



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

2012 TRIBAL CONSULTATION

— ◆ REPORT ◆ —

Working Together to End the Violence





CONTENTS

Introduction	1
Tribal Consultation Event	1
Welcome and Introduction	1
Recognition of Domestic Violence Awareness Month	1
Welcoming Remarks	2
Overview of the Day’s Agenda	6
Government-to-Government Consultation	7
Introduction of Tribal Representatives	7
Introduction of Federal Representatives	8
Tribal Representatives’ Oral Testimony	10
Federal Representatives’ Response	35
Working Lunch Summary	37
Traditional Closing Ceremony	37
Adjournment	38
Written Testimony Received after Tribal Consultation Event	39
List of Designated Tribal Representatives	39
Appendices	41
Appendix A: Consultation Participants	41
Appendix B: Consultation Agenda	55





DOJ/HHS TRIBAL CONSULTATION ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN REPORT

INTRODUCTION

The annual Violence Against Women Tribal Consultation is held pursuant to Public Law 109-162, Title IX, Section 903 of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2005. This law requires the U.S. Attorney General to conduct an annual consultation with Indian tribal governments to address the federal administration of all tribal funds and programs established under the Violence Against Women Acts (VAWA) of 1994, 2000, and 2005. The statute further directs the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services and the U.S. Attorney General to solicit recommendations from the Indian tribes at an annual consultation concerning the following items:

1. administering tribal funds and programs;
2. enhancing the safety of Indian women from domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking; and
3. strengthening the federal response to such violent crimes.¹

Tribal Consultation Event

The annual Violence Against Women Tribal Consultation was held on October 2, 2012, in conjunction with the Interdepartmental Tribal Justice, Safety, and Wellness Session #15 at the Grand Hyatt Regency Hotel in Tulsa, OK.

Welcome and Introduction

Lorraine Edmo (Shoshone-Bannock), the Deputy Director for Tribal Affairs from the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW), Department of Justice (DOJ), opened the consultation by welcoming everyone to the event and indicating how honored she was to be here with the tribes and tribal officials for the 7th annual OVW DOJ government-to-government consultation on violence against Indian women. Ms. Edmo introduced the honor guard, J.P. Johnson, the Cherokee traditional leader who performed the traditional opening, and the shawl ceremony.

Recognition of Domestic Violence Awareness Month

Honor Guard

The Sac and Fox Nation's color guard of Stroud, OK, posted the colors for the consultation. Color guard members included: Dean Ray Hartsa, President, U.S. Navy; Dennis Jennings, Secretary, U.S. Army Airborne; Wallace McClellan, Jr., Treasurer, U.S. Army; and Mr. Wilson Harjo, U.S. Army Reserve.

¹ Public Law 109-162, Title IX, Sec. 903



Traditional Opening

J.P. Johnson, Cherokee traditional leader, opened the tribal consultation, and welcomed everyone to the traditional homeland of the Cherokee people.

Mr. Johnson spoke in Cherokee and performed a song to welcome the attendees to the consultation.

Shawl Ceremony

The shawl ceremony was led by Juana Majel-Dixon, Traditional Councilwoman from the Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians in California, Vice President of the National Congress of American Indians, and Co-chair of the NCAI Task Force on Violence Against Native Women. Ms. Majel-Dixon introduced the women involved in the ceremony (shawl carriers) and explained that the shawls are silent witnesses and represent the murdered, the missing, and the unborn children of women who are no longer with us because of domestic violence. Ms. Majel-Dixon explained then offered a song during the shawl ceremony.

Terri Henry, Tribal Council Representative of Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, Chair of the National Indigenous Women's Resource Council, and Co-chair of the NCAI VAWA Task Force, provided a shawl that represents the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, the tribal council, the missing, murdered, and those who have suffered domestic violence and sexual assault in her community. Ms. Henry stated that it was her privilege and honor to take part in the shawl ceremony.

Cherrah Ridge, Director of Muscogee (Creek) Family Violence Program, provided a shawl that represents all the women from the various tribes in Oklahoma who have experienced domestic violence in any form. She explained that the attendees are in the heart of the new Muscogee (Creek) homelands (they were removed to this area), and that the work completed today represents generations of history that often goes untold. Ms. Ridge encouraged everyone to speak out, to give voice to the victims of domestic violence and sexual assault, and to participate in some form by either speaking today or submitting written testimony.

Welcoming Remarks

Jefferson Keel, Lieutenant Governor of the Chickasaw Nation and President of the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI)

Mr. Keel welcomed everyone to Oklahoma and encouraged everyone to attend the activities that are part of the Chickasaw Nation weeklong celebration, which coincided with the OVW tribal consultation and the Tribal Justice, Safety, and Wellness meetings. Mr. Keel was honored to be at the government-to-government consultation as well as to represent the National Congress of American Indians. He continued by introducing the topic of violence against women and wanted to remind the people present that the topic is not only serious, but it is insulting to the Native men. Violence against women is neither a cultural tradition nor a value among the 566 federally recognized tribes or the nonrecognized tribes; the Native men need to stop allowing violence against women to happen and to stop allowing others to perpetrate it. Every tribe seeks to put an end to the violence.



Even though the violence has infiltrated our communities, it is not who we are, it does not define us, but it is time to resolve it. Mr. Keel stated that blame can be cast all around, but the fact of the matter is that we, as Native men, have allowed the violence to happen to our women.

Mr. Keel called on the tribes across the country to put an end to this violence and tasked the federal government to help the tribal nations do so. He closed by commending the Obama Administration for its steadfast commitment to improving public safety on Indian lands, and the efforts of the department of justice to put an end to the violence against women. The Tribal Law and Order Act (TLOA) is a significant piece of legislation from the Obama Administration that works to heal these wounds.

Mr. Keel closed his address by stating that Tony West, Acting Associate Attorney General, was unable to attend and that Bea Hanson, Acting Director from the OVW, would be providing the welcoming remarks from DOJ.

Bea Hanson, Acting Director, Office on Violence Against Women, Department of Justice

Ms. Hanson thanked Mr. Keel for his warm welcome and echoed his recommendation to visit the Chickasaw Nation as she and Ms. Edmo had the opportunity to visit the Chickasaw women's shelter and the new hospital that has a sexual assault nurse examiner on staff. She commended the Chickasaw Nation on their work to address domestic violence in their community.

Ms. Hanson delivered Acting Associate Attorney General Tony West's sincere apology for not being able to attend the tribal consultation and expressed the commitment of the Obama Administration and DOJ to work with the tribal leaders in Indian Country to address the needs of American Indian and Alaska Native women concerning domestic violence and sexual assault. Ms. Hanson said she was honored to be at the government-to-government consultation and that it is a privilege for her to be among the tribal leaders, public safety officers, advocates, and service providers who share a dedication to supporting the movement to stop violence against women in tribal communities.

Ms. Hanson thanked Juana Majel-Dixon as well as the NCAI Task Force on Violence Against Women and the Native Alliance Against Violence. She remarked that these two entities reminded all present that October is Domestic Violence Awareness month through the presentation of the shawl ceremony and that it honored the victims and survivors of domestic violence and sexual assault.

Ms. Hanson stated that October is a time to reflect on the tremendous progress made since the passage of the Violence Against Women Act 17 years ago. In addition, it is a time to remember that a lot of work still needs to be done, particularly in Indian Country. The rates of domestic violence in Indian Country against Native women are now among the highest

across the country. Ms. Hanson continued by discussing the need for more and better data, but what is known is startling to everyone who works in the field. She provided the following statistics.

- Forty-six percent of Native women experience some form of domestic violence or sexual assault by an intimate partner.
- Thirty percent of Native women will experience the trauma and violence of rape in their lifetime.
- Before the sun sets today, three more women will lose their lives to domestic violence homicide.
- On some reservations, Native women are murdered at a rate that is 10 times the national average.

Ms. Hanson remarked that because of the work across the country in preventing domestic violence, early intervention that interrupts or deters the pattern of escalating violence is the key to avoiding more serious and deadly violence. Intervention is the key to saving more women's lives and protecting children from growing up in a home where violence is the norm.

She noted that we come together in a time of challenge as well as in a time of hope and great opportunity. Ms. Hanson stated that we have reason to hope because:

- President Obama and Attorney General Holder have raised Indian Country issues to the very top of the national agenda.
- The partnership between tribal governments and the federal government has never been stronger.
- We have a shared vision of the future where all tribes thrive as prosperous, vibrant, and safe communities for everyone.

Ms. Hanson stated that DOJ has a host of initiatives aimed at improving the response to violence against Native women.

- Revamped and streamlined the process for tribes to apply for DOJ grant funding. The DOJ awarded 200 grants to 110 AI/AN nations, providing \$101 million to enhance law enforcement practices and sustain crime prevention and intervention efforts. The DOJ has granted over \$345 million in CTAS awards in the past 3 years to address an array of public safety issues from violence against women to alcohol and substance abuse to youth programs and beyond.
 - Addressed the jurisdictional gap that thwarts the tribes' ability to protect its people, primarily its women from non-Indian perpetrators. The DOJ developed an amendment to VAWA that consisted of three components in consultation with tribal partners that focuses on the seriousness of violence and not the race of the perpetrator.
1. DOJ recommended federal legislation recognizing certain tribes' criminal jurisdiction over both Indians and non-Indians who assault Indian spouses, intimate partners, or dating partners, or who violate orders of protection in Indian Country.

2. DOJ proposed that tribal civil courts have full jurisdiction to issue and enforce protection orders against both Indians and non-Indians.
 3. DOJ recommended amending the federal assault statutes to bring federal law closer into line with modern state criminal codes on domestic violence that would add new felony domestic violence offenses with 5- and 10-year maximum sentences that would apply to both Indian and non-Indian defendants.
- The Senate passed VAWA with all three amendments almost exactly verbatim on April 26, 2012, with full bipartisan support and notably that every single woman voted for the bill regardless of party affiliation.
 - The House passed a different version of VAWA with no tribal criminal or civil jurisdiction provisions, and the vote was carried on party lines. However, key party officials from both sides have now expressed support for the jurisdictional provisions and DOJ will continue to push and remain hopeful that all the provisions protecting Native women and supporting tribal sovereignty will soon become law.

Ms. Hanson concluded by stating that in the meantime the DOJ will continue to work with the tribes to:

- Decrease the number of Native American women who fall victim to violence
- Strengthen the capacity of tribal governments to respond to violent crimes
- Ensure that perpetrators are held accountable for their behavior

The DOJ will renew its resolve to use every tool it can to work in partnership with tribal government to address the deplorable rates of violence against women in Indian Country.

Ms. Hanson introduced participants to the National Indian Country Training initiative, which is led by Leslie Hagen, and noted that the initiative has trained more than 2,000 state, local, and tribal prosecutors as well as criminal justice personnel. She announced that Ms. Hagen would be previewing a DVD that includes stories and tools that law enforcement can use to achieve justice for victims of domestic violence. Ms. Hanson noted that the DOJ's Office of Victims of Crime and the National Indian Country Training initiative sponsored the DVD.

Ms. Hanson also mentioned that the solicitation for the National Tribal Protection Order Registry has been posted and will be open for 60 days. The solicitation does not include the Tribal Sex Offender Registry. That will be posted at a later date.

Video Excerpt – “Using Federal Law to Prosecute Domestic Violence in Indian Country”

Ms. Hanson recognized Ms. Hagen's work on the video shown as well as the training video that was produced. She thanked all of the consultation participants for traveling and attending the meeting and providing testimony. Ms. Hanson noted that representatives of the agencies of the federal government in attendance will listen to the tribal leaders.

Ms. Hanson then introduced Danny C. Williams, confirmed in August 2012 as the U.S. Attorney for the northern district of Oklahoma in Tulsa.

Danny C. Williams, Sr., U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of Oklahoma

Mr. Williams reiterated the DOJ's commitment to ensure that AI/AN women and men are able to live violence-free in their homes. He introduced his tribal liaison, Trent Shores, and thanked him for his assistance during the recent Oklahoma tribal consultation that took place a few weeks earlier. Mr. Williams noted that he stresses to his assistant U.S. attorneys to be proactive and to reach out to their American Indian partners and request tribal referrals to work together on combating domestic violence.

Mr. Williams pledged to uphold his legal and moral obligation to the tribal nations in Oklahoma and stated that he and his office are ready to listen and solicit tribal advice to move forward in combating domestic violence.

Todd Hembree, Attorney General for the Cherokee Nation

Attorney General Hembree replaced Principal Chief Bill John Baker of the Cherokee Nation to give the welcome to the government-to-government consultation. He gave Mr. Baker's regrets and then spoke about the great honor to be a part of the consultation.

Mr. Hembree remarked that tribal leaders and state and federal officers are all present to discuss a matter of great importance: violence against Indian women. He spoke of everyone hearing about statistics, figures, and percentages and that everyone will also learn and discuss the root causes of domestic violence. He believes that it is every Native man's responsibility to teach the young men and boys this very important edict: mental and physical abuse is never allowed nor condoned and it is not the Cherokee or the Native way. By teaching this, the cycle of violence can be stopped.

Attorney General Hembree closed by imploring everyone to learn from the experts, tribal leaders, and from each other. The opportunities to discuss this matter are rare, and we should take advantage of the opportunity to commit the right resources to eradicate violence against Indian women. He hoped that the experience is enjoyable, fruitful, and productive, and he thanked everyone for coming to Oklahoma.

Overview of the Day's Agenda

Ms. Edmo thanked Mr. Williams, Ms. Hanson, and Mr. Keel for their welcoming remarks, and she thanked tribal leaders for their attendance and welcomed the participants and observers from the public and other federal agency representatives.

Ms. Edmo discussed a few housekeeping items.

- Tribal leaders or designees are asked to come forward to the square table to provide testimony.
- There will be no breaks, and there will be a working lunch with Mr. Keel giving the Indian Law and Order Commission update.

- Any members of the press are asked to leave, as the consultation is a closed session.
- All consultation participants are asked to review their information packet before leaving.
- Written comments or testimony should be provided to Yvette Joseph with Kauffman & Associates, Inc.

Government-to-Government Consultation

Introduction of Tribal Representatives

All elected tribal representatives or their designated representatives introduced themselves. Those in attendance included the following dignitaries.

- **Gene “Bear” Hughes**, Council Member, Spokane Tribe of Indians, Wellpinit, Washington
- **Matt Wynne**, Secretary, Spokane Tribe of Indians, Wellpinit, Washington
- **Gary Talachey**, Lt. Governor, Pueblo of Nambe, Santa Fe, New Mexico
- **Richard M. Armstrong**, Chief of Police, Colorado River Indian Tribes, Parker, Arizona
- **Merving Scott, Jr.**, Secretary, Colorado River Indian Tribes, Parker, Arizona
- **Sheila Harjo**, Hecete Band General Council Representative, Seminole Nation of Oklahoma, Wewoka, Oklahoma
- **Leonard Harjo**, Principal Chief of the Seminole Nation of Oklahoma, Wewoka, Oklahoma
- **April Attebury**, Judge, Karuk Tribe of Indians, Yreka, California
- **Jacklyn Goodwin**, Self-Governance Coordinator, Karuk Tribe of Indians, Happy Camp, California
- **Harry Antonio, Jr.**, 1st Lt. Governor, Pueblo of Laguna, Laguna, New Mexico
- **Cheriena Ben**, Tribal Council Member, Mississippi Band of Choctaw, Choctaw, Mississippi
- **Germaine Omish-Guachema**, Executive Director, Strong Hearted Native Women’s Coalition, designated tribal representative for the Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians, Valley Center, California
- **Terri Henry**, Tribal Council Member, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians and Co-chair of the NCAI VAWA Task Force, Cherokee, North Carolina
- **Juana Majel-Dixon**, Traditional Councilwoman, Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians and Co-chair of the NCAI VAWA Task Force, Pauma Valley, California
- **Virginia Washington**, 2nd Vice Chair, Norton Sound Health Corp., representing the Yupik village of St. Michael, Alaska
- **Vivian Thundercloud**, Chief Clerk/Administrator Winnebago Tribal Court, Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska, Winnebago, Nebraska

- **Carol Nuttle**, Council member, Pawnee Nation Business Council, Pawnee, Oklahoma
- **Rhonda Butcher**, Self-governance Director, Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Shawnee, Oklahoma
- **Carla Knife Chief**, Council member, Pawnee Nation Business Council, Pawnee, Oklahoma
- **Leo Stewart**, Board of Trustees Vice Chairman, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Pendleton, Oregon
- **Todd Hembree**, Attorney General, Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma of Tahlequah, Oklahoma
- **Candice Wilson**, Vice Chairperson, Lummi Nation, Bellingham, Washington
- **Marcus Briggs-Cloud**, Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Okmulgee, Oklahoma
- **Elsie Vaden**, Self-governance Coordinator, Norton Sound Health Corp., Nome, Alaska
- **Desiree Allen-Cruz**, Family Violence Services Program Manager, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Pendleton, Oregon
- **Orvena Gregory**, Second Chief, Sac and Fox Nation, Stroud, Oklahoma
- **Nathan Small**, Chairman, Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, Fort Hall Business Council, Fort Hall, Idaho
- **George Tiger**, Principal Chief, Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Okmulgee, Oklahoma
- **Rima Bellmard-Mathews**, Project Coordinator for Kaw Nation's Domestic Violence program, Kaw City, Oklahoma

Introduction of Federal Representatives

All federal representatives introduced themselves.

Indian Health Service

- **Beverly Cotton** (Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians), Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner-Sexual Assault Response (SANE-SART) Coordinator, Division of Behavioral Health, IHS

Bureau of Indian Affairs

- **Monty Gibson**, Associate Director, Division of Professional Standards Management, Office of Justice Services, BIA

Department of Justice

Office of Justice Programs

- **Linda M. Baldwin**, Director, Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering and Tracking (SMART Office)
- **Eugenia Tyner-Dawson**, Executive Director, Justice Programs Council on Native American Affairs, and the Senior Advisor to the Assistant Attorney General for Tribal Affairs

- **Eileen Geary**, Deputy Director, Bureau of Justice Assistance
- **Juli Ana Grant**, Policy Advisor, SMART Office
- **Leslie Hagen**, Senior Counsel in the SMART Office and Native American Issues Coordinator for the Executive Office for United States Attorneys, National Indian Country Coordinator, National Advocacy Center, Columbia, SC
- **Kathleen Gless**, Victim Program Specialist, Office of Victims of Crime
- **Jane Palmer**, Research Assistant, American Indian/Alaska Native Liaison, Office of Research and Evaluation, National Institute of Justice
- **Alison Brooks**, Research Assistant, American Indian/Alaska Native Liaison, Office of Research and Evaluation, National Institute of Justice
- **James Antal**, Deputy Associate Administrator, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
- **Ralph Martin**, Deputy Chief Financial Officer
- **Ryan Morris**, Budget Analyst, Office of the Chief Financial Officer

Office on Violence Against Women

- **Bea Hanson**, Acting Director, Office on Violence Against Women
- **Lorraine Edmo**, Deputy Director for Tribal Affairs
- **Doresa Payton**, Grants Manager, Tribal Unit
- **Kimberly Woodward**, Senior Program Specialist, Tribal Unit
- **Kara Moller**, Grants Manager, Transitional Housing Unit
- **Virginia Davis**, Deputy Director for Policy Development

Office of Tribal Justice

- **Gaye Tenoso**, (Citizen Potawatomi Nation), Deputy Director
- **Jeanne Jacobs**, Policy and Management Analyst

U.S. Attorneys' Office

- **Trent Shores** (Choctaw Nation), Assistant United States Attorney, Northern District Oklahoma
- **Danny C. Williams, Sr.**, U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of Oklahoma
- **Arvo Mikkanen**, Assistant U.S. Attorney and Trial Liaison for the Western District of Oklahoma

Federal Bureau of Investigation

- **Arline Sholes**, Indian Country Crimes Unit

Tribal Representatives' Oral Testimony

Tribal representatives gave oral testimony in the morning and afternoon sessions of the consultation. Their testimony is summarized below, labeled by tribe and speaker. Effort has been made to retain the direct and personal tone of the testimony provided, and to highlight specific recommendations.

Spokane Tribe of Indians, Wellpinit, Washington

Gene "Bear" Hughes, Council Member

Because of DOJ funding, our tribe has seen an increase in domestic violence convictions and guilty pleas. We have been able to provide a domestic violence advocate, a housing advocate, and a dedicated prosecutor. These resources can help victims transition to new lives. Unfortunately, there are no sources of funding to address rehabilitation for perpetrators. We hope that will be available in the future, because perpetrators are part of our community too. They are our fathers, brothers, mothers, sisters, aunts, uncles, and cousins.

The Tribal Law and Order Act is set up to fail. Tribes cannot afford another unfunded mandate. We cannot afford law-trained judges or public defenders without external funding. Additionally, we do not have the resources to incarcerate inmates for up to 3 years. The BIA jail on the Spokane Reservation has only 10 beds available for both the Spokane and Kalispel Reservations.

In a recent incident, the BIA released a domestic violence perpetrator to attend a funeral, after our judge and prosecutor had specifically denied this request. These simple incidents, where the federal government blatantly disrespects our authority, leave a very bad impression with tribal members.

If the federal government truly wishes to help tribes, we recommend that VAWA be passed in its entirety as it will allow tribes to prosecute non-Indian perpetrators who use reservations as a safe haven to commit violence. In addition, the OVW grant should be changed from a competitive award to an annual award and adopt a formula distribution model, as it would assist all family violence programs with continual funding for successful services.

Matt Wynne, Secretary, Spokane Tribal Council

Being raised by my grandmother, I learned the values and teaching of respecting women, and this is how I raised my children. But my brother was raised by my father, who was alcoholic and violent. Because of this, I lost my brother to suicide. This is why the issue of violence, and how we teach our young ones, is personal to me.

In Washington state, we have a congressional representative who sees VAWA as a Democratic bill and has not supported it because of that. The lack of empathy that the House has shown to Indian Country is sad, and we should push hard to have VAWA passed in its entirety as it was passed in the Senate. We need to reach out to our representatives and let them know how important VAWA is as an entire bill and not cut to pieces by amendments.

Lummi Nation, Bellingham, Washington

Candice Wilson, Vice Chairperson, Lummi Tribal Council

Again, we've gathered to share our stories with the Department of Justice, and we are hoping to be heard, hoping you are listening. Although some of our stories may sound similar, each of our tribes is unique, with its own culture and identity.

An advocate from our tribe wishes to share a story about the problems in enforcing tribal protection orders. A Native woman sought protection against her non-Native husband who lived off the reservation and had taken their two children by trickery. When an advocate went with this woman to enforce the order, the county police asked for a state case number, even though VAWA does not require a tribal protective order to be registered with the state to receive full faith and credit. Fortunately, our staff had the foresight to register the order with the county, and the police were able to reunite the woman and her children. The outcome could have been disastrously different without the experience of the advocates in enforcing tribal protection orders. This is one example of what we deal with on a regular basis.

State and county police should follow VAWA and enforce tribal protective orders that are valid on face, without requiring additional registration with county courts.

Not enough funding is available for the training and retention of law enforcement officers. We're not able to train officers on the frontlines to know what they are dealing with. Frequently, in a domestic violence situation, the wrong person will be arrested. If a victim has responded to defend herself against a perpetrator, she may be the one who ends up in jail over the weekend, because officers do not understand the situation. And when we are able to train officers, we frequently lose them to other agencies.

Our people do not like to go off the reservation for assistance. But when programs lose funding, they are required to go to county facilities, which means victims and families do not receive assistance and support. Additionally, where is the help for perpetrators? They aren't going anywhere. Any assistance to help us take care of our members who aren't healthy is important.

The consultation questions received from DOJ on Friday were not timely. If we are expected to work together, then we need to be proactive and not reactive. TLOA has good intentions but has different strengths and weaknesses for every tribe. CTAS is still competitive and very comprehensive. The work within the grants is very different, from the tribal bench to law enforcement to victims of crime to perpetrator to restorative justice.

The Lummi Nation works every day to protect its citizens and to uphold its sovereignty through self-determination and self-governance. We ask that the federal government listen and hear the messages that the tribes will bring during the day.

Pueblo of Nambe, Santa Fe, New Mexico

Gary Talachey, Lt. Governor

We would like to thank the federal agencies for the funding they provide. Although we often feel it is not enough, any bit helps. Our request is that the 3-year funding period for the grants be extended to 5 years, if not longer. The extension will help solidify long-term goals and build sustainability into the programs.

Nambe faces the same issues as other tribes regarding not having jurisdiction over non-Native people. This is especially difficult when the reservation land is checkerboarded. Because of the lack of law enforcement jurisdiction, non-Native people treat it like the Wild West, or no man's land: they can commit serious crimes, up to and including murder, without any response.

While the tribes receive funding, the monies do not cover all the issues related to domestic violence, only parts of it. Piecemeal solutions cannot address the cycle of violence within families or assist perpetrators.

Colorado River Indian Tribes, Parker, Arizona

Richard M. Armstrong, Chief of Police

One of the most important questions is how to build infrastructure. Back in the 1990s, there was a law enforcement reform act with several elements that affected Indian Country, including building new jails and detention centers. DOJ and DOI collaborated on that, with DOJ giving funding for building facilities and DOI providing funding for staffing. As time passed, we saw a slow increase in infrastructure among Indian nations.

In 2003, there was a scalding report on Indian Country detention centers, and facilities began to be closed because they were so bad. Because we couldn't incarcerate or hold criminals, crime began to rise. BIA provided very little assistance during this time.

As a result, tribes have started to plan and build their own jails and juvenile detention centers, but it's appalling that we don't have full funding to staff these centers. In Arizona, the Colorado River Indian Tribes are building a state-of-the-art, two-story juvenile detention center. We started the process 2½ years ago, and have determined the needed budget is \$2.2 million. After negotiations with BIA on funding, we were informed that only \$7 million is allocated nationwide, for all facilities and all tribes. We were given a contract for \$571,000, only one-quarter of the funding needed. Later, BIA informed us that the contract had been prorated down to \$461,000. All of these reductions happened without government-to-government consultation or even appropriate notification.

While Indian tribes and the federal government have been making slow progress in consultation, there's still a long way to go. After 10 or 20 years of DOJ consultations, there are still no success stories that have come out of the consultation or funding processes. We haven't created any sustainable programs that have had lasting impact in communities.

Think of the FBI, a large national organization with an established mission and infrastructure. Its mission persists and its activities continue, especially at local levels, despite the fact that a new director is appointed when administrations change. It's not the same for tribal organizations. When tribal administrations change, organizations and programs can change or disappear because they do not have the infrastructure necessary to sustain them. Success should be measured by how many years an organization is sustained.

Merving Scott, Jr., Secretary

Domestic violence is an ongoing, vicious cycle. The kids going into our nation's juvenile facilities are kids whose fathers have been arrested for domestic violence. And these kids are the ones released from other tribal facilities because they are too violent to be held, or because there are no facilities to hold them.

Our tribe is on the border, so we have a lot of drug problems. We have a good drug task force, but we face the same prejudice that all tribal law enforcement officers face from county and state sheriffs and from city officers. We had three city officers shoot and kill three tribal members here, and that's when the separation started between tribal law enforcement and others.

We had a man kill his wife in front of his children, and he will probably receive the standard 7-year federal sentence for that. But even when there is a federal response, it takes forever. People are often released and return to the reservation, and we must protect their families from retaliation. There has to be a speedy trial, and we've been requesting that for years, but our requests in these consultations seem to fall on a deaf ear.

Because problems are embedded within the family and continue from generation to generation, the solution has to start at home, with the tribe. And that's why tribes desperately need assistance with funding and facilities to address this problem.

Seminole Nation of Oklahoma, Wewoka, Oklahoma

Leonard Harjo, Principal Chief

Over the past 5 years, our tribe has been successful at building a continuum of services for domestic violence, with significant assistance from the DOJ. We have a strong advocacy program, our tribe has funded and built a shelter, and we have a transitional living program, batterer's prevention, and sexual assault prevention programs.

We have a range of services, but the stability of funding to maintain those services is very, very tenuous. Our transitional living program was not refunded, so now we are scrambling to maintain that portion of the continuum of services.

As a tribe, we are 5 years into this process, and people are just starting to come forward to receive services—people in the community we never would have suspected to have these problems—and they are just starting to believe help is available for them. When our programs aren't consistent because of funding gaps, any effort at continuity is gone, and people lose the belief that help is truly available. They don't return for services again. Promoting continuity of funding and services in Indian Country is critical.

In working with officials from the Department of the Interior on establishing our court system, the DOI has confused us with the Seminole Tribe of Florida. We've heard over the years that the Seminole people of Oklahoma no longer exist, either politically or culturally. In fact, the majority of Seminole people live in Oklahoma today. We were brought here as prisoners of war from 1836 through 1858. Before Oklahoma's statehood, we had 369,000 acres that were part of tribal territory. Today, as a result of legislation that created allotment and statehood, we have 427 trust acres and 112 in fee land that are owned by the tribe. Our members own another 35,000 acres, and these areas combined create our tribal jurisdiction. Our land is checkerboarded and highly intermixed with county land, and county and state jurisdictions. Our law enforcement is provided by a traditional group called the Lighthorse Police, and they are cross-deputized with the city of Seminole, Seminole County, and the state of Oklahoma.

After a long battle with BIA, we were able to resume judicial sovereignty, and we opened our first tribal court since 1907 in October 2011. As our court has become more active in both civil and criminal jurisdictions, we've discovered that federal prosecution of violence against Indian women is woefully inadequate.

The Oklahoma City University School of Law Native American Legal Resource Center conducted some research on our behalf and discovered that in the last 5 years, *zero* of the following federal crimes originating in Indian Country were prosecuted in Oklahoma federal court:

- Violence against women
- Domestic violence habitual offender crimes
- Possession of a firearm while subject to a valid protective order
- Assault and battery with intent to do great bodily harm
- Adult sexual assault

However, we know that domestic crimes are being committed, and so the extremely limited federal response is appalling. In addition, when it was suggested to look to the state for prosecution of domestic violence crimes by non-Natives, we've discovered that the outlook for state prosecution is about the same as for federal prosecution when it relates to Indian Country.

Our requests are:

- That DOJ uphold the federal trust responsibility by aggressively prosecuting domestic violence crimes in Oklahoma federal court. Federal prosecution is critical to victim safety and better accountability.
- That there be legislation that clarifies and supports tribal jurisdiction and the inherent authority to issue civil protection orders. We are not certain that the current federal legislation in process on this issue will be sufficient.
- That the federal government hold states responsible for nonrecognition of tribally issued protective orders. The lack of federal response on this issue fails to respect and enforce tribal sovereignty and puts victims in danger.
- Specifically, we recommend providing a contact person to report state failure to recognize or enforce tribally issued protection orders. Unless we have some way to notify someone, there is no opportunity to educate nontribal law enforcement officers and there is no penalty for lack of enforcement.
- Tribal victims and their children need adequate access to resources for safety and healing. We request that DOJ create a tribal set-aside at the federal level within Victims of Crime Act funding. Right now, funding is given to states, and tribes have little opportunity to access it for tribal-specific needs.

Sheila Harjo, Hecete Band General Council Representative

I'd like to speak from a personal perspective. I am one of three sisters; I *am* the statistic that one in three Native women is a victim of sexual assault. I have three daughters; which one of them will be next? Put a face to those numbers. If my face is what you want to see, then see it.

When I was a teenager living on tribal lands, someone broke into my bedroom window. When we called the police, we were told there was nothing they could do because we were on tribal lands. Look at your daughters, at your sisters, and think about that lack of response.

Give our tribal courts the ability to punish non-Native abusers. I heard earlier today that CTAS funded less than half of the 566 tribal nations. We need more funding, we need more enforcement, and we need the federal government to follow up on their trust responsibility and guarantee us the right to be protected.

Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma of Tahlequah, Oklahoma

Todd Hembree, Attorney General

The Cherokee Nation represents 350,000 citizens in our 14-county jurisdictional area. Our sovereign government has its own law enforcement and courts that prosecute domestic violence cases, and it also operates our domestic violence programs that are funded by a 2010 Violence Against Women grant.

We serve victims of domestic violence in all 14 counties who come from state and tribal courts. We have three programs: victim advocacy, transitional housing, and batterers' intervention.

The Cherokee Nation and the Oklahoma Bureau of Investigations partnered to enhance evidence-gathering procedures for sexual assault cases, and these protocols are now used by the Indian Health Service as a model protocol for state and tribal collaboration in national trainings for Sexual Assault Examiners and Sexual Assault Response Teams.

Most tribal women want to receive services from their tribe. The Cherokee Nation provides services through their Cherokee Nation Coordinated Response Teams, which brings together five of the nation's departments for a comprehensive response. But for the Cherokee Nation to truly protect and advocate for its women and children, other factors must be addressed. These include:

- The full enforcement of tribal protective orders
- The fulfillment of the federal trust responsibility by prosecution of domestic violence crimes at state and federal levels
- Resolution of complex jurisdictional issues arising from checkerboard jurisdiction in Oklahoma
- Addressing language barriers and lack of services in rural areas

We need culturally sensitive services available for our women who have been victimized and for their families. We also need the ability to provide sustainable services, because nothing is more disturbing for a community than the withdrawal of services upon which community members have come to rely.

The Cherokee Nation supports the reauthorization of VAWA that expands rather than limits victim access to justice and strengthens law enforcement and protocol tools to hold violators accountable.

Karuk Tribe of Indians, Yreka and Happy Camp, California

Jacklyn Goodwin, Self-Governance Coordinator

As a tribe in a Public Law 280 state, the Karuk Tribe receives little or no support from state and county authorities in law enforcement. State and county officials fail to prosecute crimes occurring on Indian lands because they do not receive federal funding to do so, which means that there is little police presence on Indian lands and state prosecutors are reluctant to prosecute cases that arise there. In addition, local, county, and city law enforcement agencies do not have proper training in cultural sensitivity or enforcement and jurisdictional issues. Technical assistance in this area, offered in coordination with our tribal justice system, would greatly improve services to our domestic violence victims.

In addition, we're concerned about California's Public Safety Realignment legislation, which will release certain offenders early, which we believe will have a dramatic impact on violent crimes such as sexual abuse and rape.

We support formula distribution of DOJ funds. It would be ideal for steady growth, development, and improvement of our domestic violence programs. But a larger base funding amount would be necessary to meet our needs.

The Karuk Tribe has the following additional recommendations:

- We recommend that Congress reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act and restore optional criminal jurisdiction for tribes over non-Indian perpetrators who commit crimes in Indian Country.
- Additional resources should be made available to tribes who wish to exercise this jurisdiction.
- Federal assault statutes should be brought into parity with state laws on violence against women.
- DOJ funding policy should be changed so that American Indian and Alaska Native tribes are always eligible to apply for funding under Tribal Sexual Assault Services Program or SASP Cultural, as well as under the Rural Program for domestic violence and sexual assault services.

April Attebury, Associate Judge and Court Administrator

The Karuk Tribe is thankful for the current funding it receives. It has allowed us to develop and combine some programs such as domestic violence services, transitional housing, and a shelter program. But we continue to have many unmet needs. We support some type of formula to establish base funding for all tribes. States do not compete with each other for funding. They get base allocations. Therefore, tribes should as well.

A primary concern regarding the Public Safety Realignment is that California counties were charged with developing strategies to address overcrowding in jails. In the county-level planning process, tribes were not invited to the table and had no input. Some tribes were able to attend the planning meetings, but not as voting members. In Public Law 280 states, we face ongoing issues like these—where the federal government relies on tribes, states, and counties to work together on law enforcement and public safety issues, some states continue to exclude tribes from the process.

Northern California is home to three of the state's largest tribes in a large and rural area. We have limited law enforcement resources and, in some cases, virtually no law enforcement response. These three tribes have formed a coalition to advocate for judicial issues in the Tribal-State Forum in California, where we are working to address tribal protective orders and full faith and credit, but lack of training and cultural sensitivity for law enforcement continues to be an issue.

The Karuk Tribe has many unmet needs financially, and we support base funding to address those needs. When tribes are forced to compete nationally, many needs are not met. When DOJ receives 737 applications and can only fund 188 nations, how are we to protect our women and children, our teens, and our elders?

We also support a tribal set-aside for funding provided under the Victims of Crime Act, so that victims' needs in Indian Country can be adequately provided for.

Pueblo of Laguna, Laguna, New Mexico

Harry Antonio, Jr., First Lt. Governor

Laguna Pueblo agrees with previous testimony on the need for more federal agents and more training for law enforcement.

There is a serious lack of federal agents serving Indian Country. In New Mexico, each agent is responsible for about 70 cases, but they have been picking and choosing the cases they will address. This cannot be tolerated. The federal officials here today are responsible for reminding them of their trust responsibility to Indian tribes.

FBI and BIA response needs to be more attentive and timely. A case in Laguna has taken 2 years to prosecute. At this time, we don't even know the status of the case. Although we talk about ways to improve tribal justice, what can we do when the federal side is so unresponsive?

Regarding the proposed change in federal law that would allow tribal prosecution of non-Indian offenders, we applaud your efforts and hope to see it passed soon. Laguna Pueblo will continue our advocacy efforts on this issue as well.

Overall, we face a terrible lack of funding. In our tribal council, we are currently weighing whether to fund a new tribal elementary school or a new tribal integrated justice center. It is astounding that we are forced to choose, when both of these services represent a different side of the same issue. If we don't educate our students, they'll end up in our justice center.

We must find a way to level the playing field regarding funding to tribes. Right now, larger tribes who can afford lobbying efforts often receive more federal funding, but small tribes with fewer resources and more needs can't afford to lobby.

I wish strength and courage, and so much more, to all of the federal officials here upholding your responsibilities to tribes, and to all the tribal members representing their homelands. If we continue to work as a community, I hope we can begin to overcome the problems of violence in Indian Country.

Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Choctaw, Mississippi

Cheriena Ben, Tribal Council Member

The Mississippi Band is very grateful to the federal government for the funding opportunities it has provided. We're also grateful for our grant writers back home who have been able to articulate our needs and vision in the federal grant process. For many years now, our story has been a success story.

Tribal councils must take responsibility for moving forward as much as possible on justice issues in their own communities. We can't just point the finger at the federal government to place blame when there is more we must do. In our tribal council, we have had to take steps to amend our tribal code to implement sentencing changes provided by the Tribal Law and Order Act. Without constitutional changes, we would not be able to do the things that TLOA allows. The process has been difficult, but we are taking the steps necessary to support TLOA and to make it real in our community by revamping our tribal code. We've also taken active steps to implement SORNA. Other tribal councils must do this same thing.

All these actions are part of our vision for safety and health in our community. While getting resources is very important, vision is important as well in guiding what those resources can create.

We have been a recipient of the tribal reentry demonstration program, and we have invested heavily in youth justice. We have seen recidivism go down and youth engagement go up in our communities. Because three-fourths of our tribal enrollment is under age 25, we have had to carefully consider how we treat our young people, and to ask, are we creating criminals? What we discovered is that many kids got into trouble as a way of acting out the bad things that happen in their homes. It's from important conversations in your own tribal council and your own community that you can discover what issues need to be addressed and create a sense of vision for the changes your community needs.

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians, Valley Center, California

Germaine Omish-Guachema, designated tribal delegate and Executive Director, Strong Hearted Native Women's Coalition

I've been coming to these consultations for as long as they have been happening—for 7 years, just like the Department of Justice has. I have over 10 years of experience in this field, including serving as the director of the OVW-funded coalition, the Strong Hearted Native Women's Coalition, and the subject matter expert for my tribe.

As an advocate, I know that many of the programs and efforts that look good on paper are not necessarily working for the people involved. I hear tribal court judges describing the cases they are involved in, and that they are making progress, but when I talk to women in communities, they tell me it's not working. They tell me the tribal courts aren't doing anything and that they still don't want to report domestic violence or sexual assaults because they know nothing will be done.

As advocates in tribal communities, we are the keepers of secrets. We have to keep a professional face when we see people in the community or at family events who we know are perpetrators. We know that even members of tribal security forces on some reservations are perpetrators themselves. If I were a victim of sexual assault or domestic violence myself, I would struggle with the question of whether to report, even after all my years as an advocate.

While we've made progress in these areas over time, I want to emphasize how much further we have to go, especially in responsiveness from law enforcement and full faith and credit for tribally issued protective orders. In Public Law 280 states, we have difficulty convincing counties of our need for sexual assault response teams and resources, even for communities in the back country, where resources can be 1-2 hours' drive away.

Our tribe would like to support all of the recommendations that appear in *Restoration Magazine*. It is especially important to streamline the consultation process. Over the years of attending this consultation, attendance by tribal leaders has declined. This is because there are so many other demands on their time, including so many requests for consultation by the federal government. It would be better to have combined consultations once a year for several days, instead of spread throughout the year. This would use of federal officials' time and resources more efficiently as well.

Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, Cherokee, North Carolina

Terri Henry, Tribal Council Member, and Co-chair of the NCAI VAWA Task Force

Restoration Magazine has been provided since 2003 as a briefing to tribal leaders about violence against Native women and has highlighted areas where work still needs to be done. It acts as a scorecard on the implementation of VAWA from a tribal perspective. Many thanks to the editors and contributors who provide this valuable resource.

Congratulations to the Office on Violence Against Women on the solicitation announcement for the National Tribal Protection Order Registry. We urge all tribal nations to consider participating in the development of this registry.

Thanks to this administration for listening to our ongoing concern over jurisdiction, and to the Department of Justice for creating a piece of legislation that accurately represents the concerns of Indian Country on this issue. It's a surprising and historic moment to find Indian tribes and the federal government standing on the same side of a piece of legislation.

Tribal concerns related to violence against women policy include the following.

- While we are glad that our Special Assistant United States Attorney under TLOA has prosecuted federal cases, we are concerned that tribal resources are being spent for this. We need to make sure there is a clean line between when tribes are helping in prosecution and when they are taking the lead, and in whose resources are used for what activities.
- We are seeking ways to prosecute strangulation in domestic violence or sexual assault incidents as part of a federal case. While strangulation is a felony in North Carolina, there is no comparable federal crime that carries a punishment of more than 6 months. We ask for federal assistance in defining what that crime would be, so it can be properly prosecuted at a federal level.

Tribes and NCAI offer the following responses to consultation questions asked by DOJ:

Fundamentally, a competitive grant program is inappropriate given the trust responsibility of the federal government to American Indian tribes. As cited in VAWA, the trust responsibility requires the federal government to assist in safeguarding the lives of Native women. A competitive grant process ignores this responsibility.

The competitive process creates three major problems:

- Instability in programming: Services cannot guarantee their continuance from year to year until they receive an award notice. DOJ's reporting on grant awards shows that there are some tribes who no longer receive funding, which means that services disappeared for communities that needed them.
- Delays in accessing funds: Current awards happen at the end of the fiscal year, but funds are not available until months later. States receive their formula funds much sooner than this. The state formula grant program doesn't require peer review or budget review. Delays in the administrative process of awarding tribal grants are unacceptable given the crisis and epidemic of violence against Native women. These delays can cost lives.
- Full awarding of total amounts: Formula funding would make sure that all monies are given out to tribes. The money DOJ currently spends on peer reviews could be added to the pot. Every single dollar makes a difference.

The consultation documentation proposed two formula funding scenarios, but we don't currently have enough information to understand which way would be the best use of funds. A helpful calculation would be to show how last year's funding, if distributed according to these formulas, would have been allocated among tribes. This would give us a clear basis of comparison between each formula and present practices.

We would like to see the calculations used by the federal government for creating formula allocations. Tribes provide their calculations in their budgets, and we ask you for the same thing.

The requirement of full faith and credit for tribal protection orders has been in VAWA since 1994, but as tribes have reported since then in consultations, it has not been followed or fully enacted. The DOJ has the authority with states to address this issue. Consider making this issue a condition of funds awards to states, that they report on their enforcement process for tribal protection orders.

The DOJ requested national guidelines for community coordinated response, but these can't be effectively determined without all relevant agencies at the table. BIA is a critical partner, as is IHS, the FBI, and the U.S. Marshals Service. More coordination among federal agencies is required before we can even begin this conversation.

Norton Sound Health Corporation, Nome, Alaska

Virginia Washington, 2nd Vice Chair of Norton Sound Health Corporation, Yupik Village of St. Michael, Alaska

Communities in rural Alaska are as big as counties in the metropolitan world. Land issues and environmental issues strongly affect our communities because we are completely connected to the land. When there is an environmental problem, it affects our living status on the village level.

In the 1960s and '70s, more than 40 10-year-olds in our community were sexually assaulted by the Catholic Church. Now, this generation has become the parents in our community. We have seen a rippling effect of domestic violence, suicide, alcoholism, and drug abuse because of this childhood abuse. Our jailhouse is a revolving door, and we have no education toward wellness, no tribally driven technical assistance, and no tribal women's shelter. Although there is a state women's shelter hours away, most women prefer to go to another Alaska Native women's shelter, even though it is also far away.

We have an outstanding need for increased technical assistance to Alaska Native villages for women and children in crisis. We have hospital access only by airplane, and it takes a 45-minute flight. If a woman is brutally battered, or a child suffers sexual assault, we have to wait for the plane the next day. Driving to a hospital is not an option.

Village safety officers do not understand the SART program. We need a tribally driven shelter to show the example that violence against women is unacceptable. We also need tribally driven child protection, SART officers, and safety programs for our women and children.

Programs like this are needed—not just in St. Michaels but in all 227 villages in Alaska. There are no safety nets or education about these issues. Our state does not recognize tribes, and they do not offer us any assistance, so we rely on assistance from federal programs. We ask that federal officials and funding agencies come to Alaska, visit the Alaska Federation of Natives, and meet people there to better understand our situation and so we can all participate more effectively in consultation.

Elsie Vaden, Self-governance Coordinator, Norton Sound

The consultation today has included much information on domestic violence and sexual assault. In Alaska, our situation is no different with these problems, but we face additional complications because we are so geographically isolated. The only way we can get around is by air. Sometimes it's a matter of waiting for the next plane, but sometimes the weather adds additional delays. We had a Corporation board member stuck in Nome for 8 months. We've had to call the National Guard to transport patients to hospitals.

We also face increased stress because of the cost of energy. There are no jobs in our villages, and it causes so much hardship for our young people to make something of themselves. From Little Diomedede, we can't get our kids out to college, or home for visits, because there are no flights.

Alcohol and drugs are a big factor, and we want to join with the other tribes here to support their recommendations. We are not just speaking words, but also speaking from our hearts so that we can receive this help that we need so badly and that, by our rights, we should receive.

We face problems with local law enforcement, including lack of training. When our SART program began, people in the villages were excited about receiving help. Parents were relieved to think that now somebody could help their child, whether the child was a perpetrator or a victim. But suddenly, the program leveled off because the lack of law enforcement and training. Although we had a program, it could not produce the results it should have.

We expect IHS to continue to support our districts. We keep facing changes in regulations that have drastic consequences for our people, and we realize these changes came from discussions that we were not invited to be part of. We are ready and willing to be part of change in Alaska, but we must be invited to the table for all changes that are being considered by federal agencies.

We have the following answers to consultation questions:

Yes, we support the use of a formula. It would assure that all eligible tribes who apply would get a base amount of money. This is a fair and equitable solution that would allow tribes who have expressed needs to fund at least the most important aspects of their plans.

After designating a base funding amount for every eligible tribe, several factors should be considered for the remainder of the grant. Population is only one factor to consider. In addition, the type of program, the geography, and the cost of provision of services in each region should be considered. For example, our region includes Inupiat, Central Yupik, and Siberian Yupik peoples. We must fly to the villages, and it costs \$500 for 20-minute flight. It costs \$800 to fly to Anchorage to see a doctor. Because of these factors, our SART program grant is one of the most expensive funded by OVW.

We have a sexual assault nurse examiner, which requires specialized equipment, training, expert consultation, and constant recruitment and retraining. SANEs rely on village midlevel health providers and medical staff to identify patients. Because of the OVW program, we have been able to hire someone from our own community, one of our own, for this role. We thank you for that opportunity.

The grant funds reporting system works well in some regards, but it relies on the ability of the reporter to describe the challenges and successes of a program in writing. We've seen final reports that fail to capture the whole story. We feel that an oral report, in addition to a written one, would be valuable in portraying the real story.

Regarding steps that IHS facilities can take, every IHS hospital or facility should be required to have services for pediatric, adolescent, and adult victims of sexual assault or domestic violence. Services should also include:

- A medical doctor assigned to the program to advise, consult, act as liaison with the medical staff, and assist in ensuring the clinical confidence of the team
- Sufficient medical supplies to conduct medical evaluations, provide treatment, offer prophylactic medication and STD testing as needed.
- Forensic equipment for collection of evidence, including photography and secure digital storage of photos.
- Access to expert consultation by secure computer program and by phone.
- Ability to do community outreach to ensure knowledge of the services available.

These should be mandatory for hospital-based care as well.

Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska, Winnebago, Nebraska

Vivian Thundercloud, Chief Clerk/Administrator Winnebago Tribal Court

We share the concerns that have already been mentioned today, including a lack of law enforcement. In our tribe, we often send our law enforcement officers to Pine Ridge and Rosebud, our neighbors to the north, because of their lack of officers. We know that their numbers for domestic violence and similar problems are also high, and we are happy to help them in this small way.

Our tribe has a small domestic violence program. With the help of our courts and our prosecutor, we have created a program to address the needs of perpetrators. Although we borrowed money from many other programs to fund this, we now offer a batterers' reeducation program. It requires a 26-week commitment and we use the Duluth model. It costs money we don't have, but we felt we had to take a step to end this cycle. We are in our third session of this program. We are proud to have five graduates, although we feel the program is worth it even if we'd just had one, because we know people's behavior is changing.

Pawnee Nation, Pawnee, Oklahoma

Carla Knife Chief, Council Member of Pawnee Nation Business Council

In the Pawnee community, we have cross-deputization of our tribal police with the city of Pawnee police officers. However, there's not enough communication between police officers and our domestic violence advocate. The officers need to be educated to contact our advocate whenever there is a crime against women.

Our program was recently refunded by the DOJ, and the continuation of services is absolutely essential. If this program and the protection it provides no longer existed, people in our community would end up dead.

Our program assists survivors with substance abuse, mental health, child abuse, child sexual assault, patterns of abuse. Survivors need to learn life skills all over again, and so many issues get unwrapped in this process. Advocates know the steps to take to create a healthy environment for families that are victims of violence.

However, problems in law enforcement contribute to a sense of complacency among survivors. There's a sense that even if they report things, nothing will happen. They feel, "If he gets out of jail, I need to behave or he'll come back and kill me."

Tribal courts must be able to prosecute Indians and non-Indians for crimes committed on Indian lands. Tribes also need base funding to address these problems. For us, our last grant only scratched the surface of the problems we are dealing with. To our federal representatives, please help us, speak for us, and allow tribes to have full jurisdiction in our lands so that we can protect women and children and bring our culture back to where women are cherished.

Carol Nuttle, Council Member of Pawnee Nation Business Council

A significant way the DOJ could assist tribes in addressing violence against women would be to decrease the administrative oversight required in federal programs and grants. CTAS is a step in the right direction in terms of self-governance, but it needs to go further. If you ensured tribes stable base funding, some problems reported around this table, such as programs being funded one year and discontinued the next, would be solved.

Tribes should be able to redesign and consolidate programs at the local level, as well as rebudgeting money to meet local needs. We live those needs daily and we need to operate our government with the authority to determine programming that best meets those needs.

Under the current program, we have to get prior approval for certain training sessions, or creative publications, or other things. We make reports ad nauseum to federal agencies. Every time we have to seek approval or engage in administrative oversight, it lessens the time we are able to spend with victims. This is not a trivial issue. Consider the time spent on oversight activities by one grantee, and then multiply that time by every grantee around the country. How can the federal government micromanage effectively at that level? Please, save yourselves and us some time by decreasing oversight so we can spend more time on victim's needs.

Tribal nations have been able to enforce tribal laws on tribal lands since time immemorial, but the federal government diminished that power substantially with the Major Crimes Act. We would like our local law and order codes recognized by state, federal, and county governments, and you, the federal government, can assist us with that. In addition, the DOJ needs to get states to listen to tribal governments, to educate them about dealing with tribal governments.

Tribal governments have been a continuing and stable presence in the lives of tribal citizens since before colonial times and first contact. We are not going away. Instead, we are asking the federal government to become a partner in our work to protect our citizens.

Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Shawnee, Oklahoma

Rhonda Butcher, Self-governance Director

We have heard so many eloquent descriptions of the problems of domestic violence, sexual assault, and violence against women that we risk losing the impact of the stories, because every tribal representative here can repeat them. But we must not lose the impact of these individual stories.

In our urban area, women who seek help could end up in a non-IHS facility, an emergency room at a city hospital, and from there, there's no telling where the system will take them. Our systems of services are incredibly complex. We keep a spreadsheet of programs, qualifications, and jurisdictions just to keep track. Was it a Native or non-Native perpetrator? Was the crime committed on trust property? On fee simple land? Was an employee involved?

On the victim's side, needs are immense. They need safety and security, starting with a safe place to stay *that night*. But beyond that, they need hope. We call our domestic violence system "House of Hope," and that encompasses all services, facilities, legal services, and childcare. It includes training, and stipends so women can stay in their vocational tech classes, finish their education, and then take care of their own families.

We make the following recommendations about the grant process:

By the nature of the program, there are walls between the 10 different CTAS purpose areas. Our plea is to tear down those walls. We would love full self-governance that allowed us to use all funds most effectively at local levels.

We support formula funding, but would also urge DOJ to take further steps toward self-governance. If full self-governance is not possible because of the legislation involved, move one step closer by creating a block grant. That would still decrease the administrative burden and direct more funding to services for our tribal populations.

Many factors make us work with one hand tied behind our back. Lack of jurisdiction is an important one, but even administrative costs could be addressed by simplifying and streamlining grant administration requirements. In the past, we've forfeited funds simply because the process of switching dollars from one line item to another took longer than we had left in the grant period.

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Pendleton, Oregon

Desiree Allen-Cruz, Family Violence Services Program Manager

Since 1995, many county and regional agencies have received domestic violence and sexual assault funding that is not specific to tribes. Essentially, nontribal entities are already receiving funding to serve our communities. But how many tribal nations receive services with these funds? Not many.

There are many differences between state funding and tribal funding in administrative requirements. Having worked in both nonprofit and tribal organizations, it is obvious to me that state coalitions and other nonprofit organizations have different requirements. Tribal nations face far more special conditions and requirements than other agencies do.

Because of limited funding, tribes have had to choose brick and mortar projects versus staffing. Do we choose to build new facilities, or to find staff to provide services? It's a very complex question. In addition, the decrease in funding in the third grant year, or the required tribal funding match, makes these programs very difficult to sustain.

Regarding the specific questions on formula grants versus competitive grants, I agree with previous speakers that we need more information before we can make a statement. It's frustrating to receive these questions with so little advance notice. To prepare an adequate

response, we must discuss it with tribal leaders and community partners. Our tribe will most likely provide a written response at a later date because of this.

As a member of the Oregon Department of Justice Criminal Justice Services Violence Against Women Act Advisory Board, I learned that tribes are not considered first responders, which means that they are not state-mandated to have SART teams nor are they part of the statewide discussion of how to create these resources within communities. Tribal nations need to be part of these discussions, and sexual assault response resources provided at the state level need to be implemented in a way that benefits our tribal nation and does not erode our sovereignty. Community safety and sovereignty go hand in hand.

Leo Stewart, Board of Trustees Vice Chairman

When certain programs are put in the hands of the states, and states are asked to collaborate with tribes, it confuses sovereignty and trust responsibility. States begin to believe they have, or should have, control over tribes and tribal resources. Who's got the trust responsibility? Is it the state now? No, the trust responsibility is federal.

Tribes do not have adequate access for reporting in NCIC (the National Crime Information Center). The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation have pursued this issue with the FBI and have been told that we are to access NCIC through Oregon state. However, when we ask the state for access, the state claims that our tribe is not part of their jurisdiction. Perpetrators of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalkers often move to other reservations, states, or counties, and law enforcement are unaware of their presence, or their past, which makes tracking systems like NCIC especially important.

We've been saying the same things over and over at consultations for years now. Are you listening? We don't need to keep carrying this poison in our families, to be handed down again and again through the generations. We need it to stop. I know your families are probably taken care of, and as tribes, we want our families taken care of in the same way.

Sac and Fox Nation, Stroud, Oklahoma

Orvena Gregory, Second Chief, Sac and Fox Nation

Women who struggle with custody issues for their children are often willing to place themselves in dangerous situations with an abusive partner in order to try and keep their children safe in the court-ordered visitation process. This can be one reason that women return to abusive relationships. Based on these experiences, please consider the following suggestions:

- Women with children who are trying to leave abusive relationships need financial assistance to cover legal services.

- Spyware that can easily be installed on mobile phones is often used by abusers and stalkers to track or contact women who have filed protection orders against them. Police need to be aware of these technologies and the role they can play in stalking and domestic violence situations.

Juvenile assistance is of primary importance, because people are affected by abuse and need healing before they become adults. Unhealthy and abusive relationships may be all that they know, so they must be taught a different way of life. It's important to teach and relate to juveniles, rather than just putting them through the state or county penal system.

Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, Fort Hall, Idaho

Nathan Small, Chairman, Fort Hall Business Council

Our tribe faces significant gang problems. Men, but also young women, are members and go through abuse there. We've considered what to do, including jail time, banishment, revoking their tribal membership, and ending their per capita payments. While we don't give out much money in per capita payments, stopping the payments has proved to be a way to reach the gang members, and to get them talking to us.

Our local jail system is in a building that has probably been condemned for 30 years. It is overcrowded, and we have no juvenile services. We live in a Public Law 280 state, and we receive no assistance from the state for these services. Thirty years of problems have now escalated into adulthood and much domestic violence and violence against women comes from that.

To address this problem, we worked hard to secure a loan (and eventually received a guaranty from BIA) and built our own justice center which includes services for juvenile offenders. Juveniles require an enormous amount of services, because you must provide for education, health, and mentoring. But we hope that these services will have an ongoing positive effect in our community over the next 10 to 20 years.

A problem faced by victims of assault or violence is how IHS handles the associated medical costs. Victims go to the emergency room after being assaulted, receive a bill for their medical services, and turn it over to IHS. IHS refuses to pay these bills because "the damage was caused by someone else." Victims do not have the money to pay for bills like this, and it trashes their credit history. We have asked IHS to find a better way to cover these services.

These are our experiences of the problems in federal prosecution:

- Because people are unwilling to report crimes, our U.S. Attorney has not been able to prosecute any cases. She became frustrated with the lack of reporting and moved on, and now we no longer have assistance from this aggressive lady who could have done so much to help us.

- As an example, in a case where a lady was severely assaulted and stabbed 5 times, there was a successful prosecution, but the perpetrator, who had a history of violence from his juvenile years, was given a sentence of only 3 years. This is not a sufficient deterrent, and it is doubtful that the perpetrator will receive rehabilitative services while in federal prison.

On the reservation, we have no 911 service or rural addressing system. When you call the county, you are reluctant to reveal that you are calling from the reservation. When you do, they tell you to call the Ft. Hall police department. When you call Ft. Hall, they ask you to call the county. Because of these delays, people sometimes take matters into their own hands, and ultimately the wrong person gets arrested for a crime.

Our council has a sex offender registry, and furthermore, we require anyone who is staying on the reservation for more than 5 days to register with the council, including migrant farmworkers and contractors. Career criminals can use reservations as a haven, and they will not register unless required to. This is part of what we are doing to help victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.

We have worked hard to address these issues, but we are extremely short on personnel. Out of necessity, our council appointed a special judge to hear violence against women cases who is non-Native. At first, we heard complaints from the community about hiring a non-Native. But we explained, it's not Indian to beat up your wife, and we all know that. So it makes sense to have a non-Indian judge for those cases. People seemed to accept that explanation, and now he's the only judge in our system that we don't have any complaints against.

We support base funding. Each tribe should get something.

Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Okmulgee, Oklahoma

George Tiger, Principal Chief

We need federal help to have states recognize our court systems and our protective orders. We do not receive that recognition from the state of Oklahoma, which is ironic, because our tribe is a large employer and we lend resources to support state and local fire protection and law enforcement. Establishing better relationships with state governments is an educational process, regardless of which state you come from. I ask that federal representatives here convey this message to states, so that we can change the government-to-government relationship from talk to an actual one.

Throughout Indian Country, you will hear that we are very appreciative of the funding that we get, but you will also hear that we need more funding. Our nation is fortunate that we can supplement federal funding with our own money. I believe that protecting the lives of our women is priceless. You will hear the same message from all the Indian nations at the table today.

Marcus Briggs-Cloud, History and Language Teacher at College of the Muscogee Nation

In the 1770s, an ethnobotanist described the Creek people as having no domestic violence. Now, we have the same levels of violence against women as other tribal communities.

In our language, there are two possessive forms—one form suggests possession over another person, while one form suggests being someone's "other half." At one time, men and women used the same form, but today, the usage differs in a way that suggests that men have power over women. It shows the way our relationships have changed.

In Muscogee society, we have a third gender, the people that today are the LGBTQ community. We must recognize that violence occurs there too, but traditionally, Muscogee have recognized these as very holy people. As my grandmother taught me, we need the sacredness of these people to complete our medicine, and it is important to open our doors to understand the third gender as well.

Sometimes, investigating our cultures and histories and learning our languages can uncover liberating and inclusive ideas. As tribes engage in language and culture revitalization programs, look for ways to engage these ideas critically and to promote equality and inclusion. Not all traditional language or cultures may have these ideas, but many do.

Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians, Pauma Valley, California

Juana Majel-Dixon, Traditional Councilwoman, and Co-chair of the NCAI VAWA Task Force

DOJ tribal grants should not be subjected to peer review. Your grantees are Native, but frequently the peer review panels are not, or do not have a good understanding of Indian Country. While we understand that DOJ is working to improve the peer review process, our request is to eliminate peer reviews entirely. Instead, these grants should be given on a sovereign-to-sovereign basis. Tribal governments understand accountability, and we can address it on an ongoing basis.

If a funding formula will be created, tribal leaders should work with DOJ in a formula task force. If DOJ has already begun to develop a funding formula, we need a face-to-face meeting immediately to receive DOJ updates on that process. We urge you not to roll out a formula without meeting with us. It cannot happen without us. DOJ gave us three options in the consultation questions, but tribal leaders have indicated that they have not had sufficient time or notification to respond adequately to those questions.

The Interdepartmental Tribal Justice, Safety, and Wellness meetings have been very beneficial.

Funding should be set aside to ensure that they continue. That forum is a logical place to do consultation.

DOJ must complete its tribal consultation policy. This policy has been in process for three administrations now, and it must move beyond its draft status. We do not want to go into the next administration without it complete.

For the new Assistant U.S. Attorney positions and FBI positions that have been added recently, where is the money coming from to fund those positions? If funding is being taken from other tribal funds, tribes should be informed of this. Information like this is part of the transparency that we request from DOJ. Tribes do not have clarity on the total amount allocated and spent in Indian Country or for related positions.

Regarding TLOA implementation, we have the following comments:

- As we work on TLOA implementation, why is full faith and credit on protection orders still an issue? Full faith and credit was mandated in 1995, and yet we are still struggling with seeing it in reality. This is insulting and discriminatory toward tribes.
- We have heard that the Department of Interior is not funding tribes or supporting them in incarceration of non-Indian perpetrators or nonmember Indians in tribal jails. This is in direct violation of TLOA statutes. In addition, there should be funding for TLOA implementation, including incarceration. These additional costs cannot be taken from tribal coffers, or from DOJ funding. The Department of Interior is an important partner here, and must step up with additional funding.
- How is the Prison Rape Elimination Act going to be implemented and enforced in the tribal justice system?
- The Investigating and Prosecuting Indian County Sexual Assault Cases Training Program has been extremely helpful. We ask that there be funding provided for travel and housing for people to attend these trainings. Tribes cannot foot the bill for sending people to these trainings, but the trainings are so valuable that funding must be found to continue supporting them.
- We request an update on tribal justice plans. At least three have been submitted for review by DOJ, as TLOA requires, but there has been no response on them for over a year now. We need federal assistance to keep this process moving.

DOJ Response (provided by Gaye Tenoso, Deputy Director of the Office of Tribal Justice): The Department has no role in approving these plans; this was not an element of the approved law. Tribes do not need federal approval to proceed with their justice plans.

Regarding justice issues in Public Law 280 states, we have the following comments:

- In DOJ consultations since 2006, we have been talking about Public Law 280 issues. We are still asking DOJ to assist tribes in their efforts to hold state governments accountable for failing to prosecute rapists and batterers in P.L. 280 states. We have realized that a change in federal code is necessary to identify the relationship of the perpetrator to the victim. This code change is necessary so we can fully implement TLOA; this is one of the big reasons we do not see more federal prosecutions. The DOJ must assist with this issue so full TLOA implementation can continue.
- What protocols will we use or develop to refer violence against women crimes to the FBI and the U.S. Attorneys? Clearly, the process is not working right now.
- We recommend that DOJ assume federal jurisdiction under TLOA to enforce protection orders, so that when a tribal protection order is violated, it becomes a federal offense. We know the statutory language is there to support this enforcement.
- State-tribal law enforcement compacts can help bridge some of the current enforcement and jurisdiction gaps, especially in P.L. 280 states. When these compacts are created, they should be available online.
- Federal-state law enforcement cross training should be provided in P.L. 280 states. These states include 330 tribes. BIA should be a part of this training.

Overall, federal justice personnel need additional cultural training about American Indians and Alaska Natives. It is unfair to hold tribes responsible for the ignorance of America. We do not teach anything about American Indians to children in schools. People who are hired for federal law enforcement positions come to the job hardly knowing that American Indians or tribal law exists, but these issues turn out to be the majority of their job. They are woefully unprepared. How can this still be such a problem in 2012?

Federal employees who are Native are forced to act as the token Indian, and become responsible for everyone's cultural education. This is not fair. When you provide cultural education to federal staff, you need to hire trainers who are members of tribes, who live and work in Indian Country, and understand the ways of life there.

We need a grant program to provide emergency shelters for victims of domestic violence on reservation land, especially in remote areas. Consistent funding should be available for this under the Victims of Crime Act. As we have heard, tribes often lose their programs because of the cycle of grant funding.

Tribes face massive delays in receiving the grants funds that have been awarded to them, sometimes up to a year and a half. Tribes and their people suffer while waiting for these funds.

The DOJ needs to support and maintain the Justice Program Council on Native American Affairs. This policy body contributes valuable expertise to DOJ's understanding on Native American affairs, and their expertise needs to be utilized more widely. They are also an asset to tribal leaders addressing justice issues. An increased role for JPCNAA would also help stabilize and direct DOJ's current tribal programming, which has been upset considerably with the introduction of CTAS.

The OVW Deputy Director for Tribal Affairs needs to report directly to the Attorney General. The position also needs an assistant to serve as grants manager. There is currently inadequate staff to provide support. There are 566 tribes potentially affected by these programs—how can one person keep up on all that? The Deputy Director needs policy and legal staff support. Many DOJ staff members already have this knowledge, but at least some of them need to be assigned specifically to support the Deputy Director position.

There must be better coordination of intergovernmental activities to conduct annual consultations. For today's event, so many of our leadership are at another economic gathering that is happening at the same time. Please make a better effort to coordinate the consultation calendar to avoid conflicts like this.

Please see *Restoration Magazine* and NCAI's written testimony for additional comments.

Kaw Nation, Kaw City, Oklahoma

Rima Bellmard-Mathews, Domestic Violence Program Project Coordinator, and Elaine Daley-Hutch, Tribal Council Secretary

We ask that federal officials hear, acknowledge, and embrace the recommendations of the Kaw Nation, which include:

- Provide greater advance notice for leaders to prepare and present at the consultation.
- Strengthen federal response to violence against women to support tribal programs in the field.
- Provide tribal law enforcement access to NCIC.
- Grant tribal jurisdiction to respond to non-Native habitual offenders.
- Provide full faith and credit to enforce protective orders.
- Provide noncompetitive grants.

While we greatly appreciate federal funding, our goal as the tribal council is to develop tribal business so that at some point we will not need federal funding any more. Instead, we will be able to sustain everything as a tribe.

Federal Representatives' Response

Office of Tribal Justice, U.S. Department of Justice

Gaye Tenoso, (Citizen Potawatomi Nation), Deputy Director

Deputy Director Tenoso thanked everyone for attending the consultation, having the courage to speak from the heart, and providing information to the federal government about violence against women. She then apologized for the untimely distribution of consultation questions to the tribal leaders. Deputy Director Tenoso then addressed the concerns about several items: allowing the Attorney General to reassume concurrent federal jurisdiction in P.L. 280 states, updating the consultation policy, and hiring a Director for the Office on Tribal Justice. All of these items are under extensive and active consideration; announcements will be soon.

Trent Shores (Choctaw Nation), Assistant United States Attorney, Northern District Oklahoma

Mr. Shores agreed with the attendees that violence against Native women is an epidemic and that it is his job to pursue and prosecute the perpetrators. He was greatly concerned about the statistic he heard about zero cases filed federally in the state of Oklahoma last year. In his office in the Northern District of Oklahoma, 43 cases were filed with several of them involving domestic violence. One of which included a non-Indian living on Indian land. Mr. Shores wanted everyone to know that these cases are being prosecuted. The cases are being captured as assault, assault with a dangerous weapon and not as assault in Indian Country and this may be where the statistics are coming up short with a flaw in how the computer systems are gathering the data.

Mr. Shores emphasized that they provide regular training to both non-Indian and tribal law enforcement about domestic violence on Indian lands. His office works with federal and tribal courts to assure prosecution. He emphasized that reports of crime are made up the chain of command.

Furthermore, Mr. Shores spoke of the toll free hotline available in Oklahoma that allows any individual in Indian Country to call and provide anonymous tips about any crime in Indian Country (1-877-OK-TRIBE). They have seen the reports on domestic violence increase with the establishment of this number and he encouraged other states to do the same thing.

Mr. Shores concluded by thanking everyone and stated that he will be available if anyone had any questions.

Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice

Linda M. Baldwin, Director, Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering and Tracking (SMART)

Director Baldwin summarized the consultation by referring to the questions and recommendations related to grant making, juvenile justice, planning, and jurisdiction issues. She invited everyone to attend the CTAS consultation the next day as well as some focus groups on Thursday, October 4, 2012. Director Baldwin stressed that comments are needed for additional local funding. She thanked everyone for their time and their comments.

Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Department of Interior

Monty Gibson, Associate Director, Division of Professional Standards Management, Office of Justice Services

Mr. Gibson commended everyone on their comments, discussions, and engagement with the federal government representatives. He also recognized some of his staff who work with the victims and the tribes to make Indian communities safe. He spoke about the leadership theory of the BIA, which is to be engaged with the tribal communities and the tribal leaders. Mr. Gibson continued by stating the BIA's goal is to start the discussions sooner, facilitate, coordinate resources, and work together. The BIA is working with all partners, including the DOJ and FBI, on training. Mr. Gibson would like to improve investigations, so the BIA started new initiatives to focus on for investigative work: domestic violence in 2011; sexual assaults in 2012; and child abuse in 2013. Mr. Gibson stated that improved investigations, improve prosecutions.

Mr. Gibson concluded with thoughts about healing and how the BIA needs to reorganize to have victim support services in place, and better infrastructure to support the investigation initiatives. He thanked all the attendees for their candid discussions and comments.

Indian Health Service, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Beverly Cotton (Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians), Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner-Sexual Assault Response (SANE-SART) Coordinator, Division of Behavioral Health

Ms. Cotton provided updates on the new IHS sexual assault policy, a vacancy for a coordinator (get the word out), and evidence collection kit distribution. She continued by stating that the IHS sexual assault policy is under revision and a draft version for tribal leader review will be sent out. Furthermore, a consultation about the policy will be coordinated and to expect a "Dear Tribal Leader and Urban Leader" letters soon. This is a first for IHS and you can expect this information shortly.

As a direct result of tribal consultation, IHS has been working to contact each hospital and clinic individually to see if they need evidence collection kits. Ms. Cotton expects the kits to be rolled out to 45 IHS and tribal hospitals and clinics by December 21, 2012.

Office on Violence Against Women, U.S. Department of Justice

Bea Hanson, Acting Director

Ms. Hanson thanked the tribal leaders and representatives for an amazing day and for speaking from their hearts, their passion for this work, and specifically thanked the victim advocates that carry forth the work.

Ms. Hanson spoke about the formula process for grants and that the recommendations from today are in the very beginning stages of thinking. She would like to continue the conversation to build a master plan. She personally thanked Ms. Majel-Dixon for her invitation to Sacramento to continue the conversation and Ms. Henry for her recommendation about including the tribes in the analysis of the master plan.

In general, Ms. Hanson spoke about the OVC and the need for VOCA money to help support victims in Indian Country. She spoke of the strategic planning process, Vision 21, which continues the conversation on this issue.

Ms. Hanson agreed with Ms. Henry that it is paramount to address strangulation and its high lethality. She explained that the reauthorization of VAWA has more tools in it that addresses strangulation.

The OVW website is a constant work in progress and the documents from the consultation will be made available.

Ms. Hanson also reminded everyone that written testimony will be accepted for 60 days (until early December). She reminded people to submit their testimony and if they will be late, to let her or the office know.

Finally, Ms. Hanson requested feedback on the timing of next year's consultation and whether early October is satisfactory and the location. OVW is looking at the great plains such as North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, as well as Alaska. She concluded by thanking everyone for this great working relationship.

Working Lunch Summary

Indian Law and Order Commission

Jefferson Keel, Lieutenant Governor of the Chickasaw Nation and President of the National Congress of American Indians

During lunch, Lt. Governor Keel provided an update on the Indian Law and Order Commission.

- The Tribal Law and Order Act (TLOA) created the Indian Law and Order Commission, an independent, all-volunteer advisory group, to which the President of the United States appoints nine members.

- The commission met in April 2011 in New Mexico and elected Troy A. Eid Chairman.
- The commission is required by TLOA to report to Congress within 2 years. However, because of the lack of funding, the commission lost a year. The commissioners are formulating the report and are meeting next week in Los Angeles to consolidate all testimony received and plan to provide a report in March or April 2013. The report will be entirely based on testimony taken during the hearings and any other comments sent in through the website (www.indianlawandordercommission.com).
- The commissioners held hearings once per month in different regions of the country. Within each region, the commission received testimony from tribal leaders and others in regard to public safety on the following items:
 - ◇ Jurisdiction: Public Law 280/non-280 states
 - ◇ Juvenile Justice: Strengthening systems and detention
 - ◇ Intergovernmental cooperation
 - ◇ Police and lack of police support
 - ◇ Different ways tribes handle public safety (e.g., BIA, own officers, private contracts)
 - ◇ Tribal courts: violence against women, jurisdictional issues
 - ◇ Hearing concerns about TLOA provisions (e.g., alternatives for juvenile incarceration, no federal support for Alaska)
- Commission hired a court reporter for all hearings to capture all the testimony.

Traditional Closing Ceremony

Ms. Edmo began the closing of the government-to-government consultation by stating that:

- she will work to get the information out to tribal leaders on a timely basis,
- OVW will be accepting written testimony and comments for the next 60 days and to let her know if written testimony will be late, and
- the 2013 consultation will be scheduled sometime during the first couple weeks of October and the locations to consider include North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, or Alaska. Please provide your thoughts on this proposal.

Ms. Edmo thanked all the attendees and specifically the tribal leaders for their work and commitment to ending violence against Native women and to be sure to follow up with her if OVW's tribal unit is not following through.

Ms. Henry reminded Ms. Edmo that NCAI will be October 13-19, 2013 and that the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians' celebration is held during the first week of October.

Ms. Edmo introduced Yolanda Manning, Shoshone-Paiute Tribe, from Duck Valley, Nevada, to provide the closing prayer. Ms. Manning thanked everyone for participating in the day's activities.

Adjournment

Ms. Edmo adjourned the tribal consultation for 2012.

Written Testimony Received after Tribal Consultation Event

Written testimony submitted by tribes, Alaska Native villages, or tribal coalitions (as a designee of a tribe) were entered into the record and are summarized as follows. The written testimony listed is available for viewing on the OVW website.

Omaha Tribe of Nebraska

The Omaha Tribe of Nebraska submitted written testimony, prepared by Heather Campbell, MSW, Director, Omaha National Abuse Intervention Program, including the following comments:

- Formula funding for OVW Tribal Governments Program funding could potentially ignore needs-based criteria. Right now, CTAS only weighs needs-based as 40 of 100 points. For the Omaha Tribe, FY 11 funding received provided only minimal programming and ensured reactive programs rather than holistic care. The tribe fears that formula funding may only exacerbate these disparities.
- The Omaha Tribe has had difficulties with protection order enforcement. The State of Nebraska and other local jurisdictions are reluctant to enforce our orders or want payment to do so.
- The Omaha Tribe has encountered the following issues regarding responses to sexual violence:
 - ◊ The SANE nurse at the IHS hospital is available only during weekdays, but is often needed on nights and weekends.
 - ◊ Ongoing training for all SART partners is needed, including trauma-informed care
 - ◊ Integrated aftercare is greatly needed.

Recommendations from the Omaha Tribe include:

- OVW funding should be more culturally competent, recognizing the needs of men and youth as well as women.
- OVW should work with tribes to create culturally relevant and proactive family and community rehabilitation that blends modern treatment with traditional and cultural healing options.
- OVW should work to address community needs holistically, including active partnerships with other federal agencies such as the Departments of Education and Housing and Urban Development, and creating a broader scope of care.

List of Designated Tribal Representatives

Tribal governments provided a letter of designation or tribal resolution identifying a designated speaker for a tribe, Alaska Native Village, or tribal coalition. The consultation participants are listed alphabetically in Appendix A.





APPENDIX A: CONSULTATION PARTICIPANTS

Working Together to End the Violence

2012 CONSULTATION PARTICIPANTS

NAME	TITLE AND ORGANIZATION
Alicia Vaughn	Sexual Assault Advocate, Family Violence & Victim Services
Alicia Wilson	Director Reintegration Program, Comanche Nation
Alison Brooks	Research Associate, National Institute of Justice
Alyssa Ben	SANE SART Coordinator, Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians
Andrea Mesa	Victim Advocate Victim Services, Pascua Yaqui Tribe Victim Services
Angela Chavez	Facility Director Hualapai Adult Detention/BJA
April Attebury	Judicial System Administrator/Judge, Karuk Tribe
Arla Gourneau	Consultant, L G Consultants
Audrey Jim	Domestic Abuse Manager, Shoshone Bannock Tribes
Barbara Cromwell	SANE/SART Manager, Norton Sound Health Corporation
Barbara Lambert	Program Manager, Pueblo of Zuni
Bernadette Hicks	Grants & Contracts Director, Kaw Nation
Bernice Armstrong	Family Violence Prevention & Services, Iowa Tribe
Betty Kerr	Project Coordinator, Project Coordinator, Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa
Billie Barnes	CDVAP Director, Puyallup Tribe of Indians
Brandon Bayton	Meeting and Events Manager, Kauffman & Associates, Inc.

NAME	TITLE AND ORGANIZATION
Brett Gilstrap	Adult Probation Officer, Hualapai Tribal Court, Hualapai Tribal Court
Brian Mathers	Tribal Grant Writer, Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska
Bridgette Brady	Domestic Violence Advocate, Fort Berthold Coalition Against Violence
Candice Wilson	Vice-Chair, Lummi Indian Business Council
Carlos Antonio	Tribal Prosecutor, Pueblo of Laguna
Carmelita Skeeter	CEO, Indian Health Care Resource Center
Carol Knife Chief	Council Member, Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma
Carol Shopteese	Kickapoo Social Services Director, Social Worker LMSW, MBA
Carrie Carlson	Senior Accountant/Grant Compliance, Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians
Carrie Imus	Director, Hualapai Human Services
Charles Head	Secretary of State, Cherokee Nation
Charles Randall	Tribal Judge, Delaware Tribe of Indians
Chelsie Baldwin	Advocate and Coordinator, Pawnee Nation VAW Program
Cheriena Ben	Tribal Council, MBCI
Cherrah Ridge	Director of Community & Human Services, Muscogee (Creek) Nation
Cheryl Smith	Women's Advocate, Family Violence and Victim Services
Christina Breault	Grants & Contracts, Quinault Indian Nation

NAME	TITLE AND ORGANIZATION
Christopher Toal	Lead Planner/Grant Writer, Puyallup Tribe
Clarissa Cole	Social Worker, Bureau of Indian Affairs
Colline Keely	Executive Director, Oklahoma Indian Legal Services
Connie Yellowman	Grants & Contracts Specialist, Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes
Cynthia Tiger	CEO/Owner, Tiger2Tiger, LLC
Daley Tearl	Behavioral Health Service Director, Muscogee Creek Nation BHSAS
Dan Russell	Program Director, Justice Solutions Group
Dana Kelley	Spokane Tribe Domestic Violence Prosecutor, Spokane Tribe
Darren Williams	Staff Attorney, Nez Perce Tribe
David Adams	Special Assistant, United States Attorney, DOJ
David Kanuho	Chief of Police, Pawnee Nation Police Department
Dawn Boley	Domestic Violence Advocate, The Chehalis Tribe
Dawn Rall	Program Coordinator, Fox Valley Technical College
Dawn Rowe	Program Coordinator, Tonkawa Tribe of Oklahoma
Dawn Stover	Executive Director, Native Alliance Against Violence
Deanna Carpitche	BH Clinician, Chickasaw Nation Division of Health
Debby Carlson	Grants Manager, Washoe Tribe of NV & CA

NAME	TITLE AND ORGANIZATION
Debra Bracklin Butler	Director, Lac Courte Oreilles Tribe
Debra Gee	Deputy Attorney General, Chickasaw Nation
Denine Morris	Contract Specialist, Omaha Tribe
Denise Sellers	Senior Grants Management Specialist, Osage Nation
Desiree Allen-Cruz	Family Violence Services Program Manager, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
Diane Gout	Research Associate, University of Southern Maine, Muskie
Dianne Barker Harrold	Tribal Council Attorney, Cherokee Nation
Don Mason, Jr.	Tribal Judge, Delaware Tribe of Indians
Don Smith	Senior Prosecuting Attorney, Puyallup Tribe
Donyale Ezell	Advocate, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
Doresa Payton	Program Specialist, OVW
Doris Thompson	Tribal Council, MBCI
Dorma Sahneyah	Program Specialist, National Indigenous Women's Resource Center
Earl Howe	Tribal Chairman, The Ponca Tribe
Elaine Huch	Tribal Council Secretary, Kaw Nation
Elise Taylor	Veterans Treatment Court Program Manager
Elizabeth Esparza	Police Lieutenant, Pascua Yaqui Tribe Police Department
Ella Colman	Assistant Chief, Seminole Nation of Oklahoma

NAME	TITLE AND ORGANIZATION
Elsie Vaden	Self Governance Coordinator, Norton Sound Health Corporation
Emma De La Cruz	Project Coordinator, OJJDP Project Coordinator Muscogee (Creek) Nation Behavioral Health, BHSAS
Eugenia Tyner-Dawson	JPCNAA Executive Director, Senior Tribal Affairs Advisor, Department of Justice
Frederick Brien	DV Investigator, Crow Tribal DV Unit
Freedom Porter	Director of Community Support Services, Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe
Gail Elias	Principal, EKMEP
Gail Tarbell	SA/DV Advocate, Yurok Tribe
Gary Talachy	Lt. Governor, Pueblo of Nambe
Gaye Tenoso	Deputy Director, Office of Tribal Justice
Gene Hughes	Spokane Tribe Business Council Member, Spokane Tribe
George Tiger	Chief, Muscogee (Creek) Nation
Germaine Omish-Guachena	Executive Director, Strong Hearted Native Women’s Coalition, Inc.
Ginger Weyaus	Executive Director - HHS, Executive Director Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe
Grace Her Many Horses	RST Chief of Police, Rosebud Sloux Tribal Law Enforcement
Gregory Bigler	District Judge, Muscogee (Creek) Nation
Gurley Walters	Consultant, Fox Valley Technical College
Gwendolyn Packard	Program Specialist, National Indigenous Women’s Resource Center

NAME	TITLE AND ORGANIZATION
Harry Pacheco	1st Lt. Governor, Pueblo of Laguna
Heather Campbell	Director, Omaha Nation Abuse Intervention Program
Heather Napier	Director, Seminole Nation of Oklahoma
Helen Gregorio	Tribal Court Clerk/Council Vice President, Traditional Council of Togiak
Honor Fisher	Victim Advocate, Colorado River Indian Tribes
Ida Roehl	Director, Community Services, Bristol Bay Native Association
Jackie Abrahamson	Spokane Tribe Family Violence Program Manager, Advocate, Spokane Tribe
Jaclyn Goodwin	Self-Governance Coordinator, Karuk Tribe
Jacqueline Agtuca	Director of Public Policy, National Indigenous Women's Resource Center
Jane Palmer	Research Associate, National Institute of Justice
Janett Reyna	Director, Advocate, The Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma, Domestic Violence
Jason Sharp	Program Analyst, Nisqually Indian Tribe
Jeanne Jacobs	Policy and Management Analyst, Office of Tribal Justice, Dept. of Justice
Jeff Gibson	Tribal Representative, Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
Jenifer Pechonick	Council Woman Delaware Tribe of Indians
Jennifer Cole-Robinson	Victim Specialist, Victim Specialist Bureau of Indian Affairs
Jennifer Martin	Victim Assistance Coordinator, Family Violence & Victim Services

NAME	TITLE AND ORGANIZATION
Jennifer Woods	Deputy Director Choctaw Nation-Project Youth
Jeri Allen	DV Victim’s Advocate Klamath Tribes
Joe Bray	Special Projects Coordinator Choctaw Nation
John Johnson	Cultural Community Specialist Cherokee Nation
Joni Greenhaw	Program Coordinator, Cherokee Nation
Joshua Waffle	Tribal Administrator, Tonkawa Tribe of Oklahoma
Joy Johnson	Tribal Grant Writer, Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska
Juana Majel Dixon	Traditional Legislative, Councilwoman Pauma Tribe
Julie Stephens	Contract Administrator, Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe
June Atkins	Research Associate University of Southern Maine
Justin Finkbonner	Policy Advisor Lummi Indian Business Council
Justine Souto	Program Specialist Fox Valley Technical College
Kara Moller	Program Specialist Office on Violence Against Women, USDOJ
Karen Hearod	Director Behavioral Health Choctaw Nation
Karen Hinton	Domestic Violence Coordinator, Cheyenne Arapaho Tribes
Karen Red Owl	D.V. Coordinator, D.V Santee Sioux Nation
Karla Nuttle	Council Member, Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma
Kasie Nichols	Grants Analyst, Citizen Potawatomi Nation

NAME	TITLE AND ORGANIZATION
Kathleen Gless	Victim Justice Program Specialist, Office for Victims of Crime, OVC
Katy Tyndell	Staff Attorney, National Congress of American Indians
Kelly Stoner	NALRC Director, Apache Tribe of Oklahoma
Ken Brodrick	SORNA Officer, Wyandotte Nation Police Department
Keven Howe	Domestic Violence Advocate, Crow Tribal Domestic Violence Program
Kimberly Stephens	Director, Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
Kimberly Woodard	Sr. Program Specialist, Office on Violence Against Women
La Vena Dominguez	Project Director, Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma
Lanisha Bell	National Coordinator for Victim Assistance, Department of Interior Bureau of Indian Affairs
Latosha Underwood	Tribal Secretary, Quinault Indian Nation
Laura Ansera	Tribal Administrator, Santa Clara Pueblo
Lauren Frinkman	Tribal Law Specialist, Tribal Law and Policy Institute
Lee Brannan	General Manager, Lower Brule Sioux Tribe
Leo Stewart	Vice Chairman, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
Leonard Harjo	Principal Chief, Seminole Nation of Oklahoma
Leslie Hagen	National Indian Country Training Coordinator, U.S. Department of Justice
Lewis Lane	Director, Tribal Social Services, Gila River Indian Community

NAME	TITLE AND ORGANIZATION
Linda Goodwin	Senior Director, Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma
Linda Thompson	ED, First Nations Women’s Alliance,
Loretta Howard	Program Director, Women’s Legal Advocacy Program
Lori Jump	Program Manager, Advocacy Resource Center Sault Ste Marie Tribe of Chippewa
Lorraine Edmo	Deputy Director for Tribal Affairs, USDOJ - OVW
Lou Jaramillo	Bailiff/Probation, Hualapa Tribal Court
Lou Johnson	Director of Family Services, Bristol Bay Native Association
Lynda Botone	Domestic Violence Director, The Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma
Lyman Guy	Tribal Administrator, Apache Tribe of Oklahoma
Marcus Briggs-Cloud	Instructor of Language and History, College of the Muscogee Nation
Margaret Zientek	Assistant Director, Citizen Potawatomi Nation
Marie McDonald	Community Services, Executive Secretary
Marilyn McClelland	Advocate, Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma
Mark Hicks	Assistant Prosecutor, MAT Office of the Prosecutor
Matt Wynne	Spokane Tribe Business Council Member, Spokane Tribe
Matthew Lysakowski	Senior Adviser for Tribal Affairs, COPS Office
Merelynn Cambridge	Coordinator of Victims of Crime/Domestic Violence Prevention Initiative, Ute Indian Tribe

NAME	TITLE AND ORGANIZATION
Merving Scott	T/C, CRIT
Michael Joseph	BA/CDP, Colville Tribes Behavioral Health
Michalah Andersen	Attorney, Legal Advocates for Indian Country, LLP
Nada Carleen	Tribal Council Representative, The Hopi Tribe
Nada Celaya	Community Manager, Gila River Indian Community
Nathan Small	Tribal Chairman, Shoshone-Bannock Tribes
Nikki Finkbonner	Coordinator, Lummi Nation Victims of Crime Program
Norena Henry	Senior Policy Advisor for Tribal Affairs, Bureau of Justice Assistance
Oliver Jolly	Group Facilitator, Family Violence and Victim Services
Orvena Gregory	Second Chief, Sac and Fox Nation
Patti Leclair	Advocate, Skokomish Tribe
Phyllis Attocknie	Grant Writer, Comanche Nation
Rae Enjady	Office Manager, MAT Office of the Prosecutor
Raye Byford	Chief of Police, Tesuque Tribal Police
Rebecca Monhatwa	Victims Advocate, Tonkawa Tribe of Oklahoma
Rhonda Butcher	Director, Self-Governance, Citizen Potawatomi Nation
Richard Armstrong	Chief of Police, Colorado River Indian Tribes
Rick Barnes	Tribal Judge, Delaware Tribe of Indians

NAME	TITLE AND ORGANIZATION
Rima Bellmard-Mathews	Domestic Violence Project Coordinator, Kaw Nation
Roderick Kaskalla	Domestic Violence Director, Pueblo of Nambe
Ron Jim	Consultant, Fox Valley Technical College
Ronald Tso	Chief of Police, Lummi Police Department, Lummi Indian Business Council
Roxanne Joseyesva	Office Manager, Hopi-Tewa Women’s Coalition to End Abuse
Ryan Morge	Budget Analyst, OJP/Office of the Chief Financial Officer
Sam Valentine	Planning, Policy and Compliance Coordinator, Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians
Sandra Mitholo	Director of Social Services, Comanche Nation
Shalee Cook	Self-Governance Coordinator, Muscogee (Creek) Nation
Shannon Jose	Family Resource Coordinator, Tohono O’odham Nation Domestic Violence Program, Tohono O’odham Nation Domestic Violence Program
Sharon Taazah	Project Manager, Correctional Facilities on Tribal Lands Grant
Shawn Partridge	Project Coordinator, Muscogee (Creek) Nation Family Violence Prevention
Sheila Harjo	General Council Representative, Seminole Nation of Oklahoma
Shelley Miller	Program Director, Apache Tribe of Oklahoma
Shelly Harrison	Prosecutor, Muscogee (Creek) Nation
Sherry Kazhe-Garcia	Assistant Prosecutor, MAT Office of the Prosecutor

NAME	TITLE AND ORGANIZATION
Stephanie Autumn	Director, EDC Tribal Youth TTA Center
Stephanie Baldwin	Administrative Service Officer, Navajo Nation
Steve Corbett	Grant Writer, Kickapoo Tribe in Kansas
Steve Hanger	Director of Litigation/Judge, Oklahoma Indian legal Services/Kickapoo Tribe in Kansas
Suzanne Drywater	Manager of Administrative Operations, Cherokee Nation
T. Peter Mills	Executive Director, The Puyallup Tribe of Indians
Tania Bardin	Project Coordinator/Advocate, Muscogee (Creek) Nation Family Violence Prevention Program
Terri Henry	Tribal Council, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians
Timothy Edwards	CDPT, Colville Tribes Behavioral Health
Truman Carter	Attorney – Owner, Indian Country Law Center
Valerie Scott	Tribal Services Planner, Puyallup Tribe of Indians
Velasquez W. Sneezy, Sr.	Director/Attorney, Domestic Violence Advocacy & Legal Services
Vicki Perez	Deputy Director, Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma
Virginia Washington	Board Member, Norton Sound Health Corporation
Walter Hare	Executive Director, Tonkawa Tribe of Oklahoma
Wesley Stops, Jr.	Domestic Violence Advocate, Crow Tribal Domestic Violence Program,
Yolanda Manning	Coordinator/Director, STOP Violence Against Native Women

NAME	TITLE AND ORGANIZATION
Yonevea Sapcut	Adult Protection/Child Protection Caseworker, Comanche Nation Social Services
Yuki Miyamoto-Mendez	Sr. Supervisory Policy Analyst, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services
Yuriko Toro	Program Manager, Tohono O’odham Nation



APPENDIX B: CONSULTATION AGENDA

Working Together to End the Violence

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN CONSULTATION AGENDA

OCTOBER 2, 2012 - TULSA, OK

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2

7:45 a.m. – 9:00 a.m. **REGISTRATION** *Tulsa South Foyer*
All participants and presenters are asked to register.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT CONSULTATION

8:00 a.m. – 8:30 a.m. **REGISTRATION** *Tulsa South Foyer*

8:30 a.m. – 9:30 a.m. **HONOR GUARD AND TRADITIONAL OPENING** *Tulsa South*
Sac and Fox Nation Veterans Honor Guard
J.P. Johnson, Cherokee Nation

SHAWL CEREMONY
Juana Majel-Dixon, 1st Vice President, National Congress of American Indians, and Co-Chair, NCAI Task Force on Violence Against Women
Native Alliance Against Violence
Cherrah Ridge, Muscogee (Creek) Nation

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS
Jefferson Keel, Lieutenant Governor, Chickasaw Nation, President, National Congress of American Indians, and Commissioner, Indian Law and Order Commission

RECOGNITION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH, WELCOME, AND OVERVIEW OF THE DAY¹
The Honorable Tony West, Acting Associate Attorney General, Department of Justice

VIDEO EXCERPT – “USING FEDERAL LAW TO PROSECUTE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN INDIAN COUNTRY”

9:30 a.m. – 10:00 a.m. **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT CONSULTATION** *Tulsa South*
Facilitator: Lorraine Edmo (Shoshone-Bannock), Deputy Director for Tribal Affairs, Office on Violence Against Women, Department of Justice

¹ This portion of the event will be open to the press. After the conclusion of the Domestic Violence Awareness Month recognition, the event will be closed to the press.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN CONSULTATION AGENDA

OCTOBER 2, 2012 - TULSA, OK

WELCOME FROM LOCAL LEADER

The Honorable Bill John Baker, Principal Chief, Cherokee Nation

UPDATE FROM LAST VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN CONSULTATION

Bea Hanson, Acting Director, Office on Violence Against Women, Department of Justice

10:00 a.m. – 10:15 a.m.	INTRODUCTIONS OF TRIBAL LEADERS AND FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVES	<i>Tulsa South</i>
10:15 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.	TRIBAL LEADER TESTIMONY	<i>Tulsa South</i>
12:00 p.m. – 1:00 p.m.	WORKING LUNCH UPDATE FROM THE INDIAN LAW AND ORDER COMMISSION <i>Marcus Briggs-Cloud (Maskoke)</i> <i>Jefferson Keel, Lieutenant Governor, Chickasaw Nation, President, National Congress of American Indians, and Commissioner, Indian Law and Order Commission</i>	<i>Tulsa South</i>
1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.	TRIBAL LEADER TESTIMONY	<i>Tulsa South</i>
3:00 p.m. – 3:15 p.m.	BREAK	
3:15 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.	TRIBAL LEADER TESTIMONY	<i>Tulsa South</i>
4:30 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.	CLOSING COMMENTS AND ADJOURN	<i>Tulsa South</i>
5:00 p.m. – 7:30 p.m.	TRIBAL CONSULTATION CAUCUS This forum is for tribal representatives only to review and caucus on the consultation topics and framing papers.	<i>Oklahoma Ballroom</i>







U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

2012 TRIBAL CONSULTATION

— ◆ REPORT ◆ —



Working Together to End the Violence