

Appendix A - CVSD Advisory Committee

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¹ Ms. Selig retired from the Oregon Law Center June 30, 2016.

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² Tim Moore retired from the Multnomah County Sheriff's Office in September 2016. CVSD will work with the Oregon State Sheriff's Association (OSSA) to recommend the appointment of another representative.

³ Debra Dority joined the AC in July 2016.

Appendix B VAWA IP Subcommittee List

Name	Agency	Email Address
Steve Bellshaw Deputy Chief	Salem Police Department	sbellshaw@cityofsalem.net
Mike Reese Sheriff	Multnomah County Sheriff's Office	Mike.reese@mcso.us
Timothy Moore ¹ Undersheriff		Timothy.moore@mcso.us
Daniel Primus District Attorney	Umatilla County DA	Daniel.primus@umatillacounty.net
Erin Greenawald DV Resource Prosecutor	DOJ Criminal Justice Division	Erin.greenawald@doj.state.or.us
Kim Larson, VAP Director	Marion County Victim Assistance Program	kalarson@co.marion.or.us
Michelle Roland- Schwartz, Executive Director	Attorney General Sexual Assault Task Force (AGSATF)	michelle@oregonsatf.org
Suzanne Gray, CJ Coordinator		Suzanne@oregonsatf.org
Vanessa Timmons, Executive Director	Oregon Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence (OCADSV)	vanessa@ocadsv.org
Keri Moran-Kuhn Associate Director		kerimk@ocadsv.org
Desiree Coyote, Family Violence Services Manager	Confederated Tribes of Umatilla Indian Reservation	DesireeCoyote@ctuir.org
Rebecca Orf, Staff Counsel, Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Project	Oregon Judicial Department (OJD), Juvenile & Family Court Programs Division	Rebecca.orf@state.or.us
Sybil Hebb, Director of Public Policy	Oregon Law Center	shebb@oregonlawcenter.org
Merle Weiner Phillip H. Knight Professor	U of O School of Law	mweiner@uoregon.edu

¹ Tim Moore retired from the Multnomah County Sheriff's Office in September 2016. Sheriff Mike Reese joined the IP Subcommittee in January 2017.

Cheryl O'Neill DVSA Program Coordinator	Oregon Department of Human Services (DHS)	Cheryl.l.oneill@state.or.us
Cathy Relang Marjorie Doran	DOJ CVSD VOCA Fund Coordinators	Cathy.L.Relang@doj.state.or.us marjorie.doran@doj.state.or.us

IP Planning Subcommittee Meeting Attendees

Ani Allison, Director	Oregon Anti Violence Project	Allison@oavp.org
Diane Weaver, Health Dir Vicki Faciane, Health & Human Services Dir Rebecca Ambrose DV Program Coord.	Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua & Siuslaw Indians	dweaver@ctclusi.org ; vfaciane@ctclusi.org rambrose@ctclusi.org
Nancy Seyler, VOCS Director Dorothy Kalama, Tribal Advocate	Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Reservation	nancy.seyler@wstribes.org Dorothy.kalama@wstribes.org
Bonnie Peterson, Asst. General Manager Kimberly Lane, Advocate	Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians	bonniep@ctsi.nsn.us Kimberly@ctsi.nsn.us
Michelle Bradach, Social Service Director and Interim General Manager Teresa Cowing, Advocate	Burns Paiute Tribe	bradachma@burnspaiute-nsn.gov teresa.cowing@burnspaiute-nsn.gov
Jeri Allen, DV Program Manager Marvin Garcia, Social Service Director	Klamath Tribes	Jeri.allen@klamathtribes.com Marvin.garcia@klamathtribes.com
Yvonne Livingstone, Social Services Director Brett Kenney, Tribal Attorney	Coquille Tribe	yvonnelivingstone@coquilletribe.org brett@dorsayindianlaw.com

Tawna Sanchez Director of Family Services	NAYA	tawnas@nayapdx.org
Matt Droesch ² Andrea Davis, Human Services Director, ICWA Specialist	Cow Creek Band of Indians	drose@cowcreek.com
Anne Falla DV Program Coordinator Dave Fullerton General Manager	Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde	Anne.falla@grandronde.org Dave.fullerton@grandronde.org
Lauri Stewart	DHS/OHA	Lauri.k.stewart@dhsaha.state.or.us
Kimberly Lane, Tribal Victim Service Program Manager	Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians	Kimberlyl@ctsi.nsn.us

² Matt Droesch retired from Cow Creek Band of Indians in October 2016. Tribal leadership designated Ms. Andrea Davis, Human Services Director and ICWA Specialist , to manage tribal victim services.

APPENDIX C-1 2015-2017 VAWA Competitive Grant Awards

FY 2015-2017 VAWA COMPETITIVE GRANT PROGRAM SUMMARY
AWARD PERIOD: JULY 1, 2015 – JUNE 30, 2017

LAW ENFORCEMENT ALLOCATION CATEGORY

County	Agency	Contact	Purpose
Jackson	Jackson County SART	Susan Moen, Agency Manager Ashland, OR 97520 Website: www.jacksoncountysart.org	<p>This project aims to expand the You Have Options Program (YHOP) statewide. YHOP was created to address the low reporting rate of sexual assault in a specific jurisdiction, Ashland OR. VAWA funding primarily supports a variety of OR law enforcement trainings aimed at increasing both the number of OR law enforcement agencies that become YHOP program partners and the adoption of YHOP elements. A total of 7 trainings will be completed including 461 hours of training, servicing 220 law enforcement and 2 prosecutors. Focus of trainings includes forensic experiential trauma interview investigative response and YHOP implementation strategies. The project will enable further development of the YHOP program's website, and enhances the YHOP program within the Ashland Police Department (to better address the needs of youth, homeless, LGBTQI, mental health and UMOC/TN groups). This grant will fund three positions directly (SANE nurses at 1.60 FTE, the SANE Program Manager at .10 FTE, and a training and information specialist at .55 FTE), and utilize a contracted YHOP Program Director at \$138,196.00 who will provide one-on-one trainings; design and supervise YHOP website trainings and information, and supervise/train/revise protocols for Ashland YHOP. This VAWA grant is 100% focused on sexual assault. Purpose Area(s): 1, 4 &16.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$264,021.00</p>

Marion & Polk Counties	Salem Police Department	Emily Collins, Domestic Violence Response Team Coordinator Salem, OR 97301 Website: www.cityofsalem.net	<p>Funds will be used by Salem Police Department's Domestic Violence Response Team (DVRT) to assist victims of domestic violence in the City of Salem at the time of police contact and offender arrest. The goal is to provide victims immediate intervention, heighten victim safety, encourage offender accountability, and reduce on-going violence in the relationship. DVRT offers 24-hour on-scene response to victims of domestic violence by primary or back-up advocates who provide victims with information on victim's rights, offender arrest/release procedures, the Criminal Justice System, crisis intervention, safety planning, problem solving, offer emotional support and provide a link to local resources. The target output in FY 15-17 is to reach 900 victims on-scene, or by phone when scene circumstances are such that it would be a risk to advocate safety. It is anticipated that an additional 250 victims will be served in an outreach manner. The outcome is to provide 100% of our victims served with at least one strategy to enhance safety planning, to have a prosecution rate of 75% or higher, and to make successful follow-up contact in at least 50% of our cases. A total match amount of \$60,000.00 will be used. Funds support a .77 FTE Domestic Violence Response Team Coordinator; .13 DVRT Assistant and a .12 DV Advocate. Purpose Area(s): 1,2,3,5 &10.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$180,000.00</p>
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LAW ENFORCEMENT ALLOCATION CATEGORY

County	Agency	Contact	Purpose
Washington County	City of Hillsboro	Sharon Brown, Police Domestic Violence Program Coordinator Hillsboro, OR 97123 Website: www.hillsboro- oregon.gov/police	<p>Funds will be used to enhance services to victims/survivors of domestic violence and intimate partner sexual assault through funding two positions on the Domestic Violence Response Team (DVRT). The goal is for these two positions will be to make in-person contacts with at least 40 individuals during each year of the grant (10% increase in response as compared to the total number of DV calls per year), and similar numbers of SA, stalking and dating violence. The assistants will work with our current DVRT, providing 24-hour response to crime scenes involving DV/IPSA arrests. HPD has developed MOUs with the DVRC and the SARC for referrals from our emergency on-scene contacts to on-going services for victims/survivors, and Oregon Law Center for referrals where civil legal assistance could be helpful in clarifying or modifying protection orders to aid in their enforcement. We would also assist with protection order enforcement through identification of cases referral to OLC with victim/survivor consent, in cases where no identifiable crime has been committed. We will utilize risk assessment tools to help prioritize the level of follow-up investigation. Grant funds supports two .5 FTE Domestic Violence Program Assistants. A total of \$77,457.80 match will also be utilized. A portion of the VAWA award is dedicated to SA with \$11,606 sexual assault set aside. Purpose areas: 2,5,11,12</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$116,168.00</p>

Washington & Multnomah Counties	Sexual Assault Resource Center	Erin Ellis, Executive Director Beaverton, OR 97002 Website: www.sarcoregon.org	<p>The project will strengthen the internal infrastructure of SARC in support of new initiatives that increase access to trauma-informed systems, protective options, and case management services for sexual assault survivors. This project supports the Beaverton Police Department's plan to implement the You Have Options Program (YHOP), supports the coordination of services for the Sexual Abuse Protective Order (SAPO), and increasing accessibility for immigrants, persons with limited English proficiency and communities of color. This project will partner with the Domestic Violence Resource Center to ensure survivors are aware of access to legal advice and representation and to ensure Latina/o survivors have access to culturally specific case management assistance. Projected outcomes include a case management team prepared to support more survivors engaging in the YHOP, a contract with a language bank for increased language accessibility, and staff and volunteers trained to assist survivors with the SAPO. Grant funds support a 1 FTE Case Manager/SAPO Coordinator, a .5 FTE Crisis Response Coordinator, and a .5FTE Latina Case Manager. This VAWA grant is 100% focused on sexual assault. Purpose Area(s): 2,5,11,16</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$194,776.00</p>
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LAW ENFORCEMENT ALLOCATION CATEGORY

County	Agency	Contact	Purpose
Union	Shelter From the Storm	Mindy Mowery, Executive Director La Grande, OR 97850-0173	<p>This project proposes to continue the work begun in the Shelter From the Storm (SFS) 2007 STOP VAWA LEAP Program, which builds strong and lasting collaborative relationships with law enforcement in order to improve responses to violent crimes against women. Holding offenders accountable for their crimes relies heavily on the information gathered by the arresting officers and through any follow up investigations. Through continued project funding, the valuable services LEAP provides which include; direct service victim advocacy and providing a liaison between SFS, victims and law enforcement will be able to continue. LEAP also identifies and refines policies and protocols that improve responses to crimes of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence and stalking by working with law enforcement agencies and within the structure of the county Domestic Violence (DV) team to implement effective strategies to combat violence and abusive crimes against victims of abuse. Grant funds support a .75 FTE LEAP Advocate who will serve at least 300 victims of domestic and dating violence, approximately 48 victims of stalking, and 50 victims of sexual assault over the age of 15. A portion of the VAWA award is dedicated to SA with \$14,115 sexual assault set aside. Purpose Area(s): 3, 5 & 9</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$93,289.00</p>

PROSECUTION ALLOCATION CATEGORY

County	Agency	Contact	Purpose
Jackson	Jackson County District Attorney's Office	Diana Hamilton, Victim Assistance Program Director Medford, OR 97501	<p>The Jackson County District Attorney's Office will use STOP dollars to fund a 1 FTE Victim Assistant who will work with volunteers. The assistant will provide direct services to victims of domestic violence in rural Jackson County as well as victims of sexual assault throughout the county by interacting with victims about the criminal justice system, attending trials and hearings with victims, and referring them to community and state wide services. STOP funds will also help reduce barriers to services for rural residence in Jackson County. Rural residents often lack access to transportation, employment, community support and experience extreme isolation, making it difficult for them to obtain services for themselves and their children. The STOP grant project will allow the Jackson County District Attorney's Office, in collaboration with 12 rural police agencies, to reach out to its communities and eliminate barriers to participation in the criminal justice process. The program is projected to serve at least 335 victims of domestic violence, stalking and violation of protective orders as well as 38 victims of sexual assault. A match of \$24,241.00 will be utilized. A portion of the VAWA award is dedicated to SA with \$7,271 sexual assault set aside. Purpose Area(s): 3</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$72,721.01</p>
Jefferson	Jefferson County District Attorney's Office	Twila Rosenberg, Victim Assistance Program Director Madras, OR 97741 Website: http://www.co.jefferson.or.us/JusticeDepartment/VictimsRights/tabid/1424/language/en-US/Default.aspx	<p>The project purpose is to develop a specialized prosecution unit that will handle cases of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking. This will be accomplished through employing a 1.0 FTE Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Prosecutor to prosecute cases with the outcome of pleading 75% of cases to the highest charge and employing a .25/.75 FTE Bilingual Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Victim Assistance Advocate who will provide culturally competent services to increase the long term safety of underserved domestic victims. An after-hours crisis response program will also be used. Subcontracting a .09 FTE Bilingual Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Saving Grace Advocate will provide danger assessments and safety planning services to victims in criminal cases. Coordination with the Sheriff's Office, Madras Police Department, Adult Community Corrections, Juvenile Community Justice, and St. Charles Madras as community partners will take place. Approximately 252 underserved domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking victims will be served by the project. This project will match \$ 76,267.00. A portion of the VAWA award is dedicated to SA with \$18,304 sexual assault set aside. Purpose Area(s): 1, 2, 5, 10, & 11.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$228,799.00</p>

Josephine	Josephine County District Attorney's Office	Cecilia Hay, Chief Administrative Supervisor Grants Pass, OR 97526 Website: www.co.josephine.or.us	<p>Funds will be used by the Josephine County District Attorney's Office to fund a .85 FTE Domestic Violence Prosecutor. \$6,150.00 will be used to subcontract with the Women's Crisis Support Team to provide victim advocacy services for domestic violence victims testifying at grand jury. The goal of this project is to prosecute all cases of domestic violence and assault, increase the number of restraining order violations, eliminate case rejections on domestic violence-related cases, and to provide victims with victim advocates who have specialized training regarding domestic violence. Domestic violence cases will be reviewed by a prosecutor who will receive training in Prosecution of Violence against Women to enhance his/her skills in delivering justice to survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual violence and stalking, and to hold criminals accountable. All victims of domestic violence in Josephine County whose cases with legal merit are referred to the District Attorney will be served by this project, with a focus on the identified underserved, marginalized and/or oppressed populations. Approximately 450 victims in Josephine County will be served by this project, 20% of these victims will identify as being homeless or living below the poverty level, 50% will be residents of rural areas, and 10% will be elderly. A match total of \$57,700.67 is included.</p> <p>Purpose Area(s): 2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$173,102.00</p>
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PROSECUTION ALLOCATION CATEGORY

Lane	Lane County District Attorney's Office	<p>Alex Gardner, District Attorney Eugene, OR 97401 Website: http://www.lanecounty.org/Departments/DA/VictimServices</p>	<p>The Lane County DA Domestic Violence and Campus Sexual Assault Prosecution Project aims to increase safety of and advocacy for victims of domestic violence including those in rural Lane County and UO Students through increasing safety of and advocacy, increasing successful prosecution of DV and SA, and strengthening the criminal justice system's response to violence against women. Sexual Assault direct services will be provided by the Campus Sexual Assault Team (including; UOPD, EPD, UO Victim Advocate, and the .25 VAWA funded SA Assistant District Attorney (ADA)). The .63 DV Investigator and SA ADA will participate in the Coordinated Community Response Training Team (SA/DV) to train all county police agencies in appropriate handling of domestic violence and sexual assault cases and inform other agencies about their roles in a Coordinated Community Response to DV and sexual assault. The SA ADA will participate in the Campus Sexual Assault Training Team. All Team members will be trained and will serve as trainers to deliver trauma-informed training on sexual assault, prevention and safety, victims' rights, reporting, investigation, support, and prosecution. Trainers will present to students, resident halls, student leaders, Residence Assistants, Greek Life Organizations, and others on the UO Campus. A \$75,898.00 match is included. A portion of the VAWA award is dedicated to SA with \$78,654 sexual assault set aside. Purpose Area(s): 1,2,3,11,15, &16.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$227,694.00</p>
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Marion	Marion County District Attorney's Office	<p>Kim Larson, Director Victim Assistance Program Salem, OR 97309 Website: http://www.co.marion.or.us/DA/victimassistance/</p>	<p>This project provides ongoing direct services to victims of domestic violence, including stalking and sexual assault that occurs within an intimate partner relationship. Because we serve all victims of domestic violence, this is inclusive of many underserved, marginalized and/or oppressed communities or members of tribal nations. These services are provided both within the criminal justice process as well as the juvenile dependency process and extend into the civil process with restraining orders. The project's overall purpose is two-fold: (1) to enhance victim safety and provide information and connection with resources that empowers victims to make safe and informed; and (2) to proactively help the involved systems be more responsive to victim needs. We accomplish this by collaborating with our partners (Center for Hope and Safety, Salem Police Department DV Response Team, Parole and Probation victim services and DHS) and by working to increase the number of specially-trained, volunteer victim assistants. We estimate that this two-year project will serve more than 1,725 victims of domestic violence. This grant funds a .75 FTE Family Violence Program Coordinator who provides direct services and manages volunteers. It also funds a .25 FTE Family Violence System Response Coordinator to provide services within the criminal justice process and the juvenile dependency process when the victim has co-occurring cases. There is \$57,015.26 in matching funds.</p> <p>Purpose Area(s): 5</p> <p>\$171,046.00</p>
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PROSECUTION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ALLOCATION CATEGORY			
County	Agency	Contact	Purpose
Statewide	Attorney General's Sexual Assault Task Force	Michele Roland-Schwartz Executive Director Keizer, OR 97303 Website: http://oregonsatf.org/	<p>A statewide training project focused on Sexual Assault Law Enforcement and Prosecutor Training. The trainings will improve Oregon's capacity to effectively respond to, investigate, and prosecute sexual assault crimes, and to improve the criminal justice system's ability to appropriately respond to victims of sexual assault. Through partnership with the Oregon District Attorney Association (ODAA), Department of Safety Standards and Training (DPSST), and SATF member partners on the Criminal Justice Subcommittee, SATI will provide 2 Prosecutor and 2 Law Enforcement trainings (Salem and Madras). Additional individual technical assistance will be available to all participants. The project will end with a 1-day, joint statewide conference to continue skills development, identify best practices in collaboration, and share project-promising practices. A total of 149 Law enforcement and 65 prosecutors will each complete between 24-28 hours of training. Funds will support a .12 FTE Program Specialist & .20 FTE Training Coordinator along with \$ 17,146.87 will subcontract several trainers to present at each training. This VAWA Grant is 100% focused on sexual assault. Purpose Area(s): 1 & 16</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$118,059</p>

COURTS ALLOCATION CATEGORY (Non-Competitive)			
County	Agency	Contact	Purpose
Statewide	Oregon Judicial Department	Leola McKenzie, JCPD Salem, OR 97301 Website: http://courts.oregon.gov/ojd/pages/index.aspx	<p>OJD will use court VAWA funds to continue to fund the .5 FTE VAWA staff counsel position and .06 FTE Management Assistant 2. VAWA staff counsel will remain the point of contact within OJD for trial court judges and staff and other state agencies, and community stakeholders. VAWA staff counsel will remain OJD's liaison on multidisciplinary committees related to VAWA statutory purpose areas and will maintain and develop forms and instructions for use by victims in obtaining protective orders. VAWA staff counsel will collaborate with other stakeholders to develop legal memoranda, bench guides, protocols, trainings and educational materials for judges and court staff. The OJD will use VAWA grant funds for regional trainings for judges and court staff and to send judges to educational programs sponsored by the National Judicial Institute on Domestic Violence. Funds will also be used to update translations of forms for protective orders in Spanish, Russian, Vietnamese, and Korean. Purpose Area(s): 1,2,3,7,9,10,14,19</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$206,757</p>

Appendix C-2 2015-2017 Non-Competitive Grant Program Summaries

FY 2015-2017 VAWA Non-Competitive Grant Program: Award Period: July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2017

County	Agency	Contact Person	Purpose
Douglas	Battered Persons Advocacy	Melanie Taylor Prummer, Executive Director Roseburg, OR 97470 website: www.peaceathome.com	The .65 FTE Legal Advocate provides legal and caseworker advocacy to clients residing in shelter and provide advocacy through the legal process. Purpose Area: 5 Year 1: \$21,340 Year 2: \$21,340
Multnomah, Washington & Clackamas Counties	Bradley-Angle House	Deborah Steinkopf, Executive Director Portland, OR 97217 website: www.bradleyangle.org	A .28 FTE Shelter Advocate provides direct services to domestic violence survivors during residence in the shelter such as crisis intervention, safety planning, information and referral, peer support, advocacy and service planning. Purpose Area: 5, 11 & 19 Year 1: \$12,000 Year 2: \$12,000
Marion & Linn Counties	Canyon Crisis Center Inc. dba Canyon Crisis and Resource Center	Cherie Girod, Program Director Mill City, OR 97360	A .24 FTE Program Director and a .16 FTE Program Coordinator are dedicated to ensuring victims/survivors and their families who live in remote and isolated rural communities of the North Santiam Canyon and outlying agricultural areas crisis intervention, education, assisting survivors filing necessary information, and safety from abuse and violence. Main area of focus will be on domestic violence and sexual assault intervention services through a 24-hour crisis hotline, crisis center office, and outreach services. Purpose Area: 5, 9, 15, 19 Year 1: \$19,474 Year 2: \$19,474

County	Agency	Contact Person	Purpose
Multnomah	Catholic Charities ¹	<p>Kathryn Kelley, Program Manager</p> <p>Portland, OR 97202</p> <p>Website: www.catholiccharitiesoregon.org</p>	<p>A .36 FTE Bi-Cultural/Bilingual Domestic Violence Advocate provides advocacy and related support services to Latina survivors of domestic violence. This agency meets OVW's definition of a culturally specific community based organization that provides culturally competent services designed to meet the specific needs of the target population. Purpose Area: 5, 10</p> <p>Year 1: \$20,379 Year 2: \$20,379</p>
Linn & Benton Counties	Center Against Rape & Domestic Violence (CARDV)	<p>Letetia Wilson, Executive Director</p> <p>Corvallis, OR 97339</p> <p>Website: http://www.cardvservices.org</p>	<p>A .51 FTE Legal Advocate supports survivors referred by law enforcement through safety planning, civil legal advocacy, safety planning, providing information and referrals to victims and through answering the crisis and support lines.</p> <p>Purpose Area: 5</p> <p>Year 1: \$20,995 Year 2: \$20,995</p>

¹ One of three non-profit, non-governmental victim services programs that receive culturally specific funds (10% of the 30% victim service allocation for culturally specific community-based programs).

County	Agency	Contact Person	Purpose
Clackamas	Clackamas Women's Services	<p>Melissa Erlbaum,</p> <p>Executive Director</p> <p>Oregon City, OR 97045</p> <p>Website: www.cwsor.org</p>	<p>A .56 FTE Legal Advocate provides legal advocacy, case management, assistance with restraining and stalking orders, victim's compensation, crisis intervention, information and referral and court accompaniment for victims of domestic and sexual violence, stalking, intimate partner violence and dating violence. Purpose Area: 5 & 9</p> <p>Year 1: \$16,473 Year 2: \$16,473</p>
Jackson	Community Works, Inc.	<p>Barbara Johnson</p> <p>Executive Director</p> <p>Medford, OR 97501-2744</p> <p>Website: www.community-works.org</p>	<p>A .36 FTE SAVS Program Manager and a .47 FTE SAVS Relief provide crisis intervention, safety planning, hospital forensic exams, advocacy, and transportation for victims. These funds will provide 24/7 crisis intervention advocacy services including phone calls, in person, and hospital calls. All crisis services are follow-up with calls and/or in person advocacy to insure that the survivors receive necessary services. VAWA Grant is 100% focused on sexual assault. Purpose Area: 5, 6, 15, 19.</p> <p>Year 1: \$30,000 Year 2: \$30,000</p>

County	Agency	Contact Person	Purpose
COOS (Tribal County Service Area includes: Curry, Douglas, Lane and Lincoln Counties)	Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua & Siuslaw Indians²	Rebecca Ambrose DV Program Coordinator Coos Bay, OR 97420 Website: www.ctclusi.org	A .10 FTE Domestic Violence Program Coordinator will provide direct advocacy to tribal victims and enhance collaborative partnerships and provision of culturally specific domestic and sexual violence services (co-advocacy). This position will also facilitate culturally specific Healing Circles for CTCLUSI survivors as well as case management. Includes travel, training, printing/copying and indirect cost rate. Purpose Area:6 Year 1: \$10,000 Year 2: \$10,000
Lincoln (Tribal County Service Area includes: Linn, Benton, Lane, Polk, Yamhill, Marion, Clackamas, Multnomah, Washington, and Tillamook)	Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians***	Kimberly Lane CARE Coordinator/Advocate Siletz, OR 97380 Website: www.ctsi.nsn.us	Funds will go towards supporting and increasing the ability to provide culturally appropriate emergency support services to victims of sexual assault and domestic violence within the Siletz support community. Services can include emergency housing and child care, assistance for victim's who are struggling to pay bills and utilities, provide necessary transportation and other needed emergency services. Purpose Area: 5,6 Year 1: \$10,000 Year 2: \$10,000
Polk (Tribal County Service Area includes: Yamhill, Marion, Multnomah, Washington, and Tillamook)	Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community***	Anne Falla, DV Program Coordinator Grand Ronde, OR 97347 Website: www.grandronde.org	Funds support a .20 FTE Domestic Violence Relief Advocate who coordinates access to culturally based DV and SA victim services. The advocate provides specialized crisis and trauma based services, responds to crisis scenes, crisis line support and works with partner agencies to identify victims and respond appropriately to victim needs. Purpose Area: 6,9,15,19 Year 1: \$10,000 Year 2: \$10,000

² All 9 federally-recognized tribes in Oregon are eligible for non-competitive STOP VAWA (\$20,000) and other state grant funds in the amount of \$20,000 (ODSVS) each biennium. The allocation is based on tribal enrollment in the state allocation formula (county allocations are based on population). Most of the 7 Oregon Tribal Nations receiving STOP VAWA Formula Grant funds are utilizing their state grant funds to support a victim service advocate position and/or other services in support of their federal discretionary funded tribal victim service program. Other programs receiving federal pass through and state grant funds are marked with an ***to designate a culturally specific organization providing culturally specific services.

County	Agency	Contact Person	Purpose
Jefferson	Confederated Tribes of the Warm Spring Reservation***	Nancy Seyler, Program Director Warm Springs, OR 97761	A .21 FTE Victim Advocate will support survivors by assessing needs, referring survivors to appropriate services and advocating on their behalf. In addition, the advocate will provide community outreach and consult with tribal and federal prosecutors. Warm Springs Victims of Crime Services (VOCS) is a tribal program and in full working relationship with tribal court in obtaining information based on the cases, and for obtaining tribal protection orders. Grant funds also support travel, training, office supplies and emergency support services for tribal victims. Purpose area: 6 Year 1: \$10,000 Year 2: \$10,000
Douglas (Tribal County Service Area includes Josephine County)	Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians***	Matthew Droscher, Social Worker Roseburg, OR 97470	Funds will support a .07FTE Social Worker that increases the ability to respond sooner to tribal members and their domestic violence and sexual assault needs. This position helps support the Tribal Team in coordination with the Medical Clinic, Behavioral Health, and Tribal Government Services, in the development of positive working relationships with community agencies providing initial DV/SA services; and eventually integrating more DV/SA services within Tribal Services. Purpose Area: 6,7 Year 1: \$10,000 Year 2: \$10,000
Washington	Domestic Violence Resource Center, Inc.	Sara Wade, Executive Director Hillsboro, OR 97123 Website: www.dvrc-or.org	A .43 FTE Bilingual/Spanish Advocate provides direct advocacy services to clients, assists victims navigating the court process for petitioning for a protective order, assisting with the filing of orders, and maintaining follow-up with high risk clients. Purpose Area: 5 Year 1: \$16,473 Year 2: \$16,473

County	Agency	Contact Person	Purpose
Umatilla & Morrow Counties	Domestic Violence Services, Inc.	Kathryn Chaney, Executive Director Pendleton, OR 97801 Website: www.domesticviolenceservices-or.org	<p>A .62 FTE Bilingual DV/SA Advocate and a .61 Bilingual DV/SA Advocate that provides direct services, counseling, crisis line, follow up, public presentations, outreach, advocacy in court and hospital, peer support, safety planning, information and referral, transportation, and emergency shelter assistance to survivors, victims and their family. This position will enable DVS to serve the Native American population along with English speaking Hispanics and other populations that need services. Purpose Area: 5,9,10,17 & 19</p> <p>Year 1: \$20,653 Year 2: \$20,653</p>
Harney	Governmental Departments of the Burns Paiute Tribe***	Michelle Bradach, Social Service Director and Interim General Manager Burns, OR 97720 Website: www.burnspaiute-nasn.gov/	<p>A .15 Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Advocate will provide culturally appropriate victim response services to members of the Burns Paiute community who are victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. Services will include crisis intervention, advocacy, protection order assistance, hospital and court accompaniment, transportation to services and referrals for services. The Advocate will also provide training and outreach to the Burns Paiute community. The Advocate will collaborate with other agencies and the County to improve services for Native victims and to develop more culturally appropriate programs and media for the Tribal community. Funds will also support a tribal indirect cost rate. Purpose Area: 6</p> <p>Year 1: \$10,000 Year 2: \$10,000</p>
Wasco, Sherman, Wheeler & Gilliam Counties	HAVEN from Domestic Violence	Tara L. Koch, Executive Director The Dalles, OR 97058 Website: http://www.HAVENthedalles.org	<p>A .18 FTE Domestic Violence Specialist and a .12 FTE Mental Health Counselor will enhance coordinating and training efforts with LEA, Courts, Prosecution and DHS; strengthen DV programming, continue working with rural advocates, enhance MDT's in all 4 counties, and maintain core victim services. The mental health counselor will provide counseling to adults and youth, support groups for women, Psycho education groups in Spanish, and provide parent/child play therapy. Purpose Area: 5, 6 & 19</p> <p>Year 1: \$19,563 Year 2: \$19,563</p>

County	Agency	Contact Person	Purpose
Yamhill	Henderson House	<p>Rhonda Fabreth, Executive Director McMinnville, OR 97128</p> <p>Website: www.hendersonhouse.org</p>	<p>A .35 FTE Bilingual Outreach Advocate conducts services in English and Spanish for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking and a .05 FTE Executive Director provides staff supervisor, volunteer retention, crisis line assistance, program development, and advocacy services.. Advocates will assist victims in obtaining protection orders, provide court and hospital accompaniment as well as accompany victims when making reports to proper law enforcement agencies. Follow up services may include emergency shelter, safety planning, support groups, personal advocacy and information and referral. Purpose Area: 5</p> <p>Year 1: \$19,451 Year 2: \$19,451</p>
Klamath	Klamath Crisis Center	<p>Wanda Powless, Executive Director Klamath Falls, OR 97601</p> <p>Website: <u>Under</u> new revision</p>	<p>A .36 FTE Sexual Assault Advocate/Co-Director provides response and support services to victims; oversee rape crisis line with volunteer coordinator; oversee training that is specific for SA with volunteers, staff and board; and to participate with SART and other community partners. The VAWA grant is 100% focused on sexual assault. Purpose Area: 5,11,17</p> <p>Year 1: \$20,845 Year 2: \$20,845</p>
Klamath	Klamath Tribes***	<p>Jeri Allen, Domestic Violence Victims' Program Manager Klamath Tribes Social Services Healing Winds Domestic & Sexual Violence Prevention Program Chiloquin, OR 97624</p> <p>Website: www.klamathtribes.org/</p>	<p>A .14 FTE Domestic Violence Victims Caseworker provides domestic and sexual violence services to native victims in crisis in the tribal victim service program. Specifically, provides advocacy, emergency support services and intensive case management services. The Caseworker will travel between Klamath Falls, Chiloquin and other rural communities to serve Native Americans in Klamath County. Funds will also support a tribal indirect cost rate. Purpose Area: 6</p> <p>Year 1: \$10,000 Year 2: \$10,000</p>

County	Agency	Contact Person	Purpose
Lake	Lake County Crisis Center	<p>Marsha Landrith, Executive Director</p> <p>Lakeview, OR 97630</p> <p>Website: www.lakecountycrisiscenter.org</p>	<p>A .62FTE Bilingual Hispanic Outreach Advocate provides support services such as the 24 hour crisis line and response, safety planning, information and referral, advocacy, outreach and legal services. Funds will directly support the underserved population, rural and Hispanic. Purpose Area: 5</p> <p>Year 1: \$19,829 Year 2: \$19,829</p>
Baker	MayDay, Inc.	<p>Mildred Joseph, Executive Director</p> <p>Baker City, OR 97814</p> <p>Website: www.maydayinc.org</p>	<p>A .50 FTE Court Advocate provides information, support and advocacy through the court system in Baker City to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. Participation in SART team; crisis line assistance; and outreach to community. A portion of the VAWA award is dedicated to SA with a <u>\$6,681 sexual assault set aside</u>. Purpose Area: 5,6,12</p> <p>Year 1: \$15,251 Year 2: \$15,251</p>
Marion	Center for Hope and Safety	<p>Jayne Downing, Executive Director</p> <p>Salem, OR 97301</p> <p>website: www.mvwcs.com</p>	<p>A .28 FTE Bilingual Shelter Coordinator and a .29 FTE Shelter Coordinator provide case management for shelter residents, offer crisis intervention services, victim advocacy, safety planning, information and additional resource referrals for Domestic Violence survivors. Purpose Area: 5</p> <p>Year 1: \$26,567.00 Year 2: \$26,567.00</p>
Lincoln	My Sister's Place	<p>Lisa Norton, Executive Director</p> <p>Newport, OR 97365</p> <p>website: www.mysistersplace.us</p>	<p>A .49 FTE Services Coordinator will provide 24 hour crisis line and response; emergency shelter; safety planning, information and referral; transportation; peer support; advocacy; follow up; outreach, and legal services for victims of SA, DV, and dating violence. A portion of the VAWA award is dedicated to SA with a <u>\$8,548.00 sexual assault set aside</u>. Purpose Area: 5</p> <p>Year 1: \$17,094 Year 2: \$17,094</p>

County	Agency	Contact Person	Purpose
Multnomah, Washington & Clackamas Counties	Native American Youth and Family Center (NAYA) ³	Tawna Sanchez, Director of Family Services Portland, OR 97218 website: www.nayapdx.org	A .02 FTE Program Director of Family Services, and a .18 FTE Healing Circle Manager to provide direct supervision of staff and management of program funds and reporting requirements. This agency meets OVW's definition of a culturally specific community based organization that provides culturally competent services designed to meet the specific needs of the target population. Purpose Area: 5 Year 1: \$18,128 Year 2: \$18,128
Multnomah, Clackamas, Columbia and Clark (WA) Counties	Call to Safety (formerly Portland Women's Crisis Line)	Rebecca Nickels, Executive Director Portland, OR 97242 Website: www.pwcl.org	A .30 FTE Direct Service Advocate who is specialized in working with adults impacted by the sex industry will provide crucial support services to survivors who have engaged in sex work. Services include crisis intervention, safety planning, medical advocacy, case management, emotional support, criminal justice advocacy, and linking survivors to additional services that will meet their needs. One of the goals of the DSA is also to work with other social service providers to increase their competency when serving sex workers. The VAWA grant is 100% focused on sexual assault. Purpose Areas: 5 & 15 Year 1: \$12,000 Year 2: \$12,000
Multnomah, Clackamas & Washington Counties	Raphael House of Portland	Teri Lorenzen, Executive Director Portland, OR 97214 Website: www.rafaelhouse.com	A .44 FTE Bilingual Advocate provides case management and advocacy to survivors in the Emergency Shelter Program. This program provides 60 days of safe and confidential shelter and advocacy for survivors and their children along with a 24 crisis line, emergency shelter safety planning; information and referral; transportation; peer support; advocacy, follow up and legal services. Purpose Area: 5 Year 1: \$16,471 Year 2: \$16,471

³ One of three non-profit, non-governmental victim services programs that receive culturally specific funds (10% of the 30% victim service allocation for culturally specific community-based programs).

County	Agency	Contact Person	Purpose
Polk	Sable House	<p>Deborah Thompson, Executive Director</p> <p>Dallas, OR 97338</p> <p>Website: www.sablehouse.org</p>	<p>A .29 FTE Family & Sexual Assault Services Coordinator works with families being served through crisis response, victim advocacy, one on one support, intake and screening, case management, and information and referral services. A portion of the VAWA award is dedicated to SA with a <u>\$4,274 sexual assault set aside</u>. Purpose Area: 5</p> <p>Year 1: \$17,094 Year 2: \$17,094</p>
Wallowa	Safe Harbors	<p>Bobbi Duncan, Executive Director</p> <p>Enterprise, OR 97828</p> <p>website: www.wcsafeharbors.com</p>	<p>A .25 FTE SA Advocate and .20 FTE Executive director will assist victims of sexual assault and intimate partner violence in very RURAL Wallowa County. The following services are provided: emergency shelter; safety planning; court advocacy; information and referrals; peer support; follow up; emergency legal advocacy; SART trainings; accompany to medical services; provide current information to SA nurses, detective and volunteer advocates. The VAWA grant is 100% focused on sexual assault. Purpose Area: 5,15</p> <p>Year 1: \$19,163 Year 2: \$19,163</p>

County	Agency	Contact Person	Purpose
Multnomah	The Salvation Army West Women's and Children's Shelter ⁴	Fay Schuler, Director Portland, OR 97208 Website: www.tsa.cascade.org	A .53 FTE Family Advocate with specialized training provides access to Native American survivors, including telephone screenings, shelter intake, and strengths/barriers and housing assessments. The advocate also provides co-case management with culturally specific agencies in order to best serve survivors, establishes housing plans based on the unique needs of each participant, offers family advocacy and school enrollment support, and facilitates weekly case management and advocacy sessions pertaining to survivor's identified safety and self-sufficiency. This agency meets OVW's definition of a culturally specific community based organization that provides culturally competent services designed to meet the specific needs of the target population. Purpose Area: 5 Year 1: \$18,700 Year 2: \$18,700
Deschutes, Crook & Jefferson Counties	Central Oregon Battering & Rape Alliance (COBRA) dba Saving Grace	Janet Huerta, Executive Director Bend, OR 97701 Website: www.saving-grace.org	A .46 FTE Shelter Manager provides direct service to DV & SA victims (information and referrals, peer counseling, support groups, safety planning, transportation, emergency assistance, court advocacy, intake and exit interviews). And a .62 FTE Legal Advocate who provides civil advocacy, crisis intervention, hotline support, survivor advocacy and assistance with protection orders. A significant portion of Saving Grace's service area is rural. Purpose Area: 5 Year 1: \$52,554 Year 2: \$52,554

⁴ One of three non-profit, non-governmental victim services programs that receive culturally specific funds (10% of the 30% victim service allocation for culturally specific community-based programs).

County	Agency	Contact Person	Purpose
Washington & Multnomah Counties	Sexual Assault Resource Center	Erin Ellis, Executive Director Beaverton, OR 97005 website: www.sarcoregon.org	A .42/.40 FTE Mental Health Program Co-Manager conducts phone screening for appropriate services; schedules and performs intake appointments; coordinates case distribution; maintains caseload of clients for counseling; drafts treatment plans; assists with creating safety plans; recruits and places, provides clinical and field supervision, and facilitates learning plans and evaluations of clinical interns in support of a mental health program to prevent or reduce the effects of trauma on survivors of sexual assault. <u>The VAWA grant is 100% focused on sexual assault.</u> Purpose Area: 5 Year 1: \$24,709 Year 2: \$24,709
Lane	Sexual Assault Support Services (SASS)	Belinda Beltran, Executive Director Eugene, OR 97401 website: www.sass-lane.org	A .35 FTE Community Outreach Coordinator , and a .10 FTE Executive Director provide advocacy to survivors of sexual violence including immediate 24 hour crisis response, legal, medical, systems and other follow up, responder cross training, SART and other networking. <u>The VAWA grant is 100% focused on sexual assault.</u> Purpose Area: 5 Year 1: \$25,564.42 Year 2: \$25,564.42
Union	Shelter From the Storm	Teresa Crouser, Executive Director La Grande, OR 97850	A .20 FTE Crisis Response Advocate provides crisis intervention and support; safety planning and assessment; information on DV, dating violence, SA, stalking; direct victim advocacy; accompany to LEA and Victim Assistance Programs, hospital/medical care and court; screen for emergency shelter; emotional and post crisis support and other services as needed. Purpose Area: 5,9,11 Year 1: \$15,389 Year 2: \$15,389

County	Agency	Contact Person	Purpose
Lane	Siuslaw Area Women's Center dba Siuslaw Outreach Services	David Wiegand, Executive Director Florence, OR 97439-0132 Website: www.florencesos.org	A .20 and a .05 FTE DV/SA Advocate and a .14 DV/SA Advocate Support completes intake assessments for both DV and SA victims; offers information and referral to other services which may include protective orders, housing and utilities assistance; peer support; medical and legal advocacy to victims. Purpose Area: 5,9 & 15 Year 1: \$18,174 Year 2: \$18,174
Multnomah, Clackamas & Washington Counties	Volunteers of America, Oregon, Inc.	Kris Billhardt, Home Free Program Director Portland, OR 97214 Website: www.voaor.org	A .11 FTE Transitional Services Coordinator provides mobile advocacy and related supportive services, home visits, danger assessments, safety planning, strengths/needs assessment and goal planning, housing and systems navigation, linkages to resources and access to emergency funds. A .18/.27 FTE Child and Youth Advocacy Coordinator provides advocacy services to survivors and their children. Purpose Area: 5 Year 1: \$18,873 Year 2: \$18,873
Josephine	Women's Crisis Support Team	Krisanna Albrecht, Executive Director Grants Pass, OR 97526 Website: www.wcstjoco.org	A .41 FTE Intervention Advocate provides advocacy through the legal system, assist victims with restraining and stalking orders, to provide 24/7 in-person or by phone advocacy for victims of domestic violence or sexual assault, and offers additional resources to victims. Purpose Area: 5,6,9 & 10 Year 1: \$16,746 Year 2: \$16,746

County	Agency	Contact Person	Purpose
Coos	Women's Safety & Resource Center	Rachel Espy, Interim Executive Director Coos Bay, OR 97420 website: www.womensafety.org	A .50 FTE DV Advocate/Administrative Assistant/ provides case management, provide referrals for domestic violence and their families to shelter, counseling, advocacy, support services, mental health and trauma recovery, and engage in safety planning . Purpose Area: 5 Year 1: \$15,520 Year 2: \$15,520
Lane	Womenspace, Inc.	Peggy Whalen, Executive Director Eugene, OR 97405 website: www.womenspaceinc.org	A .12 FTE crisis manager, a .14 FTE Safe House Manager, and a .15 safehouse assistant manager who can provide direct services to domestic violence victims which may include crisis line management and response, back up after hours,; emergency planning; safety planning; information and referral; peer support and advocacy; outreach and legal services. Purpose Area: 5 Year 1: \$18,526 Year 2: \$18,526
Multnomah, Washington & Clackamas Counties	YWCA of Greater Portland	Patricia Martin, DV Services Manager Portland, OR 97205 website: www.ywcapdx.org	A .14 FTE Yolanda Project Supervisor provides staff supervision, backup when needed, client financial support and oversees grant reporting and financial billing. A .18 FTE Advocate provides crisis intervention, advocacy, client support, safety planning and offers information and referrals to victims. The Yolanda Project works in collaboration with the Gateway Center for Domestic Violence Services. This partnership has enhanced program capacity for culturally sensitive services and co-advocacy. Purpose Area: 5 Year 1: \$16,912 Year 2: \$16,912

Appendix C-3 2015-2017 SASP Awards

County	Agency	Contact Person	Purpose
Multnomah	El Programa Hispano Catolico	Brigitte Rodriguez 2740 SE Powell Blvd Portland, OR 97202 Phone: (503) 688-2630 Fax: (503) 688-2631 E-mail: brodriguez@elprograma.org	<p>This project will increase Latina/o sexual assault survivor access to culturally specific mental health services through a combined service provision approach. By utilizing a community health worker model that has been enormously successful in working with Latino populations, we will engage sexual violence survivors in non-sexual violence service settings to increase community knowledge of and access to sexual violence mental health services available through Proyecto UNICA programming. We aim to reduce the effects of health disparities experienced by Latina/o survivors in general and undocumented immigrants in particular by making culturally and linguistically specific mental health treatment available free of cost and not tied to documentation or citizenship status. This project will require 2.0 FTE (1.0 Therapist, 1.0 CHW/Advocate) and will include community outreach and engagement, case management and advocacy and age-appropriate therapeutic intervention.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Year 1: \$77,777.40 Year 2: \$126,609.30</p>
Multnomah	Handicap Awareness & Support League (HASL)	Elizabeth McNeff 305 NE "E" Street Grants Pass, OR 97526 Phone: (541) 479-4275 Fax: (541) 479-7261 E-mail: eamcneff@yahoo.com	<p>This grant will provide services to victims/survivors of sexual assault (SA) with disabilities. Project activities are: 1. to develop a support group for SA survivors with disabilities. 2. to offer SA counseling services, and 3. to provide survivors with access to culturally appropriate services. The FTE required to provide these SA services is: Director @ .15 Yr. 1 and Yr. 2, Lead Sexual Assault Advocate @ .35 Yr. 1 and Yr. 2, Sexual Assault Advocate @ .20 Yr. 1 and Yr. 2, Sexual Assault Advocate @ .20 Yr. 1 and Yr. 2, and Co-Advocate .05 Yr.1 and Yr. 2. Total: .95 .FTE SA of people with disabilities (PWD) has reached epidemic proportions. In Multnomah County, only the Disability Awareness Resource Team provides peer-to-peer services for PWD. There is a significant need for additional culturally appropriate SA services. About 83%, or 81,293, of women & 24%, or 23,506, of men with disabilities are survivors of SA in Multnomah County.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Year 1: \$51,282.04 Year 2: \$47,170.53</p>

Wasco	HAVEN from Domestic Violence	<p>Tara Koch</p> <p>PO Box 576</p> <p>The Dalles, OR 97058</p> <p>Phone: (541) 296-2065</p> <p>Fax: (541) 296-1904</p> <p>E-mail: havened@gorge.net</p>	<p>Through this project survivors of sexual violence from underserved communities in Wasco, Sherman, Gilliam, and Wheeler Counties will be aware of and have access to culturally appropriate services. The underserved communities that this project will focus on include survivors who are Native American, Hispanic/Latin@ (especially those who speak Spanish and have limited English proficiency), and children/adolescents/teens, as well as survivors who are incarcerated, or live in outlying rural and frontier communities. This project will support 0.88 FTE of a HAVEN Sexual Assault Advocate, 0.13 FTE of a VOCS Sexual Assault Advocate, and 0.13 FTE of a HAVEN Bilingual/Bicultural Counselor. Project activities include developing and distributing information materials in multiple languages, conducting outreach activities, providing comprehensive sexual assault services, participating on the 4 county SARTs, the CRITFC, and the ORSATF, and participating in training related to sexual assault advocacy.</p> <p>Year 1: \$ 62,112.75 Year 2: \$62,886.75</p>
Wallowa	Safe Harbors	<p>Amy Stubblefield</p> <p>401 NE 1st Suite B</p> <p>Enterprise OR 97828</p> <p>Enterprise, OR 97828</p> <p>Phone: (541) 426-4004</p> <p>Fax: (541) 426-0206</p> <p>E-mail: safe@eoni.com</p>	<p>Continued funding for .5 FTE SA Specific Advocate. Safe Harbors seeks to expand SA services to the underserved populations of adolescent/teen, LGBTQ, and elderly SA victims. Major activities to be funded would include expanding Safe Harbors' school partnership from Joseph Charter School to include Wallowa High School and Enterprise Alternative School, creating/maintaining a Teen specific Facebook group and hotline, as well as outreach to the LGBTQ community through cultural competency trainings, a LGBTQ Facebook group, partnering with Pride Foundation to help support LGBTQ community building in NE Oregon. Safe Harbors will reach out to Elderly SA victims by offering SA specific information/presentations to all six Elder Care Facilities. Safe Harbors is addressing significant needs of underserved SA victims by reaching out to those identified communities through individual contact, identifying barriers to accessing SA services, and offering support to overcome those unique barriers.</p> <p>Year 1: \$31,255.09 Year 2: \$27,935.86</p>

Lane	Sexual Assault Support Services	<p>Belinda Beltran</p> <p>591 West 19th Avenue</p> <p>Eugene, OR 97401</p> <p>Phone: (541) 484-9791</p> <p>Fax: (541) 342-3696</p> <p>E-mail: director@sass-lane.org</p>	<p>The goal of SASS' SASP project is to continue to provide culturally and linguistically relevant services to Hispanic/Latin@ survivors of sexual violence in Lane County so that they can stay safe and heal from the violence and trauma they have experienced. This project will continue to fund a 0.9 FTE Latin@ Connection Program Coordinator, as well as support time for a Counselor, Intake Worker, and Support Group Co-Facilitator through a contract with Centro Latino Americano. This project will continue to increase awareness of and access to services for Hispanic/Latin@ survivors of sexual violence through 1) outreach to organizations and community groups that serve Hispanics/Latin@s, 2) crisis intervention and advocacy services, including medical and legal accompaniment, 3) Spanish language support groups, 4) counseling services, especially for individuals who speak Spanish and could not otherwise afford counseling, and 5) training for project partners on sexual violence.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Year 1: \$62,523.00 Year 2: \$63,446.00</p>
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Name of Non-Profit/Non-Governmental Organization	Subgrant Amount	Description
Catholic Charities, El Programa Hispano	\$20,379.00	Catholic Charities provides culturally specific services to Latinos in the Portland/Gresham metro area. STOP Program funds support .36 Latina DV Response Advocate provides culturally specific advocacy services, crisis intervention, safety planning, legal advocacy and hospital accompaniment.
Native American Youth Association (NAYA)	\$18,128.00	NAYA provides culturally specific services to Native Americans in the Portland metro area. STOP Program funds support a .02 Director of Family Services and .18 Healing Circle Manager that provides support group facilitation, danger and lethality assessments, safety planning, and information and referral services.
Salvation Army	\$18,700.00	Salvation Army West Women's and Children's Shelter works directly with NAYA, Native American Community and Tribal Leaders, Tribal Victims' Advocates, Tribal Child Protective Services and the Native American Rehabilitation Association (NARA) advocating for DV services and shelter for Native American victims (40 percent of the victims served on this project). STOP Program funds support .53 FTE Family Advocate. The advocate assists victims with safety plans, security and shelter (on and off the reservation) and referrals. The Advocate receives specialized training to meet culturally specific needs.
Name of Tribal Organization¹	Subgrant Amount	Description
Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, & Siuslaw Indians	\$10,000	Funds support a .10 Tribal DVSA Advocate, training/travel costs, emergency support services for tribal victims and federally approved indirect cost rate. The DVSA program for the tribe is new with a recent federal discretionary grant supporting a .80 DV Program Coordinator. The tribal advocate is working on strengthening policies and procedures as well as collaborative partnerships with community-based programs.
Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians	\$10,000	Funds will go towards supporting and increasing the ability to provide culturally appropriate emergency support services to victims of sexual assault and domestic violence within the Siletz support community. Services can include emergency housing and child care, assistance for victim's who are struggling to pay bills and utilities,

¹ All 9 federally-recognized tribes in Oregon are eligible for non-competitive STOP VAWA (\$20,000) and other state grant funds in the amount of \$20,000 (ODSVS) each biennium. The allocation is based on tribal enrollment in the state allocation formula (county allocations are based on population). Most of the 7 Oregon Tribal Nations receiving STOP VAWA Formula Grant funds are utilizing their state grant funds to support a victim service position and/or other services in support of their federal discretionary funded victim service program.

		transportation and other emergency services. <i>The CARE Coordinator position was recently filled (supported by federal discretionary funds).</i> The tribal program is an established program with federal discretionary grant funds.
Confederated Tribes of the Warm Spring Reservation of Oregon	\$10,000	VAWA funds enhance the tribes federal discretionary grant funded Victims Of Crime Program with a .21 Victims Advocate and supports some costs for travel, training, office supplies and emergency support services for tribal victims. The tribal program is an established program with federal discretionary grant funds.
Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians	\$10,000	Funds will support a .07FTE Social Worker that increases the ability to respond sooner to tribal members and their domestic violence and sexual assault needs. This position helps support the Tribal Team in coordination with the Medical Clinic, Behavioral Health, and Tribal Government Services, in the development of positive working relationships with community agencies providing initial DV/SA services; and eventually integrating more DV/SA services within Tribal Services.
The Klamath Tribes	\$10,000	A .14 Domestic Violence Victims Caseworker provides domestic and sexual violence services to native victims in crisis in the <i>Healing Winds Domestic & Sexual Violence Prevention Program</i> and funding support for federally approved indirect cost rate. Other state funds support a .16 DV Caseworker. The tribal program is an established program with federal discretionary grant funds.
Governmental Departments of the Burns Paiute Tribe	\$10,000	A .15 Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Advocate provides culturally appropriate response services to members of the Burns Paiute community. Services include crisis intervention, advocacy, protection order assistance, hospital and court accompaniment, transportation to services and referrals. The Advocate also provides training and outreach services as well as collaborating with non-tribal programs to develop more culturally appropriate services for the tribal community. The program is an established program with federal discretionary grant funds.
Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon	\$10,000	A .20 Domestic Violence Relief Advocate provides access to culturally-based victim services. The advocate provides specialized crisis and trauma based services, responds to crisis scenes, crisis line support and works with partner agencies to identify victims and respond appropriately to victim needs. The victim service program for the tribe is new (2013 CTAS discretionary grant supports a full-time DV Program Coordinator). CVSD also provides other state grant funds to provide an additional .15 support for the DV Relief Advocate.

Appendix D-1

Underserved Marginalized and or Oppressed Communities and Tribal Nations

- Non-English Speakers
- Those who reside in rural and frontier areas
- Lesbian/Gay/Bi-Sexual/Transgendered persons (LGBTIQ)
- Native Americans and other communities indigenous to the United States
- African American
- Asian Pacific Islander
- Eastern European
- Immigrants and Refugees
- Latino/Latina
- People with physical or mental disabilities
- Teens
- Elderly
- People who work in the sex industry
- Victims of human trafficking
- Homeless
- Farm Workers
- Mail Order Brides
- Impoverished
- Spouses and children of combat veterans
- Oregon Multiracial
- People Living Houseless and Below Poverty Level
- Veterans

Oregon Federally Recognized Tribes

- Burns Paiute Tribe
- Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians
- Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians
- Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Indian Reservation
- Klamath Tribes
- Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians
- Coquille Indian Tribe
- Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde
- Confederated Tribes of Umatilla Indian Reservation

STATE RESOURCE LIST FOR UNDERSERVED, MARGINALIZED AND/OR OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES

	Population Specific Organizations Providing DV/SA services in Oregon	Population Specific Organizations Providing other services in Oregon	National/State Research and Resources
Latino (a)			
	<p>Project Unica - (El Programa-Catholic Charities). The projects goal is to provide support, advocacy, and opportunity for self-empowerment, enabling survivors to exercise free and informed life choices. The project operates the only Spanish language crisis line in Spanish in Oregon (UNICA Crisis Line). http://www.catholiccharitiesoregon.org/latino_services_unica.asp</p>	<p>El Programa Hispano (Catholic Charities) provides social services to low-income Latinos in the Portland metro area. The program promotes self sufficiency within the Latino community; to empower individuals and to promote mutual understanding and respect among cultures. http://www.catholiccharitiesoregon.org/services_latino_services.asp</p>	<p>The following link provides more information for the Hispanic or Latino community: http://www.latinodv.org/docs/Latinos%20and%20Domestic%20Violence%20Fact%20Sheet.pdf</p>
	<p>Los Niños Cuentan: Direct outreach and domestic violence services to survivors and families in Portland metro area. http://losninoscuentan.org/about.html</p>	<p>Adelante Mujeres (Forward Women): Provides victims and their families with the tools to achieve self-determination in the areas of education and enterprise in Forest Grove. http://www.adelantemujeres.org/</p>	
	<p>Mano a Mano Family Center: Salem http://manoamanofc.org/</p>	<p>Centro Latino Americano: Bilingual, multicultural agency that serves victims in Lane County that include social services, access to community resources, and advocating for fair treatment. http://centrolatinoamericano.org/</p>	
Native American			
	<p>Healing Circle (Native American Youth and Family Center) in Portland provides a wide array of services including safety planning, housing stabilization, crisis intervention, advocacy, support groups and educational services. The program works with local programs to facilitate safety planning, provide transportation, emergency hotel vouchers and assure practice of culturally relevant services in local shelters. Additional services include assistance with filling out and filing temporary restraining orders and child custody orders. Phone: 503.288.8177 Email: info@nayapdx.org</p>	<p>Native American Youth and Family Center provides the following programs: Middle and high school advocacy services; tutoring and after school, native community employment services; foster care and independent living; recreation, cultural arts, financial education; housing and rental assistance; homeownership coaching and individual savings account and tax help. Website: http://nayapdx.org/about/</p>	<p>The following links provide more information for the Indigenous community (including Tribal Nations): http://www.ovw.usdoj.gov/tribal.html; http://www.futureswithoutviolence.org/userfiles/file/Violence%20Against%20AI%20AN%20Women%20Fact%20Sheet.pdf</p>

STATE RESOURCE LIST FOR UNDERSERVED, MARGINALIZED AND/OR OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES

	Population Specific Organizations Providing DV/SA services in Oregon	Population Specific Organizations Providing other services in Oregon	National/State Research and Resources
	West Women's and Childrens Shelter (Salvation Army) in the Tri-County area provides culturally specific shelter and support groups to tribal victims. Phone: 503.239.1254 Fay Schuler, Director (Referral only). Website: http://www.cascade.salvationarmy.org/		
Elders			
	Elders In Action (Statewide with local chapters) http://www.eldersinaction.org/ Contact: 1411 SW Morrison St. Suite 290 Portland, OR 97205 Phone: 503.235.5474 Email: http://eldersinaction.org		
LGBTQ			
	The Oregon Anti-Violence Project in Eugene (formerly The Gender Center): www.antiviolenceproject.org	Outside In: Provides a range of services including gender focused support groups and health care. http://www.outsidein.org/ Email: info@outsidein.org Contact: 1132 SW 13th Avenue, Portland, OR 97305 Phone: 503.535.3800	The following links provide more information on the LGBTQ community: http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/lgbt/news/2011/06/14/9850/domestic-violence-in-the-lgbt-community/ http://www.uncfsp.org/projects/userfiles/File/DCE-STOP_NOW/NCADV_LGBT_Fact_Sheet.pdf
	Bradley Angle House: Provides culturally relevant, anti-oppressive support and advocacy for self-identified LGBTQ of all genders who are surviving abuse. http://bradleyangle.org/services/lgbtq-services/	TransActive: Provides advocacy for transgender children, youth and families. This agency doesn't do anti-violence work or provide domestic and sexual violence services. Http://www.transactiveonline.org/index.php	
Immigrants	To find agencies that legally assist victims with immigration paperwork, U-Visas & VAWA petetions go to: http://www.immigrationadvocates.org/nonprofit/legaldirectory/search?state=OR		

STATE RESOURCE LIST FOR UNDERSERVED, MARGINALIZED AND/OR OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES

	Population Specific Organizations Providing DV/SA services in Oregon	Population Specific Organizations Providing other services in Oregon	National/State Research and Resources
	RIFS (IRCO): Domestic violence services for immigrant communities. StaceyV@mail.irco.org	Immigrant & Refugee Community Organization (IRCO): Promotes the integration of refugees, immigrants, and the community at large into a self-sufficient, healthy, and inclusive multi-ethnic society. http://www.irco.org/	The following links provide additional information on the Immigrant and Refugee Community: http://www.nnedv.org/policy/issues/immigration.html http://causaoregon.org
	Russian Oregon Social Services/Ecumenical Ministries of Oregon (ROSS) - Sponsors Organized to Assist Refugees: Integrating Russian-speaking immigrants and refugees into Oregon and Southwest Washington communities by providing services that increase independence and economic self-sufficiency and improve mental and physical well being. Domestic and Sexual Violence services provided. http://www.emoregon.org/soar.php	Catholic Charities: Immigration legal services. CCILS: provides immigration legal services to low income immigrants and refugees, and engages in public education, training and community outreach in order to promote justice. http://www.catholiccharitiesoregon.org/	
		Hood River Valley Legalization Project: agency assists survivors in filling out forms and works on VAWA petitions. hvrhp@gorge.net	
		PCUN http://www.pcun.org for Oregon farmworkers provides representation on family based immigrant visa petitions.	
People with Disabilities			
	Oregon Deaf Empowerment and Advocacy: http://www.odeaf.org/index.php		
	Disability Assault/Abuse Response Team (DART) : Provides a domestic violence support group for women with developmental and cognitive disabilities. Http://www.disabilityrightsoregon.org/news/disability-assault-abuse-response-team-empowerment-group	Oregon Council on Developmental Disabilities: offers services that promote change that improves the lives of Oregonians with developmental disabilities. http://ocdd.org/index.php/ocdd/getinvolved/361/	http://www.vera.org; www.womenshealth.gov/illnesses-disabilities

STATE RESOURCE LIST FOR UNDERSERVED, MARGINALIZED AND/OR OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES

	Population Specific Organizations Providing DV/SA services in Oregon	Population Specific Organizations Providing other services in Oregon	National/State Research and Resources
		Disability Rights Oregon: Oregon's designated Protection and Advocacy (P & A) System upholds the legal rights of people with disabilities. Http://www.droregon.org/about-us	
People of color includes South Asian, African Diaspora and African American			
	Self Enhancement Inc. The domestic violence program provides services to individuals and families suffering from domestic violence in Multnomah County. Adheres to culturally specific and culturally responsive best practices principles. Http://www.selfenhancement.org/programs/community-and-family-programs/		
	Bradley Angle House - Healing Roots Program addresses specific needs of African and African-American survivors of domestic violence. Http://bradleyangle.org/services/healing-roots/	Urban League of Oregon empowers African Americans and others to achieve equality in education, employment and economic security through a combination of direct services, outreach and advocacy. Http://ulpdx.org/	The following links provide more information for the African American Community; http://womenofcolornetwork.org/docs/factsheets/fs_sexual-violence.pdf ; http://www.incite-national.org/index.php?s=91
	IRCO - Africa House is a multi lingual community-based center providing access to multiple services through a one-stop family focused service center model and resiliency philosophy for African refugees and immigrants of all ages and their families. https://www.irco.org/who-we-are/africa-house.html		

STATE RESOURCE LIST FOR UNDERSERVED, MARGINALIZED AND/OR OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES

	Population Specific Organizations Providing DV/SA services in Oregon	Population Specific Organizations Providing other services in Oregon	National/State Research and Resources
	South Asian Women's Empowerment and Resource Alliance (Sawera): offers free, confidential, and culturally sensitive services to South Asian women and children who are experiencing domestic violence in Oregon. Http://sawera.org/	Coalition of Communities of Color in Multnomah County addresses the socioeconomic disparities, institutional racism, and inequity of services experienced by families, children and communities of color; and organizes communities for collective action resulting in social change to obtain self-determination, wellness, justice and prosperity. http://coalitioncommunitiescolor.org/	A series of six reports developed in partnership with Portland State University that documents experiences of communities of color in Multnomah County: African American; African Immigrant and Refugee; Asian and Pacific Islander; Latino; Native American; and Communities of Color in Multnomah County. Additionally, a paper was prepared that addresses strategic investment "Philanthropy and Communities of Color" http://www.coalitioncommunitiescolor.org/
	South Asian Anti-Violence Domestic Violence Organization: http://ocdd.org/index.php/ocdd/getinvolved/361/		
Homeless			
	YWCA: domestic violence advocates co-located at Home Forward https://ywcapdx.org/	Home Forward: assures that people of the community are sheltered and addresses barriers to housing due to income, disability or special need. Http://homeforward.org/home-forward/welcome	http://www.endhomelessness.org/ ; http://www.spotlightonpoverty.org/ ; http://www.endhomelessness.org/library/entry/the-state-of-homelessness-2013 ; http://www.nlchp.org/ ; http://www.nationalhomeless.org/factsheets/domestic.html
Rural & Frontier			
	Saving Grace http://www.saving-grace.org/		
	Clatsop County Women's Resource Center, Inc. http://www.ccwrc.net/		
	Domestic Violence Services http://www.domesticviolenceservices-or.org/		
	Harney HOPE http://www.hhope.org/		
	Haven from Domestic Violence http://www.haventhedalles.org/		

STATE RESOURCE LIST FOR UNDERSERVED, MARGINALIZED AND/OR OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES

	Population Specific Organizations Providing DV/SA services in Oregon	Population Specific Organizations Providing other services in Oregon	National/State Research and Resources
	Heart of Grant County, Inc. http://ocadsv.org/looking-help/heart-grant-county		
	Helping Hands Against Violence http://www.helpinghandsoregon.com/		
	Klamath Crisis Center http://klamathcrisiscenter.org/		
	Lake County Crisis Center http://ocadsv.org/category/counties/lake		
	May Day, Inc. http://ocadsv.org/looking-help/mayday-inc		
	My Sisters' Place http://www.mysistersplace.us/		
	Oasis Shelter Home, Inc. http://www.oasisshelterhome.org/		
	Project DOVE http://ocadsv.org/looking-help/project-dove		
	Safe Harbors http://www.wcsafeharbors.com/		
	SAFE of Columbia County http://ocadsv.org/looking-help/safe-columbia-county		
	Shelter from the Storm http://ocadsv.org/looking-help/shelter-storm		
	Siuslaw Outreach Services http://ocadsv.org/looking-help/siuslaw-outreach-services		
	Tillamook County Women's Resource Center http://tcwrc.net/		
	Women's Crisis Support Team http://www.wcstjoco.org/		
	Women's Safety & Resource Center, Inc. http://ocadsv.org/looking-help/womens-safety-resource-center		

Population Specific - Underserved, Marginalized and Oppressed Communities

Tribal Nation	Tribal Domestic and Sexual Violence Program	Tribal County Service Area
<i>Burns Paiute Tribe</i> Website: http://www.burnspaiute-nsn.gov/	Michelle Bradach, Social Service Director Email: bradachma@burnspaiute-nsn.gov Teresa Cowing teresa.cowing@burnspaiute-nsn.gov	Harney
<i>Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua & Siuslaw Indians</i> Website: http://ctclusi.org/	Diann Weaver, Health Director Email: dweaver@ctclusi.org Vicki Faciane, Health & Human Services Director vfaciane@ctclusi.org Rebecca Ambrose, Domestic Violence Program Coordinator rambrose@ctclusi.org	Coos, Douglas, Lane, Lincoln, and Curry
<i>The Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde</i> Website: http://www.grandronde.org/	Dave Fullerton, Social Service Director Email: Dave.fullerton@grandronde.org Anne Falla, Domestic Violence Program Coordinator Anne.falla@granderonde.org	Lincoln, Tillamook, Linn, Benton, Lane, Yamhill, Polk, Marion, Multnomah, Clackamas, and Washington
<i>Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians</i> Website: http://ctsi.nsn.us/	Kimberly Lane, Coordinator/Advocate CARE Program Siletz Community Health Clinic Email: Kimberlyl@ctsi.nsn.us	Lincoln, Tillamook, Linn, Benton, Lane, Yamhill, Polk, Marion, Multnomah, Clackamas and Washington
<i>Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation</i> Website: http://www.umatilla.nsn.us/	Desiree Coyote, Family Violence Services Program Manager Email: DesireeCoyote@ctuir.org	Umatilla

Population Specific - Underserved, Marginalized and Oppressed Communities

Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Reservation Website: http://www.warmsprings.com/	Nancy Seyler, VOCS Director nancy.seyler@wstribes.org <i>Warm Springs Victims of Crime Services</i>	Jefferson and Wasco
Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians Website: http://www.cowcreek.com/	Michael Rondeau, Tribal Administrator mrondeau@cowcreek.com Andrea Davis, Human Services Director adavis@cowcreek.com	Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, Coos, Deschutes, Lane and Klamath
Coquille Indian Tribe Website: http://www.coquilletribe.org/	Brett Kenney, Tribal Attorney Email: brett@dorsayindianlaw.com and Yvonne Livingstone, Social Services Director Email: yvonnelifivingstone@coquilletribe.org	Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson and Lane
Klamath Tribes Website: http://www.klamathtribes.org/	Jeri Allen, Program Manager <i>Healing Winds Domestic & Sexual Violence Prevention Program</i> Klamath Tribes Social Services jeri.allen@klamathtribes.com	Klamath

Appendix E-2 VAWA Purpose Areas Based on VAWA Reauthorization of 2013

VAWA AUTHORIZED PURPOSE AREAS

As of FY 2014, funds under the STOP VAWA Formula Grant Program may be used for the following purposes:

Program Area	Purpose Area
1 Training	Train law enforcement officers, judges, other court personnel, and prosecutors to more effectively identify and respond to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking and dating violence, including the use of nonimmigrant status under subparagraphs (U) and (T) of section 101(a) (15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 2202 (a));
2 Enhancement Efforts	Develop, train or expand units of law enforcement officers, judges, other court personnel, and prosecutors specifically targeting violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, dating violence, stalking and domestic violence;
3 Policy and Protocol Development	Develop and implement more effective police, court, and prosecution policies, protocols, orders, and services specifically devoted to preventing, identifying and responding to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, dating violence, stalking and domestic violence, as well as the appropriate treatment of victims;
4 Data Collection and Communication Systems	Develop, install, or expand data collection and communication systems, including computerized systems, linking police, prosecutors, and courts or for the purpose of identifying, classifying, and tracking arrests, protection orders, violations of protection orders, prosecutions, and convictions for violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, dating violence, stalking and domestic violence;
5 Victim Service Programs and Visitation Centers	Develop, enlarge, or strengthen victim services and legal assistance programs, including sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking and dating violence programs, develop or improve delivery of victim services to underserved populations, provide specialized domestic violence court advocates in courts where a significant number of protection orders are granted, and increase reporting; and reduce attrition rates for cases involving violence crimes against women, including crimes of sexual assault, dating violence, stalking and domestic violence;
6 Indian Tribal Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Programs	Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs addressing the needs and circumstances of Indian tribes in dealing with violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and domestic violence;
7 Statewide Multi-disciplinary Support	Supporting formal and informal statewide, multidisciplinary efforts, to the extent not supported by State funds, to coordinate the response of state law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, courts, victim services agencies, and other State agencies and departments, to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence;
8 Sexual Assault Nurse	Training of sexual assault forensic medical personnel examiners in the

Examiners (SANE)	collection and preservation of evidence, analysis, prevention, and providing expert testimony and treatment of trauma related to sexual assault;
9 Elder and Disabled Victims	Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs to assist law enforcement, prosecutors, courts, and others to address the needs and circumstances of older and disabled women who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault, including recognizing, investigating, and prosecuting instances of such violence or assault and targeting outreach and support, counseling, and other victim services to such older and disabled individuals.
10 Immigration	Providing assistance to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault in immigration matters;
11 New Initiatives and Emergency Services	Maintaining core victim services and criminal justice initiatives, while supporting complementary new initiatives and emergency services for victims and their families;
12 Jessica Gonzales Victim Assistants	<p>Supporting the placement of special victim assistants (to be known as “Jessica Gonzales Victim Assistants”) in local law enforcement agencies to serve as liaisons between victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and personnel in local law enforcement agencies in order to improve the enforcement of protection orders. Jessica Gonzales Victim Assistants shall have expertise in domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking and may undertake the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing, in collaboration with prosecutors, courts and victim service providers, standardized response policies for local law enforcement agencies, including the use of evidence-based indicators to assess the risk of domestic and dating violence homicide and prioritize dangerous or potentially lethal cases. • Notifying persons seeking enforcement of protection orders as to what responses will be provided by the relevant law enforcement agency. • Referring persons seeking enforcement of protection orders to supplementary services (such as emergency shelter programs, hotlines or legal assistance services); and • Taking other appropriate action to assist or secure the safety of the person seeking enforcement of a protection order; <p><i>*Note: Only government-based agencies may apply for funding to support project activities under this purpose area.</i></p>
13 Crystal Judson Domestic Violence Protocol Program	<p>Providing funding to law enforcement agencies, victim services providers, and state, tribal, territorial, and local governments (which funding stream shall be known as the Crystal Judson Domestic Violence Protocol Program) to promote</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the development and implementation of training for local victim domestic violence service providers, and to fund victim services personnel, to be known as Crystal Judson Victim Advocates, to provide supportive services and advocacy for victims of domestic violence committed by law enforcement personnel; • the implementation of protocols within law enforcement agencies to ensure consistent and effective responses to the commission of domestic violence by personnel within such agencies (such as

	<p>the model policy promulgated by the International Association of Chiefs of Police (“Domestic Violence by Police Officers: A Policy of the IACP, Police Response to Violence Against Women Project” July 2003)).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the development of such protocols in collaboration with state, tribal, territorial and local victim service providers and domestic violence coalitions. any law enforcement, state, tribal, territorial or local government agency receiving funding under the Crystal Judson DV Protocol Program under paragraph (13) shall on an annual basis, receive additional training on the topic of incidents of domestic violence committed by law enforcement personnel from DV and SA non-profit organizations and, after a period of two years, provide a report of the adopted protocol to the DOJ, including a summary of progress in implementing that protocol.
14 State, local or Tribal Legislation and Policies¹	Developing and promoting state, local, or tribal legislation and policies that enhance best practices for responding to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;
15 Sexual Assault Response Teams	Developing, implementing, or enhancing Sexual Assault Response Teams, or other similar coordinated community responses to sexual assault;
16 Law Enforcement and Prosecution Response to Sexual Assault Cases	Developing and strengthening policies, protocols, best practices, and training for law enforcement agencies and prosecutors relating to the investigation and prosecution of sexual assault cases and the appropriate treatment of victims;
17 Sexual Assault Response in Correctional or Detention Settings	Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs addressing sexual assault against men, women, and youth in correctional and detention settings;
18 Backlogs of Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Kits	Identifying and conducting inventories of backlogs of sexual assault evidence collection kits and developing protocols and policies for responding to and addressing such backlogs, including protocols and policies for notifying and involving victims;
19 Strengthened Programs and Services for victims affected but Sexual Orientation or Gender Identity	Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs and projects to provide services and responses targeting male and female victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, whose ability to access traditional services and responses is affected by their sexual orientation or gender identity, as defined in section 249(c) of title 18, United States Code; and
20 Prevention and Educational Programming	Developing, enhancing, or strengthening prevention and educational programming to address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, with not more than 5 percent of the amount allocated to a state to be used for this purpose.

¹ *This new purpose area seems to promote lobbying under the prior definition AVA and administrators have been provided. In talking with Marnie Sheils, AVA learned that the actual lobbying prohibition describes activities that constitute lobbying "unless prior authorization has been provided". For years administrators have voiced their concerns, and policy makers recognized that states need to push for legislative and policy changes to comply with changes in VAWA. The new language in VAWA 2013 provides the direct authorization needed thereby waiving the lobbying restrictions in regard to "enhancing best practices"*

Appendix F Oregon's 2016 PREA Compliance Overview

Oregon's Process for PREA Compliance

Introduction

The Oregon Department of Corrections (ODOC) and the Oregon Youth Authority (OYA) have developed strong platforms and worked diligently to implement strategies to eliminate sexual abuse in state confinement facilities. Both agencies have zero-tolerance policies regarding sexual assault and sexual harassment and ensure all reports are investigated.

ODOC and OYA began working on PREA shortly after the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) law was passed in 2003. Both agencies completed a significant amount of work to develop response programs; however when national PREA standards emerged in 2012, both (for individual agency reasons) found that some were challenging to implement. In 2004, State corrections began implementing PREA strategies to address facility audits. Audits were required by 2012 when the USDOJ finalized and published national PREA standards, however, state corrections hadn't connected community-based treatment providers to survivors in correctional institutions.

When OVW administered the 4.75% STOP VAWA PREA penalty for non-compliance¹, Oregon's Department of Justice / Crime Victims' Services Division (CVSD) joined the conversation in earnest. As Oregon's STOP VAWA administering agency, CVSD engaged into conversations with both ODOC and OYA, exploring strengths, challenges, resources, past practices, etc. Inter-agency relationships grew and a new collaborative effort was underway.

This new dynamic became immediately important. One significant compliance concern was in the requirement for Rape Crisis Center or other non-governmental advocates to be first responders. In many Oregon counties where state correctional facilities exist, advocates from District Attorney Victim Assistance Programs were the responders to allegations of sexual assault. As such, institutional relationships with community-based advocates weren't in place. Resource issues made it additionally challenging for advocacy organizations to provide this service to incarcerated survivors. Because CVSD has funding relationships with both system and community-based victim advocates, CVSD was able to craft changes in local procedures and help ODOC, OYA, and local non-profits to develop new response processes. New partnerships with other agencies quickly followed and Oregon was on its way to complying with PREA.

Audits

¹ The Oregon Department of Justice, Crime Victims' Services Division submitted the Governors' Letter of Compliance with PREA standards to OVW in May 2015. OVW released the 4.75% STOP VAWA PREA grant funds held in penalty in Fall 2015.

The Governor determines the compliance of all facilities under the operational control of the state's executive branch, including the Oregon Department of Corrections and Oregon Youth Authority.

ODOC participates in a circular auditing agreement with: California, Hawaii, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico and Washington. OYA contracts with DOJ certified PREA auditors to conduct audits in their facilities.

In 2015 Oregon was one of eleven states to certify compliance. A summary audit schedule is included at the end of this document.

Advocacy Program Development

ODOC applied for and received a competitive grant from the Bureau of Justice Assistance to assist with the development of a sexual assault advocacy program in September 2014. In October 2014, ODOC hired a PREA Advocate Coordinator to develop the PREA Sexual Assault Advocacy program agency wide.

ODOC contracted with the Oregon Attorney General's Sexual Assault Task Force (SATF) and Just Detention International in developing and conducting advocate/ODOC training. The SATF was formed in 1999 by then-Attorney General Hardy Myers at the request of a group of advocates and multidisciplinary responders in order to organize statewide efforts to address adolescent and adult sexual assault in Oregon. SATF supports collaborations between ODOC and community-based advocacy centers, and will assist localities with community SART development.

Currently, OYA does not have funding for advocacy endeavors and has relied on the agency PREA Coordinator and each facility's PREA Compliance Manager to develop and maintain MOU's with community-based advocacy programs. OYA and the non-profit programs worked closely with CVSD to create response protocols, and each OYA facility used available resources to foster relationships with their local advocacy centers.

In FY 2016 – 2017, OCADSV received funds from CVSD to create a PREA webinar series that will outline a framework for best practices in the intervention/advocacy of sexual abuse of inmates in confinement. The webinars are intended for both OYA staff and advocacy staff for victims incarcerated in juvenile detention facilities throughout Oregon. The webinars will help further develop relationships and mutual understanding between advocacy programs and facilities. All webinars are to be recorded, made available on the OCADSV website as well as to OYA's electronic learning platform.

Some challenges on the facility side included monitoring of calls and mail, confidentiality and basic process issues that needed revision. Advocacy centers were concerned about responding to

incarcerated survivors who may also be violent offenders, and limited resources without knowing how many incarcerated survivors would actually be accessing services. Many of these challenges were overcome easily and while new challenges emerge, the collaborative approach is strong enough to problem-solve through these.

Some Key Elements of Oregon's PREA Compliance Effort

1. *Policy Changes*

ODOC updated mail (Inmate) and telephone (Inmate) rules to reflect confidentiality of communication with community-based sexual assault advocates. ODOC PREA policy will be updated in the future to reflect current practice regarding advocacy.

2. *Confidentiality / Privilege*

In 2015, Oregon's legislature passed House Bill 3476 giving privilege to community-based advocates.

ODOC was educated about the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), confidentiality, and Oregon's uniqueness with advocates not being mandatory reporters.

Confidentiality and advocate privilege were explained to inmates and staff via inmate newsletters, staff emails, and meetings. Pamphlets have been developed for the inmate population regarding what is advocacy and how to reach an advocate.

In response to the passing of HB 3476, OYA updated the language on flyers posted within facilities to include information on advocate privilege and to let youth know advocates would not be sharing information with the agency.

3. *ODOC PREA Advocacy Workgroup*

The PREA Advocacy workgroup was established in April 2015. Stakeholders include: Oregon Department of Corrections (ODOC), Oregon Attorney General's Sexual Assault Task Force (SATF), Oregon Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence (OCADSV), Oregon DOJ Crime Victim Services (CVSD), and Oregon Youth Authority (OYA). Topic experts include: advocates, ODOC SART members, State Police, ODOC investigators, and forensic exam nurses.

The PREA Advocacy Workgroup discusses training, policy development, implementation, and compliance.

4. *Training*

ODOC worked with SATF in conjunction with Just Detention International (JDI) and Oregon Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence (OCADSV) to develop and deliver training for advocates and ODOC employees. Training focused on defining advocacy, ODOC culture, neurobiology of trauma, providing services inside a correctional facility, investigation and survivor interviewing, medical response, sexual assault dynamics, and scenarios with ODOC employees and advocates working together.

Two trainings were facilitated in October 2015, the first in rural Madras, Oregon and the second in urban Salem, Oregon. Combined, 72 participants from ODOC and community-based advocacy programs participated in these trainings. The training provided an opportunity for ODOC employees and advocates to come together, learn a similar language, and discuss how to work in concert to better serve survivors who are incarcerated. The training received positive participant feedback through evaluation and Participants' demonstrated an increase in knowledge indicated by results from pre and posttests.

In the months following the first PREA Advocacy training SATF created a webinar specifically for ODOC staff around sexual assault dynamics and advocacy and hosted a webinar facilitated by ODOC staff for advocates regarding ODOC culture.

In July and August 2016, three webinars were developed and delivered by DOC and SATF. They covered Advocacy Options in DOC Facilities, Communicating with Incarcerated Survivors and Safety Planning in Confinement Facilities:

Safety Planning in Confinement Facilities

This webinar will provide an overview of safety planning and describe the limited options available to survivors who are incarcerated. At the end of the webinar participants will be able to 1.) Define safety planning and 2.) Articulate safety planning options available to incarcerated survivors. This webinar is intended for community based advocates in Oregon and Oregon Department of Corrections' staff.

Advocacy Options in Oregon Department of Corrections Facilities

This webinar will give an overview of the advocacy services offered to incarcerated survivors outlined in the Prison Elimination Act Standards 115.53 and 115.21. At the end of the webinar participants will be able to 1.) Articulate the advocacy services available to incarcerated sexual assault survivors in the state of Oregon 2.) Gain knowledge on Oregon Department of Corrections protocols when providing advocacy to incarcerated survivors via phone, during a medical / forensic exam, and in person in a facility 3.) Gain understanding on the policies and protocol (criminal and internal investigation) when a person who is incarcerated reports sexual assault. This webinar is intended for community based advocates in Oregon and Oregon Department of Corrections Staff.

Policies for Communication with Incarcerated Survivors

This webinar will provide information about the policies around different forms of communication with incarcerated survivors including communication via phone, through written correspondence and in person. At the completion of the webinar, participants will have a understanding of Oregon Department of Corrections policies in regard to communication and the ways that advocates communicate with survivors within these boundaries.

These webinars will provide education for new community-based advocates, as well as new DOC staff who are assigned to PREA-related duties.

5. *Tours*

After the PREA Advocacy training, ODOC PREA compliance managers, sexual abuse liaisons, institution SARTs and community-based advocates toured each other's facilities.

OYA has also conducted several facility tours with local advocacy programs and continues to extend invitations for advocates to tour the facility in their geographic area.

6. *Advocacy Crisis Line / Mail*

While the PREA Sexual Assault Advocacy program was being developed, ODOC's PREA Advocate Coordinator provided direct services through a hotline and mail. Transitions to the community-based advocacy center crisis lines and mail began in December 2015 and will be completed by April 2016. Incarcerated survivors can reach their local community-based advocacy center by dialing 711 from any inmate telephone. The line will be automatically connected to the local community-based advocacy center. Calls to the crisis lines are not recorded.

In ODOC, mail to community-based advocacy centers is considered "Official Mail" and is processed in accordance with the mail (Inmate) rule. Official mail is opened and searched for contraband in the presence of the inmate. The content of the envelope is not read.

Youth in OYA facilities have access to crisis lines and telephone calls are confidential. No OYA telephone calls are recorded at any time and while the youth does need to make a request to staff in order to facilitate the call, the youth is able to speak to an advocate in private.

7. *Memo of Understanding (MOU) Development*

Signing of MOU's begun in 2014 and was completed in 2016.

- MOU's have been signed and implemented between DOC and community-based advocacy centers providing services to all DOC facilities.
- MOU's are in place with each OYA facility and the local advocacy center.

8. *Hospital Response*

Incarcerated survivors in ODOC and OYA facilities are sent to the hospital for a forensic exam when appropriate.

ODOC has developed an internal notification process for contacting community-based advocates when an incarcerated survivor is sent to the hospital for a forensic exam.

Each OYA facility has implemented Local Operating Protocols to ensure survivors of sexual assault are provided a forensic exam and have access to community-based advocates. The agency PREA Coordinator has completed a basic advocacy training

program and can also act as a “qualified staff member” in the event that a youth requests an advocate and one is not available.

9. *Investigatory Response*

For both ODOC and OYA, specific PREA standards apply to the investigatory response and arrangements will be made when an incarcerated survivor or youth requests advocacy.

10. *Collaboration*

The ODOC PREA Advocate Coordinator has worked with the Sexual Assault Task Force, Oregon Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence, community-based advocacy centers, and ODOC employees to continue to move the PREA Sexual Assault Advocacy program forward. This is occurring with frequent communications via telephone, email, webinars, assisting with training, communications with the inmate population via inmate newsletter, posters, development of pamphlets, etc.

SATF and OCADSV both are sharing information and links regarding PREA on their websites.

ODOC PREA Compliance Managers and Sexual Abuse Liaisons plan to attend the local community SARTs sharing information about ODOC’s program and protocols. In the future, it will allow the local SARTs to update their protocols as needed.

The collaboration that occurred during the PREA Advocacy training involving ODOC and advocates in October 2015 was incredible. Everyone was there participating to develop a program for incarcerated survivors to get the help and resources in coping with sexual assault that they need.

The OYA PREA Coordinator works with the Sexual Assault Task Force and OCADSV as well as working closely with ODOC to collaborate on PREA and advocacy related topics. OYA also facilitates monthly telephone conferences with all facility PREA Compliance Managers to ensure communication is shared and distributed throughout the agency. OYA is also currently making efforts to reach out to county juvenile facilities regarding PREA implementation and ongoing training resources.

11. *Other Accomplishments*

The Oregon Department of Corrections presented at two national American Correctional Associations conferences in 2016, in conjunction with the PREA Resource Center and Impact Justice. The two-part session first provided foundational information about transgender people and the differences between sexual identity, gender expression and sexual orientation. Presenters elicited questions about managing transgender people in custody and the challenges faced implementing the PREA standards with a focus on ensuring the safety of transgender people. Part two delved deeper into specific PREA standards offering practical implementation options and addressing your questions related to PREA implementation. Presenters highlighted the risks associated with being

transgender in custody and what should be done to ensure their human treatment and safety, including appropriate housing decisions based on sexual identity and not genital status.

12. *Next Steps*

The Oregon PREA Coordinator at DOC will continue to look for funding opportunities for a PREA Advocate Coordinator. The PREA Coordinator at DOC will begin overseeing the advocacy program on December 1, 2016 if additional funding can't be located.

As previously referenced, OYA is in the process of collaborating with OCADSV on PREA related webinars for OYA staff, advocates, and county juvenile partners. In 2016, OYA signed a Memorandum of Understanding with OCADSV to provide training webinars.

Closing

Oregon has been successful in PREA compliance because of early implementation, and the amount of collaboration that has occurred between all the agencies responsive to PREA standards. These agencies include but are not limited to the Oregon Department of Corrections, Oregon Youth Authority, Oregon Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence, the Oregon Attorney General's Sexual Assault Task Force, district attorney's offices in various counties, Just Detention International and all the community-based advocates who have embraced providing services to incarcerated survivors.

As ODOC and OYA move forward it will be critical to maintain collaboration, ongoing communication and education about each other's roles.

Oregon Department of Corrections (ODOC) Audits Completed:

Institution Name	Audit Completed
Oregon State Penitentiary	9/19/2014
Snake River Correctional Institution	9/19/2014
Powder River Correctional Facility	9/20/2014
Columbia River Correctional Institution	9/21/2014
Deer Ridge Correctional Institution	2/26/2015
Santiam Correctional Institution	2/26/2015
Oregon State Correctional Institution	3/1/2015
Coffee Creek Correctional Facility	3/3/2015
Eastern Oregon Correctional Institution	6/2/2016
Mill Creek Correctional Facility	6/30/2016
Shutter Creek Correctional Institution	6/16/2016
South Fork Forrest Camp	6/8/2016
Two Rivers Correctional Institution	8/8/2016
Warner Creek Correctional Facility	6/9/2016

Oregon Youth Authority (OYA) Audits Completed:

Institution	Audit Completed
MacLaren Youth Correctional Facility	3/15/2015
Camp Tillamook Youth Transition Facility	3/30/2015
Tillamook Youth Correctional Facility	3/30/2015
Eastern Oregon Youth Correctional Facility	5/20/2015
Oak Creek Youth Correctional Facility	5/23/2015
Camp Florence Youth Transition Facility	8/26/2015
Rogue Valley Youth Correctional Facility	8/26/2015
Camp Riverbed Youth Transition Facility	8/17/2016
Hillcrest Youth Correctional Facility	4/30/2016
North Coast Youth Correctional Facility	8/11/2016

Audit reports are available for review on the ODOC and OYA web sites.

Appendix G Tribal Government to Government Laws and Policies



EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. EO - 96 - 30

STATE/TRIBAL GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

There are nine federally recognized Indian tribal governments located in the State of Oregon. These Indian tribes were in existence prior to the formation of the United States of America, and thus retain a unique legal status. The importance of recognizing the relationship that exists between the tribes and state government can not be underestimated.

As sovereigns the tribes and the State of Oregon must work together to develop mutual respect for the sovereign interests of both parties. The relationships between our governmental structures can only be built through trust and mutual respect .

The purpose of formalizing the government-to-government relationship that exists between Oregon's Indian tribes and the State is to establish a process which can assist in resolving potential conflicts, maximize key inter-governmental relations and enhance an exchange of ideas and resources for the greatet good of all of Oregon's citizens, whether tribal members or not.

IT IS ORDERED AND DIRECTED:

1. That the Governor's Legal Counsel or such other person as the Governor may from time to time designate, shall be accountable to the Governor for the implementation of this Executive Order and be responsible for convening an annual meeting where representatives of the State and the nine federally recognized Oregon tribal governments will work together to achieve mutual goals.

**Office of the Governor
State of Oregon**



EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. ED - 96 - 30

Page Two

2. That the head of each Cabinet level department who is either appointed by the Governor or who reports to gubernatorial appointees and is made subject to this Order by the Governor (hereinafter "department") shall be accountable to the Governor's office for adopting a departmental State/Tribal Government statement that:

Recognizes that Oregon Indian tribal governments are interested in the development of state policy that affects tribal interests (hereinafter "state policy") and recognizes the desirability of dialogue between tribal governments and the state, with regard to those state policies;

- b. Identifies key personnel of the department as a "key contact[s]" responsible for coordination with tribal governments;
 - c. Establishes a process for the identification of those state policies by designated tribal representatives and key contacts ;
 - d. promotes dialogue between Oregon departments and tribal governments on those state policies ; and
 - e. That advances the government-to-government relationship by notifying staff and employees of this Executive Order.
3. Through the process established under this Executive Order the key contacts and designated tribal representatives shall identify issues of mutual concern arising from state policy. The departments and each tribal government shall make reasonable efforts to design solutions and develop programs to achieve mutual goals in relation to state policy.

**Office of the Governor
State of Oregon**



EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. PO - 96 - 30

Page Three

4. That each department shall recognize the opportunity to use a number of tools to achieve mutual cooperation including but not limited to use of cooperative agreements with Indian tribal governments as provided for in ORS 190.110 when it is appropriate to do so.
5. That each department shall provide key managers with periodic training which enables them to better recognize Indian issues and to understand and respect the legal status of tribal governments and of American Indians as citizens of Oregon who also have their own unique and distinct culture. It is important as well for the tribes to develop tribal training so its members will better understand the workings and process of state government. It is the hope of the state that these training's will enable the tribes and the state to learn about each other's cultures and improve our mutual ability to communicate our interests more clearly. The key contact and designated tribal representatives shall consult on the scope and content of training as well as the coverage of its cost.
6. That the departments shall work cooperatively to accomplish the goals of this order.

It is the hope of the state and the tribes that this executive order will result in improving the quality of communication between our sovereign governments. The tribes and the state recognize that this order cannot and is not intended to create a forum for resolution of all issues between the tribes and the state. Nor is it meant to replace presently existing lines of communications. Both the tribes and the state recognize that issues that are the subject of litigation or that are likely to become the subject of litigation are inappropriate for discussion in this process.

Nothing in this order shall require the state or any of its agencies to violate or ignore any laws, rules, directives or other legal requirements or obligations imposed by state or federal law including but not limited to state Public Records laws, Public Meetings laws and provisions of the state Administrative Procedures Act.

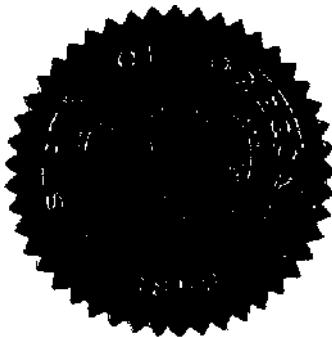
**Office of the Governor
State of Oregon**

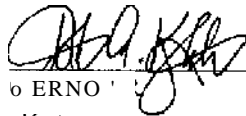


EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. EO - 96 - 30
Page Four

This document has been adopted for the sole purpose of enhancing communication and mutual cooperation between the State of Oregon and the tribal governments and is not intended to, and does not, create any right to administrative or judicial review, or any other right or benefit or responsibility, substantive or procedural, enforceable by a party against the State of Oregon, its agencies or instrumentality's, its officers or employees, its subdivisions or any other persons.

Done at Salem, Oregon this 2nd day of May 1996.




GOVERNOR

Attest:

SECRETARY OF STATE

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES**182.162****RELATIONSHIP OF STATE AGENCIES WITH INDIAN TRIBES****182.162 Definitions for ORS 182.162 to 182.168.** As used in ORS 182.162 to 182.168

(1) "State agency" has the meaning given that term in Oregon ORS 358.635.

(2) "Tribe" means a federally recognized Indian tribe in Oregon [2001 c. 177 §]

Note: 182.162 to 182.168 were enacted into law by the Legislative Assembly but were not added to or made a part of ORS chapter 182 or any series therein by legislative action. See preface Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

182.64 State agencies to develop and implement policy on relationship with tribes; cooperation with tribes. (1) A state agency shall develop and implement a policy that:

(a) Identifies individuals in the state agency who are responsible for developing and implementing programs of the state agency that affect tribes.

(b) Establishes a process to identify the programs of the state agency that affect tribes.

(c) Promotes communication between the state agency and tribes.

(d) Promotes positive government-to-government relations between the state and tribes.

(e) Establishes a method for notifying employees of the state agency of the provisions of ORS 182.162 to 182.168 and the policy the state agency adopts under this section.

(2) In the process of identifying and developing the programs of the state agency that affect tribes, a state agency shall include representatives designated by the tribes.

(3) A state agency shall make a reasonable effort to cooperate with tribes in the development and implementation of programs of the state agency that affect tribes, including the use of agreements authorized by ORS 190.110 [2001c.177 §2]

Note: See note under 182.162

182.166 Training of state agency managers and employees who communicate with tribes; annual meetings of representative of agencies and tribes; annual reports by state agencies. (1) at least once a year, the Oregon Department of Administrative Services, in consultation with the Commission on Indian Services, shall provide training to state agency managers and employees who have regular communication with tribes on the legal status of tribes, the legal rights of members of tribes and issues of concern to tribes.

(2) Once a year, the Governor shall convene a meeting at which representatives of state agencies and tribes may work together to achieve mutual goals.

(3) No later than December 15 of every year, a state agency shall submit a report to the Governor and the Commission on Indian Services on the activities of the state agency under ORS 182.162 to 182.168. The report shall include:

(a) The policy the state agency adopted under ORS 182.164.

(b) The names of the individuals in the state agency who are responsible for developing and implementing programs of the state agency that affect tribes.

(c) The process the state agency established to identify the programs of the state agency that affect tribes.

(d) The effort of the state agency to promote communication between the state agency and the tribes and government-to-government relations between the state and tribes.

(e) A description of the training required subsection (1) of this section.

(f) The method the state agency established for notifying employees of the state agency of the provisions of ORS 182.162 to 182.168 and the policy the state agency adopts under ORS 182.164. [2001 c. 177 §3]

Note: See note under 182.162.

182.168 No right of action created by ORS 182.162 to 182.168. Nothing in ORS 182.162 to 182.168 creates a right of action against a state agency or a right of review of an action of a state agency. [2001c. 177 §4]

Note: See note under 182.162

182.170 [1959 c.501 §7; repealed by 1959 c.501 §10]

182.180 [1959 c.501 §8; repealed by 1959 c.501 §10]

182.190 [1959 c.501 §9; repealed by 1959 c.501 §10]

182.200 [1959 c.501 §10. Repealed by 1959 c.601 §10]

State of Oregon
Department of Justice

Policy 2-95 Tribal Relations Policy

Effective Date: November 1, 2002

Applicability: All full and part time employees, temporary employees and volunteers

References:

(1) Purpose

This tribal relations policy is adopted pursuant to ORS 182.162 — 182.168, which requires state agencies to develop and implement tribal relations policies.

(2) General Policies and Principles

It is DOJ's policy to promote the principle stated in Executive Order No.96-30 that "[a]s sovereigns the tribes and the State of Oregon must work together to develop mutual respect for the sovereign interests of both parties." DOJ interacts with tribes in differing roles: in its role as legal advisor to and representative of other state agencies; and in its role as independent administrator of certain DOJ programs. In all of its roles, it is DOJ's policy to promote positive government to government relations with the federally recognized tribes in Oregon ("tribes") by

- (a) Facilitating communication and understanding and appropriate dispute resolution among DOJ, other state agencies and those tribes;
- (b) Striving to prevent unnecessary conflict with tribes;
- (c) Interacting with tribes in a spirit of mutual respect;
- (d) Involving tribal representatives in the development and implementation of programs that affect them; and
- (e) Seeking to understand the varying tribal perspectives.

(³) Native American Affairs Coordinator

- (a) The state is best served through a coordinated approach to tribal issues. The Attorney General has designated a Native American Affairs Coordinator, who serves as the Department's key contact with tribal representatives.
- (b) Individuals in the Department who are working on a significant matter involving or affecting a tribe shall notify the Native American Affairs Coordinator.
- (c) The Native American Affairs Coordinator will develop with each Division Administrator an appropriate means for that Division to keep the Native American Affairs Coordinator regularly informed of the status of significant matters involving or affecting tribes.

(4) Dissemination of Tribal Relations Policy

- (a) Upon adoption, this policy shall be disseminated to members of the Department, and shall be incorporated into the DOJ Policy Manual. In addition, this policy and information regarding ORS 182.162 — 168 shall be included in new employee orientation, and on the Department's intranet.
- (b) The Native American Affairs Coordinator will distribute an annual reminder regarding the policy.

State of Oregon
Department of Justice

(5) Training

- (a) The DOJ CLE Committee and Diversity Committees shall strive to incorporate topics regarding Indian law and culture in their agency training and CLE programs.
- (b) The Native American Affairs Coordinator will assist Divisions and sections in arranging training on specific topics relevant to the work of that particular division or section.
- (c) Appropriate DOJ representatives will attend annual training provided by the Department of Administrative Services pursuant to ORS 182.166(1).
- (d) DOJ attorneys who come into significant contact with tribes are encouraged to consider taking advantage of outside CLE opportunities on Indian law and culture.

(6) Guidelines for Advising and Representing other State Agencies

The Department of Justice is uniquely situated to aid implementation of ORS 182.162 182.168 through its contact with and advice to various state agencies. DOJ attorneys should promote other agencies' compliance with ORS 182.162 to 182.168 by means including:

- (a) Considering the represented agency's obligations under the statute in the course of advice and representation and
- (b) Striving to ensure involvement of the agency's tribal key contact in significant matters affecting or involving tribes.

(⁷) Identification of DOJ Programs Affecting Tribes

The Native American Affairs Coordinator will compile a list of DOJ programs that affect tribes, as well as the DOJ individuals responsible for implementing them, through the following process:

- (a) Division Administrators will provide to the Native American Affairs Coordinator a list of Division programs, noting those they believe affect tribes. The entire list will be shared with tribal representatives identified through Government to Government cluster groups, tribal attorneys known to the Department, the Indian Law Section of the Bar, the Native American Program of Oregon Legal Services, and tribal chairs.
- (b) Annually, the Native American Affairs Coordinator will update the list of DOJ programs that affect tribes, in consultation with Executive staff and tribal representatives.

(8) Guidelines for Independent DOJ Programs

- (a) Managers of programs identified as potentially affecting tribes shall adopt guidelines for cooperating with tribes in the development and implementation of those programs in consultation with the Native American Affairs Coordinator,
- (b) DOJ will invite tribal participation on Task Forces of interest to tribes.

Appendix H Additional Demographics

Oregon 2014: American Indian or Alaskan Native Identified

County	American Indian & Alaska Native Population Count	County	American Indian & Alaska Native Population Percent of County
Multnomah	6482	Jefferson	17.21%
Washington	4353	Wasco	4.79%
Marion	4002	Harney	3.86%
Lane	3781	Klamath	3.37%
Jefferson	3756	Coos	3.05%
Clackamas	2565	Lincoln	2.82%
Klamath	2224	Umatilla	2.11%
Linn	2219	Curry	2.00%
Coos	1913	Sherman	1.90%
Douglas	1650	Linn	1.88%
Jackson	1647	Lake	1.66%
Umatilla	1617	Josephine	1.63%
Josephine	1352	Columbia	1.57%
Yamhill	1351	Douglas	1.54%
Lincoln	1303	Baker	1.51%
Wasco	1215	Crook	1.38%
Polk	986	Yamhill	1.34%
Deschutes	927	Polk	1.29%
Columbia	773	Marion	1.25%
Benton	484	Lane	1.07%
Curry	447	Gilliam	0.99%
Crook	287	Tillamook	0.86%
Harney	280	Multnomah	0.86%
Baker	243	Morrow	0.85%
Tillamook	217	Jackson	0.80%
Clatsop	204	Washington	0.80%
Malheur	192	Union	0.72%
Union	185	Clackamas	0.67%
Hood River	135	Grant	0.63%
Lake	130	Malheur	0.62%
Morrow	95	Hood River	0.60%
Grant	46	Wheeler	0.59%
Sherman	34	Deschutes	0.57%
Wallowa	33	Benton	0.56%
Gilliam	19	Clatsop	0.55%
Wheeler	8	Wallowa	0.48%
Oregon	47155	Oregon	1.21%

Oregon 2014: Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Identified

County	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Population Count	County	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Population Percent of County
Multnomah	4697	Union	0.92%
Washington	2580	Marion	0.69%
Marion	2206	Multnomah	0.62%
Clackamas	979	Wasco	0.61%
Lane	825	Washington	0.47%
Jackson	646	Jefferson	0.43%
Benton	278	Polk	0.36%
Polk	278	Tillamook	0.33%
Yamhill	258	Benton	0.32%
Union	238	Hood River	0.31%
Deschutes	187	Jackson	0.31%
Wasco	156	Baker	0.29%
Josephine	126	Yamhill	0.26%
Columbia	118	Clackamas	0.25%
Klamath	110	Columbia	0.24%
Umatilla	110	Lane	0.23%
Douglas	106	Klamath	0.17%
Jefferson	93	Josephine	0.15%
Tillamook	84	Lincoln	0.15%
Coos	82	Umatilla	0.14%
Linn	74	Coos	0.13%
Hood River	71	Deschutes	0.11%
Lincoln	67	Crook	0.11%
Baker	46	Morrow	0.11%
Clatsop	27	Douglas	0.10%
Crook	23	Lake	0.08%
Malheur	18	Clatsop	0.07%
Morrow	12	Linn	0.06%
Lake	6	Malheur	0.06%
Wallowa	4	Wallowa	0.06%
Curry	3	Harney	0.04%
Harney	3	Grant	0.03%
Grant	2	Curry	0.01%
Gilliam	0	Gilliam	0.00%
Sherman	0	Sherman	0.00%
Wheeler	0	Wheeler	0.00%
Oregon	14513	Oregon	0.37%

Oregon 2014: African American or Black Identified

County	African American or Black Population Count	County	African American or Black Population Percent of County
Multnomah	41861	Multnomah	5.53%
Washington	9730	Washington	1.78%
Lane	3336	Malheur	1.26%
Clackamas	3323	Yamhill	1.20%
Marion	3183	Benton	1.00%
Jackson	1476	Marion	0.99%
Yamhill	1207	Lane	0.94%
Benton	857	Coos	0.92%
Deschutes	619	Klamath	0.91%
Klamath	603	Clackamas	0.86%
Coos	579	Clatsop	0.72%
Linn	560	Jackson	0.71%
Umatilla	488	Wasco	0.71%
Polk	387	Jefferson	0.70%
Malheur	386	Crook	0.65%
Douglas	331	Umatilla	0.64%
Clatsop	267	Harney	0.62%
Josephine	264	Union	0.59%
Wasco	181	Gilliam	0.57%
Jefferson	153	Polk	0.51%
Union	152	Linn	0.47%
Lincoln	146	Wallowa	0.45%
Crook	136	Lake	0.45%
Columbia	100	Deschutes	0.38%
Tillamook	75	Grant	0.35%
Hood River	73	Sherman	0.34%
Harney	45	Hood River	0.32%
Baker	37	Josephine	0.32%
Lake	35	Lincoln	0.32%
Morrow	34	Douglas	0.31%
Wallowa	31	Morrow	0.30%
Grant	26	Tillamook	0.30%
Gilliam	11	Baker	0.23%
Sherman	6	Columbia	0.20%
Curry	2	Curry	0.01%
Wheeler	0	Wheeler	0.00%
Oregon	70700	Oregon	1.81%

Oregon 2014: Asian Identified

County	Asian Population Count in County	County	Asian Population Percent of County
Multnomah	52070	Washington	9.03%
Washington	49411	Multnomah	6.88%
Clackamas	15018	Benton	6.03%
Lane	8717	Clackamas	3.90%
Marion	5966	Lane	2.46%
Benton	5190	Polk	2.16%
Jackson	2064	Marion	1.86%
Deschutes	1982	Malheur	1.53%
Polk	1650	Yamhill	1.39%
Yamhill	1392	Hood River	1.35%
Linn	1363	Lincoln	1.35%
Douglas	1011	Coos	1.33%
Coos	833	Deschutes	1.21%
Klamath	735	Clatsop	1.17%
Lincoln	621	Linn	1.15%
Umatilla	572	Columbia	1.13%
Columbia	558	Harney	1.13%
Josephine	502	Klamath	1.11%
Malheur	469	Wasco	1.11%
Clatsop	435	Lake	1.07%
Hood River	305	Jackson	1.00%
Wasco	281	Union	0.99%
Union	254	Douglas	0.94%
Tillamook	180	Jefferson	0.79%
Jefferson	173	Umatilla	0.75%
Baker	105	Tillamook	0.71%
Curry	97	Baker	0.65%
Lake	84	Josephine	0.60%
Harney	82	Curry	0.43%
Crook	53	Morrow	0.37%
Morrow	41	Wallowa	0.36%
Wallowa	25	Crook	0.25%
Grant	16	Wheeler	0.22%
Wheeler	3	Grant	0.22%
Sherman	1	Sherman	0.06%
Gilliam	0	Gilliam	0.00%
Oregon	152259	Oregon	3.90%

Oregon 2014: Latino or Hispanic Identified

County Latino or Hispanic Population Count		County Latino or Hispanic Population Percent of County	
Washington	87650	Morrow	33.18%
Multnomah	83465	Malheur	32.43%
Marion	80204	Hood River	30.27%
Clackamas	30934	Marion	25.03%
Lane	27879	Umatilla	24.87%
Jackson	23606	Jefferson	19.47%
Umatilla	19058	Wasco	16.03%
Yamhill	15285	Washington	16.01%
Deschutes	12417	Yamhill	15.21%
Malheur	9970	Polk	12.60%
Polk	9636	Jackson	11.43%
Linn	9590	Klamath	11.21%
Klamath	7395	Multnomah	11.02%
Hood River	6846	Tillamook	9.64%
Benton	5788	Lincoln	8.25%
Josephine	5549	Linn	8.11%
Douglas	5324	Clackamas	8.04%
Jefferson	4250	Clatsop	7.91%
Wasco	4070	Lane	7.86%
Lincoln	3808	Deschutes	7.61%
Morrow	3722	Gilliam	7.48%
Coos	3586	Lake	7.45%
Clatsop	2946	Crook	7.27%
Tillamook	2443	Benton	6.73%
Columbia	2170	Josephine	6.68%
Crook	1513	Curry	6.02%
Curry	1345	Coos	5.72%
Union	1088	Sherman	5.42%
Baker	587	Douglas	4.97%
Lake	585	Harney	4.43%
Harney	321	Columbia	4.40%
Grant	238	Union	4.23%
Wallowa	172	Baker	3.66%
Gilliam	144	Wheeler	3.54%
Sherman	97	Grant	3.25%
Wheeler	48	Wallowa	2.50%
Oregon	473729	Oregon	12.15%

Oregon 2014: Some Other Race Identified

County	Some Other Race Population	County	Some Other Race Percent of County
Washington	34280	Marion	9.84%
Marion	31542	Malheur	8.58%
Multnomah	26970	Morrow	8.31%
Lane	8062	Jefferson	8.23%
Clackamas	5690	Washington	6.26%
Yamhill	4805	Umatilla	5.48%
Umatilla	4199	Wasco	4.81%
Jackson	3267	Yamhill	4.78%
Deschutes	3233	Hood River	4.77%
Malheur	2636	Tillamook	3.75%
Polk	2160	Lincoln	3.61%
Linn	1941	Multnomah	3.56%
Jefferson	1796	Lake	2.95%
Lincoln	1664	Polk	2.82%
Klamath	1254	Crook	2.64%
Wasco	1221	Clatsop	2.41%
Hood River	1078	Wheeler	2.36%
Tillamook	949	Lane	2.27%
Morrow	932	Deschutes	1.98%
Benton	925	Klamath	1.90%
Coos	899	Linn	1.64%
Clatsop	898	Jackson	1.58%
Josephine	835	Curry	1.55%
Douglas	745	Clackamas	1.48%
Columbia	677	Coos	1.43%
Crook	550	Columbia	1.37%
Curry	347	Benton	1.08%
Union	260	Union	1.01%
Lake	232	Josephine	1.01%
Harney	63	Harney	0.87%
Baker	49	Douglas	0.70%
Wheeler	32	Wallowa	0.45%
Wallowa	31	Baker	0.31%
Sherman	5	Sherman	0.28%
Grant	4	Gilliam	0.16%
Gilliam	3	Grant	0.05%
Oregon	144234	Oregon	3.70%

Oregon 2014: Two or more Races Identified

County	Two or More Races Population Count	County	Two or More Races Population Percent of County
Multnomah	34194	Polk	5.54%
Washington	23561	Umatilla	5.03%
Lane	15522	Sherman	4.75%
Marion	14807	Malheur	4.72%
Clackamas	12831	Marion	4.62%
Jackson	8212	Multnomah	4.51%
Polk	4234	Lane	4.38%
Deschutes	4061	Klamath	4.34%
Umatilla	3858	Clatsop	4.34%
Douglas	3849	Washington	4.30%
Yamhill	3247	Lincoln	4.26%
Klamath	2866	Jackson	3.98%
Linn	2811	Lake	3.85%
Benton	2644	Curry	3.72%
Josephine	2432	Coos	3.67%
Coos	2302	Douglas	3.59%
Lincoln	1965	Morrow	3.37%
Clatsop	1615	Clackamas	3.34%
Malheur	1450	Yamhill	3.23%
Columbia	1431	Grant	3.22%
Curry	830	Benton	3.07%
Union	739	Hood River	3.03%
Hood River	686	Wheeler	2.95%
Tillamook	638	Josephine	2.93%
Jefferson	496	Columbia	2.90%
Wasco	481	Union	2.87%
Crook	451	Tillamook	2.52%
Morrow	378	Deschutes	2.49%
Lake	302	Wallowa	2.38%
Baker	296	Linn	2.38%
Grant	236	Jefferson	2.27%
Wallowa	164	Crook	2.17%
Harney	100	Wasco	1.89%
Sherman	85	Baker	1.84%
Wheeler	40	Harney	1.38%
Gilliam	0	Gilliam	0.00%
Oregon	153814	Oregon	3.94%

RESOURCE GAPS IN RESPONSE TO THE NEEDS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS

- Housing: Transitional (up to 2 years) 52%
- Civil Legal Assistance to Survivors 41%
- Emergency Services and Financial Assistance for Survivors 34%
- Emergency Shelter Services 28%
- Mental Health Services: Long Term 25%
- Mental Health Services: Short Term 21%
- Improved Criminal Justice System Response: Stronger laws holding offenders accountable 15%
- Funding to support program administrative costs 14%
- Resource gaps to Oregon Court Systems (for sufficient judges, court staff, and training) 10%

RESOURCE GAPS IN RESPONSE TO THE NEEDS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT SURVIVORS

- Civil Legal Assistance to Survivors 36%
- Funding to assure dedicated advocates 32%
- Emergency Services and Financial Assistance for Survivors 31%
- Mental Health Services: Long Term 26%
- Mental Health Services: Short Term 25%
- Improved Criminal Justice System Response: Stronger laws holding offenders accountable 23%
- Training for Health Professionals (hospital, mental health, and medical) 20%
- Resource gaps to Oregon Court Systems (for sufficient judges, court staff, and training) 18%
- Improved Criminal Justice System Response: Specialized Law Enforcement Units 17%

GAPS IN RESPONSE TO THE NEEDS OF STALKING SURVIVORS

- Civil Legal Assistance to Survivors 54%
- Emergency Financial Assistance to Survivors 47%
- Improved Criminal Justice System Response : Stronger, more consistent enforcement of existing laws 42%
- Improved Criminal Justice System Response: Less complex laws 30%
- Training to Educate System Partners: Teachers, administrators and counselors 22%
- Mental Health Services: Long Term 20%
- Improved Criminal Justice System Response: Specialized enforcement, including Parole and Probation 18%
- Response and services for survivors to underserved, marginalized and oppressed communities 17%
- Mental Health Services: Short Term 16%
- Multidisciplinary Training 15%

GAPS IN RESPONSE TO THE NEEDS OF TEEN DATING VIOLENCE

- School based response and services 64%
- Training for school based partners (teachers, counselors, administrators, coaches) 60%
- Specialized Protective Orders 38%
- Mental Health Services: Short term 25%
- Civil Legal Assistance to Survivors 22%
- Response and Services for Survivors to Underserved, Marginalized, and Oppressed Communities 20%
- Mental Health Services: Long Term 19%

Appendix I

- Multidisciplinary training 17%
- Training for juvenile department staff 13%

TRAINING PRIORITIES FOR PROSECUTION

- Advanced domestic violence and sexual assault training 28%
- Working compassionately with fearful and hostile victims 22%
- Enforcement of protection orders 22%
- Working with victim service providers as a team 20%
- Evidence-based sexual assault prosecution 20%
- Communicating prosecutor decisions to victims 19%
- Victim rights and victim services 19%
- Strangulation, prosecution of crime as felony 17%
- Partnering with community-based and tribal victim service advocates 15%
- Charging and prosecuting stalking crimes 15%

TRAINING PRIORITIES FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT

- Advanced Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Training 31%
- Working compassionately with fearful and hostile victims 28%
- First responder assessment, evidence collection and report writing 24%
- Enforcement of protective orders 19%
- Evidence-based domestic violence/sexual assault prosecution 17%
- Identifying the primary and predominant aggressor 17%
- Using lethality assessments to increase victim safety 16%
- Basic DVSA Training including the Dynamics of DVSA 15%
- Victims' rights and concerns 15%
- Diversity; working with underserved, marginalized, and oppressed populations 15%

TRAINING PRIORITIES FOR TRIBAL, GOVERNMENT-AND COMMUNITY BASED VICTIM SERVICE PROVIDERS

- Identifying and responding to victim mental health and substance abuse issues 29%
- Community resources available to victims and how to access them 25%
- Basic Overview of Legal System for Victims Services 23%
- Advanced domestic violence and sexual assault training 23%
- Safety planning 23%
- Understanding criminal justice system processes and impact on victims 20%
- Diversity; working with underserved, marginalized and oppressed communities 17%
- Trauma informed services and vicarious trauma 15%

TRAINING PRIORITIES FOR JUDICIAL SYSTEM PRACTITIONERS

- Understanding victimization, including victim blaming and the effects of trauma on victims 47%
- Advanced domestic violence and sexual assault training for Judges 37%

Appendix I

- Enforcement of protective orders 28%
- Advanced domestic violence and sexual assault training for judicial staff 27%
- Domestic violence and sexual assault: children's safety and unsupervised parenting time 25%
- Basic DVSA training, including the dynamics of DVSA 20%
- Stalking laws and enforcement 20%
- Victim rights and victim services 19%
- Diversity; working with underserved, marginalized and oppressed communities 16%

POPULATIONS IDENTIFIED AS UNDERSERVED OR INADEQUATELY SERVED

- Elderly 57%
- Residents of Rural or Remote areas 57%
- Economically Disadvantaged 48%
- Victims with Drug and Alcohol Addictions 43%
- Adolescent and Teen Victims 41%
- Limited English Proficient 41%
- Victims with a Developmental Disability 30%
- LGBTQI 20%
- Immigrants or Refugees 18%
- Incarcerated Survivors 16%
- Communities of Color 15%
- Victims of Sex Trafficking 14%
- Spouses and children of Combat Veterans/Veterans 11%
- Federally Recognized Tribes 10%

MOST PREDOMINANT BARRIERS TO PROVIDING ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS

- Affordable housing for victims 68%
- Affordable/free legal services for victims 60%
- Insufficient funding for already under funded victim service programs 48%
- Lack of transportation for victims 43%
- Not enough shelter beds 39%
- Lack of information/knowledge about available victims' services 36%
- Lack of community knowledge about the dynamics of violence against women 26%
- Cultural barriers 24%
- Job training for victims 17%
- Lack of services for male victims 16%
- Not enough police officers 16%
- Residents of Rural or Remote areas 57%

RESPONDENT DEMOGRAPHICS

Total Number of Respondents: 218

- 38% (90) Judge or Court Staff
- 35% (82) Victim Advocates (52 non-profit, 20 DA-based, 4 law enforcement based and 6 tribal)

Appendix I

- 7% (17) Law Enforcement
- 3% (7) Prosecutor
- 1% (3) Training Institute

GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS OF RESPONDENTS

- 21% (50) Willamette Valley
- 20% (48) Tri-County Area
- 17% (40) Coast
- 14% (34) Southern Oregon
- 11% (27) Eastern Oregon
- 8% (19) Central Oregon
- 5% (11) Statewide
- 3% (8) Tribal County Service Area

Appendix J



Oregon Department of Justice

Crime Victims' Services Division

Empowering Victims, Honoring Rights, Rebuilding Lives

STOP VAWA Priority Survey 2016

**Oregon Department of Justice, Crime Victims Services
Division**

Grant Management Section

Table of Contents

I. Introduction:	3
II. Overview of Survey:	3
III. Demographics:	4
IV. Survey Findings	5
General Findings	6
Underserved or Inadequately Served.....	6
Barriers to providing assistance.....	6
Policy and Resource gaps	6
Training priorities	6
Agency Specific Findings:	7
Victim Services.....	7
Courts.....	8
Law Enforcement	9
Prosecution	10
Tribal	12
IV. Summary:.....	13
Appendix A.....	14
Appendix B	22

Oregon Needs Assessment for Victim Services Across the State

Alisha Goodwin, DOJ CVSD
Diana Fleming, DOJ CVSD

I. Introduction:

This report details the result of a statewide priorities survey released in June of 2016 as part of the STOP Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Implementation Plan (IP). The VAWA IP is first released for public comment before approved by the CVSD Advisory Committee. Then the IP is presented to the Office of Violence against Women (OVW) and released as a public document. The process of creating the IP plan involves various stakeholders around the State of Oregon¹.

This report contains an overview of the needs and gaps survey, a discussion of respondent demographics, general results, and results by professional categories. A summary of the top three to five resource gaps and priorities in training is included under Appendix B.

II. Overview of Survey:

The VAWA Priority Survey consists of two identifying questions and ten priority-based questions². The survey was released on June 2, 2016 and remained open until June 17, 2016. The goal of this survey is to identify gaps and needs in providing services to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, teen dating violence and stalking in the State of Oregon.

The priority-based questions include populations that are underserved or inadequately served, predominant barriers in communities to providing assistance to victims, resource and policy gaps, and training needs for service providers. Each question asked the respondent to select their top five or three options out of a list³. While they are asked to select their top few, respondents are not asked to rank their top selections. Therefore, any attempts to rank respondent choices individually, is discouraged.










¹ For more information on the Implementation Plan, to learn about involvement, or to see past IPs, please visit <http://www.doj.state.or.us/victims/pages/vawa.aspx>






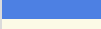


² See Appendix A for a copy of the full survey

³ Since 2007, the VAWA Implementation Planning Subcommittee and other stakeholders populated the list (based on their knowledge and expertise) during statewide meetings.

III. Demographics:

The priority survey had a completion rate of 92% (237 individuals started the survey and 218 completed). Demographics of respondents are in the following charts.

Profession		Response	%
Non-Profit victim services advocate		52	22%
DA-based victim services advocate		20	8%
Law enforcement-based victim services advocate		4	2%
Tribal victim services advocate ⁴		6	3%
Prosecutor		7	3%
Law Enforcement		17	7%
Judge or court staff		90	38%
Training Institute or Statewide Technical Assistance Agency		3	1%
Other		38	16%
Total		237	100%

Location		Response	%
⁵ Central Oregon		19	8%
⁶ Coast		40	17%
⁷ Eastern Oregon		27	11%
⁸ Southern Oregon		34	14%
⁹ Tri-County Area		48	20%
¹⁰ Willamette Valley		50	21%
Statewide		11	5%
¹¹ Tribal County Service Area		8	3%
Total		237	100%

⁴ A total of 6 of 9 Federally-Recognized Tribes in Oregon were represented in the survey.

⁵ Jefferson, Crook, Deschutes Counties

⁶ Clatsop, Tillamook, Lincoln, Coos, Curry, and parts of Lane and Douglas Counties

⁷ Morrow, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Grant, Baker, Harney, Malheur

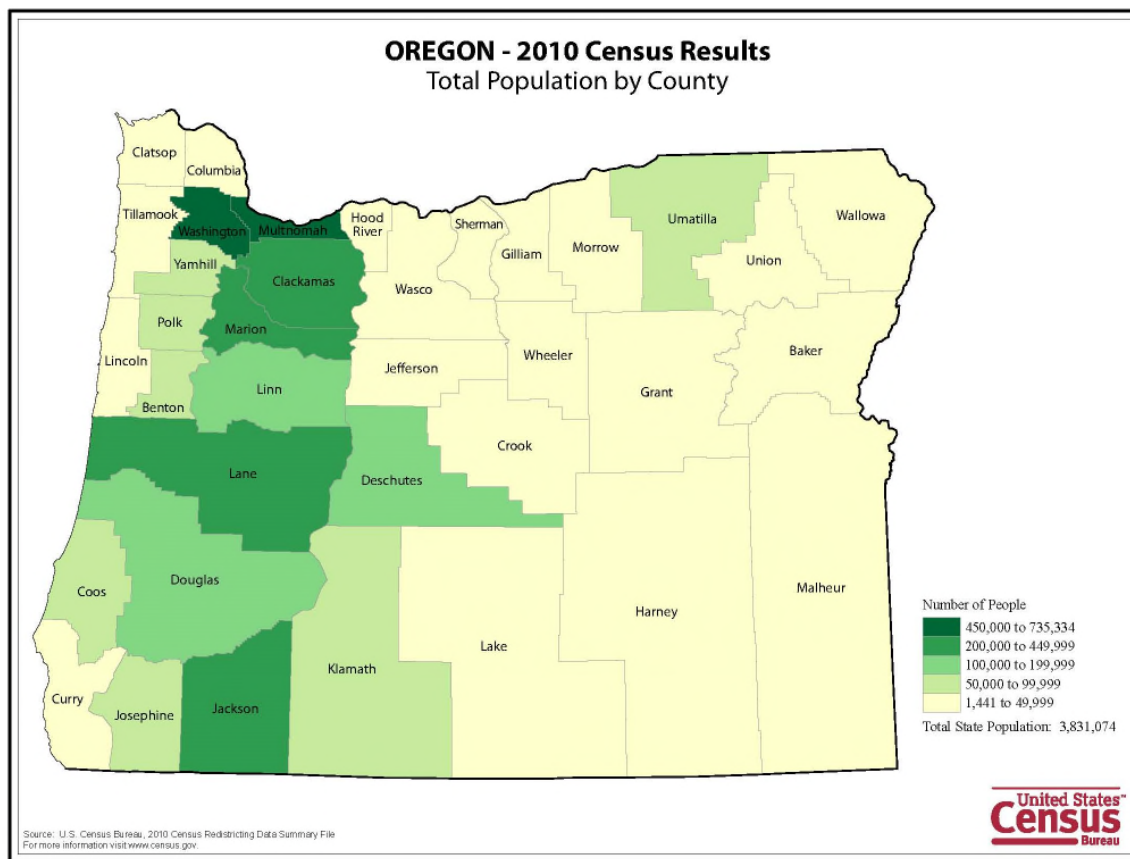
⁸ Douglas, Jackson, Klamath, Josephine

⁹ Multnomah, Washington, Clackamas

¹⁰ Parts of Douglas, Lane, Linn, Benton, Polk, Marion, Clackamas, Yamhill, Washington, Multnomah, and Columbia counties

¹¹ The Tribal County Service Area for each of the 9 Federally-Recognized Tribes in Oregon varies.

When compared to the 2010 Oregon Census Population map, the response rate for each region is a fair representation of the population spread across Oregon.



IV. Survey Findings

In order to gain a well-rounded view of the needs and gaps as perceived by the survey sample, results have been split into six sections based on profession. The overall responses include (general findings), victim advocates (which includes tribal, non-profit, law enforcement and government-based advocates); as well as Courts, law enforcement, and prosecution¹². In order to be succinct, only the top five or three (depending on the number requested of survey takers in each question) will be discussed or placed in this section¹³.

¹² Tribal law enforcement, courts and prosecution are included with every reference to each entity or allocation category in this document. Victim services are defined as tribal, non-profit, law enforcement and government-based.

¹³ See Appendix B for all responses

General Findings

Underserved or Inadequately Served

Respondents are asked to select the top five populations they would identify as “underserved or inadequately served” in their community. Residents of rural or remote areas, elderly, the economically disadvantaged, and victims with drug and alcohol addictions are selected most often. Limited English as well as adolescent and teen victims each have above a 40% selection rate among survey takers. In the “other” category, respondents often point to the mentally disabled community as well as homeless survivors as underserved.

Barriers to providing assistance

Respondents were asked to select the top five barriers in the community to providing assistance to victims. More than half of respondents (68%) identify affordable housing for victims as a top barrier. Following closely behind at 60% is affordable/free legal services for victims. Insufficient funding for already underfunded victim services programs, lack of transportation for victims, and not having enough shelter beds are also listed.

Policy and Resource gaps

This section of the survey included four questions regarding policy and resource gaps. Each question asked respondents to pick their top three policy and/or resource gaps regarding domestic violence survivors, sexual assault survivors, stalking survivors, and teen dating violence survivors.

Domestic Violence Survivors: Over half of the respondents identify housing (including transitional, up to 2 years) as a top resource gap for victims of domestic violence. Civil legal assistance to survivors as well as emergency services (financial assistance) are also noted as policy/resource gaps in Oregon.

Sexual Assault Survivors: The top three identified policy and/or resource gaps in this category were funding to assure dedicated advocates, long-term mental health services, and civil legal assistance to survivors.

Stalking Survivors: Civil legal assistance, emergency financial assistance, and improved criminal justice system response (stronger, more consistent enforcement of existing laws) are listed as top needs.

Teen Dating Violence: The top two responses, school-based response and services, and training for school-based partners (teachers, counselors, administrators, and coaches) each have over a 60% response rate. The third most selected answer, specialized protective orders, received 38%.

Training Priorities

A question in this section asks about training priorities for judicial system practitioners, law enforcement, prosecution, and tribal and community-based victim service providers. This included training needed to both help victims and to hold offenders accountable.

Judicial system practitioners (judges and court staff): The top three categories indicated by respondents are understanding victimization (including victim blaming and the effect of trauma on victims), advanced DV/SA training for judges, and enforcement of protective orders.

Law Enforcement: The top priorities in training for law enforcement only encompass between 24 and 31% of responses, indicating a wide range of training priorities. Advanced DV/SA training, working compassionately with fearful and hostile victims and first responder assessment received the most responses.

Prosecution: Much like Law Enforcement, prosecution's top three responses encompass a low percentage and the overall answers selected vary. Advanced DV/SA training has 28% percent of responses, enforcement of protection orders and working compassionately with fearful and hostile victims each have 22% of responses.

Tribal, government, law enforcement and community-based victim service providers: The top three categories selected by respondents includes identifying and responding to victim mental and substance abuse issues, community resources available to victims and how to access them, and basic overview of legal systems for victim services.

Agency Specific Findings:

This section will focus on specific profession groups, including victim services, courts, law enforcement, prosecution, and tribal professionals and how each group compares/varies against the overall findings.

Victim Services

Victim services include non-profit organizations, government-based, law enforcement-based, and tribal victim services. We also pulled any person who in the "other" section listed an advocate position, resulting in 61 respondents. The respondents are geographically representative as seen in the following chart.

Answer	Response	%
Central Oregon	7	8%
Coast	3	4%
Eastern Oregon	10	12%
Southern Oregon	9	11%
Tri-County Area	27	32%
Willamette Valley	21	25%
Statewide	5	6%
Tribal County Service Area	3	4%
Total	85	100%

Underserved Groups: The top four underserved groups are the same as the general findings. However, while the overall sample holds a tie for adolescent/ teen victims, and those with limited English proficiency (both receiving 41%), victim service providers put more weight on limited English proficiency (41% for limited English and 35% for adolescents and teens).







Barriers in the community: While the percentages are slightly different, with affordable housing receiving 81% of respondents for victim services (68% for general), all five categories selected into the top five, are the same as the respondent totals.

Policy and resource gaps: The top three gaps for domestic violence survivors, stalking survivors, and teen dating violence remains the same as the overall findings. Sexual assault survivor gaps are slightly different with mental health services tied with Emergency services and funding to assure dedicated advocates (28%), Civil legal assistance is still listed in the top three resource gaps.

Training Priorities: Training priorities for Law enforcement varies slightly from the overall response rates. Whereas first responder assessment is listed in the top three for all respondents, they are listed as a low priority amongst advocates (12%). Instead, enforcement of protection orders are listed in the top three with 22% (total for all groups selected this option 19% of the time). Training priorities for Prosecution also shows differences. While enforcement of protection orders ranks in the top three for the general findings, it ranked low (11%) for advocates. Instead, working with victim service providers as a team is in the top three. While the highest percentage of responses remains the same for Tribal and community-based victim service providers, neither community resources, nor basic overview of the legal system were listed in the top three for victim service provider respondents. Instead, understanding criminal justice processes and vicarious trauma and trauma informed services, rank in the top three. Training priorities for judicial staff remain the same with the exception of advanced DV/SA training for judicial staff being a top priority rather than enforcement of protective orders.

Courts

Courts include judges and court staff, as well as a court clerk and a family law court facilitator who identified in the other category. This category is represented by 92 survey respondents, therefore encompassing the largest sample group. The respondents represent the geographic regions as seen in the following chart.

Region		Response	%
Central Oregon		8	9%
Coast		26	28%
Eastern Oregon		9	10%
Southern Oregon		18	20%
Tri-County Area		12	13%
Willamette Valley		19	21%
Statewide		0	0%
Tribal County Service Area		0	0%
Total		92	100%

Underserved Groups: The top five underserved communities identified by court staff includes the same as the general population with the exception of victims with drug and alcohol addictions which while not in the top 5 of the general group, is selected third amongst court staff.

Adolescent and teen victims fell just short of the top five but remained selected by over 40% of respondents.


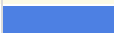
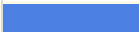





Barriers in the community: Both affordable/free legal services as well as affordable housing for victims remain selected by over 60% of the respondents. Lack of information about available victim's services moves into the top five, in place of insufficient funding.

Policy and resource gaps: The policy/resource gaps identified as the top three for domestic violence survivors and stalking survivors remains the same as the general responses. Sexual assault survivor gaps included civil legal assistance, mental health services, and emergency services (financial assistance for survivors). Unlike the overall responses, specialized protective orders are not identified as a top gap for teen dating violence; instead civil legal assistance was noted in the top three.

Training Priorities: Advanced DV/SA training for both judges and judicial staff, and enforcement of protective orders, are the top priorities for judicial training. Training gaps for law enforcement remain the same as the overall responses. While two of the top three training gaps remained the same for prosecution (advanced DV/SA training, enforcement of protective orders), working compassionately with fearful and hostile victims, moved from receiving 22% of selections to 21%. Because, the top six services selected only varied by a few percentage points, the shift from 22% to 21% moves this category to the sixth most selected category. Evidence-based sexual assault prosecution is instead selected within the top three gaps for these respondents. Tribal and community-based training gaps is similar to the overall responses, however, advanced DV/SA training is identified in the top three gaps instead of identifying and responding to victim mental health and substance abuse issues.

Law Enforcement

As seen in the following chart, law enforcement respondents are primarily from eastern and coast counties, which is not as equally representative of Oregon population as the total responses.

Region		Response	%
Central Oregon		1	6%
Coast		4	24%
Eastern Oregon		5	29%
Southern Oregon		2	12%
Tri-County Area		2	12%
Willamette Valley		1	6%
Statewide		1	6%
Tribal County Service Area		1	6%
Total		17	100%

Underserved Groups: While four categories remain the same for law enforcement, victims with drug and alcohol addiction did not rank in the top five, but is replaced instead with male survivors.





Barriers in the community: All other professions as well as the total responses list affordable housing for victims and lack of transportation to be in the top five barriers to providing community assistance to victims. However, law enforcement professionals did not select these barriers as predominant at all with affordable housing receiving a 35% selection rate and lack of transportation receiving only 6% (overall selection is 43%). The barrier which was selected most often (65%) was “not having enough police officers” (received 16% of selections in the survey overall). The other four barriers selected most often by law enforcement are affordable/free legal services for victims, insufficient funding for already underfunded victim service programs, not enough shelter beds, and lack of community knowledge about the dynamics of violence against women.

Policy and resource gaps: Law enforcement varies greatly from the overall results in regards to responding to the needs of domestic violence survivors. Their top gaps listed are emergency services, mental health services (long term and short term), improved criminal justice system response (stronger laws holding offenders accountable) and improved criminal justice system response. The needs of sexual assault survivors are the same as the overall response except mental health services (short term and long term), and emergency services are tied with a 29% selection rate. The needs of stalking survivors remain the same with the exception of emergency financial assistance being replaced with improved criminal justice system response. Finally, gaps in teen dating violence varies slightly with specialized protective orders not ranking in the top three and short term mental health being selected by 50% of the group as opposed to only 25% of total respondents.

Training Priorities: Priorities for law enforcement training are very different from the overall sample. The top three priorities selected are first responder assessment, identifying the primary and predominant aggressor, and basic DV/SA training. Training priorities remain the same for prosecution with the exception of working compassionately with fearful and hostile victims (22% of total respondents, but only 6% of law enforcement respondents). Instead training in strangulation (prosecution of crime as a felony) is ranked as a top priority. Priorities in training for Tribal and community-based victim service providers includes, community resources available to victims, advanced DV/SA training, safety planning, and identifying victim mental health and substance abuse issues. Stalking laws and enforcement is not prioritized in the top three for the overall results, but is a priority for law enforcement.

Prosecution

Because of the small sample size, prosecution results cannot be taken as statistically significant, neither do respondents represent regions proportionally.

Region		Response	%
Central Oregon		2	29%
Coast		1	14%
Eastern Oregon		2	29%
Southern Oregon		0	0%
Tri-County Area		0	0%
Willamette Valley		0	0%
Statewide		0	0%
Tribal County Service Area		2	29%
Total		7	100%

Underserved Groups: The top underserved groups identified are similar to the overall responses. It is interesting to note that 100% of respondents in prosecution roles select the Elderly as an underserved priority. Federally-recognized tribes is also listed in the top five for under/inadequately served population specific groups (43%) but is ranked relatively low by all respondents combined (10%).


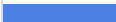

Barriers in the community: Four of five barriers to providing assistance to victims are the same as the entire sample. However, shelter beds are not listed as a top barrier, instead not having enough prosecutors is selected more often.

Policy and resource gaps: Resource gaps in responding to the needs of domestic violence survivors is not similar to the overall sample responses. The top three selected in this group are housing (transitional up to two years), emergency services (shelter), and Mental health services (long term). The top three gaps in Oregon's ability to respond to sexual assault survivors remain the same for prosecutors. While improved criminal justice system response is identified by the overall responses as a top policy gap when responding to the needs of stalking survivors, it is not in the top three for prosecution. Instead, improved criminal justice system response is ranked as a top gap. While the top three resource gaps regarding teen dating violence is the same for prosecutors as the total responses, five gaps had the exact same voting percentage of 29% (School based response and services, short term mental health services, response and services for survivors to underserved communities, training for juvenile department staff, and response and services for survivors from Tribal Nations). The equal spread in selection rates is likely due to the lack of respondents in this professional category.

Training Priorities: Training priorities for prosecution are not similar to the overall selections by respondents. Training priorities for prosecution varies and no one topic stands out, five topics received a 29% selection rate (advanced DV/SA training, evidence based sexual assault prosecution, communicating prosecutor decisions to victims, victim rights and victim services, and strangulation-prosecution of the crime as a felony). Top training priorities for tribal and community based victim service providers includes, advanced DV/SA training and understanding criminal justice system processes. Tied with a 29% response rate are training on culturally specific issues, law enforcement definition of roles and responsibilities, and working with tribal nations. Top priorities in training for judicial system practitioners are understanding victimization, advanced DV/SA training for judges and for judicial staff.

Tribal

Tribal victim services have eight total responses. This represents six of nine federally recognized tribes in the state and therefore can be considered a good sample size.

Region		Response	%
Central Oregon		1	13%
Coast		0	0%
Eastern Oregon		2	25%
Southern Oregon		0	0%
Tri-County Area		0	0%
Willamette Valley		0	0%
Statewide		0	0%
Tribal County Service Area		5	63%
Total		8	100%

Underserved Groups: The top five populations identified remain the same for Tribal leadership and/or advocates with economically disadvantaged and adolescent and teen victims being tied (38%). The most often selected population, which is not reflected in the overall responses, is federally recognized tribes (88%).

Barriers in the community: Four of five top barriers are the same as the total responses. However, rather than selecting not enough shelter beds, cultural barriers is in the top five (63% for tribes and 24% for the overall responses).

Policy and resource gaps: The top three policy/resource gaps for sexual assault survivors remain the same as the total group. However, resource and policy gaps for domestic violence, stalking, and teen dating violence differ from the general responses. Domestic violence gaps most often selected include housing, response and services for survivors from Tribal Nations, and short term mental health. The top gaps in responding to the needs of stalking survivors are improved criminal justice system response, civil legal assistance to survivors, and response and services for survivors from Tribal Nations. Teen dating violence survivor resource gaps remain the same for two of three gaps. It is interesting to note that while the general sample most often selected school-based response and services (64%) only 25% of tribal professionals selected this option (was not in the top three) and instead civil legal assistance and response, and services for survivors from Tribal Nations (both receiving 38% selection) is more often selected.

Training Priorities: Training priorities for Tribal leadership and/or advocates varies greatly from training priorities found amongst the entire sample. The top priorities for law enforcement training are diversity (working with Tribal Nations), advanced DV/SA training, training on culturally specific training, and partnering with community-based and Tribal DVSA advocates (all tied with 38%). Besides advanced DV/SA training and response and services for survivors from Tribal Nations, training priorities for prosecution have split results with four categories being tied with a 25% selection rate (working compassionately with fearful and hostile victims, evidence-based sexual assault prosecution, communicating decisions to victims, partnering with community-based and tribal DVSA advocates). Much like prosecution, the equal spread of selection rates is likely due to the low number of respondents (although Tribal leadership and/or

advocates are a good sample size with six of nine federally-recognized tribes in Oregon as respondents). The top three priorities for tribal and community-based victim service providers are advanced DV/SA training, confidentiality, and training on protection orders from victims perspective (all tied at 38% selection rate). It is interesting to note that training on protection orders, while ranking in the top three for tribal professionals, only received a 5% selection rate overall. Finally, priorities in training for judicial system practitioners includes, enforcement of protection orders, children's safety and unsupervised parenting time, and advanced DV/SA training and diversity (tied with 38%).

IV. Summary:

Some general themes can be gleaned from the survey results. The elderly, residents of rural or remote areas, and the economically disadvantaged are prioritized as underserved or inadequately served groups across all profession groups within this survey. Civil legal assistance to survivors, funding to assure dedicated advocates, and emergency services are top policy/resource gaps in Oregon's ability to respond to the needs of sexual assault survivors across all professional groups. Advanced DV/SA training is noted often across all professional groups and victim types in this survey. One area in which the differing professional groups vary widely is priorities in training for prosecution and tribal and community-based victim services.

While overall the survey sample is a good representation of Oregon geographically, some groups' geographic representation is better than others. In particular, the tribal response represents six of nine tribes across the state. Therefore, the tribal representation can be considered strong. Prosecution has a low response rate with only seven respondents total which means it is not an accurate representation of prosecutors across the state.

What hasn't been represented in previous sections of this report is the "other" category at the end of each section in the survey. Each question held a list of options including another category where respondents could choose to write in options not defined elsewhere. Some notable responses include numerous references to mental health, homeless needs and working with incarcerated victims throughout the survey.

The results from this survey will be utilized in crafting the VAWA Implementation Plan which is a public document. This document will be presented to the Implementation Planning Subcommittee in August 2016. Identified statewide gaps and needs in domestic violence, sexual assault, teen dating violence and stalking will inform the IP Subcommittee members (and other interested stakeholders and community members) when developing new goals and performance measures for the FY 2017 – 2019 VAWA Implementation Plan.

Appendix A

VAWA Priority Survey 2016

Q1 The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Implementation Planning Subcommittee and Crime Victims' Services Division (CVSD) Advisory Committee is responsible for overseeing the administration of federal VAWA grant dollars in Oregon. Pursuant to this charge, the oversight committees are working on drafting the VAWA Implementation Plan for FY 2017 - 2019. The purpose of the plan is to provide a roadmap to guide decision makers in ensuring that VAWA monies are used to address the highest priority policy and service gaps for survivors of domestic and sexual violence, teen dating violence and stalking in Oregon. Please take a few minutes to fill out this survey and help us to identify these gaps. The survey should take 15 minutes or less to complete. The Oregon Department of Justice CVSD and the VAWA IP Subcommittee thank you for your time and for your input.

Q2 What is your profession?

- ☐ Non-Profit victim services advocate (1)
- ☐ DA-based victim services advocate (2)
- ☐ Law enforcement-based victim services advocate (3)
- ☐ Tribal victim services advocate (4)
- ☐ Prosecutor (5)
- ☐ Law Enforcement (6)
- ☐ Judge or court staff (7)
- ☐ Training Institute or statewide technical assistant agency (8)
- ☐ Other (9)

Q3 Where do you work?

- ☐ Central Oregon (1)
- ☐ Coast (2)
- ☐ Eastern Oregon (3)
- ☐ Southern Oregon (4)
- ☐ Tri-County Area (5)
- ☐ Willamette Valley (6)
- ☐ Statewide (7)
- ☐ Tribal County Service Area (8)

Q19 What is your profession?

Q4 Based on your experience, please select the top 5 of the following populations that you would identify as “Underserved or Inadequately Served” in your community – those who have minimal access and are in specific need of more outreach and support to meet their needs as victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking:

- ☐ Elderly (1)
- ☐ Residents of Rural or Remote areas (2)
- ☐ Limited English Proficient (3)
- ☐ Economically Disadvantaged (4)
- ☐ Victims with Drug and Alcohol Addictions (5)
- ☐ Victims with a Mobility Disability (6)
- ☐ Victims with a Developmental Disability (7)
- ☐ Victims with a Hearing Impairment/Loss (8)
- ☐ Victims with Visual Impairment/Loss (9)
- ☐ Victims of Human Trafficking (10)
- ☐ Victims of Sex Trafficking (11)
- ☐ Lesbian/Gay/Bisexual/Transgender (LGBTQI) victims (12)
- ☐ Adolescent and Teen Victims (includes dating violence, sexual assault, and sexually exploited) (13)
- ☐ Immigrants or Refugees (14)
- ☐ Communities of Color (15)
- ☐ Federally Recognized Tribes (16)
- ☐ Male Survivors (17)
- ☐ People who work in the sex industry (18)
- ☐ Farm Workers (19)
- ☐ Spouses and children of Combat Veterans (20)
- ☐ Veterans (21)
- ☐ Incarcerated Survivors (22)
- ☐ Other (23) _____

Q5 In your opinion, select the top 5 most predominant barriers in your community to providing assistance to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking:

- ☐ Lack of transportation for victims (1)
- ☐ Lack of information/knowledge about available victims' services (2)
- ☐ Affordable housing for victims (3)
- ☐ Job training for victims (4)
- ☐ Affordable/free legal services for victims (5)
- ☐ Cultural barriers (6)
- ☐ Language barriers (7)
- ☐ Accessibility issues (8)
- ☐ Lack of community knowledge about the dynamics of violence against women (9)
- ☐ Lack of coordination between victim service providers and criminal justice agencies (10)
- ☐ Not enough police officers (11)
- ☐ Not enough prosecutors (12)
- ☐ Lack of services for male victims (13)
- ☐ Not enough shelter beds (14)
- ☐ Lack of volunteers (15)
- ☐ Insufficient funding for already under funded victim service programs (includes inadequate pay for staff which leads to frequent staff turnover) (16)
- ☐ Not enough judges/court staff to allow time for hearing cases, processing paperwork, attending trainings, and collaborating with shareholders, etc (17)
- ☐ Access to medical-forensic care: Lack of medical response including trained SANEs and medical advocacy (18)
- ☐ Other (19) _____

Q6 You are about to start section 2 (contains 8 multiple choice questions). In each of the following questions, possible answers have been arranged alphabetically and with no implication of relative importance.

Q8 Top Policy and/or Resource Gaps: The following questions are designed to obtain feedback regarding the way our current systems are serving survivors of domestic and sexual violence, teen dating violence and stalking in Oregon. Please use your background and expertise to help us evaluate gaps in services, resources, or policy. Thank you.

Q9 What do you believe are the top three (3) policy and/or resource gaps in our state's ability to respond to the needs of domestic violence survivors? (Check 3)

- ☐ Civil Legal Assistance to Survivors (1)
- ☐ Emergency Services: Financial Assistance for Survivors (2)
- ☐ Emergency Services: Crisis lines (3)
- ☐ Emergency Services: In person response (4)
- ☐ Emergency Services: Emergency Shelter (5)
- ☐ Funding to support program administrative costs (6)
- ☐ Housing: Transitional (up to 2 years) (7)
- ☐ Improved Criminal Justice System Response: Stronger laws holding offenders accountable (8)
- ☐ Improved Criminal Justice System Response: Specialized Law Enforcement Units (9)
- ☐ Improved Criminal Justice System Response: Multidisciplinary Team (DVERT, DVRU) Response (10)
- ☐ Improved Criminal Justice System Response: Specialized Prosecution (11)
- ☐ Mental Health Services: Short Term (12)
- ☐ Mental Health Services: Long Term (13)
- ☐ Multidisciplinary training (14)
- ☐ Resource gaps to Oregon Court Systems (for sufficient judges, court staff, and training) (15)
- ☐ Response and services for survivors to unreserved, marginalized and oppressed communities. (16)
- ☐ Response and services for survivors from Tribal Nations. (17)
- ☐ Training for Health Professionals (hospital, mental health and medical) (18)
- ☐ Other (19) _____

Q9 What do you believe are the top three (3) policy and/or resource gaps in our state's ability to respond to the needs of sexual assault survivors? (Check 3)

- ☐ Civil Legal Assistance to Survivors (1)
- ☐ Emergency Services: Crisis Lines and In Person Response (2)
- ☐ Emergency Services: Financial Assistance for Survivors (3)
- ☐ Funding to assure dedicated advocates (4)
- ☐ Improved Criminal Justice System Response: Stronger laws holding offenders accountable (5)
- ☐ Improved Criminal Justice System Response: Specialized Law Enforcement Units (6)
- ☐ Improved Criminal Justice System Response: Support for Sexual Assault Response Team (Multidisciplinary) Development and Implementation (7)
- ☐ Improved Criminal Justice System Response: Specialized Prosecution (8)
- ☐ Improved medical response for survivors (9)
- ☐ Mental Health Services: Short Term (10)
- ☐ Mental Health Services: Long Term (11)
- ☐ Multidisciplinary Training (12)
- ☐ Resource Gaps to Oregon Court Systems (for sufficient judges, court staff, and training) (13)
- ☐ Response and services for survivors from Tribal Nations (14)
- ☐ Training for Health Professionals (hospital, mental health and medical) (15)
- ☐ Other (16) _____

Q10 What do you believe are the top three (3) policy and/or resource gaps in our state's ability to respond to the needs of stalking survivors? (Check 3)

- ☐ Civil Legal Assistance to Survivors (1)
- ☐ Emergency Financial Assistance to survivors (relocation, housing, changing locks & other safety precautions) (2)
- ☐ Improved Criminal Justice System Response: less complex laws (3)
- ☐ Improved Criminal Justice System Response: Stronger, more consistent enforcement of existing laws (4)
- ☐ Improved Criminal Justice System Response: Specialized enforcement, including Parole & Probation (5)
- ☐ Mental Health Services: Short Term (6)
- ☐ Mental Health Services: Long Term (7)
- ☐ Multidisciplinary Training (8)
- ☐ Resource Gaps to Oregon Court Systems (for sufficient judges, court staff, and training) (9)
- ☐ Response and services for survivors to underserved, marginalized and oppressed communities. (10)
- ☐ Response and services for survivors from Tribal Nations. (11)
- ☐ Training to Education System Partners (teachers, administrators, counselors) (12)
- ☐ Other (13) _____

Q11 What do you believe are the top three (3) policy and/or resource gaps in our state's ability to respond to the needs of teen dating violence survivors? (Check 3)

- ☐ Civil Legal Assistance for Survivors (1)
- ☐ Mental Health Services: Short Term (2)
- ☐ Mental Health Services: Long Term (3)
- ☐ Improved medical response for survivors (4)
- ☐ Multidisciplinary Training (5)
- ☐ Resource Gaps to Oregon Court Systems (for sufficient judges, court staff, and training) (6)
- ☐ Response and services for survivors to undeserved, marginalized and oppressed communities. (7)
- ☐ Response and services for survivors from Tribal Nations. (8)
- ☐ School based response & services (9)
- ☐ Specialized Protective Orders (a SAPO or Stalking Order if perpetrator is under 18 years of age in Oregon) (10)
- ☐ Training for school-based partners (teachers, counselors, administrators, coaches) (11)
- ☐ Training for juvenile department staff (12)
- ☐ Other (13) _____

Q13 Training Priorities. What are your organization's top three priorities for helpful future training projects for law enforcement, prosecution, victim services, and judicial response to survivors? What would be most helpful to you and your colleagues in your own area, and what do you see as most helpful for other systems?

Q14 What do you believe are the top three (3) priorities in training for law enforcement to better respond to survivors and hold offenders accountable? (Check 3)

- ☐ Advanced DV/SA Training (1)
- ☐ Basic DV/SA Training, including the dynamics of DV/SA (2)
- ☐ Evidence-based domestic violence/sexual assault prosecution (3)
- ☐ Partnering with community-based and Tribal DVSA advocates (4)
- ☐ Victim's rights and concerns (5)
- ☐ Diversity; working with underserved, marginalized, and oppressed populations (6)
- ☐ Diversity; working with Tribal Nations (7)
- ☐ First responder assessment, evidence collection and report writing (8)
- ☐ Identifying the primary and predominant aggressor (9)
- ☐ Interviewing children at the scene (10)
- ☐ Responding to teen dating violence victims and survivors (11)
- ☐ Response and services to Tribal Nation survivors, including jurisdictional issues (12)
- ☐ Stalking laws and enforcement (13)
- ☐ State and federal state firearms laws to increase victim safety (14)
- ☐ Strangulation, investigation of crime as felony (15)
- ☐ Recognizing and responding to violence committed by abusers after they return from service in a war zone (16)
- ☐ Training on Culturally Specific Issues, Biases and Anti-Oppression (17)
- ☐ Training on Protection Orders from law enforcement perspective, contempt actions or enforcement (18)
- ☐ Enforcement of protective orders (19)
- ☐ Using lethality assessments to increase victim safety (20)
- ☐ Working compassionately with fearful and hostile victims (21)
- ☐ Working with victims with differing cognitive abilities (22)
- ☐ Other (23) _____

Q15 What do you believe are the top three (3) priorities in training for prosecution to better respond to survivors and hold offenders accountable? (Check 3)

- ☐ Advanced DV/SA Training (1)
- ☐ Basic DV/SA Training, including the dynamics of DV/SA (2)
- ☐ Evidence-based sexual assault prosecution (3)
- ☐ Partnering with community-based and tribal DVSA Advocates (4)
- ☐ Charging and prosecuting crimes against Tribal Nation survivors, including jurisdictional issues (5)
- ☐ Charging and prosecuting stalking crimes (6)
- ☐ Charging and prosecuting teen dating violence crimes (7)
- ☐ Communicating prosecutor decisions to victims (8)
- ☐ Law Enforcement Definition of Roles and Responsibilities as First Responders to victim services (9)
- ☐ Responding to teen dating violence victims and survivors (10)
- ☐ State and federal state firearms laws to increase victim safety (11)
- ☐ Strangulation, prosecution of crime as felony (12)
- ☐ Enforcement of protective orders (13)

- ☐ Recognizing and responding to violence committed by abusers after they return from service in a war zone (14)
- ☐ Training on Culturally Specific Issues, Biases and Anti-Oppression (15)
- ☐ Training on Protection Order from Victims Perspective (16)
- ☐ Using lethality assessments to increase victim safety (17)
- ☐ Victim rights and victim services (18)
- ☐ Working compassionately with fearful and hostile victims (19)
- ☐ Working with victim service providers as a team (20)
- ☐ Working with victims with differing cognitive abilities (21)
- ☐ Other (22) _____

Q16 What do you believe are the top three (3) priorities in training for tribal and community-based victim service providers to better respond to survivors and hold offenders accountable? (Check 3)

- ☐ Advanced DV/SA training (1)
- ☐ Basic DV/SA Training, including the dynamics of DV/SA (2)
- ☐ Basic Overview of Legal System for Victims Services (3)
- ☐ Community resources available to victims and how to access them (4)
- ☐ Confidentiality (5)
- ☐ Diversity; working with underserved, marginalized and oppressed communities (6)
- ☐ Diversity; working with Tribal Nations (7)
- ☐ Identifying and responding to victim mental health and substance abuse issues (8)
- ☐ Law Enforcement Definition of Roles and Responsibilities as First Responders to Victim Services (9)
- ☐ Policies and procedures for shelters and how to obtain a bed in shelter when programs do not have shelter (10)
- ☐ Response and services to Tribal Nation survivors, including jurisdictional issues. (11)
- ☐ Safety planning. (12)
- ☐ State and federal state firearms laws to increase victim safety. (13)
- ☐ Training on Culturally Specific Issues, Biases and Anti-Oppression (14)
- ☐ Training on Protection Order from Victims Perspective (15)
- ☐ Trauma informed services and vicarious trauma. (16)
- ☐ Responding to victims whose abusers have returned from services in a war zone. (17)
- ☐ Understanding criminal justice system processes and impact on victims. (18)
- ☐ Using lethality assessments to increase victim safety. (19)
- ☐ Vicarious trauma or self-care for advocates to ensure longevity. (20)
- ☐ Working with stalking survivors, including applicable laws and protections. (21)
- ☐ Working with teen dating violence survivors, including applicable laws and protections (22)
- ☐ Working with victims with differing cognitive disabilities. (23)
- ☐ Other: (24) _____

Q17 What do you believe are the top three (3) priorities in training for judicial system practitioners (judges and court staff) to better respond to survivors and hold offenders accountable? (Check 3)

- ☐ Advanced DV/SA Training for Judicial Staff (1)
- ☐ Advanced DV/SA Training for Judges (2)
- ☐ Basic DV/SA Training, including the dynamics of DV/SA. (3)
- ☐ Diversity; working with underserved, marginalized, and oppressed communities. (4)
- ☐ Diversity; working with Tribal Nations. (5)
- ☐ DVSA, children's safety and unsupervised parenting time. (6)
- ☐ Enforcement of protective orders (7)
- ☐ Intimate partner violence (8)
- ☐ Recognizing and responding to violence committed by abusers after they return from service in a war zone. (9)
- ☐ Stalking laws and enforcement. (10)
- ☐ State and federal state firearms laws to increase victim safety. (11)
- ☐ Teen dating violence laws and enforcement. (12)
- ☐ Training on Culturally Specific Issues, Biases and Anti-Oppression (13)
- ☐ Tribal Nations legal and jurisdictional issues. (14)
- ☐ Understanding victimization, including victim blaming and the effects of trauma on victims. (15)
- ☐ Using lethality assessments to increase victim safety. (16)
- ☐ Victim rights and victim services. (17)
- ☐ Other: (18) _____

Appendix B

Below you will find charts depicting how each of these groups responded to each question. Please note that while the survey listed each choice at random, for the purposes of this assessment, selections have been ordered based on the top responses from the respondents (listed as “all”). The top answers are highlighted in green.

Populations you would Identify as Underserved or Inadequately Served						
Selection Options	All	Victim Services	Courts	Law Enforcement	Prosecution	Tribal
Elderly	57%	46%	61%	65%	100%	75%
Residents of Rural or Remote areas	57%	60%	61%	65%	71%	75%
Economically Disadvantaged	48%	42%	56%	35%	57%	38%
Victims with Drug and Alcohol Addictions	43%	39%	41%	29%	57%	50%
Adolescent and Teen Victims (includes dating violence, sexual assault, and sexually exploited)	41%	35%	35%	47%	29%	38%
Limited English Proficient	41%	41%	45%	24%	29%	0%
Victims with a Developmental Disability	30%	22%	28%	35%	29%	0%
Male Survivors	24%	31%	23%	41%	14%	25%
Lesbian/Gay/Bisexual/Transgender (LGBTQI) victims	20%	26%	21%	12%	0%	25%
Immigrants or Refugees	18%	22%	17%	0%	14%	0%
Incarcerated Survivors	16%	19%	21%	12%	0%	13%
Communities of Color	15%	24%	13%	6%	0%	25%
Victims of Sex Trafficking	14%	14%	13%	24%	0%	25%
Spouses and children of Combat Veterans	11%	7%	6%	18%	14%	13%
Veterans	11%	6%	7%	24%	14%	0%
Federally Recognized Tribes	10%	13%	6%	12%	43%	88%
Farm Workers	9%	9%	11%	12%	0%	0%
Other	9%	13%	7%	12%	29%	13%
Victims of Human Trafficking	8%	9%	3%	12%	0%	0%
Victims with a Mobility Disability	8%	11%	10%	6%	0%	0%
People who work in the sex industry	6%	8%	8%	6%	0%	0%
Victims with Visual Impairment/Loss	3%	1%	6%	6%	0%	0%
Victims with a Hearing Impairment/Loss	2%	1%	3%	0%	0%	0%

Most Predominant Barriers in Your Community in Providing Assistance to Victims						
Selection Options	All	Victim Services	Courts	Law Enforcement	Prosecution	Tribal
Affordable housing for victims	68%	81%	72%	35%	57%	88%
Affordable/free legal services for victims	60%	68%	76%	41%	57%	50%
Insufficient funding for already under funded victim service programs (includes inadequate pay for staff which leads to frequent staff turnover)	48%	62%	48%	29%	57%	63%
Lack of transportation for victims	43%	40%	44%	6%	71%	75%
Not enough shelter beds	39%	40%	35%	53%	29%	25%
Lack of information/knowledge about available victims' services	36%	25%	39%	35%	29%	13%
Lack of community knowledge about the dynamics of violence against women	26%	34%	27%	29%	0%	25%
Language barriers	26%	21%	32%	24%	14%	0%
Cultural barriers	24%	28%	20%	24%	14%	63%
Job training for victims	17%	6%	14%	6%	29%	0%
Lack of services for male victims	16%	14%	10%	24%	0%	13%
Not enough police officers	16%	9%	8%	65%	29%	13%
Not enough judges/court staff to allow time for hearing cases, processing paperwork, attending trainings, and collaborating with shareholders, etc	15%	8%	11%	12%	0%	13%
Lack of coordination between victim service providers and criminal justice agencies	14%	13%	15%	24%	0%	0%
Accessibility issues	13%	14%	17%	18%	0%	13%
Access to medical-forensic care: Lack of medical response including trained SANEs and medical advocacy	13%	12%	10%	24%	14%	13%
Other	9%	9%	4%	6%	29%	38%
Not enough prosecutors	8%	6%	8%	29%	43%	0%
Lack of volunteers	7%	8%	8%	18%	29%	0%

Resource/Policy Gaps in Oregon's Ability to Respond to the Needs of Domestic Violence Survivors						
Selection Options	All	Victim Services	Courts	Law Enforcement	Prosecution	Tribal
Housing: Transitional (up to 2 years)	52%	62%	56%	24%	57%	50%
Civil Legal Assistance to Survivors	41%	35%	80%	18%	14%	25%
Emergency Services: Financial Assistance for Survivors	34%	45%	34%	24%	14%	25%
Emergency Services: Emergency Shelter	28%	22%	21%	35%	29%	0%
Mental Health Services: Long Term	25%	18%	13%	29%	43%	25%
Mental Health Services: Short Term	21%	18%	11%	35%	14%	38%
Improved Criminal Justice System Response: Stronger laws holding offenders accountable	15%	18%	8%	29%	29%	25%
Funding to support program administrative costs	14%	20%	18%	0%	0%	13%
Resource gaps to Oregon Court Systems (for sufficient judges, court staff, and training)	10%	4%	7%	12%	0%	0%
Training for Health Professionals (hospital, mental health and medical)	9%	13%	8%	12%	14%	25%
Emergency Services: In person response	9%	7%	7%	12%	29%	0%
Improved Criminal Justice System Response: Specialized Law Enforcement Units	8%	5%	3%	29%	14%	0%
Response and services for survivors to unreserved, marginalized and oppressed communities.	7%	12%	14%	0%	0%	0%
Response and services for survivors from Tribal Nations.	6%	6%	3%	6%	29%	50%
Improved Criminal Justice System Response: Multidisciplinary Team (DVERT, DVRU) Response	6%	6%	3%	6%	0%	13%
Multidisciplinary training	5%	5%	7%	6%	0%	0%
Improved Criminal Justice System Response: Specialized Prosecution	4%	4%	4%	18%	14%	13%
Other	3%	2%	1%	6%	0%	0%
Emergency Services: Crisis lines	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Policy/Resource Gaps in Oregon's Ability to Respond to the Needs of Sexual Assault Survivors						
Selection Options	All	Victim Services	Courts	Law Enforcement	Prosecution	Tribal
Civil Legal Assistance to Survivors	36%	45%	100%	47%	43%	63%
Funding to assure dedicated advocates	32%	28%	35%	35%	43%	38%
Emergency Services: Financial Assistance for Survivors	31%	28%	31%	29%	43%	25%
Mental Health Services: Long Term	26%	28%	20%	29%	29%	25%
Mental Health Services: Short Term	25%	25%	20%	29%	29%	25%
Improved Criminal Justice System Response: Stronger laws holding offenders accountable	23%	21%	18%	24%	29%	25%
Training for Health Professionals (hospital, mental health and medical)	20%	20%	14%	18%	14%	25%
Resource Gaps to Oregon Court Systems (for sufficient judges, court staff, and training)	18%	19%	10%	18%	14%	25%
Improved Criminal Justice System Response: Specialized Law Enforcement Units	17%	18%	10%	18%	14%	25%
Improved medical response for survivors	13%	15%	8%	18%	14%	13%
Emergency Services: Crisis Lines and In Person Response	13%	11%	8%	12%	14%	13%
Multidisciplinary Training	12%	11%	7%	12%	14%	0%
Improved Criminal Justice System Response: Specialized Prosecution	11%	8%	6%	6%	0%	0%
Improved Criminal Justice System Response: Support for Sexual Assault Response Team (Multidisciplinary) Development and Implementation	9%	8%	6%	6%	0%	0%
Other	7%	8%	4%	0%	0%	0%
Response and services for survivors from Tribal Nations	6%	7%	3%	0%	0%	0%

Policy/Resource Gaps in Oregon's Ability to Respond to the Needs of Stalking Survivors						
Selection Options	All	Victim Services	Courts	Law Enforcement	Prosecution	Tribal
Civil Legal Assistance to Survivors	54%	53%	80%	41%	43%	50%
Emergency Financial Assistance to survivors (relocation, housing, changing locks & other safety precautions)	47%	47%	49%	18%	43%	25%
Improved Criminal Justice System Response: Stronger, more consistent enforcement of existing laws	42%	47%	38%	53%	29%	63%
Improved Criminal Justice System Response: less complex laws	30%	27%	30%	53%	43%	13%
Training to Education System Partners (teachers, administrators, counselors)	22%	24%	18%	24%	29%	25%
Mental Health Services: Long Term	20%	19%	15%	18%	29%	13%
Improved Criminal Justice System Response: Specialized enforcement, including Parole & Probation	18%	15%	11%	35%	14%	0%
Response and services for survivors to underserved, marginalized and oppressed communities.	17%	20%	21%	12%	14%	13%
Mental Health Services: Short Term	16%	11%	18%	18%	29%	25%
Multidisciplinary Training	15%	16%	8%	12%	14%	13%
Resource Gaps to Oregon Court Systems (for sufficient judges, court staff, and training)	10%	8%	7%	0%	0%	13%
Other	5%	6%	1%	12%	0%	0%
Response and services for survivors from Tribal Nations.	4%	7%	1%	6%	14%	50%

Resource Gaps in Oregon's Ability to Respond to the Needs of Teen Dating Violence Survivors

Selection Options	All	Victim Services	Courts	Law Enforcement	Prosecution	Tribal
School based response & services	64%	66%	62%	75%	29%	25%
Training for school-based partners (teachers, counselors, administrators, coaches)	60%	60%	56%	56%	71%	38%
Specialized Protective Orders (a SAPO or Stalking Order if perpetrator is under 18 years of age in Oregon)	38%	52%	41%	13%	43%	63%
Mental Health Services: Short Term	25%	16%	18%	50%	29%	13%
Civil Legal Assistance for Survivors	22%	20%	45%	0%	14%	38%
Response and services for survivors to undeserved, marginalized and oppressed communities.	20%	25%	24%	19%	29%	13%
Mental Health Services: Long Term	19%	11%	14%	31%	0%	13%
Multidisciplinary Training	17%	14%	18%	19%	14%	25%
Training for juvenile department staff	13%	13%	14%	19%	29%	0%
Resource Gaps to Oregon Court Systems (for sufficient judges, court staff, and training)	7%	5%	3%	0%	0%	13%
Improved medical response for survivors	6%	7%	1%	6%	14%	13%
Other	5%	7%	1%	6%	0%	13%
Response and services for survivors from Tribal Nations.	4%	4%	1%	6%	29%	38%

Priorities in Training for Law Enforcement to Better Respond to Survivors & Hold Offenders Accountable

Selection Options	All	Victim Services	Courts	Law Enforcement	Prosecution	Tribal
Advanced DV/SA Training	31%	34%	36%	12%	29%	38%
Working compassionately with fearful and hostile victims	28%	30%	30%	18%	14%	13%
First responder assessment, evidence collection and report writing	24%	13%	34%	59%	29%	0%
Enforcement of protective orders	19%	23%	19%	18%	0%	0%
Evidence-based domestic violence/sexual assault prosecution	17%	14%	18%	12%	14%	25%
Identifying the primary and predominant aggressor	17%	18%	18%	24%	14%	13%
Using lethality assessments to	16%	21%	8%	18%	14%	13%

increase victim safety						
Basic DV/SA Training Including the Dynamics of DV/SA	15%	15%	14%	24%	0%	0%
Victim's rights and concerns	15%	13%	14%	12%	29%	13%
Diversity; working with underserved marginalized, and oppressed populations	15%	15%	16%	12%	0%	13%
Training on Culturally Specific Issues, Biases and Anti-Oppression	12%	18%	4%	6%	14%	38%
Working with victims with differing cognitive abilities	12%	11%	13%	0%	29%	0%
Strangulation, investigation of crime as felony	11%	15%	8%	12%	14%	0%
Training on Protection Orders from law enforcement perspective, contempt actions or enforcement	10%	8%	12%	18%	14%	0%
Partnering with community-based and Tribal DVSA advocates	9%	15%	3%	12%	14%	38%
Stalking laws and enforcement	9%	8%	6%	18%	0%	13%
Responding to teen dating violence victims and survivors	8%	5%	10%	6%	14%	13%
Other	8%	9%	9%	6%	0%	0%
Interviewing children at the scene	7%	4%	10%	6%	14%	13%
State and federal state firearms laws to increase victim safety	5%	8%	4%	6%	0%	0%
Recognizing and responding to violence committed by abusers after they return from service in a war zone	5%	1%	9%	0%	0%	0%
Diversity; working with Tribal Nations	4%	5%	0%	0%	29%	63%
Response and services to Tribal Nation survivors, including jurisdictional issues	3%	1%	4%	6%	14%	0%

Priorities in Training for Prosecution to Better Respond to Survivors & Hold Offenders Accountable						
Selection Options	All	Victim Services	Courts	Law Enforcement	Prosecution	Tribal
Advanced DV/SA Training	28%	30%	36%	29%	29%	38%
Working compassionately with fearful and hostile victims	22%	24%	19%	6%	14%	25%
Enforcement of protective orders	22%	11%	18%	29%	14%	13%
Working with victim service providers as a team	20%	25%	25%	6%	0%	0%
Evidence-based sexual assault prosecution	20%	17%	19%	6%	29%	25%
Communicating prosecutor decisions to victims	19%	17%	19%	29%	29%	25%
Victim rights and victim services	19%	11%	25%	12%	29%	13%
Strangulation, prosecution of crime as felony	17%	18%	10%	35%	29%	0%
Partnering with community-based and tribal DVSA Advocates	15%	23%	18%	18%	14%	25%
Charging and prosecuting stalking crimes	15%	13%	9%	24%	14%	0%
Training on Culturally Specific Issues, Biases and Anti-Oppression	13%	16%	18%	12%	14%	13%
Charging and prosecuting teen dating violence crimes	13%	6%	12%	12%	0%	0%
Law Enforcement Definition of Roles and Responsibilities as First Responders to victim services	12%	16%	16%	6%	14%	25%
Basic DV/SA Training, including the dynamics of DV/SA	11%	13%	7%	29%	14%	13%
Using lethality assessments to increase victim safety	11%	13%	7%	18%	14%	25%
Training on Protection Order from Victims Perspective	10%	11%	12%	12%	0%	13%
State and federal state firearms laws to increase victim safety	9%	12%	4%	0%	0%	13%
Other	7%	6%	6%	12%	0%	0%
Charging and prosecuting crimes against Tribal Nation survivors, including jurisdictional issues	6%	7%	4%	6%	14%	25%
Working with victims with differing cognitive abilities	6%	6%	6%	0%	14%	13%
Responding to teen dating violence victims and survivors	3%	4%	3%	0%	14%	0%
Recognizing and responding to violence committed by abusers after they return from service in a war zone	3%	1%	3%	0%	0%	0%

Priorities in Training for Tribal, Government & Community-Based Victim Service Providers to Better Respond to Survivors & Hold Offenders Accountable						
Selection Options	All	Victim Services	Courts	Law Enforcement	Prosecution	Tribal
Identifying and responding to victim mental health and substance abuse issues	29%	31%	27%	29%	14%	13%
Community resources available to victims and how to access them	25%	14%	27%	24%	0%	13%
Basic Overview of Legal System for Victims Services	23%	20%	31%	12%	14%	25%
Advanced DV/SA training	23%	19%	24%	24%	14%	38%
Safety planning.	23%	14%	21%	24%	57%	13%
Understanding criminal justice system processes and impact on victims.	20%	23%	18%	6%	43%	0%
Diversity; working with underserved, marginalized and oppressed communities	17%	20%	19%	18%	0%	0%
Trauma informed services and vicarious trauma.	15%	22%	10%	6%	14%	0%
Training on Culturally Specific Issues, Biases and Anti-Oppression	14%	14%	18%	18%	29%	13%
Law Enforcement Definition of Roles and Responsibilities as First Responders to Victim Services	13%	11%	18%	18%	29%	0%
Vicarious trauma or self-care for advocates to ensure longevity.	11%	19%	6%	0%	14%	25%
Confidentiality	11%	12%	9%	18%	14%	38%
Policies and procedures for shelters and how to obtain a bed in shelter when programs do not have shelter	10%	13%	9%	18%	0%	13%
Diversity; working with Tribal Nations	10%	11%	7%	18%	29%	13%
Using lethality assessments to increase victim safety.	9%	13%	9%	12%	14%	13%
Basic DV/SA Training, including the dynamics of DV/SA	9%	4%	9%	29%	14%	25%
Response and services to Tribal Nation survivors, including jurisdictional issues.	6%	8%	3%	6%	0%	13%
Other:	6%	6%	3%	6%	0%	13%
Working with stalking survivors, including applicable laws and protections.	6%	5%	9%	0%	0%	0%
Working with victims with differing cognitive disabilities.	6%	5%	6%	6%	0%	0%
Training on Protection Order from Victims Perspective	5%	4%	3%	6%	0%	38%
Working with teen dating violence survivors, including applicable laws and protections	4%	4%	7%	0%	0%	0%
State and federal state firearms laws to increase victim safety.	3%	5%	4%	6%	0%	0%
Responding to victims whose abusers have returned from services in a war zone.	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%

Priorities in Training for Judicial System Practitioners to Better Respond to Survivors & Hold Offenders Accountable						
Selection Options	All	Victim Services	Courts	Law Enforcement	Prosecution	Tribal
Understanding victimization, including victim blaming and the effects of trauma on victims.	47%	60%	49%	35%	57%	25%
Advanced DV/SA Training for Judges	37%	39%	36%	29%	86%	25%
Enforcement of protective orders	28%	30%	28%	24%	0%	50%
Advanced DV/SA Training for Judicial Staff	27%	27%	22%	24%	43%	38%
DVSA, children's safety and unsupervised parenting time.	25%	30%	22%	12%	14%	50%
Basic DV/SA Training, including the dynamics of DV/SA.	20%	20%	24%	29%	0%	0%
Stalking laws and enforcement.	20%	12%	15%	35%	14%	13%
Victim rights and victim services.	19%	16%	30%	24%	14%	0%
Diversity; working with underserved, marginalized, and oppressed communities.	16%	13%	22%	12%	14%	13%
Using lethality assessments to increase victim safety.	14%	13%	16%	18%	0%	13%
Training on Culturally Specific Issues, Biases and Anti-Oppression	11%	11%	7%	12%	14%	13%
Intimate partner violence	9%	6%	7%	18%	14%	13%
Recognizing and responding to violence committed by abusers after they return from service in a war zone.	6%	2%	7%	0%	0%	0%
Teen dating violence laws and enforcement.	6%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%
State and federal state firearms laws to increase victim safety.	5%	7%	3%	0%	0%	0%
Other:	5%	6%	4%	18%	0%	13%
Diversity; working with Tribal Nations.	3%	2%	1%	6%	14%	38%
Tribal Nations legal and jurisdictional issues.	3%	2%	1%	6%	14%	0%

Appendix K FAPA FAQs and Tribal Restraining Orders

THE FAQs OF FAPA

A FAPA Restraining Order:

1. Statute Number: ORS 107.700 through 107.735
2. Who may petition for an RO: A person who has a "family/household" relationship with the Respondent. (The "family/household" definition is the same as in ORS 135.230)
3. How: A petitioner must file an affidavit with the court in the county where either the Petitioner or the Respondent resides (ORS 107.728)
4. What does the Petitioner have to allege to get an RO: (ORS 107.710(1))
 - a. There is a "family/household" relationship w/ the Respondent
 - b. "Abuse" has occurred (same definition as in ORS 135.230)
 - c. The "abuse" happened w/I 180 days of the request for the RO (w/ limited exceptions)
 - d. The Petitioner is in imminent danger of further abuse by the Respondent and Respondent represents a credible threat to the physical safety of the Petitioner or Petitioner's child.
5. Standard of Proof to RECEIVE RO: Preponderance of the Evidence (ORS 107.710(2))
6. Duration of RO: One year (ORS 107.718(3)), but can be renewed
7. **Venue for filing RO violation:** Contempt proceedings on a violation of RO may be filed in the county that issued the RO or by the circuit court for the county in which the violation occurred (ORS 107.728)

Contempt Statute and Rules:

All FAPA violations are filed as contempt charges.

1. Statute Numbers: ORS 33.015 through 33.155
2. "Contempt of Court": ORS 33.015(2)(d): "Disobedience of, resistance to or obstruction of the court's authority, process, orders or judgments."
3. "Punitive Sanction": A sanction imposed to punish a past contempt of court
4. "Procedure for imposition of punitive sanctions": ORS 33.065(1)
 - a. Standard of Proof to impose a punitive sanction: Beyond A Reasonable Doubt (ORS 33.065(9))

- b. There is no right to a jury trial in a contempt proceeding, but the Respondent has all other constitutional and statutory protections, including the right to appointed counsel. (ORS 33.065(6))

5. Statute of Limitation to file contempt charge: Two years (ORS 33.135)ESG/DOJ/CJ
(Modified 9/11/12) Page 1

"Foreign" Restraining Orders:

- 1. Statute Numbers: ORS 24.105 through 24.175
- 2. "Foreign Restraining Order": ORS 24.190: "Foreign Restraining Order" means a restraining order that is a foreign judgment as defined by ORS 24.105.
 - a. "Foreign Judgment" means any judgment, decree or order of a court of the United States or of any other court which is entitled to a full faith and credit in this state.
 - i. **TRIBAL PROTECTION ORDERS:** Are "Foreign Judgments". 18 USC 2265(a) mandates that all qualifying tribal protection orders shall be given full faith and credit by this state and be enforced by the court and law enforcement personnel of this state as if it were an order of the State of Oregon. Tribal orders are to be treated the same as any foreign state protection order. Ex parte orders and final orders both qualify.
 - ii. **QUALIFYING TRIBAL PROTECTION ORDERS:** Under 18 USC 2265(b), as with foreign states, qualifying tribal orders require that the tribe have jurisdiction over the parties and matter under the law of the tribe; and that the tribe afford the respondent reasonable notice and opportunity to be heard in a manner sufficient to protect the person's right to due process.
 - b. "Restraining Order" means an injunction or other order issued for the purpose of preventing violent or threatening acts or harassment against another person; contact or communication with another person; or physical proximity to another person.
 - i. "Restraining Order" includes temporary and final orders.
 - ii. **Validity in Oregon:** Except as otherwise provided in ORS 24.190(2)(a)(b), immediately upon arrival in this state of a person protected by a foreign restraining order *is enforceable*

as an Oregon order without the necessity of filing and continues to be enforceable as an Oregon order without any further action by the protected person.

Mandatory Arrest:

1. Statute Number: ORS 133.310

2. **Mandatory Arrest on an Oregon Restraining Order:** ORS 133.310(3): "A peace officer *shall* arrest and take into custody a person without a warrant when the peace officer has probable cause to believe that: There exists an order issued pursuant to ...ORS 107.716, 107, 718...and a true copy of the order and proof of service has been filed as required... and the person to be arrested has violated the terms of that order."

ESG/DOJ/CJ (Modified 9/11/12)

3. **Mandatory Arrest on a Foreign Restraining Order:** ORS 133.310(4): "A peace officer *shall* arrest and take into custody a person without a warrant if the person protected by a foreign restraining order as defined in ORS 24.190 presents a copy of the foreign restraining order to the officer and represents to the officer that the order supplied is the most recent order in effect between the parties and the person restrained by the order has been personally served with a copy of the order or has actual notice of the order; and the officer has probable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has violated the terms of the order."

Other:

1. **Contempt adjudications are NOT convictions:** *State v. Reynolds*, 239 Or App 313, 243 P3d 493 (2010): Defendant was found to be in contempt of a court order. A judgment reflected Defendant's "conviction" for contempt. The Court of Appeals reversed. Contempt is not a "crime" therefore a finding of contempt is not a "conviction." *See also, State v. Lam*, 176 Or App 149, 158 (2001): Contempt is not a crime, "rather, it's a unique and inherent power of the court to ensure compliance with its orders."

Firearms Prohibitions in Domestic Violence Cases

A Guide for Oregon
Courts

Violence Against Women Act
Project -
Oregon Judicial Department



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Federal Firearms Laws3
State Firearms Laws.....	5
Brady Act	7
Firearms Notification8
Full Faith and Credit8
No Contact Order Entry	9

This Guide was originally developed in 2011 by Judge Paula Brownhill, Clatsop County Circuit Court, and Rebecca Orf, Senior Judge and VAWA Project Staff Counsel for the Oregon Judicial Department, with contributions from Judge Maureen McKnight, Multnomah County Circuit Court, Robin Selig, Oregon Law Center, and Brenda Wilson with the Oregon Judicial Department. It was updated 2016 by Robin Selig, Oregon Law Center and the State Family Law Advisory Committee's Domestic Violence Subcommittee/Firearms Work Group.

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1. FEDERAL FIREARMS LAWS

Provisions of the federal Gun Control Act of 1968, 18 USC §921 *et seq*, prohibit firearm possession by certain domestic violence perpetrators.

Protective Orders

It is a federal crime for persons subject to qualifying protective orders to possess firearms or ammunition. In addition to Family Abuse Prevention Act (FAPA) Restraining Orders, firearms restrictions may apply to orders issued pursuant to the Elderly Persons and Persons with Disabilities Abuse Prevention Act (EPPDAPA), civil Stalking Protective Order cases, Sexual Abuse Protective Orders (SAPO) and pretrial release conditions and probation conditions in criminal cases.

To qualify under 18 USC §922(g)(8), a protective order must:

- 1) Have been issued after a hearing of which respondent/defendant received actual notice and at which respondent/defendant had an opportunity to participate;
- 2) Restrain respondent/defendant from harassing, stalking, or threatening an intimate partner of respondent/defendant or a child of the intimate partner or respondent/defendant ***or*** engaging in other conduct that would place an intimate partner in reasonable fear of bodily injury to the partner or the partner's child; ***and***
- 3) Include a finding that respondent/defendant represents a credible threat to the physical safety of the intimate partner or child ***or*** by its terms explicitly prohibits the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the intimate partner or child that would reasonably be expected to cause bodily injury.

Federal law defines “intimate partner” for purposes of §922(g)(8) as a spouse or former spouse of respondent/defendant, a person who is a parent of the child of respondent/defendant, or a person who cohabits or has cohabited with respondent/defendant¹. 18 USC §921(a)(32).

The federal prohibition lasts for the life of the protective order. 18 USC §922(g)(8).

Law enforcement officers and military personnel are partially exempted from the restriction in 18 USC §922(g)(8) in that they are permitted to use a service weapon in connection with that governmental service. 18 USC §925(a)(1). This exemption is often referred to as the “official use exception.”

¹ Although the term “cohabit,” within the meaning of “intimate partner,” is not defined, the word is sufficiently precise in ordinary and common meaning. *U.S. v. Chapman*, WL 2403791 (W. Va. 2010). “Cohabit” implies a sexual relationship. See *Webster’s II New College Dictionary* 218 (2001).

Under 18 USC §922(d)(8), it is a federal crime to sell or otherwise dispose of a firearm or ammunition to a person if the transferor knows or has reasonable cause to believe that such person is subject to a qualifying protective order.

Misdemeanor Crimes of Domestic Violence

18 USC §922(g)(9) makes it a crime for persons who have been convicted of qualifying misdemeanor crimes of domestic violence to purchase, receive, ship, transport, or possess firearms and ammunition. This prohibition is a lifetime ban². A qualifying “misdemeanor crime of domestic violence” (MCDV) is defined by 18 USC §921(a)(33) as an offense that is a misdemeanor under state, federal or tribal law and:

- 1) Has, as an element, the use or attempted use of physical force or the threatened use of a deadly weapon;
- 2) Is committed by a current or former spouse of the victim; parent or guardian of the victim; a parent of the victim’s child; a person who is cohabiting or has cohabited with the victim as a spouse, parent or guardian; or a person similarly situated to a spouse, parent or guardian of the victim³;
- 3) Defendant was represented by counsel or knowingly and intelligently waived counsel; and
- 4) If defendant was entitled to a jury trial, the case was tried to a jury or defendant knowingly and intelligently waived the right to jury trial.

Note that the prohibition of 18 USC §922(g)(9) is specifically excluded from the official use exception. 18 USC §925(a)(1). Thus, a member of the armed forces or a law enforcement officer who has a qualifying misdemeanor conviction is not able to possess a firearm or ammunition, even while on duty.

Under 18 USC §922(d)(9), it is a violation of federal law to sell or otherwise dispose of any firearm or ammunition to any person if the transferor knows or has reasonable cause to believe that such person has been convicted in any court of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence.

The FBI has designated six Oregon misdemeanors that may meet MCDV requirements if a qualifying relationship exists and the charge includes, as an element, the use or attempted use of physical force or threatened use of a deadly weapon:

- ORS 163.160 -- Assault in the Fourth Degree
- ORS 163.187 -- Strangulation
- ORS 163.435 -- Contributing to the Sexual Delinquency of a Minor
- ORS 166.025 -- Disorderly Conduct

² Exclusions: convictions that have been expunged, set aside, or where defendant was pardoned or had civil rights restored, unless preserved by a state or federal judge.

³ The 8th Circuit Court of Appeals interpreted the phrase “similarly situated” to the spouse of the victim to apply where there is an intimate personal relationship and no cohabitation. *US v. Cuervo*, 354 F3d 969 (8th Cir 2004).

- ORS 166.190 -- Pointing Firearm at Another
- ORS 163.445 -- Sexual Misconduct

The U. S. Attorney in Oregon, however, will prosecute a firearms violation after an Oregon MCDV conviction only if the defendant was convicted of **Assault in the Fourth Degree** or **Strangulation**, and the victim and defendant had the required relationship.⁴

2. STATE FIREARMS LAWS

SB 525, passed in 2015, created two state crimes that make it unlawful under state law for certain perpetrators of domestic violence to possess firearms and ammunition. These crimes mirror the federal prohibitions at 18 USC §922(g)(8) and 18 USC §922(g)(9), discussed above. Consequently, individuals who are prohibited from possessing firearms and ammunition under federal law are also prohibited from possessing under state law. Thus, state and local law enforcement officers and District Attorney's offices can take action against domestic violence perpetrators who possess unlawfully even when the federal government does not enforce and/or prosecute. The substance of SB 525 was codified at ORS 166.250 and ORS 166.255.

ORS 166.255 contains two scenarios that make possession of a firearms or ammunition unlawful. They are described below.

SUBJECT TO A COURT ORDER: ORS 166.255(1)(a) makes possession by a person subject to a court order unlawful when the order:

1. Was issued or continued after a hearing for which the person had actual notice and an opportunity to be heard;
2. Restrains the person from stalking, intimidating, molesting or menacing an intimate partner, a child of an intimate partner, or a child of the person; and
3. Includes a finding that the person is a credible threat to the physical safety of an intimate partner, a child of an intimate partner, or a child of the person.

The term "intimate partner" is defined at ORS 166.255(3)(d) and means a person, a person's spouse, a person's former spouse, a parent of the person's child, or another person who has cohabited or is cohabiting with the person in a relationship akin to a spouse.

Under ORS 166.255(1)(a), possession is unlawful only for so long as a person is subject to a court order, i.e., the duration of the order. Also, the prohibition does not apply to possession of a firearm or ammunition imported for, sold or shipped to, or issued for the use of federal or state

⁴ The United States Supreme Court case, *Voisine ET AL., vs. United States (slip opinion, 2016)* determined that misdemeanor domestic violence convictions for reckless conduct (as opposed to intentional or knowing) can also trigger the federal firearm prohibition. Formerly, the US DOJ for the District of Oregon would only accept Assault convictions if they were charged and proven "intentionally or knowingly."

government entities. In other words, Oregon's law includes the 'official use exemption' that applies to 18 USC §922(g)(8) cases.

CONVICTED OF A QUALIFYING MISDEMEANOR: ORS 166.255(1)(b) makes possession unlawful if a person has been convicted of a qualifying misdemeanor and at the time the person was a family member of the victim of the offense.

1. "Convicted" is defined at ORS 166.255(3)(a) and means:
 - a. The person was represented by counsel or knowingly and intelligently waived the right to counsel;
 - b. The case was tried to a jury, if the person was entitled to a jury trial, or the person knowingly and intelligently waived the right to a jury trial; and
 - c. The conviction has not been set aside or expunged, and the person has not been pardoned.
2. "Family member" is defined at ORS 166.255(3)(c) means with respect to the victim:
 - a. The victim's spouse,
 - b. The victim's former spouse,
 - c. A person with whom the victim shares a child in common,
 - d. The victim's parent or guardian, and
 - e. A person cohabiting with or who has cohabited with the victim as a spouse, parent or guardian, or a person similarly situated to a spouse, parent or guardian of the victim.
3. "Qualifying misdemeanor," defined at ORS 166.253(f), is one that has, as an element of the offense, the use or attempted use of physical force or the threatened use of a deadly weapon.⁵

The terms "deadly weapon" (ORS 166.255(3)(b) and "possess" (ORS 166.255(3)(e) have the meaning given those terms in ORS 161.015. "Deadly weapon" means any instrument, article or substance specifically designed for and presently capable of causing death or serious physical injury. ORS 161.015(2). "Possess" means to have physical possession or otherwise to exercise dominion or control over property. ORS 161.015(9)

ORS 166.255(1)(b) does not include an official use exemption and is a lifetime prohibition. ORS 166.250(1)(c)(G) states that a person commits the *crime of unlawful possession of a firearm* if

⁵ SB 525 went into effect in January 2016. In light of the few months that have passed, it is as yet unknown what crimes state prosecutors will consider "qualifying misdemeanors"

the person knowingly possesses a firearm and the possession of the firearm by the person is prohibited under ORS 166.255. ⁶

3. BRADY ACT⁷

In 1993, Congress enacted the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (Brady Act). Public Law 103-159 (1993). It requires all federally licensed gun dealers to obtain a criminal background check of firearm purchasers before completing a sale. 18 USC §922(t)(1), *et seq.* In most cases the check is made through the National Instant Criminal Background Check System or “NICS,” which is made up of several computer databases managed by the FBI. During a background check, the FBI will search databases to determine whether the sale of the firearm would violate state or federal laws. The FBI search is limited to three business days. In Oregon, the background checks are conducted by Oregon State Police Identification Services. If no state or federal prohibitions are found within three business days, the sale will be allowed to take place.⁸

Oregon law that requires court staff to deliver protective orders to county sheriffs for entry into the Law Enforcement Data System (LEDS) and the federal National Crime Information Center (NCIC) facilitates the effectiveness of criminal background checks required by the Brady Act. *See e.g.*, ORS 107.720(1)(a) (FAPA); ORS 124.030(1) (EPPDAPA); ORS 163.741(2) (Stalking); and ORS 163.733(1) (SAPO).

The NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007

The NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007, Public Law 110-180 (2008), requires states to provide complete information to NICS on persons prohibited from receiving, possessing, or purchasing firearms. States must comply to avoid a match requirement on certain federal grants.

SB 525 Implications

Because Oregon’s new laws mirror the federal domestic violence firearms crimes, any case that imposes federal liability will also impose state liability. For this reason, the firearms certificates for protective order and misdemeanor criminal cases have been revised slightly to reflect their applicability to both federal and state law. Judges, however, will need to complete only one firearms certificate in each case. Local civil deputies will enter the data into LEDS to flag that the respondent/defendant is prohibited from possessing or purchasing under both federal and

⁶ ORS 166.274 provides the authority and sets out a process by which individuals who are barred from possessing firearms under ORS 166.250 or ORS 166.270 or barred from purchasing firearms under ORS 166.470 may file a petition for relief from the bar in circuit court.

⁷ “Brady findings” are judicial findings to indicate that the terms of a protective order or a misdemeanor conviction may disqualify a respondent or defendant from possessing or other use of firearms and ammunition under federal law; document is labeled “Federal Firearms Findings (Brady)” and often is called a “Brady certificate.”

⁸ SB 941 passed in 2015 and codified at ORS 166.435 requires criminal background checks for some transfers of firearms by private parties.

state law. So doing will provide state law enforcement officers with information that will enable them to enforce state law and will facilitate criminal background checks required for firearms purchases.

4. FIREARMS NOTIFICATION

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Notice

The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2005 (VAWA), 42 USC § 3796gg-4(e), requires as a condition of eligibility for VAWA grants that the state certify that its judicial and administrative policies and practices include notification to domestic violence offenders of the requirements of the Brady firearm laws and any applicable related federal, state, or local firearms laws. Failure to notify in at least 90% of Oregon's domestic violence cases will cause Oregon to lose VAWA STOP grant funds.

Courts must enter the notice in Odyssey using code **NOGR**. This will allow Oregon to certify compliance with the VAWA judicial notice requirement. Use of the Firearms Notification form may help ensure that the NOGR code is entered in appropriate cases. Notice may be given orally or in writing. According to the FBI, best practice is to give the notice early in criminal cases, preferably at arraignment, although notice may be given at several stages of the criminal proceedings. In protection order proceedings, notice may be written in the order, written on other documents served on respondents, and/or given orally during 21-day, 5-day, and modification hearings. The OJD's model FAPA, Stalking Protective Orders, SAPO, and EPPDAPA Notice to Respondent/Request for Hearing forms include the notice.

ORS 135.385 Notice

ORS 135.385(2)(f) requires judges to inform a defendant at a plea of guilty or no contest that, if the defendant enters a plea of guilty or no contest to an offense involving domestic violence, federal law may prohibit the defendant from possessing, receiving, shipping, or transporting a firearm or ammunition, and the conviction may negatively affect the defendant's ability to serve in the Armed Forces of the United States or to be employed in law enforcement.

5. FULL FAITH AND CREDIT

VAWA includes full faith and credit provisions that require enforcement of protection orders across jurisdictional lines. Codified at 18 USC §2265-2266, these provisions require states to recognize and enforce valid protection orders issued in any jurisdiction in the United States. Full faith and credit provisions apply to explicit firearm restrictions in protection orders and require

that such restrictions be enforced even if the enforcing jurisdiction does not authorize judges to restrict firearm possession.

A protection order is entitled to full faith and credit if the order was issued by a state, tribal, or territorial court, and the court had jurisdiction over the parties and subject matter under the laws of the state, tribe, or territory, and the person who is restrained was given reasonable notice and an opportunity to be heard. In the case of *ex parte* orders, notice and opportunity to be heard must be provided within the time required by the issuing court's laws, and in any event within a reasonable time after the order is issued. These orders must be enforced even if the order is not registered in the enforcing state and even if a hearing was not held after the *ex parte* order was issued.

The issuing jurisdiction determines whom the order protects, the terms and conditions of the order, and how long the order remains in effect. The enforcing jurisdiction determines how the order is enforced, the arrest authority of the responding law enforcement agency, detention and notification procedures, and penalties for violations.

OJD's model FAPA, EPPDAPA, SAPO, and Stalking Protective Order forms include Full Faith and Credit language.

6. NO CONTACT ORDER ENTRY

ORS 107.720(1)(a) requires the sheriff to enter FAPA orders into Law Enforcement Data System (LEDS) and National Crime Information Center (NCIC) once service is complete. ORS 135.250(2)(d) provides that ORS 107.720 applies to no contact orders (NCO) in release agreements executed by defendants charged with domestic violence offenses.

FEDERAL AND STATE FIREARM PROHIBITIONS
OREGON BENCHSHEET
Qualifying “Misdemeanor Crime of Domestic Violence” (MCDV)

In General: Persons who have been convicted in any court of a qualifying misdemeanor crime of domestic violence generally are prohibited under state and federal law from purchasing or possessing any firearm or ammunition. This is a lifetime prohibition.

NO Official Use Exemption: Federal, state, and local governmental employees are subject to this prohibition in both their personal and official capacities.

Required Elements: If the conviction meets all of the following requirements, it will generally be considered a “qualifying MCDV” and will subject an offending defendant to state and federal prosecution for firearm possession.

Violation: Violation of this prohibition is a state and federal offense punishable by a fine and/or imprisonment. 18 USC 924(a)(2); ORS 166.250(5)

REQUIREMENTS:

FEDERAL (18 USC 922(g)(9))	STATE (ORS 166.250-166.255)
<p>A QUALIFYING OFFENSE: Is a misdemeanor under federal, state, or local law; and</p> <p>Has, as an element, the use or attempted use of physical force, or the threatened use of a deadly weapon;</p> <p>RELATIONSHIP REQUIREMENT: At the time the crime was committed, the defendant was one of the following: A current or former spouse, parent, or guardian of the victim; A person with whom the victim shared a child in common; A person who was cohabiting with or had cohabited with the victim as a spouse, parent or guardian; or A person who was or had been similarly situated to a spouse, parent, or guardian of the victim.</p>	<p>A QUALIFYING OFFENSE: Is a misdemeanor; and Has, as an element of the offense, the use or attempted use of physical force or the threatened use of a deadly weapon;</p> <p>RELATIONSHIP REQUIREMENT: At the time of the offense, the person (defendant) was one of the following: A current or former spouse of the victim; A person with whom the victim shares a child in common; The parent or guardian of the victim; A person who cohabited with or has cohabited with the victim as a spouse, parent, or guardian; or A person similarly situated to a spouse, parent, or guardian of the victim.</p>

CONVICTED:

For purposes of the firearms prohibition, a person has NOT been convicted of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence:

UNLESS the person was represented by counsel or knowingly and intelligently waived the right to counsel;

UNLESS, if the crime was one for which the person was entitled to a jury trial, the case was tried to a jury or the person knowingly and intelligently waived the right to jury trial; or

IF the conviction was set aside or expunged, the person was pardoned, or the person's civil rights were restored (Currently, no Oregon misdemeanor provides for the loss of civil rights.)

OREGON MCDVs:

The FBI has designated six Oregon misdemeanors that may meet the "qualifying offense" requirements¹:

ORS 163.160 – Assault in the Fourth Degree

ORS 163.187 – Strangulation

ORS 163.435 – Contributing to the Sexual Delinquency of a Minor

ORS 163.445 – Sexual Misconduct

ORS 166.025 – Disorderly Conduct

ORS 166.190 – Pointing Firearm at Another

CONVICTED:

For purposes of the firearms prohibition, a person has NOT been convicted of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence:

UNLESS the person was represented by counsel or knowingly and intelligently waived the right to counsel;

UNLESS, if the crime was one for which the person was entitled to a jury trial, the case was tried to a jury, or the person knowingly and intelligently waived the person's right to a jury trial; and

If the conviction was set aside or expunged, and the person has been pardoned.

OREGON MCDVS:

ORS 166.255 does not designate which Oregon misdemeanors may qualify as an MCDV. Crimes which could qualify, depending upon the language in the charging document, include, but are not limited to:

ORS 163.160 – Assault in the Fourth Degree

ORS 163.187 – Strangulation

ORS 163.190 – Menacing

ORS 166.065 - Harassment

¹ The United States Supreme Court case, *Voisine ET AL., vs. United States (slip opinion, 2016)* determined that misdemeanor domestic violence convictions for reckless conduct (as opposed to intentional or knowing) can also trigger the federal firearm prohibition.

FEDERAL AND STATE FIREARMS PROHIBITIONS
OREGON BENCHSHEET
Qualifying Orders of Protection/Restraint

In General: Persons subject to a *qualifying* protection order (examples could include: FAPA, EPPDAPA, stalking, pre-trial or probation no-contact orders, juvenile) are generally prohibited from purchasing or possessing any firearms or ammunition under federal and state law.

Duration: The ban lasts for the **duration of the protective order**.

Official Use Exception: Federal, state, and local governmental employees in their official capacities are exempt from this prohibition, but remain subject to it in their personal capacities. 18 USC 925(a)(1); ORS 166.255(2)

Required Elements: If the order of protection or restraint includes one element (**indicated by the “ ”**) from each of the four sections listed below, it will generally be considered to be a “qualifying order” which could subject an offending respondent¹ to federal and/or state prosecution for firearm purchase or possession.

Violation: Violation of this prohibition while the order is in effect is a federal and state offense punishable by a fine and/or imprisonment. 18 USC 924(a)(2); ORS 166.250(5)

A QUALIFYING PROTECTION OR RESTRAINING ORDER INCLUDES AT LEAST ONE ELEMENT FROM EACH OF THE FOLLOWING:

FEDERAL (18 USC 922(g)(8))	STATE (ORS 166.250, 166.255)
<p>I. HEARING Respondent received actual notice of the hearing, and either: participated in the hearing, or had an opportunity to participate in the hearing.</p> <p>II. RELATIONSHIP The person protected by the order is: A spouse or former spouse of the respondent; The parent of a child of respondent; A person who does or did cohabit (live in a sexually intimate relationship) with respondent; Respondent’s child; or</p>	<p>I. HEARING Respondent received actual notice of the hearing, and either: participated in the hearing, or had an opportunity to participate in the hearing.</p> <p>II. RELATIONSHIP The person protected by the order is: A spouse or former spouse of the respondent; The parent of a child of respondent; A person who does or did cohabit with respondent in a relationship akin to a spouse; Respondent’s child;</p>

¹ Note: references to “respondent” encompass defendants in pre-trial or probation no-contact orders; references to “petitioner” encompass victims in pre-trial or probation no-contact order.

<p>A child of an intimate partner of respondent (Intimate partner is the spouse/former spouse, cohabitant/former cohabitant, or parent of respondent's child.)</p> <p>III. RESTRAINS FUTURE CONDUCT</p> <p>The order restrains respondent from harassing, stalking, or threatening the intimate partner, child of the respondent, or child of the respondent's intimate partner; or</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">The order restrains respondent from engaging in other conduct that would place the intimate partner in reasonable fear of bodily injury to the intimate partner.</p> <p>IV. CREDIBLE THREAT OR PHYSICAL FORCE</p> <p>The order includes a finding that respondent is a credible threat to the physical safety of the intimate partner or child of the intimate partner or of the respondent; or</p> <p>The order, by its terms, explicitly prohibits the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the intimate partner or child that would reasonable be expected to cause bodily injury.</p>	<p>A child of an intimate partner of respondent.</p> <p>(Intimate partner is the spouse/former spouse, cohabitant/former cohabitant, or a parent of respondent's child.)</p> <p>III. RESTRAINS FUTURE CONDUCT</p> <p>The order restrains respondent from stalking, intimidating, molesting, or menacing an intimate partner, a child of an intimate partner, or a child of the respondent;</p> <p>IV. CREDIBLE THREAT</p> <p>The order includes a finding that the person represents a credible threat to the physical safety of an intimate partner, a child of an intimate partner, or a child of the respondent.</p>
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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF STATUS OF COMPLIANCE WITH STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

COMPLIANCE WITH VAWA PROVISIONS

The State of Oregon is in compliance with all statutory VAWA requirements as demonstrated in the attached *Certification of Compliance* and as demonstrated in the Desk Audit submitted to OVW in September 2008. Oregon's compliance with VAWA provisions pertaining to payment of forensic medical exams for victims of sexual assault, filing costs for criminal charges and protection orders, judicial notification and the polygraph testing prohibition are sustained through Oregon law.

Forensic Medical Examination

CVSD certifies that the State of Oregon is in compliance with federal statutory requirements and provisions pertaining to payment of forensic medical exams under VAWA. The DOJ CVSD incurs the full out-of pocket cost of forensic medical exams for victims of sexual assault through the Sexual Assault Victims' Emergency Medical Response (SAVE) Fund as written in Oregon Administrative Rules 137-084-0020(1), "*The Fund will pay eligible medical services providers the actual costs incurred for providing medical services to sexual assault victims up to the following maximum amounts...*" and 137-084-0020(4), "*An eligible medical services provider (including subcontractor or other designee) who submits a bill to the Fund under these rules may not bill the victim or the victim's insurance carrier for a medical examination, collection of forensic evidence using the Oregon State Police SAFE Kit, emergency contraception, or sexually transmitted disease prophylaxis...*".

Furthermore, HB 2154, which became law on June 1, 2007 and amends ORS Chapters 147.225 and 147.231, allows victims to have the Oregon State Police Sexual Assault Forensic Evidence (SAFE) Kit collected without law enforcement authorization or reporting the assault. Additional policies have been distributed to medical facilities and law enforcement agencies statewide and can be found at the website www.oregonsatf.org.

Background on the SAVE Fund: The SAVE Fund was established by the 2003 Oregon Legislature at the request of the Attorney General's Sexual Assault Task Force. This unique fund includes full payment for the optional collection of forensic evidence and for costs associated with the use of an emergency room; medical practitioners time to conduct an exam, urine pregnancy tests, emergency contraception, and sexually transmitted disease prophylaxis. Although the SAVE Fund does not cover the cost of treatment for injuries, victims of sexual assault may find financial compensation through a sister program at the Oregon Department of Justice, Crime Victims' Compensation Program.

The SAVE Fund pays for a "Complete Medical Assessment" within the first 84 hours (3 ½ days) after an assault, which includes a complete medical examination by an eligible medical services provider, the collection of forensic evidence using an evidence collection kit approved by the Department of State Police and the offering and, if requested, the provision of prescriptions for emergency contraception and sexually transmitted disease prevention.

The SAVE Fund also pays for a "Partial Medical Assessment" which does not include the collection of forensic evidence and must be conducted within 168 hours (7 days) of the assault. Victims fill out a one page application at the hospital or clinic to access the SAVE Fund.

Ideally, a medical professional or Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) and an advocate assist in this process by meeting with the victim in person.

The SAVE Fund is vital to victims of sexual assault living in Oregon for many reasons. It does not take into account a victim's ability to pay – the SAVE Fund is billed directly at no cost to the victim. Subsequently, victims can report a sexual assault and obtain a medical exam without the fear of a financial burden or a potential loss of confidentiality through an insurance claim. Additionally, minimum eligibility criteria include going to the hospital and stating that a person has been a victim of sexual assault and would like an exam. Since the SAVE Fund is billed directly, there is minimal paperwork for the victim thus eliminating any payment challenges that may add stress to an already difficult situation. The SAVE Fund also ensures statewide consistency in the collection of evidence used for prosecution.

Since the SAVE Fund's inception through December 2016, nearly 9,000 victims have benefited from using the SAVE Fund. All of the victims who utilized the SAVE Fund were spared the financial burden of paying for a sexual assault exam, the collection of evidence, and the cost of emergency contraception and STD prophylaxis. The SAVE Fund pays the following maximum amounts: \$380 for a medical examination with collection of forensic evidence; \$175 for a medical examination without the collection of forensic evidence; \$55 for emergency contraception; and \$100 for sexually transmitted disease prophylaxis. When the medical examination is conducted by a certified Sexual Assault Examiner or Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner, the SAVE Fund pays an additional \$75. The maximum amount the SAVE Fund is able to pay is \$610 per claim application.

In 2016, 930 SAVE Fund applications were submitted to CVSD on behalf of victims of sexual assault (a 15% increase from 2015). The total amount paid by the SAVE Fund in 2016 was \$412,698.65 (a 7% increase from 2015). Since the inception of the program the SAVE Fund has received an increasing number of applications requesting payment.

Filing Costs for Criminal Charges and Protection Orders

DOJ CVSD certifies that its laws, policies, and practices do not require, in connection with the prosecution of any misdemeanor or felony domestic violence offense or in connection with the filing, issuance, registration, or service of a protection order, or a petition for a protection order, to protect a victim of domestic violence, stalking, or sexual assault, that the victim bear the costs associated with the filing of criminal charges against the offender, or the costs associated with the filing, issuance, registration, or service of a warrant, protection order, petition for protection order, or witness subpoena, whether issued inside or outside the state, tribal, or local jurisdiction.

Corresponding Oregon Revised Statutes include:

- ORS 107.718 (8)(c) *Restraining order; forms; service of order; request for hearing* “No filing fee, service fee or hearing fee shall be charged for proceedings seeking only the relief provided under ORS 107.700 to 107.735 [statutes governing Family Abuse Prevention Act (FAPA) protection orders].”
- ORS 30.866(9) *re: Stalking Protective Orders (SPOs)* reads :“(9) No filing fee, service fee or hearing fee may be charged for a proceeding under this section.”

- *ORS 124.020 (7)(d) re: Elderly Persons and Persons with Disabilities Abuse Prevention Act (EPPDAPA) reads: "No filing fee, service fee or hearing fee shall be charged for proceedings seeking only the relief provided under ORS 124.005 to 124.040."*
- *ORS 163.777 (1)(a) re: Sexual Abuse Restraining Orders reads: "A filing fee, service fee or hearing fee may not be charged for proceedings seeking only the relief provided under ORS 163.760 to 163.777."*

Judicial Notification

ORS 135.385 provides, "That if the defendant enters a plea of guilty or no contest to an offense involving domestic violence, as defined in ORS 135.230, and is convicted of the offense, federal law may prohibit the defendant from possessing, receiving, shipping or transporting any firearm or firearm ammunition and that the conviction may negatively affect the defendant's ability to serve in the Armed Forces of the United States as defined in ORS 348.282 or to be employed in law enforcement."

The Oregon Judicial Department, Office of the State Court Administrator (OSCA), previously took additional steps to bring the State of Oregon into compliance with the federal provision. OSCA developed forms for the statewide use documenting whether a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence, and protection orders are "Brady qualifying" (i.e. whether or not the defendant/respondent is prohibited from possessing or purchasing firearms and ammunition under federal law, and providing notice of possible firearms prohibitions under BOTH state and federal law and the consequences of such a prohibition on military or law enforcement employment).

In addition, the Oregon Judicial Department brought the Uniform Plea Script and Uniform Plea Petition into compliance with federal law and ORS 135.835 by adding language indicating that entry of a “Guilty” or “No Contest” plea to a crime of domestic violence, as defined by ORS 135.230, can result in the loss of a person’s right to possess, receive, ship, or transport any firearm or firearm ammunition, and that the conviction may negatively affect the person’s ability to be employed in law enforcement or serve in the Armed Forces of the United States. During 2010, a video was prepared in which criminal defendants are advised of their rights, as well as potential consequences pursuant to firearms laws. This video was sent to all trial courts and sheriff’s offices in Oregon. Scripts of the video are also available for use by trial courts.

In September 2011, the Oregon Judicial Department, in collaboration with the Oregon Department of Justice Crime Victims Services Division and the Oregon Domestic Violence and Firearms Task Force, conducted nine half-day trainings at five different locations across Oregon. These trainings were for judges and court staff and focused on ways to enhance victim safety, both in the courthouse and by compliance with federal and state firearms laws. Memoranda, bench guides, and information about proper data entry were included in training materials. Presenters included victim advocates, court staff, and judges. Approximately half of the training was done in a joint session with judges and court staff, and the other half was specific to either judges or court staff. Additionally, a special event code has been assigned so that the Oregon Judicial Information Network can track when judicial notices regarding federal firearms regulations have been provided.

In FY 2009, STOP VAWA Program funds were subgranted to the Oregon State Police to facilitate a project designed to enhance the safety of domestic violence victims in Oregon by

developing statewide policies, protocols and procedures to reduce the number of perpetrators who possess firearms and to ensure that information about firearms restrictions is shared among stakeholders. The project ended in January 2011 with the final development of firearm seizure protocols and method of distribution of protocols to county stakeholders. The Domestic Violence Resource Prosecutor (DVRP) project assumed the final tasks of this project when the OSP grant ended. This project builds upon Oregon's previous efforts to comply with judicial notification requirement and other federal firearms provisions.

Polygraph Testing Prohibition

DOJ CVSD certifies that its laws, policies, or practices ensure that no law enforcement officer, prosecuting officer, or other government official shall ask or require an adult, youth, or child victim of an alleged sex offense as defined under Federal, tribal, State, territorial, or local law to submit a polygraph examination or other truth telling device as a condition for proceeding with the investigation of such an offense. The corresponding Oregon Revised Statute reads as follows:

- ORS 163.705 *Polygraph examinations of victims in certain criminal cases prohibited.*
“No district attorney or other law enforcement officer or investigator involved in the investigation or prosecution of crimes, or any employee thereof, shall require any complaining witness in a case involving the use of force, violence, duress, menace or threat of physical injury in the commission of any sex under ORS 163.305 to 163.575, to submit to a polygraph examination as a prerequisite to filing an accusatory pleading.
[1981 c.877 §1]”.