



STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program Implementation Plan for Oregon

2026-2029

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Crime Victim and Survivor Services



Crime Victim & Survivor Services Division

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All references within this plan to law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and victim service programs include community-based 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.

This Implementation Plan follows the required elements that are outlined in the Implementation Plan Checklist tool that was provided to VAWA (Violence Against Women Act) Administrators by the Office on Violence Against Women's (OVW's) Technical Assistance STARR (STOP Technical Assistance to Administrators) project.

The Oregon VAWA Implementation Planning (IP) Subcommittee advised Oregon Department of Justice, Crime Victim and Survivor Services (ODOJ CVSSD) and its advisory committee on the administration of the STOP VAWA Formula Grant Program (Appendix A). 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.

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

The draft FY 2026 - 2029 STOP VAWA Implementation Plan for Oregon was approved by the Implementation Planning Subcommittee and ODOJ CVSSD advisory committee on June 23, 2026. The plan and appendices were released statewide for a 30-day review period on April 17, 2026, to ensure that CVSSD reached out to all statutorily required representatives of each entity. It gives tribal leadership the time to review and discuss the plan before providing feedback and/or approval. All questions and concerns were resolved prior to a final vote of approval by CVSSD and the IP Subcommittee. A final plan was submitted for OVW's approval on July 2, 2026. A final plan was approved by OVW on August 3, 2026.

I.B. TIME PERIOD COVERED BY THE PLAN

The STOP VAWA Implementation Plan for Oregon, FYs 2026 - 2029 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 III. B. Any substantive changes or additional information will be submitted annually for approval to the Office on Violence Against Women.

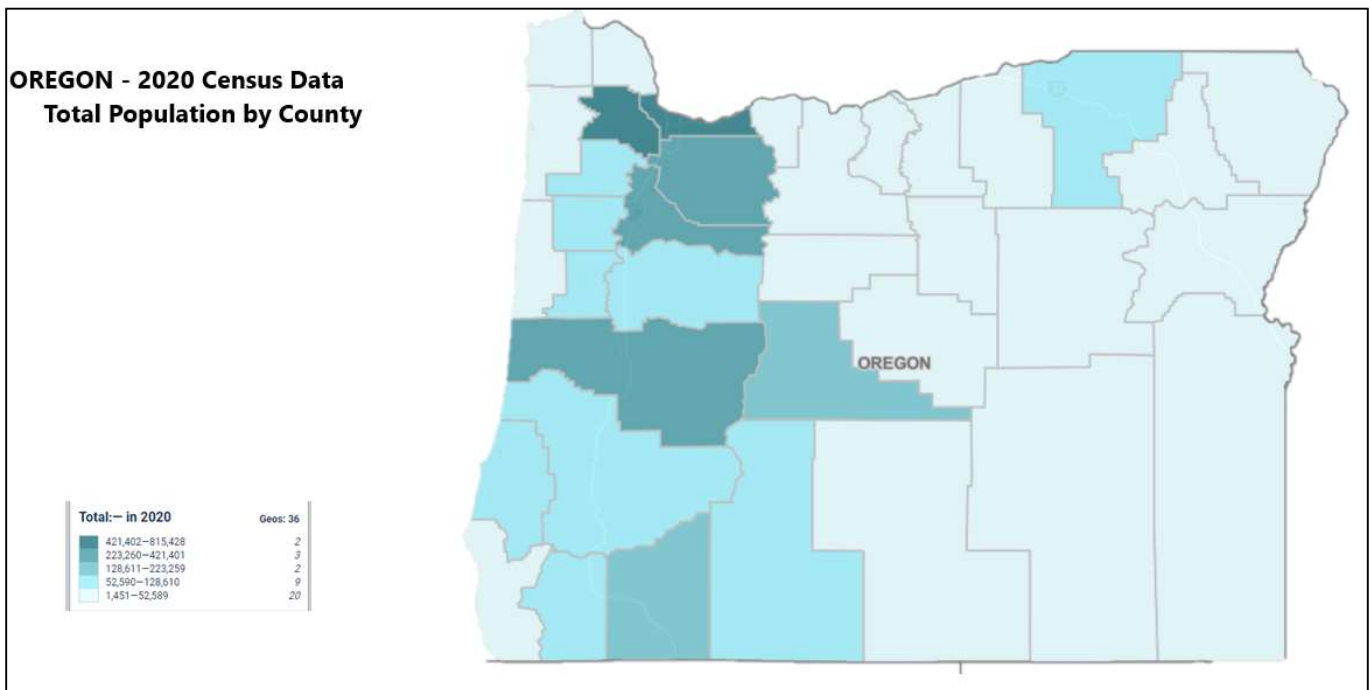
II. NEEDS AND CONTEXT

II.A. STATE GEOGRAPHY AND POPULATION

The State of Oregon sits on the ancestral lands of numerous indigenous peoples, represented by nine federally recognized tribes (Refer to Section II.B.). According to the U.S. Census Bureau, as of 2024, Oregon is the 27th largest state in the country with a total population of 4,254,293. Salem is the state's capital and the 3rd most populous city, with Portland first and Eugene second. Portland is the 28th largest city in the U.S., down from 26th in 2020. The Willamette Valley is the state's most densely populated area and is home to eight of the ten most populous cities. Five of Oregon's 36 counties (Washington, Multnomah, Clackamas, Marion, and Lane) contain nearly 60% of the state's total population.

Oregon is a state with vivid geographic contrasts across counties. The western boundary from 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 in the Cascade range and high desert with isolated rural and frontier populations. The highest point in Oregon is the summit of Mount Hood, at 11,237 feet (3,425 m). Oregon has 11 national forests with approximately 50 percent of the state covered in forest. According to the U.S. Forest Service, Oregon is the top timber producer in the nation. 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



2024 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTY

County	Total population	% of Total Population
<i>Oregon</i>	<i>4,254,293</i>	<i>100.00%</i>
Multnomah	801,477	18.84%
Washington	603,947	14.20%
Clackamas	423,975	9.97%
Lane	384,207	9.03%
Marion	349,244	8.21%
Jackson	222,645	5.23%
Deschutes	206,334	4.85%
Linn	130,706	3.07%
Douglas	112,072	2.63%
Yamhill	108,734	2.56%
Benton	96,303	2.26%
Polk	89,662	2.11%
Josephine	88,179	2.07%
Umatilla	79,940	1.88%
Klamath	70,247	1.65%
Coos	64,827	1.52%
Columbia	53,493	1.26%
Lincoln	50,964	1.20%
Clatsop	41,363	0.97%
Malheur	31,954	0.75%
Tillamook	27,496	0.65%
Wasco	26,552	0.62%
Crook	26,277	0.62%
Union	26,144	0.61%
Jefferson	25,203	0.59%
Hood River	23,905	0.56%
Curry	23,381	0.55%
Baker	16,840	0.40%
Morrow	12,300	0.29%
Lake	8,267	0.19%
Wallowa	7,553	0.18%
Harney	7,499	0.18%
Grant	7,209	0.17%
Gilliam	1,971	0.05%
Sherman	1,938	0.05%
Wheeler	1,485	0.03%

U.S. Census Bureau. "ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates." [American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles, Table DP05](#),. Accessed on 20 Mar 2026.

POPULATION SHIFT BETWEEN 2010 – 2020 BY COUNTY

County	2010 Census Population	2020 Census Population	Percent Change (April 2010-July 1, 2019)
Total	3,831,074	4,237,256	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

2024 PEOPLE IN POVERTY

	Population for whom poverty status is determined	Percent below poverty level
Sherman	427	22.00%
Klamath	12,655	18.30%
Benton	16,361	18.20%
Malheur	4,971	17.60%
Douglas	18,011	16.30%
Coos	10,275	16.10%
Union	4,138	16.10%
Lincoln	8,025	15.90%
Josephine	13,581	15.60%
Gilliam	295	15.30%
Lane	57,613	15.30%
Curry	3,510	15.20%
Baker	2,423	14.90%
Lake	1,145	14.90%
Harney	1,007	13.70%
Jefferson	3,220	13.40%
Morrow	1,620	13.20%
Linn	16,781	13.00%
Marion	44,229	13.00%
Grant	899	12.80%
Polk	11,070	12.70%
Tillamook	3,378	12.70%
Multnomah	99,068	12.60%
Jackson	27,159	12.40%
United States	40,390,045	12.40%
Clatsop	5,036	12.30%
Oregon	498,380	11.90%
Umatilla	8,978	11.80%
Wasco	3,018	11.60%
Crook	2,943	11.30%
Wheeler	158	10.80%
Yamhill	10,573	10.30%
Columbia	4,687	8.90%
Deschutes	18,000	8.80%
Washington	48,201	8.10%
Hood River	1,902	8.00%
Wallowa	582	7.80%
Clackamas	32,441	7.70%

U.S. Census Bureau. "Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months." [American Community Survey, ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables, Table S1701](#). Accessed on 20 Mar 2026.

II.B. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA FOR UNDERSERVED POPULATIONS

Based on the 2024 Census, the population of Oregon is estimated to be 4,254,293. Women compose 50.2% of the population, men 49.8%; 19.3% of Oregonians are under age 18, 60.2% 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.

According to the 2024 Census released by the United States Census Bureau, 84.9% of Oregon's population identify as white persons not of Latino or Hispanic Origin, 15.5% identify as Latina/o or Hispanic, 5.5% as Asian, 2.5% as African American or Black, 2.1% as American Indian or Alaska Native and less than 1% as Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander and 4.5% of Oregonians identify with more than one race¹. 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.

2024 OREGON POPULATION BY RACE

Oregon Population by Race	Oregon Population	Percent of Population
Total population	4,254,293	
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	624,598	14.70%
One race	3,731,287	87.70%
White	3,172,586	74.60%
Black or African American	82,453	1.90%
American Indian and Alaska Native	47,867	1.10%
Asian	192,107	4.50%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	17,127	0.40%
Some Other Race	219,147	5.20%
Two or More Races	523,006	12.30%

U.S. Census Bureau. "ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates." [American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles, Table DP05](#),. Accessed on 20 Mar 2026.

¹ The U.S. Census Bureau collects race and ethnicity 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.

2024 OREGON POPULATION WITH A DISABILITY

Oregon	Total	With a disability	Percent with a disability
Total civilian noninstitutionalized population	4,210,933	650,866	15.50%
White alone	3,139,682	521,991	16.60%
Black or African American alone	79,704	11,974	15.00%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	46,982	9,097	19.40%
Asian alone	191,618	17,445	9.10%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	16,895	2,131	12.60%
Some other race alone	218,144	22,195	10.20%
Two or more races	517,908	66,033	12.70%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	3,005,034	507,873	16.90%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	618,888	63,683	10.30%
DISABILITY TYPE			
With a hearing difficulty		195,847	4.70%
With a vision difficulty		104,395	2.50%
With a cognitive difficulty		282,964	7.10%
With an ambulatory difficulty		280,523	7.00%
With a self-care difficulty		115,376	2.90%
With an independent living difficulty		232,212	6.90%

U.S. Census Bureau. "Disability Characteristics." [American Community Survey, ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables, Table S1810](#).. Accessed on 25 Mar 2026.

2024 ETHNICITY POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN OREGON²

Race	Largest Populations	Population	Largest Percent of Population	Percent
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander				
	Multnomah	4,893	Union	1.50%
	Marion	3,817	Marion	1.10%
	Washington	3,240	Polk	0.60%
	Clackamas	1,051	Multnomah	0.60%
	Lane	815	Harney	0.50%
American Indian & Alaska Native				
	Multnomah	7,827	Jefferson	13.60%
	Washington	5,533	Umatilla	2.90%
	Lane	4,718	Klamath	2.70%
	Marion	4,297	Lincoln	2.50%
	Jefferson	3,439	Malheur	2.10%
Black or African American				
	Multnomah	44,061	Multnomah	5.50%
	Washington	13,996	Washington	2.30%
	Lane	4,587	Harney	1.90%
	Clackamas	4,470	Benton	1.30%
	Marion	4,236	Baker	1.30%
Some Other Race				
	Washington	45,020	Morrow	16.90%
	Marion	38,637	Umatilla	14.80%
	Multnomah	35,363	Marion	11.10%
	Clackamas	13,862	Jefferson	8.20%
	Lane	12,959	Washington	7.50%
Asian				
	Washington	69,474	Washington	11.50%
	Multnomah	60,157	Multnomah	7.50%
	Clackamas	21,858	Benton	6.70%
	Lane	10,121	Clackamas	5.20%
	Marion	7,059	Lane	2.60%
Two or More Races				
	Multnomah	105,111	Hood River	22.70%

² Individual County level data is available upon request.

Washington	83,241	Morrow	21.10%
Marion	59,819	Malheur	19.30%
Clackamas	47,035	Marion	17.10%
Lane	41,005	Wasco	17.10%
Latino or Hispanic			
Washington	112,182	Morrow	42.00%
Multnomah	108,265	Malheur	34.00%
Marion	101,164	Hood River	30.60%
Clackamas	42,768	Umatilla	29.70%
Lane	40,225	Marion	29.00%
White			
Multnomah	544,065	Wallowa	89.90%
Washington	383,443	Baker	88.90%
Clackamas	332,982	Union	87.80%
Lane	310,002	Crook	87.50%
Marion	231,379	Grant	87.50%

U.S. Census Bureau. "ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates." [American Community Survey, ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles, Table DP05](#).. Accessed on 20 Mar 2026.

2024 OREGON LGBT AND TRANSGENDER POPULATIONS

County	Total population	Calculated Trans Population (1%)	Calculated LGBT Population (9.3%)
<i>Oregon</i>	<i>4,254,293</i>	<i>42,543</i>	<i>395,649</i>
Baker	16,840	168	1,566
Benton	96,303	963	8,956
Clackamas	423,975	4,240	39,430
Clatsop	41,363	414	3,847
Columbia	53,493	535	4,975
Coos	64,827	648	6,029
Crook	26,277	263	2,444
Curry	23,381	234	2,174
Deschutes	206,334	2,063	19,189
Douglas	112,072	1,121	10,423
Gilliam	1,971	20	183
Grant	7,209	72	670
Harney	7,499	75	697
Hood River	23,905	239	2,223
Jackson	222,645	2,226	20,706
Jefferson	25,203	252	2,344
Josephine	88,179	882	8,201

Klamath	70,247	702	6,533
Lake	8,267	83	769
Lane	384,207	3,842	35,731
Lincoln	50,964	510	4,740
Linn	130,706	1,307	12,156
Malheur	31,954	320	2,972
Marion	349,244	3,492	32,480
Morrow	12,300	123	1,144
Multnomah	801,477	8,015	74,537
Polk	89,662	897	8,339
Sherman	1,938	19	180
Tillamook	27,496	275	2,557
Umatilla	79,940	799	7,434
Union	26,144	261	2,431
Wallowa	7,553	76	702
Wasco	26,552	266	2,469
Washington	603,947	6,039	56,167
Wheeler	1,485	15	138
Yamhill	108,734	1,087	10,112

Subgrantee reported data July 2023-June 2024³

TRIBAL NATIONS: FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES IN OREGON

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 2024 population estimates show slight variations with the 2020 census remaining the baseline for self-identification. For the purposes of this plan, CVSSD is referring to federally recognized tribes as Tribal Nations and will refer to underserved communities which may include members of tribes that are federally recognized or those that self-identify under the U.S. Census definition as American Indian and Alaskan Native.

There are nine federally recognized tribes that share their borders with 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.

³ Per statutory requirement 34 U.S.C. 10446 (i) (2) (c) includes age, disability, race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender identity, and language background. Calculation approved by OVW includes estimate from Pew Research Center Study and Williams Institute: Trans 1% per William Institute [How Many Adults and Youth Identify as Transgender in the United States? - Williams Institute](#) LGBTQIA 9.3% per Gallup <https://news.gallup.com/poll/656708/lgbtq-identification-rises.aspx>



Map: Oregon's Federally Recognized Tribes – Source: Oregon.gov

Each of the tribes provides 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 Sexual Assault Response Team (SART), Multi-Disciplinary Team (MDT), Oregon Department of Human Services (ODHS) and Child Welfare departments and other community-based programs.

By statute, Oregon state agencies are required to establish and maintain government-to-government relationships with Oregon tribes. In 1996, Governor Kitzhaber issued Executive Order 96-30 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 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 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 Oregon⁴, 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, Former 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. In 2025, the Oregon Legislature passed Senate Bill 1011, which created a formal process for tribes, currently subject to Public Law 280, to petition the state for retrocession.

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 Oregon Department of Justice Criminal Law in Indian Country CLE Spring 2021 and Confederated Tribes of Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) Attorney Brent Leonhard

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 15.20% of Oregonians speaking a language other than English at home.

⁴ Oregon Blue Book: <https://sos.oregon.gov/blue-book/Pages/national-tribes-intro.aspx>

2024 LANGUAGE SPOKEN OTHER THAN ENGLISH

2024 Population and Percent of Population Who Speak a Language Other than English at Home					
<i>Oregon</i>	<i>616,287</i>	<i>15.20%</i>			
Baker	366	2.30%	Lake	451	5.70%
Benton	12,089	13.00%	Lane	32,210	8.80%
Clackamas	49,453	12.30%	Lincoln	4,410	9.00%
Clatsop	2,726	6.90%	Linn	9,537	7.70%
Columbia	2,386	4.70%	Malheur	6,325	21.10%
Coos	3,245	5.20%	Marion	84,008	25.60%
Crook	1,635	6.50%	Morrow	3,829	33.40%
Curry	1,274	5.60%	Multnomah	143,696	18.80%
Deschutes	14,566	7.40%	Polk	10,175	12.00%
Douglas	4,594	4.30%	Sherman	50	2.70%
Gilliam	147	7.60%	Tillamook	2,574	9.70%
Grant	129	1.90%	Umatilla	17,495	23.30%
Harney	339	4.70%	Union	1,227	4.90%
Hood River	5,988	26.50%	Wallowa	288	4.00%
Jackson	19,993	9.40%	Wasco	4,735	18.80%
Jefferson	4,019	17.00%	Washington	147,297	25.80%
Josephine	4,870	5.80%	Wheeler	64	4.50%
Klamath	5,747	8.70%	Yamhill	14,350	13.90%

U.S. Census Bureau. "Language Spoken at Home." [American Community Survey, ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables, Table S1601](#). Accessed on 20 Mar 2026.

II.D. COURT AND LAW ENFORCEMENT CRIME DATA

One of the ongoing significant gaps in Oregon is an inconsistent system to collect crime data across agencies around the state.

Oregon Judicial Department (OJD) case management system compiles criminal case data for crimes that have domestic violence or sexual assault as an element of the crime (such as misdemeanor crimes of domestic violence). However, for other crimes that may contain DV, but do not have DV as a required element of the crime, OJD's case management system is not able to easily query those case counts.

OJD's court representative states that they do not have complete crime data to report up to 2025; OJD is working to address the case management system requirements in order to track crime data in the future.

Local law enforcement agencies across the state report offenses and arrests to the Oregon State Police Law Enforcement Data System (OSP LEDS). Certain crimes, particularly domestic and sexual violence crimes, are widely understood to be chronically under-reported or under-identified as “constituting domestic violence” or “domestic violence related”. The statistics were further challenged in recent years since a significant number of law enforcement agencies, including many of the largest, weren’t reporting domestic violence related incidents consistently – or even at all into the state system. Since the pandemic, most jurisdictions experienced significant staffing shortages, increased workloads, District Attorneys unable to take cases to trial, and in some cases shrinking budgets. When law enforcement agencies are struggling to provide basic services, it isn’t surprising that gathering and maintaining relevant crime data didn’t always happen as intended. Due to different data systems, and varying accessibility to state-monitored data systems, information from tribal law enforcement and tribal courts are likely underrepresented in state-wide data sources.

Recently, the OSP LEDS Dashboard for Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Data was updated. Through use of the updated dashboard, reporting by law enforcement agencies greatly improved. By 2024, the number of agencies failing to report annual crime data was significantly reduced. The following crime data accounts for all cases in which domestic violence was reported by law enforcement agencies at both the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) and Oregon National Incident Based Reporting System (ONIBRS) level. Data from the state UCR and NIBRS don’t provide a one-to-one correlation because of the different nature in their methodologies and crimes tracked.

Reported Offenses and Arrests 2020-2024– Domestic Violence related Crimes Against Persons

Crimes	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	
	Reported Offenses	# Arrest Offense	Reported Offenses	# Arrest Offense	Reported Offenses	# Arrest Offense	Reported Offenses	# Arrest Offense	Reported Offenses	# Arrest Offense
Murder/Homicide/ Negligent Homicide	186	111	253	121	250	137	243	118	200	120
Rape	1,221	135	1,320	116	1,315	118	1,354	137	1,848	188
Other Sex Offenses	2,459	524	2,683	474	2,727	485	2,521	401	1,881	345
Aggravated Assault	7,480	4,201	8,784	4,389	8,555	4,272	8,190	4,065	8,564	4,173
Intimidation	5,823	2,317	5,217	2,358	5,477	2,280	5,595	2,334	5,500	2,315
Simple Assault	19,593	9,515	19,442	8,774	20,085	8,910	20,635	9,360	20,479	9,604
Family Offenses	719	370	583	326	517	273	510	284	506	291

Kidnapping	431	160	468	151	460	115	399	134	440	146
Human Trafficking	37	2	36	0	35	1	44	2	27	1
Other Person	4,251	2,592	3,938	2,483	3,799	2,361	3,630	2,351	3,445	2,307
Total Distinct Crimes or Arrests	42,200	19,927	42,724	19,192	43,220	18,952	43,121	19,186	42,890	19,490

These numbers represent the distinct reported offenses or individual arrests per offense type, based on data from the OSP LEDS. These are criminal offenses where the victim is present and the act is violent, threatening, or has the potential of being physically harmful. The category of Other Sex Offenses includes but is not limited to: Non-Forcible Rape, Contributing to Sexual Delinquency, Physical Molestation, Obscene Phone Call, Incest, Exposure, Forcible Sodomy, Non-Forcible Sodomy, and Other Sex Crimes. Aggravated Assault also includes Attempted Murder.

III. DESCRIPTION OF PLANNING PROCESS FOR THE FY 2026-2029 STOP VAWA IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR OREGON

III.A. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PLANNING PROCESS

CVSSD began its planning process for the FY 2026 - 2029 STOP VAWA Implementation Plan in June 2024 with multiple meetings of the CVSSD Advisory Committee (AC) and VAWA Implementation Planning Subcommittee. Specifically, subcommittee meetings were held in October 2024, and October 2025. The CVSSD AC meets up to four times per year and includes updates on the draft plan, progress on state goals and funding priorities, STOP funding either competitive, noncompetitive and/or continuation application process and recommended awards.

We addressed key issues within the plan through additional collaboration with committee members and external partners. Direct meetings were held with specific disciplines and professionals through phone and electronic communication. For example, a separate virtual teams meeting was held on prosecution certification on April 18, 2024. A series of tribal leadership meetings with all nine (9) federally recognized tribes were held between February and October 2023. Nine community collaboration meetings with community partners were held in 26 of 36 counties between September 2024 and June 2025. The community meetings were supported in full by state funds and continued the conversation with tribal program staff and supervisors on the needs of tribal victim service programs while strengthening collaboration with community partners. A total of 191 community partners and tribal members attended the nine community collaboration meetings. A report will be written in 2026 to summarize what we learned during the Tribal Nations Needs Assessment and Community Collaboration Project. Both the AC and planning subcommittee are multi-disciplinary groups of stakeholders that include representatives from victim services, law enforcement, prosecution, courts, Tribal Nations, underserved communities and others (Appendix A).

The VAWA Implementation Planning Subcommittee and other partners involved in the planning process met multiple times between June 2023 and May 2026 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 with a plan to maintain annual data 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 Impact Report for STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program.
- 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 provided by Tribal Nations and their leadership during annual grants management meetings, as well as listening sessions.
- Review data and services for underserved communities in Oregon.
- Initiate Documentation of Collaboration forms for statutorily required planning subcommittee members.
- Update a list of cultural and population specific organizations for meaningful inclusion during the plan review and release process. (Appendix B – 1 and 2 Cultural & Population Specific Community Partner Organizations).

A copy of the draft plan is released for internal leadership, IP Subcommittee and tribal leadership review. Finally, the draft plan is released directly to underserved communities, population specific organizations, along with law enforcement organizations (Oregon Chiefs of Police, Oregon State Police, Oregon Sheriff’s Association, and tribal law enforcement); prosecution (including 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 (Appendix J).*

III.B. PLANNING SUBCOMMITTEE PARTICIPATION

VAWA Reauthorization requires the planning process to be more inclusive and coordinated across multiple areas of expertise and/or populations and include the following partners (Appendix C Participation Forms):

State sexual assault coalition	N/A
State domestic violence coalition	N/A
Dual domestic violence and sexual assault coalition	Oregon Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence (OCADSV) and Communities of Color Task Force (to resume in October 2026)
Law enforcement entities	Lane County Sheriff’s Office, Salem Police Department, Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua & Siuslaw Indians Police Department
Prosecution entities	Clackamas County District Attorney’s Office, ODOJ Domestic Violence Resource Prosecutor
State Administrative Office of the Courts	Oregon Judicial Department
Tribal governments (federally recognized tribes)	9 federally recognized tribes in Oregon with two represented on the planning subcommittee

	(Confederated Tribes of Umatilla Indian Reservation and Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians)
Representatives from underserved populations, including population specific and culturally specific populations	NAYA, Unica/El Programa Hispano Catolico (AC member)
Victim service providers	Peace at Home Advocacy Center, Marion County DA Victim Assistance Program, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Family Violence Program, Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians Care Program
Other individuals or entities	Oregon Sexual Assault Task Force (Oregon SATF); Oregon Law Center; Oregon DHS DVSA Program Coordinator; Crime Victim/Survivor

The broad representation on the CVSSD Advisory Committee has included members who represent two Tribal Nations, 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, law enforcement⁵, prosecution⁶ and the courts as well as the Executive Director of a State Dual Domestic and Sexual Violence Coalition (OCADSV) and the Oregon Sexual Assault Task Force (Oregon SATF, non-profit, statewide sexual assault training institute). A direct outreach to all nine 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 (Appendix A). Individual meetings, email correspondence and telephone conversations were also held with multiple community members and interested parties.

III.C. CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION WITH OTHER COLLABORATION PARTNERS

Victim services, 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 comments.

⁵ The LCSO was appointed by the Oregon State Sheriffs’ Association (OSSA) to represent its membership on the VAWA Implementation Planning Subcommittee. CTCLUSI CEO approval for Tribal Police Chief appointment to represent law enforcement on the VAWA IP Subcommittee in June 2024.

⁶ The Oregon District Attorneys Association appointed the Clackamas County District Attorney to represent its membership in this work.

COLLABORATION WITH UNDERSERVED COMMUNITIES, CULTURALLY SPECIFIC POPULATIONS AND POPULATION SPECIFIC ORGANIZATIONS

Underserved communities and Tribal Nations (TN) are also represented on the CVSSD Advisory Committee and IP Subcommittee (Appendix A). The CVSSD Advisory Committee and its subcommittee 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 B - 2). This list was expanded to include more cultural and population specific community partner interaction through ongoing work across all CVSSD funds.

CVSSD also collaborated with OCADSV and its Communities of Color Task Force which is a long-standing statewide multiracial multidisciplinary workgroup meeting monthly⁷ and centering the voices and experiences of survivors and advocates of color.

The underserved communities, TN and population specific organizations are represented in the statewide VAWA priority survey and reviewed the draft plan during its final external review. All comments will be addressed before the plan is presented to the advisory committee for final approval. CVSSD conducts ongoing progress and monitoring questions on meaningful awareness and access to services.

COLLABORATION 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 Oregon Sexual Assault Task Force (Oregon SATF); and
- Representation in the statewide survey.

In FY 2025 - 2027, grant applicants were required to provide information on all populations 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 underserved populations and/or TN and their sister victim service programs.

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

⁷ The Communities of Color Task Force paused in 2025 with new leadership analyzing staffing structure and capacity. OCADSV worked closely with member and nonmember organizations during the pause. The TF will resume in October 2026.

- 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.

CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION WITH OTHER ALLIED ORGANIZATIONS

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 deliberate outreach to population specific organizations, representatives from underserved populations, and culturally specific organizations.

III.D. CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION WITH TRIBES

It is our responsibility to acknowledge sovereignty and the traditional lands and territories of Tribal Nations. Our commitment to meaningful awareness and access to services, and our understanding of the historical and current experiences of Native people will help inform us about the work we do; collectively as we engage in building relationships and collaborative partnerships.

PLANNING PROCESS WITH TRIBAL NATIONS

CVSSD established a process to include all nine (9) federally recognized tribes in Oregon in 2010 to ensure meaningful inclusion during the implementation planning process as demonstrated in previous plans. Two of the nine (9) federally recognized tribes are represented on the VAWA Implementation Planning Subcommittee. In 2021, a tribal representative stepped down from the CVSSD Advisory Committee to take a lead role as Co-Chair with an Oregon Department of Justice Subcommittee which is made up of victim advocates and program managers who represent Tribal Nations, underserved, culturally and population specific organizations. The tribal representative continued as a VAWA Implementation Planning Subcommittee member.

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 is continuously updated by a CVSSD Fund Coordinator. 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 that may include facilitated communication around statewide funding priorities, goals, and objectives. This includes tribal victim service staff, supervisors and in some cases, leadership from the seven (7) remaining tribes to attend an annual planning meeting.

- CVSSD provides tribal leadership with key changes to the state plan along with ongoing work around meaningful access to services during listening sessions and ongoing grant funding interaction.

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 nine (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 30 years while Tribal Nations began receiving non-competitive grant funds over the past 15 years. The CVSSD Fund Coordinator regularly attends tribal-state cluster meetings and the annual government to government tribal meetings.

In 2023, CVSSD completed the initial phase of the Tribal Nations Needs Assessment and Community Collaboration Project. As part of this phase, CVSSD conducted listening sessions with each of the nine federally recognized tribes and its leadership to understand tribal gaps and needs and to strengthen statewide collaborative efforts (Appendix D). Between September 2024 and June 2025, CVSSD facilitated nine multi-county Community Collaboration meetings across 26 of Oregon's 36 counties. Nearly 200 participants included representatives from law enforcement, prosecution, courts, victim services, and child advocacy programs. The objectives of these meetings were to:

1. Strengthen government-to-government collaboration between Tribal Nations, CVSSD-funded programs, and community partners.
2. Improve service delivery for survivors of domestic and sexual violence statewide.

A comprehensive report will be released in late 2026 summarizing key themes, challenges, and barriers identified through this process. Findings will inform future actions to reinforce collaborative relationships and address identified service gaps.

CVSSD will work with tribal leadership and program staff during the 2026 - 2029 IP to identify next steps to this body of work to ensure current issues are identified and addressed for all nine tribes. This will include identified activities based on the state goals and funding priorities outlined in Section V. Ongoing collaboration with Tribal Nations will ensure that identified "next steps" to the 2023 – 2025 Project are addressed as listed in the state goals, objectives, and activities.

III.E. MAJOR CONCERNS RAISED DURING THE PLANNING PROCESS

All periodic changes or updates throughout the life of the plan were 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. Recommendations for changes or updates will be included on the agenda for annual meetings of the VAWA Implementation Planning Subcommittee in 2026, 2027 and/or 2028. Ongoing discussions with the planning subcommittee for this plan included the list under Section III.A. Brief Description of Planning Process on page 16 along with:

- challenges in meeting and progress made with sexual assault set aside requirement
- firearm dispossession protocols
- statewide STOP VAWA survey results (Appendix F 1 - 2) and how it was addressed in the state's goals and objectives and for future planning and initiatives; and
- progress made on funding priorities, goals and objectives

A summary of issues raised during the review process in 2026 will be submitted with the plan (Appendix J) and was provided to the CVSSD Advisory Committee and VAWA IP Subcommittee for a vote on the final plan.

CVSSD will also continue its work with underserved communities, culturally specific and population specific organizations and Tribal Nations in order to further the goals and objectives identified in Section V.

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. ODOJ CVSSD also is represented on the ODHS Domestic and Sexual Violence Fund Advisory Group.

RAPE PREVENTION EDUCATION PROGRAMS (RPE)

The Oregon Sexual Assault Task Force (SATF) is a non-profit organization that provides statewide training and technical assistance in sexual assault response and prevention. The Oregon SATF 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. Four programs were awarded funds in FY 2024 – 2029 to implement a range of activities designed to stop violence and promote healthy social norms, behaviors, and attitudes. Current awards include:

- Henderson House provides outreach, education and services for youth in Yamhill County that focuses on anti-violence and anti-oppression conversations through student-led projects.
- Self Enhancement Inc. provides prevention, education and services for youth and families, primarily African Americans and others living in poverty or seeking culturally responsive services.
- The Harbor serves Clatsop County and the state's northernmost coastal communities. They provide advocacy, prevention and support to promote self-determination for youth.
- El Programa Hispano Católico-Proyecto UNICA empowers Latino youth and families to prevent gender-based violence by addressing its root cause. They work toward prevention through

education, training and community mobilization.

These prevention efforts work across the socioecological model affecting change at the individual, community, and societal levels and for people of all ages in communities throughout Oregon.

The Oregon SATF Executive Director and the Training Coordinator are both members of the CVSSD Advisory Committee and the IP Subcommittee. The VAWA Fund Coordinator from CVSSD has been a member of the Oregon SATF Criminal Justice Subcommittee for 17 years. A CVSSD Fund Coordinator may be part of the next competitive review team process in 2029. During the life of the Implementation Plan, CVSSD will maintain conversations with the Oregon SATF and the RPE Coordinator to ensure coordination around policy and administration of the RPE and STOP VAWA funded programs.

OCADSV receives RPE coalition funds directly from the CDC for a four-year project. The OCADSV Director is both a member of the CVSSD Advisory Committee and the IP Subcommittee.

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 V. D. Grant Making Strategy for a broad description of the state funding process). 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 Report.

CVSSD's continued and growing dialogue with statewide partners includes, though is not limited to, the Oregon Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence (OCADSV); Oregon Sexual Assault Task Force (OR SATF); 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.

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

VOCA and VAWA funds support some 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 Tribal Nations as well as population-based victims/survivors that our subrecipients may serve. It is expected that all subrecipients provide meaningful access to services to any survivor of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence and stalking.

CVSSD also allocates VOCA funding to address the need of underserved victims. The first focused competitive solicitation for culturally specific services was released in 2021 and a second solicitation in 2024; 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 underserved communities across Oregon. Twelve projects were funded through this award, seven of which were from organizations that are new to CVSSD and VOCA funds. A third competitive solicitation will be released in 2026.

IV. DOCUMENTATION FROM PROSECUTION, LAW ENFORCEMENT, COURT, AND VICTIM SERVICES PROGRAMS

The required letters or documentation of collaboration from prosecution, law enforcement, court and victim service programs are included (Appendix E).

V. PLAN FOR FOUR-YEAR IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD

As in the FY 2022 - 2025 Implementation Plan, this plan will continue to support programs that require VAWA funded projects to enhance collaboration with underserved 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 changes where service inequity impacts the needs of underserved victims (Section V.C. Meeting Needs of Underserved Victims). This is outlined in more detail under Section V.D. Grant Making Strategy in 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 Priorities #1 and 3).

V.A. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

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. Many counties continue to struggle, and infrastructure continues to degrade (2024 Poverty Chart in Section II.A.). In 2024, twenty-four of 36 Oregon Counties had poverty rates above the national rate. Discussion on addressing goals and objectives and subsequent activities continued with the VAWA Implementation Planning Subcommittee in October 2025 and will continue annually (or as needed).

The funding priorities for the FY 2026 - 2029 plan were developed by the VAWA Implementation Planning Subcommittee. Additional revisions were made by the IP Planning Subcommittee in 2025 that included new IP Subcommittee members and additional members from the CVSSD Advisory Committee. The AC and IP Subcommittee were guided in establishing the funding priorities by the statewide survey on policy and service gaps (Appendix F 1 - 2 VAWA Survey Summary), the preliminary findings on the Statewide Needs Assessment, other related surveys, and on the narrative responses provided on the Annual Impact reports.

The resulting state funding priorities demonstrate how STOP funds will be used by subgrantees in FY 2026 - 2029:

Funding Priority #1:

To provide victims of domestic and sexual assault, stalking and dating violence meaningful access to services and support programs by 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 populations, cultural or population specific communities 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, regional 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 courts⁸. *The VAWA IP Subcommittee voted to make this a requirement among and between all partners. The federal requirement is demonstrated with a letter of consultation in the VAWA competitive RFA and as a question in the Joint Victim Services RFA.*

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) and statutory purpose area as identified in a continuation, competitive and/or non-competitive solicitation process and its subsequent application review team.

DESCRIPTION OF STATE'S GOALS AND OBJECTIVES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD

As in FY 2022 - 2025, the Advisory Committee and Planning Subcommittee identified some objectives that may be used to support a VAWA funded project. While the VAWA Implementation Plan speaks to

⁸ Law enforcement, prosecution and court applicants will demonstrate this requirement in a letter of consultation along with responses to application questions. Nonprofit and tribal victim service programs will demonstrate ongoing consultation with criminal justice partners as part of their application response.

the comprehensive statewide efforts of CVSSD, the following state goals and objectives for FY 2026 - 2029 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 to support victim services. Release STOP VAWA grant funds through the funding opportunity for Joint Non-Competitive Funds. (Appendix G) Objective 2: Release VAWA Continuation, Noncompetitive or Competitive funding opportunities for law enforcement and prosecution. (Appendix H) Objective 3: Release STOP VAWA funds through a non-competitive funding opportunity for courts. (Appendix H)
Goal 2: Provide victims of domestic and sexual assault, stalking and dating violence meaningful access to services that are survivor centered.
Objective 1: Each biennium, funding to Tribal Nations victim services programs and programs meeting the needs of underserved populations. Objective 2: Complete the Tribal Nations Needs Assessment and Community Collaboration Project Report in 2026. Objective 3: Implement recommendations of the Oregon DOJ Subcommittee to increase access to STOP VAWA funding opportunities for Tribal Nations and programs serving cultural and population specific communities. Objective 4: Per federal statute, 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, regional 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 Oregon SATF 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 statewide training for prosecution, and annual training to law enforcement in order to improve domestic violence investigations and support prosecution efforts. Objective 3: Provide STOP VAWA funds to the Oregon Judicial Department to implement a mandatory minimum continuing education requirement for all judges to receive hands-on, trauma-informed domestic and sexual violence training. Objective 4: Provide STOP VAWA funds to local programs or agencies to deliver training in their communities. This could include regional multi-jurisdictional/disciplinary projects that focus on improving the coordinated response to domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking.
Goal 4: Improve the coordinated statewide response to and prevention of domestic violence and domestic violence fatalities in Oregon through the review of fatality cases and statewide trends by a multi-disciplinary team (Domestic Violence Fatality Review Team or DVFRT).

Objective 1: The Statewide DVFRT will restructure as a statewide interdisciplinary team to meet twice a year to review domestic violence fatality cases, identify domestic violence trends, and make recommendations for actions to take on statewide issues.

Objective 2: The Statewide DVFRT will compile information into an annual letter containing recommendations to the directors of the Department of Human Services, the Oregon Health Authority, and the Oregon Attorney General for reducing domestic violence fatalities and improving statewide system response to domestic violence.

Objective 3: The Statewide DVFRT will compile information into a report to the State Legislature every two years, beginning in 2026.

Goal 5: Reduction of Domestic Violence Homicide. 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).

Objective 1a: By the end of 2026 (and each subsequent year of the plan), the Oregon Judicial Department will compile court data to compare number of DV-convictions and subsequent firearm dispossession documents in criminal cases for each county.

Objective 1b: By the end of 2026 (and each subsequent year of the plan), the Oregon Judicial Department will compile court data to compare number of FAPA petitions and subsequent firearm dispossession documents in restraining order cases for each county.

Objective 2a: During 2027, the team will utilize the data gathered to identify where there are gaps in the enforcement of the existing firearm dispossession statutes and identify solutions and recommendations to jurisdictions to improve firearm dispossessions.

Objective 2b: By the end of 2027, 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.

Objective 3: By the end of 2028, the State will include standardized data collection from counties implementing firearm dispossession protocols that demonstrate the number of firearms surrendered by DV defendants and FAPA respondents.

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.

Objective 1: Release VAWA funding opportunities for law enforcement and prosecution that may support the use of Lethality Assessments and training for victim service programs and law enforcement.

HOW STOP FUNDING WILL BE USED TO MEET THE STATE'S GOALS AND OBJECTIVES DURING THE IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD

The State of Oregon created the goals in this plan with the consultation as required under 28 C.F.R. §90.12. This plan will cover a period of four years and will be guided by the input of the VAWA Implementation Planning Subcommittee. The State will submit information on any updates or changes to the plan, as well as updated demographic information in years two through four of the plan.

Goal 1: Assist in stabilizing funding for victim services, prosecutions, courts, and law enforcement.

CVSSD provides ongoing noncompetitive funding to nonprofit and tribal victim service programs and

continuation, noncompetitive or competitive funding opportunities for law enforcement, prosecution and courts across the state.

Goal 2: Provide victims of domestic and sexual assault, stalking and dating violence meaningful access to services that are survivor centered.

As stated in Section V.C. Addressing the Needs of Underserved Victims, CVSSD frames its commitment to meaningful access to services for all victims and survivors across its grant funding applications. Currently, 10 of 21 VAWA Non-competitive awards (2025 - 2026 Joint Victim Service awards) support programs in rural and frontier counties, along with eight awards supporting culturally specific set aside awards that include tribal victim service programs and other populations (Refer to Appendix B 1, G and H).

Goal 3: To provide statewide, regional and local training opportunities for law enforcement, prosecution, courts and victim service programs focused on the delivery of trauma informed and culturally specific services.

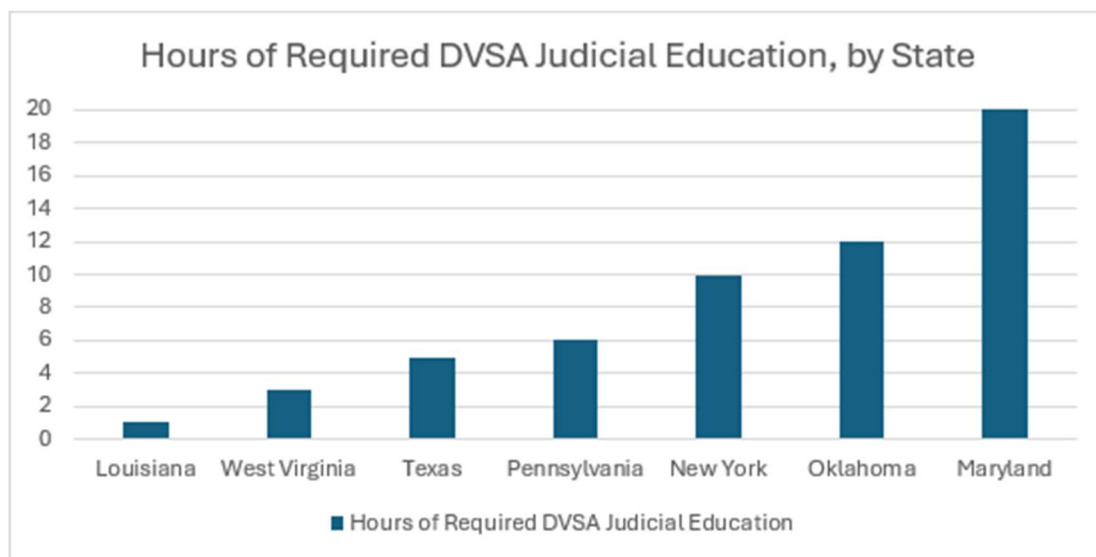
The **Domestic Violence Resource Prosecutor (DVRP)** provides regular statewide training to prosecutors and law enforcement on the understanding of domestic violence dynamics, risk factors, and lethality factors. Each year of the plan, the DVRP will provide training for law enforcement officers and prosecutors addressing the risk and dangers of non-fatal strangulation. The DVRP provides multiple trainings to prosecutors, and system partners, on the understanding, development, and prosecution of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and strangulation cases. Each of these trainings provide specific tools to prosecutors, including trial skills, understanding of complex and ever-changing case law, trauma-informed and victim-centered approaches, and culturally specific practices.

In 2024-2025 (and to be continued in 2026), officers from all around the state have been trained in Forensic Experiential Trauma Interviewing (FETI) – specifically focused on law enforcement conducting trauma-informed interviews. In 2025, the DVRP trained 140 criminal justice partners in 29 of 36 counties (102 law enforcement, 24 prosecutors, 13 advocates and others) from 109 different agencies across the state. Funding primarily supported law enforcement with additional discretionary funding supporting other criminal justice professionals. In 2026, another 50 participants will be trained to include law enforcement and criminal justice partners with the goal of reaching the entire state. The DVRP will provide ongoing regional training(s) made available to law enforcement officers around the state to improve investigations of domestic violence, stalking and strangulation cases. The DVRP is also partnering with the Oregon Department of Public Safety Standards and Training (DPSST) for a six-hour training course for law enforcement officers that covers best practices for response and investigation at the scene, emphasizing thorough evidence collection, follow up investigation through prosecution. This includes a focused review of current state law, mandatory arrest requirements along with statutory offenses along with topics such as stalking, strangulation, protection orders and firearm implications.

The **Oregon Sexual Assault Task Force** will provide training to law enforcement and prosecutors to improve the criminal justice response to sexual assault. These training opportunities are grounded in trauma-informed and survivor-centered best practices for criminal justice professionals. These trainings will strengthen how law enforcement investigates cases, and how prosecutors utilize the evidence to prosecute offenses, and teach a collaborative, victim-centered approach. Events are primarily in person and will take place in centralized locations across the state for geographical diversity. The Oregon SATF

will also provide on-site SART training and technical assistance to County SART's that are in phases of rebuilding and growth. On-site SART training will always include the local District Attorney's Office, local law enforcement, as well as victim advocacy organizations serving the county and will provide a multidisciplinary perspective to effective and collaborative sexual assault response, tailored to the unique needs and dynamics of the specific community.

Through the use of STOP VAWA Funds in 2026, the **Oregon Judicial Department** is implementing mandatory minimum continuing education (MCE) requirements for all judges in the areas of domestic and sexual violence, dating violence, human trafficking, and stalking. According to NCJFCJ, eighteen states have some requirements of DVSA education for judges: seven states require DVSA training for all judges, two states require DVSA training for all judges and court staff, and nine states require DVSA training for judges who hear certain case types. The number of required hours of education in these states vary.



The Oregon State Legislature passed Senate Bill 710, which charges the Chief Justice with establishing the mandatory MCE requirements in DVSA education for all Oregon judges in consultation with an Advisory Committee of stakeholders. STOP VAWA funds are supporting this work through the staff attorney position. The staff attorney has facilitated a steering committee of judges for preliminary feedback on the mandatory MCE requirements and is now staffing the Advisory Committee. The Advisory Committee will provide a recommendation report to the Chief Justice in Fall 2026 that includes the minimum number of DVSA training hours for judges, the mandatory topics that must be covered, and the method for tracking compliance. The Chief Justice will establish the minimum DVSA CLEs by the end of 2026, so that OJD can implement the full mandatory training curriculum in 2027 and 2028 for all judges. These mandatory trainings will be offered in person at the New Judge School for new judges, at the annual Judicial Conference for all judges, and online in asynchronous learning modules. By the end of 2028, every judge in Oregon will have completed the full mandatory minimum CLE education hours in DVSA. This new requirement must be met every three years when a judge is on the bench. Education and training will continue to be offered as the requirement for DVSA education.

Finally, STOP VAWA funds may support local programs or agencies to deliver training in their communities. This may include noncompetitive or targeted competitive regional multi-

jurisdictional/disciplinary projects that focus on improving the coordinated response to domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. The emphasis of a regional project will be a coordinated, trauma-informed system with collaborative criminal justice partners. All of these projects meet identified gaps and needs with the state.

The following goals (4, 5 and 6) will address the reduction of domestic violence homicides in Oregon (refer to Section V.B.).

Goal 4: Improve the coordinated statewide response to and prevention of domestic violence and domestic violence fatalities in Oregon through the review of fatality cases and statewide trends by a multi-disciplinary team (Domestic Violence Fatality Review Team or DVFRT).

In 2026, the Statewide DVFRT will restructure as a statewide interdisciplinary team to meet twice a year to review domestic violence fatalities, identify domestic violence trends, make recommendations for actions to take on statewide issues to be led by the Domestic Violence Resource Prosecutor (DVRP) and a possible identified co-chair from Oregon Department of Human Services (ODHS). The Statewide DVFRT will compile information into an annual letter containing recommendations of the Directors of the ODHS, the Oregon Health Authority, and the Oregon Attorney General for reducing domestic violence fatalities and improving system response to domestic violence. The Statewide DVFRT will compile information into a report to the State Legislature every two years, beginning in 2026.

The DVRP is working towards the re-establishment of the team, with next steps being the identification of a partner from ODHS. The proposed updated model will align more closely with the statute by focusing on statewide data collection and trend analysis rather than intensive case reconstructions. The Statewide DVFRT will meet at least twice annually to review domestic violence fatalities statewide, identify patterns or trends, seek out systemic gaps or safety concerns, and develop targeted recommendations published in an annual report or letter. This approach strengthens statewide consistency, supports counties without local fatality review teams and ensures that statewide data informs policy, prevention efforts and system improvements.

Goal 5: Reduction of Domestic Violence Homicide. 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).

Within the DVRP statewide trainings, the DVRP will provide training to prosecutors regarding the best practices around implementing model firearm protocols in their jurisdictions in order to decrease firearm access by DV perpetrators. Specifically, the training will focus on statutory requirements that prohibit firearm possession related to protective orders and criminal convictions. The training will include recommendations to improve firearm dispossessions in individual counties.

Civil Protection Order Data Trends and the Impact on Survivor Safety: One of the most important tools for survivors of domestic and sexual violence to achieve safety is the ability to obtain appropriate protection orders. Oregon has six protection orders:

- Family Abuse Prevention Act (FAPA) Protection Order
- Elderly Persons and Persons with Disabilities Abuse Prevention Act (EPPDAPA) Protection Order

- Stalking Protective Order (SPO)
- Sexual Abuse Protection Order (SAPO)
- Extreme Risk Protection Orders (ERPO) whose sole relief is firearm dispossession, and
- Emergency Protection Orders (EPOs)
- Foreign Protection Orders⁹

Oregon Judicial Department Total Count of Protection Orders Filed by Type and Year Cases Filed 01/01/2018 - 12/31/2024 Prepared by: Business and Fiscal Services Division 03/25/2025							
Year	FAPA	EPPDAPA	Sexual Abuse	Stalking	Extreme Risk	Emergency	Foreign
2018	9,630	3,031	117	3,023	74	14	15
2019	9,403	3,105	136	3,408	117	11	24
2020	8,774	2,828	135	3,349	144	7	7
2021	9,726	2,896	167	3,792	150	5	6
2022	9,994	3,297	182	4,598	167	2	7
2023	10,183	3,669	179	5,096	187	5	13
2024	9,447	3,196	190	5,120	204	3	3

**Extreme Risk Orders were not required by law to be tracked until 2018.

***Foreign Restraining Orders are not tracked through the Oregon Judicial Department.

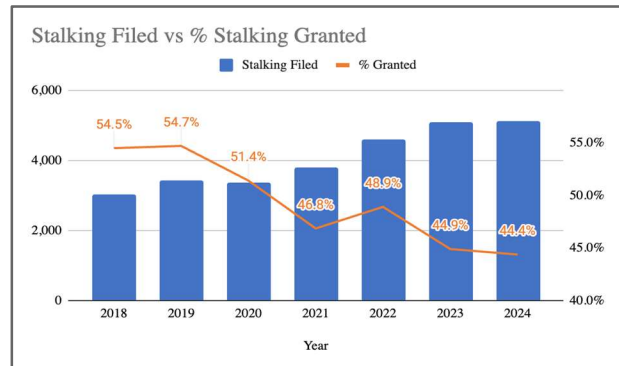
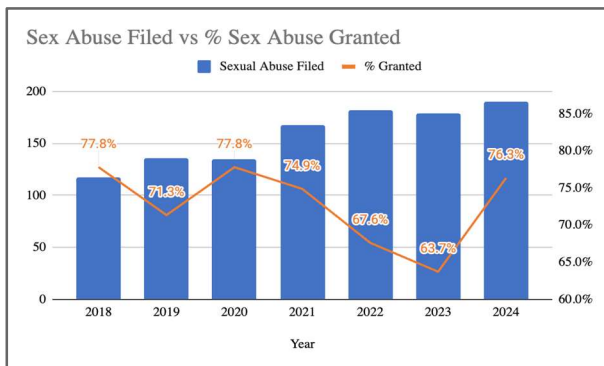
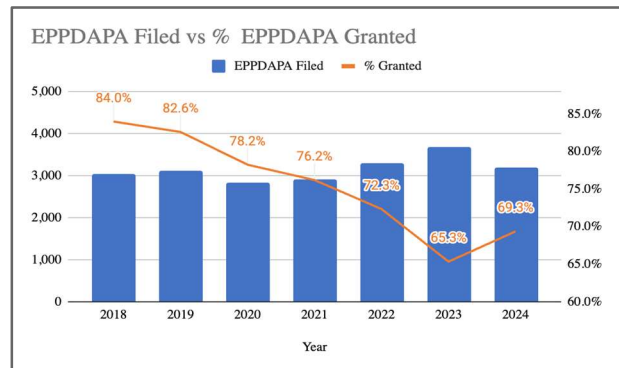
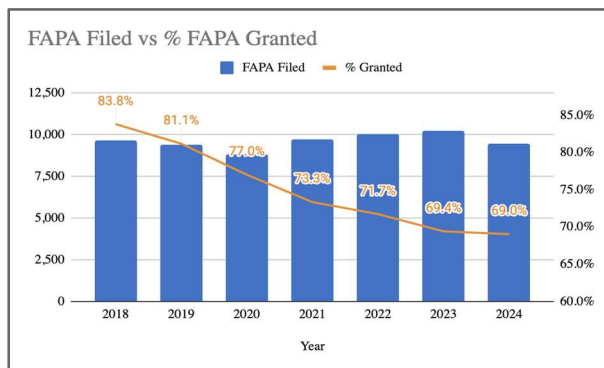
Registration of a foreign restraining order with the Oregon Court System is not required.

Therefore, there isn't a way to track any data surrounding the number of foreign orders that serve as protection for individuals in the State of Oregon.

Recent trends in Oregon show that while the number of orders applied for has stayed relatively consistent or increased, the percentage of orders granted at initial application has significantly decreased.

The total protection orders filed by year compared to the percentage of protection orders initially granted from 2018 -2024. Note the decline in percentage granted for some protection orders.

⁹ As defined by [ORS 24.105](#) which includes any judgment, decree or order of a court of the United States or of any other court which is entitled to full faith and credit in Oregon; and any judgment, decree or order of a tribal court of a federally recognized Indian tribe, except when another Oregon statute provides a different process to enforce a tribal judgment, decree or order, or as provided in ORS 426.180 (Emergency commitment of individuals in Indian country).



The Domestic Violence Subcommittee of the State Family Law Advisory Committee (SFLAC)¹⁰ created a memo to the Chief Justice with some possible reasons for the decline in data: 1) insufficient judicial training and education about Oregon’s multiple civil protection orders, 2) inadequate information to the public, especially those who are self-represented, to assist them in selecting the right protection order petition and to understand the legal process, and 3) creating a short term process for tracking the reasons for denial in the court’s case management system. The memo also included recommendations for OJD to address this trend.

In response to this memo, the Oregon Judicial Department is taking a multi-pronged approach: mandatory judicial training and education (as outlined in Goal 3), working with the DV Subcommittee of the SFLAC to create new tools and resources for the public to help them determine if they are eligible for a civil protection order, and creating a short term process for tracking the reasons for denial in the court’s case management system. These potential solutions are being rolled out in 2026 and 2027, with continuous data monitoring and review for impact.

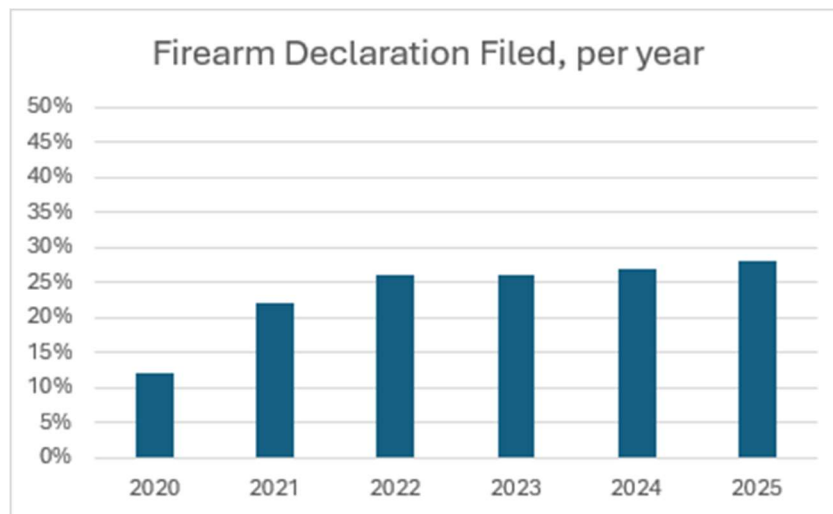
Firearm Dispossession from Civil Protection Orders: In 2019, Oregon closed the “boyfriend loophole” by recognizing domestic abuse against persons who have been involved in an intimate relationship by expanding the definition of “family or household member” to include people who were in a sexually

¹⁰ The State Family Law Advisory Committee (SFLAC) was created by the Oregon State Legislature in 1993. It is a 16-member panel of judges, trial court administrators, mediators, attorneys, family court service providers and representatives from various state agencies. Members are appointed by the Chief Justice to advise the State Court Administrator on family court issues.

intimate relationship. Oregon law prohibits individuals convicted of qualifying misdemeanor crimes of domestic violence from possessing firearms or ammunition. Oregon law also prohibits individuals subject to certain civil protection orders from possessing firearms or ammunition. Since 2020, respondents subject to a civil FAPA order are prohibited from possessing firearms or ammunition under law; the prohibition goes into effect either after a contested hearing is held, or after the time period for the respondent to request a contested hearing has passed. Within 24 hours, the person must transfer all firearms and ammunition to a local law enforcement agency, gun dealer, or third party and file with the court the proof of transfer and a Firearm Declaration.

While these changes to Oregon law represent a big step forward in reducing domestic violence homicides, there are still gaps in the law. According to our court representative, these gaps include the following: One such gap is the lack of laws regarding the removal or surrender of firearms at the scene of a domestic violence incident. Another gap is that while the Firearm Declaration is filed with the court, it is the District Attorney's office who has the ability under the law to bring charges if the Declaration is not filed in a timely manner; however, the Firearm Declaration is not filed with the local DA's office, leaving them in the dark as to whether a Declaration has been filed or not. The law does not provide the court with a legal mechanism to hold individuals responsible if they do not file their Firearm Declaration as required under law.

Due to this gap, the number of respondents subject to a qualifying protection order who have filed the required Firearms Declaration with the court is low.



With no enforcement option, in 2026 courts see Firearms Declarations filed in approximately 30% of cases. However, certain courts see significantly more compliance with the filing than others. STOP VAWA funds will be used to ensure that every court has an effective firearm dispossession protocol to increase the number of Firearms Declarations filed in qualifying protection order cases, with a goal of doubling the number of Firearm Declarations being filed by 2027. Specifically, the court representative that is partially funded by STOP VAWA funds will lead a workgroup that consists of at least one of the Co-Chairs of the State Family Law Advisory Committee, DV Subcommittee¹¹ and an OJD court

¹¹ The DV Subcommittee of the SFLAC serves as a resource to courts on domestic violence issues and legislation, provides input on FAPA and stalking procedures and forms, creates written materials for self-represented litigants and abuse victims,

criminal analyst along with the CVSSD VAWA Fund Coordinator and DVRP. OJD will provide the court data to the workgroup as noted in objective 1 a and b under Goal 5 for each year of the plan.

By the end of each year, 2026 - 2029, the Oregon Judicial Department will provide the number of firearms removed from perpetrators through qualifying restraining orders and demonstrate that courts are complying with firearm laws related to DV.

Firearm Dispossession Workgroup Plan Timeline

Date	Workgroup Analysis	Deliverable
October 2026	Evaluate firearm dispossession data and individual court dispossession protocols.	A written plan for dispossession data improvement. Targeted benchmark is to double the number of firearm dispossession declarations filed with the circuit courts by Spring 2028
Spring 2027	Evaluate dispossession data trends over previous 6 months from 2026 Identify gaps in the enforcement of firearm dispossession statutes	Reach out to identify jurisdictions with identified gaps to improve their internal processes and their collaboration with local law enforcement agencies
December 2027	Make recommendations to jurisdictions to improve firearm dispossession procedures	Follow up with identified jurisdictions
Spring 2028	Evaluate data and system improvements	How much has the data improved? Has the data benchmark been met. Plans for continuous quality improvement in firearm dispossession related to DV which will be demonstrated in the next Implementation Plan.

Goal 6: Increase the number of counties that are utilizing Lethality Assessments (or DV Checklists) in the identification and improvement of response to high-risk cases by law enforcement and victim services for domestic violence incidents.

Within the Statewide DVRP Trainings, the DVRP will provide training to prosecutors and law enforcement agencies encouraging the use of lethality assessments in responding to domestic violence cases and utilizing grant funding to implement those assessment programs. A number of law enforcement agencies across the state already utilize lethality assessments or DV Checklists.

and advocates for improvements in protective orders. The SFLAC subcommittee members are appointed by the SFLAC Chair to research issues in specific areas involving family law and the courts and make proposals to SFLAC for recommendation to the Chief Justice and the State Court Administrator.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS ACROSS ALLOCATION CATEGORIES

CVSSD will ensure that the following allocations will be used when issuing subawards under the STOP Grant:

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. Twenty percent shall be distributed across at least two funding categories to meaningfully address sexual assault.

V.B. STATUTORY PURPOSE AREAS

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 as in previous plans, a total of 20% across more than two allocation categories will be set aside to meaningfully address sexual assault services.

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 Joint Noncompetitive, Competitive or Continuation 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 Oregon SATF will continue to provide sexual assault specific training for law enforcement and prosecution that addresses the unique dynamics and needs to consider during investigations and prosecutions. Oregon SATF is also noting the high needs being expressed by community-based organizations, SANEs, and law enforcement for expanded and advanced training and skills building related to sexual assault victims presenting at hospitals. This includes needs around medical-based advocacy, sexual assault forensic exam kit storage and evidence collection best practices, and

clarification around Oregon’s Melissa’s Law, which established standards for sexual assault forensic exam kits in the state. The DVRP will provide additional FETI training as noted under goal three, page 27 in this plan. 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 2025 - June 2026 award period, \$3,123,624.30 of the total Joint Non-Competitive funding was allocated to 32 domestic and sexual violence advocacy organizations to provide sexual assault specific services, \$138,116.00 of which was VAWA. For the two prior years, July 2023 – June 2024 and July 2024 - June 2025, \$3,658,766.00 of the total Joint Non-Competitive funding was allocated to 32 domestic and sexual violence advocacy organizations to provide sexual assault specific services, \$150,117.00 of which was VAWA each year.

Within the 2023 VAWA Competitive awards for January 2023 – December 2025, \$1,043,530.51 of the total \$3,874,635.78 funding was allocated to 7 projects to provide sexual assault specific services. Within the 2026 Continuation process, \$257,609.57 of the \$1,155,065.03 is earmarked for sexual assault services.

REDUCTION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOMICIDE

From 2020-2024 there were over 50,000 DV-related crimes reported in Oregon. (Oregon State Police. (n.d.). Oregon Uniform Crime Reporting Data. Accessed June 10, 2025, at <https://www.oregon.gov/osp/Pages/Uniform-Crime-Reporting-Data.aspx>.) (Appendix I) According to the Oregon Violent Death Reporting System, between 2013 and 2022, at least 386 Oregonians died due to DV-related homicide. (Oregon Health Authority. (n.d.). Oregon Violent Death Reporting System. Data for years 2013-2022.) 39% of those who died were killed by a spouse or intimate partner and 52% of those DV-related homicides involved firearms.

A critical component of the work ahead of us is to improve the quality and consistency of data for DV-related homicides in Oregon. Currently, available data sources (including state reporting systems, local agency records, and media-reported incidents) show that data being collected is often recorded in inconsistent ways including terms or definitions, reporting standards or collection methods. This lack of uniformity makes it difficult to accurately assess the scope of the problem, identify trends, and measure the effectiveness of interventions. There is a need to develop and implement more standardized, reliable data collection tools. Strengthening this data infrastructure will support more informed, strategic decision-making and evaluation in efforts to prevent these homicides.

Oregon Media-Reported DV-Related Deaths 2018-2024 Overview

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
DV-RELATED DEATHS							
Total Deaths	27	42	40	38	36	34	36
Incidents/ Perpetrators	21	28	27	32	24	27	30
Homicide Victims	19	34	30	28	25	27	31
Perpetrator Deaths	7	8	10	10	11	7	5

VICTIMS							
Intimate Partner	11	13	14	17	17	12	15
Family Violence	7	18	13	9	6	7	13
Bystander	1	3	3	2	2	8	3
<i>Animals</i>						4	2
MODALITY OF HOMICIDE							
Firearms	9/19	15/34	18/30	16/28	19/25	16/27	18/31
<i>(Additional Perpetrator Firearm deaths)</i>	7	8	10	10	11	7	5
Blunt-force trauma	4/19	8/34	3/30	4/28	2/25	3/27	5/31
Stabbing	2/19	4/34	3/30	2/28	0	3/27	3/31
Strangulation	2/19	1/34	0/28	1/28	2/25	3/27	1/31
Vehicle	0	0	1/30	1/28	1/25	0	0
Arson	1/19	0	0	0	0	0	1/31
Unknown	1/19	6/34	5/28	4/28	1/25	2/27	3/31
DECEASED PERPETRATORS							
Suicide	4	5	8	5	10	5	4
Law Enforcement Involved	2	1	2	4	0	2	1
Self-Defense	1	2	0	1	1	0	0

To advance the Statewide goal of reducing DV-related homicides, our efforts are focused on strengthening system-wide responses through coordinated training, multidisciplinary review and sustained community engagement. The DVRP is delivering targeted training opportunities for prosecutors and law enforcement that emphasize evidence-based investigation and prosecution strategies, risk assessment, trauma-informed practices, and the identification of high-lethality indicators. These trainings are designed to increase individual competencies but also to create a shared understanding across disciplines on how domestic violence and stalking behavior escalates and how early intervention can disrupt that trajectory. By aligning practices across jurisdictions and agencies, we aim to reduce gaps in response that contribute to missed points for intervention or prevention.

Specifically, within the DVRP statewide trainings, the DVRP will provide training to prosecutors regarding the best practices around implementing model firearm protocols in their jurisdictions in order to decrease firearm access by DV perpetrators. The training will focus on statutory requirements that prohibit firearm possession related to protective orders and criminal convictions and will include recommendations to improve firearm dispossession in individual counties. Additionally, the DVRP will provide training to prosecutors and law enforcement agencies encouraging the use of lethality assessments in responding to domestic violence cases and utilizing grant funding to implement those assessment programs. Training will focus on the recognition of strangulation being a primary indicator of future lethality. DVRP will also provide increased training around access to protection orders and proper enforcement. This includes the proper recognition and enforcement of foreign protection orders.

The redevelopment of a statewide multidisciplinary team to review domestic violence-related fatalities across the state will allow for system reviews of these deaths. The purpose of these reviews is not to

assign blame, but rather to identify patterns, risk factors and points of system failure or gaps. The goal is to provide data-driven recommendations to be implemented at local and statewide levels. Over time, the information reviewed by this fatality review team should shape policy, practice and prevention strategies, ultimately contributing to a reduction in future homicides.

We are encouraging the facilitation of broader community-wide efforts that prioritize collaboration, information sharing, and prevention-focused strategies. The promotion of coordinated community responses will help identify regional challenges and promising practice models that can be shared across the state to improve the community and criminal justice response in broader areas.

This is addressed in more detail under goal 5, Section V.A.

V.C. ADDRESSING THE NEEDS OF UNDERSERVED VICTIMS

CVSSD's efforts to address the needs of underserved victims are framed by its commitment to meaningful access. Meaningful access is an overarching theme of CVSSD's grant funding (as described in Section V.D. Grant Making Strategy of this plan).

CVSSD conducted the following statewide training opportunities, activities and requirements for programs receiving grant funds:

- In 2025, Many Faces of Oregon was a three-part training series exploring Oregon's racial history and how it shaped communities today.
- In 2024 - 2025 Building Stronger Victim Services: Collaboration, Policy & Community Engagement. OVC TTAC facilitated a three-part training series designed to enhance victim service programs in Oregon. The series provided practical tools to identify community assets, develop strong policies and collaborate effectively to support all victims.
- CVSSD redesigned grant applications and progress reports. Community engagement plans addressing meaningful access to services for all victims and survivors were added to grantee requirements.

MEETING NEEDS OF UNDERSERVED AND CULTURALLY SPECIFIC COMMUNITIES

It is a core value for CVSSD to identify and support underserved populations, including but not limited to, culturally specific populations, victims who are underserved because of sexual orientation or gender identity, and victims with limited English proficiency¹². VAWA Reauthorization strengthened non-discrimination provisions on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, gender identity, sexual orientation, or disability in VAWA programs. These are included across all grant funds as we address meaningful access to services for all victims and survivors. We have consistently allocated more than the required percentage of funds to culturally specific and underserved populations as integrated in this plan and the goals, which will inform application processes. As a part of meaningful access, CVSSD continues to examine how and where service inequity 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.

¹² Refer to 34 U.S.C. 10446(i)(2)(E); 28 C.F.R. 90.12(e)) for most recent mandated requirements.

EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

CVSSD funds many different programs that are set up to serve distinct populations. We look at the overall picture of all the grant funding administered and distributed in consideration of the equitable distribution of subgrants. We also take into consideration the population and need.

Victim service programs are funded with multiple funding streams in every county in the state. Allocations are provided based on a formula that includes VOCA, VAWA, DHS and other state grant funds (ODSVS). This ensures all programs are supported equally across the state and in each county. During this reporting period, CVSSD adjusted the individual awards (VOCA, VAWA and ODSVS) based on federal VOCA reductions. Some of the smaller federal subgrants were eliminated with an increase to the other federal subgrant. All awards were determined based on overall allocation while maintaining all mandated set asides. That resulted in fewer VAWA awards but more VAWA funding supporting individual projects during this reporting period (and next). A total of 15 STOP awards with a total of \$391,423 during this reporting period rather than 30 or a total of \$592,641 in the previous reporting period. All six tribal programs receiving 2025 funding have a 6-month delayed program start date of January 1, 2026.

CULTURALLY SPECIFIC COMMUNITY BASED SET ASIDE

The culturally specific community-based set aside includes allocations for two nonprofit community-based organizations: El Programa Hispano serves the Hispanic/Latino(a) population and Native American Youth and Family Center (NAYA) a non-profit community-based organization which serves the urban Native American population. DOJ CVSSD also includes Oregon's federally recognized tribes and tribal victim service programs in this set aside. This allocation varies since tribal programs may accept or decline any portion of the award in whole or part each funding cycle. Three of the nine federally recognized tribes declined the federal funds in the FY 2025 – 2026 funding cycle.

For the 2025 - 2026 award period, \$4,569,064.00 of the total Joint Non-Competitive funding was allocated to 29 domestic and sexual violence advocacy organizations/Tribal Nations to provide culturally specific services, \$403,862.00 of which was VAWA. For the two prior years, \$5,470,883.54 and \$5,699,529.00 respectively, of the total Joint Non-Competitive funding was allocated to 29 domestic and sexual violence advocacy organizations/Tribal Nations to provide sexual assault specific services, \$296,697.00 of which was VAWA each year.

V.D. GRANT MAKING STRATEGY

STOP VAWA Formula Grant Program funding for law enforcement, prosecution, courts and victim services is distributed throughout the state. Geographic distribution and population factors are considered in all funding decisions. The state makes decisions based on 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.

Currently, every county in Oregon is served in some way by a non-profit and/or tribal victim 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. These funds are awarded noncompetitively as described in more detail below.

There are nearly 170 police departments including tribal police departments, the Oregon State Police and 36 sheriff's offices throughout Oregon. Victim assistance programs (VAP) are based in each of the 36 District Attorney's Offices and with one of the Tribal Nations. These programs are supported by noncompetitive VOCA grant funds with four VAP programs also receiving STOP VAWA Competitive Continuation funding. Two law enforcement projects (along with two statewide training projects for law enforcement and prosecution) are supported by STOP Continuation funds. 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 (OJD) 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.

TIMELINE FOR STOP GRANT CYCLE

The 2025 STOP VAWA Formula Grant Program cycle currently covers a one-year award period beginning on July 1, 2025 for non-competitive, nonprofit victim service projects (and January 1, 2026 for tribal victim service projects). It's a one-year award period beginning on January 1, 2026 for continuation grant projects for law enforcement, prosecution and courts. (Reference Appendix G and H for a summary of competitive continuation and non-competitive grant funded projects).

Oregon plans to issue a new two-year competitive application for STOP funding in August 2026/early September 2026 for law enforcement and prosecution projects. Funding for the courts and two statewide training projects for law enforcement and prosecution are included in this application with non-competitive STOP funding. Projects that are currently being funded under STOP end with the continuation funding on December 31, 2026. The next solicitation will be informed by this Implementation Plan for grants beginning January 1, 2027 through December 31, 2028. CVSSD may support these new projects in a third continuation year or release a new two-year competitive solicitation in the final year of this plan. In addition to this funding opportunity, CVSSD plans to use de-obligated or unallocated law enforcement, prosecution and/or discretionary grant funds to address regional training and/or multi-jurisdictional/disciplinary projects that focus on improving coordinated responses at the local level. This will be a separate competitive Request for Application (RFA) for FY 2027 in August 2026/early September 2026.

The FY 2025 – 2026 solicitation for non-competitive victim service projects was released in early Spring 2025. CVSSD anticipates amending the solicitation process to include a second year of funding. Current awards will be amended to add a second year of funding. A second-year budget will be required along with updated certifications, special conditions and other federal requirements as needed. This two-year solicitation process would repeat every two years of the implementation plan and could include a third year of continuation funding.

DESCRIPTION OF ANNOUNCEMENT OF FUNDING OPPORTUNITY

The next noncompetitive STOP Request for Application (RFA) will follow the same outline as the last for the same STOP funded victim service programs. A new competitive RFA for FY 2027 – 2028 will

be released for law enforcement, prosecution and courts. All applicants are notified directly, through our CVSSD listserv and email notification from their Fund Coordinator. All applications are submitted through CVSSD's online grant management system, CVSSD E-grants.

The STOP VAWA allocation for victim services (30%) along with a portion of discretionary funds support non-profit and tribal domestic and sexual violence advocacy organizations. These funds are allocated through a "joint formula". Each biennium subgrantees submit a single application through CVSSD's E-Grants system for state and federal funds which includes braided funding from:

- STOP VAWA Formula Grant Program (VAWA, Victim Service Allocation)
- Victims of Crime Act Fund (VOCA, Victim Service Category)
- 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 established in 2006 after completion of a study which focused on geographic equity and attempted to reconcile the needs of organizations serving rural and urban areas. The formula is designed to provide funding for three FTE to meet the critical response needs of survivors in each county or service area. It is not intended to meet the full funding needs of organizations and programs identified as recipients within 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.

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. CVSSD and ODHS adopted the workgroup's recommendations for adjusting the base plus population elements of the formula to include:

- 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

Applicants for the Joint Non-Competitive Funds must meet federal and state as well as common requirements as outlined in the RFA. 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 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 underserved and population specific communities 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 that are underserved.

All noncompetitive victim service applications are reviewed by CVSSD Fund Coordinators and must meet federal and state requirements. Fund Coordinators identify areas to address, modify or improve before funds are awarded. Technical assistance and support are made available for grant recipients to ensure compliance with state and federal requirements.

STOP funding will include allocation funds for law enforcement, prosecution, and courts as well as a portion of discretionary funds. A competitive solicitation process for law enforcement and prosecution (and non-competitive for courts) will include at a minimum the following:

- the federal priorities and strategies as required by OVW
- required set asides, state funding priorities, goals and objectives
- demonstration that they have consulted with victim service providers during the course of developing their grant applications to ensure that proposed activities are designated to promote the safety, confidentiality, and economic independence of victims. Applicants will demonstrate this requirement with a letter of consultation as part of its application in CVSSD egrants. Nonprofit and tribal victim service programs demonstrate consultation with criminal justice partners within their application. All VAWA subgrantees also respond to progress report questions.
- requirement for prosecutors' offices to complete policy and protocol that is victim-centered and trauma informed within three years of the subgrant
- assignment of priority points to ensure a fair distribution to underserved, population and culturally specific communities as well as rural and frontier areas.
- required federal and state requirements for community engagement or meaningful awareness and access to services for all victims and survivors.
- recruitment of reviewers who have expertise (and no conflict of interest in receiving STOP grant funding).

The selection of a project is based on merit in a competitive process. CVSSD staff will review applications and forward to competitive reviewers those that meet minimum requirements on a pass/fail basis. Reviewers will use a score sheet for projects as it determines how well an applicant meets criteria set forth in the RFA. 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. Specifically, to ensure that required set asides, funding priorities and geographic distribution needs are met. The competitive review team will make a final recommendation for funding to the CVSSD Advisory Committee for approval. A formal recommendation is forwarded to the Oregon Attorney General for final approval. Grantees are notified with award letters. CVSSD would follow a competitive process for other competitive RFAs that may be released during the plan in 2026, 2027, 2028 and 2029.

DESCRIPTION OF SELECTION PROCESS

Every two years, Oregon issues a Joint Noncompetitive application as noted above in description of announcement of funding opportunity. Specifically, following a joint formula that includes multiple victim service funding streams in support of funding to every county and victim service provider in the state. CVSSD anticipates funding the same noncompetitive STOP victim service awards (Appendix G).

CVSSD will conduct a competitive process for a two-year application for law enforcement, prosecution, and courts in the second and third year of this plan (year one supports the continuation awards). Previously, CVSSD issued a competitive application every three years. Competitive reviewers will be recruited for both law enforcement and prosecution. The statewide training projects for law enforcement and prosecution (and courts) will be funded noncompetitively under the same competitive solicitation. CVSSD would follow a competitive process for other competitive RFAs that may be released during the plan in 2026, 2027, 2028 and 2029.

OJD will continue to receive court allocation funds in a noncompetitive process. The planning subcommittee members approved and designated the allocation of the five percent court allocation for use by the Oregon Judicial Department in 2011. It's 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 noncompetitive funds during the competitive solicitation process for the law enforcement and prosecution allocation categories to ensure that grant requirements are met. The grant application will be reviewed to meet criteria and ensure compliance. 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.

MULTIPLE OR SINGLE YEAR BASIS

CVSSD typically funds noncompetitive victim service programs every two years. A separate competitive process will be held every two years for law enforcement, prosecution and courts. Refer to Timeline for STOP Grant Cycle.

SUBGRANTS BASED ON POPULATION AND GEOGRAPHY

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. This was described above with a description of funding announcement. The state uses a different approach for competitive and non-competitive solicitations as noted below.

EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS BASED ON GEOGRAPHY

All current victim services in the state of Oregon are supported across all grant funds. Law enforcement, domestic violence programming, the courts, and the prosecutors' offices, are found in each of Oregon's thirty-six counties. The grant funding process across the state supports an equitable distribution with geographic distance, population density and underserved populations in a solid foundation. The STOP program is leveraged to support grant funded programs as outlined in Appendix G and H.

PROJECTS STATE PLANS TO FUND

Through December 2026, STOP funding will support the same projects currently funded (Appendix G and H Summary of VAWA funded projects). As stated above, the same victim service programs will be supported through the remaining three years of the plan. The continuation projects for law enforcement, prosecution and courts will be supported in 2026 with a competitive process conducted for the second and third year of the plan. The STOP subgrants will be determined by the competitive application process.

The State does not plan to use the "Crystal Judson" purpose area.

A list of currently funded subgrantees is provided in Appendix G and H 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 (Appendix E and Appendix C Participation Forms). A summary of issues raised during the review process are submitted with the plan (Appendix J).

VI. CONCLUSION

This STOP VAWA Implementation Plan for Oregon, FYs 2026 - 2029 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, continuation 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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