

CAN MY CONCERNS BE HEARD IN COURT?

A victim in a VAWA case shall have the right to speak, if desired, to the Judge at a bail hearing to inform the Judge of any danger posed by the release of the defendant. Any victim of a crime of violence shall also have the right to speak at sentencing.

VICTIM'S RIGHTS

As a crime victim, you have the following rights under 18 USC §3771:

The right to be reasonably protected from the accused;

The right to reasonable, accurate and timely notice of any public court proceeding, or any parole proceeding, involving the crime or of any release or escape of the accused;

The right not to be excluded from any such public court proceeding, unless the court, after receiving clear and convincing evidence, determines that testimony by the victim would be materially altered if the victim heard other testimony at that proceeding;

The right to be reasonably heard at any public proceeding in the district court involving release, plea, sentencing, or any parole proceeding;

The reasonable right to confer with the attorney for the Government in the case;

The right to full and timely restitution as provided in the law;

The right to proceedings free from unreasonable delay; and

The right to be treated with fairness and with respect for the victim's dignity and privacy.

We will make our best efforts to ensure you are accorded the right described.

You can seek the advice of an attorney with respect to these rights.

All the federal domestic violence crimes are felonies!

HELP IS AVAILABLE

If you are a victim of a domestic violence crime it is normal to feel scared, helpless and vulnerable. Remember, you are not alone. The following agencies exist to help. Please call.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE

Domestic Violence Hotline

1-800-799-SAFE

National Coalition Against Domestic Violence

1-303-839-1852

National Center for Victims of Crime

1-800-FYI-CALL

National Organization for Victim Assistance

1-800-TRY-NOVA

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

Police Department

ATF Office

FBI Office

Sheriff's Office

State Police

Domestic Violence Project



Federal Domestic Violence Laws

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

DISTRICT OF MAINE

HEATHER PUTNAM

Victim/Witness Coordinator
(207) 780-3257

MARILYN DIBONAVENTURO

Victim/Witness Specialist
(207) 945-0373

GAIL MALONE, AUSA

VAWA POINT OF CONTACT
(207) 945-0373

ISSUES AND ANSWERS

Violence and abuse at the hands of a loved one is frightening, degrading and confusing. Have you experienced this violence and abuse? If so, you are a victim of domestic violence. You are also the victim of a crime.

Despite your conflicting emotions, the legal system may be one of the most effective ways to protect yourself and your children.

In 1994, Congress passed the Violence Against Women Act ("VAWA"). This Act, and the 1996, 2000 and 2005 additions to the Act, recognizes that domestic violence is a national crime and that federal laws can help an overburdened state and local criminal justice system. In 1994, 1996, and 2005, Congress also passed changes to the Gun Control Act making it a federal crime in certain situations for domestic abusers to possess guns. The majority of domestic violence cases will continue to be handled by your state and local authorities. In some cases, however, the federal laws and the benefits gained from applying these laws may be the most appropriate course of action.

This brochure is designed to provide practical information on the available federal domestic violence laws and penalties and the rights of federal victims.

WHO SHOULD I CALL TO REPORT A POSSIBLE FEDERAL CRIME?

For a possible Gun Control Act violation, please call your local Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms ("ATF") Office. For a possible VAWA violation, please call your local Federal Bureau of Investigation ("FBI") Office. These violations are described in this brochure. The numbers for the FBI and ATF are listed on the back of this brochure. If you are unsure of the violation, please call law enforcement or the Victim/ Witness Coordinator listed on this brochure.

WHAT ARE THE FEDERAL CRIMES AND PENALTIES?

It is a federal crime under the Gun Control Act:

- to possess a firearm and/or ammunition while subject to a qualifying Protection Order.
18 U.S.C. Section 922(g)(8)
- to possess a firearm and/or ammunition after a conviction of a qualifying misdemeanor crime of domestic violence.
18 U.S.C. Section 922(g)(9)

The following are federal crimes under VAWA if they are committed within the maritime or territorial lands of the United States, or if the offender crosses state lines, foreign lines, or enters or leaves Indian country to:

- commit or attempt to commit a crime of violence against an "intimate partner".
18 U.S.C. Section 2261
- stalk or harass or to stalk or harass by mail or computer.
18 U.S.C. Section 2261A
- violate a qualifying Protection Order.
18 U.S.C. Section 2262

A violation of the Gun Control Act, Sections 922(g)(8) and 922(g)(9), has a maximum prison term of ten years. A violation under VAWA, Sections 2261, 2261A and 2262, has a maximum prison term of five years to life, depending on the seriousness of the bodily injury caused by the defendant.

In a VAWA case, the Court must order restitution to pay the victim the full amount of losses. These losses include costs for medical or psychological care, physical therapy, transportation, temporary housing, child care expenses, lost income, attorney's fees, costs incurred in obtaining a civil protection order, and any other losses suffered by the victim as a result of the offense. In a Gun Control Act case, the Court may order restitution. Please keep a record of all expenses caused by the domestic violence crime.

WHAT IS A QUALIFYING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MISDEMEANOR?

Possession of a firearm and/or ammunition after conviction of a "qualifying" domestic violence misdemeanor is a federal crime under Section 922(g)(9). Generally, the misdemeanor will "qualify" if the conviction was for a crime committed by an intimate partner, parent or guardian of the victim that required the use or attempted use of physical force or the threatened use of a deadly weapon. In addition, Section 922(g)(9) imposes other legal requirements. The United States Attorney's Office will examine your case and determine whether the prior domestic violence misdemeanor conviction qualifies under Section 922(g)(9).

WHAT IS A QUALIFYING PROTECTION ORDER?

Possession of a firearm and/or ammunition while subject to a Protection Order, and interstate violation of a Protection Order are federal crimes if the Protection Order "qualifies" under Sections 2262 and 922(g)(8). Generally, a Protection Order will qualify under federal law if reasonable notice and an opportunity to be heard was given to the person against whom the Court's Order was entered and if the Order forbids future threats of violence. The United States Attorney's Office can evaluate your Order to see if it qualifies. Therefore you should keep copies of all Orders.

WHO IS AN INTIMATE PARTNER?

Generally, the federal laws recognize an intimate partner as a spouse, a former spouse, a person who shares a child in common with the victim, or a person who cohabits or has cohabited with the victim. In addition, the interstate domestic violence crimes also protect dating partners.