

SAVANNA'S ACT GUIDELINES FOR RESPONDING TO CASES OF MISSING OR MURDERED INDIGENOUS PERSONS

Introduction

a. Summary

Savanna's Act was passed to address the crisis of missing and murdered indigenous people in the United States. Generations of Native Americans have experienced violence or mourned a missing or murdered family member or loved one. Alaska Natives are the victims of violent crimes at a rate disproportionate to their population.¹ These guidelines represent a concerted effort by all stakeholders to continue to develop and improve the response to cases of missing or murdered Indigenous people ("MMIP") within the State.

This document is prepared at the direction of Congress consistent with the provisions of Savanna's Act (25 U.S.C. §§ 5701-5705), and Alaska's guidelines were developed after hundreds of hours of consultations with stakeholders. The goals and requirements of the Act are set forth below, and Sections I-VI contain the policies and procedures required by the Act.

b. Goals

The purposes and goals of Savanna's Act are codified at 25 U.S.C. § 5701. Specifically, the Act seeks to:

1. Clarify the responsibilities of Federal, State, Tribal, and local law enforcement agencies with respect to responding to cases of missing and murdered Indigenous People;
2. Increase coordination and communication among Federal, State, Tribal, and local law enforcement agencies, including Medical Examiner and coroner offices;
3. Empower Tribal governments with the resources and information necessary to effectively respond to cases of missing and murdered Indigenous People; and
4. Increase the collection of data related to missing or murdered Indigenous men, women, and children, regardless of where they reside, and the sharing

¹ A 2017 report from the Department of Public Safety states that approximately 54% of Alaska sexual assault victims are Alaska Native, while Alaska Natives comprise approximately 20% of the state population.

of information among Federal, State, Tribal, and local officials responsible for responding to and investigating cases of missing and murdered Indigenous Peoples.

c. Framework

Savanna's Act directs the United States Attorney's Office to consult with a variety of agencies to develop guidelines, protocols, and policies that address six specific areas of concern.² 25 U.S.C. § 5704. The section headings in this document track these areas of concern, which are listed here:

1. guidelines on inter-jurisdictional cooperation among law enforcement agencies at the Tribal, Federal, State, and local levels, including inter-jurisdictional enforcement of protection orders and detailing specific responsibilities of each law enforcement agency;
2. best practices in conducting searches for missing Indigenous People;
3. standards on the collection, reporting, and analysis of data and information on missing persons and unidentified human remains, and information on culturally appropriate identification and handling of human remains identified as Indigenous, including guidance stating that all appropriate information related to missing or murdered Indigenous persons be entered in a timely manner into applicable databases;
4. guidance on which law enforcement agency is responsible for inputting information into appropriate databases if the Tribal law enforcement agency does not have access to those databases;
5. guidelines on improving law enforcement agency response rates and follow-up responses to cases of missing or murdered Indians; and
6. guidelines on ensuring access to culturally appropriate victim services for victims and their families.

Definitions for specific terms used in the statute can be found at 25 U.S.C. § 5702. These guidelines adopt those definitions, the following of are particular relevance:

“Indian” means a member of an Indian Tribe.

“Indian Tribe” means any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including any Alaska Native village or regional or village corporation as defined in or established pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (85 Stat. 688), which is recognized as eligible for the special programs

² The U.S. Attorney must develop guidelines in consultation with the Department of Justice, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of the Interior, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Tribal / State / local law enforcement, Medical Examiners, coroners, Tribal / State / local organizations that provide victim services, and national / regional / urban Indian organizations with relevant expertise. 25 U.S.C. § 5704(b).

and services provided by the United States to Indian because of their status as Indians.
“**Law enforcement agency**” means a Tribal, Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency³.

d. Jurisdictional Note

In Alaska, pursuant to Public Law 280 (codified at 18 U.S.C. § 1162), the Federal government ceded jurisdiction over major crimes committed by or against Indian people to the state government. Tribal governments retain jurisdiction, subject to the limits defined in the Indian Civil Rights Act (“ICRA”), codified at 25 U.S.C. §§ 1301-1304. In Section 813 of the 2022 Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization, Congress recognized and affirmed the inherent authority and concurrent jurisdiction of any Indian tribe occupying a Village in the State of Alaska to exercise criminal and civil jurisdiction over all Indians present in the Village.. As such, the Federal government does not retain special territorial jurisdiction over offenses committed by or against Indian people in Alaska except where the crimes fall within general Federal jurisdiction.

e. Advisory Guidelines

These advisory guidelines are limited to cases where an Indian is reported missing, suspected murdered, or where their remains are found. They are advisory and are not legally binding. They do not amend, expand, or limit the jurisdiction of any law enforcement agency or governmental entity; nor do they impose any legally binding duty on any such agency or entity.

I. Guidelines on inter-jurisdictional cooperation among law enforcement agencies at the Tribal, Federal, State, and local levels

- a. The “lead investigative agency” is the agency that assumes primary investigative responsibility and maintains an investigative file.
 - i. Municipal, Tribal, borough or other local law enforcement with authority to complete felony investigations in the area where the person went missing shall be the lead investigative agency.
 - ii. If there is no local law enforcement with authority in the area the Alaska State Troopers shall be the lead investigative agency.
- b. When appropriate the lead investigative agency should communicate with other law enforcement agencies in the area about the case.
- c. In order to effectively implement these guidelines Tribes should develop

³ Local law enforcement includes but isn’t limited to borough and municipal law enforcement.

appropriate Tribal Community Response Plans. The United States Attorney's Office is available to support Tribes in the development of these plans. The plan's components may:

- i. Provide education and outreach to encourage community members to promptly report any suspected missing/murdered person case to the lead investigative agency;
 - ii. Identify the appropriate lead investigative agency for reporting homicides and missing persons incidents, based on a consultation with area law enforcement agencies;
 - iii. Inform community members on standards and expected procedures for missing persons cases, including but not limited to clarifying that there is no waiting period required before reporting someone missing;
 - iv. Contain contact information for:
 1. The law enforcement agency responsible for receiving and initiating investigations in missing and murdered persons cases;
 2. The local post or department supervisor for the responsible law enforcement agency;
 3. The State Medical Examiner's office
 4. Tribal, Local, and Agency Victim Services;
 5. Tribal Leaders;
 6. Cultural understanding issues;
 7. Identification of family members; and
 8. Identification of media contacts.
- d. Law enforcement agencies should support and contribute to the development of Community Response Plans.
- e. All missing persons cases should be reported to law enforcement as soon as possible.
- f. Any law enforcement taking a report of a MMIP should refer the case to the lead investigative agency. The lead investigative agency should initiate investigative steps following their internal protocols and retain the missing person's data as described in Section IV.
- g. When appropriate the lead investigative agency should contact the Alaska State Troopers and if appropriate a Federal agency to assist with search and rescue and/or investigation.
- h. If the agency needing assistance does not know what Federal resources may

be available, the agency should contact the MMIP Coordinator. The Name and contact information for the MMIP Coordinator can be found in Appendix C.

1. When the MMIP Coordinator receives a request for assistance relating to a MMIP report, they should take the following steps:
 - a. Review the facts to determine which Federal agencies may be best positioned to provide assistance;
 - b. Contact appropriate Federal agencies to determine whether any investigative assets or resources could be deployed to assist the lead investigative agency; and
 - c. Contact the lead investigative agency to relay an offer of available assistance and place the lead investigative agency in contact with Federal agents or agencies that may be able to assist.
 2. Federal agencies that may be available to provide resources to assist State, Tribal or local law enforcement agencies include:
 - a. United States Attorney's Office
 - b. Federal Bureau of Investigation
 - c. United States Marshals Service
 - d. Bureau of Land Management
 - e. United States Fish and Wildlife Service
 - f. National Park Service
 - g. United States Coast Guard
 - h. United States Army
 - i. United States Air Force
 3. Each member of the agencies listed above shall designate and provide a point of contact to the FRC and Alaska State Troopers.
- i. Tribal law and courts shall be given full faith and credit by Federal, State and Local governments as law enforcement as described in this sub-section:
- i. Law enforcement agencies must recognize concurrent Alaska Tribal jurisdiction pursuant to the November 9, 2000, Department of Justice memo – Concurrent Tribal Authority Under Public Law 83-280.
 - ii. Tribal, local, State, and Federal law enforcement shall extend full faith and credit to protective orders issued by Tribal courts as required by 18 U.S.C. § 2265.
 - iii. To facilitate the effective enforcement of Tribal protective orders,

Tribal governments may consider laws and policies ensuring that protective orders are:

1. Issued consistent with the full faith and credit provisions of 18 U.S.C. § 2265 and AS 18.66.140 (see Appendix B);
NOTE: The United States Attorney’s Office can provide training to interested Tribes on request. Contact information for the Tribal Liaison can be found in Appendix C.
 2. Registered with the Alaska Court System.⁴
 3. Sent to the Alaska State Troopers and logged in the Alaska Public Safety Information Network (“APSIN”) for access by law enforcement agencies around the State.
 4. Federal, State and local law enforcement are encouraged to provide Tribal liaison contacts for questions concerning the protective orders.
- j. Pursuant to Alaska Statute 01.10.60(a)(7)(F) a peace officer includes “an officer whose duty is to enforce and preserve the public peace.”
- k. Law enforcement agencies are encouraged to create tribal liaison positions to communicate and coordinate with Indian Tribes. Contact information for tribal liaisons can be found in Appendix C.
- l. It is recommended that Law Enforcement Agencies develop a MMIP response task force.
- m. Law enforcement grant opportunities should be shared with all Alaska Tribes and Tribal agencies.
- n. It is recommended that DOJ provide dedicated, annual, non-competitive base public safety funding for Alaska Tribes if the funding becomes available.

⁴ The Alaska Department of Public Safety is working with other stakeholders to improve processes for securing comity for tribal domestic violence and other protective orders. When the development of those processes is finalized, this section will be amended to reflect the new processes.

II. Best Practices in conducting searches for missing persons on and off Indigenous People land

- a. The lead investigative agency should promptly initiate recovery efforts consistent with the agency's own protocols for missing person reports and/or search and rescue operations. Law enforcement agencies should develop and update such protocols. An example of best practices is included in Appendix A to these guidelines.
- b. When appropriate the lead investigative agency should seek assistance from the Alaska State Troopers or a Federal agency for search and rescue operations, or criminal investigations. Alaska Department of Public Safety, State Troopers search and rescue support can be reached at: <https://dps.alaska.gov/AST/SAR/Home>, and contact for the Search and Rescue Coordinator can be found in Appendix C.
- c. In missing persons cases that meet the state and federal statutory requirements for Amber or Silver Alert⁵, the lead investigative agency should request the Alaska Department of Public Safety activate the appropriate alert system.
- d. Alaska Tribes and Tribal agencies without access to the Alaska Department of Public Safety Amber Alert and Silver Alert may sign up for the FEMA Integrated Public Alert and Warning Systems (IPAWS) (https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_how-sign-up-ipaws-tribal_2021.pdf, **Tribal Affairs** FEMA-R10-Tribal@fema.dhs.gov, **Alaska Area Office** 425-487-4600 FEMA-R10-Info@fema.dhs.gov)
 - i. IPAWS is an internet-based tool that Tribal officials can use to issue public alerts and warnings, such as Missing Person alerts or Health Safety alerts, to their jurisdiction. IPAWS allows Tribes the capability to deliver a single alert simultaneously through multiple communication pathways, reaching as many people as possible to save lives and protect property. These communication pathways include:
 1. Wireless Emergency Alerts (cell phones)
 2. Emergency Alert System (radio and television)
 3. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Weather Radio
 4. Unique Alerting systems (sirens, digital road signs, etc.)
 - ii. Indian Tribes are encouraged to coordinate with local law

⁵ More information about these requirements and Amber Alerts or Silver Alerts can be found online at amberalert.Alaska.gov and silveralert.Alaska.gov

enforcement agencies to support search and rescue. Practicing community response support as well as search and rescue to prepare for a Missing event is encouraged -

- a. Identify volunteers/staff
- b. Identify command/coordination center
- c. Plan for and coordinate food and water
- d. Coordinate Tribal/village leadership if no law enforcement in the community and notify AST as soon as possible.
- e. Designate a method to disseminate information (for example, via the VHF radio)

III. Standards on the collection, reporting, and analysis of data and information on missing persons and unidentified human remains

- a. The lead investigative agency should log missing persons reports in APSIN as soon as possible.
 - i. To the extent possible the report should ensure that the following information is accurate and reflected in APSIN:
 1. The name and most recent known address for the missing person
 2. Whether the person is Alaska Native or American Indian
 3. Native village or Tribal affiliation
 4. Location of the event or where remains were found
 5. Contact information for the lead investigative agency
 6. Last-seen date
 - ii. The lead investigative agency should maintain records of contact information for next-of-kin and the Tribe to which the missing person belongs.
- b. If unidentified human remains are located and brought to the State Medical Examiner's Office, the following steps should be taken:
 - i. Additional investigative steps should proceed consistent with the policies, procedures, and strategies of the Medical Examiner and the recovering agency to identify the remains;
 - ii. If, in the course of an investigation, the victim is identified by DNA or other facts, the recovering agency should review the following sources of information to determine if the identified remains are associated with an active missing person case:
 1. APSIN
 2. National Crime Information Center ("NCIC")
 3. National Center for Missing and Exploited Children

4. National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (“NaMUS”);

- iii. If the recovering agency determines that a missing person case has been filed, the recovering agency should notify the lead investigative agency for that case as soon as possible. The lead investigative agency (or, if no lead agency can be identified, the recovering agency) should notify the next-of-kin.
 - iv. If there is no missing person case or felony criminal investigation associated with the remains then the recovering agency is treated as the lead investigative agency for handling of those remains.
- c. Human remains may not be released to a funeral home without consent from the next of kin, and an explanation that additional cost may be incurred with a release to a funeral home.
- d. Standards on culturally appropriate identification and handling of human remains identified as Indian:
- i. Once an autopsy is complete, identified remains should be returned to the community of origin or another funeral home designated by the next-of-kin as soon as practicable, with a goal of returning the remains no later than 24 hours.
 - ii. Once the decedent is identified, lead investigative agency responsible for the remains should *promptly* (within 24 hours) notify the decedent’s next-of-kin.
 - iii. The medical examiner should coordinate with next-of-kin or the decedent’s Indian Tribe to assist in arranging transport for the body to a community, funeral home, or location as specified by the next-of-kin or tribe as permitted by law. Any expenditures associated with handling the remains should be authorized by the next of kin, and all State and local agencies should take no action to incur any costs that might be borne by the family of the deceased without authorization.
 - iv. The lead investigative agency should provide all information potentially relevant to the cause of death to the Medical Examiner.
 - v. The Medical Examiner(s) are encouraged to have an annual joint training with law enforcement agencies to ensure that reporting is sufficient to support the determination of cause of death and that there are methods to supplement previously provided information and evidence.

- vi. The Medical Examiner and lead investigative agencies are encouraged to explore ways in which additional information could be provided to the Medical Examiner if anyone believes the Medical Examiner has incorrectly determined the cause of death.

IV. Guidance on which law enforcement agency is responsible for inputting information into appropriate databases if the Tribal Law enforcement agency does not have access to those appropriate databases

- a. As stated in Section III, the lead investigative agency is responsible for ensuring that reports are logged in appropriate databases consistent with guidelines. Appropriate databases may include, but are not limited to:
 - i. APSIN
 - ii. NCIC
 - iii. Combined DNA Index System (CODIS)
 - iv. Next Generation Identification System
 - v. Violent Criminal Apprehension Program
 - vi. NamUs
 - vii. NCMEC
- b. Federal, State, and local governments should add fields for Alaska Native Villages and Tribes to relevant databases on or before January 1, 2032. These fields should allow for multiple selections and affiliation with more than one tribe, community, ethnicity, village or region. As these options become available training should be provided to law enforcement to ensure proper entry of this data.
- c. Law enforcement agencies without an ability to input missing persons information into APSIN should contact Alaska State Troopers to enter the information.
- d. Tribal governments and/or law enforcement agencies are encouraged to confirm that missing persons reports have been filed and logged in appropriate databases by reviewing the Alaska Missing Persons Clearinghouse online at: <https://dps.alaska.gov/AST/ABI/MissingPerson>. Errors should be reported to National Missing Persons Clearinghouse coordinator, whose contact information can be found in Appendix C.
- e. Encourage all eligible Indian Tribes to apply for the Tribal Access Program for National Crime Information (TAP) (VAWA 2022 Sec. 802):

- i. TAP allows network access and entry into the CJIS System (<https://www.justice.gov/tribal/tribal-access-program-tap>). DOJ provides online and on-site training to assist Tribes in analyzing needs and identifying/providing appropriate solutions to maximize the value of national crime information;
- ii. TAP Full provides the additional hardware necessary to conduct fingerprint-based criminal and non-criminal justice transactions;
- iii. TAP allows agencies to conduct name-based record checks and enter person and property information.

V. Guidelines on improving law enforcement agency response rates and follow-up responses to cases of missing or murdered Indigenous Peoples

- a. Following the guidelines and best practices contained in this document will improve law enforcement agency response rates and follow-up in MMIP cases.
- b. All Tribes are encouraged to develop a Tribal Community Response Plan with the support of the MMIP Coordinator and the AK-MMIP working group and their self-determined Tribal team. The contact information for the MMIP Coordinator with the United States Attorney's office is in Appendix C.
- c. Training for all Federal, Tribal, State, and municipal dispatchers is recommended in the culturally appropriate method of receiving calls involving Indian people.
- d. Communities without law enforcement should report all suspected MMIP to Alaska State Troopers immediately and should
 - i. Coordinate with and seek AST search and rescue support as needed;
 - ii. Coordinate with and seek AST investigative support as needed;
 - iii. Contact Tribal victim service if one is located in the community or region of the MMIP case; and
 - iv. May coordinate with and seek AST public affairs support to increase community outreach and communication.
- e. Law enforcement agencies and Indian Tribes without law enforcement may request federal assistance for suspected MMIP cases.
- f. All law enforcement agencies are encouraged to develop and promote employment recruitment, training, and retention programs in rural Alaska.

- g. All law enforcement agencies are encouraged to increase the number of officers in the field in remote Tribes/Alaska Native Villages as budgets allow.
- h. The State is encouraged to provide additional VPSO funding for salary, benefits, housing and transportation.
- i. All law enforcement agencies are encouraged to develop and include increased regionally appropriate cultural awareness, reduced bias, and trauma/historical trauma training.
- j. Law enforcement agencies should work with local victims' services in all MMIP cases. Including, but not limited to, incorporating their services during search and rescue operations, witness and victim interviews, remains recovery, and other aspects of MMIP investigation and response.
- k. Law enforcement agencies are encouraged to develop responsiveness guidelines and calendars for MMIP victims and victim's families, which would include:
 - 1. updates prior to media releases;
 - 2. case status updates when there is new information to report;
 - 3. quarterly updates for year 1 of the case, bi-annual after that; and
 - a. updates should include new officer or team member identification and contacts.
- l. Alaska Native Associations and Tribes are encouraged to develop regionally specific training materials for officers in each region and Alaska Native Village.

Example: Dillingham SAFE Shelter B.O.A.T Training (Basic Orientation & Advocacy Training; Training Manual - Strategies to Prevent Domestic Violence, Child Abuse and Sexual Assault) provided by Safe & Fear-Free Environment P.O. Box 94, Dillingham, AK 99576 (907) 842-2320 1-800-478-2316

- i. University of Alaska Rural Development College has some courses and might be encouraged to develop/provide additional materials.
- ii. Knight Sor, Conciliation Specialist, Region X, U.S. Department of Justice, Community Relations Services, knight.sor@usdoj.gov , 215-534-7855, is available to support community relations building and collaboration work in communities and with Law enforcement.
- iii. National Human Trafficking Training and Technical Assistance

Center provides SOAR Online for Indigenous communities at <https://nhhtac.acf.hhs.gov/soar/soar-for-individuals/soar-online>

- iv. Alaska Native Officers training other officers

- m. Additionally, the United States Attorney’s Office will establish a group to facilitate accountability and to improve information-sharing and responses in MMIP cases
 - i. The team will consist of representatives from the following agencies with authority to investigate, prosecute, or provide assistance with MMIP cases:
 - 1. U.S. Attorney’s Office
 - 2. Federal Bureau of Investigation
 - 3. Bureau of Indian Affairs
 - 4. Alaska Department of Law
 - 5. Alaska State Troopers
 - 6. Anchorage Police Department
 - 7. Appropriate victim services agencies, including but not limited to:
 - a. Victims for Justice
 - b. Alaska Native Women’s Resource Center
 - c. Standing Together Against Rape (“STAR”)
 - d. Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (“ANDVSA”)
 - 8. Other agencies and stakeholders as deemed appropriate
 - ii. The first meeting will be scheduled not later than six months after the effective date of this guideline.
 - iii. Reviewed cases may include active, unsolved MMIP cases, as well as solved cases that could serve as helpful examples, and cases with a disputed classification of death.
 - iv. Following the initial meeting, the team will agree on a meeting schedule.
 - v. These case reviews will be designed to facilitate an exchange of information between team members and to determine what resources and/or assistance each member of the team might be able to provide to facilitate disposition of the case.
 - vi. Any member may request a discussion of any recent MMIP recovery or rescue efforts for the purpose of a constructive review focused upon identifying potential process improvements.
 - vii. Law enforcement sensitive information may not be discussed with non-law enforcement participants. Accordingly, following the discussions of items listed in subsections v. and vi. above, non-law enforcement participants shall be excused to permit discussions pertaining to related criminal investigations or other law

enforcement sensitive information.

- viii. The agenda will be distributed to each team member at least two weeks in advance of each scheduled meeting to ensure that all team members have an opportunity to review all cases for information retained by their agency.

- n. The 2022 Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization (VAWA) and its creation of Special Tribal Criminal Jurisdiction (STCJ) pilot project sites. VAWA creates jurisdiction over non-Indians who commit crimes related to domestic violence, dating violence, and violations of civil protection orders. <https://www.indian.senate.gov/sites/default/files/Sec-by-Sec%20Bipar%20VAWA%202022%20Reauth%20Tribal%20Title.pdf>

- o. The United States Attorney's Office will facilitate an annual training for all team members to identify investigative tools or assistance the Federal government can provide in MMIP investigations.

- p. The United States Attorney's Office will engage the Alaska Native Regional Associations with the Alaska MMIP working group, law enforcement, and MMIP Coordinator to host Tribal listening consultation session on MMIP coordination, collaboration, and response annually.

VI. Guidelines on ensuring access to culturally appropriate victim services for victims and their families

- a. Tribal community response plans should include contact information for any victim service providers or advocates, medical professionals, and other resources for victim support that may be available in the community.

- b. Federal, Tribal, State, and municipal law enforcement should invite victim services to become members of multidisciplinary teams (MTD's), especially in the rural setting.

- c. A law enforcement officer assigned to a smaller community or Alaska Native region out to the Alaska Native Regional Association or Tribe/Alaska Native Village should identify a local "victim service counterpart" (the Advocate).
 - i. They should work toward a healthy relationship through
 1. meaningful communication;
 2. education regarding the purposes and roles of each position;
 3. meaningful interaction with the community and the culture;
 4. moving toward a trauma-informed communication with the victim, victim family, and the community;

5. Law enforcement is encouraged to support communication through the Advocate where possible;
 6. Law enforcement should allow the Advocate to be present during interviews where possible to provide support.
 7. CDVSAs, Alaska Native Women's Resource Center, and Alaska Native Justice Center can support law enforcement and Advocate connections by identifying Alaska Native Association contacts, mediating issues, providing communication support and providing technical support.
- d. Law enforcement agencies responding to MMIP reports in villages are encouraged to ensure victims and families have agency, non-governmental organization, and tribal victim services support in continued communication with Law Enforcement through the investigation and prosecution.
- e. Law enforcement should be aware of victim service advocacy in all MMIP cases for victims and families, including, but not limited to:
- i. Violent Crime Compensation
 - ii. VINE Link for hearings
 - iii. D.A Proceedings
 - iv. Tribal healing
 - v. Support for family and victims
- f. Federal, Tribal, State and local law enforcement and victim advocate agencies should work to provide opportunities for cross training with Tribal, State and municipal law enforcement and Alaska Native Village and Alaska Native Association victim services. These sessions should emphasize coordination of communication, defining roles in an investigation, and building cultural understanding region by region. Sessions should include but are not limited to:
1. APSC Certified Law Enforcement Academies
 2. Citizens Academies (APD, FBI, etc.)
 3. UAA Justice Center
 4. D.A.'s office - Victim Witness paralegal training
 5. the various VS services throughout the State
- g. A contact list should be developed that includes but is not limited to:
1. AST and other Tribal and municipal law enforcement contacts;
 2. Tribal, Tribal agency, municipal, regional, State, and Federal/other national victim services, such as:
 - a. <https://dps.alaska.gov/cdvsa/services/victimservices>

- b. Alaska Native Women's Resource Center: <http://www.aknwrc.org/>
 - c. Alaska Network on Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault: <https://www.andvsa.org/>
 - d. Violent Crimes Compensation Board: <http://doa.alaska.gov/vccb/>
 - e. Alaska Office of Victims' Rights: <https://ovr.akleg.gov/about.php>
 - f. Office of Public Advocacy: <http://doa.alaska.gov/opa/>
 - g. Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium: <https://anthc.org/>
 - h. Alaska Native Justice Center: www.anjc.org/
 - i. Alaska Network on domestic Violence & Sexual Assault: <https://andvsa.org/what-we-do/advocacy/andvsa-online-course/>
 - j. Alaska Institute for Justice: <http://www.akijp.org/>
 - k. Sex Offender/Child Kidnapper Registry
AS 18.65.087 authorizes the Department of Public Safety to maintain a public central registry of persons required to register as sex offenders and child kidnappers under AS 12.63.010 This registry includes offenders who have been convicted of sex offenses specified under AS 12.63.100 who have registered and those who are required to register but may not be in compliance. You can search the Registry through a database or by location.
 - l. Victims for Justice
 - m. **Tribal Law and Policy Institute**
<https://www.home.tlpi.org/violence-against-native-women-publicatio>
 - n. Indian Health Services Intimate Partner Violence
<https://www.ihs.gov/ihs/pc/part-3/p3c31/>
- h. Any agency with an active role in the investigation, prosecution, or recovery of MMIP is encouraged to seek training on cultural competence and trauma-informed investigations. Federal grant funding may be available for this purpose. Interested agencies are encouraged to contact the Acting Law Enforcement Coordinator at the United States Attorney's Office, whose contact information is in Appendix C.

APPENDIX B: Full Faith and Credit of Tribal Court Protective Orders

18 U.S.C. § 2265 - *Full faith and Credit Given to Protection Orders* - requires Federal, State, local, and tribal law enforcement authorities give full faith and credit to protective orders issued by the others and states in relevant part:

- (a) **Full Faith and Credit** – Any protective order issued that is consistent with subsection (b) of this section by the court of one State, Indian tribe, or territory (the issuing State, Indian tribe, or territory) shall be accorded full faith and credit by the court of another State, Indian tribe, or territory (the enforcing State, Indian tribe, or territory) and enforced by the court and law enforcement personnel of the other State, Indian tribal government or Territory as if it were the order of the enforcing State or tribe.
- (b) **Protective Order** – A protective order issued by a State, tribal, or territorial court is consistent with this subsection if—
 - (1) such court has jurisdiction over the parties and matter under the law of such State, Indian tribe, or territory; and
 - (2) reasonable notice and an opportunity to be heard is given to the person against whom the order is sought sufficient to protect that person’s right to due process. In the case of ex parte orders, notice and opportunity to be heard must be provided within the time required by State, tribal, or territorial law, and in any event within a reasonable time after the order is issued, sufficient to protect the respondent’s due process rights.

18 U.S.C. § 2265(e) defines Tribal Court Jurisdiction and states in relevant part:

- (a) **Tribal Court Jurisdiction** – for purposes of this section, a court of an Indian tribe shall have full civil jurisdiction to issue and enforce protective orders involving any person, including the authority to enforce any orders through civil contempt proceedings, to exclude violators from Indian land, and to use other appropriate mechanisms, in matters arising anywhere in the Indian country of the tribe (as defined in section 1151) or otherwise within the authority of the Indian tribe.

Alaska Statute § 18.66.140 - *Filing and Enforcement of Protective Orders Issued In Other States* - establishes a process for filing and registering protective orders that were not issued by an Alaska State court. Although tribal protective orders *are not required to be registered* to be enforced by State and Local Law Enforcement Officers, registering tribal protective orders may help to assist with inter-jurisdictional enforcement among law enforcement agencies. Alaska Statute 18.66.140 details the following process for registration:

- (a) A certified copy of an unexpired protective order issued in another jurisdiction (including Tribal) may be filed with the clerk of court in any judicial district in this State.
- (b) A protective order issued in another jurisdiction has the same effect and must be recognized and enforced in the same manner as a protective order issued by a court of this State, regardless of whether the protective order issued in another jurisdiction is filed as described in (a) of this section, if the protective order is
 - (1) Issued by a court of the United States, a court of another state or territory, a United States military tribunal, or a tribal court;
 - (2) Related to domestic violence; and
 - (3) Entitled to full faith and credit under 18 U.S.C. § 2265.
- (c) When a protective order is filed with the court under this section, the court shall have the order delivered to the appropriate law enforcement agency for entry into the central registry of protective orders under AS § 18.65.540.
- (d) A protective order issued in another jurisdiction that appears authentic on its face is presumed valid.

Alaska Statute § 11.56.740 - *Violating a Protective Order* - states in relevant part that:

- (a) A person commits the crime of violating a protective order if the person is subject to a protective order
 - (1) Issued, filed, or recognized under AS § 18.66 and containing a provision listed in AS 18.66.100(c)(1)-(7) and knowingly commits or attempts to commit an act with reckless disregard that the act violates or would violate a provision of the protective order;
 - (2) Issued or recognized under AS §§ 18.65.850, 18.65.855, 18.65.860, or 18.65.867 and knowingly commits or attempts to commit an act that violates or would violate a provision listed in AS § 18.65.850(c)(1)-(3);
or

APPENDIX C: Names and Contact Information

Alaska State Trooper Northern Dispatch Center 907-451-5100

Jana Walette, DPS Dispatch Coordinator, jana.walette@alaska.gov

Alaska State Trooper Matcom Dispatch Center 907-352-5401 (Matsu Borough/Copper River, City of Wasilla contract dispatch)

Alaska State Trooper Kenai Peninsula Dispatch Center 907-262-4453

Alaska State Trooper Search and Rescue Coordinator:

Lt. Paul Fussey
Alaska State Troopers
paul.fussey@alaska.gov
907-269-5682

Alaska Bureau of Investigations, Alaska State Troopers Missing Persons Clearinghouse Manager

Malia Miller
Malia.miller@alaska.gov
907-269-5038

United States Attorney's Office Missing and Murdered Indigenous Persons Coordinator (MMIP - Tribal Community Response Plan Support)

Ingrid Cumberlidge
Ingrid.Cumberlidge@usdoj.gov
907-271-3314

United States Attorney's Office Law Enforcement Coordinator

Lisa Houghton
Lisa.houghton@usdoj.gov
907-271-4244

United States Attorney's Office Tribal Liaison

G. Michael Ebell
Michael.ebell@usdoj.gov
907-271-1455

BIA Missing and Murdered Unit:

Rick Decora
Special Agent, Bureau of Indian Affairs
Richard.decora@bia.gov
907-876-2353

APPENDIX D: Additional List of Regional, State, and National Resources

*(Provided by the Alliance of Village Council Presidents from their AVCP MMIP Service Delivery Guide
Collected by Nicole Hallingstad of A&A Solutions, April 18, 2022)*

MMIP Resources

MMIP Toolkits

[Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women](#): An Action Plan for Alaska Native Communities

[Missing and Murdered Native Americans: A Public Health Framework for Action](#)

[MMIW Toolkit for Families and Communities](#)

[MMIWG: We Demand More](#) Urban Indian Health Institute

[MMIWG2 & MMIP Organizing Toolkit](#)

[NWIRC Special Collection: Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls](#)

[We Are Calling to You: Alaska's Missing and Murdered Womxn and Girls](#)

[When a Loved One Goes Missing: Resources for Families of Missing American Indian and Alaska Native Adults \(usdoj.gov\)](#)

[When a Loved One Goes Missing: Understanding and Responding to the Crisis of Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women](#)

Regional – State – National Resources

AVCP thanks the Alaska Native Women's Resource Center for many of these contacts

AVCP REGION:

Association of Village Council Presidents

www.avcp.org

907-543-7300

info@avcp.org

- Healthy Families Program www.avcp.org/healthy-families-workshops

- Prevention Unit 907-543-8677

Bethel Search and Rescue
www.kusko.net/bsar/
907-545-HELP (907-545-4357)

Emmonak Women's Shelter
www.emmonakshelter.org
907-949-1443
info@emmonakshelter.org

Tundra Women's Coalition
www.tundrapeace.org
907-543-3456 or 1-800-478-7799

Yup'ik Women's Coalition
www.yupikwomen.org
907-949-6252
Lynn_YWC@yahoo.com

STATE OF ALASKA:

Abused Women's Aid in Crisis (AWAIC) – an Anchorage based nonprofit shelter
[Abused Women's Aid in Crisis \(AWAIC\)](#)
907-279-9851

Alaska Bureau of Investigations Missing Persons Clearinghouse (MPC)
[Missing Person - ABI - AST - Alaska Department of Public Safety](#)
907-269-5038
malia.miller@alaska.gov

Alaska's Council on Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault
<https://dps.alaska.gov/cdvsa/home>
907-465-5503
Diane.Casto@alaska.gov

Alaska Department of Justice MMIP Coordinator
Ingrid Cumberlidge
www.justice.gov/usao-ak
907-271-3314
ingrid.cumberlidge@usdoj.gov

Alaska Family Services Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault Services

www.akafs.org

24-hour hotline 907-746-8026

courtadvocate@akafs.org

Alaska Native Justice Center

www.anjc.org

907-793-3550

anjcinfo@anjc.net

Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium Domestic Violence Prevention

[Domestic Violence Prevention | Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium \(anthc.org\)](http://DomesticViolencePrevention|AlaskaNativeTribalHealthConsortium(anthc.org))

907-729-3795

dvprevention@anthc.org

Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium

[Resources Relating to Missing and Murdered Indigenous Persons](#)

Alaska Native Women's Resource Center

www.aknwrc.org

907-328-3990

info@aknwrc.org

TOOLKIT: [Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women](#): An Action Plan for Alaska Native Communities

Alaska Network on Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault

www.andvsa.org

907-586-3650

andvsa@andvsa.org

Alaska Office of Victim's Rights

www.ovr.akleg.gov

907-754-3460

officeofvictimsrights@akleg.gov

Alaska State Troopers

<https://dps.alaska.gov/Home>

907-269-5511

Data for Indigenous Justice

www.dataforindigenousjustice.com

info@dataforindigenousjustice.com

Report: [We Are Calling to You: Alaska's Missing and Murdered Womxn and Girls](#)

MMIWG2S Alaska

www.facebook.com/MMIWG2SAlaska

Native Peoples Action

<https://www.nativepeoplesaction.org>

907-917-0854

info@nativepeoplesaction.org

Native Movement

www.nativemovement.org/gender-justice

907-328-0582

Priceless (Working with human trafficking victims and survivors in Alaska)

www.pricelessalaska.org

Survivor Hotline 907-250-2926

Sex Offender Registry – sex offenders required by law to register with the State of Alaska

[Sex Offender Registry](#)

907-269-7384

Southcentral Foundation Family Wellness Warriors Initiative

www.southcentralfoundation.com/services/family-wellness-warriors/

907-729-5440

Victim Service Unit

[Crime Victim Resources | Pretrial, Probation & Parole | Alaska Department of Corrections](#)

907-269-7384

victimsunit@alaska.gov

Violent Crimes Compensation Board

[Violent Crimes Compensation Board](#)

907-269-7384

Village Public Safety Officers
<https://dps.alaska.gov/AST/VPSO/Home>
907-269-5511

VINE System (register to be notified if an inmate is released from jail)
www.vinelink.com

NATIONAL

Administration for Children and Families
[Missing and Murdered Native Americans \(MMNA\) – A Public Health Framework for Action | The Administration for Children and Families \(hhs.gov\)](#)

Alliance of Tribal Coalitions to End Violence (ATCEV)
www.atcev.org
888-577-0940

Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Office of Justice Services (OJS)
Missing and Murdered Unit
www.bia.gov/bia/ojs/missing-murdered-unit
ojs_mmu@bia.gov
833-560-2065

Congressional Research Service
2022 Report prepared for Members and Committees of Congress
[Missing and Murdered Indigenous People \(MMIP\): Overview of Recent Research, Legislation, and Selected Issues for Congress](#)

Data for Indigenous Justice
<https://dataforindigenousjustice.com/>

Department of Justice *Operation Lady Justice*
[When a Loved One Goes Missing: Resources for Families of Missing American Indian and Alaska Native Adults \(usdoj.gov\)](#)

Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women USA
[Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women USA | Facebook](#)

National Center for Missing & Exploited Children
www.missingkids.org
800-THE-LOST (800-843-5678)

National Center for Victims of Crime
www.victimsofcrime.org
info@victimsofcrime.org
202-467-8700

National Congress of American Indians
www.ncai.org
[State of the Data on Violence Against American Indian and Alaska Native Women and Girls](http://www.ncai.org)
202-466-7767

National Domestic Violence Hotline
www.thehotline.org
1-800-799-SAFE (7233)

National Human Trafficking Hotline
www.humantraffickinghotline.org
888-373-7888

National Indigenous Women's Resource Center (NIWRC)
<http://www.niwrc.org>
Special Collection: [Special Collection: Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls | NIWRC](http://www.niwrc.org)
Missing Sisters Initiative Tools:
https://www.niwrc.org/sites/default/files/documents/Resources/misti_full_workbook.pdf

National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs) for data collection:
<https://www.namus.gov/>
833-872-5176

National Runaway Safeline
www.1800runaway.org
800-786-2929

National Suicide Prevention Lifeline
www.suicidepreventionlifeline.org
800-273-8255

Native Movement:
<https://www.nativemovement.org/>

OVC Directory of Crime Victim Services
www.ovc.ojp.gov/directory-crime-victim-services

Stop It Now – a national nonprofit dedicated to stopping child abuse
[Stop It Now](#)

StrongHearts Native Helpline
www.strongheartshelpline.org
844-7NATIVE (844-762-8483)

Sovereign Bodies Institute:
<https://www.sovereign-bodies.org>
MMIWG2 & MMIP Organizing Toolkit: published by SBI with MMIWG2 families
[6b33f7_2585fecaf9294450a595509cb701e7af.pdf \(filesusr.com\)](https://www.sovereign-bodies.org/files/6b33f7_2585fecaf9294450a595509cb701e7af.pdf)

The Tribal Resource Tool
A searchable directory of services available for all AI/AN survivors of crime and abuse in Indian Country
www.tribalresourcetool.org

United Nations
Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
[Breaking the Silence of Violence Against Indigenous Girls, Adolescents, and Young Women](#)

White House – Operation Lady Justice
Several fact sheets, data collection updates and law enforcement protocols:
<https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/>