Welcome, Participants!

Reducing Barriers to Safety: Securing Economic Relief Through Protection Orders

Thursday, May 5, 2016
1:00pm – 2:30pm Eastern Daylight Time

Speakers

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Logistical Information

You can access the materials on our website: http://www.bwjp.org/our-training-and-services/reducing_barriers_to_safety.html

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Reducing Barriers to Safety: Securing Economic Relief Through Protection Orders

May 5, 2016
Economic Security for Survivors (ESS) Project

Funded by the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW), the ESS Project seeks to enhance survivor economic security and safety by providing strategies, tools and knowledge that can be integrated into the programs and policies that support survivors.

http://www.wowonline.org/economic-security-for-survivors/
Center for Survivor Agency & Justice

CSAJ envisions a world where all people have equal access to physical safety, economic security, and human dignity.

**Consumer Rights for Domestic Violence Survivors Initiative:** Enhances economic justice for survivors by building the capacity of and forging partnerships between domestic violence and anti-poverty lawyers and advocates across the nation.

**Racial and Economic Equity for Survivors Project (REEP):** Seeks to remedy the systemic inequalities facing survivors of color that impair access to economic justice.
THE LINK BETWEEN ECONOMIC SECURITY AND PHYSICAL SAFETY
Economic Aspects of Abuse

- Economic impact of violent crime on victim
- Economic insecurity as a barrier to safety
- Strategic financial abuse and control
# Economic Impacts of Abuse

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Intimate Partner Violence</th>
<th>Sexual Assault</th>
<th>Stalking</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cost of Physical Violence</strong></td>
<td>Health costs</td>
<td>Health costs</td>
<td>Mental health costs</td>
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<td>Mental health costs</td>
<td>Unplanned pregnancy</td>
<td>Damaged property</td>
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<td>Damaged property</td>
<td>Mental health costs</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Damaged property</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Economic Abuses</strong></td>
<td>Control of finances</td>
<td>Identity theft</td>
<td>Identity theft</td>
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<td>Prohibiting work or school</td>
<td>Unauthorized debt</td>
<td>Unauthorized debt</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Controlling access to vehicle, computer or phone</td>
<td>Threats of getting fired/ evicted/expelled/etc.</td>
<td>Damaged property</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Identity theft</td>
<td>Damaged property</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Unauthorized debt</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coercion into crime</td>
<td></td>
<td>Interference at work or school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Related Economic Costs</strong></td>
<td>Job loss</td>
<td>Job loss</td>
<td>Job loss</td>
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<td>Lost wages</td>
<td>Lost wages</td>
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<td>Loss of scholarship</td>
<td>Loss of scholarship</td>
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<td>Reproductive coercion</td>
<td>Eviction</td>
<td>Eviction</td>
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<td>Eviction</td>
<td>Relocation costs</td>
<td>Relocation costs</td>
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<td>Relocation costs</td>
<td>Security equipment</td>
<td>Security equipment</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Security equipment</td>
<td>Replacing/Repairing property</td>
<td>Replacing/Repairing property</td>
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<td>Replacing/Repairing property</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Economic Abuse

**Economic Sabotage:** Preventing Survivors from **ACQUIRING** Resources
- Employment
- Education
- Taking survivor’s earnings or financial assistance
- Not putting survivor’s name on leases, titles, etc...

**Economic Control:** Preventing Survivors from **USING** Resources
- Controlling finances
- Withholding access to vehicle
- Non-Payment of Debt
- Undisclosed Bankruptcy

**Economic Exploitation:** EXPLOITING the Survivor’s Resources
- Stealing
- Identity theft
- Destruction of property
- Sexual exploitation
- Damaging credit
Reciprocal relationship of abuse and economic hardship

Women living in poverty experience violence at twice the rate of those who do not.
The “Economic Ripple Effect” of Domestic Violence

During relationship
- job loss
- credit damage
- theft
- debt
- missed work days
- forgone professional advancement

Leaving relationship
- relocation costs
- incurred debt from marriage
- legal fees

Short term
- forgone wages
- housing instability
- cost of childcare
- increased cost of independent living

Lifetime
- mental health effects
- obstructed/slowed professional development
- increased vulnerability to future abuse

Long-term Economic Impacts

Education

Adolescent IPV reduces educational attainment and job earning capacity.

Job Insecurity

Job instability and economic well-being impacted over time.

Protection

Survivors seeking orders of protection experience immediate “shock” and longer-term “stall” in income.
“The Price of Protection”

- $312 - $1,018 (2014 dollar) lost in the year after petitioning
- Losses not recouped over time

- Welfare buffers effect
- Underlying causes unknown: increased violence/control, court process, other?

(Hughes & Brush, 2015)
Economic Barriers to Safety and Justice

• Lack of credit and resources (housing, transportation, education, employment)

• Inability to afford healthcare, counseling

• Can’t afford/doesn’t have the option to take time off to participate in legal process, seek safety or care

• Few opportunities to improve employment prospects – cycle of unstable/low-wage work
What it Takes to be Economically Secure

### Basic Economic Security Tables, 2014
(Workers with Employment-based Benefits)

#### US, Selected Family Types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monthly Expenses</th>
<th>1 Worker</th>
<th>1 Worker, 1 Infant</th>
<th>1 Worker, 1 Preschooler, 1 Schoolchild</th>
<th>2 Workers, 1 Preschooler, 1 Schoolchild</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>$648</td>
<td>$811</td>
<td>$811</td>
<td>$648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>$116</td>
<td>$145</td>
<td>$145</td>
<td>$116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>$268</td>
<td>$383</td>
<td>$582</td>
<td>$491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>$526</td>
<td>$575</td>
<td>$575</td>
<td>$1,037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Care</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$706</td>
<td>$1,221</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal &amp; Household Items</td>
<td>$262</td>
<td>$340</td>
<td>$391</td>
<td>$319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Care</td>
<td>$153</td>
<td>$320</td>
<td>$461</td>
<td>$357</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emergency Savings</td>
<td>$77</td>
<td>$125</td>
<td>$163</td>
<td>$112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retirement Savings</td>
<td>$85</td>
<td>$85</td>
<td>$85</td>
<td>$97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes</td>
<td>$411</td>
<td>$709</td>
<td>$1,011</td>
<td>$502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Credits</td>
<td>-$5</td>
<td>-$109</td>
<td>-$208</td>
<td>-$8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Monthly Total (per Worker)</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,541</strong></td>
<td><strong>$4,090</strong></td>
<td><strong>$5,237</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,835</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Annual Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$30,492</strong></td>
<td><strong>$49,080</strong></td>
<td><strong>$62,844</strong></td>
<td><strong>$44,040</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hourly Wage (per Worker)</strong></td>
<td><strong>$14.44</strong></td>
<td><strong>$23.24</strong></td>
<td><strong>$29.76</strong></td>
<td><strong>$10.43</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** "Benefits" include unemployment insurance and employment-based health insurance and retirement plans.
Monthly Minimum Wage Earnings vs Monthly Expenses (Single Earner + Infant and Toddler)

- BEST Income = $5,333
- Minimum Wage Earnings = $1,670
- $3,663 Gap

- Housing
- Utilities
- Food
- Transportation
- Childcare
- Healthcare
- Personal & Household Items
- Emergency Savings
- Retirement Savings
- Taxes
### Economic Insecurity by Gender, Race

#### US Economic Security and Insecurity Rates, Single Adults, by Gender, Race, Ethnicity, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>All Men</th>
<th>All Women</th>
<th>White Men</th>
<th>White Women</th>
<th>Black Men</th>
<th>Black Women</th>
<th>Latino Men</th>
<th>Latino Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Men</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>22%</td>
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<tr>
<td>White Men</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Men</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino Men</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Author's calculations; US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2012 PUMS.

**Note:** "Single adults" are individuals ages 18-64 living in 1-adult households, with and without children.
Predictors of IPV Across Race

The Landscape of Economic Relief in Civil Protection Orders
Civil Protection Orders

- Statute in every state
- Mostly used for immediate physical safety
- “Forms” lead to over-systemization
- Lack of attention to economic needs
There is no safety without economic justice

We need to transform courts’ understanding of economic harms from “extra-legal” casualties to core legal injustices deserving of legal remedies.
Types of conduct that justify economic relief in CPOs

- Economic abuse
  - Educational/Employment Sabotage
  - Credit Destruction/Identity Theft
  - Stolen Money/Forged checks
  - Debt, Loss of Housing

- Physical abuse resulting in economic damages
  - medical care, property destruction, therapy costs
Specific Provisions

Restitution

- Property damages
- Clothing damages
- Medical expenses
- Therapy costs

“Compensation for losses suffered as a direct result of domestic violence committed by the respondent, including medical, dental and counseling expenses. . .” Delaware Code Section Title 10, Section 1045.
Specific Provisions

Housing

- **Vacate residence**
- Payment of mortgage/rent
- Alternate housing arrangements

Regardless of ownership

- E.g., Alaska Stat. Section 18.66.100 (3) “remove and exclude the respondent from the residence of the petitioner, regardless of ownership of the residence”

May depend upon Petitioner’s ownership rights.

- E.g., DC 16-1005 (c )(4) marital property; jointly owned, leased, or rented; or Petitioner individually owns, leases or rents.
Specific Provisions

**Housing**

- Vacate residence
- Payment of mortgage/rent
- Alternate housing arrangements

E.g.- 455.050 R.S. Mo.—“pay the petitioner’s rent at a residence other than the one previously shared by the parties if the Respondent is found to have a duty to support . . and the petitioner requests alternative housing.”
Specific Provisions

Property

- Possession/Use of Property
- Protection of Property


- E.g.- “forbid the respondent from taking, transferring, encumbering, concealing, damaging, or otherwise disposing of any real or personal property” IL Code 5/112A-14(11)
Specific Provisions

Support Payments

- Child Support
- Spousal Support

- E.g., “Directing the defendant to pay financial support to those persons the defendant has a duty to support” 23 Pa. C.S. Section 6108.

- “When a defendant’s violent acts result in his removal from the marital residence and bar contact with his wife, this may well cause the loss to her of the funds necessary to maintain herself and the house. Such consequences are as direct as the removal.” See Mugan v. Mugan, 555 A.2d 2 (N.J. Super. 1989).
Specific Provisions

Liens, encumbrances, debts due

- Utilities
- Health insurance

- E.g., “liens or encumbrances coming due during the period the order is in effect.” CA Section 6324

- E.g., “Order the continuance of all currently available insurance coverage without change in coverage or beneficiary designation” Minn Stat. Section 518B.01(f)(11)
Specific Provisions

- Lost wages
- Attorneys fees
- Relocation/Moving expenses
- Stay Away-- from home, work, etc.
NJ Statute

**NJSA 2C:25-29(4)** An order requiring the defendant to pay to the victim monetary compensation for losses suffered as a direct result of the act of domestic violence. The order may require the defendant to pay the victim directly, to reimburse the Victims of Crime Compensation Board for any and all compensation paid by the Victims of Crime Compensation Board directly to or on behalf of the victim, and may require that the defendant reimburse any parties that may have compensated the victim, as the court may determine. Compensatory losses shall include, but not be limited to, loss of earnings or other support, including child or spousal support, out-of-pocket losses for injuries sustained, cost of repair or replacement of real or personal property damaged or destroyed or taken by the defendant, cost of counseling for the victim, moving or other travel expenses, reasonable attorney's fees, court costs, and compensation for pain and suffering. **Where appropriate, punitive damages may be awarded in addition to compensatory damages.**

*And See, Sielski v. Sielski, 604 A.2d 206* (holding that punitive damage award pursuant to NJ PO statute was warranted where the “defendant’s only conceivable purpose . . . was to intentionally and maliciously torture the plaintiff”).*
Catch-all provisions offer us *creative* tools that enable battered women to recoup economic damages resulting from the batterer’s violence and to cover the costs of future safety.

“Appropriate to the effective resolution of the matter.” D.C. Code Section

- **Powell v. Powell, 547 A.2d 973 (DC 1988)**
  - “The statutory power to award monetary relief does exist in the catchall provision of the Act”
  - Court recognized that “financial dependency was a major factor in the perpetuation of the long history of violence in the family.”
The possibilities are as broad as our imaginations allow them to be. . .

And as strong as our advocacy. . .
Civil & Criminal System: Differences and Similarities

INTEGRATING ECONOMIC NEEDS INTO PROTECTION ORDERS PRACTICE
Why the Hesitation?

Types of relief granted in final protection orders by Courts Program-funded courts for four reporting periods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Relief</th>
<th># of POs/Cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stay away/no contact</td>
<td>3,007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custody</td>
<td>991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supervised visitation</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child support</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firearms restrictions</td>
<td>2,718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic relief</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batterer intervention</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other offender treatment</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Judicial reluctance
- Lack of awareness by both survivors and attorneys
- Safety concerns
- Frustration with enforcement
Addressing Economic Security in the Justice System

Benefits to the System:
- Improve survivors’ ability to cooperate with an investigation and testify in court
- Hold offenders fully accountable
- Decrease recidivism and repeat cases

Benefits to Survivors:
- Restore survivors through economic relief and restitution
- Help survivors remain employed, at school and/or in safe housing
- Make a case for repairing credit/consumer rights
Where Survivors Can Get Protection Order Economic Relief

• Applying for CPOs in civil/family court

• Criminal court:
  – No Contact Order during criminal case proceedings
  – CPOs or No Contact Orders as part of plea negotiations
  – CPO ordered post-conviction through incarceration, probation or parole
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Civil Justice System</th>
<th>Criminal Justice System</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Survivor has more agency to make decisions about how, when and what to request</td>
<td>• Prosecutor works for the State and makes the request</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Advocate may be much more involved</td>
<td>• Emphasis is on justice and offender accountability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Civil attorneys may or may not be involved</td>
<td>• May be less inclined to order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Enforcement mechanisms differ</td>
<td>• Advocates may be less involved in the process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Enforcement mechanisms differ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Legal Considerations

• Difference in provisions allowed based on the crime and relationship
  – Most sexual assault and stalking protection orders do not specify economic relief

• Barriers if the victim is a minor or unmarried to the offender
  – 19 states allow youth to file for a CPO alone
  – 33 states grant orders to dating violence victims
Intake and Interviews

• Questions about economic impacts of the abuse and the connection to survivor safety should be addressed from the outset
• Intake forms and initial interview protocol should include questions about the full scope of economic impact
• Assessments about economic need should be an ongoing and dynamic conversation, not just a form for survivors to fill out on their own
• Protection order considerations can be discussed by both attorneys or advocates
Assessing the Economic Impact

Sample questions:

- What out-of-pocket costs have you incurred?
- Does the offender have access to your finances, computer, home or car?
- Does the offender influence your ability to work or go to school? Did the abuse cause you to miss work or school?
- Has the offender ever used economics to threaten you?
- Did the offender take any of your possessions or money?
- Is the offender in a position of power over your school, job, scholarship or housing?
Making the Case

• Evidence
• Testimony
  – Survivors: links between violence, cost and safety
  – Experts: law enforcement, advocates, forensic accountant, SANE, etc.
• Arguments
  – Connections to safety
  – Legislative history and intention
  – Existing statutes

- Photographs of injuries and property damage
- Lists and prices of damaged or stolen items
- Medical history and cost from the violence
- Documentation of missed work or school
- Financial documents showing costs of the violence
- Documentation of economic abuse or coerced economic crimes
- Forensic accounting showing cyberstalking/electric surveillance or online economic crimes
Making Orders Enforceable

• Orders should be specific and thorough, but realistic:
  – Outline the time and place of the transfer of property and who will be there to accompany the victim
  – Detail the exact amounts and schedule for the offender to pay restitution and child/spousal support to the victim
  – Consider the offender’s ability to pay when setting the timeline, but not the amount owed
  – Specify the consequences upfront for violating orders
Enforcement Recommendations

• Communicate with survivors about the terms of the court orders, what to do if they are violated, and their needs

• Create a mechanism for the survivor to file a report of a violation or a motion to modify the order if circumstances have changed and additional economic costs have arisen

• Structure orders to promote survivor safety and independence by limiting contact between the parties and requesting direct payment to the court
Strategies for civil protection order relief

Access and Enforcement
Address Economic Security throughout the Process

- Client interview
- Client counseling
- Drafting petitions
- Court testimony and evidence
- Arguments before the court
- Modification hearings
- Enforcement
Identify Prior Harms and Future Costs

- Previous Harms: Identify the economic impact of:
  - Individual instances of violence (e.g., property damage, medical damages, lost wages)
  - Economic Abuses (e.g. identity theft)

- Future Costs of Safety: Brainstorm relief tailored to suit her future economic needs
  - Housing, transportation, child care, health care/health insurance, food, clothing, credit, tuition
Interview & Counseling

Explore and Craft Tailored Solutions:

- Conceive of remedies that will ensure economic and physical safety.
  - How would this request for money/access to resources impact her own risk assessment?
  - How might we structure the provision to increase safety?

- Consider likelihood of payment.
  - Is it worth it at all?
  - How might we structure the timing, amount, method of payment to increase likelihood of payment?
Strategies to Promote Safety

- Bifurcate proceeding
- Build-in payment provisions that minimize contact with Petitioner and children
- Request smaller installments
- What else?
Strategies to Promote Enforceability

- Craft an effective order
  - Specificity regarding payments and dates.
  - Set review/status hearings
  - Have Respondent report to court in writing if not feasible
- Bolster enforcement by requesting direct payment to the courts
- Informal non-legal advocacy
- Keep in mind civil contempt for later.
Other Strategies

- **Due process challenges**
  - Include requests for economic relief in the petition
  - Amend petition if interview follows initial filing

- **Costs unknown**
  - Request continuance
  - Bifurcate-- Proceed on liability and set later hearing date to determine amount
  - If documentation unavailable, consider entering a consent modified PO with amount
Proving it Up

- Evidence to prove harm.
  - Photos of injuries, destroyed garments, medical reports.

- Evidence to prove liability amount.
  - Medical records, receipts for property, credit card receipts, rent checks, etc.

- Testimony to illustrate the link between the violence and the economic costs.
  - Direct Example: “His attack on me caused me to incur $500 worth of medical treatment.”
  - Indirect harms: “Without replacement of my suit, I cannot go on a job interview.”
  - Future harms: “The damage to my door leaves me open to future attacks by the Respondent.”
Articulate the *nexus* between economic relief and safety-- in this case and generally.
- How economics will impact this case in particular.
- Social science to educate judges on the importance of economic independence for long-term safety.

Use explicit statutory provisions, where available.

Use catch-all provisions where creativity is needed and connect to statutory intent.
Making the Economic Case

- Draw from legislative history.
- Use legislative intent to support liberal statutory construction.
- Use your economic facts to bolster the law!
- Argue that short-term economic relief is essential and explain how the PO offers appropriate, temporary mechanism for relief.
- Explain how these particular economic requests make sense in light of her larger safety plan.
- Request that the terms be specific to enhance enforceability.
Enforcement Advocacy

- Third Parties
  - Lending institutions
  - Employers
  - Housing officials

- The Batterer

- The Court
  - Civil contempt actions
  - Modification hearings
Access, Crafting and Enforcement

STRATEGIES FOR CRIMINAL COURT
Types of Orders Available

Criminal No Contact Orders
- Frequently contains no contact/stay away orders but rarely outlines economic relief in statutes
- Usually only for the duration of a case, but can also exist through the sentencing period
- Requested by victim or prosecutor

Civil Protection Orders
- Statutes usually do not state that has to be ordered in civil court; some even specify that it can be issued in criminal court
- More explicit allowance of economic relief and in effect for longer
- Requested by victim/advocate or prosecutor
Intake and Investigation

• Intake forms and initial interviews used to assess the potential crimes committed and evidence can be used to inform decisions about what economic relief may be requested in protection orders

• Victim witness specialists can assess how a protection order may fit within their safety plan

• Prosecutors can work with law enforcement to investigate and collect evidence that may support economic relief requests in protection orders
Requesting Relief

• Request all possible relief for which there is evidence
• Timing:
  – Release conditions
  – Plea bargains
  – Probation/parole
• Help victims with Victim Impact Statements
• Monitor for victim witness intimidation
• Work with judge and advocate to craft orders to be enforceable without burdening the victim
Enforcement through Criminal Court

• Hold **regular review hearings** to monitor offenders and ensure their compliance with all court orders
  – Burden is on the court and offender, not the survivor
  – Deterrence from further violence and economic harm
  – Survivors not required to attend, but should be told of occurrence/results and have option to present new info

• Hold offenders in criminal contempt for failure to comply

• Tie compliance to probation/parole conditions
Restitution Collection

• Acquire restitution from offenders through creative methods, which may include:
  – Prison work wages
  – Bond payments
  – Tax returns or other state payments
  – Income deduction orders
  – Inheritances, gambling or lottery winnings.

Model Program: Vermont Restitution Unit
Creating a Systems-Wide Response

DEVELOPING PARTNERSHIPS AND COLLABORATIONS
Civil & Criminal Attorney Collaboration

• Evidence collected/requests for one case may contribute to and benefit the other:
  – Prosecutors charging economic crimes may contribute to a judge ordering a civil request for relief
  – Evidence collected can apply to both civil and criminal protection order requests
  – Evidence presented in a civil protection order request may reveal economic crimes that may be charged in a criminal case
  – Survivors with a CPO may feel more secure and able to participate in the criminal justice system process
Civil & Criminal Attorney Collaboration

• Victims may want civil attorneys involved in representing them during the criminal proceedings.

• Attorneys and advocates can ensure that different criminal and civil court orders (CPOs, criminal no contact orders, restitution, etc.) do not conflict with each other and endanger the economic security of the survivor.

• Enforcement of court orders can involve both systems.
Overcoming Judicial Barriers

- Make it an issue of safety and accountability
- Educate judges about survivor needs during CCRs, multidisciplinary team meetings and cross-training opportunities
- Educate judges about the benefits of CPOs and restitution over CVC and other public benefits
- Use existing case law and legal statutes to continue making requests and appeal if denied to establish case law
Roll of Advocates: Access to POs

• Help survivors overcome any economic barriers to accessing the justice system:
  – Transportation
  – Leave from work
  – Childcare
• Educate survivors about their rights under their state’s Crime Victim’s Rights Act and other statutes
• Inform survivors about their options to access protection orders through both criminal and civil systems so they can make the best decision for their needs and safety
• Help survivors identify and overcome any legal barriers to accessing a protection order
Roll of Advocates: Process

• Help survivors collect evidence and complete forms/applications to fully assess their needs
• Connect survivors to free or discounted legal services so they don’t have to self-represent in civil cases
• Accompany victims to civil and criminal hearings
• Educate survivors about potential witness intimidation and what to do if the order is violated
• Be available to testify as an exert on economic abuse and survivors’ need for economic relief in general
We want to hear from you!

Questions and Comments
ESS Project Resources

- Justice System Sector Guides
- Justice System Policy Briefs
- Accessing Economic Security within the Justice System Fact Sheet
- Economic Abuse Fact Sheet
- Population Policy Briefs
- E-courses and Getting Started Handbook for advocates

http://www.wowonline.org/resources/economic-security-for-survivors-project-ess/
CSAJ Core Resources

- CSAJ’s National Needs Assessment Report
- Economic Ripple Effect DV Report Article
- CSAJ’s Pilot Site Report
- CSAJ’s Assessment Tool for Attorneys & Advocates

- CSAJ’s Resource Library
- Past webinars on consumer issues
THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION!

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Conclusion

Upcoming Training Opportunities

• CONFERENCE – August 29-31, 2016 – National Training Institute on Protection Order Practice for Attorneys and Advocates (New Orleans, Louisiana)

• CONFERENCE – September 13 & 14, 2016 – Protection Order Practice for Prosecutors and Law Enforcement (Albuquerque, New Mexico)

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Disclaimer

This project was supported by Grant No. 2014-TA-AX-K046 awarded by the Office on Violence Against Women, U.S. Department of Justice. The opinions, findings, conclusions, and recommendations expressed in this webinar are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women.