						
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Crisis Intervention</u>						
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Childcare</u>						
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Assistance through the Criminal justice system/process</u>						
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Information and Assistance with Victim Compensation</u>						
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Crime Victimization education awareness</u>						

How would you rate the following:

1 2 3 4 5
 Poor Fair Good Very good Excellent

<u>The advocate was an empathic listener</u>	
<u>I was treated with respect</u>	
<u>My needs were met</u>	
<u>Assistance was done in a timely manner</u>	
<u>Overall rating of the Tribal Victim Outreach Advocate</u>	
<u>Overall rating of the Tribal Victim Outreach Program</u>	

Comments: _____

Please return to:

Viola Francis
Tribal Victim Outreach Advocate
Pleasant Point Tribal Office
P.O. Box 343
Perry, Maine 04667

If you have any questions, please contact me at 853-2600 ext.260



Pleasant Point Reservation

P.O. Box 343 • Parry, Maine 04687
Tel (207) 853-2600

Initial Referral

From the office of:
Viola B Francis, Victim Outreach Advocate
Social Service Department: 853-2600 Ext. 260

Date of Referral: _____

Client: _____

Home # _____

Work # _____

Purpose of Referral:

Important Background Information:

The client/victim knows this referral is being made _____ Yes _____ No

Viola B Francis, Victim Outreach Advocate



Victim Outreach Advocate
Department of Social Service
P.O. Box 343
Perry, Maine 04667
(207) 853-2600 Ext.260

RELEASE OF INFORMATION

I, _____, authorize and give consent
to: _____ for the purpose of:

Release of confidential information: _____

In writing: _____

Verbally: _____

To/From: _____

The specific information to be released: _____

I understand no confidential information or material will be released without my specific written permission except, where allowed by federal and/or state law. I further understand I may revoke this authorization in writing at any time. Unless revoked, this consent will expire 3 months from the date signed.

Signature of Client/Guardian

Date

I, _____, rescind the above authorization as of: _____
Date

VICTIM OF CRIME INTAKE/REFERRAL

This form will be used for Victim of Crime to ease the victim's emotional needs, to meet the needs of the victim, to provide support through the criminal justice system, and to determine what services can be provided to the victim by the Tribal Victim Outreach Advocate.

Name of Victim: _____ D.O.B.: _____

Address: _____

Telephone Number: _____

Docket Number: _____ Time of Incident: _____ Date of incident: _____

Name of Defendant: _____ D.O.B.: _____

Offense/Crime: _____

Purpose of Referral:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Victim's Rights Information | <input type="checkbox"/> Assistance through the criminal justice process |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Support services/referrals | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation to and from court |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Information and Assistance with victim compensation | |

Name of Tribal Court/Probation referring this victim: _____

Date: _____

VICTIM OF CRIME INTAKE/REFERRAL

This form will be used for Victims of Crime to ease the victim's emotional concerns, to meet the needs of the victim, to provide support systems to the victim, and to determine what services can be provided to the victim by the Tribal Victim Outreach Advocate

Name of Victim: _____ D.O.B: _____

Address: _____

Telephone Number: _____

Date of incident: _____ Time of incident: _____ Location of incident: _____

Name of Suspect: _____ D.O.B: _____

Address: _____

Offense/Crime: _____ was the Suspect arrested? YES ___ NO ___

Were there children involved or witness the crime? YES ___ NO ___

Were there physical injuries to the victim? YES ___ NO ___ to the child/children? YES ___ NO ___

Is the victims' safety at risk? YES ___ NO ___ Property damage due to the crime? Yes ___ NO ___

If the victim is at immediate risk, please check immediate services needed:

Medical Attention Needed _____ Emergency lock(s), door(s), window(s) _____ Care Package _____

Emergency lodging _____ Emergency Transportation _____ Victim needs a Protection Order _____

I do ___ do not ___ give my permission for the Tribal Victim Outreach Advocate to contact me about my Victim rights, safety planning, and program/services available to me.

I do ___ do not ___ give my permission for the Tribal Victim Outreach Advocate to receive a copy of the police report.

Victims Signature

Date: _____

Officer handling the case/incident: _____

case/incident number: _____

**Peggamaquoddy Tribal Victim Outreach Advocate
Individual Contact Summary**

Reference Number: _____

Date: _____

Time In: _____

Time Out: _____

Office: _____

Home Visit: _____

On Scene: _____

Court: _____

In community: _____

Advocacy

Crime Victim's Rights Information	
Emergency Assistance:	
Lodging/Shelter	
Food Pantry	
Lock(s)	
Door(s)	
Window(s)	
Assistance w/filing Protection Order	
Denied Issued	
Assistance through the criminal justice process:	
Court proceedings information	
Notification of Court Hearing	
Notification of Plea Agreements	
Notification of Dismissal	
Notification of Indictment	
Support for court preparation	
Assistance: Victim Impact Statement	
Assistance: Return of Property	
Notification of Offenders Release	
Tribal Court accompaniment	
State Court accompaniment	
Victim Compensation Information	
Assistance: Filing VC Claims	
Transportation:	
Child Care	
OTHER:	

Networking with other Agencies

	purpose	
Pleasant Point Police Department		
Pleasant Point Tribal Court		
Child Welfare		
Domestic Violence		
Social Services		
Pleasant Point Health Center		
Wolipomasu Program		
American Friends Service		
Pleasant Point Housing Authority		
Adult/Elder Protection Service		
Kihun-Kilkun Assisted Living		
Other:		

COMMENTS:

*Advocacy
Administrative Support*

January 05, 2004 to January 31, 2003

Number of direct victims: 5

Number of indirect victims: 4

Sexual Assault 2

Assault 2

Elder Abuse 1

Number of incoming referrals: 7

Child Welfare 2

Domestic Violence 1

Self-Referrals 4

Number of outgoing referrals: 13

Child Welfare 3

Domestic Violence 2

Pleasant Point Police Dept. 1

Pleasant Point Health Cntr. 3

Wolipomasu Program 2

Adult Protection Service 1

Atlantic Rehab 1

ASSISTANCE 43

Information on program service 7

Emergency lodging 1

Protection Order Granted 1

Support for court preparation 1

Transportation 8

Information on status 3

Safety planning 3

Information: Crime Victim's Rights 6

Assistance with Protection Order 1

Court Proceeding Information 2

Assistance in Return of Property 3

Emotional Support 7

Assisted w/ statement to PD 1

7 agency assist:

PPPD 2

PPTC 1

PPDV 1

PPHA 1

APS 1

AR 1

Contacts: 84

In Person 46

FRIENDS NETWORK X2

CHILD WELFARE X5

PDS

PPHA X4

FOOD PANTRY

PPPD X3

COMM.MEM

PPTP

BD

DV TEAM

PEACEFUL REL.

BRS

CLIENTS X16

TRANSPORTATION X8

By Phone 38

JUSTICE SOLUTIONS

OSA MAIN OFFICE SUB.ABUSE

LEGAL SERVICE FOR ELDERLY

WOIPONASU X2

HIS X3

ME PARENTS NETWORK

DEPT OF CORR. VICTIM COORD

VICTIM COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ME CDALITH AGAINT SEX. ASS.

VICTIM SERVICES/CORRECTIONS

DA OFFICE VICTAWITNESS X2

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE X3

PPPD X3

AK/BENIORSW/DISABILTIES X3

CLIENTS X14

By E-Mail/Mail 21

PDS

PPHA

DH TRAINING X13

AG X3

ME PARENTS

APS

VICT COMP

St. Me Info net 12

ELDER ABUSE

AQUINT RAPE

BULLYING

VICTIM COMP

SEX. ASS

TRAM/VICT

STAY ALERT

FAMILY FRWD

Home visits: 6

Office: 9

On Scene 0

Court 1

Other: 9

* PLEASE NOTE: MOST CONTACT IS FROM DATA COLLECTION ON INFORMATION CONCERNING VICTIMS OF CRIMES, VICTIMIZATION, AND CRIME SPECIFIC TOPICS.

Crime Statistics for Pleasant Point Passamaquoddy Police Department:

CRIME DESCRIPTION	2001	2002
Rape	0	5
Assault	73	92
Burglary	28	65
Larceny	51	53
Auto Theft	5	11
Motor Vehicle Infractions	197	210
Vandalism	7	3
Drugs	31	7
Operating under the influence	8	15
Disorderly Conduct	37	48
Criminal Trespass/Harassment/Other	473	498
Domestic Trouble*	NA	63
Domestic Violence	34	26
Offenses against family & children	13	6
TOTALS	957	1102