



VAWA IP Planning Subcommittee Meeting Minutes

DAS Executive Building, Conference Room B
Thursday, June 28, 2018; 8:00am – 1:30pm

Committee Members Present: Choya Adkinson-Stevens (phone), Steve Bellshaw (phone) Amy Benedum, Earl Boots (phone), Allison Cleveland, Teresa Cowing (phone), Desiree Coyote , Andrea Davis (phone), Erin Greenawald, Sybil Hebb (in person until 12pm, then by phone), Kim Larson, Leslie Lintner (phone), Cheryl O’Neill , Daniel Primus (phone), Sarah Sabri, Tawna Sanchez, Michele Roland-Schwartz, Lauri Stewart, Julie Suver (phone)

DOJ/ CVSD Staff Present: Marjorie Doran, Diana Fleming, Alisha Goodwin, Mike Maryanov, Becky Smith

Committee Members Absent: Sheriff Mike Reese, Kimberly Lane, Merle Weiner

Welcome and Introduce Guests Meeting Objective, Brief Review of Handouts and Agenda

Kim welcomed the group and everyone introduced themselves. Kim provided a broad overview of the agenda and logistics for the meeting with attendees on the phone and in person.

Diana briefly outlined the current status of the [FY 2017 -2020 VAWA Implementation Plan](#) since OVW’s approval of the plan in October 2017. “The Plan Timeline and Expectations” focuses on the major activities such as the frequency of planning meetings with topics for discussion in the 4 year cycle of the plan. The IP Subcommittee will have substantive discussions in the second and third year of the current plan which helps shape the development of the next plan.

The FY 2018 Addendum for the current plan is new and posted to the [VAWA webpage](#) each year with the most recent statistics and demographic information. This is submitted to OVW with the federal application each year. The group will focus on discussion around agenda topics to ensure that the funding priorities, goals and objectives are meeting statewide needs.

If any substantive changes are made to the plan it will be vetted with all of the required partners. The revised plan would be released for a 60 day public commenting period and re-submitted to OVW for approval with the next federal application. IP plan updates include any changes in goals or priority areas, any revisions to plans for how to use the funds, any new planning committee members and related documentation from them, and any changes to the states grant making strategy and efforts to meet the needs of underserved populations.



Statutory Changes and Funding Updates

Handouts: 2018 VAWA Federal Allocation Categories Funding Chart

After reviewing the 2018 VAWA funding chart and noting a small increase from the previous year, Diana gave a brief overview of the 2018 VAWA Reauthorization which would extend through 2023.

Mike Maryanov gave an update on the 2018 Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) funding. VOCA is changing how funds are administered through the general and crime victims' fund. VOCA funding for CVSSD is increasing from \$24 to \$42 million. In order to absorb this increase, the non-competitive grants are likely to see increases. One area of concern is the ability of grantees to absorb the extra funds because of an increase in match and the restrictions of VOCA dollars.

Becky Smith and Cheryl O'Neill provided an update to the subcommittee on the Joint Non-Competitive Domestic and Sexual Violence Grant that combines both federal and state grant funds, 3 funding streams from CVSSD and 4 from DHS, to support victim service programs in all 36 counties. CVSSD includes all of the state ODSVS funds, 30% of the VAWA annual award supports victim services. VOCA contributes DVSA specific funds, and a partnership with DHS includes 4 additional funding streams: Criminal Fines Account for DV, for SA, Marriage License Tax and FVPSA. Funding levels and baselines arose out of a 2006 equity study as the first step towards having equitable distribution of funds to minimally fund victim service programs. Currently, CVSSD is close to reaching the first benchmark of \$16.8 million. As a result, CVSSD and DHS have started a joint allocation review sub-committee comprised of CVSSD AC and DHS AC committee members. This sub-committee is looking at how the formula is distributed, decision points made in 2006, and lessons learned since the start of the Joint application and how those could be applied. So far 3 meetings have been held. This subcommittee will make recommendations for changes to the formula, thresholds, goals, and benchmarks as well as other suggestions related to the joint process.

VAWA Confidentiality Policy Guidelines and State Process

No Handouts

The VAWA confidentiality requirements are also in the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) but uses slightly different language. There have been multiple discussions around the various confidentiality provisions, what's mandatory, and what best practice is. A subcommittee was formed with CVSSD, DHS, and other stakeholders to try to write guidelines that would be useful for grantees. The goal is for programs to understand what their responsibilities are; who in their organization carries which responsibility, and make sure training is occurring. The subcommittee has come up with a proposed document which would be utilized by programs and kept in their own records. A simple one page form that says the program has policies, are meeting requirements, and have the confidentiality and privilege grantee forms on file, will be signed and submitted to CVSSD. The documents started with a DV/SA focus, now CVSSD is adopting these guidelines across all grantees and will coordinate with DHS to ensure consistency.



Brief Overview of the Subcommittee IP Funding Priorities, Goals, and Objectives; Address Progress on Statewide Activities in the FY 2017 – 2020 IP and Next Steps in the Development of the FY 2021-2024 VAWA IP

Handouts: Alliance Survey Summary DRAFT 2018, Summary of 2016 VAWA IP Survey Results, SATF CJS 2018 Session Bill Summary, Alliance 2018 End of Session Legislative Update, 2017 – 2020 VAWA IP Funding Priorities Goals & Objectives; 2018 Addendum for FY 2017 2020 VAWA Implementation Plan

Similarities between DVSA Statewide Surveys

Diana gave a brief overview on the importance of the statewide surveys to the ongoing development of state funding priorities, goals and objectives. The subcommittee may identify changes to the funding priorities, goals and objectives based on what is learned through survey results.

The Alliance to End Sexual and Domestic Violence is a grassroots group which operates mostly via list serve and conference calls, but also sometimes meet in person. It is a network of advocates working with survivors within DAVAPs, nonprofits, and allies (i.e. teachers). Every 2 years prior to the full legislative session, they conduct a survey. With the most recent survey, they made a commitment to utilizing open ended questions. Sybil Hebb provided a summary of the results which included 227 respondents. Ms. Hebb indicated that housing and safe shelter, legal and financial assistance to survivors were consistently identified as a service need with flexible funds listed as the most important type of funding.

ACTION: A copy of the Alliance Survey results will be forwarded to this group once released.

The raw Sexual Assault Services Program (SASP) survey data results included needs around access to free legal services, access to and investment in culturally specific responsive programs, and youth access to services. Lack of access to safe and affordable housing was also listed as a need as well as a need for more coordinated community response, medical legal accompaniment, and overall wider access to services.

Choya indicated that the Oregon Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence (OCADSV) needs assessment went out to stakeholders last year that included 12 informant interviews and informal focus groups with 5 culturally specific programs. Finally a statewide survey went out and received over 250 responses from Executive Directors, program staff, board members, volunteers, community partners, and survivors. Culturally specific programs noted a need for more support staff and capacity was a consistent theme. A lack of financial resources, flexible funding, rural services, and a need for LE and legal services to have a better understanding of DV/SA work, was all major themes.



There are a lot of similarities between these surveys and the VAWA IP survey which includes needs for housing, emergency shelter, mental health services, and civil legal assistance. One additional area of need noted across surveys is human trafficking. CVSSD is now offering grants to human trafficking programs and are looking to add 5 more programs.

Meaningful Access to Sexual Assault Services

The Attorney General Sexual Assault Task Force (AGSATF), through a variety of funding sources and initiatives, provide a 40 hour Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) training which is provided a few times a year. The task force has also increased their rural Mock training and has seen an increase in rural SANEs certified as a result. The task force has been working with partners to provide training to hospital administration around state and federal requirements in order to close some current gaps. Michele indicated that the TF is trying to expand training on 24/7 SA, to comply with [SB 795](#). The TF recently wrapped up their 40 hour SA training in Woodburn that included training for tribal, culturally specific (CS), community based, campus, and DAVAPs. Additional training with LE, prosecution, [Title IX](#) and online training is also available.

Group Discussion:

Survivors often don't access services, especially when marginalized; they often don't know that they can. So clearly identifying that an organization is a dual program or what type of program that they are is an important step. The task force is training staff across the state, focusing on being able to provide services around the continuum of sexual violence. There are disproportionate communities of victims, enhancing SA services that are culturally specific is needed for meaningful access to sexual assault services. The task force plans to work within a cohort for about a year and half and then will move into another cohort in order to learn from other programs across the state and build upon the work that is being done.

The task force is also focusing on prevention through the Liberation Project; anti-oppression and primary prevention of violence. The task force has been able to fund several programs through mini grants and RFAs, with another RFA to come out next month.

When thinking about when and how people seek services, often they are crisis oriented (for a good reason) but we know that SA survivors often don't disclose right away and may need longer term services and services in non-crisis situations. Another area of improvement regarding meaningful access is to become more comfortable and skillful at talking about sexuality, sexual health, and sexual trauma. This includes addressing the full array of types of SA (trafficking victims, sex workers, non-monogamy, etc.) that people may experience, and giving people the dignity they deserve. This includes a broad understanding of how sex is happening in people's lives.



DV Homicide and DV Fatality Review Team Updates

Handout: Intimate Partner and DV Homicide Data from FY 2017 2020 VAWA IP, DVFRT Case Reviews Findings & Recommendations, DVFRT Team Work in 2016 17, DV Related Deaths in Oregon w/media notes 2015 16, SB 525 (B)

Erin shared with the committee a letter to the editor, an overview of all the reviews the DV Fatality Review Team (DVFRT) has done since inception (with personal information stripped away), and a list of media notes of DV deaths. Erin stated that there currently isn't an agency tasked with collecting data on the criminal code definitions of DV related deaths. A summary of senate bill 525 is also included.

In 2005, the Oregon legislature passed [SB 1047](#) which authorized the formation of the statewide fatality review team as well as local teams. The bill was later codified in ORS 418.714 and ORS 418.718 which gave authority to DHS to form a statewide interdisciplinary team to meet semi-annually and review DV fatality cases. The state team was not created immediately due to lack of funding, but in 2010 (DV homicides had a significant jump) and the review team was created. The DVFRT relies on local partners and agencies to provide information.

The review team tries to do their reviews where the death occurred. The team has never been funded; therefore any travel costs are paid out of pocket. The reviews are useful for legislators and the state, but in order to continue to do the work and to have more of an impact, support is needed. The findings from reviews often lead to recommendations that are both short term tasks and long term goals.

Action: Erin Greenawald will send Diana her handouts to be included in the shared folder.

Action: Allison Cleveland will share the Oregon Anti-Violence report with Erin and will send last year's report to Diana for inclusion on the shared folder.

Firearm Dispossession and Implementation of Model Firearm Protocols

Handout: Firearms and DV Taskforce Accomplishments, Firearms and DV Taskforce Final Report

According to what data is available, 60 – 65% of DV homicides are related to firearms, homicides/suicides are closer to 85%. Senate bill 535 codified into state statute, existing federal law that made it illegal for individuals convicted of certain crimes to own firearms. [House Bill 4145](#) will be going into effect as well and will change the language within Oregon's definitions in SB 525.

Firearm dispossession protocols were developed in Clatsop County, Multnomah, Marion, and Clackamas. Each protocol is different, although, a Firearms and DV Taskforce which no longer exists had developed state model firearm protocols that counties were able to adopt. This taskforce traveled around the state to build capacity; completing 4-6 regional trainings on how to



develop the protocols, full faith and credit, protection orders, and more. The funding for this task force went away but there is still a major need for this type of work.

Action: Diana will forward the final report from the firearms task force along with its accomplishments to the committee.

There is a need to address how state firearms laws may (or may not) apply to Tribal Nations. This topic will be added to a future statewide IP planning meeting agenda for further discussion.

Emergency Protection Orders (EPO)

Steve Bellshaw received some feedback that the emergency protection orders can be cumbersome. Across the state, only a handful of EPOs has been requested. Some attribute the inconsistency of requests to be officer specific, agency buy in, and ability to find a judge. The group discussed how to streamline the EPO process.

Extreme Risk Protection Orders (ERPO)

ERPOs went into effect January 2018. Due to internal changes, Amy Benedum tells the committee that in the first 3 months, 17 ERPOs were filed and 13 were granted. What she has heard from judges is that the majority are coming from families who are getting them for someone who they believe to be a suicide threat, as well as from various other types of threats. Currently, it does not appear that many ERPOs are coming from LE.

Both EPOs and ERPOs are new laws which are complicated with ERPOs in particular carrying a high burden of proof. There is a need for more training and support around both of these types of orders.

New Laws that Took Effect Along with New Legislation Planned for the Next Session

Erin, Michele, and Sybil provided a summary of the new laws that took effect in 2018 along with new legislation planned for the next session.

Meaningful access to services for all victims and outreach

Handouts: 2014 Joint Subcommittee Meaningful Access Framework, Access Planning and Outreach as in 2017 Application

Meaningful involvement from underserved, marginalized, and oppressed communities, culturally specific (CS) organizations, and population specific organizations is a value held across all grants in CVSSD. Under VAWA statute, the definitions are very specific. OCADSV had developed a definition that applies to most funding streams but does not apply under VAWA statute. OCADSV has a few elements they brought forward which they find inadequate within VAWA statute.

- Only racial and ethnic minorities. There are other groups, and social groups.
- CS services should be by and for the CS group and this is missing from the VAWA definition.



Action: Diana sent federal statutes and universal definitions to Choya Adkinson-Stevens.

For the purposes of the committee, there are 6 different funding priorities in the IP which have remained consistent. In the last plan CVSSD did change the language slightly in Funding Priority #2 to include not just 1 or more underserved, marginalized, oppressed communities, and tribal nations (UMOC/TN) but to clearly state “support services to meet the needs of UMOC/TN.” It was important to ensure that all victims have meaningful access to victim services. Diana discussed various approaches to outreach based on size of programs and available resources.

Funding Priority #2: a) Support services to meet the needs of: • victims from underserved, marginalized and/or oppressed populations: • and/or Tribal Nations. b) To improve and enhance culturally specific services and increase cultural competency in the delivery of victim services as well as the cultural responsiveness of prosecution, law enforcement and courts.

Inclusivity in the language is important. Over the next 2 years CVSSD will be reporting what we are doing across the state to meet the goals of the IP. The slow and deliberate approach we have been taking over the last three IP plans is clearly outlined in the current plan. Funding Priority #2 is meant to be both CS and culturally responsive. One suggestion is to add the language “by and for” the people it is meant to serve. The subcommittee felt that the addition of this language would strengthen the statewide funding priority.

Action: Diana requests IP subcommittee members contact her if they have any additional suggestions regarding inclusive language.

Tribal Nations Victim Service Programs, Community Collaboration and Needs Assessment

Diana Fleming is getting ready to begin another round of community collaboration with the 9 federally recognized tribes across the state as a follow up to the [2012 listening tour](#). Desiree Coyote, CTUIR and CVSSD AC and VAWA IP member will be joining her during these visits over the next year. Much like the listening tour, presentations will be given along with an emphasis on community collaboration between partners. The visits may also include monitoring visits for the tribes and their partners. We will include a formal meeting with all partners, which gives them an opportunity to look at successes in their collaboration with local partners as well as barriers to service provision. In July, Diana and Desiree Coyote will be conducting a formal presentation and a community meeting with the Klamath Tribes.

CVSSD intentionally made VOCA money available to all 9 federally recognized tribes this year. Within the VOCA rules, CVSSD provided flexibility to the tribes in regards to what allowable services would be supported. The money awarded is based on population counts, needs, gaps, and strengths. The end goal is for victims to receive services where there may be program gaps or where services aren’t reaching tribal victims.

Desiree indicated that collaboration with the tribes and other culturally specific programs requires more than a phone call, and should be done in a way that is truly meaningful for the



communities needing to be served. One particular area of concern is equal access for everyone and the civil rights and non-discrimination requirements. It is, however, not all one sided. Group discussion indicated that there are programs that are genuinely trying to reach out to underserved populations and are hitting some brick walls or are not quite sure how to reach out. There is uneven service access across the state and how to address the issue or the reasons why is challenging.

Summary of Enhancing Safety Training, Pendleton, OR June 6 – 7 2018

Desiree Coyote gave an overview to the subcommittee on the training which was a one day training repeated twice. Leslie Hagen did a piece on investigating DV and SA using multi-jurisdictions (tribal, state, and feds). Ms. Hagen is the Native American Issues Coordinator for the Executive Office for United States Attorneys and serves as a liaison and technical assistance provider to the Justice Department. There was a full faith and credit panel that gave a breakdown of the different types of protection orders that exist. There were lots of questions regarding jurisdictions during the panel. Tasha Reetz, CTUIR Special Victims Criminal Investigator, did an update on training of new law enforcement officers.

DVRP Statewide Training

Erin Greenawald, the current DVRP facilitates, with partners, two trainings every year. There is a training provided during the ODAA conference and another, a DV Bootcamp, which is a multi-day training of practical skills. About 4,000 people have been trained since 2010.

VAWA Statutory Requirement: Evaluate Needs of Statewide Law Enforcement, Prosecution, Courts, and Victim Service Programs

No Handouts

Kim asks the subcommittee if they have any additional requests, suggestions, or conversations, members would like to have. Diana reached out to Umatilla County DA Daniel Primus on the phone for prosecution perspective with no further comment.

Action: Committee members are requested to email Diana directly if they have any suggestions that may impact the content within the IP.

Documentation of Collaboration Forms

**Handout: 2018 Documentation of Collaboration Master Blank Form, FY 2017 2020
VAWA IP Timeline and Subcommittee Expectations**

Action: Diana will be sending a blank Documentation of Collaboration Form to each of the VAWA IP Subcommittee members, along with the previous signed DOC form and summary sheet with key meeting dates and activities. The email will include directions on the statutory requirement to document the collaboration between the grant administrating agency and the collaborative partners,



Action: Committee members will complete and return the signed form once the new FY 2021 – 2024 VAWA IP plan has been approved for submission to OVW. Diana will continue to maintain key meeting dates and all substantive comments on the summary sheet to assist subcommittee members with their DOC forms throughout the planning process.

Regarding timeline and expectations, this subcommittee meets annually, in the third year of the current IP there will be a VAWA Competitive which will be discussed at next year's meeting.

Announcements

OCADSV 2019 Conference, May 12 – May 15, 2019 in Sun river, OR

Tribal State & Federal Summit, April 16 – 18, 2019 in Pendleton, OR (pre-conference on April 16)

ODAA Summer Conference, August 15, 2018, DV and Firearms: Improving Victim and Public Safety, Bend, OR

Tribal Court/State Court Judicial Forum, held at Museum at Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs, July 9 – 10, 2018.

Kim Larson announced that she has accepted a position with CVSSD as the Policy and Special Projects Coordinator, starting on July 16, 2018. She requested volunteers for the Chair of the VAWA Implementation Planning Subcommittee as she will no longer be able to fill the role.

Action: if any subcommittee members are interested in chairing this committee, please reach out to Diana.

Meeting Adjourned at 12:45