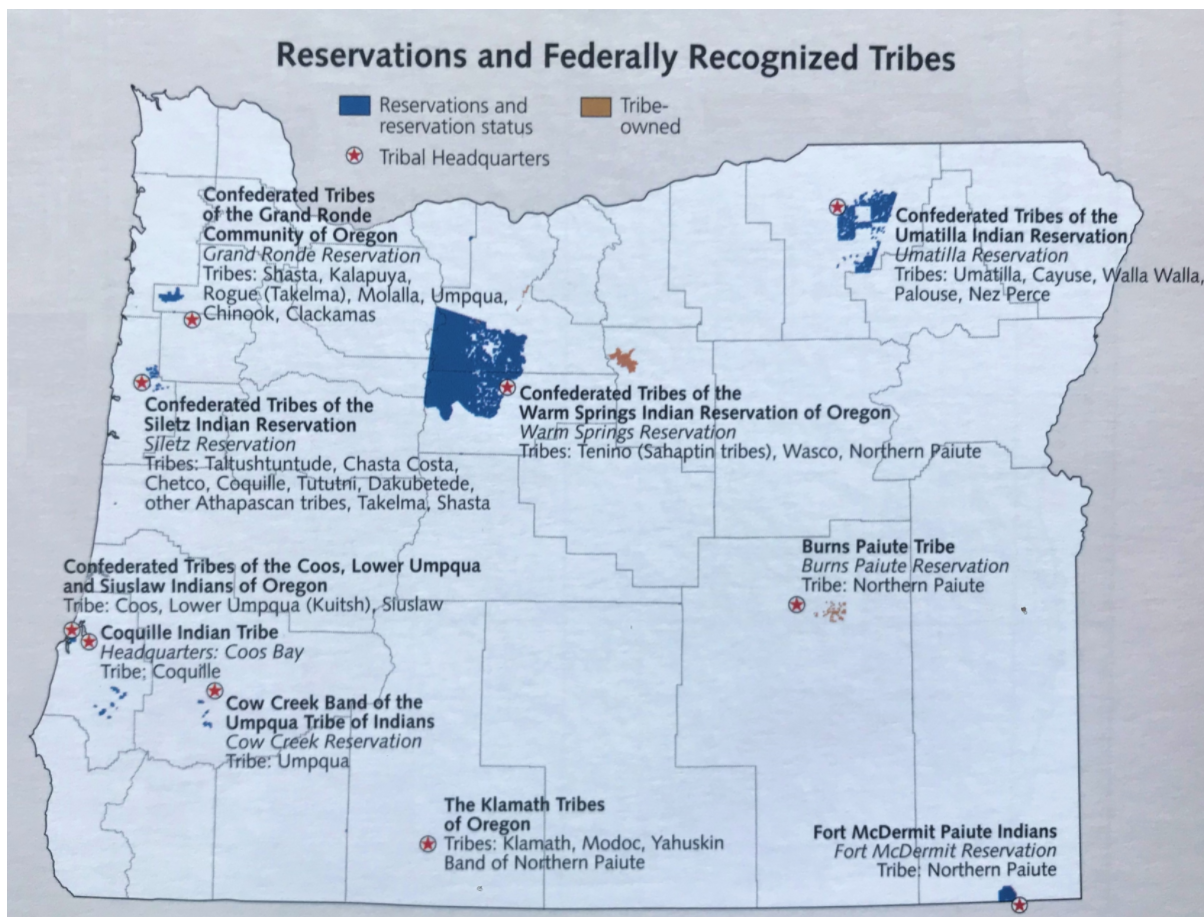


Tribal Nations

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 Oregon¹, 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.

¹ 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.

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 lead 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.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.