



U.S. Department of Justice

Indian Country Investigations and Prosecutions

2022



Media: Adobe



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“In partnership with Tribal, federal, and state and local agencies, the Justice Department is committed to finding lasting solutions to the public safety challenges Tribal communities encounter and to protecting them from violence, abuse, and exploitation.”

—*Merrick B. Garland,*
Unites States Attorney General

Executive Summary

The Department of Justice (Department) presents to Congress this report on Indian country investigations and prosecutions during calendar year (CY) 2022, as required by Section 212 of the Tribal Law and Order Act (TLOA). Since TLOA's inception more than a decade ago, the Department has worked to improve public safety for American Indians and Alaska Natives (AI/AN) by engaging and working collaboratively with Tribal leaders and federal, Tribal, state, and local law enforcement agencies to develop reforms and practices aimed at reducing violence in Indian country and strengthening the capacity of Tribal law enforcement and justice systems to protect their communities and pursue justice.

Section 212 of TLOA requires the Attorney General to submit an annual report to Congress detailing investigative efforts by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and dispositions of matters received by United States Attorneys' offices (USAOs) with Indian country responsibility. The data in this report covers only those offenses reported to the FBI and federal prosecutors. The majority of criminal offenses committed, investigated, and prosecuted in Tribal communities are adjudicated in Tribal justice systems. Not only do Tribal law enforcement and Tribal justice systems hold criminals accountable and protect victims, but Tribal systems also provide youth crime prevention and intervention programs, confront precursors to crime, such as alcohol and substance abuse, and address criminal justice issues through culturally appropriate programs and healing centers. These efforts are often in partnership with federal agencies or accomplished with support from federal programs and federal funding.

To satisfy TLOA's Section 212 reporting requirements for CY 2022, the FBI and the Executive Office for United States Attorneys (EOUSA) have compiled four types of case-specific declination information:

- type of crime alleged;
- status of the accused as Indian or non-Indian;
- status of the victim as Indian or non-Indian; and
- FBI's reason for not referring investigations for prosecution and the USAO's reason for declining, referring, or terminating the prosecution.

This report also contains known statistics regarding missing or murdered AI/AN, as required under Section 6 of Savanna's Act. Since Congress passed Savanna's Act, the Department has prioritized addressing the missing or murdered indigenous person (MMIP) crisis by engaging with Tribal leaders and advocates, in addition to federal, Tribal, state, and local law enforcement agencies, to develop policies and procedures aimed at responding to MMIP causes and occurrences, while also combating MMIP related offenses.

As required by Section 6 of Savanna's Act, this report provides known statistics on missing or murdered Indians in the United States, available to the Department, including:

- victim information;
- Tribal enrollment information or affiliation, if available;

- current number of open cases per state, if available;
- total number of closed cases per state each calendar year, from the most recent 10 calendar years; and
- other relevant information the Attorney General deems appropriate.

As discussed in the report, data limitations make it difficult to draw broad conclusions. However, the data provides a useful snapshot of the Department's current law enforcement and prosecution work in Indian country. The Department hopes that this report will provide helpful context as Congress and the Department continue to work with Tribes to improve public safety and address MMIP issues in Indian country. In CY 2022—

- The FBI had a 31 percent increase in investigations closed (3,711 total in CY 2022 compared to 2,577 in CY 2021).
- Approximately 55 percent of Indian country criminal investigations opened by the FBI (2,027 out of 3,711) were closed due to adjudication or administrative closure.
- The FBI closed approximately 30 percent (1,091 out of 3,711) of Indian country investigations administratively (without referral for prosecution).
 - In 52 percent of investigations administratively closed (566 out of 1,091), it was determined there was no evidence of a federal crime, or insufficient evidence to substantiate criminal activity.
 - Approximately 23 percent of investigations administratively closed (254 out of 1,091) were death investigations.
 - Approximately 67 percent of the death investigations (171 out of 254) were administratively closed because the death was caused by means other than homicide (i.e., accidents, suicides, or natural causes).
- USAOs resolved 5,989 Indian country matters.
- Approximately 32 percent of the total number of Indian country matters resolved (1,929 of 5,989) were suspects terminated in magistrate court, district court or defendants filed in district court.¹
- The USAO declination rate increased to approximately 24 percent in CY 2022 (1,466 out of 5,989 Indian country matters resolved were declined). In CY 2021, 18 percent of matters resolved were declined (1,212 of 6,849); in CY 2020, 22 percent of matters resolved were

¹ An error was discovered on page 4 of the CY 2021 Indian Country Investigations and Prosecutions Report that reported this statistic for CY 2021. The correct statistics for CY 2021 reflect that approximately 33 percent of the total number of Indian country matters resolved (2,258 of 6,849) were suspects terminated in magistrate court, district court or defendants filed in district court.

declined (639 of 2,878); in CY 2019, 32 percent of matters resolved were declined (780 of 2,426); and in CY 2018, 33 percent of matters resolved were declined (820 of 2,523).

- The most common reason for declination (63 percent) by USAOs in CY 2022 was insufficient evidence. This reason was the basis for 56 percent of declinations in CY 2021, this; 82.8 percent in CY 2020, 79.2 percent in CY 2019; and 78.3 percent in CY 2018.
- USAOs referred 43 percent of Indian country matters resolved (2,594 out of 5,989) to another jurisdiction (i.e., Tribe or state) for prosecution.

The 2009 Senate report accompanying TLOA acknowledged that “[d]eclination statistics alone do not show the Department’s commitment to combating reservation crime. In fact, they likely reflect difficulties caused by the justice system in place.” Those challenges include the “lack of police on the ground in Indian country” and “shortfalls for training, forensics equipment, [and] personnel.” The Department agrees that declination rates are not an effective way to measure justice or success. Rather, enhanced reentry opportunities for inmates returning to Tribal communities, increased numbers of Tribal law enforcement, and robust Tribal courts are far better measures of success. Prioritizing efforts to build capacity in Tribal courts and supporting prevention efforts that reduce risk factors for victims and potential offenders will lead to increased public safety in Tribal communities. The Department has made great strides in these areas and remains committed to seeing that justice is served throughout Indian country.

I. Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010 Background

TLOA is intended to establish accountability measures for federal agencies responsible for investigating and prosecuting crime occurring in Indian country. TLOA Section 212 requires the Attorney General to submit annual reports to Congress detailing investigative efforts and prosecutorial disposition reports.

The FBI is required to report “by Field Division, information regarding decisions not to refer to an appropriate prosecuting authority cases in which investigations had been opened into an alleged crime in Indian country.” USAOs are to submit to EOUSA’s Native American Issues Coordinator information by federal judicial district on “all declinations of alleged violations of federal criminal law that occurred in Indian country that were referred for prosecution by law enforcement agencies.” The FBI and USAO must identify the following:

1. type of crime alleged;
2. status of the accused as Indian or non-Indian;
3. status of the victim as Indian or non-Indian; and
4. FBI’s reason for not referring investigations for prosecution and the USAO’s reason for declining, referring, or terminating the prosecution).

The FBI’s reporting obligations under TLOA are different from the USAOs’ reporting obligations as the FBI is responsible for *investigating* allegations of federal crimes in Indian country while USAOs are responsible for reviewing criminal referrals from federal and Tribal investigative agencies for *prosecution*. The FBI’s data contains criminal matters not referred to USAOs, and

EOUSA's contains cases referred for prosecution by various investigative agencies, including the FBI. Therefore, direct comparisons between the two data sets should not be made.

II. Federal Criminal Responsibilities in Indian Country

The United States Constitution, treaties, federal statutes, executive orders, and court decisions establish and define the unique legal and political relationship that exists between the United States and Indian Tribes. The two main federal statutes governing federal criminal jurisdiction in Indian country are the General Crimes Act, 18 U.S.C. § 1152, and the Major Crimes Act, 18 U.S.C. § 1153. Section 1153 gives the federal government jurisdiction to prosecute certain enumerated offenses, such as murder, manslaughter, sexual abuse, aggravated assault, and child sexual abuse, when committed by Indians in Indian country. Section 1152 gives the federal government jurisdiction to prosecute most crimes committed by non-Indians against Indian victims in Indian country.² Section 1152 also grants the federal government jurisdiction to prosecute crimes by Indians against non-Indian victims, although that jurisdiction is shared with Tribes, and provides that the federal government may not prosecute an Indian who has been punished by the Tribe for the same offense.

The federal government also has jurisdiction to prosecute federal crimes of general applicability, such as drug and certain financial crimes, when they occur in Indian country. On a limited number of reservations, the federal government has ceded federal criminal responsibilities under Sections 1152 and 1153 to the states pursuant to Public Law (P.L.) 280 or other federal laws.³

The FBI and USAOs are two of many law enforcement agencies with responsibility for investigating and prosecuting crimes that occur in Indian country.⁴ In addition to the FBI, the Department of the Interior's (DOI) Bureau of Indian Affairs, Office of Justice Services (BIA-OJS) plays a significant role in enforcing federal law, including investigating violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1152 and 1153. Prior to issuance of this report, an updated Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between DOI and the Department was signed that delineated the responsibilities between the FBI and BIA-OJS.⁵ This MOU provided that, in consultation with each United States Attorney "whose criminal jurisdiction includes Indian country, the FBI and BIA-OJS shall develop written guidelines outlining the

² Since June 29, 2022, when the Supreme Court issued its opinion in *Oklahoma v. Castro-Huerta*, states have criminal jurisdiction to prosecute crimes committed by non-Indians against Indian victims in Indian country. See *Oklahoma v. Castro-Huerta*, 142 S. Ct. 2486 (2022). However, this decision did not alter federal jurisdiction in Indian country. Thus, concurrent federal and state criminal jurisdiction exists to prosecute crimes committed by non-Indians against Indian victims in Indian country. Further, Tribes have concurrent jurisdiction to prosecute non-Indians who commit crimes against Indian victims in Indian country as set forth in 25 U.S.C. § 1304, which recognizes the inherent power of a participating Tribe to exercise special Tribal criminal jurisdiction.

³ Federal jurisdiction was ceded under P.L. 83-280, 18 U.S.C. § 1162, which granted jurisdiction over Indian country crimes to six states (with exceptions) and divested the federal government of jurisdiction to prosecute under the Major and General Crimes Acts in those areas, while giving other states the option to assume that jurisdiction. Congress has also passed a variety of Tribe-specific statutes providing for a similar framework of state jurisdiction over crimes in those locations. Nonetheless, the federal government always retains jurisdiction to prosecute generally applicable offenses in P.L. 83-280 areas. In addition, criminal jurisdiction over many reservations subject to P.L. 83-280 has been retroceded or reassumed back to federal authorities.

⁴ FBI jurisdiction for the investigation of federal violations in Indian country is statutorily derived from 28 U.S.C. § 533, pursuant to which the FBI was given investigative authority by the Attorney General. Among others, federal agencies with criminal jurisdiction in Indian country include the Bureau of Indian Affairs, United States Marshals Service, National Park Service, DEA, ATF, Bureau of Land Management, DHS, United States Postal Service, and United States Secret Service.

⁵ [November 2022 Memorandum of Understanding between FBI and BIA](https://www.bia.gov/sites/default/files/dup/inline-files/mou_between_the_bia_and_fbi_asia_11.28.22_rw_508_final.pdf), at https://www.bia.gov/sites/default/files/dup/inline-files/mou_between_the_bia_and_fbi_asia_11.28.22_rw_508_final.pdf.

investigative roles and responsibilities of BIA-OJS, the FBI, and the Tribal criminal investigators, if applicable.” In short, the efficient administration of criminal justice in Indian country requires participation by numerous federal, Tribal, state, and local law enforcement agencies. Determining which law enforcement agency, federal or Tribal, has primary responsibility for investigating a particular crime may depend on the nature of the crime and any applicable local guidelines.

Indian country investigations statistics are drawn from three different jurisdictions: federal, state, and Tribal. The FBI’s Uniform Crime Report (UCR) contains offense data from all three sources, but data submission is generally voluntary (except for federal agencies). Therefore, the UCR only contains crime data from federal agencies and from non-federal agencies that chose to submit their data to law enforcement. Likewise, the UCR does not have specific information on declinations and administrative closings, which is required by TLOA Section 212. Additionally, matters and cases from P.L. 280 jurisdictions do not generally appear in federal Indian country crime statistics because, in most instances, the states prosecute those cases. Accordingly, the FBI and EOUSA numbers in this report only include cases subject to federal jurisdiction and reported to the FBI or cases referred to USAOs by federal, state, Tribal, or local agencies. This report represents only a portion of the total Indian country criminal offenses. A more comprehensive view of crime rates in Indian country would require all reported criminal offenses reported to and/or filed within federal, state, and Tribal jurisdictions to be collectively gathered and analyzed. Currently, no system or database exists for maintaining this data across sovereigns.

III. Federal Bureau of Investigation TLOA Report

The FBI has investigative responsibility for federal crimes committed on approximately 200 Indian reservations. This responsibility is shared concurrently with BIA-OJS and other federal agencies with a law enforcement mission in Indian country. This number typically excludes Tribes in P.L. 280 states, with the exception of crimes of general applicability (e.g., drug offenses, Indian gaming, and violence against women). Currently, there are approximately 150 Special Agents and 40 Victim Specialists working in support of Indian country investigative matters. Table 1 lists FBI Field Divisions with federally recognized Tribes within their area of responsibility.⁶

Table 1: FBI Divisions

FBI Division Name	FBI Abbreviation	State(s)
Albany	AL	NY
Albuquerque	AQ	NM
Anchorage	AN	AK
Boston	BS	MA, ME, RI
Buffalo	BF	NY
Charlotte	CE	NC
Columbia	CO	SC
Dallas	DL	TX
Denver	DN	WY, CO
Detroit	DE	MI
El Paso	EP	TX

⁶ Not all FBI Divisions had CY 2022 Indian country investigations to report under TLOA. Additionally, some FBI Divisions overlap multiple states.

Indianapolis	IP	IN
Jackson	JN	
Kansas City	KC	KS, MO
Las Vegas	LV	
Los Angeles	LA	CA
Memphis	ME	
Miami	MM	FL
Milwaukee	MW	
Minneapolis	MP	MN, ND, SD
Mobile	MO	
New Haven	NH	CT
New Orleans	NO	
New York	NYC	NY
Oklahoma City	OC	
Omaha	OM	NE, IA
Portland	PD	
Phoenix	PX	AZ
Richmond	RH	
San Antonio	SA	TX
Sacramento	SC	
Seattle	SE	WA
San Diego	SD	
San Francisco	SF	CA
Salt Lake City	SU	
Tampa	TP	FL

All FBI investigations must follow the Attorney General’s Guidelines for Domestic FBI Operations (AGG-Dom) and the FBI Domestic Investigations and Operations Guide (DIOG). These documents standardize policy to ensure all FBI investigative activities are conducted in compliance with relevant laws, policies, and regulations designed to protect civil liberties and privacy. Under DIOG, FBI investigations regarding allegations of federal law violations in Indian country include both “assessments” and “predicated investigations.”⁷ Therefore, whenever the FBI engages in any substantive investigative activity (e.g., interviewing a complainant or potential victim of a vague or non-specific allegation), it is considered an “investigation” for the purposes of TLOA reporting.

FBI Indian Country Assessments

The two most prevalent examples of Indian country assessments resulting in an FBI investigation but not a predicated investigation or referral for prosecution are as follows:

Example A: A non-specific allegation of child sexual abuse is referred to the FBI. The FBI presents the child for a forensic interview and medical examination. The child discloses no allegation of child sexual abuse, and the medical exam and other preliminary investigation reveal no corroborative evidence of sexual abuse. The matter is documented to an FBI Indian country child sexual abuse assessment file and the

⁷ FBI Domestic Investigations and Operations Guide (DIOG), 2018 version.

investigation is administratively closed. (NOTE: Documenting the incident permits the FBI to reopen the matter as a Predicated Investigation at a later date, should the victim later wish to make a report.)

Example B: The FBI is called to a hospital that reports treating an assault victim from a nearby reservation. During this assessment, the assault victim, who may have serious bodily injury, chooses not to make a report and does not identify the assailant or describe the details of the assault. The FBI documents the matter to an FBI Indian country assault assessment file and administratively closes the investigation.

By including assessments in TLOA investigation data, the FBI seeks to provide further information regarding the breadth and scope of alleged crimes in Indian country. The classification of assessments involving any substantive investigative activity as “investigations” reflects the FBI’s commitment to providing accurate and complete reporting under TLOA. Additionally, ongoing FBI investigations do not preclude Tribal law enforcement from continuing an investigation and making a referral to Tribal court.

FBI Predicated (Full) Investigations

Predicated “full” investigations in Indian country are submitted to the federal, state, or Tribal prosecuting authority or are administratively closed after all reasonable investigation into the alleged crime has been completed by the FBI.

A. FBI TLOA Investigation Data Collection

The following describes the FBI data used to generate the tables in this report.

Measurement of FBI TLOA Requirements

1. **Types of crimes alleged** are classified by the most serious offense and are determined at case initiation. To protect information regarding sensitive investigations, the following criminal programs are combined: Financial Crime, Public Corruption, and Civil Rights. Domestic violence investigations are included under the “Assault” category. The “Property Crime” category includes burglary, robbery, larceny, theft, arson, and motor vehicle theft. The “Death Investigation” category includes homicides, vehicular homicides, and other investigations of suspicious or unattended deaths. The “Other” category includes offenses such as weapon possession by felons, counterfeit or trafficking of cultural items, and any other investigations not applicable to the other nine categories.
2. **The status of the victim and subject** as American Indian or non-American Indian is generally based on self-reported information provided to the FBI or records obtained from Tribal authorities.⁸ In the following circumstances the victim or subject status is categorized as not applicable: the victim or subject is a business; the case was opened with an unknown/unidentified subject and/or victim; victim or subject information was not documented in the case file (e.g., drug investigations, public corruption matters); or duplicate cases or administrative errors.

⁸ The FBI does not have direct access to Tribal enrollment information.

3. **Reasons for non-referral to prosecuting authorities** are determined after reviewing all individual case circumstances. Table 2 provides a list of non-referral categories.

Table 2: Reasons for FBI Non-Referral for Prosecution in Indian Country

Non-Referral Category
Death was not a homicide
Does not meet USAO guidelines or statutory definitions
No remaining leads ⁹
Victim is unable to identify subject
Unsupported allegation
Victim or witness is unable or unwilling to assist
Interagency cooperation ¹⁰
Cannot be addressed with current resources ¹¹
Duplicate case or case reopened
Subject died
Lack of evidence
Other

Data Limitations

The FBI's case management system does not automatically collect TLOA-mandated data. Therefore, all closed case files are manually reviewed on a quarterly basis. Due to this manual process, a small amount of error may be present in the data. FBI computer systems were designed for case management purposes, not to serve as statistical databases. The following limitations should be considered when reviewing reported data:

- The FBI is only able to track allegations reported to the FBI. Allegations investigated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) or Tribal law enforcement are not fully represented in the FBI's data.
- Calculating crime rates using this data is inappropriate due to the wide variation between divisions regarding local guidelines, agreements, and the presence of other agencies (e.g., BIA).¹²

⁹ The FBI exhausted all logical investigation and was unable to present enough facts for a prosecutive opinion.

¹⁰ The FBI may open an investigation solely for the purpose of assisting another agency (such as opening an investigation solely to give a subject a polygraph examination). Because the FBI is not the primary investigating agency, these investigations are administratively closed.

¹¹ Primarily due to the prioritization of violent crimes against persons.

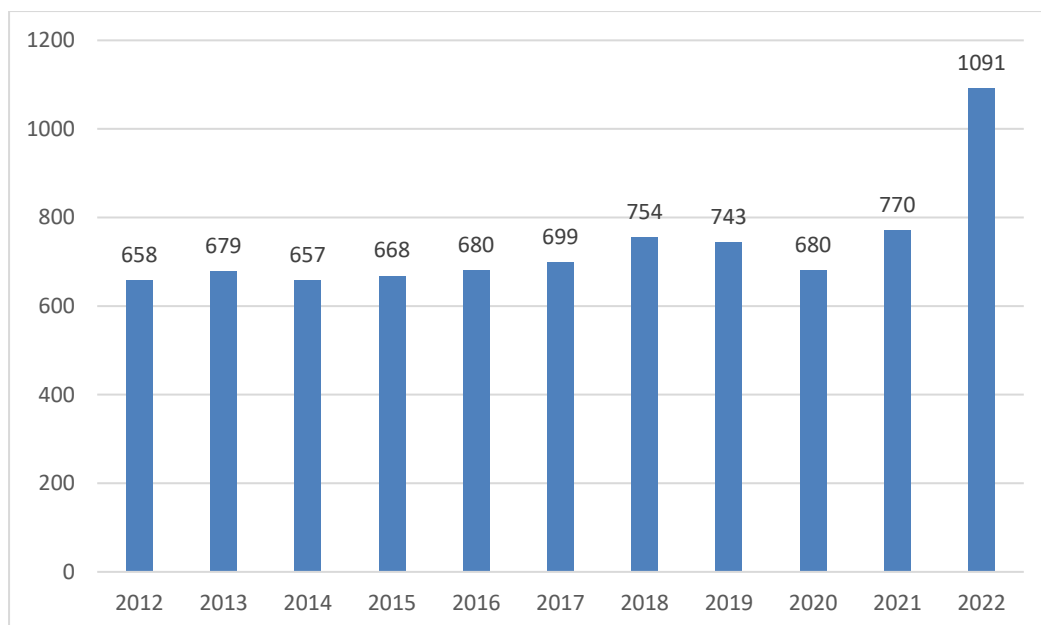
¹² As mentioned above, the FBI has an MOU with the BIA and local agreements based on available resources with other agencies. For example, in some areas but not others, the FBI may work only child sexual abuse cases for victims under age twelve, while the BIA would be responsible for all other sexual abuse and sexual assault investigations, including adult rape.

- Non-referral is not necessarily a permanent status. It is possible that a closed case can be re-opened and referred for prosecution if new information is received.

B. FBI TLOA Reporting Information

The FBI closed 3,711 Indian country investigations during CY 2022. For reporting purposes, each closed case was manually reviewed. Nearly 30 percent were closed administratively and 45 percent were not referred for prosecution. Approximately 25 percent of investigations were adjudicated. These statistics are consistent with statistics from previous years.

FBI Administratively Closed Investigations, CY 2012-2022



In most FBI divisions, the total number of cases referred for prosecution exceeded the number of cases administratively closed. Four Indian country divisions – Oklahoma City (OC), Phoenix (PX), Minneapolis (MP), and Salt Lake City (SU) – accounted for approximately 83 percent of all FBI Indian country investigation closures during. Table 3 lists by FBI division the total number of closed investigations for CY 2022.

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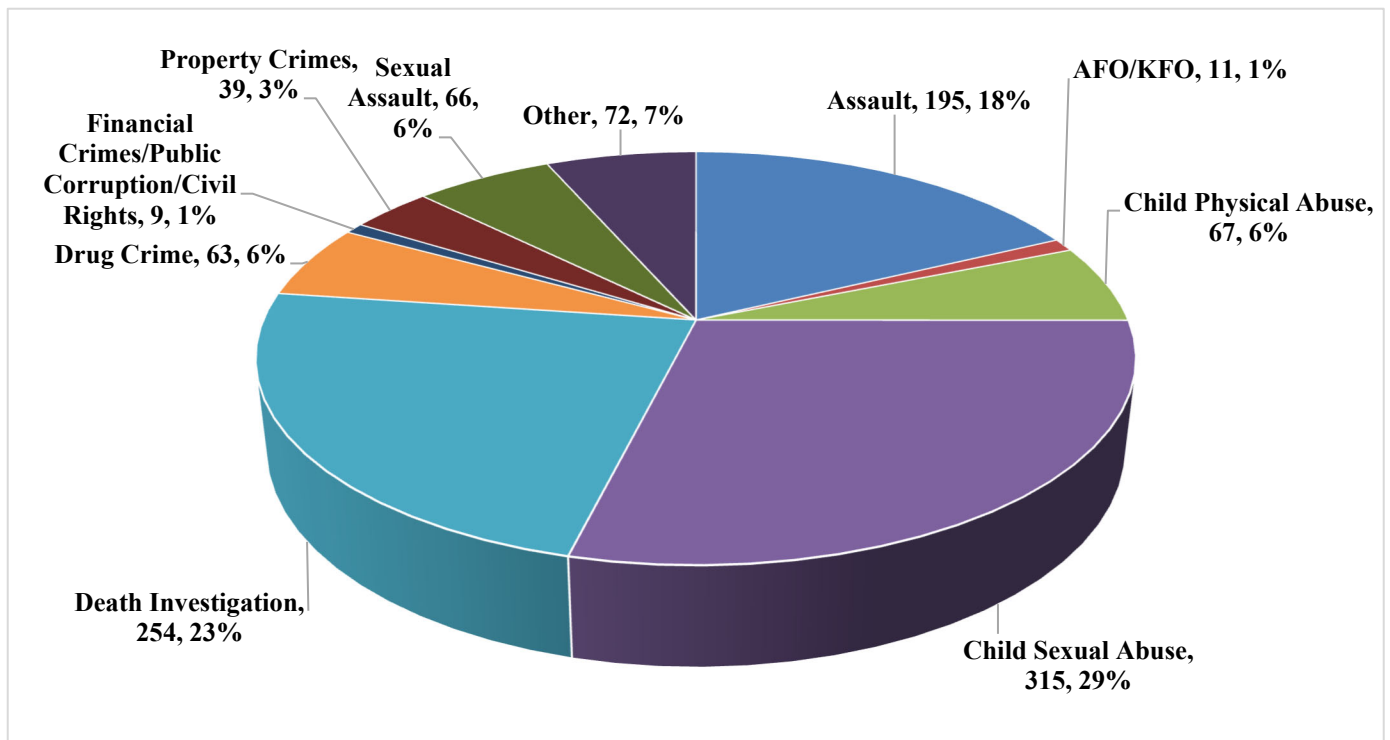
Table 3: Number of Indian Country Criminal Investigations Closed by FBI Division, CY 2022

Division	Division Name	Administratively Closed/Not Referred for Prosecution	Total Cases Closed
AL	Albany	1	1
AQ	Albuquerque	101	160
CE	Charlotte	4	5
DE	Detroit	32	59
DN	Denver	53	73
EP	El Paso	1	1
HO	Houston	1	1
JN	Jackson	5	6
LA	Los Angeles	1	1
LV	Las Vegas	34	44
MM	Miami	5	10
MO	Mobile	1	1
MP	Minneapolis	353	520
MW	Milwaukee	27	28
OC	Oklahoma	1374	1681
OM	Omaha	13	33
PD	Portland	39	69
PX	Phoenix	477	648
SA	San Antonio	1	2
SD	San Diego	1	1
SE	Seattle	74	116
SU	Salt Lake City	174	248
TP	Tampa	3	3
Total		2775	3711

As shown in Table 4, most administrative closures in 2022 involved categories of child sexual abuse (29 percent), death investigations (23 percent), and physical assaults (18 percent). These statistics are consistent with statistics from previous years. While the relatively high administrative closure rate for child sexual assaults and physical assaults is significant, it is not entirely unexpected given the challenges inherent in investigating these types of crimes – challenges that are not unique to the FBI. In 171 administratively closed death investigations (67 percent), the investigation revealed the death was not a result of a homicide; rather it was determined that the victim died of natural causes, accident, or suicide.

Table 4: Types of Indian Country Criminal Investigations Administratively Closed by FBI Division, CY 2022

Division	Assault	AFO/ KFO	Child Physical Abuse	Child Sexual Abuse	Death Investigation	Drug Crime	Financial Crime/ Public Corruption/Civil Rights	Property Crime	Sexual Assault	Other	Total
AQ	7	4		9	18	4	1		2	1	46
CE									1		1
DE	1				1					1	3
DN	7	1	1	11	3	1				3	27
HO							1				1
JN				2	1		1				4
LA								1			1
LV	6	1		6	2		1		5	1	22
MM				1				1			2
MO					1						1
MP	12	1	5	42	107	19	1	3	8	4	202
MW	10		2	2		1				1	16
OC	48		44	102	29	8		21	8	16	276
OM	2			2	2						6
PD	1		1	3	2	2	1	1			11
PX	75	4	10	93	51	16		10	23	37	319
SA					1						1
SE	7		1	12	5	6	1	1	7	5	45
SU	19		3	30	30	6	2		12	2	104
TP					1			1		1	3
Total	195	11	67	315	254	63	9	39	66	72	1091



The majority of victims and subjects in cases administratively closed by the FBI were Native American. Table 5 below lists the status of victims and subjects in FBI Indian country investigations administratively closed for CY 2022.¹³

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¹³ These numbers represent a count of all victims and subjects, not a count of investigations. Some investigations may have multiple victims and/or subjects, while others may have no identified subjects (e.g., death investigations determined to be suicides). Investigations in which victim or subject status was not applicable (e.g., drug investigations) do not contribute to totals.

Table 5: Status of Victim and Subject for Administratively Closed Cases by FBI Division, CY 2022

Division	American Indian Victim	Non-American Indian Victim	American Indian Subject	Non-American Indian Subject	Unknown Victim/Subject [1]
AQ	31		25	3	21
CE	1		1		
DE	2			2	
DN	21	3	20	3	1
HO					1
JN	3		1	2	1
LA				1	1
LV	14	3	19	1	3
MM	1		1	1	
MO					1
MP	151	2	54	2	64
MW	9		12	1	7
OC	160	27	147	40	153
OM	4		6		
PD	4		5	3	4
PX	233	10	164	13	72
SA	1				1
SE	26	3	23	6	19
SU	94	2	64	2	8
TP		1			2
Total	755	51	542	80	359
[1] These numbers represent a count of all victims and subjects, not a count of investigations. Some investigations may have multiple victims and/or subjects, while others may have no identified subjects (e.g., death investigations determined to be suicides). Investigations in which victim or subject status was not applicable (e.g., drug investigations) do not contribute to totals.					

In 566 administratively closed investigations (52 percent), it was determined there was no evidence of a federal crime or insufficient evidence to substantiate criminal activity. As previously mentioned, in 171 administratively closed death investigations (67 percent), the investigation revealed the death was not a result of a homicide. In 158 administratively closed investigations (14 percent), Tribal, state, or local law enforcement were the lead investigative agency. The FBI may open an investigation solely for the purpose of assisting another agency. Because the FBI is not the primary investigating agency, these investigations are administratively closed.

Table 6: Investigative Closure Reasons for Administratively Closed Cases by FBI Division, CY 2022

Division	Does not meet USAO guidelines or statutory definitions	Death was not a homicide	No remaining leads	Lack of evidence	Victim is unable to identify subject	Unsupported allegation	Victim or witness is unable or unwilling to assist	Interagency cooperation	Cannot be addressed with current resources	Duplicate case or case reopened	Subject died	Other	Total
CE							1						1
DN	2	3		5		9	4	1		2	1		27
JN	2			1				1					4
LV	2	2	4	5		2	2	3				2	22
MO		1											1
MW						1						15	16
OM		2					1				1	2	6
PX	72	25	24	13	19	40	51	41	3	4	10	17	319
SE	8	1	5	8	1	3	8	8			3		45
TP		1				1						1	3

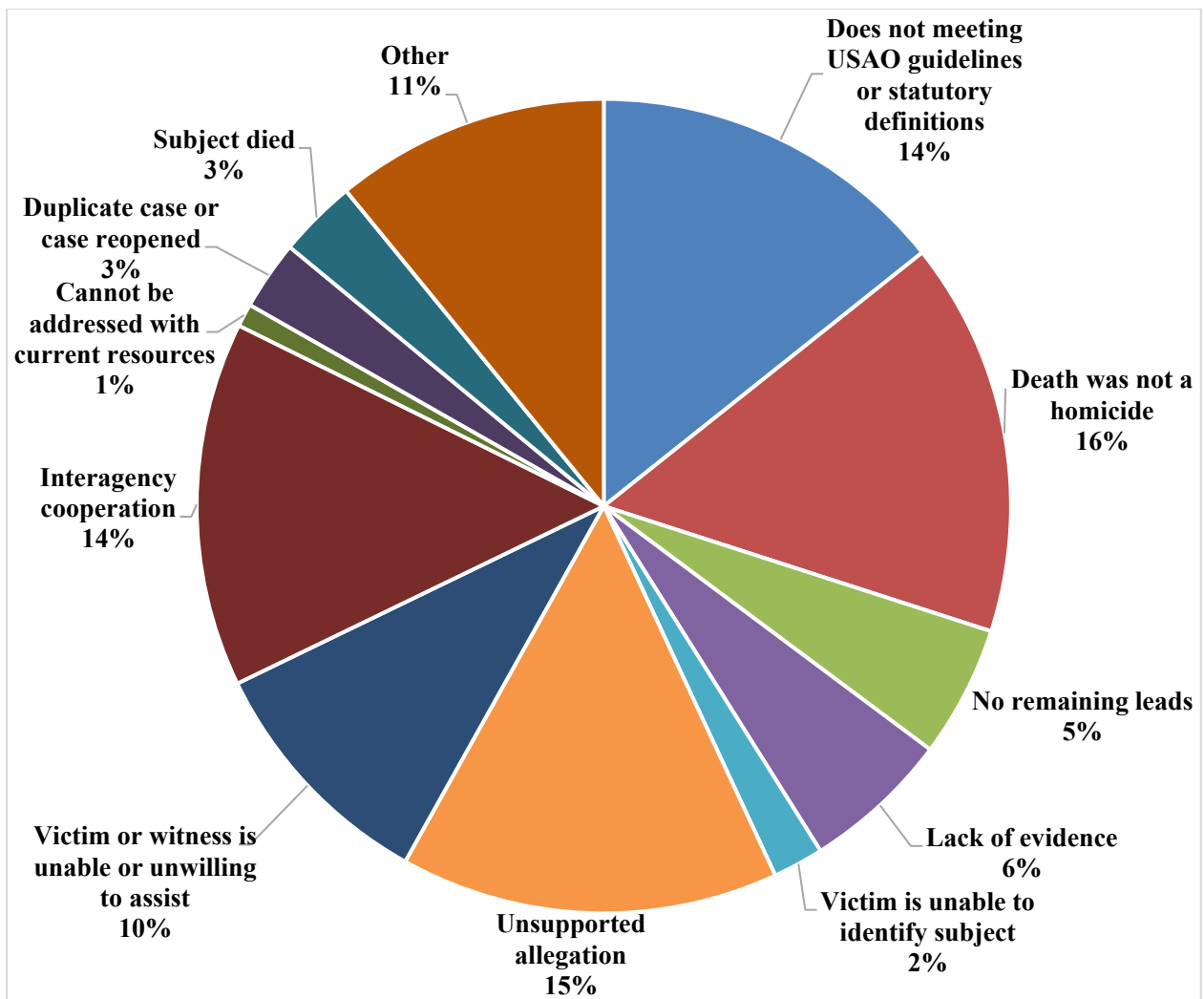


Table 7 provides additional information on certain violent crime investigations that were administratively closed by the four Indian country FBI divisions with the largest Indian country caseload.¹⁴ It lists the number of administratively closed investigations where the subject and victim status were identified. Information is omitted from this table if the subject or victim did not fit into one of the categories below, the subject was not identified, or the subject was a business.

¹⁴ Due to low frequencies, only investigations from four Divisions (responsible for 75 percent of all cases) for the top four violent crimes are represented. As previously noted, this data does not include alleged crimes within these categories that were investigated solely by the BIA or other federal law enforcement agencies.

Table 7: Violent Crimes Administratively Closed, Victim and Subject Status, by FBI Division, CY 2022

Assault				Child Sexual Abuse		
	Indian Victim, Indian Subject	Indian Victim, Non-Indian Subject	Non-Indian Victim, Indian Subject	Indian Victim, Indian Subject	Indian Victim, Non-Indian Subject	Non-Indian Victim, Indian Subject
MP	8	0	0	28	0	0
OC	12	6	3	31	11	6
PX	46	4	1	52	0	2
SU	18	0	0	22	0	0
Total	84	10	4	133	11	8

Death Investigation ¹⁵				Sexual Assault		
	Indian Victim, Indian Subject	Indian Victim, Non-Indian Subject	Non-Indian Victim, Indian Subject	Indian Victim, Indian Subject	Indian Victim, Non-Indian Subject	Non-Indian Victim, Indian Subject
MP	2	0	1	4	0	0
OC	4	2	4	1	1	0
PX	10	0	0	6	0	0
SU	5	1	0	9	0	0
Total	21	3	5	20	1	0

IV. Executive Office for United States Attorneys TLOA Report

The United States endeavors to uphold its trust responsibility to federally recognized Tribes, as evidenced by the Department's prioritization of public safety in Indian country. Indian country prosecutions, particularly violent crime prosecutions, are of great importance for the 51 federal judicial districts with federally recognized Tribes. On July 13, 2022, Deputy Attorney General Lisa Monaco issued a memorandum to all United States Attorneys stating, "It is a priority of the Department of Justice to address the disproportionately high rates of violence experienced by American Indians and Alaska Natives (AI/AN), and relatedly, the high rates of indigenous persons reported missing."

Deputy Attorney General Monaco's July 2022 memorandum underscored the long-standing Department mandates for USAOs with Indian country responsibilities. Specifically, every USAO with

¹⁵ Most administratively closed death investigations do not have a victim/subject dynamic because it is determined the victim died as a result of natural causes, an accident, or suicide.

Indian country in its district is required to engage and consult annually, in coordination with its law enforcement partners, with the federally recognized Tribes in that district. All USAOs with Indian country responsibilities have implemented, and continue to revise and refine, district operational plans. The subject matter of each district's plan depends on the jurisdictional status of the federally recognized Tribes in that district, as well as the unique characteristics and challenges confronting those Tribal nations. Operational plans include certain core elements regarding communication between federal and Tribal partners, including on declinations; law enforcement coordination in investigations; victim advocacy; addressing unsolved cases including missing or murdered persons; training; outreach; combating violence against women; and accountability.

All USAOs with Indian country responsibilities must appoint at least one Assistant United States Attorney (AUSA) as a Tribal Liaison to serve as the primary point of contact with Tribes in the district. The Tribal Liaison program was established in 1995 and codified with TLOA's passage. Tribal Liaisons play a critical and multi-faceted role in the USAOs' efforts in Indian country. In addition to prosecuting cases, they often coordinate with and train federal and Tribal law enforcement officials who investigate federal violations in Indian country and coordinate with Tribal prosecutors to ensure prosecution of criminal violations.

Tribal Liaisons often function in a role similar to that of a local assistant district attorney and are accessible to the community in ways that are unique from other AUSAs. The nature and circumstances of the Tribes in their districts often influence Tribal Liaison duties. Tribal Liaisons typically have relationships and frequent contact with Tribal governments, including government leaders, law enforcement, courts, prosecutors, and social service agency staff.

Tribal Liaisons continue to play a critical role in USAO implementation of TLOA and the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Acts of 2013 and 2022 (VAWA 2013/2022)¹⁶ by addressing the need for skilled, committed prosecutors working on the ground in Indian country. In particular, Tribal Liaisons work with Tribes in organizing multi-disciplinary teams (MDTs) that primarily address child abuse cases, and Sexual Assault Response Teams (SARTs) that coordinate community response to sexual violence. Both MDTs and SARTs consist of federal, state, and Tribal subject matter experts. Tribal Liaisons also perform outreach in Tribal communities to educate Tribal members on various issues involving substance abuse and violent offenses in an effort to reduce crime and train Tribal law enforcement on legal issues, such as search and seizure. Further, Tribal Liaisons help foster and cultivate relationships among federal, state, and Tribal law enforcement officials by convening meetings to discuss jurisdictional issues and developing inter-agency law enforcement taskforces. Tribal Liaisons also facilitate coordination and collaboration among federal, state, and Tribal law enforcement agencies and prosecutors to discuss the merits of Indian country prosecutions and help determine appropriate venues. Although Tribal Liaisons may be the most experienced federal prosecutors of crime in Indian country, other AUSAs must often handle these cases due to the large number of Indian country violations. Table 8 below contains a list of the 51 USAOs with Indian country responsibilities.

¹⁶ VAWA 2013 recognized the authority of participating Tribes to exercise special domestic violence criminal jurisdiction over non-Indian perpetrators of domestic violence crimes. The 2022 VAWA reauthorization expanded the ability of Tribes to exercise special Tribal criminal jurisdiction (STCJ) over non-Indian perpetrators of specifically delineated crimes. *See* 25 U.S.C. § 1304.

Table 8: United States Attorneys' Offices with Indian Country or Federally Recognized Tribes

District Name	District Abbreviation	District Name	District Abbreviation
Middle District of Alabama	ALM	District of Nevada	NV
Southern District of Alabama	ALS	District of New Mexico	NM
District of Alaska	AK	Eastern District of New York	NYE
District of Arizona	AZ	Northern District of New York	NYN
Central District of California	CAC	Western District of New York	NYW
Eastern District of California	CAE	Western District of North Carolina	NCW
Northern District of California	CAN	District of North Dakota	ND
Southern District of California	CAS	Eastern District of Oklahoma	OKE
District of Colorado	CO	Northern District of Oklahoma	OKN
District of Connecticut	CT	Western District of Oklahoma	OKW
Middle District of Florida	FLM	District of Oregon	OR
Southern District of Florida	FLS	District of Rhode Island	RI
District of Idaho	ID	District of South Carolina	SC
Northern District of Indiana	INN	District of South Dakota	SD
Northern District of Iowa	IAN	Western District of Tennessee	TNW
District of Kansas	KS	Eastern District of Texas	TXE
Western District of Louisiana	LAW	Western District of Texas	TXW
District of Maine	ME	District of Utah	UT
District of Massachusetts	MA	Eastern District of Virginia	VAE
Eastern District of Michigan	MIE	Western District of Virginia	VAW
Western District of Michigan	MIW	Eastern District of Washington	WAE
District of Minnesota	MN	Western District of Washington	WAW
Northern District of Mississippi	MSN	Eastern District of Wisconsin	WIE
Southern District of Mississippi	MSS	Western District of Wisconsin	WIW
District of Montana	MT	District of Wyoming	WY
District of Nebraska	NE		

Collaboration and coordination between federal and Tribal partners are paramount to enhancing public safety in Indian country. One initiative that has been helpful in cultivating these relationships and communication is the Tribal Special Assistant United States Attorney (SAUSA) Program. The goal of the program is twofold: (1) to train Tribal prosecutors in federal law, procedure, and investigative techniques; and (2) to increase the likelihood that every viable criminal offense, especially those involving violence against women, is prosecuted in federal court, Tribal court, or both. Tribal SAUSAs are Tribal prosecutors who are cross-deputized and may prosecute crimes in both Tribal court and federal court. Tribal SAUSAs can also help accelerate implementation of enhanced sentencing and criminal jurisdiction pursuant to TLOA and VAWA 2013/2022 by fostering communication and cultural awareness and helping identify the appropriate forum for criminal prosecutions.

Overview of How a Matter or Case is Handled in a USAO

Prosecutorial Discretion/Guidelines and Ethical Obligations: While federal prosecutors have discretion in charging cases, declining cases, or referring matters to another jurisdiction, prosecutors operate within the confines of the law, Department policy, and the evidence gathered in the cases. The Department's Justice Manual (JM) provides guidance on considerations for charging, declining, or referring a case to another jurisdiction. JM § 9-27.220 provides:

The attorney for the government should commence or recommend federal prosecution if he/she believes that the person's conduct constitutes a federal offense, and that the admissible evidence will probably be sufficient to obtain and sustain a conviction, unless (1) the prosecution would serve no substantial federal interest; (2) the person is subject to effective prosecution in another jurisdiction; or (3) there exists an adequate non-criminal alternative to prosecution.

Referrals to a USAO: A referral occurs when a law enforcement agency seeks the involvement or advice of a USAO in a particular matter or presents a case to the USAO for prosecution. The referral process, specifically how and when a law enforcement agency decides to refer a matter to a USAO, depends on many factors, including case type, investigative stage, and the relationship between the USAO and the agency.

Cases Referred to Another Jurisdiction: USAOs may refer prosecutable cases to another jurisdiction. Such referrals typically occur when the USAO determines it would be more appropriate for the other jurisdiction to prosecute the offense, and in the context of this report, it most often involves a recognition of Tribal sovereignty.

Declinations: A declination is a USAO's decision not to pursue criminal prosecution of a law enforcement agency referral. A referral does not necessarily equate to a viable prosecution. As discussed later in this report, the vast majority of declinations involve cases in which there is insufficient evidence to prosecute. Further, cases that are initially declined may be reopened and prosecuted if additional evidence is later presented. For purposes of this report, declinations do not include prosecution referrals to another jurisdiction. There are two types of declinations – "immediate" and "later."

- **Immediate Declination:** This type of declination occurs when a USAO does not open a file on or pursue prosecution of the referral. Examples of immediate declinations include the following:¹⁷

Child Abuse Referral: The biological mother of a child reported to police that her four-year-old child was injured during a visit with the child's biological father, who was separated from the mother. The child had a burn mark on their hand. Law enforcement interviewed the biological father, who reported that the four-year-old touched a hot pan that had just been removed from the stove as the father was making dinner during the visitation. The child substantiated the father's description of the events. The case was immediately declined because insufficient evidence existed to prove that the biological father intentionally harmed the young child.

Assault Referral: A woman reported to police that she was punched by her friend at a recent party, which resulted in the woman sustaining a black eye. Investigators interviewed those who attended the party and discovered that the woman was intoxicated and passed out and fell during the party, which is how she sustained the black eye. Additionally, the friend had left the party prior to the woman sustaining the black eye. The case was immediately declined because the investigation yielded no evidence to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the suspect perpetrated the crime.

- **Later Declination:** This type of declination occurs when a USAO opens a file on the referral, performs a significant amount of work on the matter, but ultimately does not pursue prosecution. For example:¹⁸

Assault with a Dangerous Weapon Referral: A male individual was sitting on the porch of his residence one evening when a significantly larger male arrived at the home. During an altercation with the homeowner, the larger male was hit with a crowbar and received minor injuries to his head. Police were called to the scene by a neighbor and the case was referred for prosecution. A follow-up investigation revealed that the large man learned the homeowner had just won a large sum of money at the local casino. He demanded that the homeowner give him a portion of the winnings. The homeowner refused the request, and the large man became enraged. The homeowner, who was physically disabled, told the large man to leave. The large man advanced on the homeowner in a threatening manner. The homeowner grabbed a crowbar and provided numerous verbal warnings to the large man to leave. The large man lunged at the homeowner and began hitting him. The homeowner hit the large man in the head with the crowbar, which was when the police arrived on scene. The large man refused to provide a statement. The case was declined because the prosecutor lacked sufficient evidence to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the homeowner's actions were not self-defense.

¹⁷ These examples represent actual matters.

¹⁸ This example represents an actual matter.

Communications with Tribes Regarding Declinations: The Department recognizes the importance of communication between the Department and Tribes, particularly regarding case coordination with law enforcement. The Department is committed to improving these communications and conducts regular training on enhanced communication and information sharing.

As indicated above, each USAO with Indian country in its district has at least one Tribal Liaison. Declination information is communicated to Tribal law enforcement and prosecutors through the Tribal Liaison or other USAO-designated communication procedures. Section 212(a)(3) of TLOA provides:

[I]f a United States Attorney declines to prosecute, or acts to terminate prosecution of, an alleged violation of federal criminal law in Indian country, the United States Attorney shall coordinate with the appropriate tribal justice officials regarding the status of the investigation and the use of evidence relevant to the case in a tribal court with authority over the crime alleged.

TLOA's Section 212(c) provides that "[n]othing in this section requires any Federal agency or official to transfer or disclose any confidential, privileged, or statutorily protected communication, information, or source to an official of any Indian tribe."¹⁹ However, Section 212(c) also provides that reports and information obtained during a criminal investigation may be shared with the Tribe.²⁰ The Department encourages the sharing of appropriate information to enable Tribal prosecutors to pursue criminal matters. Moreover, USAO operational plans frequently address procedures for communicating declinations to Tribal justice officials and for evidence sharing.

The Department takes seriously its responsibility to determine whether to charge or decline a case. Federal prosecutors consider applicable law, ethical considerations, and the evidence and circumstances of each case when deciding whether to charge or decline a case. As represented in Figure 1 below, federal prosecutors work diligently in conjunction with Tribal officials to pursue justice in Indian country and improve the lives of all who live there.

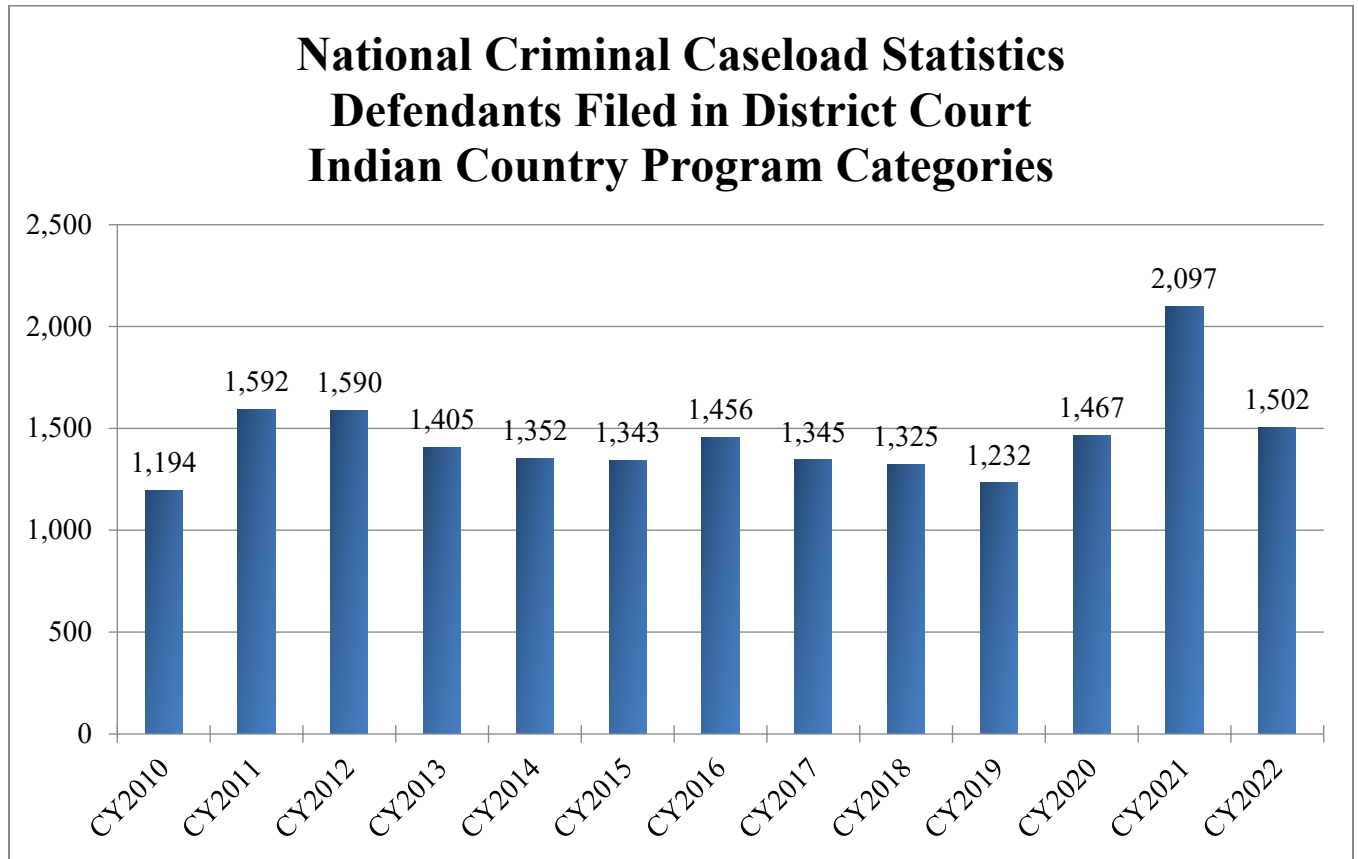
Two program categories within the USAOs' case management system are relevant to Indian country cases for the purposes of this report: (1) "Violent Crime in Indian Country," which identifies violent offenses that occur in Indian country, such as assaults, homicides, and sexual abuse cases; and (2) "Indian Offenses," which identifies nonviolent offenses occurring in Indian country, such as theft, fraud, and nonviolent drug offenses.

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¹⁹ See 25 U.S.C. § 2809(c)(1).

²⁰ See 25 U.S.C. § 2809(a)(1).

Figure 1: Defendants Filed in Indian Country, CY 2010-CY 2022



In CY 2022, federal prosecutors filed cases against 137 defendants (a decrease of 15 percent from CY 2021 (162 defendants)) under VAWA 2013's enhanced federal assault statutes and obtained 97 convictions (a decrease of 27 percent from CY 2021 (132)). Prosecutors also filed Indian country cases against 19 defendants using the domestic assault by habitual offender statute, 18 U.S.C. § 117, and separately, obtained 11 convictions under this statute.

Below are examples of successfully prosecuted violent crime cases during the reporting period:

Felon in Possession of a Firearm, Assault of an Intimate Partner by Strangulation, and Attempted Kidnapping in Indian Country: In June 2020, David Boggs Jr. violated a protective order when he dragged his former girlfriend from her hotel room, strangled her until she passed out, and kicked her in the head while wearing steel toe boots.

Then on July 17, 2020, while the victim was being treated at a local hospital, Boggs Jr. contacted her and told her he was going to pick her up at the hospital, tie her up, and take her where no one could hear her scream. She alerted law enforcement, and officers from the Tulsa Police Department began searching for Boggs Jr. and located him in a vehicle just outside the hospital. In the vehicle, officers found a loaded pistol, a change of clothes, binoculars, a wood hacksaw, an aluminum baseball bat, and a cell phone, all of

which showed that the defendant intended to harm the victim. In March 2022, the defendant was sentenced to 121 months in prison and three years of supervised release.

First Degree Burglary in Indian Country and Assault Resulting in Substantial Bodily Injury to an Intimate/Dating Partner in Indian Country: In May 2021, Gerald Smith broke into the home of a former dating partner and assaulted her. Smith entered the home, without the victim's permission, through a sliding door and demanded that the victim allow Smith to live there. When the victim declined, Smith further demanded that the victim book and pay for a hotel room for him. Smith threatened to kill the victim if she refused. He then drove the victim in her vehicle to a local hotel where she paid for his room. As she attempted to leave in her car, Smith grabbed her and struck her in the face multiple times, resulting in scratches on her face and neck, a bite mark on her forearm, and an eye that was swollen shut. In April 2022, Smith was sentenced to 84 months in prison and three years of supervised release.

In addition to federal prosecution, a key provision of VAWA 2013/2022 recognizes Tribes' inherent power to exercise special domestic violence or Tribal criminal jurisdiction over certain defendants, regardless of their Indian or non-Indian status. After the reauthorization of VAWA in 2022, Section 1304 of Title 25 of the United States Code allows Tribal prosecutors to prosecute multiple crimes delineated in the statute, including domestic violence, dating violence, and violations of protection orders that occur on Tribal land, regardless of whether the offender is Indian or non-Indian. VAWA 2013/2022 requires implementing Tribes to provide certain rights to defendants in Tribal cases.

Further, TLOA amended the Indian Civil Rights Act to permit Tribes to exercise enhanced sentencing authority if certain prerequisites are satisfied. This permits Tribes to impose a sentence of no more than three years of imprisonment and a \$15,000 fine for any single offense; however, under TLOA, a Tribe may not "impose on a person in a criminal proceeding a total penalty or punishment greater than imprisonment for a term of nine (9) years." If a Tribe does not comply with TLOA's prerequisites for enhanced sentencing, a Tribe may not impose any penalty or punishment for a single offense that falls within special Tribal criminal jurisdiction greater than imprisonment for a term of one year and a \$5,000 fine. The Department, along with the BIA, continues to assist Tribes with implementation of TLOA's enhanced sentencing prerequisites.

A. Data Collection Within the United States Attorneys' Offices

EOUSA regularly provides case data to Congress, Department leadership, the Office of Management and Budget, other federal agencies, and the public to demonstrate the USAOs' efforts to prosecute wrongdoers, protect the public, and defend the interests of the United States. Leadership at every level of the government relies, in part, on these numbers to measure USAO success in carrying out national, local, and Tribal law enforcement priorities, using taxpayer money effectively, and achieving the Department's goals. EOUSA relies on case management data to track the prodigious work of the USAOs and to make important resource allocation decisions. In addition, USAO supervisors use case management reports to manage their offices and determine staffing needs. Although data can never fully represent the time, effort, and skill required to prosecute and defend cases, it provides one objective means to measure workload.

CaseView

EOUSA's portion of this report was prepared using data from EOUSA's case management system, CaseView. EOUSA and the 94 USAOs use CaseView to compile, maintain, and track case information relating to defendants, criminal charges, and sentence information.

"Matters" are referrals from law enforcement opened in CaseView where no charges have been filed. Most cases begin as matters in CaseView, pending further law enforcement investigation, after which either charges are filed, or the matter is declined. "Declinations," as discussed above, are matters in which a USAO declines to pursue criminal charges. An immediate declination occurs when a referral to a USAO does not warrant federal prosecution based on the facts and circumstances presented, further investigation is not warranted, a matter is not opened, and the referral is declined immediately. A later declination occurs when the USAO agrees to accept a matter and, following further investigation or consultation with the assigned AUSA, it is closed without filing charges. Immediate and later declinations are entered into CaseView.

As outlined above, "Cases Referred to Another Jurisdiction" for prosecution are matters in which a USAO declines criminal prosecution and refers the matter to another jurisdiction. These referrals arise through coordination and communication between Tribes and USAOs. Many districts hold meetings to review Indian country cases with law enforcement personnel. During these meetings, the decision about which jurisdiction — federal or Tribal — will prosecute a particular case is considered and discussed by the federal and Tribal prosecutors, with input from investigative law enforcement agencies.

The Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act, 25 U.S.C. § 2809(a)(3), which amended TLOA, contemplated this collaboration and coordination. It also affirmed the Department's January 2010 statement that "Tribal governments have the ability to create and institute successful programs when provided with the resources to develop solutions that work best for their communities."²¹ As noted above, TLOA's passage, with its enhanced sentencing authority for qualifying Tribal courts, means that more cases will be referred to Tribal courts for prosecution. These referrals are typically done at the request of or with the consent of the Tribe's law enforcement authorities. Referral of a criminal matter for prosecution in Tribal court is, in fact, an acknowledgement of Tribal self-governance.

Indian country case data is pulled from CaseView using program category codes, which identify the types of matters USAOs handle.²² As noted above, two program category codes are particularly relevant to Indian country cases.²³ EOUSA has advised USAOs that all cases arising in Indian country must include one of the Indian country program category codes, in addition to any other program category code relevant to the case.

Limitations of the CaseView Data

The statistics in this report are subject to a number of limitations related to the CaseView system. When a matter or case is opened in CaseView, the program category codes are selected by USAO

²¹ See <http://www.justice.gov/dag/dag-memo-indian-country.html>.

²² CaseView has nearly 100 program category codes and can capture more than one program area in a single case using multiple program category codes. For example, a case involving drug trafficking, money laundering, and immigration offenses should be coded using all three program category codes.

²³ "Violent Crime in Indian Country" identifies violent offenses that occur in Indian country, such as assaults, homicides, and sexual abuse cases. "Indian Offenses" identifies nonviolent offenses occurring in Indian country, such as fraud and nonviolent drug offenses.

personnel based on their assessment of the case. Each USAO determines who enters the data, how and when data is entered, and how cases are designated. When using CaseView, USAO personnel follow EOUSA guidance related to CaseView docketing and coding policies. CaseView does not have a mechanism to check entries for accuracy and internal consistency. Therefore, if a case has been incorrectly coded, CaseView will not reject the entry or force a correction. An incorrect entry will remain in CaseView until it is detected and manually corrected.

CaseView data for a particular fiscal year represents the phase a matter or case was in at the end of that fiscal year, and any notable events that occurred during that fiscal year, such as a filing or a disposition. For example, a USAO may show two declinations in one year, but not any referrals; this information suggests that the referrals appeared in the prior year's data. Further, certain data points, such as dispositions, correlate to defendants rather than cases as a whole.

B. EOUSA CaseView Information

Tables 9 through 11 below display data related to referrals to another jurisdiction and declinations. The data is for January 1 through December 31, 2022 (CY 2022).

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Table 9: Number of Suspects in Indian Country Referred to Different Jurisdiction by Type of Crime for CY 2022

District	Assault	Homicide	Sexual Assault (Child and Adult Victims), Sexual Exploitation and Failure to Register as Sex Offender	Drug, Alcohol and Other Offenses	Financial Crimes/ Public Corruption/Fraud	Jurisdictional, Procedural, Penalty or State Statute	Total
ALASKA	0	0	7	12	1	0	20
ARIZONA	10	4	3	2	0	0	19
CALIFORNIA NORTHERN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COLORADO	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CONNECTICUT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FLORIDA NORTHERN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IOWA NORTHERN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDAHO	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
MICHIGAN EASTERN	3	0	1	0	1	0	5
MICHIGAN WESTERN	2	0	0	1	0	0	3
MINNESOTA	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
MISSISSIPPI SOUTHERN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MONTANA	8	1	6	2	0	0	17
NORTH CAROLINA EASTERN	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
NORTH CAROLINA WESTERN	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
NORTH DAKOTA	7	1	9	1	1	0	19
NEBRASKA	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
NEW MEXICO	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
NEVADA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OHIO NORTHERN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OKLAHOMA EASTERN	596	56	334	446	258	213	1,903
OKLAHOMA NORTHERN	205	26	111	84	80	45	551
OKLAHOMA WESTERN	6	1	2	9	5	5	28
OREGON	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
RHODA ISLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH DAKOTA	0	0	1	0	2	0	3
TEXAS NORTHERN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UTAH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WASHINGTON EASTERN	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
WASHINGTON WESTERN	3	1	3	0	0	0	7
WISCONSIN EASTERN	1	0	2	1	0	0	4
WYOMING	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	847	92	480	561	349	265	2,594

Table 10: Indian Status of Suspects and Victims in Matters Referred to a Different Jurisdiction for CY 2022*

	Suspects Referred, Indian	Suspects Referred, Non-Indian	Victims in these Matters, Indian	Victims in these Matters, Non-Indian
Financial Crimes/Public Corruption/Fraud	252	95	18	10
Drug, Alcohol, and Other Offenses	423	134	19	19
Assault	503	341	106	104
Homicide	37	43	37	38
Sexual Assault (Child and Adult Victims), Sexual Exploitation and Failure to Register as Sex Offender	221	258	163	62
Jurisdictional, Procedural, Penalty, or State Statute	184	80	15	13

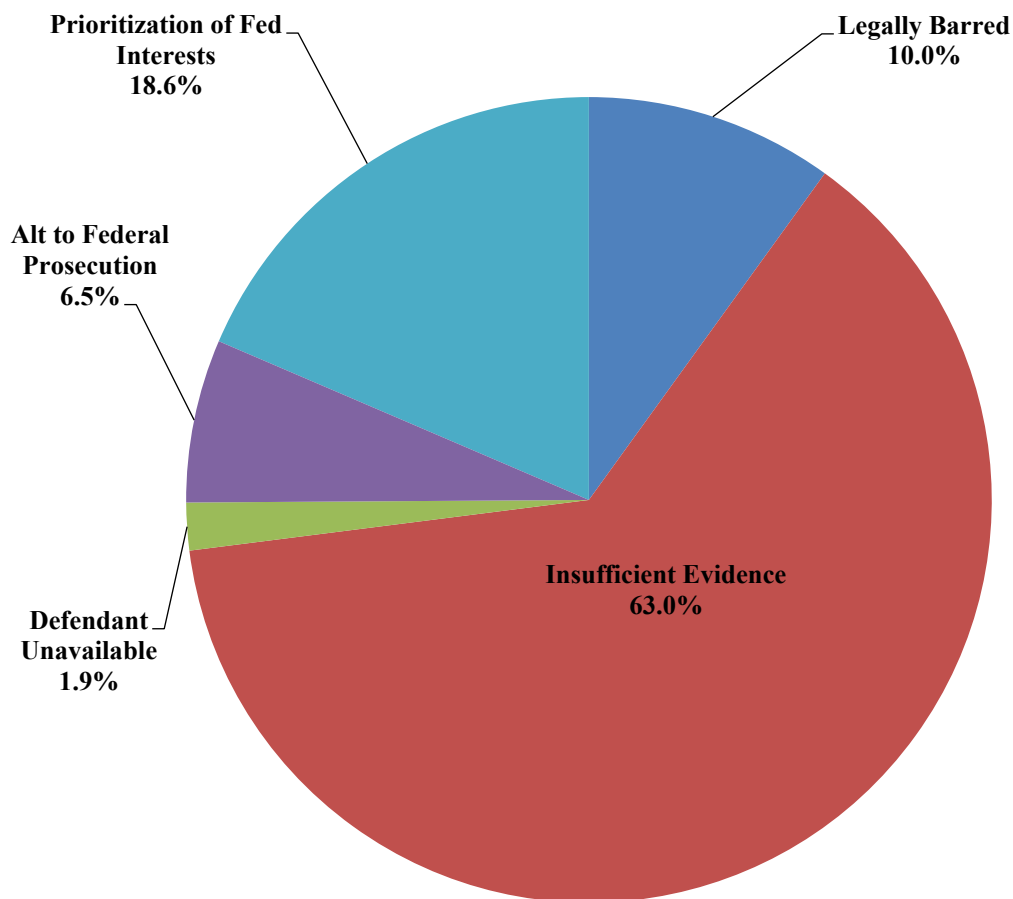
*There were 28 suspects/victims where the matter was not referred to a different jurisdiction because the co-suspect was still under investigation or had charges filed against them in court.

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Table 11: Number of Suspects in Indian Country Declinations for CY 2022

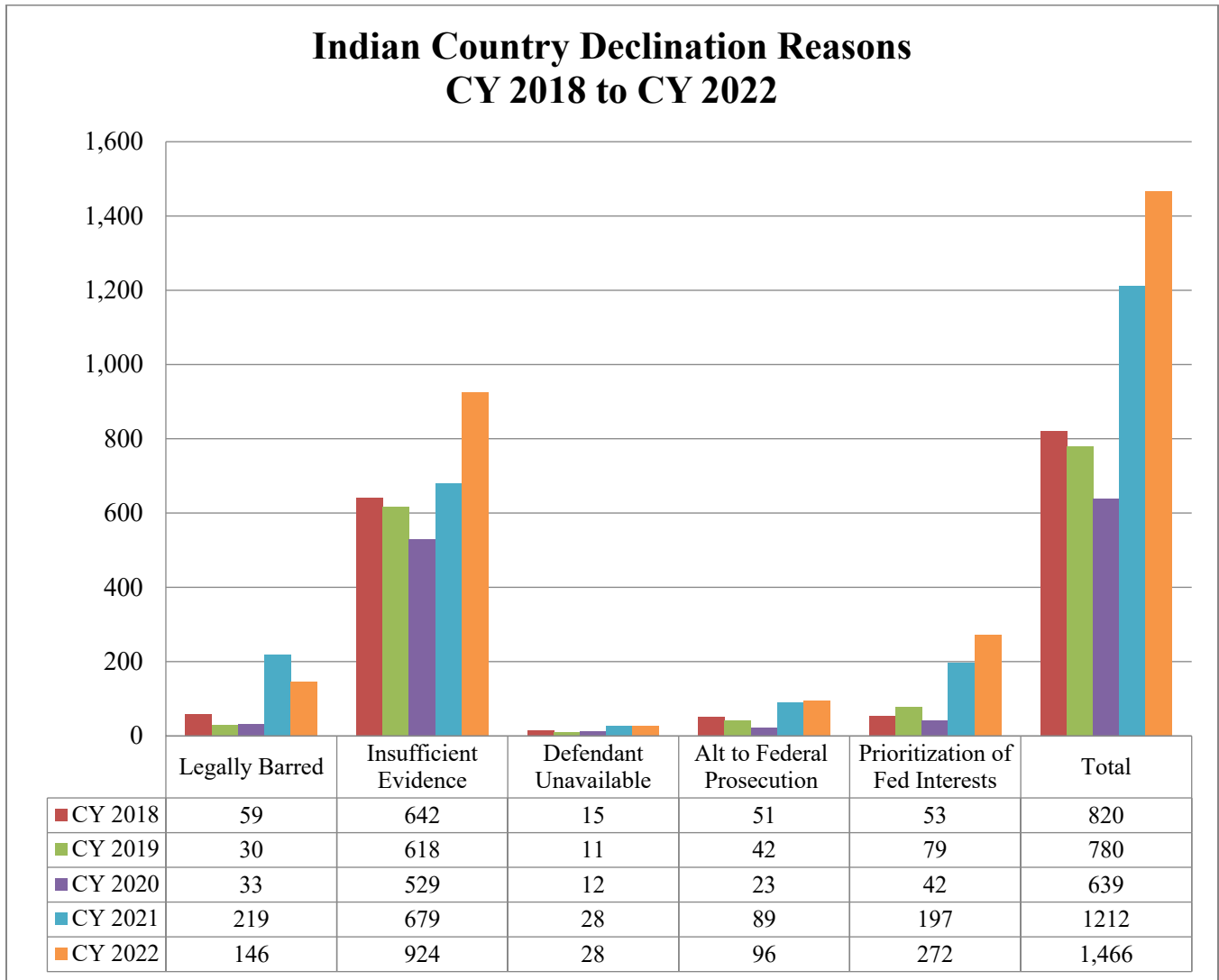
District	Legally Barred	Insufficient Evidence	Defendant Unavailable	Alt to Federal Prosecution	Prioritization of Fed Interests	Total
ALASKA	0	9	0	0	6	15
ALABAMA MIDDLE	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARIZONA	7	194	7	2	11	221
CALIFORNIA NORTHERN	0	0	0	0	1	1
COLORADO	0	5	0	1	1	7
CONNECTICUT	0	1	0	0	0	1
FLORIDA NORTHERN	0	2	0	0	0	2
IOWA NORTHERN	0	5	0	0	0	5
IDAHO	0	8	0	5	0	13
MICHIGAN EASTERN	0	20	0	1	2	23
MICHIGAN WESTERN	0	22	0	1	0	23
MINNESOTA	1	23	0	0	2	26
MISSISSIPPI SOUTHERN	0	9	0	0	0	9
MONTANA	0	53	0	2	1	56
NORTH CAROLINA EASTERN	0	0	0	0	0	0
NORTH CAROLINA WESTERN	1	3	0	0	1	5
NORTH DAKOTA	1	43	0	2	14	60
NEBRASKA	0	6	1	1	0	8
NEW MEXICO	0	28	3	0	2	33
NEVADA	0	13	1	1	0	15
OHIO NORTHERN	0	1	0	0	0	1
OKLAHOMA EASTERN	109	199	8	1	184	501
OKLAHOMA NORTHERN	26	180	5	46	33	290
OKLAHOMA WESTERN	1	29	0	28	7	65
OREGON	0	8	0	0	0	8
RHODE ISLAND	0	1	0	0	0	1
SOUTH DAKOTA	0	26	0	4	1	31
TEXAS NORTHERN	0	2	0	0	0	2
UTAH	0	1	0	0	0	1
WASHINGTON EASTERN	0	9	0	0	2	11
WASHINGTON WESTERN	0	13	0	0	2	15
WISCONSIN EASTERN	0	7	1	0	1	9
WYOMING	0	4	2	1	1	8
TOTAL	146	924	28	96	272	1,466

Figure 2: Declinations by Reason in Indian Country Crimes for CY 2022



As demonstrated in Figure 2 above, most declined cases for CY 2022 were declined due to insufficient evidence. Insufficient evidence includes lack of evidence of criminal intent, weak or insufficient evidence, or witness issues. Figure 3 compares declination categories for CY 2018 through CY 2022 for Indian country cases. In matters where there is insufficient evidence, the government cannot sustain its burden of proof beyond a reasonable doubt and the prosecutor must decline them. However, if additional evidence is presented later, the matter may be reopened (subject to statutes of limitation) and prosecuted.

Figure 3: Declination Reasons in Indian Country Crimes



Methodology Applied for Generating Crime Data Type

The CaseView User Manual states that the lead investigative charge should be the substantive statute that is the primary basis for the referral. Given the number of federal criminal code sections and the ability to assimilate state law for certain crimes occurring in Indian country (under the Assimilative Crimes Act, 18 U.S.C. § 13), this report assigns the lead investigative charge to broad categories based on case commonality. All lead investigative statutes appearing in CY 2022 Indian country matters declined (as designated by the appropriate Indian country program codes in CaseView) were reviewed and grouped into six categories: (1) assault; (2) murder; (3) sexual assault (including child and adult

victims); (4) drug, alcohol, and other offenses; (5) financial crimes, public corruption, and fraud; and (6) jurisdictional, penalty, or state statutes.²⁴

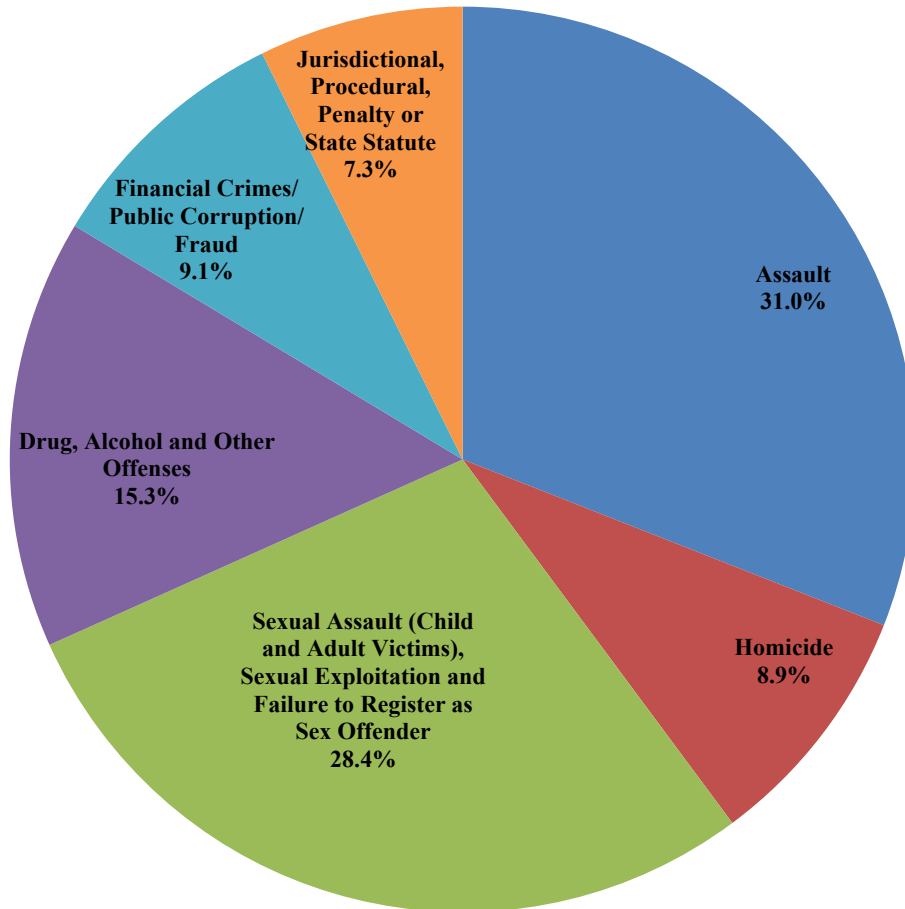
Table 12 reports aggregate declinations by crime type and federal judicial district, while Figure 4 provides a percentage breakdown of aggregate declinations by crime type. Table 13 categorizes the aggregate declinations and the reasons those matters were declined.

Table 12: Number of Suspects in Indian Country Declinations by Type of Crime for CY 2022

District	Assault	Homicide	Sexual Assault (Child and Adult Victims), Sexual Exploitation and Failure to Register as Sex Offender	Drug, Alcohol and Other Offenses	Financial Crimes/ Public Corruption/Fraud	Jurisdictional, Procedural, Penalty or State Statute	Total
ALASKA	1	1	0	10	3	0	15
ARIZONA	66	26	81	37	7	4	221
CALIFORNIA NORTHERN	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
COLORADO	2	0	1	4	0	0	7
CONNECTICUT	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
FLORIDA NORTHERN	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
IOWA NORTHERN	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
IDAHO	5	0	4	4	0	0	13
MICHIGAN EASTERN	17	0	4	0	1	1	23
MICHIGAN WESTERN	10	0	9	1	0	3	23
MINNESOTA	11	1	5	6	0	3	26
MISSISSIPPI SOUTHERN	0	1	0	7	1	0	9
MONTANA	21	4	21	4	3	3	56
NORTH CAROLINA WESTERN	3	0	1	1	0	0	5
NORTH DAKOTA	6	2	33	16	3	0	60
NEBRASKA	1	1	3	0	0	3	8
NEW MEXICO	11	7	2	3	4	6	33
NEVADA	8	0	4	3	0	0	15
OHIO NORTHERN	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
OKLAHOMA EASTERN	163	45	112	62	70	49	501
OKLAHOMA NORTHERN	93	27	100	31	25	14	290
OKLAHOMA WESTERN	14	8	13	10	5	15	65
OREGON	2	0	3	2	1	0	8
RHODE ISLAND	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
SOUTH DAKOTA	6	6	7	6	6	0	31
TEXAS NORTHERN	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
UTAH	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
WASHINGTON EASTERN	1	1	3	3	0	3	11
WASHINGTON WESTERN	1	0	6	7	1	0	15
WISCONSIN EASTERN	1	0	1	4	2	1	9
WYOMING	6	0	1	0	0	1	8
TOTAL	454	130	417	225	133	107	1,466

²⁴ Appendix B provides a complete list of all lead investigative charges used in CY 2022, as assigned to one of the six categories created for purposes of this report.

Figure 4: Indian Country Declinations by Crime Type for CY 2022



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Table 13: Indian Country Suspects Declined by Type of Crime and Declination Reason, CY 2022

	Legally Barred	Insufficient Evidence	Defendant Unavailable	Alt. to Federal Prosecution	Prioritization of Fed. Interests	Total
Assault	34	296	9	39	76	454
Drug, Alcohol, and Other Offenses	49	113	1	14	48	225
Financial Crimes/Public Corruption/Fraud	19	39	0	7	68	133
Homicide	15	88	6	8	13	130
Sexual Assault (Child and Adult Victims)	16	338	10	20	33	417
Jurisdictional, Penalty, or State Statute	13	50	2	8	34	107
Total	146	924	28	96	272	1,466

In CY 2022, the majority (68 percent) of declinations involved physical and sexual assaults, homicide, sexual exploitation, or failure to register as a sex offender. These statistics are consistent with statistics from previous years. While the number of declinations for these offense types may appear high, there are inherent challenges in prosecuting these crimes — challenges that are not unique to the federal system. Cooperation among federal and Tribal law enforcement and victim advocates is key to successfully prosecuting a sexual assault perpetrator in Indian country. Every USAO with Indian country has developed guidelines for handling sexual violence cases designed to improve the federal response to sexual abuse in Tribal communities.

Declinations alone do not provide a full picture of how USAOs are handling Indian country criminal matters. To provide context to the declination numbers, Table 14 lists the “total Indian country matters resolved” for each federal judicial district — that is, the total number of Indian country suspects in immediate declinations, suspects in matters terminated (which includes all later declinations), and defendants filed.

For example, in the District of South Dakota there were 193 Indian country matters resolved in CY 2022. This number includes 31 declinations and 3 referrals previously reported in Tables 9, 11 and 12. It also includes an additional 159 Indian country matters that the USAO resolved in CY 2022 by means other than a federal declination or referral.

Similarly, for all districts combined, 5,989 Indian country matters were resolved in CY 2022. This number includes 1,466 declinations reported in Tables 11 and 12. It also includes 1,929 matters in Indian country that were resolved in CY 2022 by means other than a federal declination or referral and 2,594 Indian country matters referred to another jurisdiction for prosecution.

Table 14: Total Indian Country Matters Resolved by USAO for CY 2022

District	Indian Country Matters Resolved	Indian Country Declinations	Indian Country Matters Referred to Different Jurisdiction	Indian Country Matters Resolved Other than by Federal Declination or Referral
ALASKA	46	15	20	11
ALABAMA MIDDLE	1	0	0	1
ARIZONA	896	221	19	656
CALIFORNIA NORTHERN	3	1	0	2
COLORADO	25	7	1	17
CONNECTICUT	1	1	0	0
FLORIDA MIDDLE	1	0	0	1
FLORIDA NORTHERN	2	2	0	0
FLORIDA SOUTHERN	2	0	0	2
IOWA NORTHERN	6	5	0	1
IDAHO	26	13	1	12
INDIANA NORTHERN	1	0	0	1
KANSAS	1	0	0	1
MICHIGAN EASTERN	40	23	5	12
MICHIGAN WESTERN	38	23	3	12
MINNESOTA	54	26	3	25
MISSISSIPPI SOUTHERN	24	9	0	15
MONTANA	160	56	17	87
NORTH CAROLINA EASTERN	1	0	1	0
NORTH CAROLINA WESTERN	15	5	2	8
NORTH DAKOTA	163	60	19	84
NEBRASKA	25	8	2	15
NEW MEXICO	127	33	2	92
NEVADA	22	15	0	7
OHIO NORTHERN	1	1	0	0
OKLAHOMA EASTERN	2,535	501	1,903	131
OKLAHOMA NORTHERN	1,152	290	551	311
OKLAHOMA WESTERN	229	65	28	136
OREGON	29	8	1	20
RHODE ISLAND	1	1	0	0
SOUTH DAKOTA	193	31	3	159
TEXAS NORTHERN	3	2	0	1
UTAH	15	1	0	14
WASHINGTON EASTERN	51	11	1	39
WASHINGTON WESTERN	30	15	7	8
WISCONSIN EASTERN	29	9	4	16
WYOMING	41	8	1	32
ALL DISTRICTS	5,989	1,466	2,594	1,929

Defendant and Victim Indian/Non-Indian Status

TLOA requires that USAOs record the Indian/non-Indian status of defendants and victims. For cases coded with one of the two Indian country program category codes, CaseView requires users to designate the Indian status of both the victim and the defendant.

**Table 15: Indian Status of Suspects and Victims in Declined
Indian Country Matters for CY 2022***

	Suspects Declined, Indian	Suspects Declined, Non- Indian	Victims in these Matters, Indian	Victims in these Matters, Non-Indian
Financial Crimes/Public Corruption/Fraud	38	90	20	5
Drug, Alcohol, and Other Offenses	112	106	20	28
Assault	222	221	216	95
Homicide	52	71	65	43
Sexual Assault (Child and Adult Victims), Sexual Exploitation and Failure to Register as Sex Offender	228	188	230	80
Jurisdictional, Procedural, Penalty, or State Statute	45	62	17	20

*There were 57 suspects/victims where the matter was not declined because the co-suspect was still under investigation or had charges filed against them in court.

C. Examples of Successful Indian Country Prosecutions

Indian country prosecutors secured numerous convictions in CY 2022. Below are examples of convictions that had a significant impact on their communities.

U.S. v. Longie Jr. (District of North Dakota): In August 2022, Richard Hall, an enrolled member of the Three Affiliated Tribes, was found guilty of abusive sexual contact of a child and abusive sexual contact of an unconscious person after inappropriately touching a child on multiple occasions. The investigation revealed that Hall intentionally touched the clothed breast area and inner thigh of a minor female child under the age of 12 years, who was also an enrolled member of the Three Affiliated Tribes. Additionally, on another occasion, Hall touched the breast, buttocks, and genitals of the same minor child. Hall was sentenced to 15 years of imprisonment and 10 years of supervised release.

U.S. v. Burciaga (District of Nevada): In June 2023, Michael Burciaga was convicted of murder in the first degree, a violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1841 (Protection of Unborn Children), and

domestic assault by a habitual offender. According to court records, in December 2020, Burciaga stabbed his girlfriend, an enrolled member of the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe, multiple times, causing her death and the death of their unborn child. In September 2023, Burciaga was sentenced to life in prison plus 20 years.

U.S. v. Williams (District of Nevada): In November 2022, Martin Williams was found guilty of two counts of assault with a dangerous weapon. According to court documents, Williams fired a gun at a law enforcement officer and pointed his firearm at a second officer while on the Winnemucca Indian Colony reservation. In March 2023, Williams was sentenced to 78 months in prison and 3 years of supervised release.

U.S. v. Oldbear (Northern District of Iowa): In January 2022, Kiedis Oldbear, a Meskwaki Nation Tribal member, was found guilty of assault resulting in substantial bodily injury to a dating partner. According to court documents, Oldbear assaulted his dating partner, while in his car, by punching her in the face and head repeatedly, causing her substantial injuries. The victim was eventually able to escape the car and flee to find assistance. In July 2022, due to his extensive criminal history, Oldbear was sentenced to 41 months of imprisonment and 3 years of supervised release.

U.S. v. Gordon (District of Idaho): In June 2022, Qaya Mikel Gordon, an enrolled member of the Nez Perce Tribe, was found guilty of two counts of assault with a dangerous weapon. According to court documents, in November 2021, Gordon went into a building where his mother and her boyfriend were staying and repeatedly struck them both with a hammer. The victims' injuries required medical treatment. In December 2022, Gordon was sentenced to 72 months of imprisonment and 3 years of supervised release.

U.S. v. Antoine Robert Threefingers (District of Montana): In February 2022, Antoine Robert Threefingers was sentenced to 17 years of imprisonment and five years of supervised release after being convicted on four felony violations (assault on a federal officer, assault with a dangerous weapon, possession and discharge of a firearm in furtherance of a crime of violence, and prohibited person in possession of a firearm). According to court documents, in September 2020, a BIA police officer attempted a routine traffic stop of Threefingers on the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation. Threefingers initially stopped but then fled the scene, which resulted in a 25-minute high-speed chase with speeds exceeding 100 miles per hour. Additional BIA officers and a Rosebud County Sheriff's deputy joined the pursuit. While driving, Threefingers pulled out a gun and fired at a BIA officer. He later stopped his car and exchanged gun fire with the BIA officer. Eventually, the officers were able to apprehend Threefingers.

U.S. v. Jose (District of New Mexico): In July 2022, Gilbert Martinez Jose, an enrolled member of the Tohono O'odham Nation, was sentenced to 19 years of imprisonment and 5 years of supervised release after being found guilty of voluntary manslaughter, assault with a dangerous weapon, and use of a firearm in furtherance of a crime of violence. According to the court documents, in September 2018, Jose shot and killed a Tohono O'odham Nation man and shot at a Tohono O'odham woman, who was uninjured.

V. Savanna's Act Reporting

On October 10, 2020, the President signed Savanna's Act (Act) into law. The purposes of the Act are:

- (1) to clarify the responsibilities of Federal, State, Tribal, and local law enforcement agencies with respect to responding to cases of missing or murdered Indians;
- (2) to increase coordination and communication among Federal, State, Tribal, and local law enforcement agencies, including medical examiner and coroner offices;
- (3) to empower Tribal governments with the resources and information necessary to effectively respond to cases of missing or murdered Indians; and
- (4) to increase the collection of data related to missing or murdered Indian men, women, and children, regardless of where they reside, and the sharing of information among Federal, State, and Tribal officials responsible for responding to and investigating cases of missing or murdered Indians.²⁵

Section 6(a) of the Act requires the Attorney General to include in DOJ's annual Indian Country Investigations and Prosecutions report to Congress information that—

- (1) includes known statistics on missing Indians in the United States, available to the Department of Justice, including—
 - (A) age
 - (B) gender;
 - (C) Tribal enrollment information or affiliation, if available;
 - (D) the current number of open cases per State;
 - (E) the total number of closed cases per State each calendar year, from the most recent 10 calendar years; and
 - (F) other relevant information the Attorney General determines is appropriate.
- (2) includes known statistics on murdered Indians in the United States, available to the Department of Justice, including—
 - (A) age;
 - (B) gender;
 - (C) Tribal enrollment information or affiliation, if available;
 - (D) the current number of open cases per State, if available;
 - (E) the total number of closed cases per State each calendar year, from the most recent 10 calendar years;
 - (F) other relevant information the Attorney General determines is appropriate.

²⁵ 25 U.S.C. §5701

A. Missing Persons Data

During the 2022 calendar year, 546,568 missing person records were entered into the National Crime Information Center (NCIC). Of that total, 10,123 entries²⁶ were for missing AI/AN²⁷ persons.

For CY 2022, 10,084 AI/AN missing person records²⁸ were closed²⁹ in NCIC. These closed records do not strictly represent AI/AN missing persons entries made during the 2022 calendar year. These records could have been entered at any point in time because a missing person record will remain active in the NCIC until a law enforcement agency locates the person, the individual returns home, or the record is removed by the entering agency because they determine that the record is invalid.

Data Limitations

The FBI manages the NCIC system, which houses criminal justice information available to law enforcement and criminal justice agencies nationwide. The goal of the NCIC system is to assist law enforcement in apprehending fugitives, locating missing persons, and identifying stolen property. The goal also includes providing information on gangs, domestic and international terrorists, and individuals who pose a physical threat to law enforcement and criminal justice personnel. The data, in most cases, is voluntarily reported to NCIC by local, state, Tribal, territorial, and federal law enforcement. The information found in this section pertains only to missing persons reported in NCIC; however, it may not include information on all missing persons nationwide. Law enforcement agencies are required to enter incidents of missing persons under age 21 to the NCIC Missing Person file, but there is not a similar requirement for adults who go missing; therefore, data on missing adults may not be fully captured.

As required by the Crime Control Act of 1990, the FBI publishes an annual report related to Missing Person and Unidentified Person statistics. That report is publicly available on the FBI's public facing website at <https://www.fbi.gov/file-repository/2022-ncic-missing-person-and-unidentified-person-statistics.pdf/view>.

Tables 16 and 17, below, represent known statistics on missing AI/AN in the United States based on age and gender³⁰ and show the current number of active AI/AN missing person records per state maintained in NCIC as of July 1, 2023. Due to a lack of reporting, Tribal affiliation (Sec. 6 (a)(1)(C)) is unavailable.

²⁶ **Entries** are incidents of a person going missing, not the number of people who went missing. If a person goes missing more than once in a year, they could be entered into NCIC multiple times.

²⁷ As defined by the United States Office of Management and Budget (OMB), this is a person having origins in any of the original peoples of North, Central, and South America who maintains Tribal affiliation or community attachment.

²⁸ **Records** are created from NCIC entries; there is one record per individual.

²⁹ A record is **closed** when an individual is found or returns home or law enforcement determines that the record was invalid. The end-of-year active record count is the total number of AI/AN missing persons in the NCIC Missing Person File at the end of a year, regardless of when the information was entered.

³⁰ While Savanna's Act requires reporting on gender data, NCIC only maintains biographic data related to gender in the form of "sex", defined in NCIC as female, male, or unknown.

Table 16: Active Missing AI/AN Females by Age and State as of July 2023

State	Female Ages				
	0-12	13-17	18-20	21 and Over	Unknown
AK	1	5	2	55	
AL	0	1	2	0	
AZ	0	29	7	36	
CA	3	11	6	43	
CO	1	4	1	3	
CT	0	0	0	1	
FL	0	1	0	2	
GA	0	0	0	1	
HI	0	0	0	1	
IA	0	2	0	2	
ID	1	2	0	0	
IL	0	2	1	0	
IN	0	0	0	1	
MA	0	0	1	2	
MD	0	2	1	0	
ME	0	0	0	1	
MI	0	1	0	1	
MN	0	19	1	13	
MS	0	1	1	2	
MT	2	13	1	13	
NE	0	6	4	4	
NC	0	3	4	13	
ND	0	10	1	1	
NJ	0	0	0	3	
NM	1	9	4	30	
NV	0	1	2	1	
NY	0	4	2	5	
OK	0	24	3	12	
OR	1	3	0	5	
PA	0	1	2	1	
SC	0	2	0	1	
SD	3	29	3	12	
TN	0	0	1	0	
TX	0	4	1	5	
UT	0	6	3	21	1
VA	0	1	0	0	
VT	0	1	1	0	
WA	1	34	2	35	
WI	0	8	0	2	
WY	0	3	0	1	
TOTAL	14	242	57	329	1

Table 17: Active Missing AI/AN Males by Age and State as of July 2023

State	Male Ages				
	0-12	13-17	18-20	21 and Over	Unknown
AK	0	4	2	258	
AL	0	1	1	0	
AR	0	0	1	1	
AZ	1	24	10	79	
CA	4	9	3	60	
CO	0	1	0	2	1
FL	0	2	0	4	
GA	0	0	0	2	
HI	0	1	0	1	
IA	0	2	0	0	
ID	0	0	1	2	
IL	0	0	0	2	
IN	0	1	0	0	
KS	0	0	0	1	
LA	0	1	0	1	
MA	0	0	0	1	
MD	0	0	0	2	
ME	0	0	0	1	
MI	0	1	0	3	
MN	0	11	1	11	
MO	0	0	0	1	
MS	0	1	0	2	
MT	1	6	0	17	
NE	0	5	1	4	
NC	0	1	1	9	
ND	1	13	1	1	2
NJ	0	0	1	2	
NM	0	2	4	58	
NV	0	1	0	3	
NY	0	3	1	5	
OK	1	24	5	26	
OR	1	2	4	12	
PA	0	1	1	1	
SD	3	17	2	10	
TN	0	0	1	0	
TX	0	2	1	9	
UT	0	4	1	57	
VA	0	0	0	1	
VT	0	0	1	0	
WA	0	13	4	47	
WI	0	3	0	6	
WV	0	0	0	1	
WY	0	2	0	2	
TOTALS	12	158	48	705	3

At any given time, up to 90,000 persons may be reported as actively missing in the United States, with as many as 660,000³¹ NCIC entries annually. While many of these individuals are ultimately found alive and well, some become long-term missing persons.

Table 18 shows the total number of closed missing AI/AN person records per state/territory for each CY for the last 10 years (2013-2022).

Table 18: 2013 through 2022 Missing AI/AN Person Closed Entries by State and Territory

State	CY 2013	CY 2014	CY 2015	CY 2016	CY 2017	CY 2018	CY 2019	CY 2020	CY 2021	CY 2022
ALABAMA	1	5	6	4	7	2	2	7	6	7
ALASKA	609	661	633	638	663	603	712	602	643	570
ARIZONA	1,196	1,111	1,098	1,138	1,257	1,178	1,441	1,303	1,278	1,297
ARKANSAS	9	16	17	3	11	13	12	13	21	11
CALIFORNIA	725	748	671	715	716	705	731	572	507	650
COLORADO	104	128	104	106	113	96	122	96	78	125
CONNECTICUT	16	10	15	9	13	24	24	9	11	9
DELEWARE	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
WASHINGTON D.C.	3	0	4	0	1	1	2	2	0	3
FLORIDA	67	41	76	50	57	69	60	75	68	138
GEORGIA	16	22	10	15	19	14	17	17	20	17
HAWAII	12	32	8	11	12	6	5	5	9	14
IDAHO	86	94	102	78	74	82	94	80	102	89
ILLINOIS	40	48	94	46	44	40	43	29	25	23
INDIANA	10	13	6	10	13	6	9	10	17	17
IOWA	69	59	70	72	89	81	85	80	110	94
KANSAS	62	44	57	67	61	46	56	45	46	52
KENTUCKY	4	14	10	12	16	11	6	12	7	10
LOUISIANA	11	9	8	14	7	9	12	19	4	6
MAINE	9	14	9	26	20	12	19	20	17	13
MARYLAND	8	12	11	11	11	14	12	10	13	15
MASSACHUSETTS	17	16	14	9	24	11	16	14	10	11
MICHIGAN	91	69	92	68	77	53	76	64	68	87
MINNESOTA	884	908	979	1,032	985	900	1,019	844	704	724
MISSISSIPPI	5	2	0	2	2	4	6	7	9	6
MISSOURI	14	17	9	14	15	17	24	21	21	21
MONTANA	409	351	434	439	459	503	639	602	656	628
NEBRASKA	198	158	192	248	259	263	297	242	272	230

³¹ According to DOJ's NamUs analysis, between 2007 and 2020, an average of 664,776 missing persons records annually were entered into NCIC. See <https://www.fbi.gov/services/cjis/ncic>

State	CY 2013	CY 2014	CY 2015	CY 2016	CY 2017	CY 2018	CY 2019	CY 2020	CY 2021	CY 2022
NEVADA	94	104	99	103	118	132	94	94	97	102
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0
NEW JERSEY	55	60	47	51	47	60	56	64	54	41
NEW MEXICO	349	380	399	453	517	451	528	473	486	515
NEW YORK	205	145	184	149	134	117	139	106	98	132
NORTH CAROLINA	184	206	210	258	227	188	204	199	178	210
NORTH DAKOTA	182	153	180	229	281	228	273	343	382	484
OHIO	13	21	20	11	12	23	12	18	22	12
OKLAHOMA	594	554	608	545	567	531	554	597	685	710
OREGON	203	229	215	253	231	216	214	187	110	148
PENNSYLVANIA	16	30	21	17	27	30	19	19	19	13
RHODE ISLAND	30	13	40	67	44	36	36	20	10	24
SOUTH CAROLINA	16	9	17	19	19	17	16	29	21	23
SOUTH DAKOTA	672	690	777	902	879	903	970	1037	1,094	1,135
TENNESSEE	10	17	12	18	14	21	18	14	15	16
TEXAS	45	77	71	70	75	75	87	92	120	107
UTAH	129	182	150	185	219	250	201	178	273	346
VERMONT	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0
VIRGINIA	4	8	8	5	7	18	4	2	14	7
WASHINGTON	1,148	1,161	1,096	1,174	1,099	878	1,003	785	679	701
WEST VIRGINIA	2	1	0	1	1	3	1	0	1	3
WISCONSIN	336	292	334	426	362	327	262	248	257	286
WYOMING	116	126	120	117	133	113	145	215	177	200
PUERTO RICO	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	2
GUAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BRIT. COLUMBIA	0	2	0							
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NATIONAL TOTALS	9,079	9,064	9,340	9,890	10,043	9,383	10,379	9,521	9,518	10,084

B. Murder and Manslaughter Data

According to CaseView data, there were 903 Native American victims of federal violations of murder or manslaughter in the United States in CY 2013 through 2022. During that same time frame, there were 569 victims in cases closed³² and 192 victims in cases pending resolution.

³² A case is closed when a disposition has been entered for all defendants.

As required by Savanna’s Act, Section 6(a)(2)(C), (D) & (E), the tables below represent known statistics on federal violations of murder or manslaughter committed against Native Americans in the United States.³³

Data Limitations

For the time period covered by this report, participation and reporting rates by law enforcement entities into the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) systems, specifically Summary Reporting System (SRS) and National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), were insufficient to gather and report homicide data as mandated by Section 6 of Savanna’s Act. The transition to the NIBRS-only data collection platform and associated impacts to the FBI UCR Program occurred throughout CYs 2021 and 2022 and continued in CY 2023. As such, DOJ and FBI will reassess NIBRS participation for the next reporting year as more agencies make the transition and begin reporting information associated with homicides.

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³³While Savanna’s Act requires reporting on age and gender data if available, CaseView does not require that this information be entered.

**Table 19: Indian Victims of Murder/Manslaughter in Federal Cases Filed by State and Tribal Affiliation,
CY2013 - 2022**

State, District & Tribal Affiliation	CY 2013	CY 2014	CY 2015	CY 2016	CY 2017	CY 2018	CY 2019	CY 2020	CY 2021	CY 2022	TOTAL
ARIZONA	34	18	21	20	38	35	30	11	32	21	260
<i>AZNN Navajo Nation</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>143</i>
<i>AZGR Gila River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>36</i>
<i>AZSC San Carlos Apache Tribe</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>24</i>
<i>AZWM White Mountain Apache Tribe</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>AZTO Tohono Oodham Nation</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>AZCR Colorado River Indian Tribes</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>AZHT Hopi Tribe</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>AZSR Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>AZPY Pascua Yaqui Tribe</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>AZAC Ak Chin Indian Community of Papago Indians of the Maricopa</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>AZCT Cocopah Tribe</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>AZFD Fort McDowell Apache Indian Community</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>AZYA Yavapai-Apache Nation</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>AZYP Yavapai-Prescott Tribe</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>AZHI Hualapai Indian Tribe</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>AZVT Havasupai Tribe</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>

State, District & Tribal Affiliation	CY 2013	CY 2014	CY 2015	CY 2016	CY 2017	CY 2018	CY 2019	CY 2020	CY 2021	CY 2022	TOTAL
IDAHO	0	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	0	2	12
<i>IDSB Shoshone-Bannock Tribes</i>	0	0	2	3	1	1	1	0	0	2	10
<i>IDNP Nez Perce Tribe</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
KANSAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
<i>KSKT Kickapoo Tribe</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
MICHIGAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6
MICHIGAN EASTERN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
<i>MISC Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
<i>MILT Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
MICHIGAN-WESTERN	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
<i>MIKB Keweenaw Bay Indian Community</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
MINNESOTA	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	2	3	13
<i>MNRL Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians</i>	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	2	3	11
<i>MNCT Minnesota Chippewa Tribe</i>	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
MISSISSIPPI	0	0	0	0	4	2	2	0	1	0	9
MISSISSIPPI-SOUTHERN	0	0	0	0	4	2	2	0	1	0	9
<i>MSBC Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians</i>	0	0	0	0	4	2	2	0	1	0	9
MONTANA	13	6	5	15	10	8	6	10	3	8	84
<i>MTAS Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes</i>	2	4	1	7	0	3	0	2	0	4	23
<i>MTCT Crow Tribe</i>	5	0	4	1	2	1	5	1	0	1	20
<i>MTNC Northern Cheyenne Tribe</i>	3	2	0	3	5	2	0	2	1	1	19
<i>MTBT Blackfeet Tribe</i>	3	0	0	1	3	1	1	3	1	2	15
<i>MTCI Chippewa-Cree Indians</i>	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
<i>MTFB Fort Belknap Indian Community</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3

State, District & Tribal Affiliation	CY 2013	CY 2014	CY 2015	CY 2016	CY 2017	CY 2018	CY 2019	CY 2020	CY 2021	CY 2022	TOTAL
NORTH CAROLINA	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
NORTH CAROLINA WESTERN	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
<i>NCEB Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
NORTH DAKOTA	4	2	2	4	2	3	6	8	6	7	44
<i>NDTA Three Affiliated Tribes</i>	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	4	3	1	13
<i>NDSL Spirit Lake Sioux Tribe of Fort Totten</i>	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	3	3	11
<i>NDTM Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians</i>	3	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	3	9
<i>NDSR Standing Rock Sioux Tribe</i>	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	8
<i>SDSR Standing Rock Sioux Tribe</i>	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
NEBRASKA	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3
<i>NEOT Omaha Tribe</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>NEWT Winnebago Tribe</i>	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>NESS Santee Sioux Tribe</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
NEW MEXICO	17	14	17	11	6	17	40	11	21	15	169
<i>NMNN Navajo Nation</i>	13	11	15	9	5	12	24	7	9	12	117
<i>NMZT Zuni Tribe</i>	0	1	0	1	1	2	10	2	1	1	19
<i>NMPJ Pueblo of Jemez</i>	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9	0	10
<i>NMPL Pueblo of Laguna</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4
<i>NMPA Pueblo of Acoma</i>	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	4
<i>NMMA Mescalero Apache Tribe</i>	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3
<i>NMJA Jicarilla Apache Tribe</i>	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
<i>NMPT Pueblo of Taos</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2

State, District & Tribal Affiliation	CY 2013	CY 2014	CY 2015	CY 2016	CY 2017	CY 2018	CY 2019	CY 2020	CY 2021	CY 2022	TOTAL
<i>AZNN Navajo Nation</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
<i>NMPC Pueblo of Santa Clara</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
<i>NCEB Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
<i>OKKI Kiowa Indian Tribe</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>NMPE Pueblo of Isleta</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
NEVADA	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	4	1	0	11
<i>NVPL Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
<i>NVFM Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes</i>	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
<i>NVDV Duck Valley Sho-Pai Tribe</i>	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
<i>NVWT Washoe Tribe</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
<i>NVLP Lovelock Paiute Tribe</i>	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
OKLAHOMA	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	20	80	23	127
OKLAHOMA-EASTERN	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	11	53	12	77
<i>OKCK Cherokee Nation</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	20	8	30
<i>OKCO Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	4	23
<i>OKMN Muscogee Nation</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	4	0	12
<i>OKCN Chickasaw Nation</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8
<i>OKSM Seminole Nation</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
<i>OKKI Kiowa Indian Tribe</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
OKLAHOMA-NORTHERN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	24	5	37
<i>OKCK Cherokee Nation</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	12	3	20
<i>OKMN Muscogee Nation</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	1	10

State, District & Tribal Affiliation	CY 2013	CY 2014	CY 2015	CY 2016	CY 2017	CY 2018	CY 2019	CY 2020	CY 2021	CY 2022	TOTAL
<i>OKUK United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
<i>OKCO Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
<i>SDOS Oglala Sioux Tribe</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
<i>OKCN Chickasaw Nation</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
<i>OKON Osage Nation</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
OKLAHOMA-WESTERN	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	3	6	13
<i>OKCA Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	4
<i>Nation of Oklahoma</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
<i>OKKT Kickapoo Tribe</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
<i>OKCN Chickasaw Nation</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
<i>OKTT Tonkawa Tribe of Indians</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
<i>OKCM Comanche Indian Tribe</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
OREGON	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	4	1	8
<i>Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation</i>	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	5
<i>ORUM Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation</i>	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
<i>IDNP Nez Perce Tribe</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
SOUTH DAKOTA	8	5	11	13	5	8	4	14	10	25	103
<i>SDOS Oglala Sioux Tribe</i>	4	1	4	11	3	7	2	10	6	15	63
<i>SDRS Rosebud Sioux Tribe</i>	1	2	5	2	0	1	1	3	4	7	26
<i>SDCR Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe</i>	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	8

State, District & Tribal Affiliation	CY 2013	CY 2014	CY 2015	CY 2016	CY 2017	CY 2018	CY 2019	CY 2020	CY 2021	CY 2022	TOTAL
<i>SDSW Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe</i>	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<i>SDYS Yankton Sioux Tribe</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
<i>SDCC Crow Creek Sioux Tribe</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
<i>SDSR Standing Rock Sioux Tribe</i>	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
UTAH	0	1	1	1	0	4	0	0	2	1	10
<i>UTNN Navajo Nation</i>	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	5
<i>UTUI Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation</i>	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	4
<i>AZNN Navajo Nation</i>	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
WASHINGTON	0	0	0	2	4	2	7	4	0	3	22
WASHINGTON-EASTERN	0	0	0	2	4	2	7	4	0	2	21
<i>WAYN Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation</i>	0	0	0	2	4	2	7	4	0	2	21
WASHINGTON-WESTERN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
<i>WATT Tulalip Tribes</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
WISCONSIN	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	6
WASHINGTON-WESTERN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
<i>WIMI Menominee Indian Tribe</i>	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	6
WYOMING	1	2	0	1	5	1	0	0	2	1	13
<i>WYAT Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation</i>	1	1	0	1	5	1	0	0	1	1	11
<i>WYWR Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>SDOS Oglala Sioux Tribe</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
NATIONAL TOTALS	77	50	59	75	79	93	102	85	165	118	903

Table 20: Indian Victims of Murder/Manslaughter in Cases Pending by State, as of CY 2022

State & District	Cases Pending
ARIZONA	40
IDAHO	3
KANSAS	1
MICHIGAN	1
MI EASTERN	1
MINNESOTA	4
MISSISSIPPI	2
MS SOUTHERN	2
MONTANA	7
NORTH DAKOTA	6
NEW MEXICO	34
NEVADA	1
OKLAHOMA	59
OK EASTERN	37
OK NORTHERN	18
OK WESTERN	4
OREGON	4
SOUTH DAKOTA	20
UTAH	3
WASHINGTON	5
WA EASTERN	4
WA WESTERN	1
WYOMING	2
NATIONAL TOTAL	192

Table 21: Indian Victims of Murder/Manslaughter in Cases Closed by State, CY 2013 - 2022

State & District	CY 2013	CY 2014	CY 2015	CY 2016	CY 2017	CY 2018	CY 2019	CY 2020	CY 2021	CY 2022	Total
ARIZONA	12	23	20	21	14	18	27	15	12	23	185
IDAHO	1	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	2	8
MICHIGAN	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	5
MI EASTERN	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
MI WESTERN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
MINNESOTA	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	2	8
MISSISSIPPI	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	1	6
MI SOUTHERN	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	1	6
MONTANA	8	5	3	2	13	7	11	2	8	4	63
NORTH CAROLINA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
NC WESTERN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
NORTH DAKOTA	2	4	2	1	2	4	2	1	2	5	25
NEBRASKA	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
NEW MEXICO	23	11	13	11	5	9	11	5	15	8	111
NEVADA	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	7
OKLAHOMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	12	32	46
OK EASTERN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	20	23
OK NORTHERN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	9	17
OK WESTERN	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	6
OREGON	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	5
SOUTH DAKOTA	11	10	9	5	2	5	5	4	5	10	66
UTAH	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	6
WASHINGTON	3	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	2	11
WA EASTERN	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	2	8
WA WESTERN	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
WISCONSIN	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3
WI EASTERN	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3
WYOMING	0	2	3	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	9
NATIONAL TOTALS	61	58	51	41	42	57	68	32	60	99	569

VI. Department of Justice Commitment to Indian Country

The Department remains committed to addressing the high rates of violence against AI/AN and the MMIP crisis. In a July 13, 2022, memorandum to United States Attorneys and other federal law enforcement components, Deputy Attorney General Lisa Monaco directed USAOs to prioritize public safety in Indian country by consulting with Tribal leaders and revising operational plans to address public safety issues unique to each Tribe and district. Additionally, the Department has worked diligently to protect victims in Tribal communities, as evidenced by the establishment of a Department-wide MMIP Steering Committee, the creation of the National Native American Outreach Services Liaison, and the formation of the MMIP Regional Outreach Program, which fulfills the Department's promise to dedicate new personnel to the MMIP crisis.

The Department continues to prioritize communication and collaboration with Tribes, which is the cornerstone of the Department's efforts to address public safety issues in Tribal communities. This communication allows the Department to understand the Tribal needs and to collaborate with Tribes on how best to increase the safety of their citizens. Throughout 2022, the Department engaged extensively with Tribal leaders and law enforcement across the country through listening sessions, participating in meetings with the Tribal Nations Leadership Council and working with the Not Invisible Act Commission. Further, United States Attorneys and Tribal Liaisons held consultations with Tribes within their districts to address emerging public safety issues unique to individual Tribes and to develop strategies to combat the issues. The knowledge gained from these interactions help to shape the Department's priorities and strategies in upholding its trust responsibilities to Tribes.

"The Department of Justice is steadfast in our pledge to work with Tribal governments in preventing and responding to violence that has disproportionately harmed Tribal communities."

—*Lisa Monaco,*
United States Deputy Attorney General

As noted above, the Department created the MMIP Regional Outreach Program (Program) in 2023 in response to Tribal input. Under the Program, a permanent attorney and coordinator have been assigned to each of the five designated regions across the country to aid in the prevention of, and response to MMIP. Through collaboration and coordination with Tribal communities, these 10 new positions will be key in combatting the MMIP crisis.

The Department remains steadfast in fulfilling its trust responsibilities to Tribes and their citizens. While the Department has improved its communication and coordination with Tribal partners, the Department understands that advances must continue to curtail the disproportionate rate of violence experienced by AI/AN. The Department will continue to work closely with Tribal leaders and Congress to improve public safety in all communities to ensure that violence against AI/AN is neither overlooked nor tolerated.

Appendix A: Glossary of Terms

Cases Filed: All proceedings for which an indictment or information has been filed in district court during the fiscal year, regardless of the fiscal year in which it was opened as a criminal matter in CaseView. If at least one defendant is charged, it is counted as a case, even if one or more additional suspects may remain in matter status. Filings before a magistrate judge and appellate court are not included in cases filed counts.

Defendants in Cases Filed: The number of defendants associated with each filed case.

Suspect: An individual identified as potential wrongdoer in an open matter.

Suspects in Matters Received: The number of suspects associated with each matter received.

Suspects in Matters Terminated: The number of suspects whose matters were terminated.

Matters Received: Referrals from law enforcement that are opened in CaseView on which AUSAs spend one hour or more of time. Matters received includes criminal referrals from investigative agencies and matters handled as misdemeanor cases filed before a magistrate judge. Matters received does not include criminal miscellaneous matters (requests for arrest warrants, search warrants, etc.), or matters that are immediately declined.

Matters Terminated: All proceedings terminated (closed) during the reporting where no charges were filed. Matters terminated includes later declinations, no true bills, and criminal matters that are handled as misdemeanor cases filed before a magistrate judge. A matter is not considered terminated until proceedings related to all suspects associated with the matter are terminated.

Appendix B: Lead Investigative Charges Entered into CaseView on Indian Country Declinations or Referrals in CY 2022

Assault	
06S:6-2-502a	Threatens to use a drawn deadly weapon unless reasonably necessary
06S:6-2-503	Child abuse
06S:6-2-504b	Knowingly points firearm at/in direction of person-reckless endanger
12.1S: 12.1-17-01.1	Assault
12.1S:12.1-17-04(1)	Threatens to commit any crime of violence/act dangerous to human life
13AS:13A-6-132a	Person commits domestic violence/crime of assault in the third degree
13AS:13A-6-22	Person commits third degree assault w/intent to cause physical injury
13S:13-1903	Aggravated robbery
13S:13-3623	Child or vulnerable adult abuse
14S:14-09-22	Abuse or neglect of child
14T:00292	Assault and battery defined
14T:00504	Child neglect
14T:00505	Child abuse
14T:00506	Aggravated child abuse and neglect
14T:00621	Brandishing, exhibiting, or using deadly weapons
14T:01862	Robbery in the first degree
16S:16-11-102	Pointing gun or pistol at another
18 USC 36	Drive by Shooting
18 USC 111	Assaulting, resisting, impeding certain officers
18 USC 111a	Assaulting, resisting, or impeding certain officers or employees
18 USC 111a1	Forcibly assault/resist/impede/intimidate person engaged official duty
18 USC 113a1	Assault with intent to commit murder
18 USC 113a2	Assault with intent to commit any felony, except murder
18 USC 113a3	Assault with dangerous weapon intent to bodily harm without just cause
18 USC 113a4	Assault by striking, beating, or wounding
18 USC 113a5	Assault within maritime and territorial jurisdiction - Simple Assault
18 USC 113a6	Assault resulting in serious bodily injury
18 USC 113a7	Assault resulting in substantial bodily injury to an individual
18 USC 113a8	Assault of a spouse/partner by strangling/suffocating or attempting
18 USC 115	Influencing, impeding, or retaliating against a Federal official
18 USC 117	Domestic assault by a habitual offender
18 USC 249a1	Hate crime based on racial group animus
18 USC 844i	Using fire/explosive to damage/destroy property with injury to persons
18 USC 1661	Robbery ashore

18 USC 1959a3	Punishment for assault with a dangerous weapon
18 USC 2111	Robbery/burglary - Special jurisdiction
18 USC 2113ad	Assault any person, puts life in jeopardy by use of a dangerous weapon
18 USC 2118	Robberies/burglaries w/controlled substances
18 USC 2119	Carjacking
18 USC 2261a1	Interstate domestic violence: Crossing a state line
18 USC 2262	Interstate violation of a protective order
18 USC 2291a6	Act of Violence Against Persons on a Vessel
18 USC 2261A	Stalking
18 USC 2261A2B	Cyber Stalking - attempts to cause emotional distress to a person.
21S:843.5A	Child Abuse
21S:843.5B	Child Abuse
21S:843.5C	Child Neglect
21S:843.5D	Child Neglect
22D:00404	Assault Or Threatened Assault In Menacing Manner
22D:00404.01	Aggravated Assault
22D:00405	Assault On Member Of Police Force Or Fire Dept.
22D:00407	Threats To Do Bodily Harm
30S:30-22-21	Assault upon peace officer
30S:30-3-1B	Assault - Threatening conduct
32S:32A-4-2	Child Abuse and Neglect
36R:2.34a1	Engage in fighting or threatening, or in violent behavior
75S:76-5-107	Threat of Violence

06T:00604a1	Possession with Intent to Distribute
11s: 11364(a)	Possession of Drug Paraphernalia
12.1S:12.1-17-03	Reckless endangerment
12.1S:12.1-31-01(1)h	Engage in harassing conduct adversely affect safety of another person
12S:23154a	Driving under the influence while on probation for a prior DUI
13AS:13A-11-10a	Public Intoxication
13AS:13A-11-14	Cruelty to animals
13AS:13A-12-260	Drug paraphernalia; use or possession; delivery or sale; forfeiture
13S:13-3613A	Contributing to the Delinquency of a Child.
14T:00252	Arson in the first degree
14T:00706	Harassment by telephone, telegraph, or written communication
14T:00707	Intimidation
14T:01051	False imprisonment and kidnapping
14T:02253a	Possession of a Firearm
15 USC 1281	Destruction of property
16 USC 373	Injuries to property
16 USC 668	Bald and golden eagles

16 USC 3372	Illegally Taken Fish & Wildlife - prohibited acts
16 USC 3372a1	Import/export/acquire fish/wildlife/plant taken against Federal law
18 USC 13b2A	Driving under influence in fed juris and minor present at time of off
18 USC 48	Depiction of Animal Cruelty
18 USC 81	Arson in special maritime and territorial jurisdiction
18 USC 242	Deprivation of rights under color of law
18 USC 751	Escape - Prisoners in custody
18 USC 751a	Escape or attempt to escape from custody of an institution or officer
18 USC 792	Harboring or concealing persons
18 USC 844f1	Maliciously damage/destroy fire/explosive building/vehicle/property
18 USC 844m	Conspiracy to Commit Arson
18 USC 875	Interstate Communications
18 USC 875c	Transmit interstate/foreign commerce communication threat to kidnap
18 USC 876	Mailing threatening communications
18 USC 922a1A	Unlawfully engaging in the business of firearms
18 USC 922d8	Unlawful sale to person subject to a court order
18 USC 922d9	Unlawful sale to person convicted of misdemeanor domestic violence
18 USC 922g1	Unlawful shipment, transfer, receipt, or possession by a felon
18 USC 922g3	Unlawful shipment, transfer, receipt, or possession by a drug addict
18 USC 922g8	Unlawful possession by a person subject to a court order
18 USC 922g9	Unlawful possession by person convicted/misdemeanor domestic violence
18 USC 922i	Transportation or shipment of a stolen firearm or ammunition
18 USC 922j	Receipt or possession of a stolen firearm and ammunition
18 USC 924b	Knowing felony to be committed transports/receives firearm or ammunition
18 USC 924c1A	Use or carry a dangerous weapon in drug crime or crime of violence
18 USC 924c1C	Use/carry of firearm during crime of violence/drug trafficking offense
18 USC 1073	Flight to Avoid Prosecution or Giving Testimony
18 USC 1073(1)	Flight to avoid prosecution, custody, or confinement after conviction
18 USC 1156	Indians - Intoxicants possessed unlawfully
18 USC 1170	Illegal trafficking Native American human remains
18 USC 1201	Kidnapping
18 USC 1201a1	Person is willfully transported in interstate or foreign commerce
18 USC 1363	Buildings or property within special maritime/territorial jurisdiction
18 USC 1511	Obstruction of State or local law enforcement
18 USC 1512a2A	Physical force influence/delay/prevent testimony official proceeding
18 USC 1512k	Conspires to commit any offense under this section
18 USC 1513	Retaliating against a witness, victim or informant
18 USC 1513b2	Person causes/threatens bodily injury/property damage in retaliation
18 USC 1791	Providing or possessing contraband in prison
18 USC 1791a2	Possess, makes, obtains, or attempts to obtain a contraband in prison
18 USC 1841	Protection of unborn children
18 USC 1951b1	Interference w/commerce by threats or violence/definition of "robbery"
18 USC 1958	Interstate commerce facilities - murder for hire

18 USC 2101	Riots
18 USC 3295	Arson Offenses
18 USC 875d	Extortion and threats
18 USC 2332ba2	Treatment of threats, attempts and conspiracies
18.2S:18.2-266	Driving motor vehicle, engine while intoxicated
18S:2903.22	Threats by Phone
18S:4301.62B4	Open Container
18S:641	Drug Possession
202S:202.257(1)(a)	Possession of firearm when under influence alcohol of 0.10 or more
20S:20-138.1	DWI - Impaired driving
20S:20-140b	Reckless Driving, Endangering Persons or Property
20T:00493	DUI; violations; penalties
21 USC 333b	Prescription drug marketing violations
21 USC 841	Drug Abuse Prevention & Control-Prohibited acts A
21 USC 841a1	Manufacture, distribute, dispense, possess a controlled substance
21 USC 841a1b1Bviii	Possession w/intent to distribute 5 grams or more of methamphetamine
21 USC 841b1Ai	Possession with intent to distribute Heroin
21 USC 841b1C	Possession w/Intent to Distribute
21 USC 841c	Offenses involving listed chemicals
21 USC 843a3	Acquire or obtain possession controlled substance by fraud/deception
21 USC 843b	Use communication facility in felony act related to control substance
21 USC 844	Penalty for simple possession
21 USC 844a	Knowing/intentionally possess mixture\substance containing marijuana
21 USC 846	Attempt and conspiracy
21 USC 863	Drug paraphernalia
21 USC 952a	Control substance in schedule I, II and narcotics in schedule III, IV, V
22D:00301	Arson
22D:00303	Malicious Burning, Destruction, or Injury Of Property
22D:01001	Cruelty To Animals
22D:02001	Kidnapping
25S:25400	Possession of Concealed Weapon
26 USC 5845a1	A shotgun having a barrel or barrels of less than 18 inches in length
26 USC 5845a2	Weapon made from shotgun modified overall length less than 26 inches
28S:28-1381	Driving or actual physical control while under the influence
30S:30-3-8A	Willfully discharging firearm at dwelling or occupied building
30S:30-3A-2A	Harassment
32S:32-5A-190a	Reckless driving
36R:1002.31a3	Vandalism
36R:1002.35b2	Possession of Controlled Substance
36R:1002.35c	Public Intoxication
36R:2.31a3	Vandalism - destroy/injure/deface/damage property or real property
36R:2.4b1i	Possession of stolen firearm, trap or net
37S:712-1250.5	Promoting intoxicating liquor to a person under the age of twenty-one

41R:102-74.380b	Willfully destroying or damaging property
41S:41-6a-502(1)	Driving under the Influence of Alcohol
43R:423.44	Possession of a Controlled Substance
43R:8362.1-4b2	Possession of a Controlled Substance
43R:8365.1-4a1	Cause public disturbance/create risk others making unreasonable noise
43S:484C.110	Driving under influence alcohol/prohibited substance
43S:484C.430	Driving under influence of drugs/alcohol, resulting in death or injury
45S:45-6-101(1)a	Knowingly damage/destroy property or public property without consent
47 USC 223	Obscene or harassing telephone calls
47 USC 223a1D	Repeating Calls w/intent to harass any person at the called number
47S:47-11-902	Driving Under the Influence
647S:647i	Peeping while Prowling
66S:66-8-102D2	Aggravated DUI - Causing bodily injury to a human being
750S:750.377a1d	Malicious Destruction of Personal Property
813S:813.010	Driving Under the Influence of Intoxicants
LS:508.080	Terroristic threatening in the third degree

07 USC 6ba2A	To cheat or defraud or attempt to cheat or defraud the other person
13AS:13A-8-11a1	Unauthorized use of vehicle - Knowing does not have consent of owner
13AS:13A-8-192	Identity theft
13AS:13A-8-4.1	Theft of Property in the Third Degree
13AS:13A-9-7	Criminal possession of forged instrument in the third degree
13S:13-1802A1	Theft
14S:14-100	Obtaining property by false pretenses
14T:00791	Forgery
14T:01083	Grand larceny
14T:01084	Petite larceny
14T:01087	Embezzlement defined
14T:01089	Embezzlement by public and private officers
14T:01093	Embezzlement by clerks, agents, employees, etc.
14T:02101	Buying, receiving or possession of stolen property
14T:03004	Fraudulent use of credit card
15 USC 1705	Information required in statement of record
16S:16-8-14	Theft by shoplifting
16S:16-8-2	Theft by taking
18 USC 201	Bribery of public officials and witnesses
18 USC 371	Conspiracy to commit offense or to defraud US
18 USC 472	Uttering counterfeit obligations or securities
18 USC 641	Public money, property or records
18 USC 661	Embezzlement/theft in special jurisdictions
18 USC 662	Receiving stolen property in special jurisdictions

18 USC 666	Theft or bribery in programs receiving Fed funds
18 USC 666a2	Intent influence/reward agent organization involve value \$5,000/more
18 USC 667	Theft of livestock
18 USC 1001	Fraud/false statements or entries generally
18 USC 1028	Fraud and related activity - id documents
18 USC 1028a	Fraud and related activity in connection with identification documents
18 USC 1029	Fraud and related activity - access devices
18 USC 1029a5	Access device fraud/one or more transactions to another/\$1000 or more
18 USC 1029a6A	Intent to defraud solicits person for purpose offering access device
18 USC 1030	Fraud and related activity - computers
18 USC 1038	False Information and Hoaxes
18 USC 1163	Embezzlement and theft from Indian Tribal organization
18 USC 1167b	Takes/carry away intent to steal money/property value excess \$1,000
18 USC 1168	Insider Theft of gaming establishments Indian land
18 USC 1341	Mail Fraud - Frauds and swindles
18 USC 1343	Fraud by wire, radio, or television
18 USC 1344	Bank Fraud
18 USC 1347	Health Care Fraud
18 USC 1349	Mail Fraud - Attempt and Conspiracy
18 USC 1519	Destruct, alter, falsify records in fed. investigations and bankruptcy
18 USC 1542	False statement in application and use of passport
18 USC 1709	Theft of mail matter by officer or employee
18 USC 1711	Misappropriation of postal funds
18 USC 2312	Transportation of stolen vehicles
18 USC 2313	Sale or receipt of stolen vehicles
18 USC 2320	Trafficking in counterfeit goods or services
18S:2913.11	Passing bad checks
21S:01713	Knowingly Concealing Stolen Property (KCSP)
22D:03213	Shoplifting
22D:03223	Credit Card Fraud
30 USC 1720	Theft of gas from Federal Lands
30S:30-16-1	Larceny
30S:30-16-10A	Forgery - falsely altering any signature with intent to injure/defraud
37S:708-8102	Theft, forgery, etc., of credit cards
37S:708-853	Forgery in the third degree
37S:710-1015	False reporting to law-enforcement authorities
476S:476a(a)	Writing Checks on Insufficient funds
47S:47-1-403	Possession of a Stolen Vehicle (PSV)
52 USC 205112B	Knowingly/willfully deprive or defraud tabulation of ballots
76S:76-9-105	Person guilty of making false alarm initiates/circulates false report
CPC487S:487(d)(1)	Grand Theft Automobile
LS:514.040	Theft by deception
LS:514.110	Receiving stolen property

05S:5-10-104a3	Manslaughter
06S:6-2-107	Criminally negligent homicide
18 USC 1111	Murder
18 USC 1112	Manslaughter
18 USC 1112a	Manslaughter – Voluntary/Involuntary
18 USC 1113	Attempt to commit murder or manslaughter
18 USC 2119(3)	Carjacking Resulting in Death
18 USC 2332	Terrorism - Criminal penalties
18 USC 2332a3	Involuntary manslaughter a national of the US while outside the US
20T:00504	Negligent homicide by means of motor vehicle
50D:02203.01	Negligent Homicide

Jurisdictional, Procedural, Penalty, or State Statute

01S:20002a	Leaving the Scene of an Accident
03T:01102	Prohibited Acts
04S:14601.2	Driving when privilege suspended/revoked for driving under influence
06 :6-3-301a	Person guilty burglary occupy structure intent commit larceny/felony
08 USC 1324a1Aii	Transport/moves/attempts to transport illegal aliens within the US
10 USC 892	Failure to obey order or regulation
12.1S:12.1-11-03	False information/report to law enforcement officer/security officials
12.1S:12.1-21-05(1)b	Person guilty offense if willfully damage tangible property of another
12.1S:12.1-22-02	Burglary
12S:12.1-31-01	Disorderly conduct
13AS:13A-10-52	Fleeing or attempting to elude law enforcement officer
13AS:13A-13-6	Endangering welfare of child
13S:00459	Burglary
13S:13-1507	Burglary in the second degree
13S:13-1508	Burglary in the first degree
14S:14-223	Resist, Delay, Obstruct a Police Officer (RDO)
14T:00298	Aggravated assault and battery
14T:00299	Simple assault and battery
14T:00444	Burglary in the third degree
14T:01266	Destruction of Other Property
14T:01382	Unauthorized use of a vehicle
14T:01741	Trespass
16 USC 470	Archeological Resource Protection
164S:164.135	Unauthorized use of vehicle
17S:286-132	Driving while license suspended or revoked

17S:291C-105	Excessive speeding
17S:291C-12.6	Accidents involving bodily injury
17S:291C-13	Accidents involving damage to vehicle or property
17S:291-E-62	Operate a vehicle after license/privilege been suspended/revoked
18 USC 2	Aiding and Abetting
18 USC 3	Accessory after the fact
18 USC 13a	Violation of laws of states adopted in special jurisdiction
18 USC 13b1	Conviction for operating motor vehicle under influence of drug/alcohol
18 USC 35	Imparting or conveying false information
18 USC 228a1	1st Offense-Failure to pay child support greater than \$5,000
18 USC 1153	Offenses committed within Indian country
18 USC 1169	Indians - Reporting of child abuse
18 USC 3146a1	Failure to appear before court as required by conditions of release
18 USC 3147	Penalty for an offense committed while on release
18 USC 4243g	Revocation of conditional discharge
18 USC 5032	Delinquency Proceedings in District Court
18S:02706a3	Terroristic threats - Cause serious public inconvenience or terror
18S:18-1401	Burglary
18S:2232.1	Burglary First Degree
18S:2232.3	Burglary Second Degree
18S:2232.8	Burglary Third Degree
18S:4511.21A	Speeding
21S:01431	Burglary 1
21S:01435	Burglary 2
21S:01835A	Trespass on posted property after being forbidden/without permission
21S:21-904	Eluding or escaping police officers prohibited
22D:00722	Obstructing Justice
22D:01810	Threats To Kidnap/Injure A Person/Damage Property
22D:03215	Unauthorized Use of Motor Vehicles
30S:30-14-1(B)	Criminal trespass
30S:30-16-4A	Aggravated burglary - Person is armed with a deadly weapon
30S:30-16D-1-A	Unlawful taking of a vehicle or motor vehicle.
30S:30-6-1D1	Knowingly permit child placed situation endanger child life/health
32S:32-7A-4	Liability insurance required
33 USC 441	Deposit of refuse prohibited; penalty
36R:1002.32a20	Failure to obey order
36R:1004.2	Hit and Run
36R:2.31a1	Trespassing, entering or remaining in/upon property or real property
36R:2.31a2	Tampering or attempting to tamper with property or real property
36R:261.11d	Littering on federal property
37S:710-1026	Resisting arrest
39S:39-10-71	Fleeing or attempting to elude a peace officer
43R:423.22e2	Language/utterance/gesture/obscenity/physically threatening prohibited

45S:45-5-628	Criminal Child Endangerment
45S:45-7-302(1)	Person commits the offense of obstructing peace officer/public servant
46.2S:46.2-300	Driving without license prohibited
609S:609.378(1)2b1	Recklessly endangering a child's physical, mental or emotional health
61S:61-8-316	Fleeing or Eluding Peace Officer
644S:644	Breaches of the Peace and Related Offenses
647S:647j3	Invasion of Privacy
720S:5/31-1	Resisting a peace officer
811S:811.540	Fleeing/eluding police officer
97S:97-17-23(1)	Burglary; breaking and entering; home invasion

Sexual Assault

10 USC 920a1	Person causes another person any age to engage in sexual act by force
12.1S:12.1-20-07(1)a	Sexual Assault - Person knows contact is offensive to the other person
13AS:13A-6-67a1	Sexual abuse second degree-Sexual contact who is incapable of consent
13AS:13A-6-68	Indecent exposure
13S:13-1403	Public sexual indecency to a minor
14T:01701	Rape in the first degree
16S:16-6-8a3	Public indecency-A lewd appearance in state of partial/complete nudity
16S:16-6-8a4	Public indecency-Lewd caress/indecent fondling body of another person
18 USC 1591	Sex trafficking of children or by force, fraud, or coercion
18 USC 1591a1	Knowingly recruit/entice/harbor/transport/obtain by any means a person
18 USC 1591a2	Knowingly benefit financial for participate sex traffick of children
18 USC 181	Video Voyeurism
18 USC 2241	Aggravated sexual abuse
18 USC 2241a	Aggravated sexual abuse by force or threat
18 USC 2241b	Aggravated sexual abuse by other means
18 USC 2241c	Aggravated sexual abuse with children
18 USC 2242	Sexual abuse
18 USC 2242(1)	Whoever threatens or causes another person to engage in a sexual act
18 USC 2242(2)	Engages in a sexual act with another person
18 USC 2243	Sexual abuse of a minor or ward
18 USC 2243a	Sexual abuse of a minor
18 USC 2243a1	Sexual abuse of a minor that has attained age 12 but not age 16
18 USC 2243b	Sexual abuse of a ward
18 USC 2244	Abusive sexual contact
18 USC 2250	Fail to register as sex offender after traveling interstate commerce
18 USC 2250a	Failure to register - In general
18 USC 2250a1	Require to register under Sex Offender Registration & Notification Act
18 USC 2250c	Sex Offender/Crime Against Children Failure to Register-Violent Crime
18 USC 2251	Sexual exploitation of children
18 USC 2251a	Sexual exploitation of children for purpose producing visual depiction

18 USC 2252	Material involving sexual exploitation of minors
18 USC 2252a1	Knowing transport via interstate/foreign commerce any visual depiction
18 USC 2252a2	Receive, distribute visual depiction involving sexual exploit of minor
18 USC 2252a4	Sexual exploitations of minors
18 USC 2422	Transport for sex - Coercion and enticement
18 USC 2422a	Interstate/Foreign Travel for Prostitution/Sexual Activity by Coercion
18 USC 2422b	Use interstate/foreign commerce US persuade minor in sexual activity
18 USC 2252A	Activity relating material constituting/containing child pornography
18 USC 2252Aa1	Mail, Transport, ship child pornography by any means including computer
18 USC 2252Aa2	Receive/distribute child pornography material using any means
18 USC 2252Aa3A	Knowingly reproduce child pornography for distribution through mails
18 USC 2252Aa5B	Possess material that contain image of child pornography been mailed
18 USC 2252Aa7	Production or Distribution of Morphed Child Pornography
18 USC 2252C	Misleading words or digital images on the Internet
18.2S:18.2-387	Indecent Exposure
21S:21.08	Indecent exposure
21S:21-3517	Sexual battery
21S:843.5G	Parent/person willfully/maliciously engage enabling child sexual abuse
22D:03801	Indecent Acts with Children
22D:04801	Rape
37S:707-730	Sexual assault in the first degree