

**OREGON DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
CRIME VICTIMS' SERVICES DIVISION**



**2006 - 2007
VOCA VICTIM ASSISTANCE GRANT
ACTIVITY REPORT
ATTORNEY GENERAL JOHN KROGER**

TO OBTAIN A COPY OF THE 2006 - 2007 VOCA GRANT ACTIVITY REPORT:

The VOCA Victim Assistance Grant Activity Report is available in three (3) formats:

- Downloadable in Microsoft Word & Excel format at the Department of Justice (DOJ) Website: http://www.doj.state.or.us/CrimeV/voca_publications.htm
- Electronic Mail (e-mail)
- Hard Copy

For disk or e-mail electronic format the minimum standard requirements are: Microsoft Word 97, Microsoft Excel 97, Windows 2000 or Windows XP.

To request a hard or electronic copy of this report, please contact VOCA Grant Assistants Krista Anderson or Norm Walters at:

Phone: (503) 378-5344
E-mail: krista.anderson@doj.state.or.us
norman.c.walters@doj.state.or.us



For additional information, please contact:

Cynthia Stinson CVSD Director	(503) 378-5344	cynthia.stinson@doj.state.or.us
Karen Heywood CVSD Assistant Director	(503) 378-6181	karen.s.heywood@doj.state.or.us
Cathy Relang Fund Coordinator	(503) 378-4476	cathy.l.relang@doj.state.or.us
Nancy Walker Fund Coordinator	(503) 378-5647	nancy.walker@doj.state.or.us
Mailing Address: Oregon Department of Justice Crime Victims' Services Division 1162 Court Street NE Salem, OR 97301-4096		Fax: (503) 378-6974

For information on Oregon's Crime Victim Compensation Program (CVCP), please contact:

Rebecca Shaw, Crime Victim Compensation Manager
Phone: (503) 378-5348 or Toll-free within the State of Oregon: (800) 503-7983
E-mail: rebecca.shaw@doj.state.or.us

PAID FOR IN PART BY GRANT NUMBER 06-VA-GX-0020 FROM THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, OFFICE FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME (OVC)

Table of Contents

INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT	1
INTRODUCTION	2
PURPOSE OF VOCA GRANTS	2
ELIGIBILITY TO RECEIVE VOCA FUNDS	2-3
FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS OF ELIGIBILITY	3-4
DISTRIBUTION OF VOCA FUNDS TO THE STATES	5
SUMMARY OF OREGON’S ALLOCATION: FY2001-FY2007	4-5
THE ORIGIN OF THE VOCA CAP AND THE “LOCK BOX” BILL	5-6
CURRENT STATUS OF THE VOCA FUND	7
OREGON’S VICTIMS STATISTICS: OCTOBER 2006-SEPTEMBER 2007	7-8
GRANTEE REPORTING	8
MEASURABLE OUTCOMES	8-9
CRIME VICTIM COMPENSATION	9-11
SERVING FEDERAL CRIME VICTIMS	11-14
IMPROVED DELIVERY OF VICTIM SERVICES	14-15
TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	16-20
OTHER SERVICES AND INITIATIVES	20-25
EMERGING ISSUES	25-29
COORDINATED EFFORTS TO AID CRIME VICTIMS	30-33
VICTIMS’ RIGHTS COMPLIANCE PROJECT	34
CASE HISTORIES FROM GRANTEES	35-40
 APPENDICES	
APPENDIX A	2006-2007 VOCA ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERS
APPENDIX B	2006 VOCA PROJECT GRANT AWARDS
APPENDIX C	2006 VOCA BASIC GRANT AWARDS
APPENDIX D	STATE OF OREGON MAP

INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT

The Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Victim Assistance Grant Activity Report is intended to provide an overview of the collaboration between statewide victim assistance agencies and the Oregon Department of Justice (DOJ), Crime Victims' Services Division (CVSD) in providing services to victims of crime throughout the State of Oregon.

Each grantee receiving VOCA funds is required to submit quarterly financial reports, semi-annual performance report narratives and semi-annual statistical reports. This report provides a compilation of that data and is intended to provide an overview of statistical and programmatic involvement at the community level with federal VOCA funds while demonstrating activities conducted at the state level. It includes:

- ❖ A history and summary of the current status of the VOCA fund;
- ❖ A compilation of the statistical reports received by CVSD from grantees for the period 10/1/06 - 9/30/07;
- ❖ A representation of the responses to the semi-annual performance report narratives for the period 10/1/06 - 9/30/07;
- ❖ Information regarding CVSD statewide activities related to the VOCA funds and conducted on behalf of VOCA grantees as reported to the Office for Victims of Crime in December 2007 for the period 10/1/06 - 9/30/07;
- ❖ A report on common outcome measures used by all victim service disciplines; and
- ❖ Appendices providing the following reference information:
 - Appendix A: 2006 - 2007 VOCA Advisory Committee Members
 - Appendix B: 2006 VOCA Project Grant Awards
 - Appendix C: 2006 VOCA Basic Program Grant Awards
 - Appendix D: State of Oregon Map

INTRODUCTION

The Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) was passed by Congress and signed into law by President Reagan on October 12, 1984. This Act serves as the central source of federal financial support for direct services to victims of crime. VOCA is administered at the federal level through the U.S. Department of Justice, Office for Victims of Crime, which annually awards a grant to each state, the District of Columbia and to U.S. Territories. Those state agencies, in turn, subgrant to organizations that provide direct services to victims of crime. The money for these grants comes from the Crime Victims Fund, a special fund into which fines, penalty assessments, bond forfeitures collected from convicted federal offenders and certain other collections are deposited; taxpayers do not fund VOCA grants.

Each state has a designated VOCA assistance agency to administer VOCA grants. While minimal federal requirements must be met, each state is given great discretion in awarding specific grants. The Oregon Department of Justice is the designated agency for the administration of VOCA funds in the State of Oregon. The Crime Victims' Services Division of the Oregon Department of Justice has specific program responsibility for VOCA. The VOCA Advisory Committee serves as a review body to DOJ and CVSD.

PURPOSE OF VOCA GRANTS

The primary purpose of the VOCA victim assistance grant program is to extend and enhance services to victims of crime. For the purposes of this program, a crime victim is "a person who has suffered physical, sexual, financial or emotional harm as a result of the commission of a crime." VOCA grants are to support the direct provision of services to victims of crime throughout the United States. Research has shown that if victims receive early intervention, the need for long-term treatment dramatically decreases.

ELIGIBILITY TO RECEIVE VOCA FUNDS

VOCA specifies that an organization must provide services to crime victims and be operated by a public agency, nonprofit organization, Native American tribe/organization, or a combination of such agencies or organizations in order to be eligible to receive VOCA funding. Eligible organizations include victim service organizations whose sole mission is to provide services to crime victims. In addition to victim service organizations, there are many other public and nonprofit organizations that have components which offer services to crime victims. These organizations are eligible to receive VOCA funds, if the funds are used to expand or enhance the delivery of crime victims' services. A more detailed explanation appears on the following page. The specific eligibility criteria in any given funding year for the State of Oregon are determined by the VOCA Advisory Committee.

Agencies eligible to receive VOCA funds:

- **Nonprofit organizations** providing direct services to crime victims. A nonprofit organization must be duly incorporated and registered under Oregon statutes, unless it is a tribal governing body or a local chapter of national tax-exempt victim service organizations (i.e., Mothers Against Drunk Driving, Parents of Murdered Children);

- **Public (government) agencies**, such as criminal justice agencies, including law enforcement, prosecutor offices, courts, corrections departments, probation and paroling authorities for victim services that exceed the boundaries of their mandate. For example, a police department may use VOCA funds to provide crime victim services that exceed a law enforcement official's normal duties, such as a victim crisis response unit. Regular law enforcement duties, such as crime scene intervention, questioning of victims and witnesses, investigations of the crime, and follow-up activities may not be paid with VOCA funds;
- **Native American tribes/organizations** providing services to crime victims;
- **Religiously-affiliated organizations**, provided that services are offered to all crime victims without regard to religious affiliation and receipt of services is not contingent upon participation in a religious activity or event;
- **Hospital and emergency medical facilities** offering crisis counseling, support groups, and/or other types of victim services; and
- **Others.** State and local public agencies, such as mental health service organizations, state/local public child and adult protective services, state grantees, legal services agencies and programs with a demonstrated history of advocacy on behalf of domestic violence victims, and public housing authorities that have components specifically trained to serve crime victims.

Agencies NOT eligible to receive VOCA funds:

- Federal agencies. This includes U.S. Attorneys Offices and local FBI Field Offices; as in this instance, receiving VOCA funds would constitute an augmentation of the federal budget with money intended for state agencies. However, private nonprofit organizations that operate on federal land may be eligible recipients of VOCA grant funds.
- In-patient treatment facilities, for example, those designed to provide treatment to individuals with drug, alcohol, and/or mental health-related conditions.

FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS OF ELIGIBILITY

VOCA establishes criteria that must be met by all organizations receiving VOCA funds. An agency must meet all of the following criteria to receive VOCA funds.

- Demonstrate a record of providing effective direct services to crime victims;
- Meet program match requirements. Match must be derived from non-federal funds and must be used for VOCA eligible activities. Match is 25% of the federal amount received and can be in-kind or cash;
- Use volunteers to provide or support direct victim services;
- Promote coordinated public and private efforts to aid crime victims within the community;

- Assist victims in seeking crime victim compensation benefits;
- Provide services to crime victims, at no charge, through the VOCA-funded project;
- Maintain civil rights information;
- Provide services to victims of federal crime on the same basis as victims of state crime;
- Maintain the confidentiality of client-counselor information, as required by state and federal law;
- Maintain confidentiality of research information;
- Meet the terms of the Certified Assurances and other federal rules regulating grants, including non-supplantation and the Certifications regarding lobbying, debarment, suspension and other responsibility matters, and drug-free workplace requirements; and
- Comply with VOCA program guidelines; including any additional eligibility or service criteria as established by CVSD.

DISTRIBUTION OF VOCA FUNDS TO THE STATES

HOW THE CRIME VICTIMS FUND IS DISBURSED

Funds deposited into the Crime Victims Fund are allocated according to the following statutory formula (42 U.S.C. 10601(d)):

- The first \$10 million to \$20 million is used for formula grants to states to improve the investigation and prosecution of child abuse (Children’s Justice Act);
- Following that, “such sums as may be necessary” are set aside for certain Federal victim services:
 - Victim witness coordinators in U.S. Attorneys’ offices;
 - Victim assistance staff in FBI offices;
 - Federal Victim Notification System (VNS).
- Of the amount remaining, after the above allocations:
 - 5% for discretionary grants administered by the Office for Victims of Crime for demonstration projects, training and technical assistance and services to victims of federal crimes;
 - 47.5% in formula grants for state crime victim compensation benefits (each state grant based upon 60% of its state-funded benefit); and
 - 47.5% in formula grants to states to support direct services to victims of crime plus any amount not used for state crime victim compensation grants (each state receives a base amount plus an amount apportioned on population).
- In addition, up to 5 percent of amounts **remaining in the Fund after** the above annual allocations may be used to replenish the Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve (AER) which is available for assistance to victims of international and domestic terrorism or mass violence and compensation to international terrorism victims. *This replenishment is supposed to be “above the cap.”*

- Under the recently enacted VAWA/DOJ Reauthorization Act (Pub. L. 109-162) two new Office of Justice Program offices will be funded with up to 3 percent of DOJ formula grants; that means as much as \$32 million (or 9 percent) could be taken from VOCA state victim assistance grants.¹

SUMMARY OF OREGON’S ALLOCATION: FY2001 – FY2007

VA Grant	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
TOTAL	360,864,000	383,027,323	353,027,299	355,994,145	372,806,602	395,918,319	370,600,463
Oregon	4,496,000	4,764,000	4,422,000	4,458,000	4,670,000	4,950,000	4,655,000
Percentage of Total to Oregon	12.5%						

THE ORIGIN OF THE VOCA CAP AND THE “LOCK BOX” BILL

Prior to FY 2000, all money deposited into the Crime Victims Fund from the collection of Federal criminal fines, forfeitures and assessments, was allocated the following fiscal year. Because of fluctuations in deposit amounts, beginning in FY 2000, Congress began imposing a limitation or "cap" on the amount of deposits that could be obligated the following year. Allocations, and the subsequent caps, for FY2000 – FY2007 are illustrated in the table² below:

Fiscal Year	Previous Year Deposits	Cap
2000	\$985,185,354	\$500,000,000
2001	776,954,858	537,500,000
2002	544,437,015	550,000,000
2003	519,466,480	600,000,000
2004	361,341,967	621,312,500
2005	833,695,013	620,000,000
2006	668,268,054	625,000,000
2007	649,631,046	625,000,000

Capping the Fund means that in years when annual deposits are more than the amount allowed to be spent, a balance is left which Congress, by statute, says must remain in the Fund for future victim services. Conversely, when annual deposits are less than the cap, the Fund’s balance is drawn down. The balance, which has ranged between \$600 million to \$700 million, is a “rainy day” reserve that Congress uses to stabilize annual VOCA spending.

For the past three Federal budgets, the Administration has proposed transferring approximately \$1.3 billion from the Fund into the U.S. General Treasury. The Administration’s proposal would not only have wiped out the “rainy day” reserve, it would also have removed all current year’s

¹Source: <http://www.navaa.org/08/docs/VOCA%20Backgrounder%202008.doc>

²Source: <http://www.navaa.org/faq>

deposits leaving the Fund empty for the following year's programs. If successful, these budget proposals would greatly jeopardize this vital source of funding for the nation's victim services.

H.R. 2941, the "Victims of Crime Act Preservation Fund Act of 2007" addresses this problem in several ways. First, it states that the Crime Victims Fund would no longer be counted as part of the budget submitted by the President or the congressional budget. Like the Social Security Trust Fund, the Crime Victims Fund would be considered "off-budget" meaning that any spending or "savings" from the Fund would no longer be part of the Federal budget calculation. This means that the President could no longer request a rescission of the Fund and Congress would no longer be accused of using the Fund to distort its budget goals.³

Second, the bill would provide what is known as "lockbox" protection for the Crime Victims Fund. This means that neither the Senate nor the House of Representatives could consider any measure that would use any of the amounts in the Crime Victims Fund for a purpose that is not authorized by the Victims of Crime Act. Doing so would require a "super" 60-vote majority in the Senate.

It is important to understand that this bill will not preclude annual caps on VOCA spending. However, the bill would remove the incentive for Congress to set the cap at an inadequate level. Briefly, the Fund supports eight different victim service program areas (including Children's Justice Act grants and federal victim service programs) and specifies the order in which each of these are funded; basically, state VOCA victim assistance grants which support most local direct victim services are allocated last and receives whatever amount remains "under the cap" after the seven other program areas are funded. Unless the cap is set at a sufficient level, increases in the other program areas means less is available for state VOCA assistance grants. Three times since 2000 state VOCA assistance grants have been cut because the cap has not kept pace with increases in the other VOCA program areas.

By taking the Fund "off-budget" and not counting Fund "savings" as an offset for other spending, H.R. 2941 will remove a reason for Congress to set the cap at too low a level to safeguard state VOCA assistance grants.

The VOCA Lockbox bill will protect the Crime Victims Fund and ensure that the integrity of this special Fund that was established more than twenty years ago remains intact and beyond the reach of those who would like to use these monies for other purposes.

This bill is in the first step in the legislative process. Introduced bills go first to committees that deliberate, investigate, and revise them before they go to general debate. The majority of bills never make it out of committee. Keep in mind that sometimes the text of one bill is incorporated into another bill, and in those cases the original bill, as it would appear here, would seem to be abandoned.⁴

³ Source: <http://www.navaa.org/08/lockbox/A%20New%20Approach%20to%20Saving%20VOCA.pdf>

⁴Source: <http://www.govtrack.us/congress/bill.xpd?tab=main&bill=h110-2941>

CURRENT STATUS OF THE VOCA FUND

Congress has passed an Omnibus FY2008 Appropriations Bill that will result in further reductions in state VOCA victim assistance grants. The House bill sets the FY2008 cap on total Crime Victims Fund spending at \$590 million, the lowest level in six years and down \$35 million from the FY2007 cap and \$45 million less than the House itself provided in its original appropriations bill (and \$35 million less than asked for by the President in his budget request). **The \$590 million VOCA cap for FY2008 means that funding for state VOCA victim assistance grants will have been cut by a total of \$67 million (17 percent) since FY2006.** The VOCA statute specifies how each year's Crime Victims Fund cap is allocated among a number of victim-related programs. Because state assistance grants are calculated last, increases in the other programs reduce the amount available for state assistance grants. Those increases, combined with a lower cap, means that nationwide 2008 state VOCA grants will be about \$42 million less than they received in 2007; 2007 was \$25 million less than 2006. *Congress would have had to set the FY2008 VOCA cap at \$661 million in order to simply return to the funding level of FY2006.*⁵

OREGON'S VICTIM STATISTICS: OCTOBER 1, 2006 – SEPTEMBER 30, 2007

The following information provides the number of victims served and the services received as reported by the 103 grantees funded during the period 10/01/06-9/30/07:

TABLE ONE: Number of Victims Served with VOCA Funds by type of Victimization (Unduplicated)

VICTIMS SERVED	TYPE OF CRIME	VICTIMS SERVED	TYPE OF CRIME
3,046	1. Child Physical Abuse	1,077	7. Adults Molested as Children
5,657	2. Child Sexual Abuse	694	8. Survivors of Homicide Victims
1,869	3. DUI/DWI Crashes	1,366	9. Robbery
39,837	4. Domestic Violence	4,857	10. Assault
5,840	5. Adult Sexual Assault	24,441	11. Other (Specify): Property, Elder Abuse, Arson, Animal Abuse, Stalking, Misc.
941	6. Elder Abuse		
TOTAL		89,625	

TABLE TWO: Number of Victims Served by Type of Services Received (Duplicated)

--	--	--	--

⁵Source: <http://www.navaa.org/08/index.html>

VICTIMS SERVED	TYPE OF CRIME	VICTIMS SERVED	TYPE OF CRIME
39,689	1. Crisis Counseling	5,972	8. Emergency Financial Assistance
97,313	2. Follow-up	8,804	9. Emergency Legal Advocacy
5,165	3. Therapy	12,726	10. Assistance in Filing Compensation Claims
17,438	4. Group Treatment/Support	41,387	11. Personal Advocacy
25,178	5. Shelter/Safehouse	105,992	12. Telephone Contact Information/Referral
48,192	6. Information & Referral (in-person)	27,923	13. Other (Specify): Crisis Hotline, Restitution, Emergency Room Accompaniment, Death Notification, Misc.
122,158	7. Criminal Justice Support/ Advocacy		
TOTAL		557,937	

GRANTEE REPORTING

The Crime Victims' Services Division Victim Response Section implemented a standardized, narrative reporting form in 2003 to encourage grantees to report narrative elements more uniformly. Reports are submitted semi-annually (October – March and April – September). In each semi-annual performance report narrative, grantees are required to report on:

- ❖ Progress of the goals, objectives, and measurable outcomes (target outputs) as proposed in the grant application;
- ❖ Information pertinent to the six-month reporting period ending either March 31st or September 30th of each year;
- ❖ New issues that hinder victim assistance programs in assisting crime victims in applying for crime victim compensation;
- ❖ Efforts to promote coordinated services;
- ❖ Efforts to serve federal crime victims;
- ❖ Notable activities to improve the delivery of services (i.e., needs assessments, training, etc.);
- ❖ At least one anecdote or case history illustrating ways in which VOCA funds have been used to assist crime victims; and
- ❖ Emerging issues or trends.

MEASURABLE OUTCOMES

In grant applications, grantees were asked to identify outcomes specific to the project funded. Data reported from grantees on these measurable outcomes (target outputs) during the period 10/1/06 – 9/30/07 was collected and analyzed by the VOCA Fund Coordinators. Agencies provided a total of 149 responses on target output data reflecting the final outcomes on their various VOCA grants. Eighty-six percent of all agencies reporting were in either the 80% - 89%

range or the 90% – 100% range in meeting their target outputs. The data as a whole is represented in the table below:

PERCENT OF PERFORMANCE MEASURES MET BY GRANTEES

Percentage Range	Number of Grants in Range
100% – 90%	102
89% – 80%	26
79% – 70%	4
69% – 60%	3
59% – 50%	0
49% – 40%	1
39% – 30%	0
29% – 0%	1

Grantees who failed to meet their proposed target outputs are required to provide explanation. The explanations provided during this year’s reporting periods mirrored those of last year. These included staff turnover delaying grant progress; the start of the project being delayed because of a long hiring process; and finding that original proposed outputs were unrealistic and not obtainable.

CRIME VICTIM COMPENSATION

Oregon’s Crime Victims’ Compensation Program (CVCP) consistently provides first rate service to Oregon’s victims of crime. This is in no small part due to the able direction of Compensation Manager, Rebecca Shaw. In late 2006, an organizational restructuring created a dedicated management position for the Compensation Unit. Ms. Shaw, who was promoted into the management position, has been both a Claims Assistant and a Claims Examiner with CVCP and has worked for the Crime Victims’ Services Division for more than seven years. Prior to these positions, Ms. Shaw was a direct service victim advocate. The skills and knowledge she brings to her position has focused efforts of the Unit to complete the work with an eye toward advocacy, within statutory and administration requirements.

The Compensation Unit works hard to provide compassionate and timely services and, as this report documents in many places, CVSD as a whole works to make victims aware of their right to apply for CVCP benefits. As a result, and despite the best efforts of Compensation Unit staff, the volume of claims received by this office exceeds available staff capacity to meet target timelines for processing. Regardless, the Unit produces an exceptional work product and the CVCP continues to receive feedback from community partners and grantees alike that affirm the program is truly an asset to Oregon’s victims of crime.

Grantees continue to report that a portion of clients are not being reached by CVCP benefits, either because they do not want to apply for CVCP funds, or they are unable to apply. This is an area which CVSD and grantee programs continue to address. Grantee feedback summarizing the barriers to victims completing CVCP applications is summarized in the paragraphs that follow, grouped according to the most significant common barriers.

LANGUAGE AND CULTURAL BARRIERS

Grantee feedback on this topic reflects both progress and challenges. The **Clackamas County District Attorney Victim Assistance Program** indicates that their Bilingual Advocate remains concerned that the technical/legal Spanish verbiage included in CVCP materials is very difficult for Spanish readers to comprehend. By contrast, the **Clatsop County District Attorney Victim Assistance Program** finds that the addition of the Spanish language CVCP application has enhanced their ability to assist Spanish speaking clients. **Ecumenical Ministries** notes that women of certain cultures (in this instance Russian) will rarely come forward to report a crime within 72 hours. **Portland State University's Disability Response Abuse Team** shares that even English-speaking clients struggle with the readability of the language on the forms.

VICTIMS' FEARS, ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTIONS

ABC House, the Children's Advocacy Center in rural Linn County, Oregon reports that since their advocate has completed CVCP application training provided by CVSD and has begun assisting victims with the forms, more than 95% families accessing the Center have agreed to sign and submit the CVCP application form. **Bradley Angle House** in Portland states that CVCP remains inaccessible for the majority of domestic violence survivors they serve due to fear of reporting and the denial of assistance to victims who may have a criminal record themselves. The **Clackamas County District Attorney Victim Assistance Program** reports that victims continue to be hesitant to apply for CVCP for fear that their application will somehow negatively impact the suspect. **Domestic Violence Services** in Pendleton in Eastern Oregon reports that most Latino victims are not interested in applying due to fear of immigration laws.

TIMING OF APPLICATION PRESENTATION & GEOGRAPHIC ISOLATION AND MOBILITY

CARES Northwest in Portland shares that they struggle when children present to the hospital and have neither had an interview nor disclosed offender actions or identity. Without this information, it is difficult to complete an application, but sending families away with uncompleted applications usually results in the application not being submitted. **Jackson County Child Abuse Task Force** in Medford, Oregon adds some families are hesitant to subject their children to stress of the criminal justice process for fear of re-traumatizing them. This issue is echoed by the **Lincoln County Children's Advocacy Center** in Newport, Oregon.

GRANTEE FEEDBACK ON THE CVCP APPLICATION

Benton County District Victim Assistance Program in Corvallis, Oregon finds that CVCP performance has improved. *"In the past we have reported that the amount of time it takes in determining payout in medical claims needs to be faster, we have noticed that this has greatly improved and feel that victims' claims are being processed in a timely manner."* **Marion County District Attorney Victim Assistance Program** in Salem, Oregon finds that some of their advocates have expressed frustration with the "Assistant of the Day"⁶ used by the CVCP. In some circumstances this system has increased the difficulty of getting answers to victims' (and advocates') questions because information is being relayed through a middle person. **New Beginnings Intervention Center** in remote Lake County, Oregon finds that clients receiving state assistance for health care may have limited access to CVCP. Economic conditions have led to reductions in CVCP benefits, further limiting the ability of victims to afford and thus access services. The **Sherman County District Attorney Victim Assistance Program**, another frontier program, reports that a barrier they encounter is the length of time it takes for victims to

receive compensation benefits. The **Women's Crisis Support Team** in Grants Pass in southern Oregon, shares that clients and partner agencies report that CVCP is getting more difficult to access and document. An ongoing problem in this community is the prohibition on the use of these funds for victims who have a prior criminal record or outstanding judgments. Finally, **YMCA Yolanda House** in Portland notes that the 72 hour reporting requirement period is unreasonable for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.⁶

In sum, despite the efforts of the Crime Victims' Services Division to improve services delivery and accessibility, barriers remain to victims accessing CVCP benefits. The Crime Victims' Services Division, in conjunction with community partners, will continue to address these barriers to service until all eligible victims of crime have the ability, should they choose, to apply for assistance through the CVCP.

SERVING FEDERAL CRIME VICTIMS

GRANTEE SERVICES TO FEDERAL CRIME VICTIMS

Grantees receiving VOCA funds are required to serve victims of federal crimes. Grantees continue to demonstrate their awareness of the significance of serving federal victims of crime. Their responses in semi-annual narrative reports submitted to CVSD continue to reflect this knowledge, as well as their responsiveness to the issue. Grantees also affirm the positive impact of increased training and technical assistance on the definitions and examples of federal victims of crime provided by CVSD staff. Below is a summary of responses received from grantees:

VOCA grantees continue to provide outreach and assistance to federal victims of crime. During this reporting period grantees have reported increased services to federal victims of crime. VOCA Grant Monitors believe this increase is at least partially the result of technical assistance they have provided to grantees regarding types of federal crimes and allowable expenses and services under the VOCA funds.

As part of their VOCA grant funding, Grantees are required to submit a semi annual account of their services to federal victims of crime. Not only have more programs reported providing assistance to these victims; programs also indicate an increased understanding state and federal roles, jurisdiction and specific victim support needs. Listed below is a sampling of responses regarding their service to federal victims of crime.

“Recently, we had a case being prosecuted through our office that ended up in the Federal Court system as well, during this case we helped serve two crime victims and their family during the Federal case, as well as in the prosecution of our case.”

Benton County Victim Assistance Program

“We continue to assess for and assist clients with offenses that violate a federal criminal statute, and will make referrals to the proper law enforcement agencies.”

Center Against Rape & Domestic Violence

⁶ This requirement can be waived for good cause and CVSD continues to work with grantees to address this barrier.

“We had a bank robbery, I immediately called the federal advocate advised her as to what had happened and offered to assist if she needed, especially with the victims that lived within our county.”

Columbia County Victim Assistance Program

“The Child Advocacy Center (CAC) provides assessment, interviewing and medical examinations to victims within the tribal welfare system and in cases where the FBI has taken jurisdiction such as interstate compact cases and kidnapping.”

Lane County Children’s Advocacy Center

“VAP staff have met with US Attorney personnel to discuss the services that are available to federal crime victims. Crater Lake National Park, located in Klamath County, places our program in a unique position to come in contact with victims of federal crime.”

Klamath County Victim Assistance Program

“We send our newsletter and pamphlets to the FBI in Portland and the Sheridan Federal Prison in Oregon. We also will work, and have worked, with people from Indian reservations.”

Parents of Murdered Children

“Staff are fully aware of what constitutes a federal crime and appropriately involve the necessary agencies to assist victims whenever necessary.”

Shelter From the Storm

“Advocates are trained in the law around gun possession, and are able to provide victims with the information they need regarding how federal law interacts with FAPA. They are available to provide support to victims to increase the likelihood they will apply.”

Volunteers of America - Home Free

CVSD remains committed to building collaborations with community partners across the victim service field. Collaboration supports better access to services and increases our capacity to provide services. To this end, CVSD will provide grantees up-to-date information and timely assistance in supporting federal victims of crime.

IMPROVING SERVICES TO NATIVE AMERICAN VICTIMS OF CRIME

There are nine federally recognized Indian tribal governments located in the State of Oregon:

1. Burns Paiute Tribe
2. Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians
3. Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde
4. Confederated Tribes of Siletz
5. Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
6. Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs
7. Coquille Indian Tribe
8. Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians
9. The Klamath Tribes

Oregon law requires that state agencies develop and implement tribal relations policies. The purpose of formalizing the government-to-government relationship that exists between Oregon’s

Indian tribes and the State is to establish a process that can assist in resolving potential conflicts, maximize key inter-governmental relations and enhance an exchange of ideas and resources for the greater good of all Oregon's citizens, whether tribal members or not. During the past year, CVSD continued work designed to achieve the statutory objective and improve services to Native victims of crime.⁷

The priority focus of work during this reporting period has been for CVSD staff to continue to educate ourselves as to the unique and common issues and concerns of the Oregon tribes and tribal members. In May 2006, the CVSD Assistant Director attended the First National VOCA Tribal Victim Assistance and Compensation Conference and participated in drafting an action plan with the other Oregon attendee, the director of the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Victims' Services Division. Changes in personnel and workload delayed further action on the action plan. Seeking to pursue its implementation, CVSD staff met several times with the Native American Affairs Coordinator for the Department of Justice to review the plan and strategize ways in which CVSD could meaningfully implement its part. Principal objectives identified included: providing tribes and tribal members with information about the CVCP and responding well and appropriately when tribal victim claims are received. In order to provide CVCP and other CVSD staff with a foundation for understanding issues that might be present for tribal victims, the Native American Affairs Coordinator provided a presentation at the monthly CVSD staff meeting in November 2006, which included tribal history and sovereignty, as well as potential barriers confronting tribal victims and CVCP claims.

Understanding that a key element to making CVCP fully accessible to tribal members is educating tribal leadership about CVCP and maintaining current and accurate contact information, the next step was a meeting in April with Karen Quigley, the Director of the Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services, to familiarize her with the CVSD programs and obtain her input on how best to achieve our objectives. Ms. Quigley's advice was to meet with each of the 9 tribal councils and, as possible, invite tribal representatives to address CVSD staff. In May 2007, a CVSD staff member was one of a half-dozen DOJ staff to attend a presentation by tribal leadership representatives during the annual Tribal Information Day at the State Capitol, at which the same message – and invitation—was repeated. In July, the CVSD Director and a CVSD staff member met with the Board of Trustees of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation to describe CVSD and CVCP. As a result of the meeting CVSD is in the process of scheduling a training to be held on the Umatilla Reservation for victim services, tribal leadership and other interested tribal members. In the coming year, CVSD will continue to reach out to other tribes with the same information and purpose.

USING FEDERAL AND STATE GUN DISPOSSESSION LAWS

In 2002-2003, Legal Aid Services of Oregon and the Oregon Law Center were awarded state grant funding administered by CVSD to implement a project designed to bring together all stakeholders involved in implementing state and federal gun dispossession legislation to: 1) develop a shared understanding of the scope and interrelationship of state and federal legislation and 2) develop protocols that would maximize protection of victims of intimate partner violence whose abusers own guns. Work begun at that time has continued in each subsequent year (though project funding ended in 2003). The transfer of administration of the VAWA Formula

⁷ Oregon tribes include those with both federal and state criminal jurisdiction. The work described in this section includes tribes with both jurisdictions.

grant program to CVSD during this reporting period brought with it the requirement of statewide compliance with the VAWA Reauthorization Act of 2005 as to judicial notification to certain respondents and defendants of the possible impact of federal firearm prohibitions. In meeting this requirement, CVSD has continued to collaborate with the Oregon Judicial Department, which has taken steps to bring courts into compliance, including training judges, creating an “event code” that will track delivery of the required notice, as well as the creation of forms that will provide the notice, as required.

In order to assure that State prosecutors are also aware of the points at which federal firearm prohibitions come into play in the prosecution of certain state crimes, and the actions that prosecutors may take to support the prohibitions, CVSD proposed to the Oregon District Attorney’s Association (ODAA) that a workshop be held as part of the summer conference in July 2007. While time was not available during the summer, the workshop is scheduled for the winter conference in December 2007 and will be described in next year’s report.

STRENGTHENED RELATIONSHIP WITH FBI

CVSD worked closely with the FBI advocates serving Oregon to prepare for the TOPOFF4 exercise and to coordinate a multidisciplinary workgroup to plan for a potential mass criminal incident in Oregon. During the process, CVSD has been able to augment its knowledge about the federal criminal justice system and how federal and state victim services agencies can better work together on behalf of federal victims of crime.

IMPROVED DELIVERY OF VICTIM SERVICES

Grantees reported that the number of services required by individual crime victims increased during this reporting period. Further, it was noted by CVSD that specialized services were requested with more frequency by victims. These included mental health treatment, treatment for drug and alcohol dependency and parenting classes. Grantees reported that agency funding has not increased proportionate to the level of service needs. Despite this, programs across the state have found means to introduce innovation and best practice in delivering services to victims. Examples of these accomplishments include:

“Canyon Crisis takes the services and programs to the client if they cannot come to the Center as long as it is not an issue of safety for the staff or advocate.”

Canyon Crisis and Resource Center, Marion County

“Our agency completed and passed the reaccreditation process from the Council on Accreditation. This required many hours from all the programs to ensure compliance with the Council and to participate in a 3-day site visit.”

Community Works, Jackson County

“We continue to rely on exit surveys and assessments from clients to help us improve service delivery. Clients at Monika’s House meet weekly with an advocate to discuss needs, problems, or suggestions to improve our ability to serve them effectively.”

Domestic Violence Resource Center, Washington County

“We have developed a DVERT Team that responds and reviews all domestic violence incidents in Grant County. The VAP staff attended training to keep abreast of current best practices in child abuse, DV, sexual assault and stalking cases.”

Grant County DA-VAP

“We completed a Multidisciplinary Team Retreat, which brought several community agencies together to discuss issues regarding better coordination of services for child victims”

CARES NW

“The Lincoln County Drug Endangered Children's Program is continuing to assist and protect children whose lives, health, and safety are jeopardized by meth labs, meth dealing or meth addiction in the family home.”

Lincoln County Children's Advocacy Center

“Yolanda House staff has received training from DART on providing appropriate services to crime victims who are disabled. This training covered cultural competency issues, as well as practical solutions for making shelter accessible.”

YWCA

CVSD'S EFFORTS TO IMPROVE SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME

In planning, implementing and evaluating our daily and long-range work, the Crime Victims' Services Division frames the core concept of “compliance” within the larger context of victim access and provider capacity. The activities described in this section reflect that philosophy. The **training** we have provided at such events as the annual subgrantee Directors' Day, the Victim Assistance Program track of the District Attorney Association Conference, and the training provided by the Child Abuse Multidisciplinary Program (CAMI) on the new Oregon “Karly's” Law, are all intended to communicate statutory and administrative expectations and requirements upon which continued funding depends. Our CVSD quarterly Compensation and Restitution Training, the annual State Victim Assistance Academy, the CAMI trainings to child abuse multidisciplinary team members and service providers, and the Attorney General's Sexual Assault Task Force trainings all strengthen attendee skills for a better victim response. Yet the common thread running through all of these events is our focus on the questions “*What do victims in Oregon need, and how can we use our resources to best meet those needs?*” This focus supports our assumption that anything that helps crime victims in Oregon is most likely a part of our job.

The second part of this section provides specific examples of **activities and initiatives undertaken to improve service delivery**. The web-based compensation claim look-up program was initiated to give timely answers to victim questions while freeing Compensation Unit staff for timely processing of claims. The proposed Oregon Constitutional changes to give victims the right to seek remedy for violation of their victim rights presents a chance for a huge step forward statewide. VINES, the SAVE Fund and the Restitution Tool Kit each meet specific victim needs.

Finally, we use program **monitoring and evaluation** to enhance our statewide conversation about what is “best practice” in victim services, how are we doing today, and how can we improve. We are pleased with our achievements for this reporting year, which give us a sense of accomplishment and also lay the foundation for the work ahead.

TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

2007 ANNUAL DIRECTOR'S MEETING

In April, the Crime Victims' Services Division hosted its fifth annual Directors' Day meeting, bringing together agencies receiving federal and state funds administered by CVSD. In response to attendee feedback from the 2006 Director's Day, the April 2007 meeting was held in Salem, (more centrally located) and was not scheduled in conjunction with another meeting/conference (less time for program directors to spend away from their offices). As has been the practice at prior Directors' Days, the meeting began with a special, four-hour session for new directors, designed to provide an orientation to the work of CVSD. This was followed by two half-days of information and updates on current issues, including new grant requirements. For the first time, CVSD used the expertise of an event coordinator who managed all the logistics before and during the meeting, while the CVSD grant unit staff focused on program content and networking with subgrantees. This strategy proved to be very effective and it is the hope of the CVSD staff to continue this organizational approach to the extent that resources permit.

TRAINING FOR NEW DIRECTORS

The training/orientation specifically arranged for new directors was attended by forty-one (41) directors, program coordinators and fiscal managers. The agenda followed a format similar to that of previous years including: an overview of the state and federal grant funds, requirements and obligations; information on federal civil rights requirements; and a question and answer session. Attendees commented that the new director session is particularly worthwhile for those new directors who have already had some experience working with the CVSD grants, as they have a better context for understanding the information presented. The evaluation results for this session averaged between 4 and 5 on a 5-point scale. Some comments included:

- *"I like that you address each grant individually and I could put a face with the name of the fund coordinator, as well as pointing out common requirements."*
- *"A personal approach to professionalism."*
- *"A great learning experience on grants."*

TRAINING FOR ALL DIRECTORS

The training for all subgrantee directors was divided over two half-days totaling eight hours. Over the two days, CVSD staff had an opportunity to relay updated information on CVSD, to discuss statewide issues, and to introduce subgrantees to the 2007 grant application process. Thirty-five (35) out of thirty-six (36) counties across the State were represented by 144 directors, program coordinators and fiscal managers from 113 non-profit domestic violence and sexual assault programs, child advocacy centers, and/or government agencies receiving grants from one or more of the funds CVSD administers.

Plenary Session Topics Included:

- CVSD Organizational Changes;
- Cultural Competency Standards;
- "Equity Study" Review (an introduction to the new allocation formula for noncompetitive awards to nonprofit domestic violence and sexual assault programs);
- Victim Rights Compliance Project;
- Address Confidentiality Program Updates;
- Oregon Prescription Drug Program;

- Legislative Updates;
- Statewide Initiatives; and
- Information on Crime Victims' Rights Awareness Day and Ceremony

Two optional evening sessions were held for those interested in knowing more about reporting requirements. CVSD staff scheduled these to assist subgrantees who are challenged by completing the Quarterly Financial Report required by VOCA & VAWA to become more familiar and comfortable with this process. CVSD staff walked participants through the financial report forms and used examples of accurate and inaccurate forms while responding to questions.

The 3-hour Cultural Competency Standards presentation introduced participants to a new resource that CVSD made available in order to support a new funding requirement that all grantees engage in a formal cultural competency planning process.

The final agenda item included breakout sessions for the review of the 2007 grant applications, reporting requirements and topics specific to subgrantees (domestic violence/sexual assault, prosecutor-based victim assistance programs and child advocacy center programs). These breakout sessions focused on a specific grant application; during each CVSD staff walked participants through the application.

As in previous years, participants were asked to provide feedback in order for CVSD to measure the effectiveness of the meeting. The evaluation results for the 2 half day sessions averaged between 2 and 3 on a 3-point scale. Some comments included:

- *"Thanks for taking some of the fear out of compliance."*
- *"An excellent guide [Cultural Competency standards] for my Board's strategic planning committee which is actively developing a 3-year plan."*

Participants were asked to comment on what wasn't covered in the meetings that would be of benefit. Some sample responses to this question were:

- *"Building sustainability in DV/SA programs. Best practice around sustainability."*
- *"Strategic planning; how to activate your board; hands on tools to recruit volunteers."*
- *"How to build /develop relationships with local law enforcement, courts, etc."*

STATE VICTIM ASSISTANCE ACADEMY

The Oregon State Victim Assistance Academy (SVAA) continues to be an essential component to the training of victim service providers and allied professionals across the State. This 40-hour academic based victim service foundation training not only provides information and skills for advocates to work with victims of crime but also allows participants to network, share ideas and best practices. By completing SVAA participants can also earn four Clackamas Community College elective credits and it is one step in the process of becoming a certified Victim Service Specialist through the Oregon Certification and Standards Program.

SVAA is associated with the Crime Victim's Assistance Network (CVAN) which advocates for the rights of victims of crime and promotes victim services in Oregon. Since the last report period, CVAN Board of Directors agreed to act as an advisory board for SVAA. The Board is currently working with SVAA to plan advanced academy classes.

SVAA is funded through VOCA training funds and provided two trainings during 2007. SVAA trained a total of seventy (70) advocates from prosecutor-based victim advocate programs, domestic and sexual assault programs, law enforcement officers and CVSD staff. The Fall 2007 training saw a major increase in attendance as a result of the new training requirement written into the 2007 VOCA grant application. CVSD subgrantees employed by prosecutor-based victim advocate programs and funded through VOCA funds are now required to attend SVAA as a means of standardizing advocacy across the State.

Oregon's SVAA Director attended the annual National SVAA Meeting held in April 2007 which brings Directors and Coordinators together to network and share ideas to improve state academies. The Director was also a presenter and spoke on maintaining faculty, curriculum design and academic cooperation.

Challenges facing Oregon's SVAA are meeting the needs of the larger class and continuing to update materials.

OREGON DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE – VICTIM ASSISTANCE TRACK

The Department of Justice, Crime Victims' Services Division hosted its second Victim Assistance Program (VAP) track in connection with the Oregon District Attorney's Association (ODAA) annual conference from July 25-26, 2007. District Attorney Victim Assistance Programs (DAVAPs) serve victims of crime in each of Oregon's 36 counties. Twenty (20) of the 36 DA VAPs were in attendance at ODAA for the VAP track. The ODAA-VAP track is an opportunity for DAVAP directors to network, share information, receive training and build collaboration around issues specific to their work with victims in District Attorney's offices. The ODAA-VAP track agenda was as follows:

Day One:

- Providing Effective Services – Carol Schrader, Victim Rights Compliance Project Director; Members of the Victim Rights Compliance Advisory Council; Cynthia Stinson, CVSD Director; DOJ CVSD Grant Unit Staff
- Assuring Access to Services – Nancy Greenman, ODSVS Fund Coordinator
- Allocation of Funds – DOJ CVSD Grant Unit Staff

Day Two:

Protecting Victim Confidentiality – Robin Selig, State Support Unit Attorney, Oregon Law Center; Kim Larson, Victim Assistance Program Director, Marion County District Attorney's Office.

During both days of the conference CVSD presentations were scheduled in sequence with some plenary sessions and DA VAPs were also encouraged to participate in these plenary sessions with the prosecuting attorneys attending ODAA. Session topics included an update on the 2007 Oregon Legislative session and evidence-based practices for rehabilitating offenders. Guest speakers at lunch and dinner included Paul Logli, past president of the National District Attorney's Association and Wendy Murphy, Adjunct Professor at the New England School of Law, Boston.

For those DA VAPs who did not attend ODAA, CVSD sent a follow up letter summarizing the information provided during the conference. Materials distributed by those presenting at the

CVSD-sponsored VAP track were attached to the letter. An electronic survey was sent to those who did attend. Many commented that further discussion and guidance were needed regarding the material presented. Yet overall most thought that the conference was a good opportunity to hear from peers about applying the new information to daily practice.

IMPROVED DELIVER OF SERVICES TO CHILDREN AND TRAINING

The Child Abuse Multidisciplinary Intervention (CAMI) Program has been striving to improve services to children through its ongoing commitment to working with local service providers and multidisciplinary teams to ensure a quality response to child abuse in Oregon. In order to verify that the CAMI dollars provided to local multidisciplinary teams (MDTs) are being used for improvement of services, the CAMI Program reviews the MDTs' intervention plans that identify the needs of child abuse victims in their county and how CAMI funds will be used to meet those needs. CAMI dollars have been essential to the development of specialized community child abuse intervention centers that provide child-friendly, age-appropriate and state-of-the-art assessments to alleged victims of child abuse and their families. Oregon currently has 19 child abuse intervention centers and 36 MDTs one MDT in each of Oregon's 36 counties. Through the centers and MDTs, children and families are able to access specialized services and community resources.

One of the most important aspects of the CAMI Program is the access the program provides for multidisciplinary team members to child abuse training. Through the CAMI Program, multidisciplinary team members throughout the state are able to attend child abuse training, which enhances Oregon's response to child abuse. Not only are multidisciplinary team members able to use their CAMI dollars to attend child abuse trainings, but they are also able to attend any of the various trainings provided by the CAMI Program.

Historically, the CAMI Program has held a child abuse training day in conjunction with the Oregon District Attorney Association (ODAA) Summer Conference. In recognizing a need for more specialized training regarding the prosecution of child sex abuse cases, the CAMI Program changed the format from the large training day at the ODAA Summer Conference to a smaller prosecutor's workshop. In doing so, the CAMI Program was able to provide a free training to thirty prosecutors on September 13, 2007. The training received excellent reviews from attendees. Plans for ongoing workshops on different aspects of child abuse, such as physical abuse and neglect, are being discussed and the hope is that these workshops will take place twice a year.

Another training available to MDT members is the annual CAMI Regional MDT Training Day. The CAMI Regional MDT Training Day was held on June 21, 2007 in Medford, Oregon. The training was very successful and several multidisciplinary teams were able to send their entire team to the training. Training topics for the training were chosen via a survey of the multidisciplinary teams from the region and included: Internet Crimes Against Children; Legal and Forensic Components in Case of Child Recantation; Child Physical Abuse; House Bill 3328: Karly's Law; and How to Build a Healthy MDT.

In addition to the regular training activities of the CAMI Program listed above, the passage of new legislation required significant additional training. On June 27, 2007, Oregon House Bill 3328, known as "Karly's Law", was signed into law by Governor Kulongoski. Karly's Law greatly impacts the way MDTs in Oregon investigate child physical abuse cases in which there is

a “suspicious physical injury” that is reasonably suspicious for abuse or neglect. House Bill 3328 contains requirements and timelines for the taking of photographs in cases involving suspicious physical injury. The legislation also requires that children with suspicious physical injuries receive a medical assessment from a designated medical professional specially trained in child abuse within 48 hours.

In order to inform MDTs regarding the implementation of Karly’s Law, the CAMI Program has developed a summary of these significant legislative changes that is available to MDTs on the CAMI website at www.doj.state.or.us/crimev/cami.shtml. In addition, the CAMI Program Coordinator has developed a Power Point training regarding the law’s requirements. This training has been given to MDTs and community partners in many locations throughout Oregon and is available to individual MDTs upon request.

COMPENSATION AND RESTITUTION TRAINING

Since 2005 the Crime Victims’ Compensation Program (CVCP) has offered a quarterly, all day training to victim advocates and medical providers. This training is free of charge and covers all aspects of claim compensability, collecting restitution and subrogation, the VINE program, the Address Confidentiality Program and the on line claim look-up web site. At the conclusion of each quarterly training attendees are issued a CVC number. These numbers are name specific and are tracked through the CVCP Claim Management System (CMS). Since 2005, 241 individuals have attended the quarterly trainings and have been issued CVC numbers. The advocates and providers with a CVC number are able to use the “Expedited Determination Coversheet” when filing a compensation claim on behalf of victims. The main purpose of the training and the “Expedited Coversheet” is to ensure that all required information is submitted with the initial compensation application. In most cases CVCP will be able to make determinations on claims submitted with the expedited form in a timelier manner. Other applications may require additional weeks or months waiting for necessary documentation from various sources. Since the inception of the quarterly trainings, CVCP has received 977 claims submitted with the “Expedited Coversheet”.

OTHER SERVICES & INITIATIVES

ONLINE CLAIM LOOK-UP

In an effort to reduce the number of calls received by the Crime Victims’ Services Division (CVSD), the Compensation Unit implemented an “on line claim look-up” system in 2007 that will allow DA VAPs to access some information without CVSD staff assistance. On average, the Compensation Unit receives approximately 135 calls a day. The claim look-up web site was designed with the intent of reducing the number of phone calls from victim assistance programs. The victim assistance programs regularly call with questions regarding crime victims’ compensation claim status and payment status for victims whom they are assisting. Access to this web site is limited to no more than three full time advocates from each Oregon County. The Marion County District Attorney’s office Victim Assistance Program pilot-tested the claim look-up system before it was offered to Oregon’s other 35 counties. As of August 23, 2007 all 36 counties have access to the on-line claim look-up web site.

Advocates accessing the look-up program are able to go into the web site and find the following information:

1. Whether the victim's compensation or SAVE application has been received by the Program.
2. Whether a determination has been made regarding compensability.
3. What awards were awarded on an accepted compensation claim.
4. What bills have been paid, including the amounts paid by insurance, any write-offs that the victim is not responsible for, how much was paid to the provider by the CVCP and any reimbursements to the victim/claimant.

The claim look-up web site does not give access to any of the victim's personal information, nor does it have information regarding the crime, the alleged suspect or information regarding any additional applicants such as victim family members. All advocates that have access to the web-site must sign a letter of confidentiality. As of November 2007, advocates with claim look-up access have logged into the web site over 1500 times and visited 750 compensation claims. The number of calls requesting claim information has been significantly reduced since web site access has been offered to the county victim assistance programs. The CVCP is currently considering offering claim look-up access to all Oregon Child Medical Assessment Centers; however the on-line claim look-up would not be available to the Centers until 2008.

RESTITUTION TOOLKIT

Victims responding to the 2002 CVSD Oregon Crime Victims Needs Assessment ranked restitution as the right most often not enforced. Fifty-nine percent of those responding felt it had not been enforced, while another 20.5% didn't know if it had been. In May 2003, Attorney General Hardy Myers announced the formation of a task force to review the restitution system in Oregon with the intent of restoring the credibility in the justice system as to restitution. The Restitution Reform Task Force includes a broad spectrum of participants from around the state, including representatives of both District Attorneys and District Attorney Victim Assistance Programs (DAVAPs).

The Task Force presented nine legislative concepts for the 2007 Oregon Legislative Session. It was successful in moving forward three bills including:

SB 130 - Allows the court, with the victims' consent, to order restitution of less than full amount of economic damages incurred;

SB 131 - Defines "supervisory authority" and allows supervisory authority to modify schedule or payment of restitution judgment; and

SB 133 - Provides that disclaimer of inheritance is barred if purpose of effect is to prevent recovery of money or property that otherwise would be applied against judgment for restitution to victim of criminal offense.

The Oregon Crime Victims' Rights Compliance Project incorporated the Task Force's "Restitution Toolkit" (described in the Oregon VOCA report submitted for October 2005-September 2006) into its proposed best practice recommendations for criminal and juvenile justice system practitioners. This toolkit was originally distributed to District Attorneys and DAVAPs in August 2006. However, following the new legislation passed during the 2007 legislative session, some changes were necessary to the information provided in the toolkit. The best practices recommendations will include information about the recent legislative changes.

CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS BALLOT MEASURES

This legislative session Attorney General Hardy Myers, in cooperation with Steve Doell of Crime Victims' United, sponsored two landmark pieces of legislation. House Joint Resolutions (HJR) 49 and 50 will address a major barrier to crime victims' rights and significantly alter access to victims' rights in Oregon. The measures will change the Oregon Constitution to allow victims to pursue a legal remedy if their victim rights are violated. Currently, while there are many constitutional and statutory rights for crime victims in Oregon, when the rights are violated or not honored, victims have no recourse. Oregon is one of only two states in the nation in which victims cannot seek remedy for violation of victim rights. The Joint Resolutions received unprecedented support and passed through the legislature without controversy. Since the measures propose changes to the Oregon Constitution, they will go before Oregon voters for final approval in the March 2008 election. In anticipation of the measures passing, the Attorney General's office is preparing to introduce legislation in the 2008 special legislative session⁸ that would provide the structure for the implementation of the measures if they pass in the March election. This is an historic moment for victims in Oregon. We are excited to see what transpires in the Spring.

VINES UPDATE

The Department of Corrections (DOC), which administers the VINES program, negotiated a new, 6-year contract with Appris to ensure that crime victims in Oregon will be able to access the information notification system well into the future. Due to a general fund surplus in the DOC budget, the DOC was able to transfer money to the VINES project for this important service. While CVSD had previously contributed funds to sustain VINES, the contribution from DOC made that unnecessary for the next 6 years. CVSD Director Cynthia Stinson attended the 2007 Appris conference in Washington DC and gathered information for possible adjuncts for the Oregon VINES program such as registering Restraining Orders and bringing the courts online.

PROGRAM EVALUATION/PERFORMANCE MEASURES: SITE VISITS & PROGRAM MONITORING

In addition to activities described above in this report, CVSD Victim Response Section staff monitor subgrantee programs through funding applications and reports, through informal periodic technical assistance and through formal site visits. During this reporting period, CVSD has continued its work to align funding requirements, reporting and site visit protocols among the various funds it administers. Most grant applications issued and grant agreements signed during this reporting period adopted a set of common eligibility criteria that capture existing "best practices" (e.g., engage in cultural competency planning, collect and report on common outcome measures, comply with the confidentiality requirements of the 2005 VAWA Reauthorization), and lay the foundation for future work (e.g., provide "effective services"; engage in a local/regional strategic planning process that includes survivors). Financial and narrative reports have been aligned and, where possible, combined to lessen the burden on grantees and increase direct service time. As happens with any change, the potential time savings was often overbalanced by confusion with new forms and protocols. We hope and anticipate that the benefits of this process will be realized during the next reporting year.

⁸ The Oregon State Legislature regular session is biennial.

Site visits allow CVSD staff to monitor and support these, as well as other funding requirements. They provide opportunities for in-depth program review, relationship building and technical assistance. They also provide the opportunity for enhancement of CVSD grant monitor statewide perspective and expertise. Site visits begin with a review of grant files by the grant monitor in order to be completely familiar with projects funded and any issues or concerns. The next step is a two-hour telephone conversation that follows a checklist and covers human resources (including community partnerships); infrastructure; and reporting & other funding compliance requirements. Completion of the checklist is used to plan the in person visit, which usually follows within several weeks. The number of – and distances between -- grantee programs to visit presents a constant challenge to CVSD grant monitors, especially when combined with the volume of other work. To meet this challenge, grant monitors have worked to combine visits, with a single monitor covering multiple funds. Monitors also combine visits to distant programs with other meetings or activities that may take them to the area. The Child Abuse Multidisciplinary Account Program Coordinator includes attendance at a multidisciplinary team (MDT) meeting in her visits. During this reporting period, she has completed visits of every county MDT and regional service center, an accomplishment that has given her the foundation for dynamic program planning and support.

COMMON PERFORMANCE MEASURES

All CVSD subgrantees are required to submit periodic reports to CVSD on program outputs (e.g., numbers of victims served by crime type and types of services provided.) Subgrantees are also required to collect and report data on short-term outcomes, that is, the changes that victims experience because of the services provided. Since 2002, CVSD subgrantees have been required to collect outcome feedback from at least 10% of appropriate clients⁹. For several years, CVSD allowed grantees to select the outcomes on which they would report. Since January 2006, all CVSD subgrantees have been required to collect and report on specific outcomes. The outcomes on which subgrantees report were developed by CVSD in collaboration with subgrantee programs. All types of victim service providers report on one general outcome measure. In addition, 3 types of providers (Domestic & Sexual Violence services programs (DV/SAs), District Attorney based Victim Assistance Programs (DA VAPs) and Child Abuse Intervention Centers (CIACs) report on 2 measures specific to the type of services they provide. The table below describes the measures that are used. Reports are submitted quarterly and include not only responses to the measures, but also the number of surveys distributed and the number received.

Common Outcome Measures Required for Use by All CVSD Grantees

Grantees Required to Use Outcome	Outcome Measure (Question)
All CVSD Grantees	The services provided by this program helped me make informed choices about my situation.
DV/SA Providers	After working with this agency, I have some new ideas about how to stay safe. After working with this agency, I know more about resources that may be available, including how to access them.

⁹ Because grantees of funds administered by CVSD work with victims of crime who may be in crisis or experiencing trauma, they are given wide latitude in assessing which clients may be able to provide feedback. CVSD stresses that clients in crisis are not expected to provide satisfaction feedback.

Grantees Required to Use Outcome	Outcome Measure (Question)
DA/VAPs	<p>As a result of the information I received from this agency, I better understand my rights as a victim of crime.</p> <p>The information given to me by this agency helped me better understand the criminal justice system process as it relates to my case.</p>
Child Abuse Intervention Centers (CAICs)	<p>The staff of this agency treated my family with sensitivity and respect.</p> <p>The staff of this agency was supportive in helping me to access recommended treatment services for my child and family.</p>

Because cumulative data for the final quarter of this reporting period has not yet been analyzed and because data from quarter to quarter is fairly consistent, data for the year from July 2006 through June 2007 will provide a snapshot of outcome results for the purposes of this report. For that period 30,301 forms were distributed by all subgrantee programs and 7,499 were returned for an overall return rate of 25%. Substantive responses are as follows:

- Of the 7,224 victims responding to the first required outcome, 90% agreed or strongly agreed that *“The services provided by this program helped me make informed choices about my situation,”* while only 3% disagreed (the rest had “no opinion”);
- 91% of the 3,877 DV/SA victims responding agreed that, *“After working with this [DV/SA] agency, I have some new ideas about how to stay safe,”* while only 2% disagreed;
- 85% of the 2,680 victims responding agreed that, *“As a result of the information I received from this [DA VAP] agency, I better understand my rights as a victim of crime,”* while only 6% disagreed; and
- 95% of the 793 victims responding agreed that *“The staff of this [CAIC] agency treated my family with sensitivity and respect,”* while only 1% disagreed.

VICTIM RIGHTS PERFORMANCE MEASURES

The Oregon Crime Victims’ Rights Compliance Project is funded by a cooperative agreement through the federal Office of Victims of Crime. The Compliance Project funding is scheduled to end on April 30, 2008. Under this cooperative agreement, the Compliance Project has established 3 performance measures: Completion of Strategy Objectives; Evaluation of Strategy Objectives; and Collaboration with Project Partners.

1 & 2 Completion and Evaluation of Strategy Objectives. By the end of September 2007, the Project had implemented the following performance measures (status of evaluation in parentheses):

1. Advisory Committee Convenes Quarterly (Evaluated)
2. Crime Victims Needs Assessment Updated (Evaluated)
3. Compliance Implementation Plan Approved (Evaluated)

4. Increase Number of Victims Informed of Rights (Evaluated)
5. Increase Number of Victims Whose Rights are Honored (Evaluation Pending)
6. Increase System Providers' Knowledge of Rights (Evaluated)
7. Crime Victims Better Understand Rights (Evaluation Pending)
8. Crime Victims Get Notice of Rights (Evaluated)
9. Key Stakeholders Establish Training Design (Evaluated)
10. Effectiveness of Project Confirmed (Evaluated)

3. Collaboration with partners continues to bolster the Project. The *quality* of this involvement is not reflected in the percentages given below, which are impressive nonetheless. (These figures are for Project involvement through June 30, 2007.)

- Advisory Committee membership is still holding at 26 members.
- The net increase in law enforcement partners has been substantial. About 100 chiefs were trained at the Oregon Association of Chiefs of Police conference and about 50 Oregon State Police criminal division officers were trained at three in-service trainings. In addition to these numbers of trained officers, other officers are ordering and distributing notification cards across the state. An increase of law enforcement agencies/offices from 14 to 150 is a 970% increase in involvement.
- The number of other government and nonprofit collaboration has increase from 40 to 45, a 13% increase.
- Overall increase in collaboration (147 members, offices, agencies to 285 members, offices, agencies): 94% increase in reporting period.

EMERGING ISSUES

This reporting period has seen a change in CVSD leadership, as our long-time director Connie Gallagher retired in December 2006 and CVSD Assistant Manager Cynthia Stinson took her place. The Assistant Directorship was not filled until June, a vacancy that coincided with perhaps the most active legislative session in CVSD history. The results of that session are summarized below. In addition, CVSD found time to move forward in new directions, supporting a workgroup formed in response to human trafficking becoming a state crime, working to support victims of cases on appeal, and laying the foundation for best practices in victim services, including around issues of client confidentiality.

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

HJR 49 & HJR 50: The measures are constitutional amendments intended to allow victims to pursue a legal remedy if their victim rights are violated. They appeared on the ballot.

Funding: Victims services in Oregon received significant increases during this legislative session. CVSD proposed several budget policy option packages to increase CVSD administered funding to Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault providers (Oregon Domestic and Sexual Violence Services Fund (ODSVS)), County and City Prosecutor Based Victim Assistance Programs and the Crime Victims' Compensation (Criminal Fines and Assessment Account funds (CFAA/UA)) and Child Abuse Multidisciplinary teams (Child Abuse Multidisciplinary

Intervention/CFAA funds (CAMI)). While none of the requests were fully funded, there was a net increase of \$6 million, or \$2 million for each funding source, that will benefit victims of crime throughout the state. CVSD continues to work with the various grantee and advisory committees as to how to most effectively and equitably distribute the increases.

Funding to DA VAPs: Prior statute mandated that CVSD could not allocate more than 50% of the CFAA/UA funds it received to the VAPs. HB 2130, passed in the 2007 legislative session, changed the statute to allow CVSD to pass on more than 50% of the CFAA/UA funds to VAPs, so long as sufficient funds were available. CVSD is committed to passing on at least 50% of the CFAA/UA funds to the VAPs.

Address Confidentiality Program: HB 2131 was largely a "clean up" bill for the CVSD Address Confidentiality Program that was authorized last session and was implemented in January of 2007. The bill clarified parts of the original statute and closed several safety gaps for ACP participants such as exempting them from the jury pool and ensuring that ACP participants are able to use the substitute address for their driver's license, ID and car registrations.

Sexual Assault: HB 2128 repealed the Sexual Assault Emergency Response (SAVE) Fund sunset and made it a permanent CVSD program. The SAVE Fund pays for the collection of forensic medical evidence following a sexual assault¹⁰. HB 2154, sponsored by the Attorney General's Sexual Assault Task Force, allows victims to have a Sexual Assault Forensic Exam (SAFE) conducted without reporting to police. This allows time for victims to consider their options related to proceeding with a criminal investigation and prosecution while at the same time preserving some of the most important and fragile evidence. HB 2154 also allows such exams to be paid for through the SAVE fund.

Victims Rights: In addition to HJR 49 and HJR 50, victims' rights earned a victory through HB 2127, which revises Juvenile Code references to constitutional rights that may be exercised upon request by victims of juvenile crimes, provides for prior notice to victims of hearings that constitute critical stages of proceedings, and defines critical stage of proceedings. Essentially, this bill clarifies in the Juvenile Code those rights that already exist in the Oregon Constitution.

CVSD is grateful to its community partners who assisted in the passage of these and other important bills by offering testimony, consultation and plain old hard work during the legislative session. Together, Oregon has taken a giant step forward on the road to better services for victims of crime.

Karly's Law: House Bill 3328, Karly's Law, has had a significant impact on the way child physical abuse cases are investigated in Oregon. Many of the law's requirements involve necessary participation by the medical community. The law requires MDTs to identify a "designated medical professional" who is trained to conduct medical assessments of children. As MDTs act to begin compliance with the law, many report difficulty finding medical professionals who can fill this "designated" role, even medical professionals without child abuse training. There appears to be a shortage of medical professionals available throughout the state to take on the role of designated medical professional.

¹⁰ For more information on the SAVE Fund, see Section D, ("SAVE Fund"), above.

In addition, in cases involving the suspicious physical injury of a child, Karly's Law mandates that the child shall receive a medical assessment from the designated medical professional within 48 hours. Should the child see a medical practitioner other than the designated medical professional, that medical practitioner is responsible for providing all of the documentation from the child's exam to the designated medical professional within 72 hours of the exam, under the new law. MDTs indicate that as they are implementing these requirements in the course of their investigations, they are finding that many of the medical practitioners who are not the designated medical professional are unaware of the requirements of Karly's Law.

In order to reach out to the medical community, the CAMI Program is forming a work group with the doctors in the child abuse intervention centers throughout Oregon. The work group will discuss the best way to provide training to medical practitioners regarding the requirements of Karly's Law and the identification and diagnosis of child physical abuse.

Human Trafficking: Oregon Senate Bill 578, passed in the 2007 legislative session, made human trafficking a violation of state law and provided for victims to seek both restitution and civil damages. DOJ is participating in a workgroup on human trafficking. To support the workgroup, in September 2007 CVSD surveyed its subgrantees as to their experience with victims of trafficking. Of the 78 governmental and non-profit program representatives who responded, only 22 said they had been trained to any extent to recognize or work with trafficking victims. Only 1 described herself as "very knowledgeable" about relevant legal options, while 35 described themselves as "somewhat knowledgeable". Twenty-three of the 78 had worked with one or more trafficking victims within the past 5 years, most with 5 or fewer over that time period. Of these, 20 had made referrals for other services, 10 to agencies with human trafficking expertise. The survey asked respondents for additional comments and many expressed a great desire for more training. CVSD will continue to support the work group and will look for opportunities to provide subgrantees with the training and information they seek.

Best Practices and Access to Services

CVSD, the Oregon Department of Human Services, Children and Families Division (CAF) and the Oregon Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence (OCADSV) are developing a document that outlines recommended best practices for domestic violence and sexual assault (DV/SA) providers in the delivery of services. The document is intended to provide guidance to programs in the delivery of services (in part by articulating funder expectations) and to act as a framework within which funders can provide technical assistance.

In November 2006, DHS Advisory Committee invited CVSD and OCADSV to participate in a process of developing this best practices document. The process was put on hold while CVSD and DHS worked together to create the 2007-2009 Joint Non-Competitive Grant Application for DV/SA Services and address associated allocation issues. The project was resumed in October 2007 and will be included in next year's report.

The funders intend for the best practices document to reflect and expand upon the guiding principles and expectations outlined in the Joint Non-Competitive Application, including that survivors in every Oregon county will have meaningful access to services, and that all programs accessing funding will provide effective services. Those attending the October meeting will focus on what survivors can expect when accessing services from any program anywhere in the

state, both through the program they contact and other needed resources, to which the program connects them.

Confidentiality of Victim Information

The Violence Against Women and U.S. Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 established new provisions concerning the non-disclosure of confidential or private information. These provisions under 42 U.S.C.A § 13925 pertain to the non-disclosure, release and information sharing of adult, youth and child victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking. The provisions state that grantees and subgrantees shall protect the confidentiality and privacy of persons receiving services in order to ensure their safety.

As a matter of policy, CVSD included the federal provisions in 42 U.S.C.A § 13925 in its grant agreements for STOP Violence Against Women (VAWA) Formula Grant Program, Oregon Domestic and Sexual Violence Services (state general funding) and VOCA funding for FY 2007. CVSD invited Robin Selig, State Support Unit Attorney from the Oregon Law Center and Kim Larson, director of the Marion County District Attorney's Victim Assistance Program to speak at the 2007 Oregon District Attorney's Association (ODAA) Conference Victim Assistance Program Track on the implications for practice of the new federal provisions for District Attorney Victim Assistance Programs (DAVAP).

The federal provisions raise unique issues and concerns for DA VAPs in Oregon. The provisions state that law enforcement and prosecution-generated information may be shared for purposes of law enforcement and prosecution. This language effectively excludes the sharing of personally identifying information with partnering community agencies when making referrals on behalf of the victim unless the victim explicitly gives permission by signing a release of information. At the ODAA workshop 16 DA VAPs volunteered to participate in a work group to address the issue of confidentiality and to develop a sample release of information form for DA VAPs to use in daily practice.

Domestic violence/sexual assault (DV/SA) providers also face concerns with the federal provisions on confidentiality. The provision states that if release of information is compelled by statutory or court mandate, grantees shall take steps necessary to protect the privacy and safety of persons affected by the release of information. In Oregon, the client/advocate relationship is not protected by statutory privilege, thus a DV/SA provider must rely on legal process rather than statutory protection to keep a victims' information confidential. CVSD and the Oregon Law Center are working together to address issues surrounding matters of confidentiality for DV/SA providers when subpoenaed for information.

CVSD is investigating the overall, long-term impact of the VAWA confidentiality provisions on CVSD-administered funding (VAWA, ODSVS and VOCA). Additionally, CVSD has and will continue to rely on assistance from the DAVAP work group and the Oregon Law Center to create examples, policies and guidelines for programs to apply the confidentiality provisions to the daily work of delivering services to victims.

GRANTEES' REPORTS ON EMERGING ISSUES

“Since Karly's Law, the Amani Center and all MDT members have incurred tremendous program funding costs and lack of staff to implement the requirements of the law. The Amani Center medical providers are the designated medical professionals in Columbia County Funding. Staff shortages. Programs facing closing the doors. Collaborating agencies having to compete with each other for the same grant opportunities.”

Amani Center, Columbia County

“Our DA recently announced that since 1999 we have had a 54% increase in cases coming into our office. This increase has been met without additional staffing to meet the demands of this growing caseload.”

Benton County VAP

“The political environment surrounding the everyday lives of undocumented immigrants affects everyone in the community we serve: the undocumented and documented alike. This environment, targeting Latinos/Hispanics for being the largest and most visible immigrant group in the US, allows for overt and violent expressions of racism, discrimination and abuse.”

Catholic Charities, El Programa Hispano, Multnomah County

“An issue we are aware of recently is that victim perpetrators that are on parole and probation are slipping through the cracks in that sanctions are not being consistently enforced. This is due to the overwhelming caseload that parole and probation faces.”

Saving Grace (Central Oregon Battering and Rape Alliance), Deschutes County

“Due to a shortfall because of the loss of timber payments, our county has been cutting department budgets. The DA lost one attorney and one support staff person. Some cases are not being filed; some are being treated as violations only. Some victims are very unhappy about how their cases are being handled. Violations are being handled in the N. Bend court and we are having problems with restitution requests and not accepting request from victims appearing in court. Another county decision was to put a cap on the number of inmates at the jail. This has caused problems as inmates are sometimes released without our office or the victim being notified. In DV cases, mandatory arrests are still being made, but if there is no room at the jail, they are simply let go. Since the Sheriff's Dept has also been heavily cut, victims in the rural areas are probably not going to always get help when needed.”

Coos County VAP

“HB 3328, "Karly's Law", was passed by the legislature and effective immediately with no funding attached and without any opportunity for the community to develop resources or train the medical community, law enforcement, etc. Lack of health insurance continues to be a barrier for victims of crime. Drug Endangered Children Protocols were adopted by our MDT and we are in the planning stage for training law enforcement and DHS workers.”

Lane County Children's Advocacy Center

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE COORDINATED EFFORTS TO AID CRIME VICTIMS

During this reporting period, the Crime Victims' Services Division has continued the collaborative work that defines who we are and how we do business. The generous support of State agency colleagues at the Departments of Transportation and Education, the Secretary of State's Office and the Judicial Department allowed us to bring our new Address Confidentiality Program (ACP) on line, ready and able to offer victims an effective new safety strategy. The Department of Human Services has been our partner in the ACP and the "Funders Group" work to make annual funding more effective in meeting victim needs. The Department of Corrections has collaborated with us in the Serious and Violent Offender Dialogue Program described below.

We continue to benefit from the input and efforts of our systems and community partners throughout the State on advisory boards and committees that guide the work of the Victims' Rights Compliance Project, the STOP VAWA Formula and the VOCA Grant Programs. The Attorney General's Sexual Assault Task Force brings together more than 100 state-wide partners from every discipline who have continued to increase awareness and improve systems and community response. The Cultural Competency Standards described in this section exist because of the willingness of provider programs to test and help revise them. Our collaboration with Portland State University's Regional Research Institute has deepened our understanding and ability to support services to victims with disabilities. The Crime Victims' Services Division is grateful for the countless hours of stakeholder time these efforts represent, and we are proud of what we have accomplished during the past year.

TOPOFF4

CVSD recently took part in the largest disaster exercise in US history. TOPOFF4 (short for "Top Officials") was a multi-location scenario that included a terrorist attack in Portland, Oregon through the use of a radiological device. The exercise was sponsored by the federal Department of Homeland Security, and was conducted October 14-16, 2007. While the actual events will be described in next year's report, CVSD began preparation for the exercise during the reporting period. Working through the Oregon Office of Emergency Management, of the Department of Behavioral Health and the Criminal Justice Division of Oregon DOJ, CVSD proposed to participate as a formal partner in the exercise. None of those efforts were successful. However, CVSD good relationship with the FBI's victim advocates located in Oregon proved to be extremely valuable in allowing CVSD to participate in the exercise planning and in the exercise itself.

During the planning phase, it became apparent that Oregon was ill-prepared to deal with the needs unique to victims of a mass criminal event. CVSD and the FBI partnered to form a statewide working group focusing on mass criminal violence incidents. The first meeting of this group was in early October 2007 and included representatives of FEMA, FBI, DOJ, Oregon State Police, the US Attorney's Office, Red Cross, and state and local behavioral health departments. The group plans to meet quarterly during an initial developmental period in order to establish contacts and protocols for how, as a state, we would respond to a mass criminal incident. Ultimately, workgroup members may be officially appointed by the Attorney General or the Governor, or both. Participants in this process learned many valuable lessons and we look forward to continuing to build Oregon's crisis response capabilities.

ABUSE OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

During this reporting period, the Crime Victims' Services Division was fortunate to have Rev. Elizabeth McNeff, PhD of the Regional Research Institute for Human Services at Portland State University (PSU/RRI) present at a monthly all-staff meeting. Rev. Dr. McNeff is one of the foremost authorities in the field of victim services to persons with disabilities. She is the Coordinator of the PSU/RRI Disability Abuse Response Team (DART), which is funded with VOCA dollars, and she assisted in the completion of the 2002 Oregon Crime Victims Needs Assessment for the Oregon Attorney General's office. Her presentation to CVSD staff focused on the accomplishments of Project DART during the past year, as well as general misperceptions regarding people with disabilities and research-based findings.

During the presentation, Rev. Dr. McNeff emphasized that people with disabilities experience higher levels of abuse and criminal victimization than the population in general. Although studies indicate that disabled persons do not view themselves as more vulnerable to abuse than the general populace, being dependent on a caregiver creates a serious risk of abuse from caregivers who take advantage of clients' disabilities. In these situations the client is doubly at risk, since it is the caregiver who is in control of access to victims' and other needed services. In addition, research and experience show that the mental health needs of victims with disabilities are often disregarded or overlooked as providers tend to focus on the victim's disabilities, thus leaving the victim without the means to address the traumas of abuse. At this time, there are virtually no individualized disability-specific mental health services available to people with disabilities in Oregon. CVSD has continued its commitment to improving the availability of culturally appropriate services to disabled victims of crime, funding the work of Project DART through a 2007 VOCA Project grant. VOCA as a whole will begin to benefit from the expertise of Rev. Dr. McNeff, as she has recently been appointed by the Attorney General to serve on the VOCA Advisory Committee.

SUPPORTING SUBGRANTEE PROGRAMS TO DEVELOP AND ENHANCE CULTURAL COMPETENCY

Supporting subgrantee programs to develop competency in reaching out to and actively serving victims from a diversity of backgrounds is a CVSD priority. This reporting period marks the fifth year of the collaboration between the Department of Human Services (DHS) and CVSD in support of this objective. The year opened with DHS and CVSD finalizing revisions to the "*Cultural Competency Standards for Programs Serving Victims of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault and Other Crimes in Oregon.*" Originally developed by a consultant for the Criminal Justice Services Division of the Oregon State Police as part of its administration of the VAWA Formula and Byrne Grants, the *Standards* had been piloted by 9 subgrantee agencies across the state between September 2004 and April 2006. Revisions were based upon the pilot participants' experiences and with their input and review. The final product covers five subject areas: Program Leadership, Program Management, Human Resources, Physical Facilities/Environment and Employees/Volunteers.

Staff/Volunteers: Each section includes a dozen or so standards (e.g., "*Integrate cultural competency into all **board/leadership** policies and decisions and develop written policies specifically regarding cultural competency.*"), practical examples of how each standard could be implemented, and a self-assessment tool.

In April 2007, CVSD distributed the *Standards* to all CVSD grantee programs at its annual Directors' Day (see Section D, "*2007 Annual Directors' Meeting*", below) in a 3-hour Cultural Competency Planning workshop. Also in April, CVSD included the following requirement for

eligibility in its VOCA and other grant applications, “*Culturally Competent and Accessible Services...Applicants will continue or being an assessment and planning process to identify and prioritize community needs and agency responses. Cultural Competency Standards distributed by DOJ CVSD are a resource for this planning process.*” During the 2007-08 reporting period, CVSD and DHS grant monitors will support grantee programs in complying with this requirement.

FUNDER’S GROUP

CVSD participates in a statewide “**funders**” **group** with the objectives of furthering communication among state administered funding sources, streamlining funding for grantees, avoiding duplication of effort for grantees in areas such as reporting and grant applications, and maximizing the benefits of funding to victims across the state. The following fund sources are represented by the group:

- **DV:** Domestic Violence Program of the Criminal Fines & Assessment Account/Public Safety Fund (Unitary Assessment) administered by the Department of Human Services (DHS);
- **SA:** Sexual Assault Services, Criminal Fines & Assessment Account/Public Safety Fund (Unitary Assessment) administered by DHS;
- **FVPSA:** Family Violence Prevention Services Act (Federal) funding administered by DHS;
- **MLT:** Marriage License state surcharge administered by DHS;
- **SVSO:** Services to Victims of Sexual Offenses funds administered by the Oregon Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence (OCADSV);
- **TAX:** Tax Check-off Donations for Domestic and Sexual Violence Services administered by OCADSV;
- **RPE:** Rape Prevention Education funds administered by the non-profit Attorney General’s Sexual Assault Task Force; and
- **VOCA:** Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) administered through the Department of Justice, Crime Victims’ Services Division;
- **ODSVS:** Oregon Domestic and Sexual Violence Services Fund (state general fund) administered by CVSD;
- **Prosecutor-Victim Assistance (UA):** Prosecutor-Based Victim Assistance Program, Criminal Fines & Assessment Account/Public Safety (Unitary Assessment) Funds administered by CVSD; and
- **VAWA:** STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant administered by the Office of Homeland Security, Criminal Justice Services Division (CJSD) through June 2007, when it was transferred to CVSD (VAWA’s transfer to CVSD is more fully described in *Violence Against Women Act STOP VAWA Formula Grant Program Moves to DOJ CVSD* at the end of this Section, below.)

In this reporting period, the major focus and accomplishment was the “**Equity Allocation Planning Process.**” The process began in July 2005 when, as part of the joint strategic action plan, DHS and CVSD collaborated in hiring independent consultants to develop a single formula for equitable allocation of all state-administered funding to DV/SA providers. The formula recommended was expected to: stabilize services throughout the state, maximize available resources through coordination, be based upon shared values that direct the funding, and assure

transparency in decision-making. During the next year (2005-06), the consultants interviewed and surveyed stakeholders and key informants, held focus groups, analyzed demographic and service data, and reviewed literature and other state methodologies. In July 2006 they presented their recommendation: for each of Oregon's 36 counties to be provided with a "base" amount with an additional per-capita amount to address the needs of higher population areas. Their recommendation included an amount at which the formula could be fully implemented (\$16.28 million per year), as well as a modification of the formula to accommodate current available funding (\$6.1 million per year).

From August 2006 through February 2007, members of the advisory boards to VOCA, VAWA, ODSVS and the 4 funding streams administered by DHS met individually and through a representative subcommittee to review the Equity Study findings and recommendations and, in particular, to grapple with how to make the formula work at the current low level of funding. The resulting recommendations embraced the Equity Study's definition of equity as "*Meaningful access to services for survivors in every Oregon county*" and determined that any changes in allocation would not destabilize services. Ultimately, these twin goals were achieved by shifting some \$566,000 of VOCA funding from competitive ("Project") to non-competitive ("Basic") categories and by the State legislature increasing general fund appropriations to ODSVS by \$1 million per year. Thus, the total available for "equitable" allocation rose from \$6 to \$7.5 million per year.

In April 2007, a *Joint Non-Competitive DV/SA Request for Applications* was issued, combining 7 funding streams (VOCA, VAWA, ODSVS administered by CVSD and the DV, SA, MLT and FVPSA funding administered by DHS). Application eligibility requirements reflected the best thinking and long-range vision of the joint advisory boards' process. These included: provision of effective services; assuring survivors meaningful access to services; complying with a single set of training requirements for staff, volunteers and Boards; developing/implementing policies and procedures to protect client confidentiality; and beginning/maintaining participation in coordinated community response. Developing or enhancing a cultural competency plan, and engaging in a regional/local strategic planning process to support future allocation of funds were also application requirements.

Although initially developed with a focus on non-profit providers of domestic and sexual violence services, these eligibility requirements were recommended by the VOCA Advisory Committee (AC) to be applied to other victim service grantees. The VOCA AC also recommended formulas using the "base-plus" approach for allocations to all other groups of non-competitive grantees.

The **Annual Joint Advisory Bodies Meeting** was convened in September 2007 to review the results of these changes in allocation formulas and to lay the groundwork for a new strategic plan for the coming 2 to 5 years. Participants brainstormed on topics including: Infrastructure, Services, Cultural Competency, Collaboration and Public Awareness. They also discussed expectations for the strategic planning process required of current grantees. The plan drafted from this meeting and the action steps taken will be topics for discussion in the next VOCA annual report.

VICTIMS' RIGHTS COMPLIANCE PROJECT

RIGHTS NOTIFICATION CARDS DISTRIBUTION

During this VOCA report period, the Oregon Crime Victims' Rights Project continued to build statewide support for honoring crime victims' rights. The Project worked with its partners in law enforcement, district attorneys' offices, juvenile departments and nonprofit agencies to ensure distribution of rights notification cards for victims on initial contact. Cards were initially distributed to district attorneys and juvenile departments in December, 2006. An additional 44,381 more cards were delivered to district attorney offices, victim assistance programs, law enforcement agencies and nonprofit agencies during trainings and other contacts in this reporting period. Jackson County in southern Oregon became the sixth Oregon county with pre-printed district attorney and juvenile department contact information on the English-language rights cards. The Project worked with the Beaverton Police Department (Washington County) to design a notification card that meets the state's statutory mandate while allowing for city-specific services to be listed on the card. Cards have been printed and distributed in Spanish, Russian, Vietnamese, Mandarin and Korean.

TRAINING

The Oregon State Sheriffs' Association members were trained on use of the notification cards in December 2006, and chiefs of police were trained on the cards and other materials at the Oregon Association of Chiefs of Police annual conference in 2007. State troopers were trained at three Oregon State Police in-service trainings for criminal division officers. In partnership with the Portland Police Bureau training division, the Project began production of the second roll call video on crime victims' rights for law enforcement officers during this grant period. (This video was completed in November 2007.)

OTHER PROJECT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

During this reporting period victim assistance programs across the state are using the single page crime victims' rights brochure, as well as the Victims' Rights Request form. The crime victims' rights booklet which gives more information about these rights is being distributed by Victim Assistance Programs as well. The Oregon Crime Victims' Rights web page joins the toll free information line in providing information to victims in six languages. The web page can be accessed at: <http://www.oregoncrimevictimsrights.org/> Crime victims' rights training took place at more than 14 criminal and juvenile justice systems venues (including law enforcement trainings). Training design tools including an interactive Jeopardy-type game. Case scenarios were also incorporated into the work of the Project.

The Juvenile System work group began work on integrating crime victims' rights into juvenile system based best practices. The Project also produced recommended changes to the Oregon Judicial Desk Reference related to crime victims' rights. Changes to the juvenile code in the summer of 2007 were incorporated into Project documents. The System Compliance Practices subcommittee began to finalize its work on multi-disciplinary best practices, including incorporating juvenile system best practices.

CASE HISTORIES FROM GRANTEES

The following anecdotes were submitted by VOCA grantees in their Semi-annual Narrative Reports for this reporting period.

PHYSICAL ASSAULT AND BIAS CRIME

WALLOWA COUNTY VICTIM ASSISTANCE PROGRAM, ENTERPRISE, OREGON

A young Hispanic man was assaulted by being hit until he fell to the ground and then kicked with pointed western boots to his temple. As a result of the young man trying to protect his head by putting his arms up, he had his wrist broken. He has had surgery and physical therapy. At the time, he was employed by a small Mom and Pop business in Wallowa. When contacted, the “Mom” said that his job would be held open for as long as it took him to heal. So, we put in for loss of wages from the Crime Victims Compensation Program (CVCP). The next time the young man went into the business, the “Pop” used racial epithets and told him he had no job. When the CVCP looked into his lost wages, they found he was being paid under the table. The young man explained that, at first, taxes were being taken out of his check; but that stopped after a few paydays. He didn’t really understand the implications and needed a job in an area where employment opportunities are scarce. Our advocate contacted BOLI, found out what the young man needed to do and gave him the information. He is now in the process of working with BOLI to resolve these issues. The Advocate also referred the young man to the employment office after explaining some of the services available to him there. He plans on putting his name on the state hiring list, something he was unaware of.

CHILD ABUSE

LINCOLN COUNTY CHILDREN’S ADVOCACY CENTER, NEWPORT, OREGON

For over eight and one half years now, I have been the Child Advocacy and Outreach Coordinator for the Lincoln County Children’s Advocacy Center. The Center has provided intervention and assessment services to more than 1,600 children and their families in that time.

In this job I regularly see a side of society hopefully most people will never see; and I see the horrible things that are often done to children. Recently, there have been several cases of children and their families that are coming in for child abuse assessment services that are dealing with domestic violence on top of what ever other kind of abuse that has occurred. What strikes me with these families is not only are they dealing with the horrors of child abuse and the trauma that is the result, whether it be sexual abuse or domestic violence, but that often the mothers are not even able to provide their children even basic needs such as food, clothes and housing.

Can you imagine having to go through bringing your child to Child Abuse Assessment Center for a medical assessment or interview because your child has been abused in some way, having to deal with all of the information you are given there, then leaving the Center knowing you are returning to a shelter because you have absolutely no place else to go? There are no friends or family members to help them. Can you even imagine how it must feel to these families? There is a look of exhaustion in the faces of these children and their parent; they look overwhelmed and with a sense of hopelessness to them.

This is the week of Halloween. I wonder what happens to these kids who may not have a costume to dress up in, a party to go to or any candy to trade with friends. It shouldn’t be hard to

be a child. There should be a warm place for them, a place with plenty of food, clean clothes to wear. There should be a place where no one is harming them. Shouldn't there be?

**ASSISTANCE TO A LATINA SURVIVOR OF INCEST
SEXUAL ASSAULT SUPPORT SERVICES (SASS), EUGENE, OREGON**

A Spanish speaking incest survivor and single mother barely out of her teens who has searched unsuccessfully for a Spanish speaking therapist called the SASS crisis line after hours, in crisis. A bilingual after-hours relief volunteer talked with the caller and supported her through the immediate crisis. After hearing about our services and learning that additional support from a bilingual, bicultural advocate was available; the caller left a message for the Bilingual Advocate, who called her back. The survivor decided to come to the SASS Drop-in Center to meet with the Bilingual Advocate in person the following day.

After becoming comfortable at SASS, the survivor attended SASS' Spanish language drop-in support group, where she made progress in her healing over the next several months. At her request, the Bilingual Advocate contacted a bilingual-bicultural counselor at Options Counseling Services and helped facilitate the client being accepted into the counselor's caseload. The survivor was thrilled to at last be connected with a true network of culturally and linguistically appropriate support.

All of the services were provided in Spanish, by bicultural staff and volunteers. The survivor made the following comments on a client satisfaction survey, *"I never thought that I would find help and support like this. I tell my friends that SASS is a good place to go for help."*

**FAMILIAL CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE
CLACKAMAS COUNTY VICTIM ASSISTANCE PROGRAM, OREGON CITY, OREGON**

In February 2007, our advocate began working with a 15 year old victim of sex abuse. The victim had been repeatedly abused by her stepfather for the past 9 years. When she disclosed the abuse to her school counselor, law enforcement placed her and her siblings into state protective custody. The victim's mother chose to side with the offender and blamed the victim for breaking up the family. Over the course of the next months, the siblings were placed with the offender's mother in California while the victims remained in foster care. The entire family blamed the victim for the family discourse and became quite hostile toward her. The only supportive family member for this victim was her maternal grandmother.

The victim testified on her 16th birthday. While she was at the CAP office waiting to testify, the staff quickly pulled together a birthday party for her. It was such a small thing, but it meant a lot to the victim because of her obvious family dynamics.

At the custody hearing, the victim walked into the courtroom to see her family there in support of the offender. Because the allegations were against her stepfather, the judge allowed her to be treated as a hostile witness. The victim testified for several hours and was emotionally exhausted at the conclusion. Through the months that followed, [the victim advocate] kept in close contact with the victim and her foster family. The victim advocate networked with the victim's attorney, the Deputy District Attorney and her DHS case manager to provide comprehensive wrap around services.

At trial, the defendant was found guilty and sentenced to prison on multiple counts of sex abuse. The victim's mother continued to support her husband and blame the victim. The advocate stated that she had never worked with a victim who had more courage than this young woman. This victim not only held the defendant (her stepfather) accountable for the abuse he inflicted upon her, she prevented him from abusing her sister as she had recognized that he had already begun to groom her for abuse.

**CULTURALLY COMPETENT SERVICES TO A DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIM
HOOD RIVER COUNTY VICTIM ASSISTANCE PROGRAM , HOOD RIVER, OREGON**

I met "Marisol" and her infant child. We had spoken the night before because her husband had been arrested for assaulting her while she held their infant child. It had been his birthday and no one called or came over to celebrate with him. Marisol is fluent in English but prefers to speak Spanish. We discussed everything in Spanish. An interpreter was requested for her TRO hearings, she had two. An interpreter was available at the criminal proceeding for her husband. She wanted to be able to understand everything that was happening. Her husband took a negotiated offer that included diversion. He began the Batterer's Intervention Program, did the community service and Marisol was able to request a dismissal of the first TRO.

She had him move back in the home and she started going to counseling herself and the family was beginning to adjust to being at home and living together again. When Marisol's husband had completed 39 out of the 48 classes in the Batterer's Program, he assaulted her again and this time he also assaulted his Mother-in-law, Sister-in-law and in the scuffle their baby daughter broke

her leg. Marisol and her Mom and Sister all came into petition for TROs. Again, everything was conducted in Spanish. I explained the no contact order and the TRO process. I helped fill out the petition, made arrangements for the hearings and sat with them during the hearings. Prior to the hearing I explained what to expect in a TRO hearing so it was not as difficult for them and I helped interpret. I signed them up to receive a call upon the defendant's release through the VINES program. I assisted with the CVCP applications and explained how the program works. There was some restitution information that was gathered. I had given each of them the victim's rights brochure in Spanish and Marisol was the only one that wanted to be notified of the case status and hearings.

Through both these cases DHS had been involved with Marisol and her child. There were times when Marisol did not want to talk or work with DHS. I made an agreement with both DHS and Marisol to be a mediator for them. It worked according to plan. Marisol complied with all of the DHS requests and court requests and never lost custody of her child. She is now in the process of filing for divorce and requesting sole custody of her child. She has moved back home but has started working again and going to school in the evenings. She wants to live independently again and says she wants to be a good role model for her daughter. Her soon-to-be-ex-husband was convicted and subsequently deported. All three of the adult victims had a powerful victim impact statement at sentencing. The defendant did not like hearing their comments but was forced to do so by the judge.

Through this experience, Marisol understood that it was not okay for her husband or anyone else to disrespect her and her family and she is getting used to the idea that she can take care of herself and protect her child on her own. Marisol has a long journey ahead of her but is optimistic that she and her child will be alright and safe from further abuse by her husband.

Marisol also has a diagnosis of mental retardation. It was such an honor and humbling experience to have worked with this lovely young woman, her daughter and her loving and supportive family.

**SUPPORT TO CHILD SURVIVORS OF HOMICIDE
THE DOUGY CENTER, PORTLAND, OREGON**

We have worked with one teen boy whose mother and grandmother were murdered. He has been attending the support group regularly. He was offered the opportunity to participate in a teen theater troupe where he is able to share his story and the issues related to a murder, with a public audience. This work has helped him in his healing process and also helps to make the community aware of the major issues faced by victims of crime.

One young six year old came to the support group after the murder of her father. She had felt so alone and unable to talk with anyone about the death. She was so excited her first group to see two other girls who have experienced a family member murdered. It was great to see that she felt safe for the first time to talk about her grief with others.

**CREATIVE SUPPORT FOR VICTIMS WAITING FOR GRAND JURY
LINCOLN COUNTY VICTIM ASSISTANCE PROGRAM , NEWPORT, OREGON**

One way these [VOCA] funds have been used to assist crime victims is by coordinating the services of the Oregon Coast Therapy Animals (OCTA) to victims. When appropriate, the Volunteer Coordinator contacts OCTA to schedule visits for victims waiting for grand jury proceedings. She also informs district attorney staff that they will be visiting. In addition to comforting victims and relieving the stress of testifying, these visits also increase community support for our services. The Volunteer Coordinator and the OCTA president created a worksheet explaining what OCTA members should expect when they visit the District Attorney's Office.

**ASSISTANCE TO CHILDREN OF CHRONIC DRUG ABUSERS
UMATILLA COUNTY VICTIM ASSISTANCE PROGRAM , PENDLETON, OREGON**

The children had been taken in by their grandparents because the mother and father were chronic drug users. The father of the children ended up in prison for violent person-to-person felony crimes. The mother was not looked at as a resource for the children since there are pending sex abuse charges against her abusing the children out of the State of California. When the parents had the children they would pimp them out for drug money. They would not stay in anyone one place for any length of time. The family would go from shelter to shelter.

The grandparents have taken all four children into care. They are all elementary school age children with a wide range of psychological issues. The grandparents came into our office seeking assistance. They were concerned that their son would soon be getting out of prison. They were worried that he would come and take the children and hook back up with their mother.

To further the development of the outcome of the situation we coordinated services with surrounding agencies in providing assistance to the victims. We called the parole board to see what they were recommending and we requested a copy of those recommendations. We called the courts in the county that handled the case and retrieved the judgment order. We called the probation office that would be supervising him and talked with his soon to be probation officer, regarding the situation. We also mailed the probation office the police reports out of California

and all the documentation we had regarding the situation (raising awareness). We called the Department of Human Services, which provided us with a letter stating that if the father comes into the picture they would take the children into protective custody.

We called the Umatilla County courts to see if we could attempt to get a restraining order on the father of the children since he was getting out of prison soon. The situation didn't quite fit the eligibility requirements of the restraining order. We provided the grandparents with assistance on filling out the restraining order (attaching all the supporting documents we collected) and provided court accompaniment and support. Our efforts paid off and the judge granted the restraining order.

**SERVICES TO AN ELDER VICTIM OF HARASSMENT
ELDERS IN ACTION , PORTLAND, OREGON**

“Violet” was referred to Elders in Action by a Portland Police officer regarding her situation. Violet is a 71 year old woman who lives in low income housing in Multnomah County. She had been having ongoing problems with another tenant in the building. This individual had singled Violet out and had been verbally abusive towards her in private and public. Violet had tried to talk to the management of the housing unit but was unsuccessful in finding a positive resolution to the situation. This individual began to threaten Violet and she was fearful and uncertain of what her rights were. She phoned the police and made several police reports after repeated incidents of verbal abuse and damage to her vehicle. The Portland Police then referred her to talk to Elders in Action and to explore what her options were to getting out of the situation and protecting herself. Violet contacted Elders in Action and was assigned a personal advocate, Kirk [last name omitted]. Kirk provided Violet a listening ear and moral support while she was going through this as you can imagine she was very upset and distraught. Kirk helped to communication with the housing management in getting her relocated to another apartment in the building, but on a different floor from this individual. Violet was able to get a restraining order against this individual and feel safe in her home once again. Kirk continued to check in with Violet and make sure that she was feeling safe in her environment and that this individual was not continuing to bother her.

**SERVICES TO A VICTIM OF CHILD ABUSE AND WITNESS TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
KIDS CENTER, BEND, OREGON**

“Colleen” is an 11 year old female who originally presented for mental health services at the KIDS Center after being referred for assessment and treatment by a child advocacy center when it was determined that she had been sexually abused by her mother's boyfriends over a period of at least three years. She has also been exposed to ongoing domestic violence in her mother's care. Colleen has since been adopted by her maternal grandparents with her mother's approval and continued involvement in her life. Symptoms include nightmares, hyper vigilance and avoidance, somatic complaints and poor school attendance and academic failures. Additionally, Colleen was angry and physically aggressive with other children. She has been coming to the KIDS Center for over a year for treatment of post traumatic stress disorder from her complex trauma. Colleen attends individual therapy and has recently begun a girl's coping skills group. She and her grandparents attend family therapy two times each month – occasionally Colleen's mother attends with them. Colleen's grandmother participates in a therapist-led adult group at the KIDS Center to learn more about the effects of sex abuse on children and families as well as methods to assist in prevention of further sexual abuse. Therapists had regular phone contact with Colleen's teacher last year to support interventions designed to decrease somatic complaints

and aggression. The teacher indicates that Colleen has improved school attendance and steady academic progress. She has developed better social skills and has not been physically aggressive for over 4 months. Colleen even has several consistent friends. Her grandparents and Colleen report that her nightmares persist but are less frequent.

**SUPPORT TO A CHILD RAPE VICTIM OF A JUVENILE OFFENDER
CROOK COUNTY VICTIM ASSISTANCE PROGRAM, PRINEVILLE, OREGON**

Our office has been working on a case that involved a 4 year old girl raped by a 16 year old juvenile. The family has had a very hard time dealing with this and CVCP was applied for and they were granted a claim for this family to be able to have counseling. This case is over and the offender was sentenced to OYA until his 18th Birthday and then he will be sent to adult prison. The mother of the victim is very concerned about her daughter being okay in the future. We have had a lot of good talks about resources and how counseling will be of help in the future. Our little victim had to testify before Grand Jury the day after her 5th Birthday. The Sheriff's Department who served her was very thoughtful and she was given a very nice stuffed animal that she was thrilled with. When she came to testify at Grand Jury our office let her pick out a quilt to take home. She is such a sweet, adorable little girl that it was hard for all of us to think of what had happened to her. Mom and dad were very thankful that they had our support and encouragement to try and get through this awful time in their lives.

**LETTER FROM A CHILD VICTIM OF FAMILIAL SEXUAL ABUSE
SENT TO OREGON ATTORNEY GENERAL HARDY MYERS**

To the Department of Justice - Hardy Myers,

Hello, how are you today? Good I hope. My name is -----. My trial ended this last October of 2006, the state of Oregon defended me against my Father. Since the summer of 2005 the state of Oregon's Crime Victims Services Division has helped me with the trauma by paying the fee's to see an LDS counselor and a Rapid Eye Technician. I would like for you to know that with the help of Oregon's Crime Victims Assistance Section, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints Family Counseling Services and Rapid Eye Therapy I have been allowed a great source of healing and understanding to the sexual abused I experienced.

Through my healing there has been a number of times when I have only had these resources to help me. My family on my father's side has disowned me and my mother's side can barely show any emotions about the abuse or they will lose it. So, you see I am writing to thank all of you at this department for your help. Not just the help I have received but the help you give to all the boys and girls who don't have family to protect them. If we did have protecting the abuse that has happened to me growing up would not have happened.

It feels right when some one cares, even if it takes a whole state. I am able to say I have come a long ways and am still following my dreams. I am leaving to go on a mission to serve our Lord for the Church of Jesus Christ of Later Day Saints. I will be gone for eighteen months. Therefore, I would like to notify you that as of August 1, 2007, I am no longer in need of the assistance of the Department of Justice for therapy and if you would like to cancel my claim I give you my consent. Please if you do, make sure it is August of 2007.

-----signed by the victim

This letter was accompanied by a thank you card that read, *"I hope you will enjoy your summer. Thank you for all your work. And thank you for the gift of a greater chance of life."*

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: 2006-2007 VOCA ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Bonnie Braeutigam
Oregon Department of Human Services
Services to Children and Families

Tim Colahan
District Attorney
Harney County

Patricia Dahlgren
Citizen Representative

Valerie Eames
Oregon Department of Human Services
Seniors and People with Disabilities

Erin Ellis
Director
Sexual Assault Resource Center

Pam Middlestetter
Citizen Representative

Helen O'Brien
Victim Assistance Director
Multnomah County District Attorney

Candy Solovjovs
Director of Grant Development
Portland Community College

Eura Washburn
Chief of Police
Coos Bay, Oregon

APPENDIX B: 2006 VOCA PROJECT GRANT AWARDS

COUNTY	PROGRAM	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	AWARD AMOUNT
Clackamas	Clackamas County District Attorney's Office	1 FTE Victim Advocate S&B	GA	\$40,000
Clatsop	Clatsop County Women's Resource Center	1 FTE Sexual Assault Specialist S&B, rent	SA	\$40,000
Columbia	Columbia County Child Abuse Assessment Center	.75 FTE Family Support Services Specialist S&B, office supplies, postage, rent	CA	\$40,000
Columbia	Columbia County Women's Resource Center	.9 FTE Domestic Violence Advocate S&B, travel, training, supplies, rent	DV	\$38,716
Coos	Women's Safety & Resource Center	1 FTE Latina Advocate, travel, training, printing, cell phone, pager	PU	\$29,000
Harney	Harney Helping Organization for Personal Emergencies	1 FTE Bilingual Advocate S&B, travel, training, supplies	PU	\$30,000
Hood River	Helping Hands Against Violence	.75 FTE Young Women's Center Advocate S&B, .3 FTE Bilingual Advocate S&B	PU	\$30,000
Jackson	Jackson County CA Task Force	1 FTE Volunteer Coordinator S&B, .1FTE Hispanic Advocate S&B, training, supplies	CA	\$39,936
Josephine	Illinois Valley Safe House Alliance	1 FTE Advocate S&B, .1 FTE Executive Director S&B, travel, training, postage, emergency services, subscriptions & publications	DV	\$40,000
Josephine	Women's Crisis Support Team	.6 FTE Volunteer Coord. S&B, .6 FTE SA Advocate S&B, Volunteer Training	SA	\$40,000
Klamath	Klamath County District Attorney's Office	1 FTE Victim Services Specialist S&B, travel, training, supplies, printing	GA	\$40,000
Lane	Friends of the Child Advocacy Center of Lane County	.417 FTE Volunteer Coordinator S&B	CA	\$40,000
Lane	Siuslaw Area Women's Center	.5 FTE DV/SA Advocate & Hispanic Alliance Committee Facilitator S&B, .5 FTE DV/SA Advocate & Senior & Disabled Group Facilitator S&B, travel, training, supplies, postage, copier rental	GA	\$39,200
Lane	Womenspace	.43 FTE Director, .64 FTE Bilingual Legal Aid Domestic Violence Advocate, .7 FTE Bilingual Advocate	PU	\$40,000
Lincoln	Lincoln County Children's Advocacy Center	1 FTE Child Advocate & Outreach Coordinator	CA	\$40,000

Malhuer	Project DOVE	1 FTE SA Advocate, travel, supplies, printing, phone, rent, Emergency Services	SA	\$40,000
Marion	Marion County District Attorney's Office	.9 FTE Bilingual Advocate S&B	PU	\$40,000
Morrow/Umatilla	Domestic Violence Services	1 FTE Bilingual Victim Advocate S&B, travel, training, office supplies, telephone, postage, printing, rent	PU	\$15,515
Morrow	Morrow County District Attorney's Office	.55 FTE Victim Assistance Director/Advocate	GA	\$40,000
Multnomah	Bradley-Angle House	.5 FTE Bilingual Youth in Transition Coord. S&B, .5 FTE Bilingual Shelter & Youth Program Coord. S&B	PU	\$40,000
Multnomah	El Programa/Catholic Charities	.8 FTE DV Response Advocate S&B, travel, training, supplies, telephone, postage, printing, emergency services, rent	DV	\$35,793
Multnomah	Elders in Action	.45 FTE Ombudsman, .25 FTE Coord., travel, supplies, phone, equipment, rent	PU	\$25,986.50
Multnomah	Insights Teen Parent Program	.7 FTE DV Specialist S&B, .1 FTE Bilingual DV Specialist S&B, .046 FTE Driver/Childcare Assistant, .062 FTE Supervisor S&B, travel, training, supplies, rent, emergency services	DV	\$40,000
Multnomah	Portland Women's Crisis Line	1 FTE SA Program Coord. S&B, training, brochures	SA	\$39,995
Multnomah	Volunteers of America, Oregon, Inc.	1 FTE Latina Transitional Services Advocate S&B, travel, emergency services	PU	\$30,000
Polk	Polk County District Attorney's Office	.6 FTE Direct Services Advocate S&B	GA	\$20,000
Sherman	Sherman County District Attorney's Office	.25 FTE General Victim Advocate S&B, travel, training, supplies, postage, cell phone	GA	\$7,500
Tillamook	Tillamook County District Attorney's Office	.47 FTE General Advocate S&B, training, supplies, postage, printing	GA	\$13,519.03
Umatilla	Umatilla County District Attorney's Office	1 FTE Volunteer Services Assistant S&B	GA	\$13,519.03
Union	Shelter From the Storm	.5 FTE Counselor for SA S&B, .39 FTE SA Advocate S&B	SA	\$39,926
Wallowa	Safe Harbors	1 FTE IPV Advocate/Education Coordinator Salary	DV	\$39,926
Washington	Sexual Assault Resource Center	.75 FTE SA Social Worker S&B, training, telephone, rent, emergency services	SA	\$40,000

Washington	Sexual Assault Resource Center	1 FTE Volunteer Manager, .5 Benefits	SA	\$40,000
Washington	Washington County Disability Aging & Veteran's Services	.5 FTE Assistant Volunteer Coordinator, training, supplies, postage, printing, telephone	PU	\$35,262
Wheeler	Wheeler County District Attorney's Office	.75 FTE Victim Services Advocate, travel, training, supplies, printing, postage, rent, emergency services	GA	\$33,691
Yamhill	Family Crisis Shelter & Services	1 FTE Bilingual Advocate/Volunteer Coor S&B, .1 FTE Executive Director S&B, training, supplies, printing	PU	\$18,244.28
Yamhill	Family Crisis Shelter & Services	1 FTE Bilingual Advocate/Volunteer Coordinator S&B, .1 FTE Executive Director S&B, training, supplies, printing	DV	\$21,744.28
Yamhill	Family Crisis Shelter & Services	.2 FTE SA Advocate, Contractual – Yamhill County Adult Mental Health	SA	\$22,590

CATEGORY

CA
DV
GA
SA
PU

DEFINITION

Child Abuse
Domestic Violence
General Assistance
Sexual Assault
Previously Underserved

APPENDIX C: 2006 VOCA BASIC GRANT AWARDS

COUNTY	PROGRAM	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	AWARD AMOUNT
Baker	Baker County District Attorney	.20 FTE Victim Assistance Officer, training, travel, office supplies	GA	\$10,000
Baker	MayDay, Inc.	.5 FTE Volunteer Coordinator, travel, training, supplies, postage, printing, telephone	DV/SA	\$17,511
Benton	Benton County District Attorney	.6 FTE Child Abuse/DV Advocate, .4 FTE Volunteer Coordinator and Benefits	GA	\$36,264
Benton	Old Mill Center	.18 FTE Salary for group therapist, .02 FTE Supervision Salary, Contractual Services, Supplies, printing/copying, Utilities	CA	\$11,605
Clackamas	Clackamas County District Attorney	1.0 FTE Victim Advocate, .45 FTE Victim Specialists.	GA	\$52,601
Clackamas	Clackamas Women's Services	1.0 FTE Child & Family Coordinator w/benefits, Travel	DV	\$50,000
Clatsop	Clatsop County District Attorney	.25 FTE Victim Services Co-Coordinator	GA	\$10,000
Clatsop	Clatsop County Women's Resource Center, Inc	.27 FTE Victim Advocate, .19 FTE Director	DV	\$19,837
Columbia	Columbia Co. Women's Resource Center	.5 FTE Counseling Services Manager, .15 FTE Case Manager, postage, printing, telephone, training, Program/Shelter Supplies	DV	\$27,624
Columbia	Columbia County District Attorney	.35 FTE Victim Advocate, Training, Printing	GA	\$14,120
Coos	Coos County District Attorney	.5 FTE General Advocate	GA	\$21,566
Coos	Women's Safety & Resource Center	.50 FTE Volunteer Coordinator with Benefits, .50 FTE Court Advocate with Benefits, .25 FTE Child Advocate with Benefits, Mileage, Training, Supplies, Postage, Printing, Telephone and Pager Rental	DV	\$40,000

Crook	Crook County District Attorney	.5 FTE Director	GA	\$10,000
Curry	Curry County District Attorney	.20 FTE Victim Assistance Coordinator	GA	\$10,000
Curry	Oasis	.30 FTE Executive Director, .113 FTE Group Outreach Advocate, .08 FTE Support Services Advocate, .20 FTE Crisis Line Specialist, Supplies	DV/SA	\$21,053
Deschutes	Central Oregon Battering and Rape Alliance (COBRA)	1 FTE Salary & .27 FTE Benefits for Children's Program Manager	DV/SA	\$28,753
Deschutes	Deschutes County District Attorney	.75 FTE Child Victim Advocate	GA	\$23,349
Deschutes	KIDS Intervention & Diagnostic Service Center	.18 FTE Therapist, .05 FTE Support Staff	CA	\$11,605
Douglas	Battered Persons' Advocacy	.50 FTE Volunteer Coordinator, .25 FTE Program Assistant	DV	\$19,127
Douglas	Douglas County District Attorney	.6 FTE Juvenile Crime Victims Advocate, travel & training, capital outlay	GA	\$25,846
Gilliam	Gilliam County District Attorney	.5 FTE Director	GA	\$10,000
Grant	Grant County District Attorney	.23 FTE Victim Assistance Director	GA	\$10,000
Harney	Harney County District Attorney	.5 FTE Program Director	GA	\$14,295
Harney	Harney Helping Organization for Personal Emergency	.25 FTE SA Advocate, .50 FTE DV Advocate	DV/SA	\$23,051
Hood River	Helping Hands	.54 FTE Senior Advocate/Program Manager	DV/SA	\$19,802
Hood River	Hood River County District Attorney	.2 FTE Bilingual Advocate, training for volunteers, supplies, printing	GA	\$10,000
Hood River	Next Door Inc., The	.17 FTE Direct Service Provision, .04 FTE Data Record Keeping, Contractual Services	DV/SA	\$10,000

Jackson	Community Works	.714 FTE Child/Family Therapists, Clinical Supervisor, Admin. Mgr, Grants Coordinator .8 FTE Volunteer Coordinator, .4 FTE Dunn House Volunteer Coordinator	DV	\$43,398
Jackson	Jackson Co. CA Task Force	.5 FTE Intake Coordinator., Office Supplies, Training, Travel, printing of handbooks, videos	CA	\$15,440
Jackson	Jackson County District Attorney	.40 FTE Restitution Advocate, .50 FTE Child Abuse Advocate/Volunteer Coordinator, Supplies, Training, Volunteer costs	GA	\$49,247
Jefferson	Jefferson County District Attorney	.44 FTE General Assistance Advocate	GA	\$21,502
Josephine	Family Friends	.50 FTE Child and Family Therapist, training, telephone, rent	CA	\$22,573
Josephine	Josephine County District Attorney	.5 FTE Victim Services Provider	GA	\$12,860
Josephine	Women's Crisis Support Team	.75 FTE Shelter Coordinator	DV/SA	\$20,826
Klamath	Klamath County District Attorney	.5 Restitution Clerk, Travel, Training, Supplies, Telephone	GA	\$18,302
Klamath	Klamath Crisis Center	1.0 FTE Shelter Coordinator, .23 FTE Child Advocate, Training CVAN Conference	DV/SA	\$38,233
Lake	Lake County District Attorney	.5 FTE Victim Advocate	GA	\$11,227
Lake	Lake County Crisis Center	.28 FTE Director	DV/SA	\$10,000
Lake	New Beginnings Intervention Center	1.0 FTE Crisis Advocate, travel, training, supplies, postage, printing, telephone, rent, emergency services, insurance	DV	\$38,200
Lane	Child Advocacy Center	.21 FTE Volunteer Coordinator/Case Manager	CA	\$20,495
Lane	Lane County District Attorney	1 FTE Volunteer Coordinator, .29 FTE Family Violence Advocate	GA	\$74,479
Lane	Relief Nursery, Inc.	.98 FTE Early Intervention Specialist, Supplies	CA	\$28,305

Lane	Siuslaw Area Women's Center	2 .8 FTE Support Group Facilitators, .01 FTE Domestic Violence/Sexual Abuse Advocate, Child care cost, supplies	DV/SA	\$10,000
Lane	Sexual Assault Support Services	.3 FTE Advocacy & Direct Services Coordinator, .4 FTE Bilingual Advocate, .2 FTE Volunteer Program Coordinator, .1 FTE Sexual Assault Advocate, .05 FTE Director, Crisis Line Expenses, Direct Services, Computer	CA/DV	\$44,194
Lane	Womenspace	.80 FTE Overnight Supervisor	DV	\$23,912
Lincoln	Lincoln County Children's Advocacy Center	.27 FTE Child Advocacy & Outreach Coordinator	CA	\$10,530
Lincoln	Lincoln County District Attorney	.51 FTE Victim Assistance Case Manager	GA	\$17,330
Lincoln	My Sister's Place	.75 FTE Latina Domestic Violence Advocate, mileage reimbursement, Court interpreter testing, lodging, meals.	DV/SA	\$32,085
Linn	ABC House	1 FTE ABC House Coordinator for Advocacy Services	CA	\$37,132
Linn	Linn County District Attorney	1 FTE Crime Victim Specialist/Volunteer Coordinator	GA	\$28,212
Malheur	Malheur County District Attorney	.84 FTE Victim Advocate	GA	\$18,798
Malheur	Project DOVE	.8 FTE Advanced level Family Advocate	CA	\$18,953
Marion	Canyon Crisis Center	.50 FTE Direct Services & Support Groups, .25 FTE Director, .25 FTE Volunteer Manager, Crisis Hotline, Rent, Training, Dues	DV	\$17,578
Marion	Center Against Rape & Domestic Violence	.75 FTE Case Manager	DV/SA	\$26,140
Marion	Liberty House	.58 FTE Family Support Specialist	CA	\$31,827
Marion	Marion County District Attorney	.34 FTE Child Abuse Case Manager, .42 FTE Volunteer Coordinator, .45 Juvenile Case Manager	GA	\$63,284

Marion	Mid Valley Women's Crisis Service	.18 FTE Volunteer Coordinator/Advocate, .23 FTE Support Staff	DV/SA	\$24,513
Marion	Willamette Valley Hospice	.25 FTE Group Leadership	CA	\$10,000
Marion	Northwest Human Services	.20 FTE Counseling Position, .20 FTE Case Management/Counseling, .20 FTE Case Management	OTH	\$29,721
Morrow	Morrow County District Attorney	.25 FTE Victim Advocate	GA	\$10,000
Multnomah	Bradley-Angle House, Inc.	.573 FTE Shelter Women's Advocate w/benefits, Emergency Shelter telephone/internet	DV	\$33,898
Multnomah	Dougy Center, The	.25 FTE Program Director, .05 FTE Executive Director, .20 FTE Family Services Coordinator, .10 FTE Program Assistant, Telephone, training supplies, printing, rent for support groups.	CA	\$20,875
Multnomah	Multnomah County District Attorney	2.25 FTE Victim Advocate, travel, training, supplies	GA	\$135,243
Multnomah	Parents of Murdered Children	.10 FTE Contractual, training, supplies, postage, printing/copying, telephone/internet, capital outlay, rent	OTH	\$17,210
Multnomah	Portland Police Bureau	.75 FTE Volunteer Coordinator	GA	\$40,000
Multnomah	Portland Women's Crisis Line	1 FTE Crisis Line Coordinator	DV/SA	\$35,383
Multnomah	Raphael House of Portland	Two 1 FTE Children's Advocates	DV	\$24,342
Multnomah	Salvation Army, The	.65 FTE Case Manager and .61 FTE Play Therapist	DV	\$28,234
Multnomah	SAWERA	.6 FTE Case Advocate, .2 FTE Case Advocate, .05 FTE Support Group Coordinator, Travel, Postage, Telephone, Utility Charges, Emergency Funds	PU	\$40,000
Multnomah	Volunteers of America Oregon, Inc.	.37 FTE Latina Advocate, .20 FTE Children's Services Coordinator	DV	\$20,522

Multnomah	Y.W.C.A.	.8 FTE Family Program Coordinator	DV	\$26,819
Polk	Polk County District Attorney	.50 FTE Victims Assistance Program Coordinator	GA	\$21,566
Polk	S.A.B.L.E. House	.25 FTE Victim Advocate., .25 FTE Volunteer Coordinator, .25 FTE Sexual Assault Advocate, Telephone	DV/SA	\$12,737
Sherman	Sherman County District Attorney	.6 FTE Victim Advocate/Director	GA	\$10,000
Tillamook	Tillamook County District Attorney	.33 FTE General Advocate, training/travel, supplies, printing/copying, telephone, equipment rental, emergency services, other	GA	\$10,000
Tillamook	Tillamook County Women's Crisis Center	.40 FTE Client Advocate, .33 FTE Community Services/Volunteer Coordinator	DV/SA	\$19,837
Umatilla	Domestic Violence Services	.37 FTE Volunteer Program Manager, .49 FTE Sexual Assault Advocate	DV/SA	\$26,029
Umatilla	Umatilla County District Attorney	.37 Director's Salary/benefits	GA	\$17,408
Union	Shelter from the Storm	.35 FTE Volunteer Coordinator, .3 FTE Sexual Assault Advocate	DV/SA	\$20,653
Union	Union County District Attorney	.9 FTE Victim Advocate/Director	GA	\$10,000
Wallowa	Safe Harbors	.05 FTE Domestic Violence Advocate, postage, printing, pagers	DV/SA	\$14,709
Wallowa	Wallowa County District Attorney	Group Leader/Victims' Advocate	GA	\$10,000
Wasco	Haven From Domestic Violence	Contractual Services, Office Supplies, Postage	DV/SA	\$16,797
Wasco	Wasco County District Attorney	.24 FTE General Victim Advocate	GA	\$10,000
Washington	Sexual Assault Resource Center	.5 FTE Executive Director, training, printing/copying, operational expenses, rental for pagers, clothing, rent, Insurance	SA	\$46,998
Washington	Domestic Violence Resource Center	1 FTE Family Advocate, .4 FTE Family bilingual Advocate	DV	\$32,911
Washington	Washington County Department of Aging & Veteran's Services	.5 FTE Senior Program Educator, supplies, postage, printing & copying.	PU	\$37,500

Washington	Washington County District Attorney	1 FTE Volunteer Coordinator, supplies, printing, telephone	GA	\$52,601
Wheeler	Wheeler County District Attorney	.25 FTE Domestic Violence Advocate, printing, travel, training, supplies, postage, telephone	GA	\$10,000
Yamhill	Family Crisis Shelter & Services	.5 FTE Family Resource Advocate, .25 FTE Women's Resource Advocate, .02 FTE Executive Director	DV/SA	\$24,017
Yamhill	Juliette's House	.75 FTE Program Coordinator, training, supplies, postage, printing/copying, telephone & internet, annual volunteer appreciation	CA	\$27,849
Yamhill	Yamhill County District Attorney	.43 FTE Restitution Specialist	GA	\$16,342

CATEGORY

CA

DV

GA

OTH

SA

PU

DEFINITION

Child Abuse

Domestic Violence

General Assistance

Other

Sexual Assault

Previously Underserved

APPENDIX D: STATE OF OREGON MAP

