

Oregon Department of Justice  
Crime Victims' Services  
Division Tribal Nation  
Listening Tour



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**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**  
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

May 2013

Dear Friends,

The Oregon Department of Justice, Crime Victims' Services Division (DOJ CVSD) strives to ensure that all crime victims have meaningful access to services. In 2011 and 2012, CVSD initiated a Listening Tour with the nine federally recognized tribes in Oregon. The enclosed report provides a summary of the conversations that took place during the tour. The goal of the "Tribal Nations Listening Tour," was to foster and continue government-to-government collaboration between Tribal Nations, CVSD grant funded programs, and community partners, with the ultimate goal of enhancing services to all survivors of domestic and sexual violence throughout the state.

The next steps that are identified in the Report will allow these valuable and enduring relationships to strengthen and work to end violence against women and children in this state. DOJ promises to continue to collaborate with underserved, marginalized, and/or oppressed communities and Tribal Nations in order to ensure that all victims and survivors may receive services and community support.

Sincerely,

ELLEN F. ROSENBLUM  
Attorney General

# Acknowledgments

*Sincere gratitude is extended to the following people who took the time to provide their guidance and assistance for this important project.*

We would like to recognize the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Advisory Board members, with special acknowledgment to Desiree Coyote (formerly Allen-Cruz), Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) and her tribal leadership for their support of Desiree's work throughout the Tribal Nation Listening Tour. Further acknowledgment is extended to Leona Ike, Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation (CTWSR) and Ms. Coyote for their work on the FY 2010 – 2012 VAWA Implementation Plan for Oregon and the Tribal Survey.

<b>Oregon Tribal Nations</b>
<p><b>Burns Paiute Tribe</b>  Tribal Council  Michelle Bradach, Social Service Director  Anna Deboard, General Manager</p>
<p><b>Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua &amp; Suislaw Indians</b>  Stephanie Matthews, Former Acting Tribal Administrator  Eric Metcalf, Former Health Director  Iliana Kazmierczak, Asst. Health Director  Roni Jackson, Caseworker</p>
<p><b>Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde Community</b>  Dave Fullerton, Social Service Director  Mark Johnston, Ex. Health Director  Ron Karten, Smoke Signals Staff Writer</p>
<p><b>Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians</b>  Tribal Council  Bonnie Peterson, Asst. Director  Cat Tufts, Siletz Tribal Attorney</p>
<p><b>Confederated Tribes of Umatilla Indian Reservation</b>  General Council and Board of Trustees  Les Minthorn, Board of Trustees Chairman  Leo Stewart, Law &amp; Order Chairman, Board of Trustees Vice-Chairman  Ray Denny, Public Safety Director  Desiree Coyote (formerly Allen-Cruz), Family Violence Services Program Manager  Brent Leonhard, Attorney  Helen Morrison, Law &amp; Order Committee  Marvin Beauvais, Tribal Prosecutor  Donyale Ezell, Advocate  Tim Addleman, Umatilla Tribal Chief of Police</p>
<p><b>Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Indian Reservation</b>  Nancy Seyler, Former Victims of Crime Services (VOC) Manager  Gwen Leonard, VOCS Elder Abuse Outreach Advocate  Dorothy Kalama, VOCS Advocate Supervisor  Janelle Wallulatum, VOCS Advocate/Transitional Housing Advocate  Marie Calica, Community Member  Leona Ike, Parole and Probation Supervisor</p>

**Oregon Tribal Nations cont.**

**Coquille Indian Tribe**

Tribal Council  
George Smith, CEO  
Tara Bowen, Tribal Council Executive Assistant  
Yvonne Livingstone, Social Service Director

**Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians**

Michael Rondeau, Tribal Administrator  
Sharon Stanphill, Health & Wellness Director  
Rhonda Malone, Human Services Director  
Julie Hargraves, Behavioral Health Counselor

**The Klamath Tribe**

Tribal Council  
Kathleen Mitchell, Tribal Administrator  
Marvin Garcia, Social Service Director  
Camille Dalorme, Social Services Department

**Oregon Government to Government Cluster Groups**

**Public Safety Cluster**

Jack Lawson, Chair, Native American Coordinator, Oregon Youth Authority (*ret.*)  
Dianna Brainard, Assistant

**Health & Human Services Cluster**

Richard Acevedo, Tribal Relations Liaison, Department of Human Services (*ret.*)  
Diana Woods, Executive Assistant

**CVSD Non-Profit and Prosecutor-Based Victim Service Programs**

**Coos County District Attorney Victim Assistance Program (DA-VAP)**

Maureen Knudsen, VAP Executive Director  
Michele Short, Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Advocate

**Women's Safety & Resource Center**

Judy Moody, Former Executive Director

**Jefferson County DA-VAP**

Twila Rosenberg, VAP Director

**Saving Grace (Jefferson and Deschutes Counties)**

Janet Huerta, Executive Director  
Carino Bautista, SA/DV Bilingual/Bicultural Advocate  
Cindy Hess-Mondoy, SA/DV Advocate

**Douglas County DA-VAP**

Rick Wesenberg, District Attorney  
Deborah Pike, Victims Services Program Coordinator  
Lisa Thompson, Office Manager

**Battered Persons Advocacy**

Vanessa Becker, Former Executive Director

**Harney County DA-VAP**

RaNae Palmer, VAP Director

**Harney HOPE**

Teresa Cowing, Executive Director  
Rosie Richburg, Financial Officer/Bi-Lingual Advocate

<b>CVSD Non-Profit and Prosecutor-Based Victim Service Programs cont.</b>
<b>Klamath County DA-VAP</b> Charlene Moulton, VAP Executive Director
<b>Klamath Crisis Center</b> Wanda Powless, Co-Director and Rural Outreach Carolyn Acevedo, Co-Director and Program Coordinator Debbie Riddle, Transitional Housing Project Christine Allen, Volunteer
<b>Lincoln County DA-VAP</b> Marsha Thompson, Victims' Advocate Case Manager Supervisor Jill Wagner, Office Manager
<b>My Sister's Place</b> Karen Shores, Executive Director
<b>Polk County DA-VAP</b> Susan Fleming, Former VAP Director
<b>Sable House</b> Deborah Thompson, Executive Director
<b>Umatilla County DA-VAP</b> Kathleen Davidson, VAP Director Daniel Primus, District Attorney
<b>Domestic Violence Services</b> Marta Harvill, Former Executive Director
<b>Wasco County DA-VAP</b> Judy Urness, Director/Advocate
<b>Haven from Domestic Violence</b> Tara Koch, Executive Director

<b>State and Community Partners</b>
<b>Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services</b>
<b>Oregon Department of Justice</b> Shannon Sivell, Director, Crime Victims' Services Division Diana Fleming, CVSD Fund Coordinator Cathy Relang, CVSD Fund Coordinator Fred Boss, Chief Counsel, Civil Enforcement Division Stephanie Striffler, Senior Assistant Attorney General/Native American Affairs Coordinator Erin Greenawald, Domestic Violence Resource Prosecutor, Criminal Justice Division
<b>Oregon Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence</b> Vanessa Timmons, Executive Director Gabby Santos, Former Program Coordinator for Underserved Communities
<b>Attorney General Sexual Assault Task Force</b> Christine Herrman, Former Executive Director
<b>U.S. Attorney's Office, District of Oregon</b> Bill Williams, Chief of Criminal Division Craig Gabriel, Assistant U.S. Attorney (AUSA) Gerri Badden, Victim Witness Manager

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# Oregon Department of Justice Crime Victims' Services Division Tribal Nation Listening Tour

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## **I. Introduction**

In 2011 and 2012, the Oregon Department of Justice (ODOJ), Crime Victims' Services Division (CVSD) initiated a Listening Tour with the nine federally recognized tribes in Oregon. This report provides a summary of the conversations that took place during the tour. CVSD hopes this will guide our next steps and enhance our partnerships and community collaborations with Tribal Nations.

The Listening Tour involved 28 meetings between October 2011 and July 2012 with District Attorney Victim Assistance Programs (DAVAP), non-profit Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Program Executive Directors, tribal leaders from the nine federally recognized Tribal Nations and CVSD. The purpose of the tour was to:

- Develop a better understanding of the collaborative relationships between Tribal Nations and our grant funded programs.
- Identify areas where CVSD could provide assistance with the goal of improving domestic violence and sexual assault service delivery to all victims in Oregon; and
- Educate ODOJ CVSD on how funding decisions affect all communities, including Tribal Nations, so that future funding decisions can begin to address barriers to inclusive and effective service delivery.

During the tour, CVSD provided information to the nine tribes informing them of the state and federal non-competitive grants administered by the state. This funding supports 47 domestic violence/sexual assault victim service programs in all 36 Oregon counties, three legal services organizations, and the 36 county District Attorney Victims' Assistance Programs (DAVAPs). The listening tour focused on the non-competitive funding (a total of \$7,748,294 included seven separate grant funding streams for the 2011-2013 biennium) as the grant awards are based on population statistics that include Tribal Nations (Appendix A).

It was important for ODOJ CVSD to understand what the tribes and our grant funded programs identified as barriers to effective delivery of domestic violence and sexual assault services. This report focuses on what we learned from those conversations.

## **II. Background**

### ***Statewide VAWA Implementation Plan***

The Oregon Department of Justice, Crime Victims' Services Division is the state administrative agency for the STOP Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and Sexual Assault Services (SASP) Formula Grant Programs. These programs are administered by the United States Department of Justice (USDOJ), Office of Justice Programs (OJP), Office on Violence Against Women (OVW).

The VAWA program encourages the development and implementation of effective law enforcement and prosecution strategies in an effort to combat violent crimes against women. The goal of the program is to encourage states and localities to restructure and strengthen the criminal justice systems' response to violence against women. VAWA places particular emphasis on drawing on the experience of all of the participants in the criminal justice system, including the advocacy community. This Federally funded program also stresses the importance of building collaborative relationships between state/government

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agencies and underserved, marginalized and oppressed communities. ODOJ, too, considers enhancing coordination among funding recipients and community partners to be a core mission of the Crime Victims' Services Division.

The VAWA program requires each state to develop a three-year Implementation Plan that includes underserved communities and Tribal Nations in the planning process. VAWA then authorizes states to allocate funds to programs that advance the Plan. As ODOJ CVSD began developing the 2010-12 Implementation Plan, the department took steps toward increasing inclusion of underserved, marginalized and oppressed communities in the planning process. As part of this effort, two members of Tribal Nations were recruited to join the VAWA Advisory Board, one from the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Reservation and one from the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation. This helped the VAWA Advisory Board to build positive collaboration with Oregon tribes and to meet the STOP VAWA Formula Grant Program goals and objectives of diversity. It was also the first step in enhancing partnerships and community collaboration with Tribal Nations.

During the development of the Implementation Plan, tribal representatives conducted a survey that inventoried the resources available to victims within the tribal criminal justice and safety infrastructure. (Appendix B) These resources included: tribal courts, law enforcement, probation and parole departments, victim and/or family violence services and shelters on the reservation. The survey results provided insight regarding gaps in services and training needs and helped create a road map for the Tribal Nation Listening Tour discussed further below.

OVW approved the ODOJ Implementation Plan in January 2011 and acknowledged the inclusion of Tribal Nations in the planning process. A copy of the current Implementation Plan may be found at the following link:

[http://www.doj.state.or.us/victims/pdf/vawa\\_implementation\\_plan\\_fy\\_2010\\_2012.pdf](http://www.doj.state.or.us/victims/pdf/vawa_implementation_plan_fy_2010_2012.pdf)

The FY 2013 – 2015 Implementation Plan will include the next steps identified in this report.

### ***State/Tribal Government to Government Relations***

By statute, Oregon agencies are required to establish and maintain government-to-government relationships with Oregon tribes. In 1996, Governor Kitzhaber issued Executive Order 96-30 (Appendix C) to assist in maximizing intergovernmental relations between the state and Oregon tribes. ORS 182.162 (Appendix D) 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. ODOJ'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." (Appendix E) ODOJ's Tribal Relations Policy includes a requirement that ODOJ involve tribes in its programs that affect tribes. Accordingly, as part of ODOJ, CVSD strives to follow the statute and policy in awarding and implementing grants.

### ***Oregon Tribal Nations***

There are nine federally recognized tribes in Oregon -- 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, the Klamath Tribes, the

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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 requirements, court system and criminal jurisdiction. According to the 2010 U.S. Census, 108,550 persons self-identified as American Indian and Alaskan Native in Oregon. In 2011, the Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services (LCIS) recorded a total enrollment of 24,653 for the nine federally recognized tribes in Oregon. The census process of data collection allows people to self-identify based on race while the enrollment numbers from LCIS are based on actual tribal nation membership. The census data may also include members of non-Oregon tribes residing in the state.

According to information published by the Legislative Commission on Indian Services (LCIS), "about 875,700 acres, or 1.4 percent of land within Oregon, 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. Public Law 280 applies on lands of the other six Oregon tribes but does not divest tribes of concurrent jurisdiction over crimes by Indians.

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 are recently expanding their jurisdiction. They may have their own police forces or rely exclusively on local law enforcement or on contracts with local tribal 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, six of the nine Tribal Nations have their own tribal law enforcement on the reservation with five of those compliant with SB 412 certification requirements.

Oregon Tribal Nation	Tribal Law Enforcement Status
Burns Paiute Tribe	Tribal Police Department; has not requested SB 412 certification at this time
Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians	Tribal Police Department; SB 412 compliant
Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde	Tribal Police Department; SB 412 compliant
Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians	Contracts with City of Toledo Police Department
Confederated Tribes of Umatilla Indian Reservation	Tribal Police Department; SB 412 compliant
Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Reservation	Tribal Police Department; SB 412 compliant
Coquille Indian Tribe	Tribal Police Department; tribal law enforcement cross-deputized by county sheriff; SB 412 compliant
Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians	No tribal law enforcement; relies on local law enforcement
The Klamath Tribe	Tribe in process of creating their own law enforcement on the reservation; relies on local law enforcement



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### III. Oregon Tribal Nation Listening Tour: Barriers and Strengths

As discussed above, during the Listening Tour, CVSD met and spoke with members of Tribal Nations, non-profit domestic and sexual violence service providers and DAVAPs. The following is a breakdown of barriers and strengths identified by these groups.

#### *Service Delivery Barriers*

#### **1. Highly individualized relationships between Tribes and local communities throughout the state**

The relationship between Tribal Nations and community partners varies greatly across the state. While some collaborative relationships are strong, others are minimal for a variety of reasons as noted below:

- Four of the nine Tribal Nations have a victim service program on the reservation which is supported primarily by discretionary federal funds and/or other funds.
- Five of the nine Tribal Nations have health or social service departments that provide victim service referrals, utilize community resources and/or may contract with local non-profit victim service programs.
- The majority of Tribal Nations were not aware of the services available through domestic violence and sexual assault non-profit programs and DAVAPs in their region (Appendix F).
- Other Tribal representatives indicated that though they were aware of programs available in their region, members did not engage with the services due to what they perceived as a lack of cultural understanding on the part of the program and trust within the tribe. The need to build a foundation of trust upon which communication and collaboration can be built was a consistent theme across the board.
- Interaction between tribal police and local law enforcement on tribal lands is complicated by the jurisdictional framework in Oregon.
- Community partners often did not understand that in order to have a tribal member on a board or commission who has authority to speak on behalf of the tribe, the community partner must go through proper tribal channels. This misunderstanding can lead to frustration between tribal representatives and community partners.

#### **2. Lack of understanding regarding the legal effect of Tribal Court Orders in other jurisdictions**

By Oregon law, tribal restraining orders must be treated the same as any foreign restraining order (Appendix G). VAWA also requires that a restraining order obtained lawfully through a tribal court must be accorded full faith and credit in state court. Tribal representatives report inconsistencies in local enforcement of restraining orders that are issued through tribal courts. They also note that not all Tribal Courts issue restraining orders, which presents another obstacle for many tribal members who are the victims of domestic violence.

Many non-profit and system-based victim service agencies with whom we spoke also reported that they did not have a comprehensive understanding of the criminal jurisdiction issues between Tribal Nations and county or state government, especially as they pertained to enforcement of Tribal restraining orders.

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### **3. Inconsistent Tribal Representation and Involvement on Domestic and Sexual Violence and Other Multi-Disciplinary Teams**

Many tribal representatives reported that they would like to be included in local Sexual Assault Response Teams (SART), Multi-Disciplinary Teams (MDTs) that address child or elder abuse, and Domestic Violence Councils. Two tribes reported having tribal Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANEs). However, both of these tribes expressed frustration that the SANE was not utilized by others in their region.

There are other areas where Tribal Nations are very active in community partnerships. CVSD would like to work with community partners to enhance collaborations in areas in which partnerships are not as active.

### **4. Lack of Training opportunities**

Tribal representatives report receiving few opportunities for training and technical assistance from victim service programs working in their regions.

### ***Service Delivery Strengths***

The following strengths were identified as a result of meeting with Tribal Nations, non-profit and/or prosecution-based victim service providers:

1. Some tribal members sit on the boards of local non-profits and are active participants in community fundraising and advocate trainings, as well as active members of SARTs, MDTs and/or DV Councils in their service delivery area.
2. Some victim service providers already have strong communication and/or collaborative relationships with Tribal Nations. In other cases, victim service providers expressed a desire to improve communication and made contact with Tribal Nations prior to the conclusion of the listening tour. Some of these contacts included discussions about enhancing collaborative partnerships and undertaking specific community projects and shared trainings.
3. Some victim service providers have shared training with Tribal Nations both on and off the reservation.
4. One provider is working to establish a restraining order protocol with the neighboring tribe so that tribal victims are not required to obtain restraining orders in both courts.

## **IV. Highlights of the Tribal Listening Tour**

The listening tour provided many opportunities for learning, training and change. Although this work is far from completed, the following highlights some of our efforts thus far:

### **Learning and Recognition:**

- Developed contacts within the tribes who are subject matter experts in the areas of law enforcement and victims' rights. By identifying these tribal members, community partners will have greater access to tribal members involved in law enforcement, tribal courts, tribal prosecution and tribal domestic violence and sexual assault programs.
- Attended the Public Safety Cluster meetings in order to learn from tribes and other agencies about tribal relationships and work. At Cluster meetings CVSD communicated progress on the

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listening tour and informed tribes and other agencies about ongoing changes that enhanced victim service delivery to Tribal Nations.

- CVSD staff and VAWA Advisory Board members presented at both the 2011 and 2012 STOP Administrators' and Coalition Directors Annual Conference. In 2011, the focus was a national panel discussing ways that the state worked with Tribal Nations. In 2012, a breakout session was offered to focus on "Meaningful Inclusion of People who are Underserved with a focus on Tribal Communities".
- Recognition on the part of CVSD regarding how the indirect cost criteria may have inhibited tribes from applying for CVSD grant funding. In Oregon, indirect cost rates for Tribal Nations are very high (21-63%) which makes it problematic to award most grant funds directly to the tribes since awards are not large enough to cover these costs. Through clarification from Tribal Nations CVSD now understands that some tribes may be able to waive part and/or the entire indirect cost rate in order to apply for federal and/or state funding from CVSD.
- Understanding of the tribal county service areas included knowledge that tribes have populations in parts of the state that are outside of the location of their tribal administrative offices. (Appendix F). This information was shared with victim service providers around the state as well as posted on our website as a resource tool for victim services programs. More importantly, this information informed a competitive grant solicitation process.
- CVSD and Portland State University Research and Evaluation team provided targeted outreach to all nine Tribal Nations for CVSD's 2012 Crime Victims' Needs Assessment.

### **Training and Outreach:**

- CVSD provided training for District Attorney Victim Assistant Program Directors around Indian Law, Tribal Relations, and Criminal Jurisdiction in Indian Country during the ODAA summer conference in Sun River in August 2012. The training provided specific information regarding VAWA Full Faith and Credit and Tribal Restraining Orders for prosecution-based victim service program directors.
- Subject area experts drafted FAQs addressing when and how the state courts honor tribal restraining orders. These FAQs were released to our grant funded programs and Tribal Nations on September 11, 2012 (Appendix G).
- Information about our Crime Victims' Compensation Program, DOJ's Internet Crimes Against Children Unit, the Victim Information and Notification Everyday (VINE) services, and CVSD's Address Confidentiality Program was provided to tribal communities during the listening tour.
- Provided contact information to Tribal Nations for each prosecutor-based victim assistance program, domestic violence/sexual assault provider and child abuse intervention center throughout the state.
- CVSD gave multiple presentations on the progress of the listening tour at the state and local level to ensure the focus of the work was communicated to our state collaborative partners, funding boards and committees, grantees and tribal representatives.
- Provided training and networking opportunities to all nine Tribal Nations at our Victim Service Provider Director's Day training as well as training opportunities through community or statewide partners. CVSD offered scholarships to both Tribal Nations and CVSD victim service providers for the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Tribal, State and Federal Summit in Pendleton, OR in August 2011. In 2012, additional scholarships were offered to Tribal Nations to attend the State Victim Assistance Academy (SVAA) allowing tribes without trained DV/SA advocates on the reservation the opportunity to be trained in victim services.

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### Change:

- During the listening tour, CVSD revised grant documents such as our program site visit monitoring instrument to explore more fully the collaborations between community partners including Tribal Nations. The change included the victim service provider as well as community participation on SARTs, MDTs, SANEs, and DV Councils.
- While CVSD has always made an effort to publicize our funding opportunities to providers who serve the underserved, marginalized and oppressed communities, we have increased these efforts with respect to specific outreach to Tribal Nations. In addition, where our funding opportunities are only open to non-profit organizations, we have included specific language to enhance direct interventions and assistance to underserved, marginalized, and/or oppressed communities and/or Tribal Nations. Two of the seven Sexual Assault Services Program awards granted in a 2012 competitive process are serving tribal populations or are working to improve collaboration with Tribal Nations within their service areas.
- Facilitated conversations with the tribal communities and non-profit victim service programs to improve long standing issues and concerns regarding victim service delivery to tribal victims.
- Enhanced outreach to provide state crime victim compensation trainings for Tribal Nations.
- Independently, the Attorney General Sexual Assault Task Force focused on services and partnerships to tribal communities in their National Institute of Justice (NIJ) federal grant application.

### **V. Next Steps to Strengthen Collaboration between CVSD Grant Funded Programs and Tribal Nations**

In addition to the work already in process, DOJ CVSD has identified some possible next steps for continued collaboration:

1. CVSD Advisory Boards, Committees, and CVSD funded programs will receive periodic training on Indian Law, Tribal Relations, Criminal Jurisdiction in Indian Country and Cultural Considerations in order to improve collaboration with Tribal Nations.
2. CVSD will conduct periodic updates with Tribal Nations and continue to gather information on tribal victim service needs identified during the listening tour that will continue to develop understanding of the ways that both our grant funded non-profit and prosecutor-based programs can interact with other tribal departments such as tribal law enforcement, prosecution, and courts as well as domestic violence and sexual assault programs if established on the reservation.
3. Tribal law enforcement, prosecution, courts and domestic and sexual violence programs will be included in state and local community training opportunities, e.g. Director's Day, Compensation Program and Address Confidentiality Program training.
4. Encourage statewide community partners, such as the Attorney General Sexual Assault Task Force and the Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence (OCADSV) to enhance technical assistance to tribes.
5. CVSD will provide information on grant funding streams and competitive grant opportunities to Tribal Nations. CVSD will also provide grant award summaries to Tribal Nations annually.
6. Enhance competitive grant applications to include specific language that reduces and/or waives indirect cost rate for some Tribal Nations.

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7. Set priorities within competitive grant applications to encourage providing services to tribes that cannot waive their indirect cost rates.
8. Provide continuing education for CVSD grantees around VAWA Full Faith and Credit and Tribal Restraining Orders. Tribal victims should also understand how tribal restraining orders may be handled in the state court system and through local law enforcement.
9. Explore the relationships that Tribal Nations have with the twenty Child Abuse Intervention Centers in the state.
10. Continue co-sponsorship of the Domestic Violence Tribal Summit Conference with the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation.
11. Pursue other federal grant funding opportunities as they become available such as the State Tribal Crime Victims' Demonstration Grant.
12. CVSD will provide technical assistance to tribal domestic violence and sexual assault programs as requested by Tribal Nations.
13. Continue to provide outreach to community and statewide partners to discuss the importance of having Tribal Nations representation on community teams such as SARTs, MDTs, and DV Councils.
14. Discuss with Tribal Nations how best to reflect their needs and gaps in victim service provision following the release of the Statewide Needs Assessment.
15. With the approval of each tribe, develop a list of key contacts to post on our website and provide to our victim service programs to encourage outreach and collaboration.

### **Closing Statement**

Crime Victims' Services Division trusts that the next steps identified in the Listening Tour Report will be stepping stones toward the valuable and enduring relationships that strengthen collaborations necessary to end violence against women and children throughout the state. The VAWA Implementation Plan will continue to inform victim services providers in Oregon of the importance of this work focusing on strengthening domestic and sexual assault service provision to underserved, marginalized and/or oppressed communities and Tribal Nations. It has been a privilege for CVSD staff to be involved with Tribal Nations in this work.