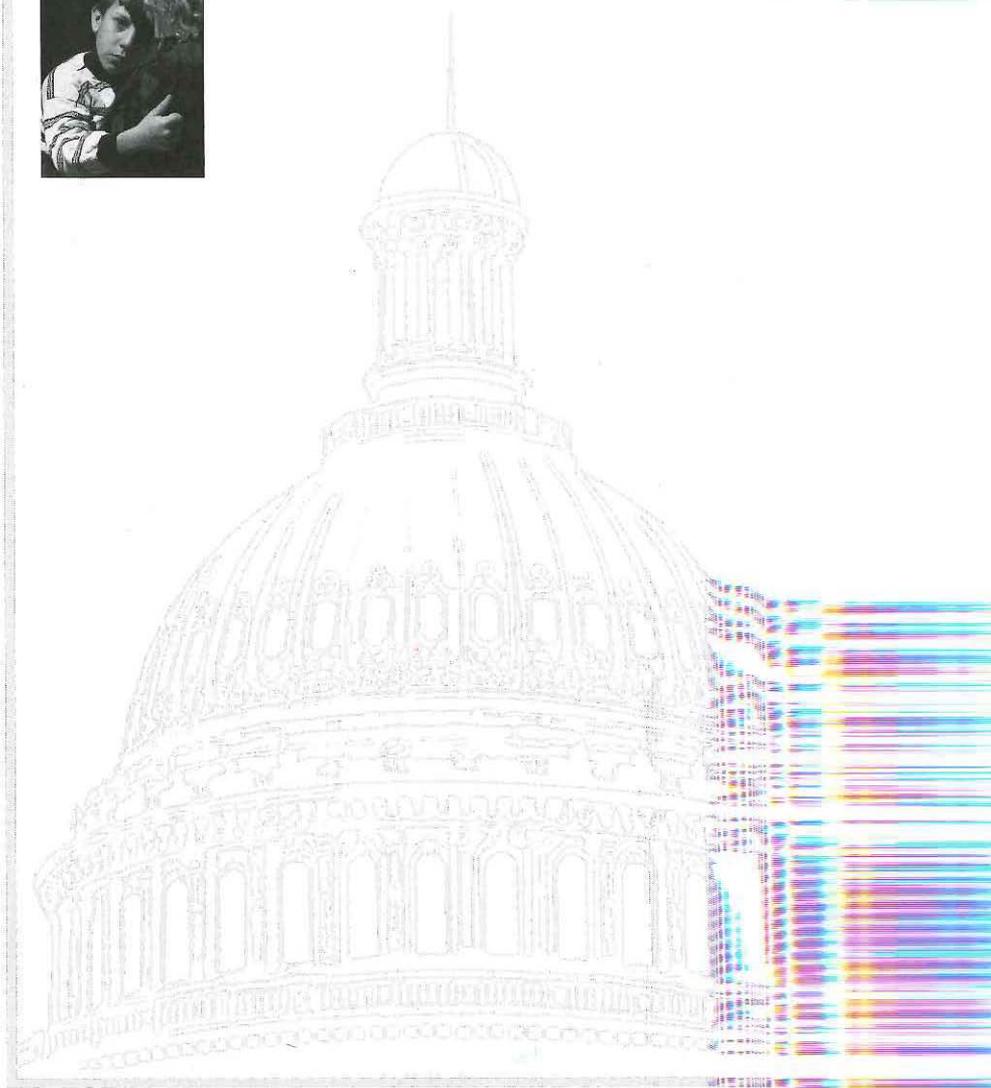


VOLUME 11



15628



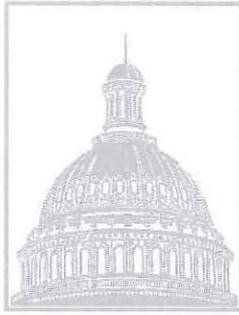
FAMILY VIOLENCE

LEGISLATIVE UPDATES

National Council of Juvenile & Family Court Judges

Mary Mentaberry, Executive Director





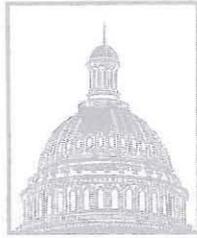
FAMILY VIOLENCE

LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

A CONRAD N. HILTON FOUNDATION PROJECT

This document was developed under grant number 90EV0250/04 from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). The points of view expressed are those of the authors, and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of HHS or the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges.

National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges
Mary Mentaberry, Executive Director



FAMILY VIOLENCE

LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

Family Violence Database Available

The Family Violence Department of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (National Council) maintains and updates a family violence statutes database. This database contains all domestic violence-related statutes from the 50 states, District of Columbia, and many U.S. Territories, and is updated as legislation is added, deleted, or amended in each jurisdiction's legislative sessions.

The database was developed in conjunction with the *Model Code on Domestic and Family Violence*,

and may be helpful for persons interested in researching a particular area of the law that addresses family violence. The Family Violence Department not only maintains the database but also has staff available to provide information on existing state statutes that deal with domestic violence-related topics. Individuals can access the database directly through the department's website at www.ncjfcj.org/dept/fvd, or can request information from staff members on existing state legislation.



FAMILY VIOLENCE

LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

T A B L E O F C O N T E N T S

Introduction and Overview	6
2005 State Legislation (Chart)	10
2005 State Legislative Trends (Chart)	14
Arizona	18
Arkansas	20
California	21
Colorado	25
Connecticut	27
Hawaii	28
Idaho	29
Illinois	30
Indiana	32
Kansas	33
Louisiana	34
Maine	35
Maryland	37
Michigan	38
Minnesota	39
Montana	41
Nevada	42
New Hampshire	44
New Mexico	45
New York	46



FAMILY VIOLENCE
LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

T A B L E O F C O N T E N T S

North Carolina	47
North Dakota	49
Ohio	50
Oklahoma	51
Oregon	52
Pennsylvania	54
Rhode Island	55
South Carolina	56
South Dakota	59
Tennessee	60
Texas	64
Utah	66
Vermont	67
Virginia	68
West Virginia	69
Wyoming	70
Virgin Islands	71
State Domestic Violence Coalitions	74
State Legislative Contacts	82
NCJFCJ Officers and Trustees	89
Family Violence Department Staff Members	91

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

by Billie Lee Dunford-Jackson and Maureen Sheeran

The 2005 Legislative Session was an active one, bringing out many protective measures designed to assist victims of domestic violence and their families. Many jurisdictions recognized the need to place limits on custody and visitation when domestic violence is present, even if a previous custody order or judgment exists. Confidentiality or restricted access to information remained a concern for eleven states that passed legislation permitting victims of domestic violence, stalking, or sexual assault to remain more anonymous in the public. A trend from last year became even more pronounced this year, as many states passed employment protection or unemployment benefits statutes to allow victims of domestic violence to maintain economic security as they escape abusive relationships. Many states passed statutes that enhanced criminal penalties for domestic violence offenses, while others permitted more victims access to civil remedies, such as making dating partners or stalking or sexual assault victims eligible for protection orders. The following is an overview of the important trends that were part of the 2005 Legislative Session regarding issues of domestic violence.

CUSTODY AND VISITATION

Nine states, as well as the U.S. Virgin Islands, passed legislation affecting custody and visitation provisions. Arizona now prohibits the award of joint custody if the court makes a finding of the existence of significant domestic violence or if the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that there has been a significant history of domestic violence. It is now a class A misdemeanor in Arkansas to interfere with custody while the parent

or custodian and a minor are being housed at a domestic violence shelter. Illinois now requires that the occurrence of repeated, in addition to ongoing, abuse shall be considered when determining the best interests of a child in custody decisions; and Minnesota established best-interest factors that a court may consider. In Texas, the court may now decline a mediated settlement agreement affecting the parent-child relationship if the court finds that a party was a victim of domestic violence, that it affected the party's ability to make decisions, and the agreement is not in the child's best interest. In Oregon, the court hearing a protection order case may now modify the custody or parenting time provision of a preexisting order if necessary to protect the safety and welfare of the child or petitioner to the order of protection. And the U.S. Virgin Islands adopted the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act, as well as a rebuttable presumption that it is in the best interest of a child to reside with the parent who is not the perpetrator of abuse if the court finds domestic violence has occurred.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Four states passed legislation related to education and training for professionals working in the field of domestic violence or sexual assault. Illinois now permits the chief circuit judge to approve three hours of training for guardians *ad litem*, a component of which must include the dynamics of domestic violence and its effect on parents and children. New York now requires training for all persons acting as referee in order of protection cases, while South Carolina requires training on domestic violence for all magistrates,

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

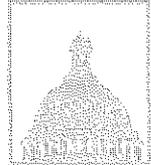
municipal court judges, family court judges, and circuit court judges. In California, the Trustees of California State University shall, and the Regents of the University of California are requested to, provide educational and preventative information about sexual violence as part of their on-campus orientations.

CONFIDENTIALITY

Confidentiality remains a concern for legislatures, as six states passed legislation providing for the confidentiality of addresses, telephone numbers, or other information for victims of domestic violence. Arizona and Maine passed legislation related to voter registration information and facilitating voting by keeping address and precinct information confidential. Arkansas created an address confidentiality program for victims of domestic violence applying for drivers' licenses, allowing them to use a post office box in lieu of a residential address. In a similar effort, California and Illinois now require that victims of rape, sexual assault, or domestic violence be issued new license plates. California also passed legislation providing that people subject to a protection order shall not make any effort to obtain the address or location of the protected party, family members, caretaker, or guardian. Tennessee now protects the records of domestic violence shelters and rape crisis centers, unless the person who is the subject of the records authorizes their release. Finally, New York now provides that an insured person protected by a valid order of protection against the policy holder may, by delivering the protection order to the insurance company, shield his or her address and telephone number from the policy holder.

FIREARMS

Firearms and domestic violence remains a focus for some legislatures, as eight states passed legislation limiting a person's right to possess a firearm. In Illinois, the courts no longer automatically return firearms upon a defendant's completion of a sentence for misdemeanor domestic battery. In North Carolina, even if the court does not grant a protection order, it must determine whether a defendant is otherwise precluded from possessing a firearm and inquire whether there are any pending criminal charges; if there are, the court shall deny the request to return firearms. Minnesota permits the summary forfeiture of any firearm used during a domestic assault by strangulation if the defendant is convicted, and Rhode Island and Pennsylvania permit the court to order the seizure of all firearms in the control of the respondent when a protection order is issued. Additionally, Tennessee now prohibits the sale of firearms to persons who have been convicted of the offense of stalking.



LEASE AND TENANCY PROTECTIONS

A consistent trend in the domestic violence field is establishing housing protection, or giving victims of domestic violence the freedom to move without fear of consequences from their landlords. Four states passed legislation offering protection, one of the most extensive from North Carolina, which gave victims of domestic violence protected tenant

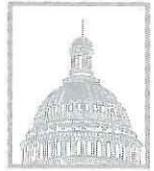
INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

status, along with a plethora of mandates that prohibit discrimination or retaliation from a current or prospective landlord, permit the tenant to request the locks be changed, and permit the tenant to terminate his or her rental agreement. Colorado passed similarly comprehensive legislation, providing that a tenant who is a victim of domestic violence that causes the victim to vacate the premises and thereby commit a violation will be relieved of the charge of committing the violation. Texas now provides a victim of domestic violence the right to vacate a rental property and avoid liability for future rent if the tenant obtains an order of protection, while Virginia authorizes a victim of domestic violence who obtains an order of protection to request that the landlord install new locks or security devices at the landlord's actual cost, or permit the tenant to do so. Additionally, Utah now grants victims of domestic violence, stalking, sexual assault, or dating violence the right to have locks to their residential rental units changed at the renter's expense.

EMPLOYMENT PROTECTIONS

A steadily increasing trend recognizes domestic violence victims' needs either to continue employment or leave employment without the economic hardship that may result. Seven states passed legislation that protects an employee's right to continue working or to leave employment and still collect unemployment benefits. Minnesota now prohibits employer retaliation when an employee takes reasonable time off from work to obtain or attempt to obtain relief from domestic violence. An employer who violates the statute is guilty of a misdemeanor, and is liable for damages in a

civil action brought by the employee. Colorado placed limits on what employees have to do to qualify for unemployment benefits by exempting a victim of domestic violence from the requirement that he or she actively seek employment for the first 15 business days following separation from employment if doing so makes it more difficult to escape domestic violence or unfairly penalizes a person who has been a victim of domestic violence or is at future risk of abuse. Oklahoma also limited the burden on a victim of domestic violence by deleting the requirement that a victim obtain an order of protection in order to qualify for unemployment benefits and to relieve the employer of a benefit wage charge.



South Carolina now permits victims of domestic violence to be eligible for unemployment benefits, while Oregon expanded those unemployment benefits to include parents and guardians of minor children who are victims of domestic violence, stalking, or sexual assault. Montana expanded those benefits to include victims of stalking and sexual assault as well as domestic violence. Additionally, Vermont created the domestic and sexual violence survivor's transitional employment program, which is designed to provide temporary, partial wage replacement to individuals who must leave employment because of circumstances directly resulting from domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

STALKING

Seven states passed legislation providing for increased protection for victims of stalking. In the criminal arena, Montana

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

now permits the court to issue a no-contact order upon a stalking defendant's release from jail, while Louisiana now requires that stalking be only intentional and repeated, rather than malicious and willful. Tennessee made numerous amendments to its stalking laws, including granting a magistrate the authority to issue an arrest warrant, rather than a criminal summons, for the offense of stalking; permitting an officer to arrest without a warrant if probable cause exists to believe that a person has committed stalking; and requiring that the defendant be held for 12 hours, that a magistrate consider the risk to the victim before releasing a defendant accused of stalking, and that the victim be notified upon the defendant's release. In the civil arena, Connecticut now permits the issuance of a protection order upon the arrest of a person for stalking, if the victim reasonably fears for his or her safety. Maryland now includes stalking in the definition of actions that constitute abuse for the purposes of obtaining an order of protection. Nevada now permits a victim of stalking to obtain a fictitious address from the Secretary of State as a participant in the address confidentiality program.

OTHERS

Some states passed legislation designed to address domestic violence in the lives of victims and their children in a unique or more specialized way. This year, these include:

- In Arkansas, when filing a petition for a protection order, the county where the petitioner is staying in a domestic violence shelter now qualifies for jurisdictional purposes as the county where she resides.

- California passed legislation specifying that an emergency protection order shall have precedence in enforcement over any other restraining or protective order, with certain conditions.
- In Illinois, for purposes of requiring a defendant convicted of domestic battery committed in the presence of a child to pay restitution to the child for the cost of any counseling, it is no longer required that the child be the defendant's or victim's child.
- Nevada now permits a person required to attend a batterer's intervention program to do so at a program in another state if it is closer and meets Nevada's certification requirements.
- In South Carolina, a person convicted of, or who pled guilty or no contest to, a criminal domestic violence offense must have his or her law enforcement certification revoked.



OUR DEEPEST APPRECIATION

The National Council's Family Violence Department would like to thank everyone who is working so hard to end domestic and family violence. Although we have made every effort to ensure the accuracy of this document, we receive information almost daily. Please accept our sincere apology for any errors or omissions. We would appreciate having these brought to our attention.

2005 STATE LEGISLATION

State	Definitions	Criminal Penalties & Procedures	Civil Orders for Protection
Alabama			
Alaska			
Arizona			
Arkansas	X		
California	X	X	X
Colorado		X	
Connecticut		X	X
Delaware			
Dist. of Columbia			
Florida			
Georgia			
Hawaii	X		X
Idaho		X	
Illinois		X	
Indiana		X	X
Iowa			
Kansas			X
Kentucky			
Louisiana		X	X
Maine		X	
Maryland	X		
Massachusetts			
Michigan		X	
Minnesota		X	X
Mississippi			
Missouri			

*This chart represents legislation which was passed during the 2005 legislative sessions only and includes some states' continuing efforts in these subject areas. It is not a cumulative chart and does not include laws enacted in prior legislative sessions.

2005 STATE LEGISLATION

Family
&
Children

Prevention
&
Treatment

Miscellaneous

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

2005 STATE LEGISLATION

State	Definitions	Criminal Penalties & Procedures	Civil Orders for Protection
Montana		X	
Nebraska			
Nevada	X	X	X
New Hampshire		X	X
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York			X
North Carolina	X	X	X
North Dakota		X	
Ohio		X	
Oklahoma			
Oregon			X
Pennsylvania		X	
Rhode Island		X	
South Carolina	X	X	X
South Dakota	X		X
Tennessee	X	X	X
Texas		X	X
Utah		X	
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia		X	X
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
Virgin Islands		X	X

*This chart represents legislation which was passed during the 2005 legislative sessions only and includes some states' continuing efforts in these subject areas. It is not a cumulative chart and does not include laws enacted in prior legislative sessions.

2005 STATE LEGISLATION

Family
&
Children

Prevention
&
Treatment

Miscellaneous

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

2005 STATE LEGISLATIVE TRENDS

State	Considerations for Confidentiality of Information	Enhanced Penalties Against or Protection for Stalking	Fatality Review	Firearm Prohibition or Restriction
Alabama				
Alaska				
Arizona		X	X	
Arkansas				
California				X
Colorado				
Connecticut		X		
Delaware				
Dist. Columbia				
Florida				
Georgia				
Hawaii				X
Idaho				
Illinois				X
Indiana				
Iowa				
Kansas				
Kentucky				
Louisiana		X		
Maine			X	
Maryland				
Massachusetts				
Michigan				
Minnesota				X
Mississippi				
Missouri				
Montana		X		

*This chart represents legislation which was passed during the 2005 legislative sessions only and includes some states' continuing efforts in these subject areas. It is not a cumulative chart and does not include laws enacted in prior legislative sessions.

2005 STATE LEGISLATIVE TRENDS

Victim Notification	Enhanced Criminal Penalties	Lease and Rental Protection	Limits on Custody and Visitation	Unemployment Benefits/ Employment Protection
			X	
			X	
X			X	
		X		X
	X			
	X			
			X	
X				
	X			
	X		X	X
	X			X

2005 STATE LEGISLATIVE TRENDS

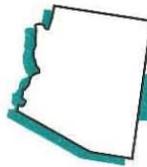
State	Considerations for Confidentiality of Information	Enhanced Penalties Against or Protection for Stalking	Fatality Review	Firearm Prohibition or Restriction
Nebraska				
Nevada	X	X		
New Hampshire				
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York	X			
North Carolina				
North Dakota				
Ohio				
Oklahoma				X
Oregon			X	
Pennsylvania				X
Rhode Island				X
South Carolina	X	X		
South Dakota				
Tennessee	X	X		X
Texas				
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington				
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
Virgin Islands				

*This chart represents legislation which was passed during the 2005 legislative sessions only and includes some states' continuing efforts in these subject areas. It is not a cumulative chart and does not include laws enacted in prior legislative sessions.

2005 STATE LEGISLATIVE TRENDS

Victim Notification	Enhanced Criminal Penalties	Lease and Rental Protection	Limits on Custody and Visitation	Unemployment Benefits/ Employment Protection
	X			
			X	
				X
			X	X
X	X			X
X				
X	X			
	X			
	X			
				X
			X	
			X	

ARIZONA



LEGISLATURE MEETS:

Annually, starting in January and normally ending in April.

FAMILY AND CHILDREN:

§ 25-403.03 is added to provide that joint custody shall not be awarded if the court makes a finding of the existence of significant domestic violence or if the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that there has been a significant history of domestic violence. The statute enumerates specific factors the court shall consider in determining whether a person has committed an act of domestic violence. If the court determines that a parent seeking custody has committed an act of domestic violence against the other parent, there is a rebuttable presumption that an award of custody to the abusive parent is contrary to the child's best interests. Finally, the statute specifies that the court shall place conditions on parenting time that best protect the child and the other parent from further harm in cases where the court finds that a parent has committed an act of domestic violence.

§ 25-411 is added to provide that, at any time after a joint custody order is entered, a parent may petition the court for modification of the order on the basis of evidence that domestic violence, spousal abuse, or child abuse has occurred since the entry of the order. The statute further states that, if after a custody or parenting time order is in effect, a parent is charged with a crime of domestic violence in which the victim is a minor, the other parent may petition the court for an expedited hearing.

MISCELLANEOUS:

§§ 11-483 and 11-484 are amended to provide that a victim of domestic violence or stalking or a person who is protected under an order of protection or injunction against harassment may request that the general public be prohibited from accessing certain information maintained by the county recorder and

ARIZONA

may request that the recorder prohibit access to the person's residential address and telephone number.

§ 16-153 is amended to provide for the confidentiality of voter registration information, including residential address, telephone number, and voter precinct number, for victims of domestic violence or stalking.

§ 41-198 is added to establish a domestic violence fatality review team and to provide for its duties, membership, reporting requirements, and the confidentiality of information and identities of individuals.

ARKANSAS



LEGISLATURE MEETS:

Biennially. The session starts the second Monday in January of odd-numbered years and normally lasts until March. Special sessions are sometimes held in even-numbered years.

DEFINITIONS:

§§ 9-15-103, 5-26-302, and 16-81-113 are amended to add persons who are presently or in the past have been in a dating relationship to the definition of “family or household member” for the purpose of establishing protection under the domestic abuse laws.

§ 9-15-103 is further amended to expand the definition of “county where the petitioner resides” to include a county where the petitioner is located for a short-term stay in a domestic violence shelter.

FAMILY AND CHILDREN:

§ 5-26-502 is amended to provide penalties for interfering with custody while a custodian and a minor are being housed at an abuse shelter. Interference with such custody is a class A misdemeanor.

MISCELLANEOUS:

§ 27-16-810 is added to create an address confidentiality program for victims of domestic violence or their dependents who are applying for drivers' licenses, and allowing them to use a post office box in lieu of a residential address.



CALIFORNIA

LEGISLATURE MEETS:

Annually. Technically, the biennial session starts the first Monday in December of even-numbered years and adjourns *sine die* on midnight, November 30 of the next even-numbered year.

DEFINITIONS:

§§ 340.3 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 3030 of the Family Code, and 4801, 5075.5 and 13823.93 of the Penal Code are amended to replace references to "battered women's syndrome" with "intimate partner battering."

CRIMINAL PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE:

§ 136.2 of the Penal Code is amended to provide that an emergency protective order issued pursuant to Chapter 2 of Part 3 of Division 10 of the Family Code or § 646.91 of the Penal Code shall have precedence in enforcement over any other restraining or protective order, provided that:

- The emergency protective order was issued to protect one or more individuals who are already protected persons under another restraining or protective order;
- The same individual is restrained;
- The provisions in the emergency protective order are more restrictive in relation to the restrained person.

The statute further provides that in those cases in which a defendant is charged with a crime of domestic violence, a restraining order or protective order against the defendant shall take precedence in enforcement, unless a court issues an emergency protective order meeting the above requirements, at which time the emergency protective order takes precedence.

ORDERS OF PROTECTION:

§§ 6345 and 6351 of the Family Code are amended to extend the maximum duration of personal conduct, stay-away, and residence exclusion orders from three to five years. These orders may also be renewed for another five years or permanently.

CALIFORNIA

§ 527.8 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to provide that:

- At the request of the plaintiff, a copy of the temporary order or injunction with respect to workplace violence shall be served on the defendant by any law enforcement officer who is present at the scene of reported unlawful violence or a credible threat of violence involving the parties to the proceedings. The plaintiff shall provide the officer with an endorsed copy of the order and proof of service, which the officer shall complete and send to the issuing court.
- Upon receiving information at the scene of an incident of unlawful violence or a credible threat of violence that a protective order has been issued under this provision, or that a person who has been taken into custody is the subject of an order, if the plaintiff or the protected person cannot produce an endorsed copy of the order, a law enforcement officer shall immediately attempt to verify the existence of the order.
- If the law enforcement officer determines that a protective order has been issued, but not served, the officer shall immediately notify the defendant of the terms of the order and obtain the defendant's address. The law enforcement officer shall at that time also enforce the order, but may not arrest or take the defendant into custody for acts in violation of the order that were committed prior to the verbal notice of the terms and conditions of the order. The law enforcement officer's verbal notice of the terms of the order shall constitute service of the order and constitutes sufficient notice. The plaintiff shall mail an endorsed copy of the order to the defendant's mailing address provided to the law enforcement officer within one business day of the reported incident of unlawful violence or a credible threat of violence at which a verbal notice of the terms of the order was provided by a law enforcement officer.

§ 6383 of the Family Code is amended to provide that a law enforcement officer who has determined that an emergency

CALIFORNIA

protection order has been issued but not served shall immediately notify the respondent of the terms of the order, as well as where a written copy of the order can be obtained, and shall also enforce the order at that time. The officer's verbal notice shall constitute service of the order.

§§ 527.10 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 6252.5 and 6322.7 of the Family Code, 136.2 and 646.91A of the Penal Code, and 213.7 and 15657.04 of the Welfare and Institutions Code are amended to prohibit parties who are subject to protective orders and emergency protective orders from taking any action to obtain the address or location of a protected party, his or her family, caretakers or guardian, unless there is a good cause not to make that order.

FAMILY AND CHILDREN:

§ 1109 of the Evidence Code is amended to provide that when a defendant is accused of child abuse in a criminal action, evidence of the defendant's prior acts of child abuse may be admitted to prove the defendant's conduct, except as specified and subject to an evidentiary hearing.

§ 3030 of the Family Code is amended to expand the provision to prohibit a court from granting custody of, or unsupervised visitation with, a child to a person if that person resides with a registered sex offender whose victim was a child.

PREVENTION AND TREATMENT:

§ 11106 of the Penal Code is amended to allow for officers to provide information that was reported to the Department of Justice concerning firearms to victims of domestic violence under the following conditions:

- The subject of the report was arraigned and is serving time or being prosecuted for a crime of domestic violence against the victim or is subject to a temporary, emergency, or final protective order.

CALIFORNIA

- The information is disseminated only to the victim of domestic violence, or person who has obtained the emergency protective order, temporary restraining order, or order after a hearing.
- The officer also provides the victim with a "Victims of Domestic Violence" card.

§ 12028.5 of the Penal Code is amended to provide that, before law enforcement may return a firearm, the recipient must demonstrate compliance with § 12021.3 of the Penal Code, which shows his or her eligibility to possess a firearm.

MISCELLANEOUS:

§ 4467 of the Vehicle Code is amended to include a victim of rape or sexual battery within the provisions requiring the department of motor vehicles to provide a new set of license plates to a registered owner of a vehicle who appears in person and submits an application, which includes certain evidence identifying the applicant as the victim of rape or sexual battery.

§ 67385.7 is added to the Education Code so that the governing board of each community college district and the Trustees of California State University shall, and the Regents of the University of California are requested to:

- Provide educational and preventive information about sexual violence as part of established on-campus orientations at all campuses of their respective segments;
- Post this information on their campus Internet website;
- Develop and adopt policies regarding sexual violence on campus; and
- Develop and adopt procedures to implement this section.



COLORADO

LEGISLATURE MEETS:

Annually, starting in January. The sessions are limited to 120 calendar days.

CRIMINAL PENALTIES:

§ 18-6-803.5 is amended to provide that a person who is arrested for violating a protection order may be taken to the jail either in the county where the protection order was issued or in the county where the violation took place.

§ 18-3-407 is amended to restrict the use and testimony of a victim's prior or subsequent sexual conduct, and to seal all motions and supporting documents related to the hearing on such matters.

MISCELLANEOUS:

§ 8-73-107 is amended to provide that, in order to receive unemployment benefits, a victim of domestic violence is exempt from the requirement that he or she actively seek work for the first 15 business days if to do so makes it more difficult for the person to escape domestic abuse or unfairly penalizes a person who is or has been a victim of domestic abuse or is at further risk of domestic abuse.

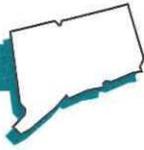
§ 13-40-104 is added to provide that a person is not guilty of unlawful detention of real property if the tenant is the victim of domestic violence, and the domestic violence was the cause of, or resulted in, the alleged unlawful detention. The domestic violence must be properly documented.

§ 13-40-107.5 is amended to provide that a landlord shall not have a basis for possession based on substantial violation if the tenant or lessee is a victim of domestic violence, which was the cause of, or resulted in the alleged substantial violation.

COLORADO



§ 38-12-402 is amended to provide that if a tenant to a residential rental agreement notifies the landlord in writing that he or she is a victim of domestic violence and provides evidence in the form of a police report within the prior 60 days or a valid protection order and the tenant seeks to vacate the premises because of fear of imminent danger, the tenant may terminate the rental agreement without further obligation, with certain restrictions.



CONNECTICUT

LEGISLATURE MEETS:

Annually. In odd-numbered years, sessions start in January and normally end in June. In even-numbered years, sessions start in February and normally end in May.

CRIMINAL PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE:

§ 46b-15 is amended to provide that, immediately after serving the respondent to a protection order, the officer shall send a copy of the application to the town in which the applicant is employed in addition to where the applicant resides. The statute further provides that the clerk of the court shall also send any *ex parte* order entered to the town in which the applicant is employed.

§ 53a-107 is amended to delete the requirement that notice and an opportunity to be heard be afforded a person before he or she can be found guilty of criminal trespass by entering or remaining in a building or other premises in violation of a foreign order of protection.

§ 53a-223b is amended to increase the penalty of criminal violation of a restraining order from a class A misdemeanor to a class D felony. The statute is further amended by deleting the prerequisite that notice and opportunity to be heard had taken place prior to such violation.

ORDERS OF PROTECTION:

§ 54-1k is amended to provide that, upon the arrest of a person for stalking in the first, second, or third degree, the court may issue a protection order if it finds that such violation caused the victim reasonably to fear for his or her physical safety.

HAWAII



LEGISLATURE MEETS:

Annually, starting in January and normally ending in April.

DEFINITIONS:

§ 134-7.3 is amended to provide that disposal of firearms does not include transferring ownership of firearms if prohibited to do so under § 134.7, the state statute prohibiting ownership or possession of firearms.

ORDERS FOR PROTECTION:

§ 586-4 is amended to provide that, if a divorce or child custody proceeding is pending, a petition for a temporary restraining order may be filed in the same proceeding to the extent practicable and with enumerated conditions.

LEGISLATURE MEETS:

Annually, starting in January and normally ending in March.

CRIMINAL PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE:

§ 18-923 is added to provide for the offense of attempted strangulation and states that any person who willfully chokes or attempts to strangle a household member or a person with whom he or she has had a dating relationship, is guilty of a felony punishable by up to 15 years in state prison. The statute further provides that no injuries are required to prove attempted strangulation and that the prosecution is not required to show that the defendant intended to kill or injure the victim, only that the defendant intended to choke or attempted to strangle the victim.

§ 18-918 is amended to clarify that the felony domestic battery statute has the same intent requirement as the battery statute and the aggravated battery statute by deleting the additional domestic battery intent requirement of proving that the defendant willfully and unlawfully inflicted a traumatic injury.

ILLINOIS



LEGISLATURE MEETS:

Annually, starting in January and normally ending in May

CRIMINAL PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE:

§ 725 ILCS 5/110-10 is amended to delete the provision allowing for the return of firearms upon completion of a sentence for misdemeanor domestic battery.

§ 720 ILCS 5/12-3.2 is amended to provide that, for the purpose of defining the crime of domestic battery committed in the presence of a child, a child includes a child visiting the household of the defendant or victim.

§ 730 ILCS 5/5-5-6 is amended to delete the requirement that the child be the defendant's or victim's child when a defendant convicted of domestic battery committed in the presence of a child is required to pay restitution to the child for the cost of any counseling.

FAMILY AND CHILDREN:

§ 750 ILCS 5/601.5 is added to provide that the chief circuit judge or designated presiding judge may approve three hours of training for guardians *ad litem*, a component of which shall include the dynamics of domestic violence and its effect on parents and children.

§ 750 ILCS 5/602 is amended to provide that the occurrence of repeated, in addition to ongoing, abuse shall be considered when determining the best interests of a child in custody decisions.

§ 750 ILCS 5/602.1 is amended to provide that, if there is a danger to the health or safety of a partner, the court shall not require joint mediation when making custody arrangements.

MISCELLANEOUS:

§ 625 ILCS 5/3-806.6 is added to provide that the Secretary of State shall issue new and different license plates immediately upon request by a victim of domestic violence who can show proof of ownership of the vehicle, a driver's license, the previously issued license plate and various documentation identifying the vehicle owner as a victim of an incident of domestic violence.

INDIANA



LEGISLATURE MEETS:

Annually, for one day in November, then convenes in January. Sessions normally end by April 29 in odd-numbered years and by March 14 in even-numbered years.

CRIMINAL PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE:

§ 11-8-7 is added to provide that the Department of Correction may establish an automated victim notification system that must automatically notify a registered crime victim when a committed offender is assigned to a facility, transferred, released, or escaped. The victim may call a toll free telephone number for the most recent status report.

§ 5-2-6-14 is amended to use victim/witness funds to establish and maintain a victim notification system if the Department of Correction establishes the system.

ORDERS FOR PROTECTION:

§ 34-26-5-16 is amended to preclude charging fees for filing, service of process, witnesses, or subpoenas for proceedings seeking enforcement of foreign protection orders.



KANSAS

LEGISLATURE MEETS:

Annually. Sessions start in January and normally last for 125 to 145 calendar days.

ORDERS FOR PROTECTION:

The Uniform Interstate Enforcement of Domestic Violence Protection Orders Act is created. (At the time of publication, this Act was still awaiting official codification.)

§ 21-3843 is amended to provide that the violation of a protection order includes the knowing or intentional violation of orders of protection issued in other states.

LOUISIANA



LEGISLATURE MEETS:

Annually. For odd-numbered years, the annual session starts the last Monday in March and usually lasts until June. In even-numbered years, the session begins the last Monday in April and is limited to specific fiscal topics.

CRIMINAL PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE:

§ 14:40.2 is amended to delete the requirement of willfulness and maliciousness in the definition of stalking, and to provide that following or harassing need only be intentional and repeated.

ORDERS FOR PROTECTION:

§ 46:2134 is amended to provide that, if a court orders the issuance of a temporary restraining order, the defendant may be assessed for all costs.

LEGISLATURE MEETS:

Annually. The annual session starts in December following the November election in an even-numbered year and normally ends in June of an odd-numbered year. The next session starts in January of an even-numbered year and ends in April of that year.

CRIMINAL PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE:

§ 1251 of title 17-A is amended to require that special weight be given in sentencing a defendant for murder if the victim is a woman whom the convicted person knew, or had reasonable cause to believe, to be pregnant at the time the crime was committed.

§ 1252 of title 17-A is amended to require that special weight be given in sentencing a defendant for the crimes of attempted murder, manslaughter, aggravated assault, or elevated aggravated assault if the victim is a woman whom the convicted person knew, or had reasonable cause to believe, to be pregnant at the time the crime was committed. The court shall also assign special weight to any subjective victim impact.

PREVENTION AND TREATMENT:

§ 4013 of title 19-A is amended to provide that the Domestic Abuse Homicide Review Panel shall collect data relating to deaths resulting from domestic abuse when the victim was pregnant at the time of her death. Similarly, § 3028 of title 22 is amended to provide that, if the Chief Medical Examiner determines that a death resulted from criminal conduct and that the victim was pregnant at the time of her death, the Medical Examiner shall send a copy of any report to the Domestic Abuse Homicide Review Panel.

MISCELLANEOUS:

§§ 1, 22, 122-A, 172, and 753-C of title 21-A are amended to facilitate voting by participants in the Address Confidentiality

MAINE



Program by streamlining procedures and increasing confidentiality of voter lists.

§ 53-B of title 16 is amended to include personal identifying information of the victim in the definition of confidential communication between a victim and a domestic violence advocate.



MARYLAND

LEGISLATURE MEETS:

Annually, starting in January and ending in April.

DEFINITIONS:

§ 4-501 is amended to include stalking in the definition of actions that constitute abuse for purposes of obtaining an order of protection.

MICHIGAN



LEGISLATURE MEETS:

Annually, starting in January and lasting all year.

CRIMINAL PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE:

§ 764.1a is amended to provide that a magistrate shall issue a warrant upon presentation of a proper complaint alleging an offense of domestic violence by an individual with whom the victim has or has had a dating relationship, and defining dating relationship.

§ 776.22 is amended to provide that, when an officer has probable cause to believe that individuals who have or had a dating relationship are committing or had committed crimes against each other, the officer should consider the intent of this section to protect victims of domestic violence when determining whom to arrest. The section is further amended to provide for a definition of dating relationship.



MINNESOTA

LEGISLATURE MEETS:

Annually. In odd-numbered years, the session starts in January and normally ends in May. In even-numbered years, the session starts in January or February and ends in March or April.

CRIMINAL PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE:

§ 609.2247 is added to create the crime of domestic assault by strangulation, a felony punishable by imprisonment of not more than three years, payment of a fine of not more than \$5,000, or both.

§ 609.2242 is amended to provide that, when a person is convicted of the crime of domestic assault by strangulation, and the court determines that the victim was a family or household member, that the defendant owns or possesses a firearm, and that the firearm was used in any way during the assault, the court shall order the firearm to be summarily forfeited.

ORDERS FOR PROTECTION:

§ 518B.01 is amended to include under domestic abuse no-contact orders defendants who are accused of harassment or stalking committed against a family or household member, violation of an order of protection, or violation of a prior domestic abuse no-contact order.

FAMILY AND CHILDREN:

§ 518B.01 is further amended to provide that a court may consider particular best interest factors that it finds to be relevant to temporary custody and parenting time awards, in addition to the primary safety considerations, when awarding temporary custody or establishing temporary parenting time.

MISCELLANEOUS:

§§ 518B.01 and 609.748 are amended to provide for the prohibition against employer retaliation when an employee takes rea-

MINNESOTA

sonable time off from work to obtain or attempt to obtain relief under the Domestic Abuse Act. An employer who violates these sections is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be punished for contempt of court. The injured employee may also bring a civil action for recovery of damages, including reasonable attorney's fees, against the employer.

LEGISLATURE MEETS:

Annually, starting in January and normally ending in April.

CRIMINAL PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE:

§ 45-5-209 is created to authorize a judge to issue a standing no-contact order and to direct law enforcement officers to serve the order on defendants charged with partner or family member assault. The judge is also authorized to specify conditions necessary to enhance the safety of any protected person. The order issued at the time the defendant is charged is effective for 72 hours or until the defendant makes the first appearance in court.

§ 46-6-311 is amended to provide that, if a judge has issued a standing no-contact order, a peace officer shall give a defendant charged with partner or family member assault both written and verbal notice of the no-contact order, which must include the specific conditions imposed by the court.

§ 46-9-108 is amended to provide that, upon a stalking defendant's release, a court may impose the condition that the defendant have no contact with the alleged victim of the crime of partner or family member assault.

MISCELLANEOUS:

§ 39-51-2111 is amended to expand unemployment benefits to include an individual who leaves work because of being a victim of sexual assault or stalking.

NEVADA



LEGISLATURE MEETS:

Biennially, starting in February of odd-numbered years and lasting 120 calendar days.

DEFINITIONS:

§ 217.400 is amended to provide for the definition of a victim of stalking as applied to statutory section related to assistance to victims of crime.

CRIMINAL PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE:

§ 178.564 is amended specifically to exempt crimes of battery that constitute domestic violence and violations of temporary or extended orders for protection against domestic violence from crimes that may be compromised if the person injured by the act has a remedy by civil action.

§ 193.166 is amended to impose additional penalties on defendants who violate temporary or extended orders where the protected party is a child.

§ 200.591 is amended to permit a person who reasonably believes that he or she is the victim of stalking, aggravated stalking, or harassment to petition the court to direct the perpetrator to comply with any other restriction that the court deems necessary to protect the victim or any other person named in the order, including a member of the family or the household of the victim.

§ 33.400 is amended to authorize the court, when the guardian of a child petitions the court on behalf of the a temporary or extended order against a person who of age or older, to direct the person who allegedly is committing the crimes of physical or mental abuse or sexual exploitation of the child, to cor other restriction that the court deems neces

child or any other person specifically named by the court, including a member of the family or the household of the child.

ORDERS FOR PROTECTION:

§ 33.270 is amended to provide that, if a temporary order for protection against harassment in the workplace is granted, the order must remain in effect until the hearing on the application for an extended order is held.

PREVENTION AND TREATMENT:

§ 200.485 is amended to provide that when a person is convicted of a battery that constitutes domestic violence and is required to attend batterer's treatment, but the nearest location for such treatment is in another state, the court may allow the person to participate in counseling in the other state, so long as the program for the treatment of persons who commit domestic violence has been certified pursuant to the Nevada statute.

§ 228.470 is amended to provide that the regulations governing certification of programs for the treatment of persons who commit domestic violence must include provisions allowing a program that is located in another state to become certified.

MISCELLANEOUS:

§ 217.462 is amended to provide that a victim of stalking may obtain a fictitious address from the Secretary of State as a participant in the address confidentiality program.

§ 217.464 is amended to authorize a pupil who is a participant in the fictitious address program or whose parent or guardian is a participant in that program to attend any public school in the state.

NEW HAMPSHIRE



LEGISLATURE MEETS:

Annually, starting in January and lasting for 45 legislative days or until July 1st, whichever comes first.

CRIMINAL PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE:

§ 170-C:5 is amended to provide that parental rights may be terminated based on a conviction for felony assault, manslaughter, or murder of certain relatives of a child, including another child of the parent, a sibling or step-sibling, the child's other parent, or other persons related by consanguinity or affinity.

§ 235:2 is amended to mandate that the state seek the termination of parental rights for a parent whom the court determines has been convicted of murder, manslaughter, or felony assault of the above relations to a child.

ORDERS FOR PROTECTION:

§§ 173-B:5 and 633:3-a are amended to provide that an order of protection may be extended for a five-year period under such terms as are necessary to provide for the safety of the petitioner.



NEW MEXICO

LEGISLATURE MEETS:

Annually, starting in January and lasting until late March in odd-numbered years and until late February in even-numbered years.

PREVENTION AND TREATMENT:

§ 40-13-7.1 is added to require medical personnel to document the domestic abuse of a person, including the name of the alleged perpetrator, and to provide information and referrals to services for victims of domestic abuse. The medical and other health care related information or communications concerning domestic abuse are confidential unless released with the prior written consent of the patient, pursuant to a court order, or when necessary to provide treatment, payment, or operations in accordance with the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act.

NEW YORK



LEGISLATURE MEETS:

Annually, starting in January. The session lasts all year, but the majority of work is done by July.

ORDERS OF PROTECTION:

§ 212 of the Judiciary Law is amended to require training for all persons who are designated to serve as referees in order of protection cases.

MISCELLANEOUS:

§ 2612 of the Insurance Code is amended to provide that an insured person protected by a valid order of protection against the policy holder may, by delivering the protection order to the insurance company, shield his or her address and telephone number from the policy holder.

§ 4406-c of the Public Health Law is amended to prohibit a health care plan from disclosing to the holder of the health services plan the address and telephone number of a covered person if the person delivers to the plan a valid order of protection against the holder of the plan. The prohibition shall remain in effect for the duration of the order.



NORTH CAROLINA

LEGISLATURE MEETS:

Annually, starting in January and normally ending in July.

DEFINITIONS:

§ 42-40 is amended to expand the definition of “protected tenant,” for housing discrimination purposes, to include a tenant or household member who is a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

CRIMINAL PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE:

§ 50B-3.1 is amended to require that a court, if it does not enter a protection order as requested, determine whether the defendant is precluded from possessing firearms pursuant to state or federal law or final disposition of any pending criminal charges committed against the person that is the subject of the current protective order.

§ 50B-3.1 is further amended to require the court, upon a motion for the return of firearms, to inquire whether the defendant has any pending criminal charges, in either state or federal court, for an act committed against a person who is the subject of a current protective order. The court shall deny the return of firearms if it finds that the defendant has any such pending criminal charges.

ORDERS FOR PROTECTION:

§ 50B-3 is amended to provide that if a protection order is issued that orders a respondent to stay away from a child’s school, a copy of the order shall be delivered by the sheriff to the principal or the principal’s designee of each school named in the order.

FAMILY AND CHILDREN:

§ 50-13.1 is amended to expand the prohibition against mandatory mediation to allegations of domestic violence between parents in common, not just spousal abuse.

NORTH CAROLINA

MISCELLANEOUS:

§ 42-42.1 is amended to provide that a landlord shall not terminate a tenancy, fail to renew a tenancy, refuse to enter into a rental agreement, or otherwise retaliate in the rental of a dwelling based on the tenant's, applicant's, or household member's status as a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking and setting forth evidence needed to prove such status.

§ 42-42.2 is amended to provide that, if a perpetrator of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking is not a tenant in the same dwelling unit as the protected tenant, the tenant may give oral or written notice to the landlord that the tenant is a protected tenant and may request that the locks to the dwelling unit be changed. No documentation is required to initiate the changing of the locks. If the perpetrator is a tenant as well, specified documentation is required.

§ 42-45.1 is amended to provide that any protected tenant may terminate his or her rental agreement by providing the landlord with a written notice of termination 30 days in advance and shall be accompanied by a copy of an order of protection, a criminal no-contact order, or a valid Address Confidentiality Program card. A victim of domestic violence or sexual assault must also submit a copy of a safety plan by a domestic violence or sexual assault program, which must recommend relocation of the protected tenant.

§§ 120-265 through 120-267 are added to create a joint legislative committee on domestic violence and to study issues related to domestic violence.



NORTH DAKOTA

LEGISLATURE MEETS:

Biennially, starting in January of odd-numbered years and normally lasting until April.

CRIMINAL PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE:

§ 14-07.1-10 is amended to provide that when a law enforcement officer investigating a crime involving domestic violence receives complaints from two or more family or household members, the officer shall evaluate each complaint to determine whether either party acted in self defense. If self defense is not a factor, the officer may determine which party has engaged in the most immediately significant aggression by considering certain factors.

§ 14-07.1-12 is amended to provide that a law enforcement officer shall make a written report of the investigation of domestic violence, including when an officer makes a determination that one of the individuals has engaged in the most immediately significant aggression; the report must include the name of that individual and a description of the evidence that supports the findings.

OHIO



LEGISLATURE MEETS:

Annually, starting in January. Sessions generally end in July in odd-numbered years and in June in even-numbered years.

CRIMINAL PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE:

§ 2919.251 is amended to require a person charged with an offense of violence involving a family or household member, and to whom any of a list of specified circumstances applies, to appear in court before the court sets bail. The section is further amended to require that if the court is aware of certain specified information, including whether the person has access to deadly weapons or a history of using deadly weapons, the court shall consider certain factors before setting bail.



OKLAHOMA

LEGISLATURE MEETS:

Annually, starting in February and ending no later than May.

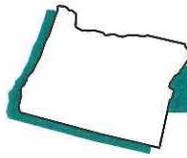
MISCELLANEOUS:

§ 2-405 of title 40 is amended to delete the requirement that a victim of domestic violence file for a protection order and that it is in effect at the time of termination in order for the victim's separation from employment to be considered for good cause if it is part of a plan to escape violence or abuse.

§ 3-106 of title 40 is amended to delete the requirement that the victim file for a protection order, that be in effect at the time of termination, in order to relieve an employer of a benefit wage charge if the employer can prove that unemployment wages are being paid to an employee who left employment as part of a plan to escape domestic violence or abuse.

§§ 18p-1 through 18p-8 of title 74 are added to create within the Office of the Attorney General a Victim Services Unit and to provide for its purpose, to define its terms, and to create the Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Advisory Council.

OREGON



LEGISLATURE MEETS:

Biennially, starting in January of odd-numbered years and normally ending in June or July.

ORDERS FOR PROTECTION:

§ 107.716 is amended to provide expedited hearings for orders of protection when exceptional circumstances exist that affect the custody of a child, and to provide for the extension of a hearing to allow a party time to find representation if the other party is represented by counsel.

§ 107.718 is amended to provide that if a court finds that a petitioner for a protection order has been a victim of abuse, and further determines that exceptional circumstances exist that affect the custody of a child, the court shall order the parties to appear and provide additional evidence at a hearing to determine temporary custody.

§ 107.722 is amended to provide that a court hearing a protection order petition may modify the custody or parenting time provision of a preexisting order or judgment if necessary to protect the safety and welfare of the child or the petitioner. The court shall specify in the order the period of time that it considers adequate for the party seeking relief to obtain a modification of the preexisting order; if no modification is obtained during that period, the custody and parenting time provisions of the previous order become immediately effective.

MISCELLANEOUS:

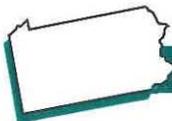
§ 657.176 is amended to expand the unemployment benefits offered to victims of domestic violence to include parents or guardians of minor children who are victims of domestic violence, stalking, or sexual assault and to lessen the burden of what an employee must demonstrate to show that he or she is unable to continue working at the current place of employment.



OREGON

Senate Bill 1047 is passed, which establishes a multidisciplinary fatality review team. (At the time of publication, this Act was still awaiting official codification.)

PENNSYLVANIA



LEGISLATURE MEETS:

Annually, starting in January and normally meeting all year. Technically, the General Assembly meets for a two-year session starting in January of odd-numbered years and ending in November of even-numbered years.

CRIMINAL PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE:

§ 6105 of title 18 is amended to provide that any person subject to a protection from abuse order with provisions for the relinquishment of firearms, commits a misdemeanor of the first degree by intentionally or knowingly failing to relinquish a firearm, other weapon or ammunition to the sheriff as required by the order. Under the previous law, a judge could order the relinquishment of the specific firearm that the abuser had used or threatened to use. The statute is further amended to provide that it is a misdemeanor of the third degree if a person knowingly or intentionally accepts possession of a firearm, other weapon or ammunition, from a party the person knows is the subject of a protection from abuse order. However, a third party who accepts possession of the firearm, other weapon or ammunition pursuant to § 6108.3 of title 23 is exempt.



RHODE ISLAND

LEGISLATURE MEETS:

Annually, starting in January and ending in late summer or early fall.

CRIMINAL PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE:

§ 8-8.1-3 is amended to restrict the possession of firearms in cases of domestic violence pursuant to a protective order issued by a court after notice is given to a respondent and a full hearing on a complaint has taken place. If the defendant is physically present in court, the court may, in addition to other restrictions, order the defendant to surrender any firearm in that person's immediate possession or control within 24 hours of the order. If the defendant is not present at the hearing, the defendant shall surrender the firearms within 48 hours after being served by the order.

§ 15-15-3 is amended to provide that, after notice to the respondent and a hearing, the court may order the respondent to surrender physical possession of all firearms in his or her possession, care, custody, or control. In addition, any person who accepts custody of a firearm is prohibited from returning any firearm to any defendant, the violation of which will subject the third party and the defendant to contempt of court.

SOUTH CAROLINA



LEGISLATURE MEETS:

Annually, starting in January and generally ending in June.

CRIMINAL PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE:

§ 16-1-130 is amended to provide that a person currently charged with stalking or harassment, or subject to a restraining order or a valid order of protection, may not be considered for a diversion program without the consent of the victim.

§ 16-3-1525 is amended to enhance the likelihood that a victim will receive actual notification of the offender's release from detention. If, after three tries at electronic communication, the victim has not received notification, the appropriate agency shall attempt to make personal contact with the victim.

§§ 16-3-1700 through 16-3-1840 are amended to redefine stalking and harassment, including creating the offenses of harassment in the first and second degree and aggravated stalking; to revise the penalties for stalking and harassment; and to provide that a restraining order against a person engaged in harassment remains in effect for one year.

§ 16-25-20 is amended to increase the fines both for a person who commits the first offense of criminal domestic violence and for a person with a prior conviction of various domestic violence offenses who commits criminal domestic violence.

§ 16-25-65 is amended to add a mandatory minimum sentence of one year to the existing maximum penalty for those persons convicted of criminal domestic violence of a high and aggravating nature.

§ 16-25-120 is added to provide additional factors the court may consider in determining whether to release a person on bond who has been charged with a violent offense where the victim is a household member and the person is subject to the terms of a

SOUTH CAROLINA

valid order of protection or has a previous conviction involving the violation of a valid order of protection. These factors include whether the person has a history of criminal domestic violence or poses a potential threat to another person.

§ 20-4-140 is amended to require law enforcement to forward a certified copy of an order of protection to the Federal Bureau of Investigation within 24 hours.

§ 22-5-530 is amended to require an individualized hearing and notice to the victim when a person is charged with a criminal domestic violence offense.

§ 22-5-910 is amended to extend the time from three to five years before a first offense of criminal domestic violence can be expunged from a defendant's record.

§ 24-3-20 is amended to prohibit offenders convicted of a violent offense or a harassment or stalking offense from being eligible for work release.

§ 56-7-15 is amended to provide that an officer shall immediately complete and file an incident report after arresting a person for a criminal domestic violence offense.

ORDERS FOR PROTECTION:

§ 20-4-40 is amended to provide that a pending motion or petition for relief for an order of protection, filed in conjunction with a pending action for divorce or support and maintenance, shall not be dismissed solely because the underlying action is dismissed.

§ 20-4-65 is added to provide that a person seeking an order of protection from domestic abuse is not required to pay a filing fee.

SOUTH CAROLINA

PREVENTION AND TREATMENT:

§ 17-22-90 is amended to require a person participating in a pretrial intervention program to agree in writing to successfully complete a batterer's treatment program if the offense is a first offense of criminal domestic violence.

MISCELLANEOUS:

§ 41-35-125 is amended by providing that an individual is eligible for unemployment compensation if the unemployment commission finds that the person left work voluntarily or was discharged because of circumstances directly resulting from domestic abuse and the person:

- Reasonably fears domestic abuse at or en route to the work place;
- Needs to relocate to avoid future abuse; or
- Reasonably believes that leaving work is necessary for his or her safety or the safety of his or her family.

The commission shall require documentation of abuse, which shall be kept confidential.

§ 16-26-100 is added to require magistrates, municipal court judges, family court judges, and circuit court judges to receive continuing legal education on issues related to domestic violence.

§ 23-6-440 is amended to provide that a law enforcement officer who is convicted of or pleads guilty or *nolo contendere* to a criminal domestic violence offense must have his or her law enforcement certification revoked.



SOUTH DAKOTA

LEGISLATURE MEETS:

Annually, starting in January and ending in mid-March in odd-numbered years and in late February in even-numbered years.

DEFINITIONS:

§ 25-10-1 is amended to revise the definition of domestic abuse to include any violation of a temporary protection order or any crime of violence that constitutes domestic violence if the underlying criminal act is committed between family or household members.

ORDERS FOR PROTECTION:

§ 25-10-7 is amended to require a law enforcement agency serving an *ex parte* order of protection on the respondent to provide the petitioner notice by phone or written correspondence when it achieves service.

TENNESSEE



LEGISLATURE MEETS:

Annually, starting in January and lasting for approximately 45 legislative days ending in May.

DEFINITIONS:

§36-3-601 redefines domestic abuse as committing abuse against a person who is a current or former spouse, current or former cohabitant, a person with whom the offender has or had a dating or sexual relationship, a person related by blood or adoption, a person related or formerly related by marriage, or children of a person described above. The statute also redefines a petitioner as the person alleging domestic abuse, sexual assault, or stalking in a petition for an order of protection and redefines a respondent as the person alleged in a petition for protection to have abused, stalked, or sexually assaulted another person in a petition for protection.

§ 36-3-601 is further amended to add the definitions for abuse as inflicting or attempting to inflict physical injury on a person, placing a person in fear of physical harm, physical restraint, or malicious damage to the personal property of the abused party. Also added are provisions defining a stalking victim as any person who has been subjected to, threatened with, or placed in fear of stalking, and a sexual assault victim as any person who has been subjected to, threatened with, or placed in fear of any form of rape or sexual battery.

§ 39-13-501 is amended to provide that the definition of victim of criminal sexual conduct may include the spouse of the defendant.

§ 39-13-507, which provided for a spousal exclusion that a person does not commit the offense of rape if the victim is the legal spouse of the perpetrator, is deleted.

§ 39-17-315 is amended to redefine the offense of stalking as a

TENNESSEE

Class A misdemeanor, to include provisions for aggravated stalking as a Class E felony, and especially aggravated stalking as a Class C felony, and to provide for criminal penalties.

CRIMINAL PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE:

§§ 40-6-205 and 40-6-215 are amended to provide that a magistrate may issue a warrant of arrest rather than a criminal summons for the offense of stalking.

§ 40-7-103 is amended to provide for warrantless arrest of any person whom the arresting officer has probable cause to believe committed the offense of stalking.

§ 40-11-150 is amended to require the magistrate to consider the risk to the victim before releasing a defendant arrested for the offense of stalking, aggravated stalking, or especially aggravated stalking.

§ 40-11-150 further provides for any person arrested for stalking, aggravated stalking, or especially aggravated stalking not to be released within twelve hours of arrest if the magistrate determines that release would be a threat to the victim.

§ 40-35-303 requires the court, in determining whether any person arrested for stalking, aggravated stalking, or especially aggravated stalking should be granted probation, consider the safety and protection of the victim of such offense and of any other member of the victim's family or household.

ORDERS FOR PROTECTION:

§ 36-3-602 is amended to provide that, if the respondent is not a resident of Tennessee, the petition for a protection order may be filed in the county where the petitioner resides.

TENNESSEE

§ 36-3-602 is further amended to state that any person subjected to, threatened with, or placed in fear of domestic abuse, stalking, or sexual assault may seek relief under this part by filing a petition.

§ 36-3-605 is amended to provide for specific procedures for serving orders of protection on respondents who are not residents of Tennessee.

§ 36-3-606 is amended to include language in protection orders protecting the petitioner and petitioner's children from threats of stalking and sexual assault.

§ 36-3-612 is amended to provide that a person who knowingly violates an order of protection commits the offense of violation of a protection order, a Class A misdemeanor. In order to be found guilty of violation of a protection order:

- The person must have received notice of the request for the order of protection;
- The person must have had an opportunity to appear and be heard;
- The court must have made specific findings of fact in the order of protection that the person committed domestic abuse.

The person arrested shall be subject to a 12-hour hold period, and the magistrate shall notify the victim of the violation of the protection order that the defendant has been arrested.

§ 36-3-613 is amended to include petitioners who were under the threat of stalking or sexual assault as those whose rights to relief under this section are not affected by leaving the residence to avoid further victimization.

TENNESSEE

PREVENTION AND TREATMENT:

§ 39-17-1316 is amended to prohibit the sales of firearms to persons who have been convicted of the offense of stalking.

MISCELLANEOUS:

§ 36-3-623 is amended to state that records of domestic violence shelters and rape crisis centers shall be treated as confidential by the records custodian of such shelters or centers unless the individual to whom the records pertain authorizes their release or a court approves a subpoena for the records.



LEGISLATURE MEETS:

Biennially, starting in January in odd-numbered years and ending in May.

CRIMINAL PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE:

§ 17.292 of the Code of Criminal Procedure is amended to provide that an order for emergency protection under this section remains in effect up to the 91st day, but not less than 61 days, after the date of issuance.

ORDERS FOR PROTECTION:

§ 81.009 of the Family Code is amended to provide that an order of protection may be appealed; however:

- an order of protection rendered against a party in a suit for dissolution of a marriage may not be appealed until the time the final decree of dissolution becomes final, and
- an order in a suit affecting the parent-child relationship may not be appealed until the time an order providing for support of the child or possession or access to the child becomes final.

§§ 6.404 and 105.0011 of the Family Code are added to provide that, at any time while a suit for dissolution of marriage or a suit affecting the parent-child relationship is pending, if the court believes that a party or the member of the party's family or household may be a victim of family violence, the court shall inform the party of the right to apply for a protective order.

§ 85.005 of the Family Code is amended to provide that an agreed order of protection is enforceable both civilly and criminally.

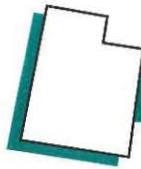
FAMILY AND CHILDREN:

§ 153.0071 of the Family Code is amended to permit a court to decline to enter a judgment on a mediated settlement agreement affecting the parent-child relationship if the court finds

that a party of the agreement was a victim of family violence and that circumstances impaired the party's ability to make decisions and the agreement is not in the child's best interest.

MISCELLANEOUS:

§ 92.016 is added to the Property Code to provide a victim of domestic violence the right to vacate a rental unit and avoid liability for future rent before the end of the lease term if the tenant obtains an order of protection or temporary injunction, delivers a copy of the order to the landlord, and has vacated the unit. The tenant may not waive this right; and a landlord who violates the provisions of this statute may be liable to the tenant for actual damages, a civil penalty equal to one month's rent plus \$500, and attorney's fees.



LEGISLATURE MEETS:

Annually, starting in January. Sessions are limited to 45 calendar days.

CRIMINAL PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE:

§ 77-36-1.1 is amended to provide an enhancement for a domestic violence offense committed within five years after a conviction for a qualifying domestic violence offense, or for a person who is convicted of the domestic violence offense within five years after a conviction for a qualifying domestic violence offense. Further, the section is amended to clarify that a plea of guilty or no contest held in abeyance is the equivalent of a conviction for purposes of enhancing a subsequent domestic violence offense and penalty, regardless of whether the offense pled to is reduced or dismissed after the plea is held in abeyance.

MISCELLANEOUS:

§ 57-22-5.1 is amended to provide that victims of domestic violence, stalking, sexual assault, or dating violence have the right to have their locks to the residential rental units changed at the renter's expense.



VERMONT

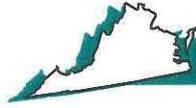
LEGISLATURE MEETS:

Biennially. However, the state constitution permits sessions to be divided, which the General Assembly does regularly, resulting in annual sessions that start in January in odd-numbered years and on a date set by the General Assembly in even-numbered years. Both sessions normally end in April.

MISCELLANEOUS:

§§ 1251 through 1255 are added to create the domestic and sexual violence survivors' transitional employment program, and to set forth definitions, eligibility, conditions, and procedures. The program is designed to provide temporary, partial wage replacement to individuals who must leave employment, without good cause attributable to the employer, because of circumstances directly resulting from domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

VIRGINIA



LEGISLATURE MEETS:

Annually, starting in January. Sessions run for 60 days in even-numbered years and generally for 45 days in odd-numbered years

PREVENTION AND TREATMENT:

§ 63.2-1612 is amended to require the Department of Social Services to become involved in domestic violence prevention and services, including collaborating with the statewide domestic violence coalition to develop and implement community-based programs to respond to and prevent domestic violence, and to establish minimum standards of training and provide educational programs to train workers in the fields of child and adult protective services to identify domestic violence.

MISCELLANEOUS:

§§ 55-225.5 and 55-248.18:1 are added to provide that a tenant who has obtained an order of protection granting the tenant possession of the premises, to the exclusion of one or more co-tenants or authorized occupants, may provide the landlord a copy of that order and request that the landlord install a new lock or other security devices at the landlord's actual costs, or permit the tenant to do so, provided that the security devices do no permanent damage to the unit and a duplicate copy of all keys and instructions on how to operate the devices are given to the landlord. A landlord shall not provide copies of any keys to any person excluded from the unit by such order.



WEST VIRGINIA

LEGISLATURE MEETS:

Annually, starting in January and normally ending in March. In the first year of a governor's four-year term, the session normally ends in April.

CRIMINAL PENALTIES AND PROCEDURES:

§ 48-27-1001 is amended to require a law enforcement officer who observes any respondent abuse a petitioner or minor children in a knowing or willful violation of a foreign protection order required to be enforced in West Virginia, to arrest the respondent immediately.

ORDERS FOR PROTECTION:

§ 48-5-608 is amended to provide, among other things, that a court may extend a protection order if it determines that a violation of a provision of a final order has occurred.

§§ 48-27-503 and 48-27-504 are amended to allow the court to include in an order of protection a term prohibiting the respondent from entering or being present in the immediate environs of the residence of the petitioner.

§ 48-27-902 is amended to authorize a person to file a petition for civil contempt when:

- a respondent knowingly and willfully violates the terms of a foreign protection order required to be enforced in West Virginia, or
- a respondent knowingly and willfully violates the terms of a condition of bail, probation, or parole imposed in another state, which terms had the express intent or effect of protecting the safety of another person.

WYOMING



LEGISLATURE MEETS:

Annually, starting in February and running for 20 calendar days in even-numbered years. In odd-numbered years, sessions start in January and run for 40 calendar days.

FAMILY AND CHILDREN:

§§ 20-5-201 through 20-5-502 are added to create the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act.

§§ 14-3-427, 14-6-227, and 14-6-427 are amended to provide that when the court orders the department of family services to file a predisposition study and report in response to a petition alleging a child to be neglected, delinquent, or in need of supervision, the report must include any history of domestic violence or past acts of violence.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

LEGISLATURE MEETS:

Annually, starting on the second Monday in January.

CRIMINAL PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE:

§ 99 of title 16 is amended to prohibit a defendant in a domestic violence proceeding as part of a no-contact order as a condition of release, from using or possessing a firearm or any other weapon. § 99 is further amended by providing factors that a judge shall consider when determining whether to grant bail to a defendant who was arrested for a domestic violence offense, including the defendant's history of domestic violence, the use or threatened use of a weapon, and the potential threat to the alleged victim or other family or household members.

ORDERS FOR PROTECTION:

§§ 581 through 590 of title 5 are added to create the Uniform Interstate Enforcement of Domestic Violence Protection Orders Act.

FAMILY AND CHILDREN:

§§ 115 through 139 of title 16 are added to create the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act.

§ 109 of title 16 is amended to provide that a determination by the court in a custody decision that domestic violence has occurred raises a rebuttable presumption that it is in the best interest of a child to reside with the parent who is not the perpetrator of the domestic violence. When making the decisions regarding custody or visitation, the court shall consider:

- the safety and well-being of the child and of the parent who is the victim of domestic violence;
- the perpetrator's history of causing physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or reasonable fear of physical harm, bodily injury, or assault, to another person; and

VIRGIN ISLANDS

- if a parent is absent or relocates because of an act of domestic violence by the other parent, the absence or relocation may not be a factor that weighs against the parent in determining the custody or visitation.

Further, a court may order visitation by a parent who committed domestic violence only if the court finds that adequate provisions for the safety of the child and the victimized parent can be made.

STATE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COALITIONS

Alabama Coalition Against Domestic Violence

P.O. Box 4762
Montgomery, Alabama 36101
Phone: (334) 832-4842
Hotline: (800) 650-6522
Fax: (334) 832-4803
Email: acadv@acadv.org
Website: www.acadv.org

Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault

130 Seward Street, Suite 209
Juneau, Alaska 99801
Phone: (907) 586-3650
Fax: (907) 463-4493
Email: info@andvsa.org
Website: www.andvsa.org

Arizona Coalition Against Domestic Violence

301 East Bethany Home Road,
Ste. C194
Phoenix, AZ 85012
Phone: (602) 279-2900
Hotline: (800) 782-6400
TTY: (602) 279-7270
Fax: (602) 279-2980
Email: acadv@azcadv.org
Website: www.azcadv.org

Arkansas Coalition Against Domestic Violence

1401 West Capitol, Ste. 170
North Little Rock, Arkansas 72201
Phone: (501) 907-5612
Hotline (800) 269-4668
Fax: (501) 907-5618
Email: acadv@domesticpeace.com
Website: www.domesticpeace.com

California Alliance Against Domestic Violence

926 J Street, Ste. 1000
Sacramento, California 95814
Phone: (916) 444-7163
Hotline: (800) 524-4765
Fax: (916) 444-7165
Email: caadv@caadv.org
Website: www.caadv.org

Colorado Coalition Against Domestic Violence

P.O. Box 18902
Denver, Colorado 80218-0902
Phone: (303) 831-9632
Hotline: (888) 778-7091
Fax: (303) 832-7067
Email: ccadv@ccadv.org
Website: www.ccadv.org

Connecticut Coalition Against Domestic Violence

90 Pitkin Street
East Hartford, Connecticut 06108
Phone: (860) 282-7899
Hotline: (888) 774-2900
Fax: (860) 282-7892
Email: info@ctcadv.org
Website: www.ctcadv.org

Delaware Coalition Against Domestic Violence

100 West 10th Street, Ste. 703
Wilmington, Delaware 19801
Phone: (302) 658-2958
Fax: (302) 658-5049
Email: dcadv@dcadv.org
Website: www.dcadv.org

STATE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COALITIONS

District of Columbia Coalition Against Domestic Violence

5 Thomas Circle
Washington, DC 20005
Phone: (202) 299-1181
Fax: (202) 299-1193
Email: info@dccadv.org
Website: www.dccadv.org

Florida Coalition Against Domestic Violence

425 Office Plaza Drive
Tallahassee, Florida 32301
Phone: (850) 425-2749
Hotline: (800) 500-1119
TDD: (800) 621-4202
Fax: (850) 425-3091
Email:
hannah_katherine@fcadv.org
Website: www.fcadv.org

Georgia Coalition Against Domestic Violence

114 New Street, Ste. B
Decatur, Georgia 30030
Phone: (404) 209-0280
Hotline: (800) 33-HAVEN
Fax: (404) 766-3800
Email: gacoalition@gcadv.org
Website: www.gcadv.org

Hawaii State Coalition Against Domestic Violence

716 Umi Street, Ste. 210
Honolulu, HI 96819-2337
Phone: (808) 832-9316
Fax: (808) 841-6028
Email: dperdue@hscadv.org
Website: www.hscadv.org

Idaho Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence

815 Park Boulevard, Ste. 140
Boise, Idaho 83712
Phone: (208) 384-0419
Hotline: (888) 293-6118
Fax: (208) 331-0687
Email: jmatsushita@idvsa.org
Website: www.idvsa.org

Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence

801 South 11th Street
Springfield, Illinois 62703
Phone: (217) 789-2830
TTY: (217) 241-0376
Fax: (217) 789-1939
Email: ilcadv@ilcadv.org
Website: www.ilcadv.org

Indiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence

1915 West 18th Street, Ste. B
Indianapolis, Indiana 46202
Phone: (317) 917-3685 or
(800) 538-3393
Hotline: (800) 332-7385
Fax: (317) 917-3695
Email:
icadv@violenceresource.org
LegalTA@violenceresource.org
Website: www.violenceresource.org

STATE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COALITIONS

Iowa Coalition Against Domestic Violence

515 28th Street
Des Moines, Iowa 50312
Phone: (515) 244-8028
Hotline: (800) 942-0333
TTY: (800) 942-0333
Fax: (515) 244-7417
Email: icadv@aol.com
Website: www.icadv.org

Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence

634 S.W. Harrison
Topeka, Kansas 66603
Voice/TTY:(785) 232-9784
Hotline: (888) 363-2287
Fax: (785) 266-1874
Website: www.kcsdv.org

Kentucky Domestic Violence Association

P.O. Box 356
Frankfort, Kentucky 40602-0356
Phone: (502) 209-5382
Fax: (502) 226-5382
Website: www.kdva.org

Louisiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence

P.O. Box 77308
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70879-7308
Phone: (225) 752-1296
Hotline: (888) 411-1333
Fax: (225) 751-8927
Email: leighladv@aol.com
Website: www.lcadv.org

Maine Coalition to End Domestic Violence

170 Park Street
Bangor, Maine 04401
Phone: (207) 941-1194
Fax: (207) 941-2327
Email: info@mcedv.org
Website: www.mcedv.org

Maryland Network Against Domestic Violence

6911 Laurel-Bowie Road, Ste. 309
Bowie, Maryland 20715
Phone: (301) 352-4574
Hotline: (800) MD-HELPS
Fax: (301) 809-0422
Email: info@mnadv.org
Website: www.mnadv.org

Jane Doe Inc/Massachusetts Coalition Against Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence

14 Beacon Street, Ste. 507
Boston, Massachusetts 02108
Phone: (617) 248-0922
Hotline: (877) 785-2020
TTY/TDD: (617) 263-2200
Fax: (617) 248-0902
Email: info@janedoe.org
Website: www.janedoe.org

Michigan Coalition Against Domestic Violence

3893 Okemos Road, Ste. B-2
Okemos, Michigan 48864
Phone: (517) 347-7000
TTY: (517) 381-8470
Fax: (517) 347-1377
Email: general@mcadsv.org
Website: www.mcadsv.org

STATE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COALITIONS

Minnesota Coalition for Battered Women

590 Park Street, Ste. 410
St. Paul, Minnesota 55103
Voice/TDD:(651) 646-6177
Toll-Free: (800) 289-6177
Hotline: (651) 646-0994
Fax: (651) 646-1527
Email: mcbw@mcbw.org
Website: www.mcbw.org

Mississippi Coalition Against Domestic Violence

P.O. Box 4703
Jackson, Mississippi 39296
Phone: (601) 981-9196
Hotline: (800) 898-3234
Fax: (601) 981-2501
Website: www.mcadv.org

Missouri Coalition Against Domestic Violence

718 East Capitol Ave
Jefferson, City, Missouri 65101
Phone: (573) 634-4161
Toll-Free (888) 666-1911
Fax: (573) 636-3728
Email: mocadv@mocadv.org
Website: www.mocadv.org

Montana Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence

P.O. Box 818
Helena, Montana 59624
Phone: (406) 443-7794
Toll-Free (888) 404-7794
Fax: (406) 443-7818
Email: mcadsv@mt.net
Website: www.mcadsv.com

Nebraska Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Coalition

825 M Street, Ste. 404
Lincoln, Nebraska 68508
Phone: (402) 476-6256
Hotline: (800) 876-6238
Fax: (402) 476-6806
Email: info@ndvsac.org
Website: www.ndvsac.org

Nevada Network Against Domestic Violence

220 South Rock Boulevard, Ste. 7
Reno, Nevada 89502
Phone: (775) 828-1115
Toll-Free: (800) 230-1955
Hotline: (800) 500-1556
Fax: (775) 828-9911
Email: administrator@nnadv.org
Website: www.nnadv.org

New Hampshire Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence

P.O. Box 353
Concord, New Hampshire 03302
Phone: (603) 224-8893
Hotline: (866) 644-3574 in state
Fax: (603) 228-6096
Website: www.nhcadsv.org

New Jersey Coalition For Battered Women

1670 Whitehorse-Hamilton Sq. Rd.
Trenton, New Jersey 08690-3541
Phone: (609) 584-8107
Hotline: (800) 572-7233
TTY: (609) 584-0027
Fax: (609) 584-9750
Email: info@njcbw.org
Website: www.njcbw.org

STATE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COALITIONS

New Mexico Coalition Against Domestic Violence

201 Coal Avenue S.W.
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102
Phone: (505) 246-9240
Fax: (505) 246-9434
Website: www.nmcadv.org

New York State Coalition Against Domestic Violence

350 New Scotland Avenue
Albany, New York 12208
Phone: (518) 482-5465
Hotline: (800) 942-6906 (English)
(800) 942-6908 (Spanish)
TTY: (800) 818-0656 (English)
(800) 780-7660 (Spanish)
Fax: (518) 463-3155
Email: nyscadv@nyscadv.org
Website: www.nyscadv.org

North Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence

123 West Main Street, Ste. 700
Durham, North Carolina 27701
Phone: (919) 956-9124
Hotline: (888) 232-9124
Fax: (919) 682-1449
Website: www.nccadv.org

North Dakota Council on Abused Women's Services

418 East Rosser Avenue, Ste. 320
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501
Phone: (701) 255-6240
Toll-Free: (888) 255-6240
Fax: (701) 255-1904
Email: ndcaws@ndcaws.org
Website: www.ndcaws.org

Ohio Domestic Violence Network

4807 Evanswood Drive, Ste. 201
Columbus, Ohio 43229
Phone: (614) 781-9651
Hotline: (800) 934-9840
TTY: (614) 781-9654
Fax: (614) 781-9652
Email: info@odvn.org
Website: www.odvn.org

Action Ohio Coalition for Battered Women

36 W. Gay Street, Ste. 311
Columbus, Ohio 43215
Phone: (614) 221-1255
Toll-Free: (888) 622-9315
Fax: (614) 221-6357
Email: actionoh@ee.net
Website: www.actionohio.org

Oklahoma Coalition Against Domestic

Violence and Sexual Assault
3815 N Santa Fe Avenue, Ste. 124
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73118
Phone: (405) 524-0700
Hotline: (800) 522-7233
Fax: (405) 524-0711
Website: www.ocadvsa.org

Oregon Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence

380 S.E. Spokane Street, Ste. 100
Portland, Oregon 97202
Phone: (503) 230-1951
Hotline: (888) 235-5333
Fax: (503) 230-1973
Website: www.ocadsv.com

Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence

6400 Flank Drive, Suite 1300
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17112
Main Office

PA Only: (800) 932-4632
National: (800) 537-2238
TTY: (800) 553-2508
Fax: (717) 671-8149

Legal Office

PA Only: (888) 23-LEGAL
National: (800) 903-0111 ext. 2
Fax: (717) 671-5542
Email: operations@pcadv.org
Website: www.pcadv.org

Coordinadora Paz Para La Mujer, Inc.

Apartado 193008
San Juan, Puerto Rico 00919-3008
Phone: (787) 281-7579
Fax: (787) 767-6843
Email: pazmujer@prtc.net
Website: www.pazparalamujer.org

Rhode Island Council Against Domestic Violence

422 Post Road
Warwick, Rhode Island 02888-1524
Phone: (401) 467-9940
Helpline: (800) 494-8100
Fax: (401) 467-9943
Email: ricadv@ricadv.org
Website: www.ricadv.org

South Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault

P.O. Box 7776
Columbia, South Carolina 29202
Phone: (803) 256-2900
Toll Free: (800) 260-9293
Fax: (803) 256-1030
Website: www.sccadvasa.org

South Dakota Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault

Pierre Office
P.O. Box 141
Pierre, South Dakota 57501
Phone: (605) 945-0869
Hotline: (800) 572-9196
Fax: (605) 945-0870
Email: chris@sdcadvsa.org
Website: www.sdcadvsa.org

Sioux Falls Office

P.O. Box 1402
Sioux Falls, South Dakota 57101
Phone: (605) 271-3171
Toll-Free (877) 317-3096
Fax: (605) 271-3172
Email: siouxfalls@sdcadvsa.org
Website: www.sdcadvsa.org

Tennessee Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence

P.O. Box 120972
Nashville, Tennessee 37212
Phone: (615) 386-9406
Toll Free: (800) 289-9018
Fax: (615) 383-2967
Email: tcadsv@tcadsv.org
Website: www.tcadsv.org

STATE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COALITIONS

Texas Council on Family Violence

P.O. Box 161810
Austin, Texas 78716
Phone: (512) 794-1133
Fax: (512) 794-1199
Website: www.tcfv.org

Utah Domestic Violence Council

205 North 400 West
Salt Lake City, Utah 84103
Phone: (801) 521-5544
Hotline: (800) 897-5465
Fax: (801) 521-5548
Website: www.udvc.org

Vermont Network Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault

P.O. Box 405
Montpelier, Vermont 05601
Phone: (802) 223-1302
Hotline: (800) 228-7395
TTY: (802) 223-1115
Email: vtnetwork@vtnetwork.org
Website: www.vtnetwork.org

Virginia Sexual & Domestic Violence Action Alliance

1010 N. Thompson Street, Ste. 202
Richmond, VA 23230
Phone: (804) 377-0335
TTY: (804) 377-0339
Hotline/TTY: (800) 838-8238
Fax: (804) 377-7330
Email: info@vsdvalliance.org
Website: www.vsdvalliance.org

Washington State Coalition Against Domestic Violence Olympia Office

101 North Capitol Way, Ste. 302
Olympia, Washington 98501
Phone: (360) 586-1022
TTY: (360) 585-1029
Fax: (360) 586-1024
Email: wscadv@wscadv.org
Website: www.wscadv.org
Seattle Office
1402 3rd Avenue, Ste. 406
Seattle, Washington 98101
Phone: (206) 389-2515
TTY: (206) 389-2900
Fax: (206) 389-2520
Email: wscadv@wscadv.org
Website: www.wscadv.org

West Virginia Coalition Against Domestic Violence

4710 Chimney Drive, Ste. A
Charleston, West Virginia 25302
Voice/TTY: (304) 965-3552
Hotline: (800) 799-7233
Fax: (304) 965-3572
Website: www.wvcadv.org

Wisconsin Coalition Against Domestic Violence

307 South Paterson Street, #1
Madison, Wisconsin 53703
Phone: (608) 255-0539
Fax: (608) 255-3560
Website: www.wcadv.org

**Wyoming Coalition
Against Domestic Violence
and Sexual Assault**

409 South 4th Street

P.O. Box 236

Laramie, Wyoming 82073

Phone: (307) 755-5481

Hotline: (800) 990-3877

Legal Line: (307) 755-0992

Fax: (307) 755-5482

Email:

wyomingcoalition@qwest.net

Website:

<http://www.users.qwest.net/~wyomingcoalition/>

Women's Coalition of St. Croix

P.O. Box 2734

Christiansted, St. Croix

U.S. Virgin Islands 00822

Phone: (340) 773-9272

Fax: (340) 773-9062

Email: wsc@pennwoods.net

Website: www.wcstx.com

STATE LEGISLATIVE CONTACTS

Alabama Legislative Reference Service

State House, Room 613
Montgomery, Alabama 36130
Phone: (334) 242-7560
Fax: (334) 242-4358
Website: www.legislature.state.al.us

Alaska Legislative Information Office Division of Administrative Services Legislative Affairs Agency

129 Sixth Street
State Capitol, Room 3
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
Phone: (907) 465-4648
Fax: (907) 465-2864
Website: www.legis.state.ak.us

Arizona House Information Desk

First Floor, House Wing
State Capitol
1700 W. Washington
Phoenix, Arizona 85007
Phone: (602) 542-4221
Website: www.azleg.state.az.us

Arizona Senate Information Desk

First Floor, Senate Wing
State Capitol
Phoenix, Arizona 85007
Phone: (602) 542-3559
Website: www.azleg.state.az.us

Arkansas Bureau of Legislative Research

Legislative Council
State Capitol, Room 315
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201
Phone: (501) 682-1937
Fax: (501) 682-1936
Website: www.arkleg.state.ar.us

California Office of the Chief Clerk of the Assembly

State Capitol, Room 3196
Sacramento, California 95814
Phone: (916) 319-2856
Website: www.leginfo.ca.gov

California Office of the Secretary of the Senate

State Capitol, Room 3044
Sacramento, California 95814
Phone: (916) 445-4251
Website: www.leginfo.ca.gov

Colorado Legislative Council

State Capitol, Room 029
Denver, Colorado 80203
Phone: (303) 866-3521
Fax: (303) 866-3855
Website: www.state.co.us

Connecticut Law and Legislative Reference Unit

State Library
Room L212, 231 Capitol Avenue
Hartford, Connecticut 06106
Phone: (860) 566-4601
Fax: (860) 566-3322
Website: www.cga.state.ct.us

Delaware Division of Research, Legislative Council

Legislative Hall, Ground Floor
411 Legislative Avenue
P.O. Box 1401
Dover, Delaware 19903
Phone: (302) 744-4114
Fax: (302) 739-3895
Website: www.state.de.us

STATE LEGISLATIVE CONTACTS

District of Columbia Office of the Secretary, Council of the District of Columbia

1350 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W., Ste. 5
Washington, D.C. 20001
Phone: (202) 724-8080
Fax: (202) 347-3070
Website:
www.dccouncil.washington.dc

Florida Division of Library and Information Services, Legislative Library Services

State Capitol, Room 701
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1400
Phone: (850) 488-2812
Fax: (850) 488-9879
Website: www.leg.state.fl.us

Georgia Office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives

State Capitol, Room 309
Atlanta, Georgia 30334
Phone: (404) 656-5015
Website: www.state.ga.us/legis

Georgia Office of the Secretary of the Senate

State Capitol, Room 353
Atlanta, Georgia 30334
Phone: (404) 656-5040
Website: www.state.ga.us/legis

Hawaii Legislative Reference Bureau

State Capitol, Room 446
415 S. Beretania Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Phone: (808) 587-0666
Fax: (808) 587-0681
Website: www.capitol.hawaii.gov

Idaho Legislative Reference Library Legislative Services Office

State Capitol, Lower Level
P.O. Box 83720
Boise, Idaho 83720-0054
Phone: (208) 334-4822
Fax: (208) 334-2125
Website: www.state.id.us/legislat

Illinois Legislative Research Unit

222 S. College, Suite 301
Springfield, Illinois 62704
Phone: (217) 782-6851
Fax: (217) 785-7572
Website: www.legis.state.il.us

Indiana Office of Legislative Information

State House, Room 230
200 West Washington
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2789
(Mailing address use Room 301)
Phone: (317) 232-9856
Website: www.in.gov/legislative

Iowa Legislative Information Office

State Capitol, Room 16
Des Moines, Iowa 50319
Phone: (515) 281-5129
Website: www.legis.state.ia.us

Kansas Division of Legislative Administrative Services

State House, Room 511-S
300 S. W. Tenth Avenue
Topeka, Kansas 66612
Phone: (785) 296-2391
Fax: (785) 296-1153
Website: www.accesskansas.org

STATE LEGISLATIVE CONTACTS

Kentucky Legislative Research Commission

State Capitol, Room 300
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
Phone: (502) 564-8100
Fax: (502) 223-5094
Website: www.lrc.state.ky.us

Louisiana State Library

Louisiana Room
701 North Fourth Street
P.O. Box 131
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821
Phone: (225) 342-4914
Fax: (225) 342-2791
Website: www.legis.state.la.us

Maine Law and Legislative Reference Library

State House, Room 202
43 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333
Phone: (207) 287-1600
Fax: (207) 287-6467
Website: www.state.me.us/legis

Maryland Department of Legislative Services

Information Desk, Library Division
Legislative Services Building,
Basement
90 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
Phone: (410) 946-5400
Fax: (410) 94 6-5080
Website: <http://mlis.state.md.us>

Massachusetts Office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives

State House, Room 145
Boston, Massachusetts 02133
Phone: (617) 722-2356
Website: www.state.ma.us/legis

Massachusetts Office of the Clerk of the Senate

State House, Room 335
Boston, Massachusetts 02133
Phone: (617) 722-1276
Website: www.state.ma.us/legis

Michigan Clerk of the House

State Capitol, Room H70
P.O. Box 30014
Lansing, Michigan 48909
Phone: (517) 373-0135
Fax: (517) 373-5930
Website:
www.michiganlegislature.org

Michigan Secretary of the Senate

State Capitol, Room S5
P.O. Box 30036
Lansing, Michigan 48909-7536
Phone: (517) 373-2400
Fax: (517) 373-9635
Website:
www.michiganlegislature.org

Minnesota House Public Information Office

State Office Building, Room 175
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155
Phone: (651) 296-2146
Fax: (651) 297-8135
Website: www.leg.state.mn.us

STATE LEGISLATIVE CONTACTS

Minnesota Senate Information Office

State Capitol, Room 231
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155
Phone: (651) 296-0504
Fax: (651) 296-6511
Website: www.leg.state.mn.us

Mississippi Clerk of the House

New Capitol, Room 305
P. O. Box 1018
Jackson, Mississippi 39215
Phone: (601) 359-3360
Fax: (601) 359-3728
Website: www.ls.state.ms.us

Mississippi Secretary of the Senate

New Capitol, Room 313
P. O. Box 1018
Jackson, Mississippi 39215
Phone: (601) 359-3202
Fax: (601) 359-2129
Website: www.ls.state.ms.us

Missouri Legislative Library, Committee on Legislative Research

State Capitol, Third Floor
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
Phone: (573) 751-4633
Website: www.moga.state.mo.us

Montana Legislative Services Division

State Capitol, Room 110
P.O. Box 201706
Helena, Montana 59620-1706
Phone: (406) 444-3064
Fax: (406) 444-3036
Website: <http://leg.state.mt.us>

Nebraska Clerk of the Legislature

State Capitol, Room 2018
P.O. Box 94604
Lincoln, Nebraska 68509-4604
Phone: (402) 471-2271
Fax: (402) 471-2126
Website: www.unicam.state.ne.us

Nevada Legislative Council Bureau Research Library

Sedway Office Building, First Floor
333 East Fifth Street
Carson City, Nevada 89701-4747
(Mailing address: Legislative Bldg.,
401 S. Carson Street)
Phone: (775) 684-6827
Fax: (775) 684-6420
Website: www.leg.state.nv.us

New Hampshire Reference and Information Services

New Hampshire State Library
20 Park Street
Concord, New Hampshire 03301
Phone: (603) 271-2239
Fax: (603) 271-2205
Website: <http://gencourt.state.nh.us>

New Jersey Legislative Information and Bill Room

State House Annex, Room B01
P.O. Box 068
Trenton, New Jersey 08625
Phone: (609) 292-4840
Fax: (609) 777-2440
Website: www.njleg.state.nj.us

STATE LEGISLATIVE CONTACTS

New Mexico Legislative Council Service

State Capitol, Room 411
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
Phone: (505) 986-4600
Fax: (505) 986-4680
Website: www.legis.state.nm.us

New York Assembly Public Information Office

Legislative Office Building, Room 202
Albany, New York 12248
Phone: (518) 455-4218
Fax: (518) 455-5175
Website: <http://assembly.state.ny.us>

New York Office of the Secretary of the Senate

State Capitol, Room 321
Albany, New York 12247
Phone: (518) 455-2051
Fax: (518) 455-3332
Website: www.senate.state.ny.us

North Carolina Legislative Services Office

State Legislative Building, Room 2129
Raleigh, North Carolina 27603-5925
Phone: (919) 733-7044
Fax: (919) 715-2739
Website: www.ncga.state.nc.us

North Dakota Legislative Council

State Capitol, Second Floor
600 East Boulevard Avenue
Bismarck, North Dakota 58505-0360
Phone: (701) 328-2916
Fax: (701) 328-3615
Website: www.state.nd.us/lr

North Dakota Legislative Council

State Capitol, Second Floor
600 East Boulevard Avenue
Bismarck, North Dakota 58505-0360
Phone: (701) 328-2916
Fax: (701) 328-3615
Website: www.state.nd.us/lr

Ohio Legislative Service Commission

77 S. High Street, Ninth Floor
Columbus, Ohio 43266-0342
Phone: (614) 466-3615
Fax: (614) 644-1721
Website: www.legislature.state.oh.us

Oklahoma Law and Legislative Reference Division

Oklahoma Department of Libraries
State Capitol, Room B-8
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105
(Mailing address: 200 N.E. 18th Street)
Phone: (405) 522-3212
Fax: (405) 521-2753
Website: www.lsb.state.ok.us

Oregon Administrator's Office, Legislative Administration Committee

State Capitol, Room 140-A
900 Court Street, N. E.
Salem, Oregon 97301
Phone: (503) 986-1848
Fax: (503) 986-1684
Website: www.leg.state.or.us

STATE LEGISLATIVE CONTACTS

Pennsylvania Library, Legislative Reference Bureau

Main Capitol Bldg., Room 641
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120
Phone: (717) 787-4816
Fax: (717) 783-2396
Website: www.legis.state.pa.us

Puerto Rico Secretary of the House

The Capitol, Second Floor
P.O. Box 902228
San Juan, Puerto Rico 00902-2228
Phone: (787) 722-2312 (Spanish)

Puerto Rico Secretary of the Senate

The Capitol, Second Floor
P.O. Box 9023431
San Juan, Puerto Rico 00902-3431
Phone: (787) 722-4012 (Spanish)
Website: www.senadoprus.org

Puerto Rico

MicroJuris
P.O. Box 9024096
San Juan, Puerto Rico 00902-4096
Phone: (787) 724-3889 (English)
Fax: (787) 723-0672
Website: www.microjuris.com

Rhode Island Legislative Reference, State Library

State House, Room 208
Providence, Rhode Island 02903
Phone: (401) 222-2473
Fax: (401) 222-3034
Website: www.rilin.state.ri.us

South Carolina Legislative Council

1000 Assembly Street, Room 434
P.O. Box 11489
Columbia, South Carolina 29211
Phone: (803) 734-2145
Fax: (803) 734-2425
Website: www.scstatehouse.net

South Dakota Legislative Research Council

State Capitol, Third Floor
Pierre, South Dakota 57501-5070
Phone: (605) 773-3251
Fax: (605) 773-4576
Website: <http://legis.state.sd.us>

Tennessee Office of Legislative Information Services

Rachel Jackson Bldg., First Floor
320 Sixth Avenue North
Nashville, Tennessee 37243
Phone: (615) 741-3511
Website: www.legislature.state.tn.us

Texas Legislative Reference Library

State Capitol, Room 2N.3
P. O. Box 12488
Austin, Texas 78701-2488
Phone: (512) 463-1252
Fax: (512) 475-4626
Website: www.capitol.state.tx.us

Utah Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel

State Capitol, Room 436
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114
Phone: (801) 538-1032
Fax: (801) 538-1712
Website: www.le.state.ut.us

STATE LEGISLATIVE CONTACTS

Vermont Legislative Council

State House, First Floor Annex
115 State Street, Drawer 33
Montpelier, Vermont 05633-5301
Phone: (802) 828-2231
Fax: (802) 828-2424
Website: www.leg.state.vt.us

Virginia Legislative Information Office

State Capitol, First Floor
Richmond, Virginia 23219
Phone: (804) 698-1500
Fax: (804) 786-3215
Website: <http://legis.state.va.us>

Washington Office of the Clerk of the House

Legislative Building, Third Floor
P. O. Box 40600
Olympia, Washington 98504
Phone: (360) 786-7750
Fax: (360) 786-7021
Website: www.leg.wa.gov

Washington Office of the Secretary of the Senate

Legislative Building, Room 306
P. O. Box 40482
Olympia, Washington 98504
Phone: (360) 786-7550
Fax: (360) 786-7520
Website: www.leg.wa.gov

West Virginia Office of Legislative Services

State Capitol, Room 132-E
Charleston, West Virginia 25305
Phone: (304) 347-4800
Fax: (304) 347-4819
Website: www.legis.state.wv.us

Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau

100 N. Hamilton Street
P.O. Box 2037
Madison, Wisconsin 53701-2037
Phone: (608) 266-0341
Fax: (608) 266-5648
Website: www.legis.state.wi.us

Wyoming Legislative Service Office

State Capitol, Room 213
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82002
Phone: (307) 777-7881
Fax: (307) 777-5466
Website: <http://legisweb.state.wy.us>

Officers

Hon. Stephen M. Rubin
 President
 Pima County Juvenile Court Center
 Tucson, Arizona

Hon. Sharon P. McCully
 Immediate Past President
 Third District Juvenile Court
 Salt Lake City, Utah

Hon. Dale R. Koch
 President Elect
 Multnomah County Courthouse
 Portland, Oregon

Hon. Susan B. Carbon
 Vice President
 Family Division, Plymouth
 Courthouse
 Plymouth, New Hampshire

Hon. Patricia A. Macias
 Treasurer
 388th Judicial District Court
 El Paso, Texas

Hon. Douglas F. Johnson
 Secretary
 Separate Juvenile Court
 Omaha, Nebraska

Trustees

Hon. Karen S. Adam
 Pima County Superior Court
 Tucson, Arizona

Hon. Karen M. Ashby
 Juvenile Court, Second Judicial
 District
 Denver, Colorado

Hon. Patricia Martin Bishop
 Child Protection Division, Juvenile
 Court
 Chicago, Illinois

Hon. Nolan Dawkins
 Alexandria Juvenile and Domestic
 Relations District Court
 Alexandria, Virginia

Hon. Michael Denton
 Travis County Courthouse
 Austin, Texas

Hon. W. Dennis Duggan
 Albany County Family Court
 Albany, New York

Hon. Patricia Walker Fitzgerald
 Jefferson County Judicial Center
 Louisville, Kentucky

Hon. Paul W. Garfinkel
 Family Court, 9th Judicial Circuit
 Charleston, South Carolina

Trustees, cont.

Hon. R. Michael Key
 Juvenile Court of Troup County
 LaGrange, Georgia

Hon. Wadie Thomas, Jr.
 Douglas County Juvenile Court
 Omaha, Nebraska

Hon. Cindy S. Lederman
 11th Judicial Circuit Court
 Miami, Florida

Hon. Sharon Townsend
 Erie County Family Court
 Buffalo, New York

Hon. Thomas R. Lipps
 Hamilton County Juvenile Court
 Cincinnati, Ohio

Hon. Barbara Ann Villano
 Ocean County Courthouse
 Toms River, New Jersey

Hon. Carmen L. Lopez
 State of Connecticut, Superior Court
 Bridgeport, Connecticut

Hon. Peggy Walker
 Douglas County Courthouse
 Douglasville, Georgia

Hon. Michael Nash
 The Superior Court, Juvenile
 Division
 Monterey Park, California

Hon. Thomas Zampino
 Essex County Family Court
 Newark, New Jersey

Hon. Peter J. Nemeth
 St. Joseph Probate Court
 South Bend, Indiana

Hon. Paul P. Panepinto
 Court of Common Pleas
 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Hon. Lee F. Satterfield
 Superior Court of Washington, DC
 Washington, DC

Hon. John J. Specia, Jr.
 225th District Court
 San Antonio, Texas

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Mary Mentaberry

FAMILY VIOLENCE DEPARTMENT

Billie Lee Dunford-Jackson, JD
Co-Director

Tracy Keever
Resource Specialist

Maureen Sheeran
Co-Director

Cecilia Leal-Covey
Information Specialist

Roberta Valente, JD
Assistant Director

Eloisa Paulino
Administrative Assistant

Candy Behan
Administrative Assistant

Amy Pincolini-Ford, JD
Project Coordinator

Sara Blake
Project Coordinator

Danielle Pugh-Markie
Program Manager, Training

Amy Brown
Administrative Assistant

Shelly Reynolds
Information Specialist

Veronica Campos
Administrative Assistant

Sherrie Riley
Program Manager, Logistics

Jill Comcowich, JD
Policy Analyst

Michele Robinson
Administrative Manager

Sue Dansie
Program Manager, Operations

Rebecca Seelig
Research Specialist

Meredith Eaton
Administrative Assistant

Jannette Tucker, JD
Senior Attorney

Jennifer Emerson
Administrative Assistant

Judy Umphrey
Information Specialist

Family Violence Department, cont.

Yolanda Webb
Staff Planning Specialist

Jennifer White
Staff Attorney

Ruby White Starr
Program Manager, Technical
Assistance

Marta Wowak
Operations Specialist

Katheryn Yetter, JD
Project Attorney





**NATIONAL COUNCIL OF
JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT JUDGES**

est. 1937

Family Violence Department
P.O. Box 8970 • Reno, Nevada 89507
(775) 784-7019 • Fax (775) 784-6160
(800) 527-3223 www.ncjfcj.org

ive Update, Volume 11

e and Family Court Judges

ive Update, Volume 11

and Human Services grant # 90EV0250/04

e sessions brought out many protective measures designed to assist
nce and their families. This book provides an overview of the
e part of the 2005 State legislative sessions regarding issues of
states recognized the need to place limits on custody and visitation
s present, even if a previous custody order or judgment exists.
ed access to information remained a concern for 11 states that
ing victims of domestic violence, stalking, or sexual assault to
in the public. Additionally, many states passed employment
ent benefits statutes to allow victims of domestic violence to
ity as they escape abusive relationships. Many states passed statutes
enalties for domestic violence offenses, while others permitted more
medies.

e and Family Court Judges, P.O. Box 8970, Reno, NV 89507; Telephone:

<http://www.ncjfcj.org>