

Volume 2, Issue 3
June 1, 2011



“...The Good Fight”

Oregon Department of Justice Domestic Violence Prosecutor Newsletter

SPOTLIGHT: The National Crime Victim Law Institute: How it can help you help DV victims

Inside This Issue:

Article: Community
Corrections
Domestic Violence
Academy 2

“OF NOTE” 2

State v. Roelle

Legislative Update:
DV Laws in the
Making 3

Q&A with Alison
Wilkinson
Continued 4

Article: Eugene's
Women's Space
“Safe House” 4

Article:
Mission:
INTOLERANCE 5

Local & National
Trainings 6

INFO, INFO, INFO... 6

“HAVE FUN, DO
GOOD!” 7

“Be in the KNOW” 7

What is NCVLI?

NCVLI is a national organization dedicated to protecting, enforcing, and advancing victims' rights. NCVLI was established in 2000 as a nonprofit research and educational organization affiliated with Lewis & Clark Law School in Portland, Oregon. It is the only national organization in the country working to assert victims' rights in criminal trial and appellate courts. Through our National Alliance of Victims' Rights Attorneys and our network of 11 Victims' Rights Enforcement Clinics, operating in 10 states and Washington, D.C., we offer free legal services to hundreds of victims of crime annually as they assert and seek enforcement of their rights in criminal cases against their offenders. We also provide legal research, writing, and strategic consultation to attorneys and advocates so that they can make the best arguments possible for the victims that they serve. We provide a national perspective on victims' rights in state and federal trial and appellate courts by filing scores of amicus curiae briefs that secure victories in many cases.

Why is NCVLI important for victims of Domestic Violence?

Victims in domestic violence situations are often walking the line between both the civil and criminal judicial systems. This can lead to complications with discovery, privacy, protection, and a host of other issues. It's important for domestic violence victims to be aware of what their rights are in the criminal justice system and to know that they can exercise these rights independent of the prosecution. It's also important for them to understand how their rights in the criminal process can affect their rights in the civil. Having a trained victims' rights attorney advocating for the victim (and with whom the victim has attorney-client privilege) can go a long way to protecting the victim. NCVLI can work with the victim's attorney or advocate to educate victims about their rights and help them navigate the criminal justice system.

What is NCVLI's Responding to Violence Against Women Project?

This project focuses exclusively on issues affecting crime victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, trafficking, and other crimes that disproportionately affect women. We are continually looking for more ways to better serve the violence against women community, but currently we are: providing technical assistance to attorneys and advocates; providing training webinars to national audiences on topics ranging from jury selection in sexual assault cases to the effects of trauma on the brain in DV victims; sending out biweekly emails collecting and discussing key news articles and case summaries affecting the VAW community; and writing and publishing “white papers” on particularly germane topics such as rape shield and privacy rights. We also participate as amicus curiae (“friend of the court”) in cases impacting violence against women cases.

What types of assistance are provided to victims, prosecutors, and/or service providers, under the project?

Although we don't directly represent victims at NCVLI, we can provide direct assistance to prosecutors and other service providers who are working with victims. We are happy to help with whatever topic relating to victims' rights that the attorney or service provider needs help with. Some examples of technical assistance we have provided in the past include memos on staying discovery in a civil domestic violence case during the pendency of a criminal trial, and the propriety of a U-Visa petitioner seeking certification from a judge. We can help with finding or drafting model pleadings to be used as references in your case – or reviewing a version that you already have. We can help with referral requests. We can serve as a sounding board. We can go in as *amicus curiae* in the appropriate case. We have also traveled to do tailored trainings on crime victims' rights specific to the requester's jurisdiction. Basically, as long as the request touches on victims' rights, we want to help!

What are the most common issues brought to the NCVLI involving Domestic Violence victims?

Privacy protections. We are seeing a lot of cases in

(Continued on page 4)

Community Corrections Domestic Violence Academy

- Brad Mondoy, Chairman of Family Violence Supervision Network

The Oregon Association of Community Corrections Directors (OACCD) and the Family Violence Supervision Network (FVSN) hosted the first ever Domestic Violence Academy on May 10 to 12, 2011 at DPSST in Salem, Oregon. Over thirty Probation Officers and Department of Corrections staff representing twenty counties attended.

The goal of the training was to provide specialized training for probation officers who supervise a Domestic Violence caseload. The planning committee developed a three day training that provided relevant information to all probation officers. Topics that were covered included: DV 101, Building Rapport with Victims, Survivors Panel, DV Treatment (BIP-Batterer's Intervention Program); Cyberstalking, Advanced Stalking, Best Practices for Supervision; Impacts on Children and Families;

Collaborating with DHS, Child Welfare, Crime Victim's Services Division and Preventing Burnout. The training was very open and interactive. We were fortunate to have highly skilled and dynamic speakers.

The feedback from participants and presenters was very positive. The goal is to continue this training on an annual basis.

The Family Violence Supervision Network would like to thank OACCD and DPSST for making this training possible. We appreciate all of the support from presenters who helped make this training very successful. Congratulations to all participants who completed the DV Academy.

OF NOTE:

A column featuring DV cases tried by local prosecutors so we can learn from each others' accomplishments, strategies, and, trial challenges.

State v. Brian David Roelle

- Prosecuted and Written by Kayla Long, DDA, Tillamook

In June of 2010, Victim and her four-year-old son were strangled by Defendant (Victim's boyfriend/child's father). At the time of this incident, Victim and Defendant were vacationing in Tillamook County with seventeen (17) family members. Victim told no one of the incident. She made no report to law enforcement and received no medical treatment.

Less than thirty days later, Defendant was arrested in Washington County for a variety of crimes (unrelated to the June, 2010 incident). During the course of that investigation, Victim disclosed what had happened to her and her son in Tillamook County. Washington County DDA Gina Skinner prosecuted Defendant for the WA County incident. After a lengthy trial, Defendant was convicted of: Assault in the Fourth Degree Constituting Domestic Violence, Felony; Unlawful Delivery of Marijuana for consideration of a Substantial Quantity; Unlawful Possession of Marijuana of a substantial Quantity; Sexual Abuse in the Second Degree; and Assault in the Fourth Degree Constituting Domestic Violence, Misdemeanor. Defendant was sentenced to 104 months in prison.

By collaborating with DDA Skinner, I was able to garner valuable information about Defendant. I learned of a previous girlfriend who was strangled in 2003. For that incident, Defendant was ultimately convicted of Assault IV. He completed a Domestic Violence program before moving on to the victim in my case and Gina's case.

Before the May 3rd trial I filed a prior bad acts motion and (to my surprise) the judge allowed the testimony of the previous girlfriend. The judge cited *State v. Yong*, 206 Or App 522 (2006) in her decision finding that as in the *Yong* case, Defendant denied that any criminal acts had occurred.

During trial preparation, I went to Portland and spent time with the child victim, now a five-year-old. We wandered through a bookstore and drank hot chocolate. He was bright, focused and articulate. When I asked him what happened at the beach, he put his hands around his neck and said, "My daddy choked me and I couldn't breathe."

On the morning of trial, a competency hearing was held. Before the judge entered the courtroom, I let the child explore the courtroom. He sat in the witness chair and his uncle took his picture. I believed that he was ready to testify.

The child was fantastic during the competency hearing. He answered all of the judge's questions and was well on the way to be founding competent to testify before the jury.

Defense counsel asked the child one question, "What is your daddy's name?" The child replied, "I don't remember," and he started to cry. At that moment I knew that I didn't want to put this child through this. I told the court that I would not be calling the child as a witness.

The jury ultimately found Defendant "guilty" of strangling his girlfriend. Defendant was found "not guilty" of strangling his son. One juror said that although the jury believed that Defendant strangled the child, the jury could not find Defendant guilty beyond a reasonable doubt without hearing from the child.

After Defendant was lead away, the child gave me a high-five and said, "I talked to the judge and daddy's going away."

Although I wanted a conviction on both counts, that child's belief that he was instrumental in his father's conviction was satisfaction enough.

Legislative Update: Domestic Violence Laws in the Making

As the 2011 Oregon legislative session comes to a close, we wanted to provide our readers with an update on some of the bills we have been following and supporting this session.

House Bill 2925:

Summary: This bill would prohibit Domestic Violence and Sex Crimes offenders from contacting victims while incarcerated for those crimes. It would make violation of the no-contact order a contemptible offense.

Why is this important? Oregon law currently provides for issuance of no-contact orders upon the release of a defendant to prohibit contact with a victim. However, there is no such prohibition if the defendant remains in custody. As a result, defendants in both Sex Abuse and Domestic Violence crimes very often call the victims from the jail while they are in custody. Prohibiting contact with the victim while the defendant is in custody prevents possible emotional stress to the victim as well as potential tampering by the defendant of an already vulnerable witness.

Status: The bill passed through both the House and the Senate and is awaiting being signed into law.

House Bill 2928:

Summary: Authorizes hearings under the Family Abuse Prevention Act to be held in person or by telephone. Clarifies how motions for testimony by telephone should be considered in contested restraining order cases; cross-references current

procedure as outlined in Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 45.400, to make clear to victims that such motions are allowed. Specifies that victims' safety is to be considered in assessing whether there is good cause. Specifies that timeframes be adjusted to allow for the expedited nature of restraining order proceedings.

Why is this important? This bill addresses safety concerns for victims. It provides an avenue for obtaining or maintaining a Restraining Order without having to withstand hostile and sometimes an unsafe environment created by the Respondent and/or the Respondent's family.

Status: The bill passed through both the House and the Senate and is awaiting being signed into law.

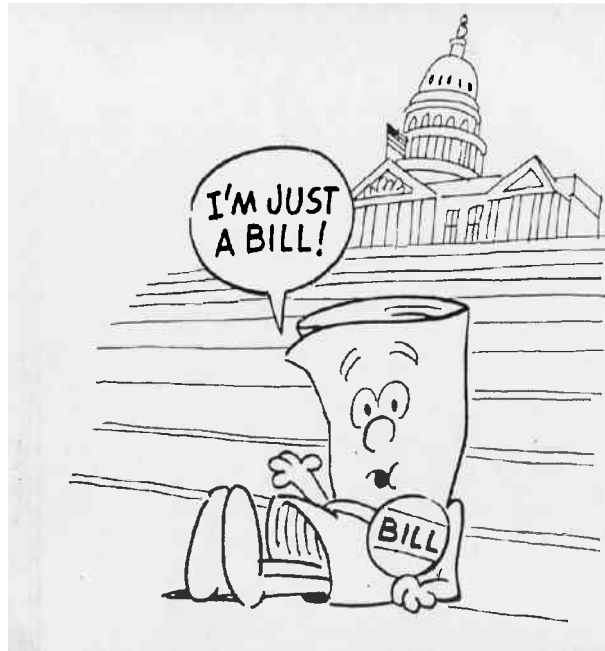
House Bill 2940:

Summary: This bill amends the existing statute for the crime of Strangulation (ORS 163.187).

Currently, Strangulation is a Class A misdemeanor regardless of the defendant's criminal history or circumstances surrounding the act. If passed, this bill would make Strangulation a Class C felony under certain circumstances.

Why is this important? This bill would provide for recognition, in the law, of the seriousness of the act of strangulation and what the act of strangulation means in the context of a Domestic Violence relationship.

Status: This bill has been referred to the Ways and Means Committee. Stay tuned...



Where do we go from here?; Examples of laws from nearby states of what we can strive for in our own laws.

- In Washington, Strangulation is a Class B Felony upon the first conviction. The most recent legislative session added the act of "Suffocation" to the language to be included with Strangulation as a Felony as well. The Washington Statute includes a "finding" in the notes explaining that Strangulation is one of the most lethal forms of Domestic Violence and its cruelty merits its classification as a Felony. (RCW 9A.36.021)
- In Idaho, Attempted Strangulation is a Felony upon first conviction. No injuries are required to prove Attempted Strangulation. There is no obligation to prove intent to injure or kill the victim, either. The prosecution must only prove the defendant intended to choke or strangle the victim. The victim must be either a household member or someone with whom the defendant has a dating relationship as defined by Idaho statute.

A “Q&A” with Alison Wilkinson, the Violence Against Women Project Coordinator of the NCVLI

(Continued from page 1)

which defendants are seeking to gather as much information about the victim as possible during discovery, usually in the form of phone logs, emails, IMs, and so forth. Often, and understandably, DV victims do not want to turn this information over and do not want the defendant's attorney to be in contact with those people the victim emailed or called. Especially because in DV cases there are usually concurrent civil cases, it is important for these victims to be aware of their privacy rights.

Protective orders. Victims, particularly pro se victims but also lawyers of represented victims, need help understanding how to obtain protective orders, what protective orders are available (civil, criminal, stalking), and what it actually means once a protective order is granted.

General rights enforcement. NCVLI continues to be aware that very few people - including in this field - understand that victims have rights in the criminal justice process and that these rights are independent civil rights that do not require prosecutor permission. Even when individuals and organizations are aware of victims' rights, they are not always fully aware of how entering a criminal case to assert and seek enforcements of victims' rights can

empower and protect the victim.

Restitution. Victims who have been through a crime like domestic violence may need financial assistance to help heal. There are often complications in the ordering and receipt of restitution.

How would you like to see NCVLI utilized more/in what ways?

We'd love to be brought into more cases at the very beginning stages. Often, by the time NCVLI gets brought in, the victims' rights have already been violated – that's why we're being called! In some cases, merely educating the court, through preemptory motion practice, is sufficient to ensure that victims' rights are protected. Of course, we are always happy to help in cases where the victims' rights have already been or are imminently about to be violated as well.

How can I learn more about victims' rights?

Please feel free to contact us with your questions about victims' rights. We are also hosting our **10th annual victims' rights conference on June 14-15 in Portland, Oregon**. Additional information is on our website.

For more information on the NCVLI visit them at www.ncvli.org.

NOTE: The Supreme Court recently ruled that victims have a right to be present at important stages in trial, or else... Click the link below to view an article providing a timely example of how the NCVLI works to ensure victims' rights are upheld and if not, consequences will follow. In this case, the Supreme Court remanded a case for re-sentencing so the victim could be present.

http://www.oregonlive.com/news/index.ssf/2011/05/oregon_supreme_court_says_beav.html

Eugene's Women's Space “Safe House”: Emergency Shelter for DV Victims

-By Teresa Aslin, Safe House Interim Director

The name Safe House sets the perfect tone to describe the service this shelter provides to survivors of intimate partner violence. A safe house indicates a place where you can catch your breath, make a plan and take steps to create life free from violence. Safe House creates a secure and empowering environment, for women and their children, through a guided program in a safe location. With onsite staff twenty-four hours a day, support is always on hand. The Safe House program provides emergency shelter, crisis intervention, safety planning, peer counseling, advocacy, information & referrals, and help with building a support system.

For the children we have separate safety planning, advocacy, and Kidspace which, is a place designed, as well as inspired by, the children we are serving. For moms there is parenting support provided, including a daily/weekly reward system focused on catching all the children doing well. The daily rewards include things like a piece of gum, small candy, small toy, etc. and weekly rewards may include a trip to the park or a movie rental for the night with extended bedtime hours. The system is there to

encourage and reward good behavior, while being low cost and practical for their moms to continue when they exit from the program.

Advocates at our shelter take on the role of partners in success, as opposed to rescuers. During their stay at the Safe House women participate in a program that supports them in moving on to a safe and healthy life for themselves and their children. Women are encouraged to make decisions for themselves and are reassured around every corner that they are the experts in their own lives. By participating in the Safe House program survivors are able to learn more about the abuse they have endured and that they are not responsible for the abuse they have survived. The Safe House is not a hero come to save a damsel in distress, it is a beacon to those who need shelter in a storm and support to find their way to the safe home that everyone deserves.

For more information about Women's Space, visit their website:

<http://www.womenspaceinc.org/>

MISSION: INTOLERANCE

- By Erin Greenawald

I was listening to the news the other morning and heard that over one weekend (May 21-22), there were “two more gang-related shootings” in Portland. Thankfully, no one died in these particular incidents. However, the mere occurrence of suspected gang violence prompted not only widespread media coverage, but also public outrage (as it should), immediate police reaction (as it should), and plans for town-hall meetings to determine how to stem the tide of violence. All of that is great. And I’m not saying that these things shouldn’t happen in the face of meaningless gang brutality. But please compare all of that to what happens when there is a Domestic Violence-related death in our communities. Did you know that on Monday, May 9th in Dufur, Oregon (do you even know where Dufur is?) a man shot and killed his estranged wife in her own home while their two young children were on the premises? Did you know that on March 5th, a Medford man strangled to death his long-term girlfriend, leaving her two daughters without a mother? Did you know that Oregon has already suffered 17 Domestic Violence-related deaths this year? Haven’t you heard the public outcry? Haven’t you attended the town-hall meetings to fix this problem? Me neither.

I don’t think these things haven’t happened because we don’t care; these things haven’t happened because, perhaps, we don’t care enough. What I mean is this: *We must care to the point of intolerance.* We should be absolutely intolerant of the idea of Domestic Violence in our communities and in our state. Do you recall how the public reacts when there are news reports that there has been an identified case of measles, or tuberculosis, or the dreaded “swine flu”? I recall that there is near-pandemonium. Local health clinics and doctors’ offices are inundated with patients seeking vaccinations. Antibacterial hand sanitizers fly off the shelves. Why? Because those viruses are things that can affect us personally or those we love. Well, guess what? Domestic Violence also affects us personally and those we love. Do you know four women in your life whom you care about or love? If you answered yes, then statistically you know someone who has been or will be the victim of Domestic Violence in her lifetime. Even if you don’t know someone personally, the effects of Domestic Violence are so pervasive that eventually somehow or some way, it will impact you. For example, in Oregon, children witness 33% of the documented intimate partner physical assaults and 20% of intimate partner sexual assaults that occur. Do you not think that trauma has an effect on those children? No one can say definitively what the impact is to those children of having witnessed those horrors. However, it is no surprise that the cost of direct medical and mental health services related to Intimate Partner Violence and Domestic Violence is in the billions of dollars each year nationally. Job productivity losses equal 1.8 billion dollars a year across the nation. In 2005, half of all U.S. cities reported that the leading cause of homelessness was Domestic Violence. And with the economy as it is, these statistics could get even worse. If you think that none of this affects you, think again.

The “tangible” effects, those that impact all of us, should motivate every one of us to want to find a “solution” to the insidious problem of Domestic Violence. More than that, our sense of outrage that this type of crime is so prevalent in our communities should be the ultimate incentive to do whatever we

can to deter and prevent these atrocities from occurring. The fact that we don’t see Domestic Violence happening should not lessen our desire to intervene; that Domestic Violence is kept so private but has such a devastating impact on the victim, her family and on society, should instead motivate us to ferret out the perpetrators and take measures to deter their abusive actions in the future.

How do we do that? That’s the question. The best predictor of future behavior is past behavior. Recent research into Domestic Violence homicides is providing invaluable information that we should use to “vaccinate” against this “disease”. Through training, experience, common sense, and “data,” we know that there are strong “indicators” of the increasing potential for lethality in the context of a Domestic Violence relationship. Not surprisingly, prior abuse is strong indicator of lethality or potential lethality. Beyond just the occurrence of general “physical abuse,” however, the occurrence of strangulation or “choking” is *highly* indicative of increased potential lethality. Consider this: A woman is seven times more likely to become a victim of attempted (or completed) homicide if she has been previously strangled by her offender in an intimate partner relationship.

It is sometimes difficult for those who haven’t suffered the effects of strangulation or who haven’t worked with someone who has suffered the effects of strangulation to completely conceptualize the dangers of this potentially lethal act. Often times the act of a non-fatal strangulation (or even strangulation that leads to death) leaves no visible marks or “injury”. However, do not be mistaken: strangulation can and often does result in serious physical and mental health consequences. It takes very, very little pressure to cause a great deal of damage that, often times, is not immediately visible or at all. Unfortunately, this lack of “evidence” has led to the perpetuation of strangulation being treated as a minor incident, or in the case of Oregon law, a misdemeanor crime. In Oregon, a person who is charged with and convicted of the crime of “Strangulation” will never serve more than one (1) year in a county jail for that charge—no matter how many times he has strangled his partner or been convicted of that crime. I can’t say this more clearly: ***This needs to change.*** Obviously, there are serious health implications associated with strangulation. But, more significantly, now we know definitively that there is a strong correlation between the act of strangulation and domestic violence and intimate partner-related homicides. If we want to turn the tide of Domestic Violence-related homicides, we should start with passing laws aimed at preventing them in the first place: Pass HB2940, making the crime of Strangulation a felony in Oregon.

The Oregon legislature has had three previous chances to recognize the seriousness of strangulation and make it a felony crime. This legislative session presents them with a fourth opportunity. Never has it been more critical that our legislators seize the opportunity.

Some say that Oregon can’t afford to pass the Strangulation bill, that it comes down to a numbers game and that the bill is just too expensive. Well, in the last 16 months, our state has seen 88 citizens die in DV-related incidents. So, I ask this: Can we afford not to?

LOCAL TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

June 14-15 in Portland, OR

NCVLI'S 10TH ANNUAL CRIME VICTIM LAW CONFERENCE, hosted by the National Crime Victim Law Institute. For more information: <http://www.lclark.edu/live/news/10654-register-now-for-the-crime-victim-law-conference>

Ongoing (Webinar):

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND THE WORKPLACE: LEARN WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP, Hosted by Family Violence Coordinating Council, Mult. County. For more information: <http://www.co.multnomah.or.us/dchs/dv/content/mod01/page01.html>

June 29-July 1 in Sunriver, Oregon: Oregon Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence:

2011 ANNUAL CONFERENCE, Hosted by OCADSV. For more information: <http://www.ocadsv.com/>

August 8 & 9, 2011 in Lake Oswego, Oregon:

CLACKAMAS COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE SPONSORED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE TRAINING

Deadline to register—July 8, 2011.

For more information contact:

tinakra@co.clackamas.or.us

NATIONAL TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

June 8 (web conference, 11:00 am - 12:30 pm PT)

FROM DATA TO PREVENTION I: FRAMING SEXUAL AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PREVENTION IMPACT FROM A COST-EFFECTIVENESS PERSPECTIVE

- Hosted by PreventConnect.

<http://www.preventconnect.org/display/displaySection.cfm?sectionID=268>

June 22 (webinar, 3:00-4:30 pm ET)

TALKING TO BOYS ABOUT THEIR MEDIA (scroll down), sponsored by Hardy Girls Healthy Women.

<http://www.hghw.org/content/training-institute>

June 27-29 in Sacramento, CA

ENDING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN & TEEN DATING VIOLENCE ANNUAL FORUM, co-sponsored by Transforming Communities and the California Department of Public Health, Violence Prevention Unit.

<http://tc.clientrabbit.com/content/current-trainings>

July 25-27 in Duluth, MN

KEEPING WOMEN SAFE POST-SEPARATION – AN EFFECTIVE SYSTEM RESPONSE, sponsored by the Domestic Abuse Intervention Programs.

<http://www.theduluthmodel.org/trainingschedule.php>

INFO, INFO, INFO: RESOURCE IDEAS FOR THE DV DDA

Check out the variety of interesting websites and tools available to you completely free!

Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence Video Lending Library:

A library of over 200 videos available to the public. The videos cover an unlimited number of DV related topics and trainings tailored to all areas of DV professionals including law enforcement, advocates, prosecutors, and general outreach. Take advantage of this fantastic resource.

http://www.ilcadv.org/resources/lending_library/Video%20Catalog%20fy09.pdf

DV Resources Available from the DOJ:

Strangulation resource material:

This brand new comprehensive training video features national experts on the subject of strangulation from detection through prosecution of strangulation cases. It's a "must-do" training for any professional who works with victims of Intimate Partner Violence.

Other resources:

A three part video series on Domestic Violence.

- "Power and Control: Domestic Violence in America"
- "Domestic Violence Law Enforcement: It Started in Duluth"
- "Domestic Violence and Health Care: Best Practices in Action"

New DV Video Resource:

"Telling Amy's Story" is based on a timeline of events leading up to a Domestic Violence homicide that occurred in central Pennsylvania in 2001.

To avoid criticism, say nothing, do nothing, be nothing.

-Aristotle



Oregon Department of Justice
Domestic Violence Newsletter

610 Hawthorne Ave NE, Suite 210
 Salem, OR 97301

Phone: 503-378-6347
 Fax: 503-373-1936
 E-mail: erin.greenawald@doj.state.or.us

**SEEN, HEARD, NOTED, AND
 QUOTED:**

There is no job more interesting than the one that we do. And as they say, truth is stranger than fiction. So, if you have a funny or disturbing anecdote you'd like to share, send it my way!

HAVE FUN, DO GOOD !

"Movies and Mimosas" A monthly movie event to benefit Raphael House of Portland.

Held on the third Sunday of every month at noon @ the Academy Theater in Portland. For more information:
http://raphaelhouse.com/events/raphael_house_special_events/movies-mimosas/

"Karaoke Night"

June 08, 2011

Do you love to sing? Do you love to watch other people sing? If so, come to Cafe Mundo on June 8th at 7:00 pm and help raise money for domestic and sexual violence victims. Ryan Evans has volunteered his time to DJ the event and MainStream Music has donated their equipment for this fun-filled night. For more information call 541-574-9424.

Be in the KNOW:

Here is a list of local DV shelters/service providers with newsletters of their own. Click the accompanying links to read and /or subscribe to the organizations newsletter.

1) National Online Resource Center on Violence Against Women:

<http://www.vawnet.org/special-collections/DVMilitary.php>

2) Family Violence Coordinating Council:

http://visitor.r20.constantcontact.com/manage/optin/ea?v=001_E1ee4Kj9gBtSHMnertFOA%3D%3D

3) Saving Grace:

<http://www.saving-grace.org/newsletter-new/default.aspx>

4) My Sister's Place:

http://www.mysistersplace.us/pdfs/April_2010_Newsletter.pdf

5) Center Against Rape and Domestic Violence:

<http://cardvservices.org/newsletter.php>

6) Women's Space Domestic Violence Services:

<http://www.womenspaceinc.org/newsletter/>

7) Mid-Valley Women's Crisis Service:

<http://www.mvwcs.com/community/newsletter.html>

8) Bradley Angle: "Bridges"

<http://bradleyangle.org/about-us/newsletters/>

9) Clackamas Women's Services:

<http://visitor.r20.constantcontact.com/manage/optin/ea?v=0018GC6MpVjY0Tqv3QzKGHzTA%3D%3D>

10) Domestic Violence Resource Center:

<http://www.dvrc-or.org/domestic/violence/resources/C48/>

11) Portland Women's Crisis Line:

<http://pwcl.org/>

12) Raphael House:

<http://raphaelhouse.com/newsletters/>

13) YWCA:

<http://www.ywca-pdx.org/newsletters.html>

14) Helping Hands Against Violence:

<http://www.helpinghandsoregon.com/template.cfm?id=21>

15) HAVEN:

<http://www.haventhedalles.org/newsletters.html>