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STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program Implementation Plan for Oregon



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All references within this plan to law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and victim service programs includes both mainstream or dominant culture programs and agencies as well as Tribal Nations, its leadership and its law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and victim service programs. In some cases, CVSSD may define victim service programs as non-profit, government-based, and tribal victim service programs when addressing collaboration between community programs and agencies that may provide services to victims and survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence.

I. INTRODUCTION

The STOP VAWA Formula Grant Program funds are issued to the State of Oregon by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) for the purpose of funding programs that encourage the development and strengthening of effective law enforcement, prosecution, and judicial strategies to combat violent crimes against women and the development and strengthening of victim services in cases involving violent crimes against women. The STOP VAWA Formula Grant Program seeks to forge lasting partnerships between criminal justice system and victim advocacy organizations, inclusive of Tribal Nations, its leadership and their law enforcement, prosecution, and judicial strategies along with victim service programs. It also encourages communities to look beyond traditional resources to include new partners, such as community, population, and faith-based organizations, to respond more vigorously to domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence crimes.

The statewide resources available to address the issue of violence against women in Oregon administered by the Department of Justice's Crime Victim and Survivor Services Division (CVSSD), the Oregon Department of Human Services (ODHS), the Attorney General's Sexual Assault Task Force (AGSATF), and the Oregon Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence (OCADSV) for FY 2021 - 2023, and amount to approximately \$47,663,886. For a detailed summary and table of the state agency, state task force and coalition-administered resources, refer to Section II.G. Statewide Efforts.

In accordance with federal statutory requirement, CVSSD allocates STOP VAWA Formula Grant Program funding in both competitive and non-competitive solicitations (Section IV.E. Grant Making Strategy):

The Oregon VAWA Implementation Planning (IP) Subcommittee advised CVSSD and its advisory committee on the administration of the STOP VAWA Formula Grant Program. The VAWA IP Subcommittee was comprised of a total of 14 advisory committee members (Appendix A) and 15 attendees as part of the statewide planning process along with 10 community partners and guests (Appendix B). Several committee members transitioned to different organizations and/or retired resulting in several changes during the IP planning period as noted on the appendices.

The VAWA IP Subcommittee, a subcommittee of the CVSSD Advisory Committee, was specifically responsible for the development of the STOP VAWA Implementation Plan for Oregon. The draft plan was released statewide for a 30-day public commenting period to further ensure that CVSSD reached out to all statutorily required representatives of each entity. Furthermore, it gives tribal leadership the time to review and discuss the plan before providing feedback and/or approval through a monthly tribal council meeting.

CVSSD created a summary of major concerns that were raised during the planning and review process and how they were addressed, or why they were not addressed. This, along with the finalized draft plan was sent to the IP Planning Subcommittee. The subcommittee reviewed (and approved) the final draft of the Implementation Plan before forwarding to the CVSSD Advisory Committee for final approval and submission to OVW.

A. DATE OF APPROVAL FOR THE STOP IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR OREGON

The draft FY 2022 - 2025 STOP VAWA Implementation Plan for Oregon was approved by the Implementation Planning Subcommittee on June 10, 2022. The plan and appendices were released statewide for a 30-day public commenting period on May 6, 2022. All questions and concerns were resolved prior to a final vote of approval. The final draft FY 2022 - 2025 STOP VAWA Implementation Plan for Oregon was approved by the CVSSD Advisory Committee and the Oregon Department of Justice, Crime Victim and Survivor Services Division on June 10, 2022. A final plan was approved by OVW on September 8, 2022.

B. TIME PERIOD COVERED BY THE PLAN

The STOP VAWA Implementation Plan for Oregon, FYs 2022 - 2025 is intended to be a living document during the next four fiscal years, drawing on the contributions of the VAWA Implementation Planning Subcommittee, the CVSSD Advisory Committee and its sponsored subcommittees and collaborative partners described in Section II. (Appendix A and B) Any substantive changes or additional information will be submitted annually for approval to the Office on Violence Against Women.

C. OVERVIEW OF PLAN

This plan establishes the CVSSD Advisory Committee's funding priorities for projects receiving federal STOP VAWA Formula Grant Program funds (Section IV. B – C):

Funding Priority #1:

To provide victims of domestic and sexual assault, stalking and dating violence meaningful access to services and support programs in stabilizing funding for:

- ❖ Victims' services (includes non-profit, tribal and prosecution-based programs); and
- ❖ Law enforcement, prosecution and court projects.

Funding Priority #2:

To support services to meet the needs of victims from Tribal Nations and other underserved, marginalized or oppressed populations.

- ❖ To improve and enhance culturally specific services, promote service equity and increase cultural competency in the delivery of victim services, and
- ❖ To improve and enhance the cultural responsiveness of prosecution, law enforcement and courts.

Funding Priority #3: To support statewide and local training projects, using allocation of STOP VAWA Formula Grant Program funds.

Funding Priority #4: CVSSD will ensure that “not less than 20% of the total award” in at least two categories will be allocated to meaningfully address sexual assault services, as required in federal statute, as a set aside across victim services, discretionary, law enforcement and prosecution allocation categories.

Funding Priority #5: To facilitate collaboration, consultation and planning among and between non-profit, government-based, and tribal victim service providers and law enforcement, prosecution and courts.

Funding Priority #6: To reduce the number of domestic violence homicides in the State of Oregon through fatality reviews of domestic violence cases, and implementation of model firearm surrender protocols and lethality assessments.

The progress on funding priorities since 2019 is noted on “Appendix F Statewide Progress on VAWA Funding Priorities” State Goals under these funding priorities are included in Section IV.C. Identified Goals, Objectives, and Activities.

CVSSD's mission statement for the VAWA IP Subcommittee is as follows:

“The Oregon VAWA Implementation Planning Subcommittee and CVSSD Advisory Committee are committed to improving public safety and ending violence against women¹ in Oregon through collaboration, system assessment and guidance, while addressing the needs of underserved victims by supporting meaningful access to services across all grant funds.”

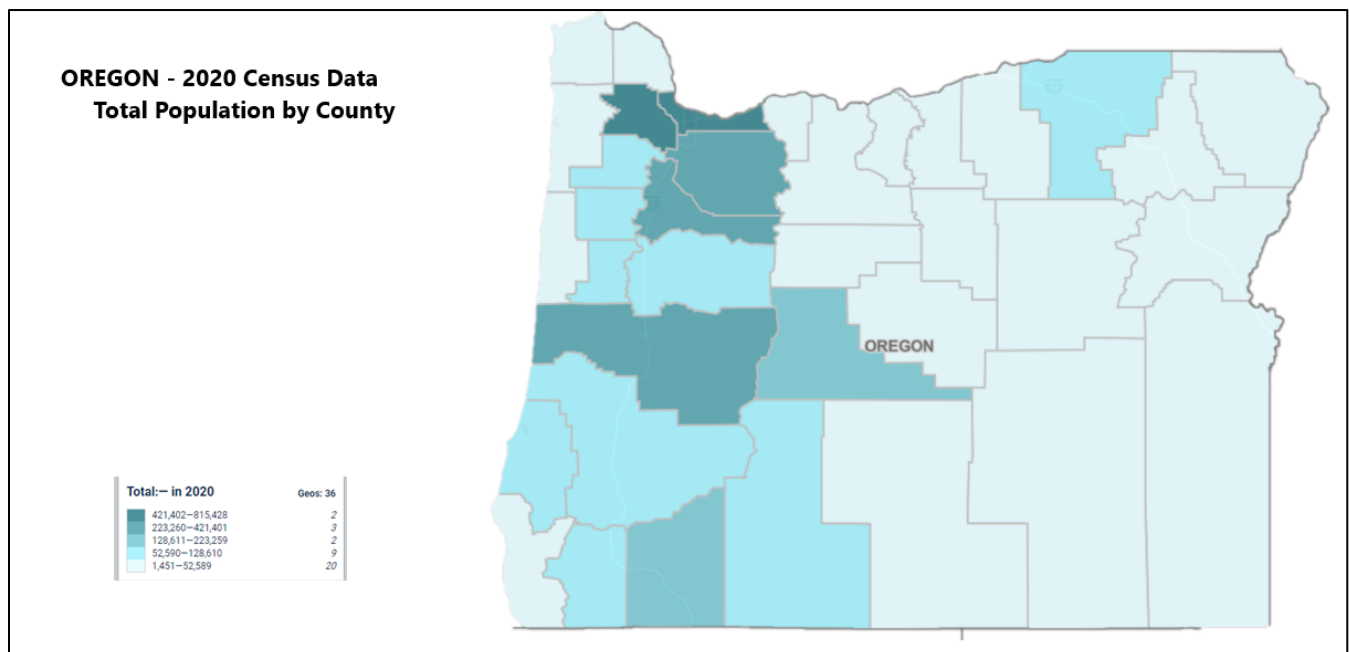
II. NEEDS AND CONTEXT

II.A. GEOGRAPHY AND POPULATION

According to the U.S Census Bureau, as of 2020, Oregon is the 27th largest state in the Country with a total population of 4,237,256. Salem is the state’s capitol and the 2nd most populous city, with Portland first and Eugene third. Portland is the 25th largest city in the U.S. The valley of the Willamette River in western Oregon is the state's most densely populated area and is home to eight of the ten most populous cities. In fact, five of Oregon’s 36 counties (Washington, Multnomah, Clackamas, Marion, and Lane) contain nearly 60% of the entire population of Oregon.

Oregon is a state with vivid geographic contrasts across counties. The western boundary ranges against the Pacific Ocean and to the east, across the Coastal range, lies the valley surrounding the I-5 corridor, along which lives the majority of the state’s population. The central and eastern two thirds of the state are mountains and high desert with isolated rural and frontier populations. The highest point in Oregon is the summit of Mount Hood, at 11,239 feet (3,425 m). Oregon has 11 national forests with approximately 60 percent of the state covered in forest with 60 percent within federal land. According to the U.S. Forest Service, Oregon is the top timber producer of the lower 48 states. Crater Lake National Park is the state's only national park and the site of Crater Lake, the deepest freshwater lake in the U.S. at 1,943 feet (592 m) and one of the deepest in the world.

A MAP OF OREGON COUNTIES



¹ By VAWA statute 34 U.S.C. § 10441(a) [formerly 42 U.S.C. § 3796gg(a)].

2020 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTY

County	2020 Census Population	Percentage of Oregon Population
<i>Oregon</i>	4,237,256	
Multnomah	815,428	19.24%
Washington	600,372	14.17%
Clackamas	421,401	9.95%
Lane	382,971	9.04%
Marion	345,920	8.16%
Jackson	223,259	5.27%
Deschutes	198,253	4.68%
Linn	128,610	3.04%
Douglas	111,201	2.62%
Yamhill	107,722	2.54%
Benton	95,184	2.25%
Josephine	88,090	2.08%
Polk	87,433	2.06%
Umatilla	80,075	1.89%
Klamath	69,413	1.64%
Coos	64,929	1.53%
Columbia	52,589	1.24%
Lincoln	50,395	1.19%
Clatsop	41,072	0.97%
Malheur	31,571	0.75%
Tillamook	27,390	0.65%
Wasco	26,670	0.63%
Union	26,196	0.62%
Crook	24,738	0.58%
Jefferson	24,502	0.58%
Hood River	23,977	0.57%
Curry	23,446	0.55%
Baker	16,668	0.39%
Morrow	12,186	0.29%
Lake	8,160	0.19%
Harney	7,495	0.18%
Wallowa	7,391	0.17%
Grant	7,233	0.17%
Gilliam	1,995	0.05%
Sherman	1,870	0.04%
Wheeler	1,451	0.03%

Source: 2020 Census Population by County

POPULATION SHIFT BETWEEN 2010 – 2020 BY COUNTY

County	2010 Census Population	2020 Census Population	Percent Change (April 2010-July 1, 2019)
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,831,074</i>	<i>4,237,256</i>	10.60%
Baker	16,134	16,668	3.31%
Benton	85,579	95,184	11.22%
Clackamas	375,992	421,401	12.08%
Clatsop	37,039	41,072	10.89%
Columbia	49,351	52,589	6.56%
Coos	63,043	64,929	2.99%
Crook	20,978	24,738	17.92%
Curry	22,364	23,446	4.84%
Deschutes	157,733	198,253	25.69%
Douglas	107,667	111,201	3.28%
Gilliam	1,871	1,995	6.63%
Grant	7,445	7,233	-2.85%
Harney	7,422	7,495	.98%
Hood River	22,346	23,977	7.30%
Jackson	203,206	223,259	9.87%
Jefferson	21,720	24,502	12.81%
Josephine	82,713	88,090	6.50%
Klamath	66,380	69,413	4.57%
Lake	7,895	8,160	3.36%
Lane	351,715	382,971	8.89%
Lincoln	46,034	50,395	9.47%
Linn	116,672	128,610	10.23%
Malheur	31,313	31,571	0.82%
Marion	315,335	345,920	9.70%
Morrow	11,173	12,186	9.07%
Multnomah	735,334	815,428	10.89%
Polk	75,403	87,433	15.95%
Sherman	1,765	1,870	5.95%
Tillamook	25,250	27,390	8.48%
Umatilla	75,889	80,075	5.52%
Union	25,748	26,196	1.74%
Wallowa	7,008	7,391	5.47%
Wasco	25,213	26,670	5.78%
Washington	529,710	600,372	13.34%
Wheeler	1,441	1,451	0.69%
Yamhill	99,193	107,722	8.60%

Source: 2010 and 2020 Census Population

II.B. DEMOGRAPHICS

Based on the 2020 Census, the population of Oregon is estimated to be 4,237,256. Women compose 50.5% of the population, men 49.5%; 22.6% of Oregonians are under age 18, 63.5% are between 18 and 65, and 12.5% are 65 and over. The distribution of racial and ethnic group demographics across the state is complex and often shifting. The tables on the following pages demonstrate the presence of growing minority populations, including those whose primary language is not English.

According to the 2020 Census released by the United States Census Bureau², 85.1% of Oregon's population identify as white persons not of Latino or Hispanic Origin, 13.9% identify as Latina/o or Hispanic, 4.53% as Asian, 1.86% as African American or Black, nearly 1% as American Indian or Alaska Native and less than 1% as Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander. 6.11% of Oregonians identify with more than one race³. Census data includes both members of federally recognized tribes and those that may self-identify as American Indian and Alaskan Native. The census data may also include members of non-Oregon tribes residing in the state as well as members of non-recognized tribes.

Oregon Population by Race	Oregon Population	Percent of Population
Total:	4,237,256	100%
Hispanic or Latino	588,757	13.89%
Not Hispanic or Latino:	3,648,499	86.11%
Population of one race:	3,389,814	80.00%
White alone	3,036,158	71.65%
Black or African American alone	78,658	1.86%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	42,042	0.99%
Asian alone	191,797	4.53%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	18,197	0.43%
Some Other Race alone	22,962	0.54%
Population of two or more races:	258,685	6.11%
Population of two races:	242,105	5.71%
Population of three races:	15,193	0.36%
Population of four races:	1,189	0.03%
Population of five races:	169	0.00%
Population of six races:	29	0.00%

2020: DEC Redistricting Data (PL 94-171),

<https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=oregon%20ethnicity&tid=DECENNIALPL2020.P2>

² The most recent information available when data was compiled for the VAWA IP consisted primarily of 2019 population estimates and 2020 Census data.

³ The U.S. Census Bureau collects racial data in accordance with guidelines provided by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB). People may choose to report more than one race with ethnicity data reflected in the census based on self-identification. People who identify their origin as Hispanic, Latino or Spanish may be of any race.

2020 OREGON POPULATION WITH A DISABILITY

Oregon	Total	With a disability	Percent with a disability
Total civilian noninstitutionalized population	4,135,531	592,689	14.3%
White alone	3,417,904	510,929	14.9%
Black or African American alone	76,391	11,540	15.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	44,598	8,854	19.9%
Asian alone	187,389	14,663	7.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	16,279	1,274	7.8%
Some other race alone	138,937	12,259	8.8%
Two or more races	254,033	33,170	13.1%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	3,099,759	485,455	15.7%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	546,758	46,914	8.6%
DISABILITY TYPE			
With a hearing difficulty		190,325	4.6%
With a vision difficulty		97,777	2.4%
With a cognitive difficulty		241,437	6.2%
With an ambulatory difficulty		274,925	7.0%
With a self-care difficulty		105,663	2.7%
With an independent living difficulty		200,719	6.1%

Source: American Community Survey, 5-year Estimates S1810 Disability Characteristics, 2020
<https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=disability%20in%20oregon&tid=ACST5Y2020.S1810>

2020 ETHNICITY POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN OREGON⁴

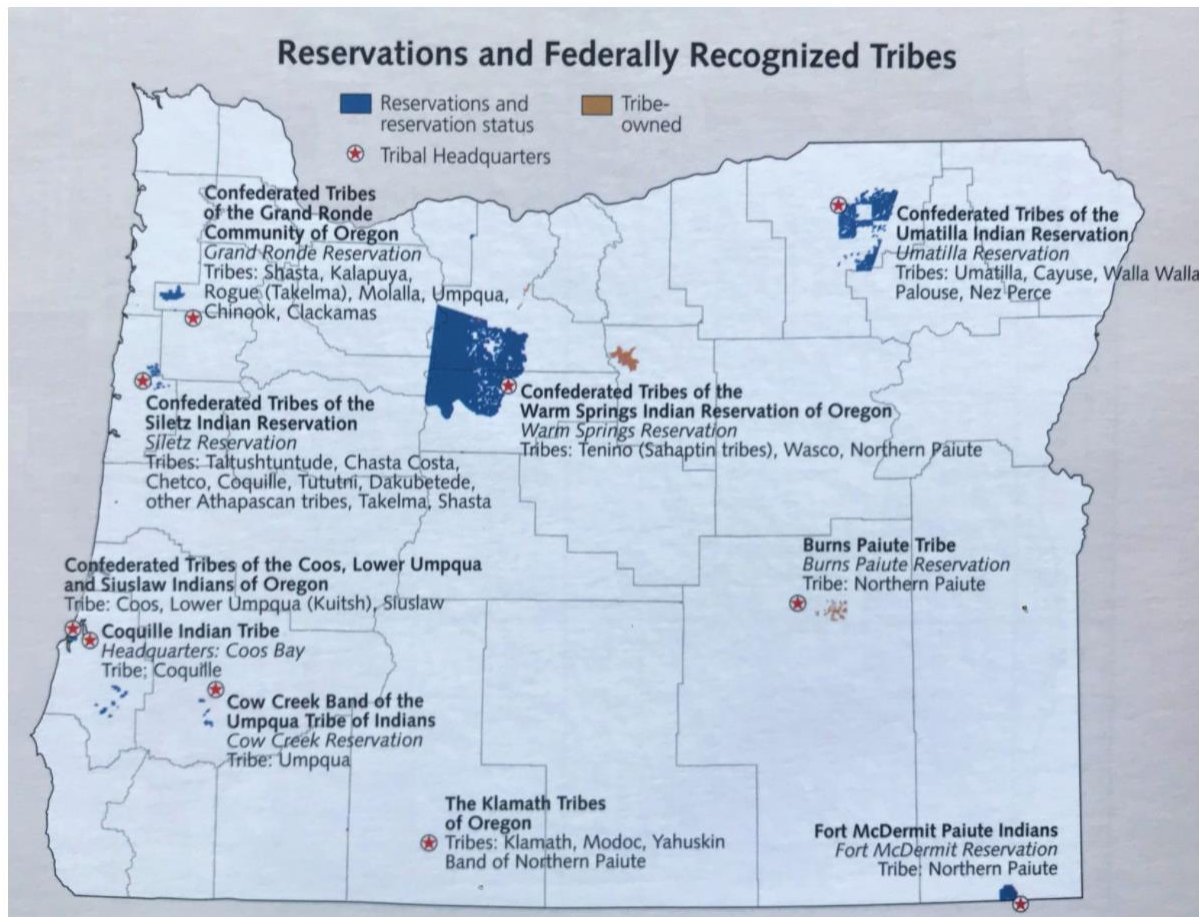
Race	Top Five Largest Populations	Population	Top Five Largest Percent of Population	Percent
Latino or Hispanic				
	Washington	107,642	Morrow	40.90%
	Multnomah	103,753	Malheur	32.70%
	Marion	95,740	Hood River	29.80%
	Clackamas	40,342	Umatilla	28.30%
	Lane	37,780	Marion	27.70%
American Indian & Alaskan Native				
	Multnomah	5,455	Jefferson	12.20%
	Lane	3,355	Wasco	3.70%
	Marion	3,124	Klamath	3.60%
	Jefferson	2,981	Umatilla	3.20%
	Umatilla	2,571	Lincoln	3.00%
Asian				
	Washington	68,430	Washington	11.40%
	Multnomah	61,280	Multnomah	7.50%
	Clackamas	20,459	Benton	6.70%
	Lane	9,404	Clackamas	4.50%
	Marion	7,270	Lane	2.50%
Two or More Races				
	Multnomah	55,388	Lake	7.10%
	Washington	37,553	Lane	6.90%
	Lane	26,249	Multnomah	6.80%
	Clackamas	25,440	Coos	6.70%
	Marion	16,979	Lincoln	6.60%
Black or African American				
	Multnomah	43,793	Multnomah	5.40%
	Washington	12,763	Washington	2.10%
	Lane	4,352	Malheur	1.40%
	Clackamas	4,336	Lane	1.10%
	Marion	3,787	Marion	1.10%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander				
	Multnomah	5,251	Union	1.90%
	Marion	3,669	Marion	1.10%
	Washington	3,240	Wasco	0.70%
	Clackamas	1,056	Multnomah	0.60%
	Lane	947	Washington	0.50%
Other				
	Multnomah	4,885	Wallowa	0.70%
	Washington	3,096	Jackson	0.70%
	Lane	2,377	Lane	0.60%
	Clackamas	2,158	Multnomah	0.60%
	Marion	1,701	Baker	0.60%

Source: 2020 DEC Redistricting Data (PL 94-171), Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino by Race

⁴ Individual County level data is available upon request.

TRIBAL NATIONS

According to the 2020 U.S. Census, 109,223 persons self-identified as American Indian and Alaskan Native in Oregon which includes tribal members from federally recognized tribes. The Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services (LCIS) recorded a total enrollment of 28,686 in 2017 based on tribal nation citizenship from the nine federally recognized tribes in Oregon. For the purposes of this plan, CVSSD is referring to federally recognized tribes as Tribal Nations and will refer to underserved and marginalized communities which may include members of tribes not federally recognized or those that self-identify under the U.S. Census definition as American Indian and Alaskan Native.



Map: Oregon's Federally Recognized Tribes - Source: *Atlas of Oregon* (2nd ed.), 2001

There are [nine federally recognized tribes](#) in Oregon that includes its lands and service area within -- the Burns Paiute Tribe, the Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians, the Coquille Tribe, the Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians, the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community, Klamath Tribes, the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Indians, the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation and the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation. Each of these sovereign nations has its own history, culture, lands, treaty rights, governmental structure, membership criteria, court system, criminal jurisdiction and tribal laws. The Fort McDermitt Paiute Indians are listed on the Bureau of Indian Affairs list of federally recognized tribes in Nevada with lands that extend into Oregon. CVSSD and the VAWA Implementation Planning Subcommittee will reach out to its tribal leadership to begin a conversation on any shared work.

Each of the tribes' provide services within a [tribal county service area](#) that may extend up to 11 counties. Eight of the nine federally recognized tribes have developed a tribal victim service program that has one to four program staff. At times, limited program staff and large service areas may pose a challenge when trying to collaborate with non-profit and government-based programs in multiple counties along with county SARTs, MDTs, ODHS and Child Welfare departments and other community-based programs.

Tribal populations have circular social structures, communication styles, and belief systems. Our community is the circle around each individual and so we have looked to our closest program partners to overlap as much as possible to meet our overlapping goals, we have grown and established intense relationships with Harm Reduction, Medically Assisted Treatment, Behavioral Health, and Community Health to increase access points for survivors, create a message of trauma informed and harm reductive efforts for the tribe as a whole because we recognize one small program with four staff members is not enough to change the culture and landscape of the community. But a coalition of programs that blast that messaging, some in more palatable [form] to the community and some even more polarizing than interpersonal violence, can increase the wellness of survivors. This has changed the way we strategize our long-term goals and even how we program. Delivery of services has increased in speed because the entry points and support systems clients' access have grown.

**- Kimberly Lane, CARE Program
Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians**

By statute, Oregon agencies are required to establish and maintain government-to-government relationships with Oregon tribes. In 1996, Governor Kitzhaber issued Executive Order 96-30 (Appendix G -1) to assist in maximizing intergovernmental relations between the state and Oregon tribes; that Executive Order remains in effect. Oregon's later-enacted tribal relations statute, ORS 182.162 (Appendix G - 2) et seq, requires state agencies to promote positive government to government relations between the state and tribes by taking steps that include adopting tribal relations policies and cooperating with tribes in the development and implementation of programs that affect them. DOJ's policy states that "It is DOJ's policy (Appendix G-3) 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's Tribal Relations Policy includes a requirement that DOJ involve tribes in its programs that affect tribes. Accordingly, as part of DOJ, CVSSD strives to follow the statute and DOJ policy in awarding and implementing grants.

According to information published by the Legislative Commission on Indian Services (LCIS), "about 904,000 acres, or 1.6 percent of land within Oregon⁵, are held in trust by the federal government or are designated reservation lands." Generally, the state does not have jurisdiction over crimes committed by or against Indians on tribal lands. However, in the 1950's, Public Law 280 extended state jurisdiction to all Indian country in Oregon except the Warm Springs Reservation, "over offenses committed by or against Indians." The State of Oregon is one of six states subject to Public Law 280. Since that time, the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation and the Burns-Paiute Tribe have obtained exemptions from Public Law 280's criminal jurisdictional provision through retrocession. In December 2020, after consultation and discussion with the tribal leadership of the Cow Creek Band of Indians, U.S. Attorney for Oregon Bill Williams notified DOJ that the Cow Creek Band of Indians is not subject to Public Law 280. Public Law 280 applies on lands of the other five Oregon tribes but does not divest tribes of concurrent jurisdiction over crimes by Indians.

⁵ Oregon Blue Book: <https://sos.oregon.gov/blue-book/Pages/national-tribes-intro.aspx>

Jurisdiction in Non-Public Law 280 Indian Country

DEFENDANT	VICTIM	JURISDICTION
INDIAN	INDIAN	Federal and Tribal (misdemeanor) jurisdiction. No State jurisdiction.
INDIAN	NON-INDIAN	Federal and Tribal (misdemeanor) jurisdiction. No State jurisdiction.
NON-INDIAN	NON-INDIAN	State jurisdiction. No Federal jurisdiction. No Tribal jurisdiction.
NON-INDIAN	INDIAN	Federal Jurisdiction. No State Jurisdiction. No Tribal jurisdiction.
INDIAN	VICTIMLESS CRIME	Federal and Tribal jurisdiction. No State regulatory jurisdiction.
NON-INDIAN	VICTIMLESS CRIME	State jurisdiction. No Tribal jurisdiction. Generally no federal jurisdiction.

Jurisdiction Conferred By Public Law 280

DEFENDANT	VICTIM	JURISDICTION
INDIAN	INDIAN	State has jurisdiction; Tribal jurisdiction for misdemeanors. No Federal jurisdiction.
INDIAN	NON-INDIAN	State has jurisdiction; Tribal jurisdiction for misdemeanors. No Federal jurisdiction.
NON-INDIAN	NON-INDIAN	State jurisdiction. No Federal jurisdiction. No Tribal jurisdiction.
NON-INDIAN	INDIAN	State jurisdiction. No Federal jurisdiction. No Tribal jurisdiction (except VAWA)
INDIAN	VICTIMLESS CRIME	Concurrent State and Tribal jurisdiction. No State regulatory jurisdiction.
NON-INDIAN	VICTIMLESS CRIME	State jurisdiction. No Tribal jurisdiction. Generally no federal jurisdiction.

Source: Karen Clevering and ODOJ Criminal Law in Indian Country CLE Spring 2021 (includes CTUIR Attorney Brent Leonhard's article on page 45)

The nine Oregon tribes differ in terms of law enforcement and tribal court infrastructure. Tribal Nations may have long-established tribal courts or have courts that have been recently expanding their jurisdiction. They may have their own police forces or rely exclusively on local law enforcement or on contracts with local law enforcement. Tribal Nations may have local law enforcement personnel deputized by county sheriffs; some have not reached agreements with local law enforcement. In 2012, the Oregon Legislature passed SB 412 which authorizes tribal police to exercise state police officer authority if the tribe has met certain conditions. Currently, the Columbia River Intertribal Fisheries Enforcement and six of the nine Tribal Nations have their own tribal law enforcement on the reservation with all those compliant with SB 412 certification requirements.

II.C. PRIMARY LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH

The primary language spoken in Oregon is English; however, Oregon is home to many minority communities with 15.3% of Oregonians speaking a language other than English at home. In some of Oregon's communities, especially in the rural and frontier counties, at least 13.9% or more are Hispanic or Latino residents (refer to demographics in section III B). Oregon also has a sizable Russian population with over 100,000 Slavic-speaking refugees and immigrants in the Portland metro area alone (data from Slavic Oregon Social Services formerly EMO/ROSS⁶). A total of 5.5% of Oregonians report speaking English less than "very well."

LANGUAGE SPOKEN OTHER THAN ENGLISH

2020 Percent of Population Who Speaks a Language Other than English at Home					
County	Total	Percentage		Total	Percentage
Baker County	565	3.7%	Lake County	537	7.1%
Benton County	12,127	13.7%	Lane County	29,805	8.3%
Clackamas County	48,221	12.3%	Lincoln County	3,461	7.3%
Clatsop County	2,654	7.0%	Linn County	9,792	8.2%
Columbia County	1,636	3.3%	Malheur County	7,329	25.7%
Coos County	3,244	5.3%	Marion County	80,824	25.2%
Crook County	974	4.3%	Morrow County	3,464	32.7%
Curry County	964	4.4%	Multnomah County	152,540	19.9%
Deschutes County	13,752	7.6%	Polk County	9,744	12.2%
Douglas County	4,039	3.9%	Sherman County	51	3.2%
Gilliam County	53	2.9%	Tillamook County	2,148	8.4%
Grant County	351	5.1%	Umatilla County	16,252	22.5%
Harney County	360	5.2%	Union County	1,140	4.6%
Hood River County	6,461	29.6%	Wallowa County	175	2.6%
Jackson County	20,519	9.9%	Wasco County	3,819	15.5%
Jefferson County	3,905	17.3%	Washington County	139,133	24.8%
Josephine County	3,340	4.0%	Wheeler County	68	5.2%
Klamath County	5,912	9.3%	Yamhill County	13,690	13.7%

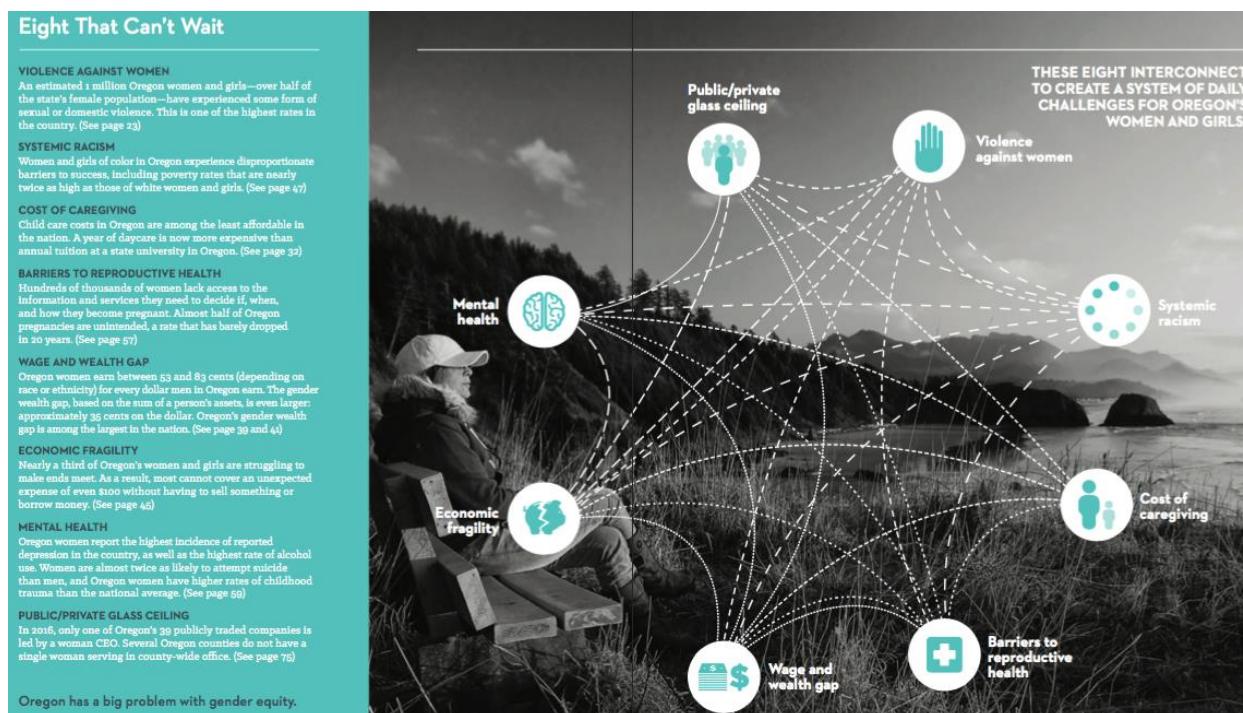
Source: American Community Survey, 5-year Estimates Language Other Than English, 2020

⁶ <https://emoregon.org/ross/>

II.D. POVERTY AND ECONOMIC DATA

The Federal Poverty Level for the United States takes into account household size, income, and state of residence. One person is considered living in poverty if they make \$12,880 or less per year. A family of five who makes \$31,040 or less is considered as living in poverty. According to the State of Oregon Employment Department, Oregon's poverty rate declined to 11.4% in 2019, ranking 23rd in the U.S.⁷ This translates to 470,643 people living in poverty. Of those living in poverty, people of color are more likely to face poverty than those identified as White with 10.3 percent living in poverty. By comparison, the poverty rate was double for Native American and African American people: 23.5% Native American, 21.2% African American, 17.8% Latino and 9.8% Asian.⁸ More than half of the counties in Oregon, twenty-one of 36 counties or 60 percent, experience poverty levels above the national average. Poverty rates are higher in our rural and frontier counties.⁹ Currently, more than 680,000 (1 in 6) Oregonians received some form of SNAP (food stamps).

Underserved populations feel poverty strongly. According to the [Count Her in Report](#)¹⁰, one in three Oregon families cannot withstand even a minor unexpected expense. In Oregon, 86% of Black and Latino female-headed households with children do not have sufficient income to meet their needs. Rising costs of housing, food, and health care, as well as insufficient support through state services, further increases the economic fragility of those Oregonians who live in poverty.



⁷ <https://www.qualityinfo.org/-/poverty-and-the-oregon-workforce>

⁸ <https://talkpoverty.org/state-year-report/oregon-2020-report/>

⁹ <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/ABOUT/Documents/indicators/povertylevel-county.pdf>

¹⁰ Additional resources may be found at: [Count Her In - Women's Foundation of Oregon \(womensfoundationoforegon.org\)](#)

2019 PEOPLE IN POVERTY

County	Below poverty level	Percent below poverty level
Malheur	5,808	21.8%
Klamath	12,853	19.5%
Benton	16,319	19.1%
Lake	1,332	18.4%
Grant	1,283	18.1%
Josephine	15,384	18.1%
Jefferson	4,017	17.9%
Umatilla	12,926	17.9%
Lane	64,457	17.6%
Lincoln	7,794	16.3%
Coos	10,111	16.1%
Jackson	33,234	15.5%
Douglas	15,801	14.7%
Morrow	1,632	14.5%
Marion	46,970	14.2%
Wheeler	195	14.0%
Union	3,573	13.9%
Multnomah	108,947	13.8%
Wallowa	941	13.6%
Crook	3,082	13.5%
Sherman	220	13.4%
United States	42,510,843	13.4%
Linn	16,376	13.3%
Oregon	533,527	13.2%
Tillamook	3,365	13.1%
Polk	10,263	12.6%
Baker	1,921	12.4%
Curry	2,796	12.4%
Yamhill	12,117	12.1%
Columbia	5,928	11.7%
Wasco	2,969	11.6%
Deschutes	19,976	10.8%
Harney	751	10.5%
Gilliam	194	10.4%
Clatsop	3,864	10.0%
Washington	52,106	8.9%
Clackamas	32,603	8.0%
Hood River	1,419	6.2%

2019: ACS 5-Year Estimates Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months

COVID IMPACTS

The COVID pandemic had impacts felt across the state, including for advocacy services. For some communities, calls have gone up. Redmond Oregon Police, for example, received fewer calls in 2020 but experienced a 24% increase in DV calls as compared to 2019. Only a few miles away in Bend Oregon, an 11.8% reduction in reported DV occurred during the same time¹¹. Subgrantees reported similarly, with some areas reporting significant increases in requests, while others reported a drop. What is consistent across the state are significant changes to call, reports, and requests for services. Whether requests increased or decreased, what these numbers tell us is that COVID greatly impacted subgrantees and the survivors in their communities.

For those requesting services, housing, food insecurity, and mental health services, are the predominantly mentioned concerns by subgrantees. In 2021 subgrantees reported increased contact with clients around housing.

“There continued to be an ongoing, ever-changing need to address client services and adapt in-shelter support (and staffing) due to evolving recommendations during COVID and keeping shelter a safe space.”

– Saving Grace

For example, Saving Grace compared survivor data from June to December of 2019 to the same months in 2020 and noted 45% more individuals were sheltered and generally needed shelter for longer period of time. Congregating in shelter became difficult or impossible, many programs had to utilize hotels as a means of keeping survivors safe and reducing COVID exposure risk. COVID prevention practices led to continual evaluation of services based on safety of staff and those they serve; adapting services to be provided by phone and video call and determining when it was appropriate to meet in person. Food insecurity was also impacted during the pandemic. According to a recent study completed by Oregon State University, the food security rate in Oregon

has more than doubled during 2020 with 1 in 4 Oregonians experiencing food insecurity¹². Finally, mental health services became even more scarce during the pandemic. Many businesses were either closed during 2020 or clinicians were not taking new clients (as demand for services increased).

CVSSD subgrantees were impacted beyond service challenges. A 2020 report from Oregon Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence (OCADSV) noted many programs described staffing challenges resulting from working during the pandemic. Challenges include increased need to work remotely, accessing support structures that were overburdened or closed, personal pressure due to remote learning/daycare closures, lack of access to stable internet, and overall being overloaded with work. Jackson County SART noted their SANE nurses are “also working in the hospitals caring for the surge of COVID patients and preparing to staff “field hospitals” that are being prepared to handle the numbers; our Resource Specialist struggles to stay positive when faced daily with a level of need that seems to outstrip available resources. We are working within an unstable and rapidly changing landscape that has us jumping from crisis to crisis”. Hope & Safety Alliance noted that the most vulnerable populations - women, transgender survivors, and survivors with mental illness – are vulnerable to sex trafficking because they aren’t housed. Community shelters do not know how to respond to this. When a victim/survivor says they do not feel safe in the environment, it is true, yet the homeless shelters don’t have the capacity to respond appropriately.

Many programs moved partly or fully to remote work at some point in the pandemic. Coordinating with partners so victims and survivors have up to date information on how to access programs, determining what services can operate remotely, and navigating the technical complexities of remote access, are all crucial. Survivors experienced many barriers including misinformation about program closures, lack of technology access, and safety concerns with utilizing online services (confidentiality, perpetrator access).

¹¹ <https://ktvz.com/community/community-billboard/2021/03/03/saving-grace-covid-19-domestic-violence-a-dangerous-combination/>

¹² https://liberalarts.oregonstate.edu/sites/liberalarts.oregonstate.edu/files/oregonhungerreportdecember_2020.pdf Positives

Programs have demonstrated resiliency and innovation as a result of facing challenges implementing remote services. Programs have focused on building robust technology infrastructure. CVSSD has also adapted and found remote access to be beneficial in certain areas. For example, CVSSD's community conversation series, "[Opening Pathways to Justice and Support with Populations Impacted by Inequity](#)" had to move from in person to virtual due to COVID. Per the finalized report: "We built a webpage for the Community Conversations, with information available in eight languages and translation to other languages requested. The site included login, access, participation, privacy, and safety instructions provided both in writing and with image instructions. On this website we also established an accommodations request point of contact.

"...building a more robust technology infrastructure which has allowed for remote service provision. This in turn has helped us to increase our reach to rural or otherwise geographically isolated survivors. Our staff has also used their time providing hybrid/remote services to participate in trainings on anti-racism and anti-oppressive service provision."

- Domestic Violence Resource Center

"Accommodations that were requested and provided included interpreters, closed captioning, enlarged materials, and materials provided in advance of sessions. CVSSD conducted social media-based outreach to 35 population-specific affinity groups that represent nearly 16,000 Black/African American, Asian, Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native, Latinx, LGBTIQ2S+, Deaf and Hard of Hearing, religious minority, houseless, immigrant, refugee, and migrant farmworker community members across Oregon."¹³

In 2020, CVSSD was awarded \$7 million in federal CARES Act funding from the State Legislature. These funds were available to the same non-profit, non-governmental domestic violence/sexual assault programs and tribal victim service programs within a federally recognized tribe that receive joint allocations. The funds help address COVID-related needs within the programs, such as reorganizing office space to comply with distancing protocols, purchasing technology to be able to provide services remotely, and purchasing personal protective equipment to be able to provide services safely in person.

ECONOMIC IMPACT

Like many states, in 2020 the unemployment rate in Oregon rose steeply, with the Oregon average being 14.1%, some counties experienced rates as high as 23.7%. As of 2022 unemployment has decreased to 4.2%, still higher than before the pandemic.¹⁴ Four counties (Curry, Douglas, Josephine, and Polk) have been identified by the Secretary of State Audits Division as being in "high risk of distress" due to a variety of factors including reduced timber revenue, unemployment, ability to generate local revenue, and inability to fully fund public services¹⁵.

According to Oregon's [2020 Financial Condition Report](#), Oregon's primary sources of revenue are taxes, federal revenue, and charges for services. Since 2018 tax revenue has increased. A major new tax in Oregon comes from the passage ORS 475B, Cannabis regulation. From this came the recreational marijuana tax which has generated \$277 million since 2019. Oregon has also seen an increase in federal revenue, primary related to COVID-19 pandemic assistance.

According to the most recent [Oregon County Financial Condition Review](#) timber revenue is anticipated to continue the downward trend. For example, between 2009 and 2013, federal timber revenue for Curry, Douglas, and Josephine counties accounted for an average of 14 to 20% of their county revenue. By 2015, that number had dropped between 11 and 16%.

¹³ https://www.doj.state.or.us/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Summer_2020_Community_Conversations_Summary_Report.pdf

¹⁴ Data from State of Oregon Employment Department

¹⁵ Oregon's Counties: 2016 Financial Condition Review. <http://sos.oregon.gov/audits/Documents/2016-11.pdf>

"During 2021, financial assistance for clients was the top of the most requested item as people struggled with the pandemic, isolation, and schooling children at home, losing income, losing resources"

- Native American Youth and Family Center

The changing economic landscape in Oregon has an impact on survivors. Both victims and service providers identified finding affordable housing as a major barrier. According to the [National Low Income Housing Coalition](#), a minimum wage worker in Oregon would need to work 79 hours a week to afford a two-bedroom unit, and 113 hours per week for a three bedroom, without paying more than 30% of income on housing. Oregon has the 11th highest housing wage needed to afford rent in the U.S (up from 18th place in 2016). As of January 2020, Oregon had an estimated 14,655 experiencing homelessness on any given day, as reported by Continuums of Care to the U.S.

Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

The Secretary of State's 2016 County Financial Condition Review identified public safety as a significant element in determining Oregon's overall financial health. Per the report, public safety programs are supported with discretionary funds. When resources are constrained, public safety is one of the first areas subjected to expenditure reductions. In 2015, Polk County road patrols were limited to 10 hours per day compared to a traditional 24 hour/7 days a week patrols.¹²¹ Many struggling counties now rely on Oregon State Police to provide rudimentary law enforcement service because local and county funding cannot sustain adequate coverage.

In addition to the unexpected pandemic, other major events impacted Oregon's financial standing. Oregon experienced a series of natural disasters since 2019. In addition to a continuing drought, several weather, and natural events have impacted services and survivors. In September of 2020, Oregon experienced some of the biggest wildfires in the state history. The cities of Phoenix, Detroit, and Gates were substantially destroyed and the towns of Talent and Butte Falls, were severely impacted by fire. Over a million acres burned, 11 people died, and at least 4,009 single dwelling homes were destroyed across 8 counties with more homes being substantially damaged and/or unlivable.¹⁶ Survivor shelters, offices, and transitional housing were evacuated. Some advocates lost their homes. As one grantee in Jackson County stated, "it looks like the apocalypse here."

"The fire is destroying the sacred ancestral homeland of the Klamath Tribes, which constitutes the Klamath, Modoc, and Yahooskin people. Tribal members say they are heartbroken as they watch their land burn...." "Our people still use these areas to hunt, gather and pray with each other," {Don} Gentry said. "How will the trees, animals, water tributaries and ecosystem fully recover?"

- Klamath Tribe

After the fires, many survivors had and continue to have additional economic barriers to services. Jackson County SART noted "...folks had lost all of their proof of identification and work history in addition to their personal items, loss of communication devices like phones and computers. Many of our clients had to spend entire days and weeks trying to navigate the FEMA and insurance processes that left them literally no time to spend addressing the trauma of their experience with sexual violence." The [Oregon wildfire response and recovery](#) included initiatives to help fire victims along with the millions of dollars in aid from the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

In February of 2021 Oregon experienced a severe ice storm. A state of emergency was declared in 9 counties due to heavy snow, freezing rain, and strong winds. Thousands of Oregonians lost power, some areas were without power for over two weeks. The cleanup from the storm is still ongoing over a year later. Then in June of 2021 Oregon experienced a major heatwave which killed at least 116 people in the Willamette Valley¹⁷. For unhoused survivors, finding safe shelter during these types of events is difficult. As the Hope and Safety Alliance of Eugene noted: "There are thousands still living on the streets as a result of COVID and the wildfires last year. There is a huge demand for services on the agencies and communities, with not a lot of available services."

¹⁶ <https://www.oregonlive.com/wildfires/2020/10/oregon-wildfires-destroyed-more-than-4000-homes-heres-where.html>

¹⁷ <https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2021/jul/08/pacific-northwest-heatwave-deaths>

In releasing her 2021- 2023 recommended budget, Governor Kate Brown outlined a plan to scale up support for existing state programs which included \$350 million for rent forgiveness, additional funding for schools, increased funding for public safety, the Oregon Health Authority, and Department of Human Services. and “continued financial and technical support for fire-impacted communities across Oregon...” The economic and revenue outlook is less severe than initially thought, but the drop in economic activity due to the COVID 19 pandemic was deeper than any downturn since WWII. The state projects a quicker recovery as compared to prior downturns that were due to loss of industry (such as timber).

“2020 has tested us in previously unimaginable ways: a global pandemic, people marching in the streets to demand an end to our long history of systemic racism, deepening political divisions, and worst-in-a-century wildfires. Oregonians’ most vital needs—health, safety, education, housing, the ability to earn a living and support our families—have been challenged.”

- **Governor Brown**

The Governor’s budget report states “On the downside, the Governor’s Council of Economic Advisors remains deeply concerned about the state of the pandemic itself, how businesses and consumers respond, and the amount of permanent damage that accumulates during the recession and initial stages of recovery.”¹⁸

II.E. CRIME STATISTICS PERTAINING TO VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Local law enforcement agencies across the state report offenses and arrests to the Oregon State Police Law Enforcement Data System (OSP LEDS). The crime data information is compiled using the Index Crime Rate, an official scale of measurement used nationally, and summarized and published annually. Certain crimes, particularly domestic and sexual violence crimes, are widely understood to be chronically under-reported. The statistics are further challenged in recent years since a significant number of law enforcement agencies, including many of the largest, are not reporting domestic violence related incidents consistently – or even at all into the state system.

In 2014, a total of 15 law enforcement agencies out of 134 in the state failed to report annual crime data for either all or a significant portion of the year. Since that time, the situation has only worsened. Events and trends of the last few years, including the Pandemic, have had serious impacts on the entire Criminal Justice system. Most jurisdictions have experienced significant drops in staffing levels, increased workloads, District Attorneys unable to take cases to trial, and in some cases shrinking budgets. Our already strained system for gathering and maintaining relevant crime statistics has broken down in some areas under the stresses of the last few years, as priorities have shifted to simply maintaining the most basic services. Statistics are now missing for the largest agencies in the state, including those representing areas with more than half the population of the state. (Appendix H 2020 2021 Statewide Domestic Violence Report)

¹⁸ https://www.oregon.gov/dor/about/Documents/2021-23_gb.pdf

2020	2021
Statewide Offenses 15,697	Statewide Offenses 18,256
Statewide Arrests 7,322	Statewide Arrests 7,810

Additionally, there is a lack of consistent reporting mechanisms used by law enforcement. The Oregon Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program and The Oregon National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) are both utilized by agencies. Data from the state UCR and NIBRS don't provide a one-to-one correlation because of the different nature in their methodologies. Specifically, the NIBRS provides a more comprehensive depiction than the state UCR Program. However, even with all the current challenges of data collection in Oregon, these statewide reports are still the most comprehensive and available means to view a snapshot of person crimes in the state of Oregon.

The following table illustrates crime data from 2015 - 2019 Oregon Annual Uniform Crime Reports based in the Oregon Law Enforcement Data Systems.

STATEWIDE REPORTED OFFENSES AND ARRESTS 2015-2019¹⁹

	January 1 - December 31, 2015		January 1 - December 31, 2016		January 1 - December 31, 2017		January 1 – December 31, 2018		January 1 – December 31, 2019	
	Reported Offenses and Arrests - Crimes Against Persons <i>(Criminal offenses where the victim is present and the act is violent, threatening, or has the potential of being physically harmful)</i>									
Crimes Against Persons	Reported Offenses	Arrests	Reported Offenses	Arrests	Reported Offenses	Arrests	Reported Offenses	Arrests	Reported Offenses	Arrests
Murder/Homicide	111	62	126	78	126	87	99	73	122	74
Rape	689	100	1,146	112	1,306	132	1,159	155	1,203	164
Other Sex Offenses <i>Includes Non-Forcible Rape, Contributing to Sexual Delinquency, Physical Molestation, Obscene Phone Call, Incest, Exposure, Forcible Sodomy, Non-Forcible Sodomy, Other Sex Crimes</i>	2,790	1,002	2,757	587	3,630	931	3,463	924	4,460	1,128
Aggravated Assault <i>Includes Attempted Murder</i>	4,074	2,031	6,326	2,684	6,540	3,159	5,686	3,363	6,462	3,801
Simple Assault	12,960	6,037	16,086	6,897	18,435	8,399	18,420	9,725	19,769	10,086

¹⁹ Data from annual Oregon Uniform Crime Reports (includes data from ONIBRS and OUCR). There isn't a standardized format for law enforcement agencies to use to allow unified data.

Other Sex Crimes by Type

Type	Reported Offenses	Arrests	Reported Offenses	Arrests	Reported Offenses	Arrests	Reported Offenses	Arrests	Reported Offenses	Arrests
Non-Forcible Rape	247	75	192	66	215	71	171	53	197	61
Contributing to Sexual Delinquency	166	52	151	46	127	54	155	58	145	67
Physical Molestation	976	170	736	206	874	257	984	257	883	280
Obscene Phone Call	39	2	80	13	86	44	79	23	51	30
Incest	25	10	24	11	32	12	42	10	40	10
Exposure	265	154	219	114	216	135	231	140	207	145
Forcible Sodomy	205	38	164	27	152	42	168	49	54	52
Non-Forcible Sodomy	91	15	55	14	59	26	52	28	45	28
Other Sex Crimes	668	178	626	131	524	170	589	164	486	141
Total	2,682	694	2,247	628	2,285	811	1,985	668	2,108	814

Source: Oregon State Police, Law Enforcement Data System (LEDS) 2015 - 2019

RESTRAINING ORDERS AND STALKING CASE FILING DATA

The Oregon Judicial Department (OJD) annually records the number of case filings in the 27 judicial districts throughout the state. In 2020, there were 8,774 restraining orders filed in accordance with the Family Abuse Protection Act (FAPA) order; 2,828 restraining orders filed in accordance with the Elderly/Disabled Persons Abuse Prevention Act (EPPDAPA) order; 3,349 civil stalking orders; 144 Extreme Risk Protection Orders (ERPO) and 135 sexual abuse orders filed.

Cases Filed Statewide 2010-2020						
Year	Civil Stalking	FAPA	EPPDAPA	SAPO	ERPO	Foreign RO
2010	2,149	11,027	1,199			
2011	2,143	10,818	1,534			
2012	2,219	10,181	1,518			
2013	2,252	9,652	1,802			
2014	2,203	9,457	2,074	62		
2015	2,535	9,730	2,371	74		
2016	2,704	9,869	2,822	106		
2017	2,675	9,429	2,731	85		
2018	3,023	9,630	3,031	117	74	
2019	3,408	9,403	3,105	136	117	24
2020	3,349	8,774	2,828	135	144	7

Source: Oregon Judicial Department

The COVID-19 virus caused massive changes to “business as usual” and the courts were not exempt. On March 13, 2020, the Chief Justice issued an order restricting court hearings and operations, which was later refined through amended orders to restrict the number of people coming into the courthouses. From March through June 2020, all trials and court proceedings (with limited exceptions) were postponed while the courts moved to a virtual system for hearings and trials. Limited in-person services were available to the public. Court processes that relied upon an in-person exchange of documents or information needed to be quickly modified. For protection orders, this meant that petitioners often did not have access to court staff who could assist them in locating and completing a protection order petition.

As expected, this postponement in the spring and the resulting backlog of cases meant that in 2020, the courts saw a reduction in the number of family law cases filed and closed. For protection orders, there was a 6% decline in the number of petitions filed. From 2017-2019, the number of protection orders filed increased an average of 4% annually, so a decrease in filings of 6% when the trend was a 4% annual increase represents a larger decline in filings.

The Oregon Judicial Department pivoted to virtual hearings for ex parte and contested protection order hearings. The OJD also created an online virtual “interview” process to assist petitioners in completing and filing their petitions online. Courts worked with their local Sheriff’s office to ensure that law enforcement was able to obtain all information necessary to effect service of the order. Court staff communicated with parties by phone, email, and text. While almost every court process was affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, courts were able to ensure that these important hearings were still occurring.

A Sexual Abuse Protective Order (SAPO), a civil protective order for victims of sexual abuse or assault either not eligible for or not protected by other restraining, protective, or no-contact orders, has been available to victims since January 1, 2014. Prior to SAPO, Oregon had no civil protective order for victims of sexual abuse or assault

committed by a person other than intimate partners; now victims of sexual abuse and assault can ask courts for protection from their offender. By statute, the SAPO petition and order forms were under the direction of the Attorney General's Sexual Assault Task Force (AGSATF); the OJD worked with the AGSATF to update the forms based on legislative changes since 2014. In 2021, management of the SAPO forms was given to the OJD, which will maintain and update the forms in the ordinary business processes.

OJD's rollout of Oregon's eCourt system (Odyssey) was completed in 2016 with annual individual court reports fully reported again by 2017. OJD collects and publishes statistical data reports from Odyssey, including data about the number and types of protection orders filed annually. OJD shares this information internally and with select stakeholders, including law enforcement.

OJD offers interactive protective order forms through its "Guide & File" procedures. This process involves having parties answer specific questions which then lead to the generation of court documents for filing. This practice began during the COVID pandemic and will continue to be offered remotely for petitioners filing FAPA orders to increase access to services for survivors of domestic violence. OJD is working to provide this option on all protective order forms during the life of this plan. OJD acknowledges that there may be some challenges for courts to continue remote access if local court resources are limited.

Courts statewide have been challenged by ongoing budget reductions each year since 2009, which have caused reductions in service, including limiting the public's ability to file cases, seek restraining orders, and view documents. In addition, 33 percent of Oregon courts reduced or eliminated services for self-represented parties, who constitute the vast majority of those seeking protective orders. This means less one-on-one time between court staff and self-represented parties, delays in staff returning phone calls and emails, longer waits and reduced assistance from court for all self-represented parties, including those seeking protective orders. This makes navigating the judicial process more difficult, slower, and less understandable for the people who need the involvement of the court the most. While the budget situation stabilized in 2020, the COVID pandemic brought about many of these same challenges.

STATEWIDE DOMESTIC AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE ADVOCACY SERVICES DATA

CVSSD and the Oregon Department of Human Services (ODHS) collect statewide data from 53 private, non-profit and tribal domestic violence and sexual assault (DVSA) advocacy programs and organizations in Oregon who receive funds through the Joint Non-Competitive Funds formula (hereby the 'Joint Formula'). Each biennium CVSSD subawards a portion of its STOP VAWA Formula Grant Program funding through the Joint Formula.

From 2011 to 2020, recipients of the Joint Non-Competitive Funds were required to submit statewide service data for the "Striving to Meet the Need" report to ODHS. ODHS would share this data with CVSSD each year. In 2019 ODHS temporarily paused collection of data for the "Striving to Meet the Need" report to introduce a new data management software called 'OSNIUM'. Organizations who chose to use OSNIUM as their data management software were scheduled to start using the software in fall 2019. In 2020, ODHS collaborated with CVSSD to redesign the "Striving to Meet the Need" report to streamline and simplify the statewide reporting requirements. A new report was developed called the "Domestic and Sexual Violence (DSV) Services Statewide Report" and was implemented July 1st at the start of the 2021 -2023 biennium. Data is now submitted semi-annually following the state fiscal year (July 1 to June 30) rather than the calendar year. Regardless of what software organizations use, all recipients of the Joint Non-Competitive Funds will submit the DSV Services Statewide Report to ODHS and CVSSD through CVSSD's E-Grants system.

Limited data from 2020 describes the following:

- Total number of individuals who received advocacy services = 27,535
- Total number of individuals who received emergency shelter services = 5,270
- Total number of individuals who received safety planning services = 27,159 (or 97%)

Tables 1-4 offer comparative data from 2012 to 2020 (excluding 2019 when data was unavailable) to demonstrate changes in the number of individuals served and services provided from year to year. Table 5 offers data for 2020 only about the race and ethnicity of survivors who received community-based advocacy services.

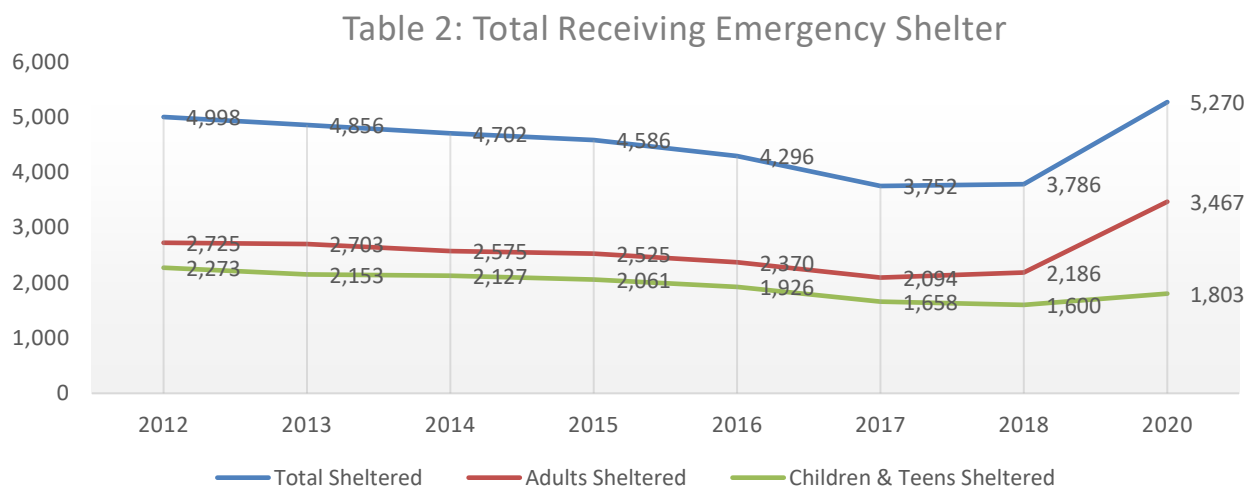
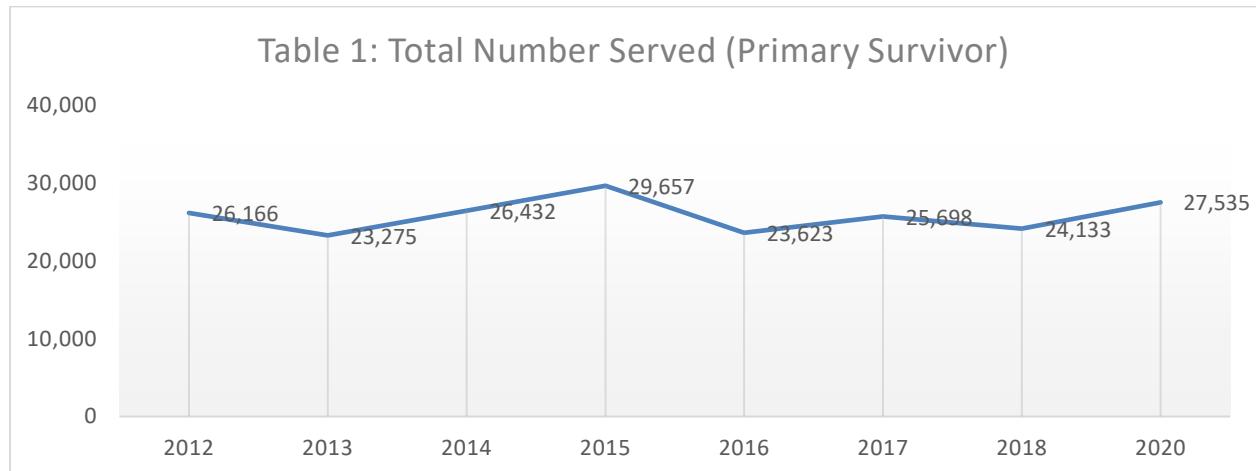


Table 3: Nights in Shelter

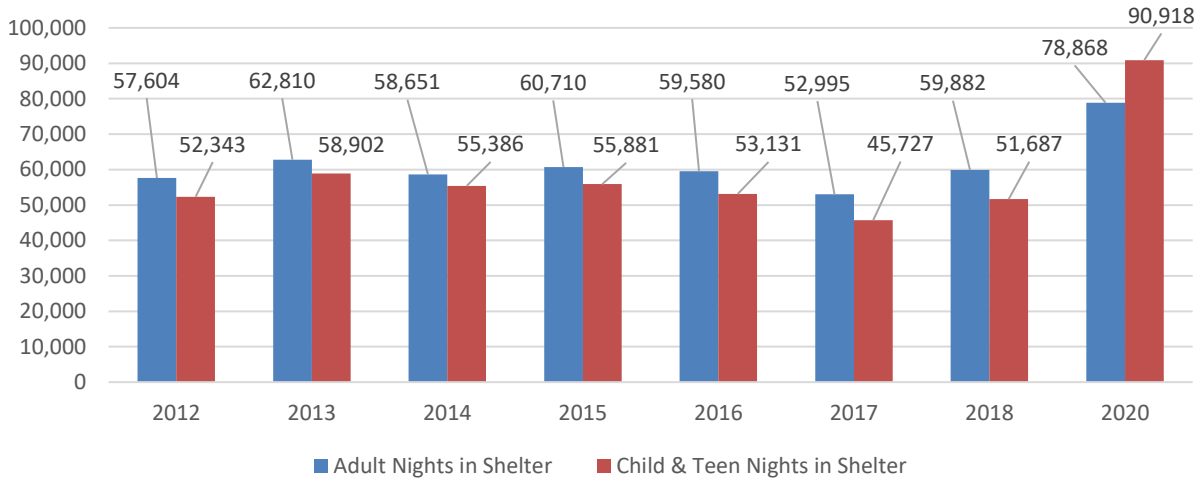


Table 4: Total Number of Crisis Line Calls

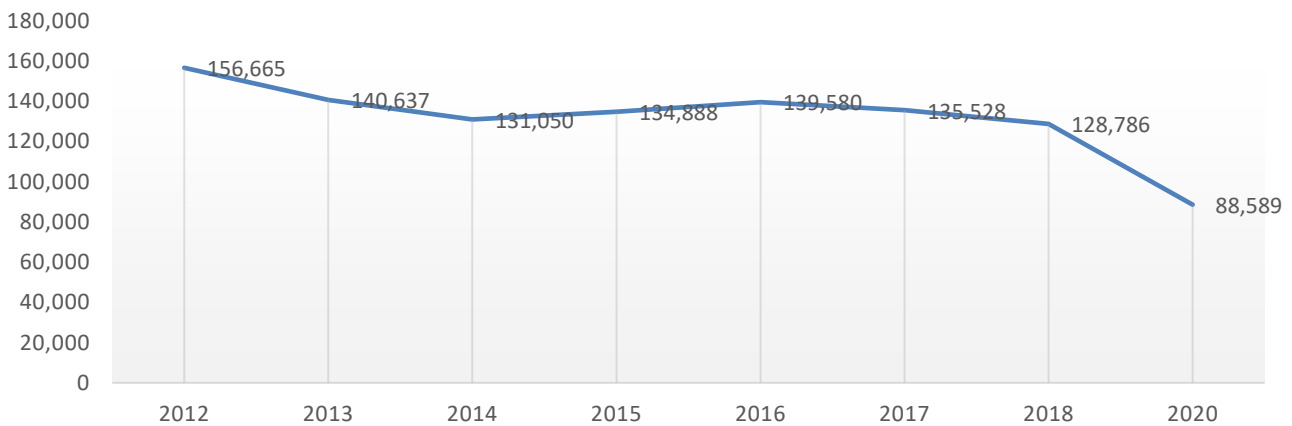
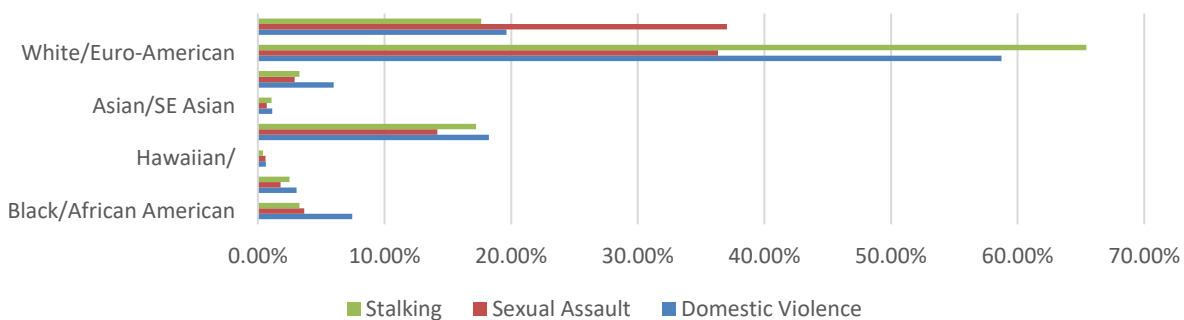


Table 5: Race/Ethnicity of Survivors Receiving Advocacy Services (2020 only)



Source: [ODHS. Striving to Meet the Need: Summary of Services Provided by Sexual and Domestic Violence Programs in Oregon](#)

Early in the COVID-19 pandemic, many of the programs and organizations temporarily discontinued or limited their services. Shelters operated at reduced capacity and the number of incoming crisis calls declined, especially during the first three months of the pandemic. All experienced disruptions in staffing as employees transitioned to working remotely and adapted services previously offered in-person. In 2020, all received federal CARES Act or state COVID emergency funds to help survivors access critical resources, especially housing. In the later months of 2020, programs increasingly used motel vouchers to temporarily house survivors. In 2020, programs reported 6,746 unmet requests for shelter, a decrease from previous years, in large part due to the increased motel voucher availability.

Each year CVSSD collects information on its key performance measure which is reported annually to the Oregon State Legislature. This performance measure tracks the number of adult survivors who received shelter for 5 nights or longer and what percentage of them received safety planning services. Information returned to CVSSD for the period of July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020 showed that 1,493 individuals received shelter five nights or longer (for 7,465 or more shelter nights) and 99% of them received safety planning services.

For additional data between 2011 to 2018, please visit ODHS' data and publications page at https://www.oregon.gov/dhs/ABUSE/DOMESTIC/Pages/dvdata_pub.aspx and CVSSD's 2017-2020 Implementation Plan.

INTIMATE PARTNER AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOMICIDE DATA

The Oregon Health Authority (OHA) maintains statistics regarding all violent deaths in Oregon. One subsection of the violent deaths data are those deaths related to what the OHA defines as “Intimate Partner Violence.”

In both 2018 and 2019, the Oregon Health Authority reports that there was a total of 21 intimate partner violence (IPV) related homicides that occurred among Oregon residents. In 2019, a total of 14 of 21 deaths were committed by an intimate partner (17 of 21 in 2018). A more detailed look beyond these numbers will be posted to the [OHA Violent Death Dashboard](#) once available. In 2015, there were 49 deaths in 38 separate incidents in thirteen Oregon counties. And in 2014 there were 41 deaths in 28 separate incidents in fourteen Oregon counties. In total, Oregon lost 127 people/residents in three years due to Domestic Violence.²⁰

According to the OHA report “Homicides Related to Intimate Partner Violence: A Seven Year Review (2003-2009), one in five homicides is related to IPV (p2). By 2012, that rate increased with one in four homicides related to IPV. The report made other key findings that include firearms as the predominant mechanism of death in the incidents of IPV-related homicide. The homicide death rate in Oregon from 2009-2013 remained between 2.4 and 3.0 per 100,000.

The following data is based on the more expansive definition of domestic violence gathered by the Criminal Justice System and its community partners (as tracked by the Oregon Department of Justice Domestic Violence Resource Prosecutor (DVRP). This definition of “domestic violence” is based on that defined by Oregon statute, ORS 135.230.

DV Related Homicides 2010 – 2020 ²¹												
Victims (includes children and bystanders)												
Weapon	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Firearm	23	21	17	16	19	26	11	25	9	15	16	198
Knife/Cutting Instrument	7	8	5	5	6	3	6	8	2	4	3	57
Blunt Force Trauma	1	1	3	2	0	2	2	7	4	8	3	33
Strangulation/ Asphyxiation	3	1	2	0	3	1	1	1	2	1	0	15
Police Related - Gun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Vehicle	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	5
Other	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	1	0	0	7
Unknown/undetermined	13	6	0	2	2	3	7	2	1	6	7	49
Total	49	37	27	25	31	38	28	47	19	34	30	365

²⁰ For purposes of tracking deaths, the Criminal Justice System (CJS) and its community partners define “domestic violence” to also include family relationships outside of the intimate partner context. The Oregon Health Authority (OHA) keeps statistics related to deaths in the intimate partner violence (IPV) context. OHA’s definition of IPV is narrower than the one used by CJS and its partners. Conversely, the Oregon Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence (OCADSV) uses a very broad definition to identify “domestic or family violence” deaths. The different definitions result in data disparities.

²¹ The data for 2018 – 2020 is based on media-reported DV-related deaths that have been tracked by the DVRP.

This includes abuse between family or household members, which includes spouses, adults related by blood or marriage, persons cohabiting with each other [in a relationship akin to that of spouses], persons who have cohabited with each other or who have been involved in a sexually intimate relationship, or unmarried parents of a minor child.” The unofficial DV-related deaths list accounts for at least 365 victim and bystanders’ deaths between the years of 2010 – 2020, 198 of which resulted from firearms. Between 2018 and 2020, this unofficial list of DV-related deaths accounts for at least 40 victim and bystander deaths, and at least 22 offender deaths by firearm.

The Oregon Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence (OCADSV) uses a broader definition to identify “domestic or family violence” deaths as noted in a 2017 report “[Fatal Domestic Violence in Oregon: Demographics Related to Victims, Perpetrators, and Incidents](#).” This report includes care providers, people related by blood or marriage including extended family, current and former intimate partners, and cases of prostitution (covered under the term intimate partner). The different definitions between these sources of data gathered by CJS and its community partners, OHA and OCADSV may result in data disparities. In the 2017 report, a total of 21 IPV-related fatality incidents resulted in 24 deaths with the majority of DV-related homicides due to firearms. Fifteen out of thirty-six Oregon counties had at least one fatal domestic-violence incident with the highest concentration in Multnomah County.

On a statewide and local level, Oregon is doing many things to not only prevent domestic violence homicides, but also intervene in and decrease non-lethal domestic violence incidents. The Domestic Violence Fatality Review Team (DVFRT or “Team”) is an important partner in the work being done to improve our state’s response to and prevention of domestic violence. The purpose of the team is to make recommendations to improve statewide responses to and prevention of domestic violence fatalities.

Between 2012 and 2019, the DVFRT reviewed a total of eleven (11) cases. The Team submitted reports to the Oregon legislature regarding ongoing work, findings of the Team and recommendations. The findings and recommendations of three of the most recent reviews are summarized in a letter dated January 2018. The development of the report based on the 2018 and 2019 cases has been delayed due to COVID-19 restrictions preventing the team from meeting in person. In 2020, the DVFRT attended an online training program by the National Domestic Violence Fatality Initiative discussing ways to facilitate an online review process while still maintaining the necessary components of the review process, including high levels of confidentiality and protection of victim information. In 2021, the DVFRT co-chairs conducted a two-part training covering the foundations and structure of a DVFRT, the Team’s protocols and procedures, the format of data gathering and report generation, and a mock review. The team experienced the difficulties of attempting to review a case in virtual format. The DVFRT hopes to return to an in-person review of two cases per year.

In 2018, the Team submitted its biennial report “[State DVFRT Letter](#)” to the Oregon Legislature about its ongoing work. The report emphasized, as in previous reports, the need to strengthen efforts to keep firearms out of the hands of domestic violence offenders. The 2018 letter also included a focus on improving awareness of and response to the link between suicidality and the increased risk of homicidality in intimate partner relationships.

As it did in past reports, the Team, identified the need to prevent access to or possession of firearms by domestic violence offenders. Between 2018 and 2021, the Oregon Legislature passed legislation restricting possession of firearms by DV offenders (Refer to Section II.H State VAWA Laws Impacting the Implementation Plan). Specifically, the legislation expanded the application of the firearm/ammunition prohibition for qualifying misdemeanor crimes of domestic violence and protective orders (codified as ORS 166.255) by including persons involved in a sexually intimate relationship who do not reside together on the list of qualifying relationships. In 2019, the efforts of multiple work groups, involving state, local, and community agencies, led to legislation, requiring convicted persons to surrender firearms within 24 hours of the court order (codified in ORS 166.256-166.259). The court must also order the person to file a declaration within 2 judicial days that they have transferred their firearms (what and to who) or are asserting their constitutional right against self-incrimination. Finally, in 2021, legislation created a clear set of circumstances under which prohibitions are entered into law

enforcement databases to prevent prohibited individuals from purchasing firearms. There is still a need for further legislation and action to expand when and how prohibitions are entered into law enforcement databases.

The services provided by the Oregon Department of Justice's Domestic Violence Resource Prosecutor (DVRP) provide another example of a statewide effort to prevent domestic violence homicides. The DVRP position was created in 2010 with the goal of improving the criminal justice system (CJS) response to domestic violence. In the twelve years since its creation, the DVRP has provided training to thousands of CJS partners. The DVRP also consults on legislative and policy development around domestic violence-related issues. To that end, the DVRP creates and disseminates materials to facilitate efficient and accurate implementation of legislation, as well as best practices in domestic violence investigation and prosecution. As an example, in 2015 the Oregon legislature passed SB 525 which essentially mirrors existing federal law (18 USC 922 (g) (8) & (9)), making it a crime to possess firearms for those persons subject to qualifying protection orders and/or convicted of qualifying misdemeanor crimes of domestic violence. In response to the passing of legislation, a process in which the DVRP was involved, the DVRP disseminated numerous informational and training documents on the topic. The DVRP is still actively working with OJD's State Family Law Advisory Committee's Domestic Violence Subcommittee in creating and updating "Bench Guides" and other materials for judges, attorneys, and stakeholders on this topic. The goal is to prevent domestic violence offenders from possessing or having access to firearms. Statistics are clear that the combination of firearms and domestic violence is extremely dangerous, if not lethal. DV-related homicides on average comprise 20% of all violent deaths in Oregon.²²

Our service area has seen an increase in high-lethality cases, particularly those that involve strangulation, and multiple DV-related homicides. The prosecutor's office, law enforcement, and Saving Grace have worked more closely together to prosecute high-risk cases and hold offenders accountable. We are working closely with the DA's office and law enforcement to educate and improve coordinated response to high risk DV crimes in order to increase victim safety and offender accountability.

-Saving Grace 2021

Over sixty percent of all DV-related homicides in Oregon are the result of a gunshot wound.²³ While the greatest perceptible cost of the combination of guns and domestic violence is the loss of life, there is also grave concern about the abuse inflicted by domestic violence perpetrators who own, possess, or have access to firearms. Studies have revealed that abusers who possess guns tend to inflict the most severe abuse on their partners.²⁴ The OJD "[Protection Order Comparison Chart](#)" (Appendix M) includes the state and federal firearms restrictions. In 2021, the OJD and the State Family Law Advisory Committee's Domestic Violence Subcommittee (SFLAC-DV) focused on significant revisions to the Oregon Firearm Bench Sheets based on new legislation for [Protection Orders](#) and [Convictions](#) as well as a [Stalking Bench Guide](#) in 2022. A Guide for Oregon Courts: "Firearms Prohibitions in Domestic Violence Cases" is currently under revision.

Around the state, county and local jurisdictions and agencies are constantly examining ways in which we can improve our response to domestic violence, as well as improve safety and services for victims and survivors. Oregon counties are implementing model firearm surrender protocols and gun dispossession processes; however, data collection has not been standardized. The statistics for only one of 6 counties implementing firearm surrender protocols is reflected in this plan. In 2021, the Multnomah County Sheriff's Office and Portland Police Bureau report that 145 firearms were surrendered based on protective orders with 233 declarations completed (noting no firearms). (Refer to Section IV. C. Identified Goals, Objectives and Activities).

²² Shen X., Millet L., "Homicides Related to Intimate Partner Violence in Oregon: A Seven Year Review," Oregon Department of Human Services (2010) Portland, Oregon.

²³ Shen X., Millet L., "Homicide Trends and Characteristics in Oregon, 2014 Report," Oregon Health Authority, Portland, Oregon.

²⁴ Jacquelyn C. Campbell et al., Risk Factors For Femicide in Abusive Relationships: Results From A Multi-Site Case Control Study, 93 Am. J. of Public Health 1089, 1092 (2003), abstract available at <http://www.ajph.org/cgi/content/abstract/93/7/1089>; <http://jiv.sagepub.com/content/28/6/1143.abstract>

In another example, a number of Oregon counties have implemented the Maryland Network To End Domestic Violence (MNEDV)'s Lethality Assessment Program (LAP)²⁵ (Appendix I LAP in Oregon). Apart from the agencies using LAP to assess for risk of homicide in DV cases, there are also dozens of other Oregon law enforcement agencies which have integrated Dr. Campbell's lethality research into their use of what is colloquially referred to as a "DV checklist." A DV checklist is a one or two-page supplemental report that is completed by an officer responding to a Domestic Violence call. The checklist requires the officer to ask certain questions to determine whether potential "lethality" factors exist. This information is not only helpful for law enforcement, but also for advocates (to determine the most accurate and responsive resources for the victim), the prosecutor (to determine perpetrator history, charges, and recommendation of release), the court (to determine bail and/or conditions of release or sentence), and community corrections (to determine conditions of supervision). Accurately assessing a victim's risk of danger is extremely important in deterring future lethal or near-lethal domestic violence incidents.

Every day, across the state, important work is underway to improve our state's response to domestic violence, including preventing future DV-related deaths. The efforts are built on a culture of collaboration which allows for inter-jurisdictional, inter-agency, multi-disciplinary partnerships, the result of which can be seen, for example, in the work of the DVFRT.

MISSING AND MURDERED INDIGENOUS PERSONS

In September 2020, the Oregon State Police submitted its report "[Oregon State Police Report on Missing and Murdered Native American Women](#)" to the Oregon Legislature in response to the requirements of HB 2625 (Refer to Section II.G. Statewide Efforts, Laws Specific to Tribal Nations). The OSP consulted with the Commission on Indian Services and the U.S. Department of Justice in an initial study on how best to increase and improve criminal justice resources and responses. A multi-disciplinary work group was established with representatives from the Oregon State Legislature, federal, state, local, and tribal partners for the purpose of increased reporting of missing persons to law enforcement, reducing the number of victims of violent crime, and increasing the knowledge and skills of law enforcement in navigating complexities between tribal and state laws. The work group made the following four recommendations:

- Establish a partnership between Oregon Law Enforcement and the new federal task force, Operation Lady Justice, toward solving open and cold case missing persons investigations.
- Develop collaborative efforts, partnerships, and protocols to work across local, tribal and state borders to identify patterns and links between missing persons from tribal and non-tribal lands.
- Strengthen and create partnerships between law enforcement and Native American communities and continue outreach to all Native American communities in Oregon on the issue of Missing and Murdered Native American Women.
- Develop and provide education for Oregon's law enforcement officers covering cultural awareness, the history of Native Americans in Oregon and the complexities between tribal and state law.

In November 2019, the U.S. Department of Justice launched the Missing and Murdered Indigenous Persons (MMIP) Initiative, a national strategy to address MMIP that included the hiring of MMIP Coordinators to serve with the U.S. Attorney's Offices in Oregon, Washington, Alaska, Montana, Minnesota, Michigan, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma.^[1]

²⁵ Oregon counties currently using the LAP: Benton, Clackamas, Linn, Deschutes, Douglas and Jackson.

^[1] See, U.S. Dept. of Justice, [Attorney General William P. Barr Launches National Strategy to Address Missing and Murdered Indigenous Persons](https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/attorney-general-william-p-barr-launches-national-strategy-address-missing-and-murdered-indigenous-persons), available at: <https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/attorney-general-william-p-barr-launches-national-strategy-address-missing-and-murdered-indigenous-persons>.

Cedar Wilkie Gillette was hired as the first District of Oregon (USAO) MMIP Coordinator on June 8, 2020.^[2] Since that date, MMIP Coordinator Wilkie Gillette has continued to build the USAO MMIP Program response capacity and increase attention to MMIP cases and issues. She assisted U.S. Attorney Scott E. Asphaug with the establishment of the USAO District of Oregon MMIP Working Group. She confirms both local and national data related to MMIP cases connected to Oregon, continues to develop the MMIP Pilot Project Tribal Community Response Plan with the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs, was invited and presented virtually at Oregon Tribe hosted MMIP related events, increases communication with MMIP Stakeholders, advocates for MMIP issues in the media, and supports MMIP national strategy, including the implementation of Savanna's Act and Not Invisible Act.

The U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Oregon issued its first [MMIP Program Report](#) in February 2021 which confirmed at that time there were eleven missing Indigenous person cases and eight murdered Indigenous person cases connected to Oregon. The District of Oregon plans to issue a new MMIP Report every year with MMIP data and release it directly to Oregon Tribes, the media, and on the District of Oregon MMIP Program webpage.^[3] Presently, the District of Oregon is the only USAO district publishing such a Report.

As part of the USAO's MMIP Program Action Plan, the USAO is creating a District of Oregon MMIP Working Group to increase multi-agency communication and collaboration in support and response to Oregon connected MMIP cases and protocols.^[4] In January 2022, U.S. Attorney Scott E. Asphaug sent invite letters to tribal, state, and federal representatives to join the District of Oregon MMIP Working Group and Law Enforcement Sub-Group to discuss law enforcement sensitive issues.

The USAO has one of six MMIP Pilot Projects in the nation to assist at least one Tribe in developing their Tribal Community Response Plan (TCRP). The purpose of the TCRP is to draft formal tribal policy and protocols of the Tribes' immediate response when there is a missing person on the reservation. The USAO started its MMIP Pilot Project partnership with Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs in January 2021 and is still in the drafting process of the TCRP Guides, which include Law Enforcement Response, Victim Services, Public and Media Communications, and Community Outreach. After the MMIP Pilot Project is complete, the USAO plans to offer assistance to all the other Oregon Tribes to develop their own TCRPs, tailored to their cultures and homelands.

Current legislation, HB 4102, was introduced in the 2022 Oregon Legislature with the intent to establish a position of Tribal Relations Liaison within OSP. The bill directed the Board on Public Safety Standards and Training to ensure law enforcement is trained to investigate and report cases involving missing or murdered indigenous persons. OSP Captain Wood stated that it's a step toward accomplishing 2 of the 4 recommendations listed in their report. State Representative Tawna Sanchez indicated that HB 4102 did not move forward, however, the budget recommendation for the OSP Tribal Relations Liaison did pass under HB 5202 along with the requirement that the Department of Public Safety Standards and Training come back to the legislature in September Legislative Days 2022 with a determination of the costs of training new officers in Tribal jurisdictional requirements.

^[2] See, USAO, [U.S. Attorney Appoints First Missing and Murdered Indigenous Persons Coordinator](https://www.justice.gov/usao-or/pr/us-attorney-appoints-first-missing-and-murdered-indigenous-persons-coordinator), June 29, 2020, available at: <https://www.justice.gov/usao-or/pr/us-attorney-appoints-first-missing-and-murdered-indigenous-persons-coordinator>.

^[3] See, USAO, [Missing and Murdered Indigenous Persons \(MMIP\)](https://www.justice.gov/usao-or/indian-country/mmip.html), available at: <https://www.justice.gov/usao-or/indian-country/mmip.html>.

^[4] See, USAO, [MMIP Report February 2021](https://www.justice.gov/usao-or/page/file/1368976/download), at 10, available at: <https://www.justice.gov/usao-or/page/file/1368976/download>.

II.F. NEEDS ASSESSMENT

For the purposes of developing this plan, a variety of assessments, surveys and reports have been collected or developed by CVSSD or other collaborative partners in order to address the needs of victim service providers and the victims they serve in Oregon.

A STOP VAWA priority survey was released by CVSSD in February 2020. The survey focused specifically on gaps in the current service delivery system within and between agencies across the state for domestic and sexual violence, stalking and dating violence. A total of 179 individuals including non-profit, government-based and tribal victim advocates; law enforcement, prosecution, judicial and court staff, as well as training and technical assistance agencies, completed the survey. A summary of the survey results (Appendix J VAWA Implementation Plan Survey Summary).

Populations identified as underserved included residents of rural communities, the elderly, the economically-disadvantaged, drug and alcohol addicted, limited English speakers, as well as tribal and adolescent victims. More than half of respondents identified affordable housing for victims as a top need, both transitional housing and emergency shelter. Free/affordable legal services, access to services for people with mental health issues, and increased prevention efforts were also identified as service gaps. Funding for emergency services, access to mental health and other health care services, emergency financial assistance, and improved criminal justice response were additional policy and resource gaps identified. Respondents identified training needs including trauma informed interviewing for law enforcement, prosecution and courts working with underserved populations, strengthening cross-system collaboration, understanding the impact of trauma and victimization, advanced DV/SA training, and enforcement of protective orders.

Trying to heal from trauma is so much harder without stable housing or with the fear that housing could be lost soon. With the already huge housing shortage in the Rogue Valley largely due to COVID and the recent fires, this creates a situation for the survivor of not feeling safe or being able to survive at the most basic level.

**- Erin Carr, Resource Specialist
Jackson County SART**

Annual subgrantee Muskie reports as well as progress report narratives across all grant funds support the findings of the 2020 VAWA priority survey. In over half of the semi-annual and annual Muskie reports, grantees identified lack of affordable housing and shelter space as community needs. Clackamas Women Services noted that “Partners’ long wait periods due to high demand do not provide support needed for survivors to make the important decisions that affect themselves and their family safety”. Other needs included advocacy services, shelter space and transitional housing, emergency services, civil legal services, and mental health services.

In 2018, OCADSV, in partnership with ODHS, developed a statewide needs assessment. OCADSV analyzed existing statewide data sources to determine gaps to determine the critical needs of survivors in Oregon. The statewide needs assessment highlighted the needs of marginalized communities including but not limited to People of Color, Tribal Nations, Elders, People with Disabilities, LGBTQIA2S+ communities and migrant, immigrant and undocumented survivors. The project included the following:

- Four focus groups with survivors throughout Oregon (rural, urban, Tribal, and culturally specific) were convened. The purpose of these focus groups was to identify current trends, needs and service gaps to inform ODHS and OCADSV strategic planning, including the DV review of ODHS Self Sufficiency Programs.
- Statewide needs assessments and surveys conducted over the past 10 years were compiled and analyzed to determine gaps and trends.
- OCADSV surveyed member programs and stakeholders to determine gaps, best practices and trends.
- A final report was released including recommendations for equitable and inclusive service delivery.

The final report identified barriers to housing as the top unmet need for survivors in Oregon just as the VAWA Priority Survey noted (including barriers around language access, racism and xenophobia occurring in shelter). Housing needs also include references to eviction prevention, low income/affordable housing stock, transitional and permanent housing, rental assistance, and structured supportive housing. Other identified barriers include the need for culturally specific therapy and more access to culturally specific services, and more flexible funds to support programs.

The VAWA Annual reports addressed significant remaining need in their responses:

- Affordable housing for victims
- Lack of emergency shelter beds
- Civil legal assistance to survivors
- Mental health services (short and long term)
- Funding to assure dedicated advocates
- Emergency services and financial support for survivors
- Drug and alcohol treatment services
- Training for law enforcement, prosecution, courts as well as tribal and community-based victim services
- Training for Health Professionals (hospital, mental health, and medical)
- Resource gaps to Oregon Court Systems (for sufficient judges, court staff, and training)
- Improved Criminal Justice System Response: Specialized Law Enforcement Units
- Response and services for survivors to underserved, marginalized and oppressed communities
- Lack of transportation for victims
- Insufficient funding for already under funded victim service programs
- Lack of information/knowledge about available victims' services
- Cultural barriers
- Lack of services for male victims
- Not enough police officers
- Lack of resources for residents of rural or remote areas

Housing or sheltering for Tribal Nations survivors has long been difficult. Many Tribal Nations count on non-Tribal shelters or hotels to temporarily house those fleeing intimate partner violence. While shelters exist in or near Tribal Nations and its service areas, accessing beds are very much dependent on referrals and acceptance from the non-profit shelter. More often than not, victims referred from tribal victim service programs will not be placed in shelter. Racism still exists based on action and experience for individual members and overall as Tribal Nations.

**- Desireé Coyote, FVP Program Manager
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla
Indian Reservation**

CVSSD contracted with Portland State University in 2012 to administer a statewide needs assessment for victim service providers and survivors of crimes. They also conducted focus groups or one on one phone interviews. The top five services that crime victims believed were not available or were insufficient included housing/shelter, civil/legal assistance, counseling, emergency financial support and transportation. When comparing the 2002 and 2012 assessments to the most recent surveys it is apparent that the needs have remained largely unchanged.

II.G. STATEWIDE EFFORTS

STATEWIDE RESOURCES DEDICATED TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, DATING VIOLENCE AND STALKING

For the biennium FY 2021 - 2023, approximately \$47,663,886 in state agency, state task force and coalition administered resources are available to address the issue of violence against women. These resources are administered by DOJ CVSSD, the ODHS, AGSATF and the OCADSV.

CVSSD administers three federal grant programs (VAWA, VOCA, and SASP) and a state grant program (ODSVS) that, combined, will provide approximately \$38 million in FY 2021 - 2023 to domestic and sexual violence programs statewide. This includes competitive and non-competitive funding. CVSSD combines non-competitive domestic and sexual violence portions of VOCA, VAWA, and ODSVS funding with the domestic and sexual violence funds from ODHS to support a non-competitive joint application for non-profit, non-governmental domestic violence/sexual assault programs in all 36 counties in Oregon as well as the nine federally recognized tribes in Oregon. In FY 2021-2022, \$16.23 million is available through the joint non-competitive funding. CVSSD contributed \$12.43 million with VOCA, VAWA and ODSVS funds. ODHS contributed \$3.8 million with funds from the federal FVPSA Formula Grant, the Oregon Marriage License Fund, and the Domestic Violence Fund and the Sexual Assault Fund of the Oregon Criminal Fine Account.

Oregon's 2006 Equity Study concluded that funding personnel costs only for basic domestic and sexual violence crisis response direct services statewide would cost approximately \$16.28 million per year. This original goal has been adjusted to \$17.36 million with the addition of the nine federally recognized tribes to the Joint DV/SA funding. This was based on a prevalence rate among adult women of 3% for domestic violence and .85% for sexual assault. In 2018 CVSSD and ODHS gathered a Joint Work Group to consider the funding formula once past the \$17.36 million benchmark. Based on revised population estimates, prevalence rates, and personnel costs, the actual costs would more realistically be approximately \$185 million per year.

OCADSV administers a total of \$605,120 annually through two federal coalition grants, one federal pass through grant and one state funding source. OCADSV is a statewide organization that provides training and technical assistance to domestic violence (DV), sexual assault (SA), and dual programs (DV/SA). Specifically, there are 48 member programs that pay dues to OCADSV. These dues provide the following benefits to all member programs:

- A portion of the Oregon's Charitable Tax Check off Funds.
- Reduced fees/scholarships for the Annual Conference.
- Reduced fees and/or free attendance for OCADSV trainings; and
- Technical assistance and program support.

OCADSV administers the Federal Oregon Health Authority (OHA) Preventive Health & Health Services Block Grant which provided an annual award of \$85,660. These pass-through funds will be focused on providing culturally specific and prevention support services to 2-3 programs in a competitive grant process. OCADSV also administers the second cohort of its Enhancing Sexual Assault Services Initiative (E-SASI) 18-month initiative for 6 sexual and domestic violence programs across the state to receive specialized support in enhancing sexual assault advocacy services. The E-SASI utilizes a four-pronged approach focusing on building capacity within individual skills, organizational development, anti-oppression work, and trauma-informed practices. Awarded programs will receive support and training from OCADSV and national trainers.

The non-profit AGSATF provides statewide training, technical assistance and system change in the area of sexual assault response, services and prevention. The AGSATF receives Rape Prevention and Education (RPE) funding

from the Oregon Health Authority, Public Health Division (\$317,612/annually), which participates in a cooperative agreement with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The purpose of the RPE funds is to promote the development or expansion of projects for the primary prevention of sexual violence. Primary prevention projects are designed to stop sexual violence before it occurs. The process for grant applications for the 2020-2022 RPE grant cycle took place between November 2019 and May 2020. Five programs were awarded RPE funds for the FY 2020– 2022 grant period.

In June 2021 the Oregon State Legislature approved \$10 million to ODHS to implement the Survivor Investment Partnership (SIP) with the goal of increasing accessibility and meaningful financial support for survivors of domestic and sexual violence. The SIP intends to serve survivors in a more culturally holistic way and provide resources to those who may be ineligible for the Temporary Assistance for Domestic Violence Survivors (TA-DVS) program. SIP funds are allocated to the Oregon Department of Human (ODHS) services to expand services through Oregon's nine federally recognized tribes and culturally specific providers. The funding also includes direct financial assistance for survivors of domestic and sexual violence, some of which will be allocated to the existing co-located advocate programs across the state. Three new positions at ODHS are slated to carry out the initial administrative functions of the SIP which include 1) developing requests for proposals from culturally specific providers, 2) establishing inter-governmental agreements with Oregon's Tribal Nations, and 3) amending contract budgets with current providers of co-located advocacy services to add direct financial assistance funds. Partners and contributors in the design of SIP include the Governor's Office, Oregon Tribal Nations, culturally specific providers of domestic violence and sexual assault advocacy services, and ODHS.

In the 2022 legislative session, the legislature allocated general funds to help offset some of the losses from our reduced VOCA funding. These funds will restore approximately 80 percent of the amount needed to fully restore lost VOCA funding for non-competitive grants and allow us to extend competitive projects up to two years. The legislature also awarded an additional \$10 million onetime award that will increase funding for community-based victim services programs whose focus is serving victims and survivors of domestic and sexual violence.

STATE FUNDING SOURCES

Administering Agency	Grant Program	Federal or State Source and Funding Cycle	Amount Available or Estimated for 2021 - 2023	Percent of Statewide Total
Oregon Department of Justice, Crime Victim and Survivor Services Division (DOJ CVSSD)	STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant	Federal: July-June	\$4,103,610	8.61%
	Victims of Crime Act Formula Grant	Federal: Oct-Sept	\$17,949,704	37.66%
	Oregon Domestic Violence Services Fund	State: July-June	\$10,065,879	21.12%
	Sexual Assault Services Formula Grant	Federal: July-June	\$1,001,805	2.10%
	Survivor Housing Funds	State: July – June	\$5,000,000	10.49%
Oregon Department of Human Services	Family Violence Prevention and Services Act Formula Grant	Federal: Oct-Sept	\$7,603,074	15.95%
	Marriage License Fund	State: July-June		
	Criminal Fine Account/Domestic Violence Fund	State: July-June		
	Criminal Fine Account/Sexual Assault Fund	State: July-June		
Attorney General's Sexual Assault Task Force (AGSATF) ²⁶	Rape and Prevention Education Grant	State: Feb-Jan	\$609,574	1.28%
Oregon Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence (OCADSV) ²⁷	OVW Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Coalition Grant	Federal: Oct-Sept	\$479,064	1.01%
	FVPSA State Coalition Grant	Federal: Oct-Sept	\$517,856	1.09%
	Preventive Health & Health Services Block Grant	Federal: Oct-Sept	\$171,320	0.36%
	Charitable Tax Check-Off	State: Oct - Sept	\$42,000	0.09%
	Enhancing Sexual Assault Services Initiative (E-SASI)		\$120,000	0.25%
Total			\$47,663,886	100%

²⁶ The AGSATF grant amounts reflect a one-year total.

²⁷ OCADSV grant amounts are based on estimated biennium amount from FY 2015 – 2017.

II.H. STATE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN LAWS OR POLICIES IMPACTING THE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

During the 2017- 2021 legislative sessions, advocates for survivors, and allies, worked with legislators to pass the following bills which impact the implementation plan. The following priority areas are marked following the bill number: Domestic Violence (DV); Sexual assault (SA); Stalking; Firearm; Family Law; Housing; Human Trafficking; Crime Victims' Rights and Confidentiality; Laws Specific to Tribal Nations.

This summary is compiled from the annual legislative updates provided by the Oregon Alliance to End Violence Against Women. This summary is intended to be a general alert regarding areas of substantive change and not to provide in-depth analysis. To read the bills themselves, or to find written testimony, legislative summaries, and other materials, visit the Legislature's website at <https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/> and click on the appropriate session year and bill number.

2021 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

SB 766 (Sexual Abuse Protection Order - SAPO Confidentiality) – SA; Victims' Rights + Confidentiality

This AGSATF bill makes several changes to the sexual abuse restraining order process, to improve victim safety. The bill fixes a problem with prior legislation which unintentionally allowed disclosure of a petitioners' otherwise confidential birthdate information in certain alternative service procedures. The bill ensures safety for petitioners seeking renewals of orders entered when they were a minor, by protecting disclosure of birthdate information. The bill also makes procedural changes to the alternative methods of service allowed in certain circumstances.

Effective date September 25, 2021

HB 2155 (Ensure Equivalent Confidentiality Protections for Victims) – Victims' Rights + Confidentiality; DV; SA

This bill is designed to correct a technical glitch that creates a possible gap in protections for victims seeking confidential services from non-profit DVSA programs that are affiliated with larger nonprofits that serve children and are mandatory reporters. This bill will ensure there is no question about the availability of advocate privilege protections for victim/advocate communications when receiving services from these programs.

Effective date January 1, 2022

SB 282 and SB 278 (Housing Stability for Tenants as the Eviction Moratorium Expires – Housing

These proposals are designed to ensure that low-income tenants struggling to pay rent during the pandemic have time to get back on their feet and obtain rent assistance before being subject to eviction after the expiration of the moratorium.

Effective dates May 19, 2021 and July 1, 2021

SB 48 (Bail Reform and Victim Notification) – Victims' Rights

SB 48 directs the presiding judge of a judicial district to enter a standing pretrial release order specifying persons and offenses subject to release on recognizance, conditional release, and those not eligible for release until arraignment. The Chief Justice of the Oregon Supreme Court will establish release guidelines for pretrial release orders with input from a criminal justice advisory committee appointed by the Chief Justice. The developed guidelines should:

- provide consistent release decision-making structure across the state;
- reduce reliance on the use of security;
- include provisions for victim input and notification; and
- balance the rights of the defendant and presumption of pretrial release against any risk to public safety and of failure to appear.

Importantly, the bill removes mandatory minimum bail amounts from statute, and requires release decisions to be made at the time of arraignment or other first appearance unless good cause to postpone, as defined by measure, is shown. The bill directs pretrial release assistance officers to make reasonable efforts to contact the victim and obtain the victim's position on release prior to submitting a report or making a release decision as authorized, if the defendant is charged with certain crimes, including DVSA crimes and violations of protection orders.

The bill directs the district attorney to make reasonable efforts to inform the victim of the location, date, and time of the appearance and requires the victim be provided opportunity to reasonably express any views relevant to the issues addressed at the appearance. Select provisions of the measure have an operative date of July 1, 2022; however, the measure allows the Judicial Department to act prior to the operative date.

Effective date July 1, 2022

SB 51 (DVSA and Elder Abuse Interpersonal Boundary Invasions) – SA; DV

Clarifies provisions of 2019 legislation imposing obligations on the Department of Human Services (DHS), the Teacher Standards and Practices Commission (TSPC), and the Oregon Department of Education (ODE) with respect to investigations of suspected child abuse or sexual conduct in educational settings. The bill streamlines notifications, eliminates duplication, refines confidentiality provisions, and specifies retention of ODE records for 75 years.

Effective date June 23, 2021

SB 52 (LGBTQ2SIA+ Student Success Plan)

Directs Department of Education to develop and implement statewide education plan for students who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, two-spirit, intersex, asexual, nonbinary or another minority gender identity or gender orientation.

Effective date July 1, 2021

SB 176 (Privilege Exception for Elder Abuse Reporting)

Creates exceptions to the psychotherapist-patient privilege, the physician-patient privilege, the privileges extended to nurses, to staff members of schools, to regulated social workers, and the spousal privilege in elderly and adult abuse judicial proceedings.

Effective July 1, 2021

SB 177 (Hearsay Exception to Facilitate Fearful Witness Participation) – DV; SA; Human Trafficking

States that the proponent of a statement is not required to issue a material witness order, as defined in ORS 136.608, or seek sanctions for contempt in order to show the unavailability of the declarant for purposes of admitting their statement under Or. Evid. Code 804(1).

Effective July 1, 2021.

SB 183 (Full Faith and Credit for Tribal Orders, Protection Orders) – SA; DV; Family Law; Tribal Specific

Expands definition of “foreign order” to include orders, judgments and decrees issued by the Court of a Federally recognized tribe. Also clarifies the process by which a foreign order can voluntarily be entered into either the court or law enforcement data systems. Further clarifies the recognition and enforcement requirements of tribal protection orders and protects government actors from civil and criminal liability when acting in good faith and without malice in an effort to comply with state and federal law.

Effective January 1, 2022

SB 218 (Expanded Conditional Discharge) - DV; SA

Expands types of charges eligible for conditional discharge to include any misdemeanor or Class C felony if defendant has been accepted into specialty court. Specifies waiver of rights requirements of eligible defendant and terms of probationary agreement.

Effective January 1, 2022

SB 242 (Sexual Abuse in Education Institutions) - SA

Modifies definitions of "sexual conduct" for purposes of requirements for education providers related to abuse of and sexual conduct toward students. Modifies confidentiality requirements related to documents, materials and reports produced by Teacher Standards and Practices Commission when conducting investigation related to licensed school employee, contractor, agent or volunteer. Allows the subject of a report to receive a copy and to share it with their attorney or union representative. Requires members of education service district board to be mandatory reporters of abuse of children.

Effective June 23, 2021, some sections not operative till January 1, 2022

SB 298 (Stalking Technical Fix Bill) - Stalking

Conforms language in provisions relating to stalking protective order to language used in other provisions relating to protective orders. Amends requirements for filing a petition for relief from sex offender reporting. Allows state circuit courts to hear and determine applications for simultaneous change of name and legal change of sex. Modifies judgments awarding child support.

Effective September 25, 2021

SB 497 (Community-Based Supervision of "Designated Person Misdemeanors") – DV; SA

SB 497 requires counties to assume responsibility for community supervision, sanctions, and services for designated person misdemeanors involving domestic violence, menacing constituting domestic violence, and sexual abuse in the third degree. The bill provides \$7 million to the Department of Corrections for Grant-in-Aid funding to counties to pay for increased community corrections caseloads.

Effective January 1, 2022

SB 515 (Sex Trafficking Reporting) – SA; Human Trafficking

Requires employees of a full or limited on-premises sales license to report to the Oregon Liquor Control Commission (OLCC) and law enforcement any reasonable belief that sex trafficking or employment of minors is occurring at the licensed premises. Provides immunity from liability for good faith reporting. Authorizes OLCC to adopt rules and to revoke or suspend the service permit of employees for failure to report.

Effective September 25, 2021, operative January 1, 2022

SB 655 (Update to Consent Laws) – SA

Removes term "mentally defective" from statutes defining sexual offenses. Provides that person is incapable of consenting to sexual act if person is incapable of appraising nature of person's conduct. Directs trier of fact to consider certain criteria when determining victim's ability to appraise the nature of their conduct.

Effective May 21, 2021

SB 649 (Sexual Abuse in the Second Degree) – SA

Increases penalties for criminal sexual contact with underage victim when defendant is victim's teacher. Punishes by maximum of five years' imprisonment, \$125,000 fine, or both. Directs Oregon Criminal Justice Commission to classify certain instances of sexual abuse in the second degree committed by teacher as crime category 8.

Effective January 1, 2022

SB 752 (Clarification of Court of Appeals Case to Protect Survivors) – SA

In a recent Court of Appeals decision, *State v. Haltom*, the court held that the state had to prove that the defendant knew about the victim's lack of consent in a sexual assault case. Senate Bill 752 provides that if the state proves that the victim did not consent and the defendant knowingly engaged in sexual intercourse, the burden shifts to the defendant to show that the defendant reasonably believed the victim did consent to the sexual intercourse.

Effective January 1, 2022

HB 2575 (Trauma Informed Practices for Law Enforcement) – SA; DV; Human Trafficking; Victims' Rights + Confidentiality

Requires the Department of Public Safety Standards and Training, in consultation with the Oregon Department of Justice, to develop trauma-informed best practices for use when a victim has been subject to a violent crime, including sexual assault and domestic violence. Best practices must consider the impact of structural racism and other forms of historical trauma. The Law enforcement agencies will adopt the best practices, change them to fit specific needs of their community, or develop their own approach. Directs Oregon Department of Justice to develop a model training program, in consultation with the Department of Public Safety Standards and Training, for law enforcement agencies when interacting with persons who have experienced trauma. The bill establishes 3-4 pilot programs to provide cross-sector trauma-informed training for interviewing victims of violence. Community-focused trainings will ensure that all professionals employ consistent and reinforcing practices. Appropriates moneys from General Fund to Oregon Department of Justice for purpose of awarding training grants.

Effective September 25, 2021, though provisions of the bill are not operative until January, 2023 and 2024.

HB 2746 (Hope Card for Survivors with Protection Orders) - Tribal Specific; Family Law; DV; SA

Directs the Oregon Department of Justice to develop, implement, and administer a statewide Hope Card Program for the issuance of information cards regarding eligible civil protection orders. Requires Department of Justice to develop rules for administration of Hope Card Program in consultation with Oregon Indian tribes, the Oregon State Police, the State Court Administrator, representatives of victim service organizations, and other appropriate entities.

Operative July 1, 2022

HB 3026 (Civil Rights (Identification card fees; and declaring an emergency))

Directs Department of Transportation to waive fee for issuing, renewing or replacing identification card if person who is issued card is experiencing homelessness.

Effective June 11, 2021, operative January 1, 2022

HB 3041 (Updating Gender Identity and Sexual Orientation Protections) - Victims' Rights

Removes "gender identity" from definition of "sexual orientation" in ORS 174.100 and creates standalone definition of "gender identity" in ORS 174.100. Adds "gender identity" to all statutes that reference "sexual orientation." Removes language referencing that sexual orientation is not a physical or mental impairment.

Effective June 23rd, 2021

HB 3047 (Civil Action for Doxxing) - Victims' Rights + Confidentiality; Stalking

Creates civil cause of action for the improper disclosure of private information. Provides plaintiff must prove defendant knowingly, and without consent, disclosed personal information of the plaintiff with intent to stalk, harass, or injure plaintiff. Requires plaintiff further prove they were actually stalked, harassed, or injured by the disclosure and that a reasonable person would also have been stalked, harassed, or injured by the disclosure. Provides that a plaintiff who proves their claim is eligible for economic and noneconomic damages, punitive damages, injunctive relief, reasonable attorney fees, and other appropriate equitable relief. Imposes two-year statute of limitations. Defines "disclose," "injure," harass," "personal information," and "stalk."

Effective June 15, 2021

HB 3071 (Elected Officials Mandatory Abuse Reporters)

Expands the definition of public or private official to include all elected officials for purposes of mandatory reporting.

Effective January 1, 2022

HB 3265 (Sanctuary State Reform) - Housing

Prohibits law enforcement agency or public body from denying services, benefits, privileges or opportunities to certain individuals on basis of federal civil immigration actions, inquiring about individual's citizenship status

without connection to criminal investigation or providing information about individual in custody to federal immigration authority. Creates a private right of action.

Effective July 19, 2021

HB 5014 (Pop 107) (Sexual Offense Treatment Services) - SA

This package provides funding and position authority for three Sex Offense Treatment Board (SOTB)-certified sex offense treatment coordinators for OYA's close custody facilities. The positions will provide ongoing supervision of the qualified mental health professionals (QMHPs) currently providing sex offense treatment in OYA facilities, and will provide sex offense treatment at those facilities without a board-certified treatment provider. This package also funds the training and SOTB Associate certification of seven eligible agency QMHPs, and funds a 5% differential to eligible SOTB-certified QMHPs.

Effective July 1, 2021

2020 SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE SESSION (JUNE 24-26)

HB 4213 (Eviction Moratorium) - Housing

Extends the moratorium on both commercial and residential no-cause evictions through September 30, 2020 and creates a six-month repayment grace period after the moratorium ends for tenants to repay their back rent accrued during the moratorium. During the repayment period, tenants may not be evicted for failure to repay their back rent, but they must keep paying their ongoing monthly rent. Negative credit reporting for non-payment of rent during the moratorium is prohibited, as is assessing late fees or other penalties for nonpayment during the moratorium period.

Effective date June 30, 2020

HB 4212 (Omnibus Bill) – Crime Victims' Rights; DV; SA

An omnibus bill that covers a variety of areas to support public health, individuals, local governments, courts and businesses during the COVID-19 pandemic. Amongst other provisions, the bill includes: **Safe court proceedings** – Gives the Chief Justice the authority in certain circumstances to extend statutory deadlines for court appearances if the COVID-19 pandemic results in delay of court processes. This bill was at the request of OJD, and this language is consensus language from a workgroup including OCDLA, AFSCME, OPDS, ODAA, and DOJ. The bill allows for up to a 60-day extension of the time to conduct a trial of a defendant accused of a person crime, beyond the current 180-day limit, only if the court finds 1) circumstances caused by the pandemic establish a good-cause delay of the trial; 2) clear and convincing evidence of the substantial and specific danger of physical injury or sexual victimization to the victim or members of the public should release occur; and 3) no release conditions could sufficiently mitigate that danger.

Effective date June 30, 2020.

2019 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

SB 269 (Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Audit Report) - SA

This bill requires that the Department of Corrections provide the legislature with a final copy of any audit report required under the federal Prison Rape Elimination Act, no later than the following February 1.

Effective date January 1, 2020.

SB 478 (No Public Money for Non-Disclosure Agreements) – SA, Crime Victims' Rights

Prohibits campaign moneys and public moneys from being used to make payments in connection with nondisclosure agreements relating to workplace harassment.

Effective date June 20th, 2019.

SB 479 (Workplace Harassment Policies) – SA, Crime Victims’ Rights

Requires public employers to adopt written workplace harassment policies, and establishes specified minimum standards for all policies. Prohibits the use of non-disclosure agreements, extends the statute of limitations for filing claims to 5 years, and prohibits retaliation against those who make a report.

Effective date January 1, 2020 (policies) and October 1, 2020 (NDAs).

** Note: see SB 726 for provisions related to protections against harassment in private sector workplaces.*

SB 596 (Protection Against Prosecution for Victims of Violence) – SA, Crime Victims’ Rights

Provides that if a person reports a person-felony crime, evidence of prostitution (about the victim or the person reporting the crime) that is obtained as result of making a report may not be used against the person in a prosecution for prostitution or attempted prostitution.

Effective date January 1, 2020.

Pseudonyms for Crime Victims in Criminal Proceedings: SB 597 – Crime Victims’ Rights + Confidentiality

Authorizes the use of a pseudonym, initials, or other signifier instead of the name of the victim (or witness, if the witness is also the victim) in an indictment, when specified requirements are met.

Effective date January 1, 2020.

SB 962 (U-Visa Improvements) – Crime Victims’ Rights

SB 962 improves and standardizes the process by which an individual who is the victim of a qualifying crime may access the state law enforcement certification necessary to apply for a federal non-immigrant U-Visa certification:

- All law enforcement agencies must have protocols and procedures in place to process certification requests.
- There is a rebuttable presumption that a victim interacting with law enforcement is helpful (a required criteria for visa eligibility.)
- Certification documents must be issued within certain timelines.
- If a certification is denied, the victim is entitled to an explanation of the denial, and a chance to provide supplemental information.
- Certifying agencies must report to the Criminal Justice Commission (CJC) and the legislature the total number of requests received in the past year, as well as the total number of requests that have been granted, denied, or are pending.

CJC is in the second and final year of data collection as the bill required. SB 962 sunsets in 2023.

Effective date January 1, 2020.

SB 995 (Sexual Abuse Protection Order (SAPO) Improvements) - SA

SB 995 was the focus of highly effective survivor advocate advocacy, and makes significant improvements to Oregon’s SAPO process:

- Removes the requirement that a sexual abuse protection order (SAPO) be filed within 180 days of a sexual assault. This ensures that relief is available when a survivor is able to come forward.
- Provides that a SAPO shall be effective for a period of five years or, if the petitioner is under 18 years of age at the time of entry, until the person attains 19 years of age, whichever occurs later.
- Provides that the order be a permanent restraining order in certain circumstances:
 - The court *shall* enter a permanent order if, at the time of the petition or renewal of the order, the respondent has been convicted of a crime described in ORS 163.355 to 163.445 committed against the petitioner.
 - The court *may* enter a permanent order if the court finds that the passage of time or a change in circumstances would not dissipate the petitioner’s objectively reasonable fear for their physical safety. In making the finding, the court shall consider any information offered, including whether the respondent has a history of engaging in sexual abuse or domestic violence; if the petitioner is a minor, the fact that the respondent is related to the petitioner by blood or marriage; or any vulnerability of the petitioner that is not likely to change over time.

- Provides that a court may order service by an alternative method in accordance with ORCP 7D(6)(a) on proof of the petitioner's due diligence in attempting to effect service.

Effective date January 1, 2020

HB 2005 (Paid Family and DVSA Safe Leave) – Crime Victims’ Rights; DV

HB 2005 creates a paid family and medical leave insurance (FAMLI) program, to be administered by the Oregon Employment Department, to provide employees compensated time off from work to care for and bond with a child during the first year of the child’s birth or arrival through adoption or foster care; to provide care for a family member who has a serious health condition; to recover from their own serious health condition; and to take leave related to domestic violence, stalking, sexual assault, or harassment (safe leave) as defined in ORS 659A.272. The bill applies to all employers, and to employees who earn at least \$1,000 in a base year. (1 659A.272 allows leave for survivors or family members of survivors for these purposes: for obtaining law enforcement or legal assistance, medical treatment, counseling, victim advocacy, relocation.)

The bill establishes several implementation stages over the next three years, with benefits payable starting in January, 2023.

HB 2013 (Domestic Violence Firearms Bill) – DV; Stalking; Firearms

Section One: Expanded Firearm Prohibitions

- This section amends ORS 166.255 (state dv-firearms prohibition statute) to expand state gun prohibitions. Under the new law, prohibitions will apply not only to qualifying protection orders that are upheld after a hearing, but also to any qualifying protection order that is confirmed by operation of law (if the respondent does not request a hearing or requests a hearing and then withdraws the request.)

Effective Date June 4, 2019

Sections Two through Five: Dispossession Requirements

- Requires a prohibited person (DV offender or Protection Order Respondent) to transfer any firearms or ammunition to a law enforcement agency, a gun dealer, or a qualified third party within 24 hours of being subject to the prohibition.
- Requires defendant or respondent to provide the court and the DA with a declaration w/in 48 hours that: 1) they didn’t possess firearms/ammunition when they became subject to the disqualification; or 2) any firearms/ammunition they had have been transferred; or 3) they assert their right not to self-incriminate. If the guns are being held by a qualified third party, that person has to sign a declaration saying they know their responsibilities, which must be submitted along with the R/D’s declaration. DA can initiate contempt proceedings if declaration not filed.
- Requires law enforcement, a gun dealer, or a qualified third party, before returning a firearm, to do a background check to confirm that the person receiving the firearm is the lawful owner of the firearm and may legally possess firearms under state and federal law.
- Requires law enforcement to notify the Department of Justice of any request for return of a firearm for purposes of notifying the victim, and to hold any firearm for 72 hours after receiving a request for return.

Sections Two through Five of the bill become operative on January 1, 2020.

HB 2375 (Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) Membership) - SA

This bill amends ORS 147.401 to require that the district attorney include a sexual assault nurse examiner or a hospital representative in a local sexual assault response team, to improve sexual assault patient access to medical forensic care.

Effective date January 1, 2020.

HB 2393 (Unlawful Dissemination of an Intimate Image) – SA; DV; Crime Victims’ Rights + Confidentiality

In 2015, the legislature passed SB 188, which created the crime of unlawful dissemination of an identifiable intimate image. This bill updates the provisions of SB 188, in the following ways:

- Eliminates redundancy with the crime of harassment thru dissemination of an intimate image;

- Removes the requirement that the image have been shared via an internet website, so that images shared via text or other means will also be covered;
- Clarifies the meaning of *identifiable*;
- Provides for a civil cause of action against a perpetrator for general, specific, statutory, and punitive damages (caps on damages against minors.)

Effective date January 1, 2020.

HB 2472 (Sexual Offense Treatment Board Updates) – SA

This bill was brought by the Oregon Attorney General’s Sexual Assault Task Force to expand capacity and access to treatment services by establishing an offender treatment intern track, to increase opportunities for those who wish to enter the field. In addition, the bill expands oversight of treatment providers by requiring that only those holding certification under the OHA-SOTB, can practice sex offense specific treatment services. Finally, the bill updates terminology and changes the name from the Sex Offender Treatment Board to the Sexual Offense Treatment Board.

Takes effect 91 days after Sine Die.

HB 2480 (Interpreter Hearsay Exception) – Crime Victims’ Rights; DV; SA

This bill is a response to a 2012 Court of Appeals ruling (*State v. Montoya-Franco*, 250 Ore. App. 665, (2012)) that disallowed the admission into evidence of certain translations of out-of-court statements made by a third party. This bill provides that a translated statement is not hearsay if the statement is otherwise admissible, and the interpreter is present at trial and subject to cross-examination.

Effective date June 11th, 2019. Applies to communications made on or after the effective date.

HB 2508 (Refugee Resettlement Services) – Human Trafficking; Housing; DV

This bill provides funding to expand access to certain refugee resettlement services for recently arrived refugees. Federal dollars for these services have been cut in recent years, and this bill would allocate additional state funding and expand the types of services offered. Funding is allocated to DHS, for contracting with refugee settlement agencies as defined by the bill. Refugees, including victims of trafficking, would be eligible for up to 2 years of services, including housing assistance, landlord assistance, domestic violence assistance, counseling, transportation, interpreter services, assistance with applications for health care, SNAP, and other public benefits, and more.

Effective date July 1, 2019.

HB 2589 (Protection Against Discrimination on the Basis of Sexual Orientation) - SA

This bill amends ORS 659A.118 and 659A.130 to remove offensive and outdated language from our anti-discrimination statutes and closes a prior loophole in protection for individuals who identify as transgender.

Effective date May 6th, 2019.

HB 2625 (Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women) – Laws Specific to Tribal Nations This bill is a response to the fact that murder is the third leading cause of death among Native American and Alaskan Native women. The bill directs the Oregon Department of State Police to consult with the Commission on Indian Services and the U.S. Department of Justice to study how best to increase and improve criminal justice resources and responses relating to these issues and cases. The Department was required to report back to the Legislative Assembly no later than September 15, 2020.

Effective date May 14th, 2019.

HB 2631 (Re-Entry Legal Services for Women Who Are Incarcerated)

This bill allocates \$800,000 for a pilot program established by the Department of Corrections and the Criminal Justice Commission for the provision of legal services for women who are incarcerated at Coffee Creek Correctional Facility. The funds will be allocated to the Oregon Justice Resource Center, and legal services provided through the program will be designed to reduce the vulnerability to domestic violence and to obtain employment, housing services and other benefits.

Effective date June 25, 2019.

HB 3064 (Accountability and Equity Act)

The Accountability and Equity Act will update Oregon's Justice Reinvestment efforts to ensure that funds are being distributed equitably to the communities that need them most. The bill will:

- Increase race, ethnicity, and gender reporting for counties to receive funds;
- Require the Criminal Justice Commission to consider how each county is reducing racial and ethnic disparities when awarding grant funds; and
- Add two members from historically underserved communities to the Justice Reinvestment Grant Review Committee.

Effective date January 1, 2020.

HB 3077 (Sexual Harassment Policies in K-12 Schools) - SA

The bill expands the definition of sexual harassment, clarifies the process for reporting harassment, and improves access to resources for students who report experiencing sexual harassment.

Effective date July 1, 2020.

HB 3117 (FAPA Contested Hearing Standard) – SA; DV; Family Law

This bill amends ORS 107.716 to remove the requirement that a court must find that the petitioner is in “imminent danger of further abuse” to continue an order. Instead, the victim must show that they have a reasonable fear for their physical safety. The bill provides that a court may continue a protective order at a contested hearing if the court finds that:

- 1) The abuse has occurred within 180 days;
- 2) The petitioner reasonably fears for the petitioner's physical safety; and
- 3) The respondent represents a credible threat to the physical safety of the petitioner or the petitioner's child.

Note: The bill does not amend ORS 107.718, which contains the standard by which a court determines whether or not to issue an emergency *ex parte* protective order. ORS 107.718 continues to require a showing that the petitioner is in “imminent danger of further abuse” at the time that the court issues the initial order.

Effective date May 22, 2019.

HB 3120 (Unemployment Insurance for Victims of Intimidation/Hate Crimes) – Victims' Rights

HB 3120 specifies that a victim of the crime of intimidation as defined by ORS 166.165 or 166.155 or by rule may not be disqualified from unemployment benefits if they or their immediate family member was forced to leave work or unable to apply for work because of the crime.

Effective date May 24, 2019.

HB 3293 (Extension of Civil Statute of Limitations for Adult Survivors of Sexual Assault) – Victims' Rights; SA

HB 3293 extends the statute of limitations in civil lawsuits related to sexual assault from 2 years to 5 years from the date the victim discovers, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have discovered, the causal relationship between the assault and the injury.

Effective date June 20, 2019 and applies to cases brought on or after the effective date.

HB 3415 (Campus Sexual Assault Response) – SA

This bill requires institutions of higher education to adopt written policies concerning sexual harassment, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. The bill requires policies to include a definition of sexual harassment, addresses violations that occur on as well as off campus, mandates the provision of information about resources, and mandates training for campus personnel.

Applies to the 2020-21 academic year.

2018 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

HB 4049 (Sexual Assault Forensic Evidence (SAFE) Kit Tracking and Testing) - SA

- This bill directs the Oregon State Police to establish a multidisciplinary committee on the tracking of SAFE kits. The committee will make recommendations about creating and funding the tracking system, and will monitor the system for two years and recommend necessary modifications. The bill requires that tracking systems allow continuous access to victims as well as the public safety system. All law enforcement agencies and other public safety system providers managing kits must be fully participating in the tracking system within one year of operation. Records maintained in the system are exempt from public records laws. OSP was required to submit a progress report to the Governor, the Attorney General, and the Task Force on the Testing of Sexual Assault Forensic Evidence Kits no later than January 1, 2019.
- The bill extends the sunset on the current Task Force on the Testing of Sexual Assault Forensic Evidence Kits to 2020. The scope of review of the task Force is extended to include monitoring the work of the OSP committee on tracking SAFE kits. A final report from the Task Force, including legislative recommendations, was due no later than December 1, 2020.

Effective date April 3, 2018. The OSP committee doesn't become operative until 90 days after the bill takes effect.

HB 4145 (Firearms and Domestic Violence) – DV; SA; Stalking; Firearms; Family Law

This bill makes several changes in Oregon's firearm prohibition laws designed to increase public safety and accountability for perpetrators:

- **Family or household members:** The bill amends ORS 166.255 to expand the categories of people who qualify for firearm protection from domestic abusers subject to qualifying protection orders or convicted of qualifying domestic violence misdemeanors. Under the new law, all family or household members as defined by ORS 135.230 are included these protections.
- **Stalking:** The bill adds all stalking convictions (regardless of relationship between victim and perpetrator) as a firearm/ammunition prohibitor.
- **LEDS/NCIC:** The bill requires the Oregon State Police to enter qualifying misdemeanor domestic violence convictions into LEDS and NCIC and must include any terms or findings necessary to designate the conviction as a qualifying crime.
- **Reports of Prohibited Purchase Attempts:** If OSP determines that a purchaser is a prohibited purchaser, the department must report the illegal purchase attempt to federal, state, and relevant local law enforcement agencies and district attorneys, as well as relevant courts, probation offices and PSRB, depending on the circumstances, within 24 hours of the purchase attempt. The department shall issue a report about prohibited purchases and follow-up actions each year.

Effective date January 1, 2019

HB 4150 (Sexual Harassment Policies for K-12 School Districts) – SA

This bill requires that when a complaint is filed alleging a violation of a school's sexual harassment policy, the complainant must receive notice when the investigation is completed and whether a violation was found to have occurred (consistent with state and federal privacy laws.) In addition, the bill requires that K-12 school districts

must provide students and parents with plain language written notice of their rights, how to make reports, and where they can find help.

Effective date July 1, 2018.

SB 1540 (Mandatory Reporting of Abuse)

SB 1540 amends ORS 430.735 to change the mandatory reporting requirements for “adults” with mental illness. Current law requires reporting of any instances of abuse of an individual with a “mental illness” who receives services from a community mental health or developmental disabilities program. The broad definition of “mental illness” requires care providers and others to report abuse over the objection of many adults who were otherwise fully able to make their own informed decisions. SB 1540 narrows the scope of the reporting obligation so that it only applies to those with “severe and persistent mental illness.” The reporting requirement is expanded to also apply to patients with severe and persistent mental illness who are receiving care paid for through the Oregon Health Authority. The bill also extends the reporting requirement to patients who suffer abuse while receiving services for a substance use disorder or mental illness in a facility or state hospital.

Effective date April 3, 2018.

SB 1543 (Omnibus Public Safety Bill) – DV; SA; Human Trafficking

SB 1543 contains many different public safety-related provisions. The DVSA provisions are described below:

- **Batterers Intervention Programs.** Section One. This section of the bill amends ORS 180.700 to make changes to the Attorney General’s Batterers Intervention Program (BIP) Advisory Committee. The bill requires that the committee include people experienced with evidence-based practices specific to reducing recidivism that take into account risk factors, needs and responsiveness to treatment. The bill also requires that membership include people who represent the diverse groups that interact with violence prevention and batterers’ intervention programs. The bill also requires the use of separate standards for BIPs that address male defendants, female defendants, defendants offending against same-sex victims, and circumstances in which the defendant or victim is gender nonconforming. Standards must be based on scientific research and direct practice both with persons who have perpetrated domestic violence and with persons who have survived domestic violence.
- **Sexual Assault Victims’ Emergency (SAVE) Fund Updates:** Sections Two and Three. These sections of the bill amend ORS 147.395 and .397 to update definitions in the Sexual Assault Victims’ Emergency Medical Response Fund to reflect changes passed in 2017 requiring that sexual assault forensic evidence kits must be retained for at least 60 years, and any related evidence must be retained for at least 6 months. The bill also directs the Department of Justice to create informational materials describing the services payable by the fund, and make these materials available to medical assessment providers. Providers must ensure that the informational materials are made available to sexual assault victims.
- **Vacation of Prostitution Convictions for Victims of Sex Trafficking:** Section Seven. This section amends ORS 137.221 to expand the authority of a court to vacate a judgment of conviction for the crime of prostitution. In 2017, the legislature allowed courts to vacate *state* prostitution convictions if the defendant was the victim of sex trafficking at the time of the conduct giving rise to the prostitution conviction. This bill expands that authority to allow vacating a conviction for violation of a *municipal* prostitution ordinance.

Effective date April 13, 2018.

SB 1562 (Strangulation Upgrade) DV

This bill amends ORS 163.187 to expand the definition of strangulation to include impeding the normal breathing or circulation of another person by applying pressure on the chest. Under current law, strangulation only covers application of pressure to the throat or neck or blocking the nose or mouth. The bill also adds family or household members as defined in ORS 135.230 to the categories that upgrade strangulation from a misdemeanor to a Class C felony. This new felony category is a level “5” felony. The current existing felony strangulation provisions remain at a level “6”.

Effective date January 1, 2019

SB 5201 (Omnibus Budget Bill) – DV; SA; Human Trafficking

- **Budget Allocation for Violence Prevention Research:** This item was included in the omnibus budget bill for the 2018 session, SB 5201. The narrative report contains the summary details and budget notes for this bill, and this item is discussed at page 35.
 - The bill allocates \$250,000 to OHSU’s Center for Violence Prevention, Research, Education, and Practice, to support research identifying causal factors and other social determinants of health that are linked to dangerous outcomes, distribution of culturally and geographically appropriate best practices, and improved public awareness.
- **Budget Allocation for Human Trafficking Outreach:** This item was included in the omnibus budget bill for the 2018 session, SB 5201. The narrative report contains the summary details and budget notes for this bill, and this item is discussed at page 62.
 - The bill designates \$10,000 of the Transportation Operating Fund to support the posting of informational materials about human trafficking at roadside rest areas.

2017 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

SB 247 (Sexual conduct terminology) – SA

Changes term "deviate sexual intercourse" to "oral or anal sexual intercourse" for purposes of Oregon Criminal Code.

Effective date January 1, 2018.

SB 261 (Civil Rape Shield) – SA; Family Law

This bill creates a “rape shield” law for civil proceedings (previously it was only available in criminal proceedings.) This means that evidence about a victim’s sexual behavior or alleged pre-disposition is inadmissible except under certain narrow circumstances.

Effective date June 14, 2018.

SB 714 (Residency Prohibitions for Stalking Offenders) – Stalking; Housing

Provides that if a person is released on parole or probation following a conviction of stalking or violating a court’s stalking protective order, the court may include reasonable residency restrictions as a special condition of the person’s parole or probation.

Effective date January 1, 2018.

SB 719 (Firearms: Extreme Risk Protection Order (ERPO)) – Firearms

This bill will allow a family or household member of a person, or law enforcement officer, to petition the court for an order prohibiting the person from possessing firearms or ammunition, if the court finds clear and convincing evidence that the person presents a risk in the near future of suicide or of causing physical injury to another person. The bill sets out specific criteria the court is to consider in deciding whether to issue an order and establishes procedures for surrender of firearms after entry of an order. Violation of the order is a Class A Misdemeanor, as is mis-use of a petition for an order.

Effective date January 1, 2018.

SB 762 (Amnesty for Minors re: Alcohol Possession in Sexual Assault Cases) - SA

Exempts sexual assault victims or those attempting to help them from arrest or prosecution for offense related to purchase or possession of alcoholic beverage by person under 21 years of age if evidence of offense was obtained because of contact with law enforcement agency or emergency medical services to report assault or obtain assistance.

Effective date January 1, 2018.

SB 795A (Access to Victim Advocate for Sexual Assault Survivors at Medical Facilities) – SA

Requires medical assessment provider or law enforcement officer to contact victim advocate and make reasonable efforts to ensure that victim advocate is present and available a hospital when a victim of sexual assault presents for medical-forensic care. This bill increases access to advocacy services, an important conduit to long term safety and critical support services. SB795 allows victims to make an informed decision about their care by talking, in person, with a trained victim advocate. SB795 reinforces consent-based services and victim autonomy by requiring that the responding advocate inform the survivor that they may decline advocacy services at any time.

Effective date January 1, 2018.

HB 2304 (Health Care and DVSA) – DV; SA

Provides that the Attorney General and the Director of the Oregon Health Authority will develop and implement a plan for incorporating DVSA advocates into the workforce of traditional health workers to increase access to DVSA services by medical assistance recipients. The AG and the OHA director are directed to consult and collaborate with coordinated care organizations, the Oregon Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence, and other groups that advocate for survivors of intimate partner violence.

Effective date January 1, 2018.

HB 2621 (Expanded Access to Crime Victim Compensation) – Victims' Rights; DV; SA

This bill expands access to and coverage of crime victims' compensation awards for all victims, and further specifically reduces the requirements to report crimes or cooperate with law enforcement for victims of domestic or sexual violence. The bill adds coverage for certain prescription medications, loss of earnings, forensic child abuse assessment interviews, and eases eligibility requirements.

Effective date January 1, 2018.

HB 2633A (15. Sex Offender/Abuser Treatment) - SA

This bill increases public safety and creates healthier communities by further standardizing sex offense treatment services for sex offenders and non-adjudicated sexual abusers.

Effective date June 22, 2017.

HB 2988 (Harassment) - DV

Increases penalty for crime of harassment from a Class B misdemeanor to a Class A misdemeanor if offense consists of subjecting another person to offensive personal contact, is committed against a family or household member, and is committed in the immediate presences of or witnessed by a minor child.

Effective date January 1, 2018.

HB 3077A (Confidentiality for Victims in Criminal Cases) – Victims' Rights + Confidentiality

Provides greater confidentiality protection from disclosure to the defendant of a victim's electronic mail address and social media identifying information in the process of a criminal prosecution.

Effective date January 1, 2018.

HB 3078 (Safety and Savings Act) - DV; SA

This bill reduces sentences for certain non-violent property offenses and expands access to work release and short term transitional leave for eligible offenders. The bill also revises the Family Sentencing Program to allow access to the program for women who are pregnant at the time of sentencing. The cost-savings accomplished by these changes allow the state to avoid having to open a new women's prison. The savings generated by these changes allow an investment of \$7 million into the Justice Reinvestment Funds (10% of which are set aside for community-based victim services programs), and \$1 million into domestic and sexual violence victims' services at the Crime Victim and Survivor Services Division of the Department of Justice.

Effective date August 8, 2017.

HB 3176A (Battered-Person Syndrome) – DV; SA; Human Trafficking

Allows a court, when imposing a sentence in a criminal prosecution, to consider whether the defendant committed the crime while under duress, compulsion, direction or pressure from a person who has committed domestic violence against the defendant or forced the defendant to engage in a commercial sex act.

Effective date January 1, 2018.

LAWS SPECIFIC TO TRIBAL NATIONS

SB 183 (2021) (Full Faith and Credit for Tribal Orders, Protection Orders) – SA; DV; Family Law; Tribal Specific

Expands definition of “foreign order” to include orders, judgments and decrees issued by the Court of a Federally recognized tribe. Also clarifies and process by which a foreign order can voluntarily be entered into either the court or law enforcement data systems without first requiring the victim to present the order to a County Sheriff. Further clarifies the recognition and enforcement requirements of tribal protection orders and protects government actors from civil and criminal liability when acting in good faith and without malice in an effort to comply with state and federal law. Also gives tribal court orders and judgements full faith and credit under the uniform enforcement of foreign judgements act unless specifically addressed under other Oregon law.

Effective January 1, 2022

HB 2746 (2021) (Hope Card for Survivors with Protection Orders) – Tribal Specific; Family Law; DV; SA

Directs the Department of Justice to develop, implement, and administer a statewide Hope Card Program for the issuance of information cards regarding eligible civil protection orders. Requires Department of Justice to develop rules for administration of Hope Card Program in consultation with Oregon Indian tribes, the Oregon State Police, the State Court Administrator, representatives of victim service organizations, and other appropriate entities.

Operative July 1, 2022

HB 2625 (2019) (Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women) – Laws Specific to Tribal Nations This bill is a response to the fact that murder is the third leading cause of death among Native American and Alaskan Native women. The bill directs the Oregon Department of State Police to consult with the Commission on Indian Services and the U.S. Department of Justice to study how best to increase and improve criminal justice resources and responses relating to these issues and cases. The Department was required to report back to the Legislative Assembly no later than September 15, 2020.

Effective date May 14th, 2019.

SB 731 (2021) amends SB 412: Expanded authority of Tribal Police Officers In 2021, the Oregon Legislature passed SB 731. This law amends SB 412 to ensure the Department of Public Safety Standards and Training does not have the power to effectively regulate tribal law enforcement agencies or tribal officers by rulemaking with regard to matters arising in Indian country, and that the only conditions tribes must meet are those expressly identified by statute. The Oregon Legislature passed SB 412 in 2012 which authorizes tribal police to exercise state police officer authority if the tribe has met certain conditions. Currently, five of the nine Tribal Nations and the Columbia River Intertribal Fisheries Enforcement have their own tribal law enforcement and are compliant with SB 412 certification requirements. Of the remaining four tribes in Oregon, two tribes have law enforcement agencies but are not currently SB 412 compliant, and two tribes do not have law enforcement agencies.

HB 4214 (2020) and SB 562 (2021) Oregon Indian Child Welfare Act (ORICWA) This law was passed in 2020 and a follow-up law was passed in 2021. This law integrates the Indian Child Welfare Act and related 2016 federal regulations into Oregon’s child welfare system to better ensure the State of Oregon complies with ICWA and the 2016 federal ICWA regulations. The 2020 law implemented most components of the federal ICWA mandates, with the exception of private adoptions. The 2021 law implemented the ICWA requirements for private adoptions and created a process for recognizing tribal customary adoptions. While this is not directly related to VAWA matters, it is important to DV/SA given the intersection between DV/SA and the Child Welfare system.

With ORICWA Oregon is now required to treat any case in which there is “reason to know” a child is an Indian child as an ORICWA case. Consistent with federal law and regulation, Indian children cannot be removed for 10 days pursuant to a corrective action plan without complying with all ORICWA and ICWA requirements. If removal occurs, it has to be filed in court. Emergency removal can only occur if it is necessary to prevent imminent physical damage or harm to the child. Removal must be terminated immediately if the necessity no longer exists. A court must have a hearing on the emergency removal within 30 days of removal to establish necessity to continue removal. The State must engage in active efforts to prevent the breakup of the family. Any removal requires following placement preferences that serve to ensure placement with a relative or tribal foster home or Indian foster home, and deviation from this can only occur if there is a court finding of good cause. And termination of parental rights can only occur if the State makes its case by showing proof beyond a reasonable doubt. All of this should serve to decrease the likelihood of removal of a child from a DV/SA victim, better ensure return promptly when the DV/SA situation is mitigated, better ensure victims are given active efforts to get their children back, ensure that if a child is removed, they remain with relatives or with their people, and make it much more difficult to terminate the parental rights of a DV/SA victim. All these requirements are now explicit in Oregon statutes rather than incorporating ICWA and federal regulations by reference. There is also an ORICWA bench book that has been created to better ensure judges and attorneys know what is required. And, DHS Child Welfare has engaged in extensive efforts to improve their processes regarding ORICWA cases including updates to administrative procedures, training, improved notifications and follow up with tribes, and better coordination with tribes.

Tribal Law and Order Act (TLOA). In 2010, the federal government enacted the Tribal Law and Order Act. The law has many positive changes effecting public safety in Indian Country. Among those changes is the increased sentencing authority of Tribal Nations meeting certain conditions. Prior to enactment of the new law Tribal Nations were limited to sentencing individuals to a maximum of one year in jail per offense regardless of the nature and seriousness of the offense. TLOA changed that. Upon adoption of the requirements outlined in TLOA, a tribe can sentence a criminal up to 3 years in jail per offense and up to 9 years in jail per criminal proceeding.

The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) was the first tribe in the nation (and the only tribe in Oregon) to adopt felony sentencing authority under TLOA in March of 2011. The tribe now regularly charges felony violations and sentences accordingly. Many tribes have adopted felony sentencing authority under TLOA.

Tribal Access Program (TAP). Tribal access to federal criminal databases for entry of domestic violence protection orders meeting federal full faith and credit requirements has been extremely problematic. This led tribes to push the United States Department of Justice and FBI CJIS to allow full tribal input and retrieval access to federal criminal databases. This led to the development of the Tribal Access Program in August of 2015. See <https://www.justice.gov/tribal/tribal-access-program-tap>. The Confederated Tribes of Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) was the first tribe in the nation authorized to have full input and retrieval access to federal criminal databases through the Tribal Access Program for both criminal justice and non-criminal justice purposes. Presently, all CTUIR domestic violence protection orders are entered into NCIC by the tribe, including listing qualifying protection orders on the National Instant Criminal Background Check System. CTUIR also enters tribal court convictions into NCIC. Currently there are at least 108 tribes or BIA law enforcement agencies nationwide that have implemented the TAP. Most recently in Oregon, the Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians and the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation were selected to participate in enhancing tribal access to National Crime Information Databases. “As noted in a DOJ press release, TAP has been an important resource for the department’s Missing and Murdered Indigenous Persons Initiative and the Presidential Task Force on Missing and Murdered American Indians and Alaska Natives known as Operation Lady Justice.”

The Reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act of 2013 included provisions specific to tribes that allowed tribes meeting certain conditions to prosecute limited non-Indian domestic violence occurring in their territory as an exercise of inherent authority. The CTUIR, along with Tulalip and Pascua Yaqui, were the first tribes authorized to exercise this authority. The CTUIR has had many cases charged and non-Indian perpetrators convicted under this law.

FUTURE LEGISLATIVE GOALS/PRIORITIES

Multi-jurisdictional and, multi-disciplinary partners will continue to focus on legislation that protects victims of domestic and sexual violence, stalking and dating violence; that supports services to meet the needs of victims from underserved, marginalized and/or oppressed populations and Tribal Nations; that improve and enhance culturally specific services and increase cultural competency; that promote best practices in trauma-informed approaches by law enforcement and prosecutors; and that reduce the number of domestic violence homicides in Oregon, including implementation of model firearm surrender protocols and lethality assessments.

Legislative goals moving forward include identification and enforcement of firearm prohibitions, possible enhancements to laws surrounding protective orders, and other efforts to increase victim safety and offender accountability.

III. DESCRIPTION OF PLANNING PROCESS FOR THE FY 2022-2025 STOP VAWA IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR OREGON

III.A. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PLANNING PROCESS

CVSSD began its 48-month planning process for the FY 2022-2025 STOP VAWA Implementation Plan in June 2018 with multiple meetings of the CVSSD Advisory Committee (AC) and VAWA Implementation Planning Subcommittee. Specifically, subcommittee meetings were held on June 28, 2018, October 22, 2019, and March 4, 2021. The CVSSD AC meets up to four times per year and will include updates on the draft plan, STOP funding and both the competitive and noncompetitive application process and recommended awards. We addressed key issues within the plan through additional collaboration with committee members and external partners and direct meetings with specific disciplines and professionals through phone and electronic communication. For example, a separate virtual teams meeting was held on March 10, 2021, to continue the conversation with tribal program staff and supervisors on the needs of tribal victim service programs. Both the AC and planning subcommittee are multi-disciplinary groups of stakeholders that include representatives from Law Enforcement, Prosecution, Courts, Tribal Nations, underserved communities and others.

The VAWA Implementation Planning Subcommittee met multiple times between June 2018 and March 2021 to:

- Review the current Implementation Plan and current funding strategies and priorities.
- Compare the current implementation plan to prior plans;
- Review the data and statistics prepared annually and maintained on the VAWA webpage as an addendum to the VAWA Implementation Plan.
- Review the progress made on statewide funding priorities, goals and objectives.
- Gather input on unmet needs and improvements in the criminal justice system process with regard to sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking and dating violence;
- Review the narrative on “most significant remaining need” as reported by Grantees in the Annual Progress Report for STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program (Muskie reports);

- Initiate and review statewide surveys that address the unmet needs and improvements identified by respondents. A comprehensive approach to gathering this information includes surveys by collaborative partners;
- Include information as provided by Tribal Nations and its leadership during annual grants management meetings, as well as the upcoming Community Collaboration Tour;
- Review data and services for underserved, marginalized, and oppressed communities in Oregon; and
- Initiate Documentation of Collaboration forms for statutorily required planning subcommittee members.

Finally, the Implementation Planning Subcommittee and the CVSSD Advisory Committee provide recommendations for a revision of goals, objectives and existing funding priorities based on the review of materials cited above over the life of the plan.

The CVSSD Advisory Committee, Planning Subcommittee and other partners involved in the planning process addressed changes to the state plan between September 2018 and May 2022 per VAWA 2013 and other federal requirements as follows:

- The IP Subcommittee is responsible for development of the plan. State process includes a Documentation of Collaboration form for all Implementation Planning Subcommittee members. The Subcommittee and the CVSSD Advisory Committee may provide additional comments in a final review of the plan during a public commenting period.
- A copy of the draft plan is released statewide for a 30-day public commenting period. The plan is released directly to underserved, marginalized and oppressed communities (UMOC), population specific organizations, and Oregon Tribal Nations, as noted on Appendix D, along with law enforcement organizations (Oregon Chiefs of Police, Oregon State Police, Oregon Sheriff's Association, and tribal law enforcement); prosecution (includes Oregon District Attorney's Association and tribal attorneys), Oregon Judicial Department, as well as several statewide and organization specific listservs. *A chart will be submitted with the final plan that outlines the type and extent of each member's participation in the planning process, major issues raised and how they were resolved in the plan.*
- CVSSD is currently working to expand membership and address diversity on the CVSSD Advisory Committee in 2022. New members will also be added to the planning subcommittee – some to replace existing members that changed positions or to add new members to increase representation for culturally-specific and population specific organizations. Additionally, based on recent vacancies, CVSSD will add representation from a government-based organization and will reach out to TN to appoint representation from tribal law enforcement and tribal court.
- Updated list of underserved communities and cultural and population specific organizations for meaningful inclusion during the plan review process. (Appendix D Cultural & Population Specific Community Partner Organizations). The spreadsheet separates cultural and population specific communities on one tab and Tribal Nations as Sovereign Nations with its grant funded tribal victim service programs on a separate tab. Both are included as underserved, marginalized and oppressed communities (UMOC) and Tribal Nations (TN).
- Addressed process to include all 9 federally recognized tribes in the implementation planning process. Currently, one of the 9 federally recognized tribes is represented on the CVSSD Advisory Committee with two tribes represented on the planning subcommittee. (Appendix A and B). CVSSD has reached out to another tribe to join the CVSSD Advisory Committee, pending tribal leadership approval.

III.B. STATE DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION

VAWA 2013 requires the planning process to be more inclusive and coordinated across multiple areas of expertise and/or populations and include the following partners:

State sexual assault coalition	Attorney General Sexual Assault Task Force (AGSATF)
State domestic violence coalition	N/A
Dual domestic violence and sexual assault coalition	Oregon Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence (OCADSV)
Law enforcement entities	Multnomah County Sheriff's Office; Salem Police Department
Prosecution entities	Umatilla County District Attorney's Office
State and local courts	Oregon Judicial Department
Tribal governments (federally recognized tribes)	9 federally recognized tribes
Representatives from underserved populations, including culturally specific populations	OCADSV and Communities of Color Task Force, Oregon Anti Violence Project, Former Director, Citizen Representative/Allison Elise Cleveland
Victim service providers	CARDV, Marion County DAVAP, CTUIR, CTSI
Population specific organizations	NAYA

The broad representation on the CVSSD Advisory Committee includes members who represent one Tribal Nation, an urban Native American population specific program, the LGBTQIA2S+ community, the Spanish-speaking community, the rural community, non-profit and government-based victim service programs, immigrants, law enforcement²⁸, prosecution²⁹ and the courts as well as the Executive Director of a State Dual Domestic and Sexual Violence Coalition (Oregon Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence) and the Attorney General's Sexual Assault Task Force (AGSATF). A second representative from Tribal Nations will join the CVSSD Advisory Committee and planning subcommittee in FY 2022. A direct outreach to all 9 Tribal Nations to attend planning discussions in person or through teleconference is described in detail under "Planning Process with Tribal Nations." Probation and Parole is not currently represented on the advisory or planning subcommittees.

The federal requirements of VAWA were broadly discussed with the CVSSD Advisory Committee and specifically discussed with the IP Planning Subcommittee, Tribal Nations and the OCADSV Communities of Color Task Force. Detailed meetings were held with the IP Planning Subcommittee. Individual meetings, email correspondence and telephone conversations were also held with multiple community members and interested parties.

COLLABORATION WITH STATEWIDE COALITIONS AND STATUTORILY REQUIRED ALLOCATION CATEGORIES

The Oregon Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence (dual coalition) and the Attorney General's Sexual Assault Task Force (non-profit, statewide sexual assault training institute) are represented on the CVSSD

²⁸ The MCSO was appointed by the Oregon State Sheriffs' Association (OSSA) to represent its membership on the VAWA Implementation Planning Subcommittee.

²⁹ The Oregon District Attorneys Association appointed the Umatilla County District Attorney to represent its membership in this work.

Advisory Committee and the Implementation Planning Subcommittee. Both organizations are fully engaged in all planning discussions.

Prosecution, law enforcement and the courts are represented on the CVSSD Advisory Committee and the Implementation Planning Subcommittee. All members of the subcommittee are fully engaged in all planning discussions and development of the plan. All decisions made by the subcommittee are brought before the CVSSD Advisory Committee. The CVSSD Advisory Committee also reviews the final draft of the plan and may provide comment.

PLANNING PROCESS WITH UNDERSERVED COMMUNITIES, CULTURALLY SPECIFIC POPULATIONS AND POPULATION SPECIFIC ORGANIZATIONS

Underserved, marginalized and oppressed communities (UMOC) and Tribal Nations (TN), are also represented on the CVSSD Advisory Committee and IP Subcommittee (Appendix A and B). The CVSSD Advisory Committee continues to work on a process of more meaningful inclusion of population specific organizations in the planning process. These organizations received copies of the plan for final review and comment (Appendix D). This list was expanded to include more cultural and population specific community partner interaction through the Community Conversations work that was conducted in the summer of 2020 and 2021. Specifically, Oregon DOJ hosted a series of community conversations with specific communities impacted by inequity and to explore what barriers systemic discrimination and implicit bias pose for communities when engaging in services with mainstream government and non-profit systems. A dedicated session was held for American Indian/Alaskan Native communities which included federally recognized tribes. The open community forums were held virtually and were promoted by direct communication to tribal victim service programs, as well as notice to culturally specific non-profits. (Refer to “[Summer 2020 Community Conversations Summary Report](#)”).

This same requirement is outlined in Section IV. E. Victim Services/Discretionary for the joint DVSA non-competitive solicitation to ensure meaningful access to services. CVSSD will make direct contact with culturally and population specific organizations along with underserved, marginalized and oppressed communities and Tribal Nations during site monitoring visits.

Two of the 9 federally recognized tribes in Oregon are represented on the CVSSD Advisory Committee and the IP Subcommittee. In 2021, one tribal AC member resigned from the CVSSD AC to join the DEI Subcommittee of the CVSSD AC. CVSSD is currently recruiting other members to ensure diversity on the AC and will reach out to other tribal organizations. All 9 tribes are invited to all IP planning meetings. More details on the planning process with TN are provided below.

CVSSD also collaborated with OCADSV and its Communities of Color Task Force which is a long-standing statewide multiracial multidisciplinary workgroup meeting monthly and centering the voices and experiences of survivors and advocates of color.

The UMOC, TN and population specific organizations are represented in the statewide VAWA priority survey and will have a final opportunity to review the draft plan during a 30-day public commenting period. All comments will be addressed before the plan is presented to the advisory committee for final approval.

PLANNING PROCESS WITH NON-PROFIT AND GOVERNMENTAL VICTIM SERVICES

Oregon included non-profit, non-governmental victim service providers in the planning process through multiple methods:

- Representation on the CVSSD Advisory Committee and the IP Subcommittee.

- Collaboration with the Oregon Coalition of Domestic and Sexual Violence (OCADSV) and the Attorney General's Sexual Assault Task Force (AGSATF); and
- Representation in the statewide survey.

In FY 2021 - 2023, applicants were required to provide information on the UMOG and/or TN in their geographical area and document how they determined their populations. They were also asked to discuss the needs of the specific populations and systemic factors that contributed to the lack of available services. Applicants were then expected to address their proposed projects capacity to provide services and meaningful access to the UMOG and/or TN. They were required to address facility accommodation, cultural diversity, and language and communication barriers.

CVSSD requires that all VAWA funded subgrantees consult with victim service programs during the course of developing their applications. In FY 2020 - 2022, all applicants (law enforcement, prosecution and court) were required to submit a:

- Letter documenting consultation with non-profit, non-governmental victim service programs;
- Memorandum of understanding that included documentation of consultation and collaboration with Tribal Nations and/or local victim service programs; and
- Narrative regarding efforts made to obtain support or description of the problems encountered in achieving collaboration on the project.

III.C CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION WITH TRIBES

It is our responsibility to acknowledge the sovereignty and the traditional lands and territories of Tribal Nations. Our commitment to diversity, equity and inclusion, and our understanding of the historical and current experiences of Native peoples will help inform the work we do; collectively as we engage in building relationships and collaborative partnerships.

PLANNING PROCESS WITH TRIBAL NATIONS

In 2010, CVSSD established a process to include all 9 federally recognized tribes in Oregon to ensure meaningful inclusion during the implementation planning process as demonstrated in previous plans (Appendix K VAWA IP with Tribal Nations). Two of the 9 federally recognized tribes were represented on the CVSSD Advisory Committee and the VAWA Implementation Planning Subcommittee. In 2021, one member stepped down from the CVSSD AC to take a lead role as Co-Chair with the DEI Subcommittee. CVSSD has extended invitation to include another tribe on the VAWA IP Subcommittee with the approval of its leadership.

CVSSD utilizes an internal contact list that was developed at the request of tribal leadership. The list includes the primary tribal victim service program contact and supervisor along with tribal leadership and their request to be included on identified issues, as necessary. This process was established during the original listening tour conducted in 2012 and continuously updated during grant administration and annual meetings. The process includes:

- Two representatives appointed to the VAWA Implementation Planning Subcommittee to ensure an active role in the planning process with an open invitation to include the remaining seven tribes if interested.
- CVSSD provides direct outreach to all nine tribes for subcommittee meetings and teleconferences to facilitate communication around statewide funding priorities, goals, and objectives. Tribal victim service staff, supervisors and in some cases, leadership from the 7 remaining tribes are invited to each of the annual planning meetings.
- CVSSD contacts each of the 9 tribes to set the date of annual meetings to ensure that it works for most of the tribes thus allowing participation via phone and/or in person.

- All 9 tribes will receive copies of the meeting materials, talking points and agenda for the planning subcommittee meeting.
- If any of the 9 tribes are not represented at the annual meeting, CVSSD will discuss concerns or questions each tribe may have prior to the meeting; and will follow up with each tribe at the end of the meeting to discuss matters identified by leadership and program staff.

This process isn't exclusive to the VAWA IP Subcommittee meetings and may include scheduled meetings with tribal victim service program staff to discuss barriers to service; ongoing local collaborative partnerships; revisions to program policies and procedures; and meaningful inclusion in competitive and non-competitive grant solicitations and training opportunities. Meaningful collaboration includes technical assistance and training around language context, processes, and grant and reporting requirements. A CVSSD Fund Coordinator works with all 9 TN in the administration of their grant awards which includes ongoing collaborative understanding of state and tribal processes and needs. Non-profit organizations have been receiving CVSSD grant funds for more than 25 years while Tribal Nations began receiving non-competitive grant funds over the past 10 years. The CVSSD Fund Coordinator regularly attends tribal-state cluster meetings and the annual government to government tribal meetings.

The following activities were conducted during the development of this plan. In 2019, a Tribal Victim Service Program Manager and tribal member provided insight to CVSSD Crime Victim Compensation (CVC) Program and staff on the needs of Tribal Nations regarding cultural and traditional funeral practices. As a result of this training, CVC modified the policy on reimbursements and payouts for funeral expenses. Tribal Nations can submit information on the expenses they paid towards any traditional or cultural practice to honor the loved ones passing, CVC will reimburse the surviving family members for these costs. Additionally, CVC staff assigned all tribal members claims to two staff members for consistency on claim reviews. Finally, the CVC application process included changes to the online portal that met tribal program needs in multiple counties with CVC staff meeting directly with tribal programs to provide training on how to apply for benefits on behalf of the victims they are working with.

CVSSD requires annual grant management meetings for all subgrantees. In 2019, the first CVSSD Grant Management and Tribal Nations Meeting was held on March 13. This training included a separate meeting for Tribal Nations and program staff without funders. Previously, tribal programs were included with mainstream programs for annual Directors Day training. While still welcome to Directors Day trainings, tribal program staff identified the need for a separate venue to discuss challenges to service delivery. The two-day meeting included discussion on tribal victim service needs and challenges along with presentations on Privacy, Confidentiality and Privilege in Oregon: Intersection of state, federal and tribal laws; foreign restraining orders, Victim Compensation training, along with grant management specific topics. The 2020 Grant Management and Tribal Nations meeting scheduled for March 17 – 18, 2020 was cancelled with the state COVID-19 stay at home order. A virtual meeting for tribal program staff and supervisors was held on March 18, 2020 (8:30 – 10:30am) with Heather Moss, USDOJ, OJP, Office for Civil Rights (OCR), Attorney Advisor on “Federal Civil Rights requirements as they pertain to and impact Tribal Nations”. In 2021, CVSSD required virtual training “Changing Systems to Change Lives” with a focus on supporting programs in building a system of equitable services for all victims/survivors for all subgrantees and CVSSD staff. The interactive training course for subgrantee leadership included three synchronous and two asynchronous learning activities that provide the roadmap for understanding bias and its impacts; evaluating barriers inherent in our programs; and meaningfully engaging with Tribal Nations and communities impacted by inequity.

In late 2018, CVSSD began a follow up to the listening tour with tribal leadership and victim service staff along with community programs during the FY 2017 – 2020 planning period. Four of the 9 tribes were visited between 2018 and 2020, including consultations with tribal leadership, with a focus on Community Collaboration and Needs Assessment. The community collaboration meetings were postponed based on the COVID pandemic with tribal administration closures and varying restrictions which include no in person meetings and mandatory quarantines upon exposure. CVSSD will work with tribal leadership and program staff during the 2022 – 2025 IP

to identify next steps to this body of work to ensure current issues are identified and addressed for all 9 tribes. This will include identified activities based on the state goals and funding priorities outlined in Section IV. C. Ongoing collaboration with Tribal Nations will ensure that identified “next steps” to the tour are addressed as listed in the state goals, objectives, and activities. (Section IV.B and C.). The Community Collaboration and Needs Assessment listening sessions with tribal leadership will be rescheduled in 2023. CVSSD will reach out to tribal leadership and program staff to set up a virtual meeting with all 9 tribes by December 2022 to discuss next steps.

STATE PARTNER COLLABORATION WITH TRIBAL NATIONS

The Oregon Judicial Department continued its collaboration with tribes and tribal partners with the Oregon Tribal Court/State Court Forum as first created in 2015. The Forum brings both tribal and state court judges together to address gaps and misunderstandings that may exist between the two jurisdictions. It allows for judges from each of these jurisdictions to develop a formalized process for judges and court personnel to come together to foster relationships, discuss areas of mutual concern and develop legislative initiatives. Since its creation, the Forum has focused on topics related to Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) and VAWA as well as cross-jurisdictional issues related to child support, protection orders and other family law issues. More recently the Forum addressed the need to provide additional educational opportunities for judges, district attorneys, sheriffs and other stakeholders related to Full Faith and Credit, issues around enforcement of protection orders, communication between state and tribal judges concerning mutual orders, and transfer of cases between state and tribal courts. The issue of state law enforcement and court recognition and enforcement of Tribal protection orders has been a focus for many years in Oregon – amongst state and Tribal partners.

The forum surveyed state law enforcement about their practices, and consulted with tribal attorneys, domestic violence advocates, and judges about their concerns. Oregon Supreme Court Chief Justice Martha Walters reached out to the Indian Law Section of the Oregon State Bar providing a proposal to address the gaps in recognition and enforcement. The Forum noted that some states addressed the issues by imposing procedural court rules while in Oregon there was a need to fix statutory gaps and allow for remedies. For nearly 3 years, workgroups addressed the gaps in enforcement and proper recognition of tribal orders with special attention given to the safety concerns and enforcement issues of tribal protection orders. The Forum drafted a position paper that eventually, and with much revision, became the basis of Senate Bill 183. Senate Bill 183 amends ORS 24.015, the statute concerning foreign orders, to explicitly include any judgment or order from tribal court of a federally recognized tribe. It also expands how tribal protection orders can be entered into LEDS and provides immunity to governmental agencies, law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and court staff for any acts arising from the registration, entry, and enforcement of a foreign restraining order. It was passed in the regular session in 2021 and went into effect on January 1, 2022. (Refer to Section II.H. State VAWA Laws Impacting Plan, Laws Specific to Tribal Nations)

In 2019, the Oregon DOJ’s DVRP met regularly with the Tribal Liaison and tribal victim advocate from the U.S. Attorney’s Office along with representatives of Tribal Nations. These meetings addressed the language of the existing statutes and examined identified gaps or ambiguities in the law. The Oregon Attorney General Ellen Rosenblum and U.S. Attorney for the District of Oregon Billy Williams issued a letter of enforcement of tribal foreign restraining orders. Refer to [Memo Official Guidance for Enforcement of Tribal Protection Orders](#) and [FAQs on Enforcement of Tribal Protection Orders](#). A training presentation was developed and provided to law enforcement agencies in early 2020. The team felt that it was necessary to engage in education in training across the state based on the current law and the requirements that already existed in recognizing and enforcing tribal protection orders in Oregon. A number of these trainings were completed prior to the COVID-19 state shutdown. Amongst the trainings completed, was a larger follow-up training in Jefferson County, in which state and local agencies and the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs participated.

In 2020, OJD received a VAWA Competitive subgrant that addressed law enforcement training and the lack of enforcement of tribal protection orders prior to SB 183. Now that SB 183 has passed and clarifies some of the

biggest impediments to enforcement, the focus of the training grant is to ensure that law enforcement agencies are aware of and trained on the new law. The grant's trainer, a senior family law judge, will be presenting at the Oregon State Sheriff's Association annual meeting in April 2022 (postponed from September 2021) on this matter. Further trainings are being scheduled with other law enforcement agencies.

In short, SB 183:

- expanded full faith and credit recognition to all tribal judgements, decrees, and orders in State court, unless there is a separate statutory provision dictating the recognition and enforcement;
- brought the full faith and credit provisions of existing Oregon law as it pertains to the enforcement and recognition of tribal protection orders into full compliance with federal law; and
- improved the process and access to state database systems and enforcement process and authority when there is a reported violation of a tribal protection order.

SB 183 is the culmination of work by many different stakeholders to resolve an issue that the Tribal/Federal/State Court Forum has focused on for the past five years.

III.D. CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION WITH OTHER COLLABORATION PARTNERS

During the life of this plan, the VAWA Implementation Planning Subcommittee will address the inclusion of other collaborative partners that may not have been included in the planning subcommittee. As noted in the state goals and activities, the planning subcommittee will reach out to other stakeholders prior to the first planning meeting. Specifically, the planning subcommittee will include the recommendations of the SASP subcommittee when addressing "meaningful access to sexual assault services". Additionally, the planning subcommittee will discuss ways to include a deliberate outreach to population specific organizations, representatives from underserved populations, and culturally specific organizations.

III.E. ANNUAL PLANNING ACTIVITIES

All periodic changes or updates throughout the life of the plan will be reviewed by the CVSSD Advisory Committee and the VAWA Implementation Planning Subcommittee. A list of substantive changes or updates will be forwarded for review by all advisory committee and subcommittee members and other required and interested parties will be contacted through group email as proposed changes to the plan are considered. This review process may include the creation of specialized subcommittees. Reports on the results of this review, as well any recommendation for changes or updates will be included on the agenda for quarterly meetings of the Advisory Committee in 2023, 2024 and/or 2025.

CVSSD will also continue its work with underserved, marginalized and/or oppressed communities, culturally specific and population specific organizations and Tribal Nations in order to further the goals and objectives identified in Section IV, subsections B and C.

III.F. STATE COORDINATION WITH FVPSA, RPE AND VOCA

FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND SERVICES ACT (FVPSA)

A Fund Coordinator with the ODHS administers the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) funds and is a liaison member of the VAWA IP Planning Subcommittee. Additionally, all of the FVPSA funds

are allocated with other DHS administered state funds and CVSSD state and federal victim service funds in a non-competitive solicitation for non-profit and tribal victim service programs in each of the state's 36 counties. Section IV.D. General Description of Types of Programs and Projects provides a broad description of the state funding process. Section IV.E. Victim Services/Discretionary provides a more detailed explanation and Section III.G. Statewide Resources provides the actual allocations across state funds distributed to programs by CVSSD, ODHS and statewide coalitions. CVSSD also is represented on the ODHS Domestic and Sexual Violence Fund Advisory Group.

RAPE PREVENTION EDUCATION PROGRAMS (RPE)

The AGSATF is a non-profit organization that provides statewide training and technical assistance in sexual assault response and prevention. The AGSATF receives Rape Prevention and Education (RPE) funding from the Oregon Health Authority, Public Health Division, which participates in a cooperative agreement with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Oregon's RPE funds promote the development and expansion of primary prevention projects focused on stopping sexual violence and other forms of violence and abuse before it begins. [Five programs were awarded funds in FY 2020 – 2024](#) to implement a range of activities designed to stop violence and promote healthy social norms, behaviors, and attitudes. These prevention efforts work across the socioecological model effecting change at the individual, community, and societal levels and for people of all ages in communities throughout Oregon.

The AGSATF Executive Director and the Training Coordinator both are members of the CVSSD Advisory Committee and the IP Subcommittee. The VAWA Fund Coordinator from CVSSD is a member of the AGSATF Criminal Justice Subcommittee. The ODSVS Fund Coordinator from CVSSD participates on the advisory committee for the RPE funds and was a part of the FY 2020 RPE Competitive Review team which selected the five programs that received awards as mentioned above. The ODSVS Fund Coordinator is also a member of the AGSATF Prevention Education Subcommittee which works on projects and publications like the "[Addressing Root Causes of Violence and Abuse Online Course](#)" and "[Core Shared Prevention Values from PEC's Child Abuse and DVSA Prevention Work Group](#)" among others. Several CVSSD fund coordinators also participated in AGSATF and OCADSV's workshop "Dismantling White Supremacy Culture in/as a Form of Primary Prevention of Violence and Abuse" for state funders in May 2021 and subsequent cohort meetings. During the life of the Implementation Plan, CVSSD maintains conversations with the AGSATF and the RPE Coordinator to ensure coordination around policy and administration of the RPE and STOP VAWA funded programs.

VICTIMS OF CRIME ACT (VOCA)

The Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) is administered by CVSSD. A portion of the VOCA funds are allocated to a noncompetitive solicitation for non-profit and tribal victim service programs in each of the state's 36 counties (Section IV. D. General Description of Types of Programs and Projects for a broad description of the state funding process; Section IV. E. Victim Services/Discretionary provides a more detailed explanation and Section III.G. Statewide Resources provides the actual allocations across state funds distributed to programs by CVSSD, DHS and the statewide coalitions). CVSSD coordinates its grant requirements and priorities across funds. All planning discussions include representatives from a broad cross section of experts as noted in previous sections. A summary of this work is included in the [VOCA Annual State Performance Report 2020 – 2021](#).

With the realization that we would be impacted by the national pandemic for longer than initially anticipated, the need for the coordination efforts became more evident. CVSSD's continued and growing dialogue with statewide partners includes, though is not limited to the Oregon Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence (OCADSV); Attorney Generals Sexual Assault Task Force (AGSATF); Oregon Child Abuse Solutions, Oregon Department of Human Services; the Oregon Law Center; and National Crime Victim Law Institute. CVSSD's Advisory Committee continues to include a broad representation of experts across victim service disciplines that help CVSSD implement VOCA funding to best serve victims across the state. It appears that the coordination

efforts developed within communities across the state because of COVID-19 will remain and continue to strengthen post pandemic.

Allocation formulas are developed and adjusted as needed to ensure funds are equitably awarded to subrecipients across the state.

VOCA and VAWA funds support all of the same organizations. Working in tandem with VAWA, VOCA set the expectation that all VOCA subrecipients provide meaningful access to services with efforts focusing on 1) BIPOC populations, 2) LGBTQIA2S+ populations, 3) People with Disabilities, 4) Male/Gender Expansive populations, 5) Tribal Nations, and 6) any other populations impacted by inequity our subrecipients may serve. It is expected that all subrecipients provide culturally responsive services to any survivor of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence and stalking. CVSSD considers a culturally responsive organization or program as one that promotes equity by recognizing the multiple intersecting identities of survivors and examining how its own practices and policies impact the people it serves.

CVSSD recognizes cultural competence and cultural proficiency as critical to delivering meaningful access to services for victims within marginalized & oppressed communities. As discussed further along in this report (IV.F. Addressing the Needs of Underserved Victims), CVSSD now allocates VOCA funding to address this need. The first focused competitive solicitation for culturally specific services was released in 2020; the VOCA Culturally Specific and Culturally Responsive Program Grant. The goal of this funding was to increase the number of culturally proficient services accessible to the broadest array of marginalized and oppressed communities across Oregon. Twelve projects were funded through this award, seven of which were from organizations that are new to CVSSD and VOCA funds. [Here](#) you will find a list of the awarded programs with a brief summary of the funded projects.

A separate VOCA Training Grant also helps fund continued basic victim assistance training across Oregon. VOCA funds support Oregon Coalition Against Domestic & Sexual Violence in providing advocacy and leadership training and supports the Attorney General Sexual Assault Task Force in providing technical support and training for campus based sexual violence and response and in supporting K-12 Title IX efforts to respond to interpersonal violence, harassment, and bullying. Funds were also provided to the National Crime Victim Law Institute to provide the State Victim Assistance Academy required for all other victim services staff and to support basic SANE training offered throughout the state. A pediatric training project for SANEs under VOCA Special Projects grant was implemented by the AGSATF with the primary goal of increasing survivor access to pediatric medical-forensic care by trained Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (of which Oregon has a shortage).

IV. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN ELEMENTS AND APPROACHES

IV.A. RELATION TO PRIOR IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

As in the FY 2017 – 2020 Implementation Plan, this plan will continue to support programs that require VAWA funded projects to enhance collaboration with underserved, marginalized, and oppressed communities and/or Tribal Nations (Refer to Funding Priority #2). CVSSD and its planning subcommittee will focus on its commitment to meaningful access to services and ongoing ways to address change where service inequity impacts the needs of underserved victims (Section IV.F. Addressing the Needs of Underserved Victims). This is outlined in more detail under Section IV.E. Grant Making Strategy, Victim Services/Discretionary of this plan.

This plan continues to primarily provide funding that supports “core services” for victim service, law enforcement, prosecution, and courts as well as supporting statewide training initiatives (Refer to Funding Priority #1).

IV.B. STATUTORY PRIORITY AREAS

The funding priorities for the FY 2022 – 2025 plan were developed by the VAWA Implementation Planning Subcommittee. Additional revisions were made by the IP Planning Subcommittee in 2021 that included additional members from the CVSSD Advisory Committee. The Advisory Committees and Subcommittees were guided in establishing the funding priorities by the statewide survey on policy and service gaps, the preliminary findings on the Statewide Needs Assessment, other related surveys, and on the narrative responses provided on the Annual Performance (Muskie) reports.

Each funding priority corresponds with one of the STOP VAWA Formula Grant Program purpose areas. These funding priorities may be specific to certain allocation categories.

All subgrants receiving non-competitive or competitive funds must address at least one of the 20 statutory purpose areas as identified in Appendix E. *This list will be updated per OVW direction based on the Reauthorization of VAWA Act of 2022.* No single purpose area is given priority by the Advisory Committee and all-purpose areas are open for funding. Applicants in the VAWA Competitive RFA will be required to indicate in their applications the primary and secondary purpose areas of the proposed project.

The resulting state funding priorities demonstrate how STOP funds will be used in FY 2022 – 2025:

Funding Priority #1:

To provide victims of domestic and sexual assault, stalking and dating violence meaningful access to services and support programs in stabilizing funding for:

- Victims' services (includes non-profit, tribal and prosecution-based programs); and
- Law enforcement, prosecution and court projects.

Funding Priority #2:

To support services to meet the needs of victims from Tribal Nations and other underserved, marginalized or oppressed populations that:

- Improve and enhance culturally specific services and increase cultural competency in the delivery of victim services, and
- Improve and enhance the cultural responsiveness of prosecution, law enforcement and courts.

Funding Priority #3:

To support statewide and local training projects, using allocation of STOP VAWA Formula Grant Program funds.

Funding Priority #4:

CVSSD will ensure that “not less than 20% of the total award” in at least two categories will be allocated to meaningfully address sexual assault services as required in federal statute, as a set aside across victim services, discretionary, law enforcement prosecution, and courts allocation categories.

Funding Priority #5:

To facilitate collaboration, consultation and planning among and between non-profit, government-based, and tribal victim service providers and law enforcement, prosecution and courts.

Funding Priority #6:

To reduce the number of domestic violence homicides in the State of Oregon through fatality reviews of domestic violence cases and implementation of model firearm surrender protocols and lethality assessments.

All of the listed funding priorities may be the focus of any corresponding allocation category (victim services, law enforcement, prosecution, courts or discretionary) as identified in the competitive and/or non-competitive solicitation process and its subsequent application review team. Refer to Appendix L for goals and objectives for VAWA subgrant funded projects and program priorities. The State does not plan to use the “Crystal Judson” purpose area.

IV.C. IDENTIFIED GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

CVSSD and the VAWA Implementation Planning Subcommittee discussed specific strategies to address identified barriers to service provision for victims in Oregon. Many of the strategies require significant resources over the next four years which may pose a challenge for individual VAWA funded projects given Oregon’s current economic situation. As noted in Section II.D. Poverty and Economic Data, many counties continue to struggle, and infrastructure continues to degrade. Discussion on addressing goals and objectives and subsequent activities will continue with the VAWA Implementation Planning Subcommittee in late 2022 as well as annually (or as needed).

As in FY 2017 – 2020, the Advisory Committee and Planning Subcommittee identified some objectives that may be used to support a VAWA funded project (Reference Appendix L). While the VAWA Implementation Plan speaks to the comprehensive statewide efforts of CVSSD, the following state goals and objectives for FY 2022 – 2025 are specific to the allocation of STOP VAWA funds in that period:

Goal 1: Assist in stabilizing funding for victim services, prosecution, courts, and law enforcement.
Objective 1: Include STOP VAWA grant funds in the joint non-competitive formula. Release STOP VAWA grant funds through the funding opportunity for Joint Non-Competitive Funds. Objective 2: Release VAWA Competitive funding opportunity for law enforcement and prosecution. Objective 3: Release STOP VAWA funds through a non-competitive funding opportunity for courts.
Goal 2: Provide victims of domestic and sexual assault, stalking and dating violence meaningful access to services that are survivor centered and delivered through a framework of diversity, equity, and inclusion.
Objective 1: Each biennium, provide funding to Tribal Nations victim services programs and programs meeting the needs of underserved, marginalized or oppressed populations. Objective 2: Provide a “funding differential” of 10% to culturally specific and Tribal Nations programs through the Joint Non-Competitive Formula. Objective 3: Implement recommendations of the CVSSD DEI Subcommittee to increase access to STOP VAWA funding opportunities for Tribal Nations and programs serving communities impacted by inequity. Objective 4: Allocate at least 10% of 30% of STOP VAWA victim services allocation as a “culturally specific” set aside in the non-competitive funding opportunity.
Goal 3: To provide statewide and local training opportunities for law enforcement, prosecution, courts and victim service programs focused on the delivery of trauma informed and culturally specific services.
Objective 1: Provide STOP VAWA funds to AGSATF to deliver annual training for law enforcement and prosecution. Objective 2: Provide STOP VAWA funds to the Domestic Violence Resource Prosecutor (DVRP) to deliver annual training for prosecution. Objective 3: Provide STOP VAWA funds to the Oregon Judicial Department to deliver annual training for judges on the dynamics of DV, lethality of strangulations and trauma. Objective 4: Provide STOP VAWA funds to local programs or agencies to deliver training in their communities.

<p>Goal 4: Improve the coordinated statewide response to and prevention of domestic violence and domestic violence fatalities in Oregon through the review of relevant cases by a multi-disciplinary team (Domestic Violence Fatality Review Team or DVFRT).</p>
<p>Objective 1: By the end of year three, a total of six cases (or two per year) will be reviewed by the DV Fatality Review Team.</p> <p>Objective 2: Each year, write a letter containing recommendations to the to the Directors of the Department of Human Services, the Oregon Health Authority, and the Oregon Attorney General for reducing domestic violence fatalities.</p> <p>Objective 3: Write a comprehensive report to the State Legislature in even numbered years (or in 2024 during the life of this plan).</p>
<p>Goal 5: Increase the number of counties that implement model firearm protocols which decreases the number of DV perpetrators who have access to firearms (as measured by number of firearms surrendered by DV defendants and FAPA respondents).</p>
<p>Objective 1a: By the end of year one, a survey to all 36 counties will be released to determine the extent to which firearm dispossession requirements have been implemented and followed across the state.</p> <p>Objective 1b: By the end of year three, the State will include standardized data collection from counties implementing firearm dispossession protocols that demonstrates number of firearms surrendered by DV defendants and FAPA respondents.</p> <p>Objective 2: By the end of year three, the team will identify and address gaps that exist in the prohibition statutes. Additionally, how, and when notices of prohibitions are provided to law enforcement agencies and entered in state and federal law enforcement databases to flag individuals that are prohibited from purchasing or possessing firearms.</p> <p>Objective 3: By the end of year three, the team will increase communication between state and federal agencies in enforcing firearm prohibitions through statewide training and use of coordinated strategic planning.</p> <p>Objective 4: By the end of year three, the Oregon Judicial Department will utilize STOP VAWA grant funding to reform a Firearms Workgroup or Task Force to ensure that courts are complying with firearm laws related to DV by communicating with law enforcement.</p>
<p>Goal 6: Increase the number of counties that are utilizing Lethality Assessments (or DV Checklists) in the identification of and improvement of response to high-risk cases by law enforcement and victim services for domestic violence incidents.</p>
<p>Objective 1: Release VAWA Competitive funding opportunity for law enforcement and prosecution that may support the use of Lethality Assessments and training for victim service programs and law enforcement.</p>

The VAWA Implementation Planning Subcommittee will meet by early 2023 to discuss and adjust the state goals and objectives. The team will identify specific activities that will address the state goals. The planning team will meet in 2023 to address changes based on VAWA Reauthorization of 2022 as defined by the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW).

IV.D. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF TYPES OF PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

Subgrantees awarded STOP VAWA Formula Grant Program funds include law enforcement, prosecution, courts, victim services programs. Currently, every county in Oregon is served in some way by a non-profit and/or tribal DV/SA service provider and 29 counties have one or more programs for service with a primary location in that county. Programs serving four of those 29 counties also serve seven other counties, typically through a satellite service arrangement.

There are 134 police departments including tribal police departments, the Oregon State Police and 36 sheriff's offices throughout Oregon. Victim assistance programs are based in each of the 36 District Attorney's Offices and with some of the Tribal Nations. Several victim assistance programs have volunteer programs that also respond on-scene in collaboration with law enforcement. Additionally, victim assistance programs work at varying levels of collaboration with their non-profit victim services partners to provide on-scene victim advocacy. However, few law enforcement agencies or probation departments have victim assistants on staff.

The Oregon Judicial Department is the only court entity receiving STOP VAWA Formula Grant Program funds to support statewide projects that benefit the 27 judicial districts around the state.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS ACROSS ALLOCATION CATEGORIES

CVSSD distributes the STOP VAWA funds in a competitive and non-competitive process for law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and victims' services (which includes discretionary funds):

Category	Allocation
law enforcement	25% competitive
prosecution	25% competitive
courts	5% non-competitive
victims' services	30% non-competitive (of which includes at least 10% set aside for culturally specific community-based organizations)
discretionary	15% non-competitive victim services allocation category and statewide training projects
Sexual assault	20% set aside among all categories

These percentages are applied after ten percent (10%) of the total award to the State of Oregon is taken for administrative costs.

A list of currently funded subgrantees is provided in Appendix C 1 – 2 along with brief descriptions of each project and the corresponding STOP VAWA Formula Grant Program purpose area and allocation category. In accordance with OVW direction, the summary list of currently funded projects will not include contact information to protect confidentiality of non-profit and tribal victim service providers and its shelters. The STOP VAWA Formula Grant Program federal grant monitor indicated that OVW may request a list of contacts as needed.

DOCUMENTATION FROM PROGRAMS/AGENCIES

The required letters or documentation of collaboration from prosecution, law enforcement, court and victim service programs are included. A summary of issues raised during the review process will be submitted with the plan.

SEXUAL ASSAULT SET ASIDE

The state will meet the required **20 percent sexual assault set aside** across more than two allocation categories. Since 2007, the Implementation Planning Subcommittee and Advisory Committee has recommended and CVSSD has set an annual requirement across all categories that earmarks a portion of Oregon’s total annual VAWA award for sexual assault services. Effective with this plan, a total of 20% across more than two allocation categories will be set aside to meaningfully address sexual assault services (Refer to Appendix C and Section IV. F. for total funding allocated for sexual assault services in FY 2021 – 2023).

Within the Joint Non-Competitive process grantees are assigned a portion of their allocation as sexual assault, depending on their prior allocation. This can be negotiated or adjusted as needed and Fund Coordinators review applications to ensure that the set aside is appropriately applied. In the Competitive process applicants list their sexual assault service costs separately in their budgets. Additionally, grantees in dual organizations serving both domestic and sexual assault survivors must designate a sexual assault lead position that provides expertise through training and information sharing; and address the [ten components of high-quality sexual assault services in dual/multi-service advocacy organization](#). The statewide coalition and technical assistance and training agencies will continue to provide assistance that includes staff and peer reviewer training, language for solicitations, and insight into interventions that successfully respond to the unique needs of sexual assault survivors. Between these two processes CVSSD ensures that the 20 percent set aside is met.

For the July 2021 - June 2023 award period, \$5,690,174 of the total Joint Non-Competitive funding was allocated to 32 domestic and sexual violence advocacy organizations to provide sexual assault specific services, \$300,234 of which was VAWA. A total of \$557,764 of the 2020 VAWA Competitive funding was allocated to 7 projects to provide sexual assault specific services.

IV.E. GRANT MAKING STRATEGY

STOP VAWA Formula Grant Program funding is distributed throughout the state. Geographic distribution and population factors are considered in all funding decisions. The state makes decisions based on an equitable distribution of subgrants in rural and nonurban areas of various geographic sizes. The state uses a different approach for competitive and non-competitive solicitations as noted below.

JOINT NON-COMPETITIVE FUNDS ALLOCATION AND REQUEST FOR APPLICATION (RFA) PROCESS

VICTIM SERVICES/DISCRETIONARY

CVSSD currently uses STOP VAWA Formula Grant Program allocations for victim services (30%) along with discretionary funds ³⁰(15%) to support non-profit domestic and sexual violence advocacy organizations and Tribal victim services programs. These funds are allocated to organizations and programs through a “joint formula” and awarded every two years upon completion of the “Joint Non-Competitive Application.” Each biennium subgrantees submit a single application through CVSSD’s E-Grants system for state and federal funds administered by the Oregon Department of Human Services (ODHS) and CVSSD. This Joint award includes funding from:

- STOP VAWA Formula Grant Program (VAWA, Victim Service Allocation)
- Victims of Crime Act Fund (VOCA, Victim Service Category)

³⁰ CVSSD may designate discretionary allocation funds to support statewide training projects beginning in January 2018.

- Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA)
- Oregon Domestic and Sexual Violence Services (ODSVS)
- Oregon Marriage License Tax (MLT)
- Oregon Criminal Fine Account - Domestic Violence (CFA-DV)
- Oregon Criminal Fine Account - Sexual Violence (CFA-SA)

The joint formula was created after completion of an “Equity Allocation Study” in 2006. This study examined methods of equitably distributing non-competitive federal and state grant funds across the state for the purpose of creating a stable system of services to the extent possible. The formula is designed to cover personnel costs only to provide a critical response to victims and survivors. It is not intended to meet the full funding needs of organizations and programs that receive funds through the joint formula.

The joint formula established a “base” amount for each service area regardless of population. Remaining funds are distributed based on the population within each service area (“base plus population”). Service areas are defined as a county or Tribal Nation. Population for county service areas is based on Oregon census data which includes self-identified and enrolled members from federally recognized tribes. At first, Tribal Nations were included in the joint formula based on enrolled membership as reported in the Oregon Tribal Enrollment Statistics by the Legislative Commission on Indian Services and Tribal Nations³¹. CVSSD currently estimates that \$17 million is the benchmark for reaching an equitable distribution of funds to the non-profit DVSA advocacy organizations and Tribal Nations victim services programs already within the formula.

The current base plus population formula provides a base amount of \$120,000 per service area. This base amount is determined by three factors:

- Prevalence rates of domestic violence and sexual assault for adult women
- Advocate cost of \$40,000
- Advocate to survivor service ratio – 10 domestic violence and 8 sexual assault new unduplicated survivors per month per 1 FTE

Funding that is allocated to a service area past the base amount is determined by the population of adult women ages 18-65 living in that area. In 2013 the formula was expanded to include the nine federally recognized Tribes in Oregon as distinct service areas. The Tribes were each allocated \$20,000 in ODSVS funds as the base amount before population. In 2019, the base amount was increased to \$120,000 for all nine of the Tribal Nations and for the three smallest counties in Oregon. Now all who receive funds through the joint formula start with a base amount of \$120,000.

In March 2018, DOJ and DHS convened a joint funds workgroup to review the future of the formula and its implementation. The workgroup made recommendations for adjusting the base plus population elements of the formula once funds surpass the benchmark. The recommendations are as follows:

- Oregon’s population (female and male) age 15+
- Current prevalence rates for population (female and male) age 15+
- Advocate cost of \$50,000
- Advocate to survivor service ratio – 8 new unduplicated survivors per month per 1 FTE

Other workgroup recommendations focused on supporting and diversifying the portfolio of organizations who receive Joint Non-Competitive Funds by making further adjustments to the formula. One workgroup recommendation is to “establish a differential for culturally specific programs and organizations, as well as Tribal Nations.” This provides additional funding for these provider types in addition to their scheduled allocation

³¹ Tribal enrollment numbers do not include non-natives living on the reservation or other state and federally recognized Tribal Nations living within individual tribal reservations. The total number of non-natives is a significant number of most tribes using tribal resources and should be factored into the total population.

through the formula. It is intended to account for the cost of additional services that must be provided to overcome barriers faced by survivors from the populations served by these organizations/programs (e.g., translation, immigration assistance). Another recommendation is to “weight” the population distribution side of the formula to account for and recognize populations impacted by inequity, specifically people of color, LGBTQIA2S+, people with disabilities and immigrants/refugees living in the service area. This action will give slightly increased allocations to service areas with higher densities of these populations residing there. Yet another recommendation is to set aside 25% of the allocation for each service area to be awarded to population specific programs and organizations in the service area. All these recommendations require additional planning on the part of ODHHS and CVSSD in partnership with its stakeholders. Implementation of the recommendations is delayed until additional funding above the benchmark is realized. The implementation timeline has been impacted by significant reductions in VOCA funding. We’ve focused in the short term on protecting organizations and programs against joint non-Competitive funding decreases in order to maintain stability of services and continuity within the provider network.

Applicants for the Joint Non-Competitive Funds must meet common requirements as outlined in the Request for Applications (RFA). Section 1B of the RFA outlines expectations for the types of direct services that must be provided, compliance with confidentiality and advocate-privilege statutes and regulations, training for board and staff members and volunteers, and planning and community engagement. Most importantly the RFA outlines expectations for providing meaningful access to services. **Meaningful access to services** is defined as:

- **An appropriate response to initial crisis calls or disclosures** of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking or dating violence. An appropriate response [from the context or lens of those served] includes safety planning and support that honors a survivor’s status and identity.
- **Survivor centered services** that support survivors in obtaining and making use of advocacy services that meet their unique needs [which include UMOG and TN].
- **Resources and referrals** that connect survivors to appropriate partner organizations and programs. This includes recognizing one’s own limitations for providing services and honoring survivors’ choice to seek out services from a preferred provider. [Limitations should not exist for basic services that they provide]
- **Culturally specific or culturally responsive services** that recognize the multiple intersecting identities of survivors.
- **Engaging communities** in designing and evaluating programs and services, including survivors and representatives of populations impacted by inequity.

CVSSD designates 20% of its state and federal funding administered through the joint formula for the provision of sexual assault services. Two non-profit advocacy organizations within the joint formula focus exclusively on serving survivors of sexual assault. All other non-profit advocacy organizations and Tribal Nations victim services programs provide services to survivors of domestic violence, stalking, dating violence and sexual assault. For those organizations and programs who receive a portion of the sexual assault “set aside”, it is required that they appoint a lead staff person who specializes in the provision of sexual assault advocacy services. The lead staff person receives and gives training about sexual assault and shares expertise and information about sexual assault with other staff in the program.

CVSSD designates 21% of its state and federal funding administered through the joint formula for the provision of population specific services. For FY 2021 – 2022, a total of \$3,415,304 of \$16,294,035 supported population specific services. Three non-profit advocacy organizations and all Tribal Nation victim services programs within the joint formula provide services to specific populations of people. There are also dominant culture non-profit advocacy organizations within the joint formula that provide population specific advocacy services as a part of its programming. For those dominant culture organizations and programs who receive a portion of the population specific “set aside”, it is required that they appoint a lead staff person who specializes in the provision of population specific advocacy services. This staff person often has expertise and lived experience for serving the specific population (e.g., speaks multiple languages, is a person of color, is a person with a disability). The lead

staff person receives and gives training about the specific population and coaches other staff in the organization on how to provide culturally responsive services to the specific population.

Before the joint non-competitive funds are awarded at the start of a new biennium, a request for applications is published in CVSSD's E-Grants system. Eligible applicants are currently limited to those who have received joint non-competitive funds in the previous biennium, or those who have received a subcontract or subaward from a current recipient of the joint non-competitive funds, including 46 non-profit advocacy organizations, nine federally recognized Tribal Nations in Oregon, and three non-profit legal services providers. CVSSD grant staff review applications to ensure minimum qualifications are met, and to identify areas to address, modify or improve before funds are awarded. Technical assistance and support are made available to award recipients to ensure compliance with state and federal regulations and to bolster services to victims and survivors.

During the award period, organizations and programs submit progress reports every six months. Here they answer questions about their efforts to provide meaningful access to services. Questions also focus on the organization or program's capacity to fulfill the common requirements outlined in the RFA. CVSSD's monitoring of awards is based on information received through these progress reports as well as desk reviews and site visits. CVSSD's monitoring practices are discussed in Section IV. G. Monitoring and Evaluation.

COURT

In 2011, the planning subcommittee members approved and designated the allocation of the five percent court allocation for use by the Oregon Judicial Department in a non-competitive process to support statewide projects that benefit the 27 judicial districts around the state. CVSSD continued this practice with the approval of the CVSSD Advisory Committee until it was statutorily changed "to courts". The OJD applied for these funds during the competitive solicitation process for the law enforcement and prosecution allocation categories to ensure that grant requirements are met. OJD will continue to use these funds in support of a centralized VAWA Staff Counsel in the State Court Administrators' office that serves trial courts statewide.

COMPETITIVE REQUEST FOR APPLICATION (RFA)

The FY 2020 - 2022 VAWA Competitive solicitation supported projects that included the following strategies as defined by the IP Subcommittee or the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW):

- Provide culturally specific services and training to underserved communities based on factors such as race, ethnicity, language, sexual orientation, or gender identity;
- Develop cultural competency and sensitivity in working with underserved, marginalized and/or oppressed communities and Tribal Nations
- Increase support for underserved populations, particularly communities of color, in a culturally appropriate manner, with a special emphasis on African American, tribal and LGBTQIA2S+ populations.
- Provide basic and advanced training to tribal law enforcement and tribal courts regarding services for victims in tribal communities;
- Support Full Faith and Credit training for Tribal Nations; and
- Implement evidence-based risk/danger assessments to identify and prioritize victims who are considered to be in relationships with a high risk of lethality.

The following factors were considered in the decision to distribute funds to eligible applicants in FY 2019 for the FY 2020 – 2022 grant award period:

- Strengthening current domestic and sexual violence services by increasing access to those services for all victims including underserved, marginalized, and/or oppressed communities and/or Tribal Nations;
- Expanding the array of services offered or the types of victims served within existing geographic service areas;
- Equitably distributing monies on a geographic basis including non-urban and rural areas of various geographic sizes;
- Giving priority to areas of varying geographic size with the greatest showing of need and considering the geographic area's population;
- Ensuring geographic access to services within a reasonable traveling distance while avoiding duplicating services within the same county.

CVSSD included these factors along with other federal priorities and strategies. CVSSD assigned priority points in the competitive solicitation process to ensure an equitable distribution to UMOG and TN. This included a process to equitably distribute funds on a geographic basis including nonurban and rural areas of various geographic sizes. CVSSD uses several different strategies for funding ongoing victim services programs, law enforcement, prosecution and court programs, and special project funding. These strategies are explained further in this section.

Twelve projects under law enforcement, prosecution and court allocations received 2019 – 2021 STOP grant funds to support their projects along with de-obligated grant funds with awards that have since been closed (2017 and 2018) for a 3-year award period from January 1, 2020 – December 31, 2022.

A new competitive solicitation will be released in July 2022 that will support new projects for law enforcement, prosecution, and courts for a 3-year award period from January 1, 2023 – December 31, 2025. CVSSD plans to allocate the FY 2022, 2023 and 2024 grant funds along with all unallocated and/or de-obligated grant funds (2020 and 2021) from the current grant funded projects.

LAW ENFORCEMENT/PROSECUTION

In 2019, the STOP VAWA Formula Grant Program allocation for law enforcement (25%) and prosecution (25%) was made available to all eligible applicants through a competitive RFA for FY 2020 - 2022. The funds that support awarded projects include annual allocation amounts for three years under law enforcement, prosecution and courts along with de-obligated or unallocated funds. Applicants responded to the funding priorities, goals and objectives listed in the FY 2017 - 2020 STOP IP as approved by the CVSSD Advisory Committee. A new 3-year competitive solicitation will be released by July 2022 with an award period of January 1, 2023 – December 31, 2025. The FY 2022 – 2025 STOP IP will guide future state solicitations.

The selection of a project is based on merit in a competitive process. CVSSD staff follows a competitive process by first reviewing applications that meet minimum requirements on a pass/fail basis. Applications that are missing required elements may result in their application being deemed non-responsive. Applications are reviewed by a committee which includes CVSSD Advisory Committee members. Competitive applications are scored upon their individual strengths and without regard to geographic distribution to determine whether the applicant met the criteria set forth in the RFA. Up to five bonus points may be awarded to applications (and proposed project) meeting the frontier definition and bonus point criteria listed in the RFA. The scoring process captures each reviewer's assessments regarding the quality of the application and the reviewer's discretionary feedback. After scoring, reviewers' scores for each section are recorded and averaged, and then average scores are used for a final application score. The application scores are then ranked in each allocation category and reviewers discuss the merits and/or disadvantages of funding a particular project.

After the initial scoring discussion, the Competitive Review Committee determines if the results satisfy geographic distribution needs and preference may be given to a lower ranking application in order to balance the

geographic distribution of STOP VAWA Formula Grant Program funds across the state. Applicants may have to meet special conditions to satisfy any missing elements or requirements of the RFA in order for the Competitive Review Committee to make a final determination for funding.

CVSSD staff presents the Competitive Review Committee's recommendations to the CVSSD Advisory Committee for formal recommendation to the Oregon Attorney General for final approval. Grantees are notified with award letters. Formula Grant Program funding is obligated to a sub-grantee only after the grant agreement between CVSSD and the subgrantee is signed by both parties and all prior grants are in good standing.

As subgrantees de-obligate grant funds at the end of each grant award period, CVSSD will expend the older grant funds prior to obligating newer grant funds. This allows CVSSD the most effective use of small amounts of funds released at the end of a project award period. The CVSSD Advisory Committee may also utilize de-obligated or unallocated STOP VAWA Formula Grant Program funds for individual statewide initiatives and/or training projects (Section IV. C.). All of these projects will meet the requirements for the allocation categories and will serve victims throughout the state. During FY 2022 - 2025, the CVSSD Advisory Committee members may prioritize specific statewide projects for de-obligated and unallocated funds.

STOP VAWA FORMULA GRANT PROGRAM CYCLE

The 2021 STOP VAWA Formula Grant Program cycle covers a two-year award period beginning on July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2023 for non-competitive projects and a three-year award period beginning on January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2022 for competitive grant projects (Reference Appendix C for a summary of competitive and non-competitive grant funded projects).

The FY 2023 – 2025 solicitation for competitive projects for law enforcement and prosecution and non-competitive projects for statewide training and the courts allocation project will be released by July 2022. The FY 2023 - 2025 solicitation for non-competitive victim service projects will be released in early Spring 2023.

The STOP VAWA Formula Grant Program subgrantees are bound by a state fiscal year that leads to CVSSD issuing requests for application in March for non-competitive DV/SA sub-grantees and in July for competitive law enforcement and prosecution. A non-competitive solicitation is released for courts with the competitive application. Historically, our noncompetitive grant awards start on July 1 to eliminate gaps in services to victims.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO APPLY FOR GRANTS

CVSSD subgrantees complete grant applications, submit reports and request grant amendments in an electronic web-based process using the IntelliGrant system by Agate Software which is known as E-Grants. The use of E-Grants allows for more streamlined application and reporting processes and centralizes information, so that both CVSSD staff and the grantee can quickly locate all the relevant data associated with a particular subgrant.

CVSSD provides technical assistance to subgrantees during the application process that includes pre-application webinars and one on one meetings. Additionally, subgrantees will receive directions through online training materials that include a show help document for each solicitation and an E-Grants Applicant User Guide.

IV.F. ADDRESSING THE NEEDS OF UNDERSERVED VICTIMS

CVSSD's efforts to address the needs of underserved victims is framed by its commitment to meaningful access. Meaningful access is an overarching theme of CVSSD's grant funding (as described in Section IV.E. Victim Services/Discretionary of this plan). As a part of meaningful access, CVSSD is examining how and where service

inequity and systemic oppression shows up in our victim services programs, what barriers to service and access persist, and what steps internal to CVSSD and with our subgrantees need to be taken to effectuate change. In 2020, CVSSD added two new positions to focus on the work of diversity, equity and inclusion (DEI). The DEI team created opportunities for CVSSD staff to learn about systemic oppression, its impact on those we serve, and the role CVSSD plays in disrupting oppression through its own practices and performance expectations of subgrantees. CVSSD engaged in a 21-week equity challenge where staff read materials, watched videos, and engaged in group discussions about racism, ableism, the history of systemic oppression, and adherence to dominant culture (i.e. supremacy of those who are white, cisgender, heterosexual, and able-bodied). Following this challenge, CVSSD created an internal DEI workgroup that meets regularly where learning continues and steps for meaningful change are discussed and developed.

CVSSD hosts annual Community Conversations series in which CVSSD opens space to listen to communities impacted by inequity. Since 2019, CVSSD hosted a total of 46 forums to hear from black, indigenous, LGBTQIA2S+, transgender, religious minority, immigrant, and refugee communities, as well as people of color and people with disabilities. The Community Conversations revealed that many communities in Oregon lack trust in our victim services programs, experience limited to no access to services, and routinely encounter bias, gender stereotypes, racism, homophobia, transphobia, and ableism. CVSSD also heard that these same communities want more education for service providers on DEI, to engage and share in decision making about the services provided to their communities, greater representation of diverse communities in leadership and staff, more services from organizations that are culturally specific, and readily available grievance/complaint processes at the local program and state agency levels. All conveyed a sense that funders like CVSSD placed excessive restrictions and requirements on funding for services to these communities as conditions for accessing critically important services. The themes brought to the attention of CVSSD by their communities in 2020 were published in the report [Opening Pathways to Justice and Improving Support for Populations Impacted by Inequity](#).

In 2021, CVSSD established a DEI subcommittee to CVSSD's advisory committee. The subcommittee is made up of victim advocates and program managers who represent Tribal Nations, communities of color, LGBTQIA2S+, and people with disabilities. The purpose of this body is to oversee and advise the direction of CVSSD's equity reforms and to ensure CVSSD's actions are driven by the communities it serves. To that end, the subcommittee advised CVSSD on key initiatives during 2021 including how to proceed with the Cultural Competency Standards written in 2006 and with DEI training for subgrantees. The subcommittee advised a full rewrite of the Cultural Competency Standards based on the age of the document and lack of diverse voices among the original contributors. CVSSD engaged its subgrantees in a summerlong training services titled "Changing Systems to Change Lives" of which leadership and management from all CVSSD's subgrantees were required to attend. This training included information about systemic oppression, recognition of institutional biases, and inequities and barriers faced by underserved populations in Oregon. Future work of the subcommittee includes an examination of how CVSSD collects quantitative and qualitative data to monitor performance and measure the quality of services to populations impacted by inequity. The subcommittee will also consider whether CVSSD funded services are responsive to a person's status and identity and if CVSSD funded providers are making appropriate connections to survivors' provider of choice.

CVSSD's allocation of non-competitive and competitive funding for culturally specific services and to culturally specific programs and organizations has increased in the last three years. CVSSD launched a new funding initiative in 2019 with its Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) funds to establish new culturally specific and culturally responsive victim services in Oregon. This funding opportunity yielded awards totaling \$5,124,178 to 12 organizations serving LGBTQIA2S+, East African refugee communities, people who are deaf and hard of hearing, people with disabilities, Muslim communities, black adult survivors of childhood sexual assault, Latinx communities, and immigrants and refugees from all areas of the world.

In addition, CVSSD allocates state and federal funds through both competitive and non-competitive awards to support culturally specific services and/or previously underserved populations:

- A total of \$3,349,850 of the 2021-2023 Joint Non-Competitive Funds (which include STOP VAWA Program funds) were awarded to subgrantees providing culturally specific services within the state. This total includes the STOP VAWA Program requirement of 10% of the 30% victim services allocation distributed to culturally specific community-based organizations. In fact, the \$216,145 of 2021 STOP VAWA Program funds applied to this purpose make up 37.8% of the victim services allocation. An additional \$3,480,758 of Joint Non-Competitive Funds were awarded for services to underserved populations more generally through VOCA.
- A total of \$3,238,414 of the 2019-2021 Joint Non-Competitive Funds (which include STOP VAWA Program funds) was awarded to subgrantees providing culturally specific services within the state. This total includes the STOP VAWA Program requirement of 10% of the 30% victim services allocation be distributed to culturally specific community-based organizations, both mainstream and tribal organizations. An additional \$3,089,902 of Joint Non-Competitive Funds were awarded for services to underserved populations more generally through VOCA.
- Since 2013, Tribal Nations are included in the joint non-competitive funding formula and allocation, both federal STOP VAWA and state ODSVS grant funds. For the 2021 - 2023 grant award cycle, each Tribe was considered an independent entity scheduled to receive \$240,000 for the biennium. Seven of the 9 tribes accepted the joint non-competitive grant funds to support tribal victim service programs. The nine federally recognized tribes have access to this allocation every grant funding cycle. In 2020, VOCA and state ODSVS grant funds were added to the tribal victim service programs in the 2019 – 2021 joint application which increased their base to \$240,000 in the equity formula.
- CVSSD also allocates \$225,000 for each Tribal Nation through a separate VOCA Non-Competitive award that can be used to serve all crime victims, rather than being focused on domestic violence and sexual assault victims as is the case in the Joint Non-Competitive. An additional \$992,116 was awarded to other organizations for services to underserved populations more generally within the VOCA Non-Competitive RFA.
- In 2019, \$1,834,616 of VOCA funding was awarded for services to underserved populations through the 2019 VOCA Competitive RFA. In 2021, \$5,124,784 of VOCA funding was awarded for culturally specific services through the 2021 VOCA Culturally Specific Competitive RFA.

CVSSD routinely monitors subgrantees through its responses to questions in applications and progress reports submitted semi-annually. CVSSD staff create these questions in consultation with the DEI subcommittee and other statewide partners. Questions emphasize the importance of meaningful access to services through shelter, crisis lines, language access, staff training and retention, and collaboration with culturally specific and Tribal Nations social service programs. Responses to application and progress report questions also inform CVSSD about the level of services to culturally specific communities and the degree of collaboration between dominant culture and culturally specific organizations and Tribal Nations victim services programs.

In 2019, the Oregon legislature passed SB 577, which updated Oregon's bias crime laws. These updates defined the new legal term 'bias incidents' and created a victim-centered response hotline for reporting bias and streamlined data collection about bias occurring in Oregon. The law also requires law enforcement to refer all victims of bias incidents to support services. Oregon Department of Justice (ODOJ) established a [hate crimes telephone hotline](#) which launched on January 2, 2020 to assist victims, witnesses, and other reporters of bias crimes and bias incidents. The Hotline began collecting statistics in May 2020 in partnership with the [CJC Research Department](#). A total of 1,099 reports (91.6 monthly average) and 973 victims assisted in 2020 and 1,467 reports (133.4 monthly average) and 1,481 victims assisted in 2021. ([2020 Bias Crimes Report](#)) In 2022, the Civil Rights Unit which includes the Bias Response Hotline joined CVSSD from its current placement in the Attorney General's office.

OREGON STATEWIDE COALITION FOCUS ON UNDERSERVED, MARGINALIZED AND/OR OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES (UMOC)

OCADSV's work on domestic and sexual violence services for underserved, marginalized and oppressed communities (UMOC) is deeply grounded in an anti-oppression model. The coalition's definition of Anti-oppression is the systematic and pervasive mistreatment of individuals on the basis of their membership in a disadvantaged group. It involves an imbalance of power, and one group benefiting from the systematic exploitation of other groups and it occurs on these levels: interpersonal, cultural, institutional, and structural.

OCADSV's work seeks to build from concrete knowledge of historical and current disparities, existing at all levels from education to income to health, that result from unequal power dynamics between social groups – and to strive to remedy those dynamics within their own organizations and services. Survivors from communities that are underserved, marginalized and oppressed should have meaningful access to the full range of safety, self-determination and support services available in Oregon. It is understood that this effort will always be a work in progress.

Oregon's domestic and sexual violence field implements anti-oppression work through several specific projects:

- Train-the-trainer workshops with ongoing support to shore up a wide base of expertise in programs and regions across the state.
- The Communities of Color Task Force, a long-standing statewide multiracial multidisciplinary workgroup meeting monthly and centering the voices and experiences of survivors and advocates of color and reviews agency practices with a racial justice lens.
- People of Color Caucus is a multidisciplinary work group that is for folks who identify as a person of color. The POC group meets to discuss topics that will empower them to provide equitable services to survivors, advocates, and communities of color that are marginalized within domestic and sexual violence advocacy work.
- Aspiring White Allies Oregon, a monthly workgroup that supports and develops mainstream/white advocates' and programs' ability, commitment and skill to engage in racial justice work within domestic and sexual violence services.
- Queer Caucus, a monthly workgroup collaboration convening queer and trans advocates from around Oregon for peer support and policy/resource development and recommendation.
- Faith leaders convening on domestic and sexual violence, a listserv and quarterly phone call drawing together religious and spiritual leaders and faith-based advocates to support and strategize around the work of prevention and intervention from a faith perspective.
- Ongoing customized training for community-based programs, systems and partner organizations on anti-oppression, dismantling racism, LGBTQIA2S+ survivors, and other equity and inclusion issues.
- Regular technical assistance and support to and with community-based programs and partner organizations regarding matters such as transgender inclusion, racial justice practices, immigrant survivor safety, and more.
- Marginalized communities' gatherings at the OCADSV annual conference.

While barriers to pursuing safety and self-determination through domestic and sexual violence services are significant for all marginalized communities, OCADSV specifically recognizes several issues that bear naming directly:

- Oregon has a long history of anti-Black racism as well as other forms of racism. Oregon's Black and African American communities are small in numbers though active and resilient (see [State of Black Oregon 2015 by the Urban League](#)). In the domestic and sexual violence sector both culturally specific and mainstream organizations strive to serve Black and African American communities; continuing areas of needed improvement are in recruitment and retention of Black/African American staff at DV/SA

programs, and more closely aligning program policy and implementation with anti-racist practices. Partnerships or interventions utilizing law enforcement need special care, due to well-founded mistrust and fears of violence, therefore it's important to make available a wide array of services that may not rely on state intervention. Additionally, OCADSV will grow their work in this area by partnering with Traditional Health Worker organizations that may be outside typical DV/SA service delivery system but are doing healthy relationship promotion and trauma-informed care from a culturally grounded perspective.

- <https://www.coalitioncommunitiescolor.org/multco-unsettling-profiles>
- Latinx communities in Oregon are well represented within the domestic and sexual violence field. Many programs across the state, including in small towns and rural communities, prioritize hiring bilingual/bicultural staff and developing services that specifically support Latinx survivors. At the same time, isolation and marginalization continue to challenge Latinx advocates, survivors and broader communities alike. Well-founded fears of deportation can exacerbate tension and mistrust with law enforcement and other systems that have historically been less accessible to Latinxs and other communities of color; partnerships and interventions need special attention to these dynamics.
- In Oregon, immigrant and refugee communities are diverse and have developed powerful cultural and political voice. Several well-coordinated programs exist to provide domestic and sexual violence services to immigrant and refugee survivors, including one focused on Russian community, at least two focused on Latinx communities, and at least one multicultural organization made up of and serving several different linguistic and cultural populations. The Oregon Coalition Against Domestic & Sexual Violence convenes work to support all programs, both culturally specific and mainstream, in designing and adapting services most supportive for these communities and will continue to enhance these efforts into the coming four years. Many of these communities have fears of deportation and other legal consequences bar many survivors from accessing services; outreach campaigns providing specific accurate information, and careful attention to partnerships, can help.
- Oregon places high value on ensuring our services are accessible to transgender women and all transgender survivors. It is painfully ironic that trans women in particular experience high rates of exclusion from services historically focused on and provided by/for **women**, with a need to increase efforts in the field to ensure effective access for transgender survivors.

IV.G. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Information gathered through monitoring and evaluation of STOP VAWA Formula Grant Program subgrantees provides important information for supporting policy and program improvement and contributes to the planning efforts of the VAWA IP Planning Subcommittee and CVSSD in distributing funds.

CVSSD monitors subrecipient awards for compliance with applicable federal and state guidelines, and to determine if subrecipients are providing services outlined in their applications and grant agreements. CVSSD accomplishes monitoring activities through a variety of methods, including risk assessments, financial and progress reports which includes the STOP Annual Subgrantee (Muskie) Report, financial and administrative desk reviews, fiscal verification reviews, in person site visits, and technical assistance. CVSSD fund coordinators are primarily responsible for conducting these monitoring activities for those subrecipients assigned to them. Additionally, CVSSD has a two-person compliance team that specializes in providing technical assistance and support to subrecipients who are identified as high risk or non-compliant with the terms and conditions of their grant award(s). To read more about CVSSD's policy on grant monitoring visit <https://www.doj.state.or.us/crime-victims/for-grantees/grant-guidance-documents/>.

RISK ASSESSMENTS

All subrecipients must complete an administrative risk assessment and financial risk assessment with new applications for funding. The assessments are self-administered and reflect the subrecipient's own view of risk for carrying out the obligations of a CVSSD grant award. Assessments must be completed every two years after the initial award for the subrecipient's primary source of funding from CVSSD. For most subrecipients, risk assessments are completed with the applications for competitive funding and non-competitive funding of which STOP VAWA Formula Grant Program funds are included. The assessments include questions about governance, financial oversight and internal controls, compliance with state and federal requirements, balance of restricted vs. unrestricted funding, accounting methods, and insurance coverage. Grant specialists score the risk assessments and categorizes subrecipients as high, moderate, or low risk. The scores are then shared with the fund coordinators to make an initial determination of risk level and to prioritize subrecipient's for monitoring.

FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES REVIEW

CVSSD awards are subject to fiscal, administrative, and programmatic conditions to which the subrecipient expressly agree when accepting the award. CVSSD conducts periodic reviews of subrecipient's financial and administrative policies and procedures to ensure these conditions are met. Fund coordinators conduct periodic reviews of subrecipients' financial policies and procedures to determine whether the subrecipient maintains adequate internal controls and practices aligned with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Additionally, fund coordinators conduct periodic administrative reviews to assess the subrecipient's overall operational capacity and effectiveness. This includes governance and executive leadership, staff management and human resources, community partnerships, grants management and compliance with state and federal laws and regulations. Together these reviews help CVSSD measure whether services to survivors of domestic and sexual violence are effective and sustainable. The reviews are conducted through online meetings and email correspondence between the fund coordinator and subrecipient. CVSSD's financial and administrative reviews are not conducted with the same level of investigation or analysis as an independent audit.

FINANCIAL VERIFICATION REVIEWS

Financial verification reviews are conducted periodically to examine a subrecipient's specific financial activities for a given quarter. The process focuses on review of documentation supplied by the subrecipient to justify the expenses that are reported for that quarter. The fund coordinator compares the expenses to the approved budget to ensure the subrecipient's spending follows what was approved for the award. The fund coordinator also examines source documents such as the general ledger, invoices, receipts, payroll records, purchase orders, and spreadsheets to ensure the expenses are true and properly accounted. The verification functions as a 'point in time' review of the accuracy of the information submitted with a subrecipient's financial report. It is not intended to function as a forensic audit.

SITE MONITORING VISIT AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The site visits are an opportunity for CVSSD fund coordinators to meet face to face with the management team, fiscal personnel, direct service staff, volunteers, and board of directors to discuss the subrecipient's overall progress in meeting the conditions and expectations of a subaward project. Site visits most often focus on a review of the subrecipient's programmatic activities and progress to meeting the goals and objectives of the grant funded project(s). Semi-annual progress reports already provide information about the subrecipient's progress towards project goals, objectives, and outcomes, and quantitative data about the services provided. The site visit is an opportunity to further review project performance, discuss community partnerships, target specific concerns identified through the financial and administrative reviews, and address compliance concerns. Based on the fund

coordinator's findings, technical assistance is made available through CVSSD's compliance team or statewide partners such as OCADSV or AGSATF.

EVALUATION

CVSSD evaluates subrecipient's performance on a semi-annual basis through progress reports submitted to the E-Grants system. Subrecipients submit quantitative and qualitative information through 1) the STOP Annual Progress Report (Muskie Report), 2) the Domestic and Sexual Violence Services (DSV) Statewide Report, 3) questions asked of subrecipients by CVSSD through the E-Grants system, and 4) progress to goals and objectives as reported for project outputs and outcomes. Each fund coordinator is responsible for digesting the information submitted through the semi-annual progress reports. Should a subrecipient underperform in delivering the stated goals and objectives as promised in the original application, the fund coordinator will address those concerns directly. The fund coordinator lead positions for STOP VAWA, VOCA and ODSVS also query and compile data from the E-Grants system to add to their respective annual reports and this implementation plan.

IV.H. BARRIERS TO IMPLEMENTATION

CVSSD must address barriers to implementation of this plan such as data collection with varying levels of integrity and consistency, affordable housing, access to transportation, public safety concerns, economic challenges, operational and human resource capacity, and structural racism. CVSSD and the Planning Subcommittee identified issues and problems that inform the goals and objectives described in the previous sections. These barriers will continue with significant influences on individual and community stressors, needs, resources and capacity. They also present unique challenges for CVSSD in meeting the goals and objectives that are set within this plan, as well as opportunities to rethink how STOP VAWA funding can be used creatively and effectively.

- Inconsistent or Lack of Data. Crime victim statistics are collected by a myriad of agencies and organizations with varying levels of integrity and consistency. The impact of domestic and sexual violence is underrepresented as a result.
- Affordable Housing³² and Access to Transportation. Oregon is experiencing a housing and unsheltered crisis. Historically, Oregon has not built enough housing to meet the demand for affordable and low-income housing solutions³³. Climate disasters destroy whole communities. The 2020 wildfires in Oregon alone resulted in a cumulative loss of more than 4,000 homes. Oregon's housing affordability crisis³⁴ disproportionately impacts communities of color, those with disabilities, and the elderly population. Lack of long-term affordable housing options may hinder victims fleeing from violent situations since most shelters offer short periods of stay. Lengthy waiting lists to enter existing transitional housing programs put victims in the difficult position of choosing to stay in or return to an abusive relationship or face the risk of homelessness. The shortage of affordable housing also puts those struggling with mental health issues or drug addiction living without adequate housing. As a result, homeless encampments in city centers continue to grow.

Access to transportation and communication, particularly in rural and frontier counties is a long-standing issue. Victims without transportation or communication access are prevented from traveling to or using

³² https://oregoncf.org/community-impact/research/homelessness-in-oregon/?gclid=EAIaIQobChMI24644uHH9wIVFRLnCh3mmQUZEAMYASAAEgKs9vD_BwE

³³ [02-21-2021-ECONW-OHCS.pdf \(oregon.gov\)](#)

³⁴ <https://www.portlandmercury.com/blogtown/2021/11/26/37064855/how-will-oregon-address-its-growing-affordable-housing-crisis>

services provided by victim services providers. Travel across highways in Oregon was difficult with highways and roadways closed or delayed for months at a time following the 2020 wildfires.

- Public Safety Concerns. Across Oregon and in particular Multnomah County (the state's most populous county), district attorneys' offices are struggling to keep prosecutors on staff. Changing community attitudes regarding public safety and eroding confidence in police response has impacted both law enforcement and the people who call them for help. As noted within the plan, declining revenue from timber has direct impacts on public safety. Several rural and frontier counties have relied on income from federal timber revenue to support public safety budgets. The reduction in timber funds has led to limited hours of operation, reduction of available jail beds and reduced budgets.
- Economic Impacts³⁵. The Office of Economic Analysis released a [report](https://www.oregon.gov/das/OEA/Documents/forecast0322.pdf)³⁶ in March 2022 that contains Oregon's economic and revenue forecasts. Key findings from this report suggest supply chain issues remain a significant concern. Persistently high inflation poses a threat to low-income households. Tight labor markets put strain on CVSSD funded entities, particularly non-profit organizations as further described under operational and human resources capacity. Poverty continues to be a major concern with more than half of the counties in Oregon or 60 percent carrying a poverty rate greater than the average for the United States.
- Operational and Human Resources Capacity. Leadership and staffing within agencies and organizations that receive CVSSD funding has changed significantly. Employers are experiencing unprecedented high rates of staff turnover. This turnover "tsunami" leaves positions vacant for months while recruitments languish. Pay disparity is equally concerning in the victim services field where hourly wages are not competitive with other fields of work. Philanthropy at large is experiencing seismic shifts that include declining donor contributions, higher demand for services, and increasing expectations from grant funders.

Additionally, CVSSD is also observing an increase in executive directors leading organizations with less than two years of experience and boards of directors who do not fully comprehend their duties. Non-profit organizations must adapt their business models to accommodate significant and rapid decreases and increases of government funding (CARES Act, ARPA, state funds). This includes expanding and upgrading financial and administrative infrastructure, adopting technological solutions for service delivery and management, establishing funding reserves and strategic planning. Collaboration may look different after two years of taking necessary precautions because of COVID. As mentioned earlier, criminal justice systems and organizations in the victim services field have seen significant turnover in personnel and representation on multi-disciplinary work groups and committees.

- Structural Racism. Operationalizing racial justice in non-profit organizations and criminal justice systems requires a commitment to aligning policies, practices, and culture to that end. Leadership may participate in diversity, equity, and inclusion activities on a surface level without truly facilitating transformation in how the organization or system operates. This requires increased awareness of the scope and impacts of institutionalized racism and discrimination, and acknowledgement of equity issues experienced by people in underserved communities, communities of color and Tribal Nations.

The VAWA Implementation Planning Subcommittee and CVSSD will consider barriers and recommendations as it administers the STOP VAWA Formula Grant Program. If necessary, CVSSD will contact the U.S Department of Justice, and/or the Office on Violence Against Women for any specialized technical assistance.

³⁵ <https://www.oregon.gov/das/OEA/Documents/forecast0322.pdf>

³⁶ <https://www.oregon.gov/das/OEA/Documents/forecast0322.pdf>

V. CONCLUSION

This STOP VAWA Implementation Plan for Oregon, FYs 2022 – 2025 updates, refines and builds upon Plans submitted in previous years. The Implementation Plan draws upon information and data from a wide range of individuals, agencies and organizations concerned with violence against women in the State of Oregon. This information provides the rationale for the priority funding areas for Oregon’s STOP VAWA Formula Grant Program. The Implementation Plan describes how these priority areas are currently being addressed through guidelines for non-competitive and competitive RFA processes and methods for funding distribution and allocation that recognize federal requirements.

With a continued focus on statewide and local collaboration, CVSSD and its advisory and planning subcommittee, will encourage and support subgrantees in local planning efforts to address violence against women. The Advisory Committee will model collaboration through its own participation in statewide efforts to ensure victims have meaningful access to services. Training projects funded by the STOP VAWA Formula Grant Program will give law enforcement, prosecution and courts the tools to identify and respond to violence against women more effectively. With the resources the STOP VAWA Formula Grant Program provides, CVSSD and the Advisory Committee will strive to make a significant, positive impact on the State of Oregon in ending violence against women.

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