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Presidential Task Force on Missing and Murdered
American Indians and Alaska Natives Publications,
2020-2021

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Elizabeth Sanders

Background

Since 2015, the United States government has created numerous documents and resources related to the crisis of missing and murdered indigenous persons (MMIP). Sanders (2022) summarizes the development of federal attention on the topic from 2015 to 2022 and annotates various Congressional and Executive publications, task forces, and initiatives. Among these, she briefly discusses the Presidential Task Force on Missing and Murdered American Indians and Alaska Natives, also known as Operation Lady Justice (OLJ).¹

In 2019, President Trump issued Executive Order 13898 that established OLJ.² Section 1 defines the order's purpose, namely for federal officials to coordinate and engage with tribal governments in response to "ongoing and serious concerns" of missing and murdered American Indian and Alaska Natives, especially women and girls.

Section 2 establishes the task force and the Attorney General and Secretary of the Interior as the task force co-chairs. It charges the Attorney General with designating a Department of Justice (DOJ) official to act as its Executive Director.

Section 3 describes additional task force members, with representatives from the Departments of Justice, Interior, and Health and Human Services.³ It grants the Co-Chairs the authority to designate representatives of their departments to participate in the Task Force and requires coordination with "appropriate White House officials."⁴

Section 4 details the task force's four primary focuses: (1) consulting with tribal governments about this issue; (2) developing protocols and procedures to apply to missing and murdered cases in Native communities; (3) establishing a "multi-

Elizabeth Sanders

disciplinary, multi-jurisdictional team” to review cold cases; and (4) clarifying roles, authorities, and jurisdiction of these cases.

Section 5 details two required reports. The first report, due one year after the Executive Order date, would include activities and accomplishments, the status of uncompleted projects, and specific recommendations. The second report, due two years after the EO date, would act as a final written report regarding the Task Force’s activities and accomplishments.⁵

Section 6 specifies the task force terminates in two years unless otherwise directed. The Task Force sunset in November 2021.

Other federal initiatives ran concurrently with OLJ, which influenced its partnerships and published resources. In November 2019, Attorney General William P. Barr launched the Missing and Murdered Indigenous Persons Initiative (AG MMIP), which established eleven MMIP coordinators in various states and initiated collaborative efforts with the FBI and reviews of federal data collection.⁶ The AG MMIP appears often as speakers and collaborators with OLJ. Three key pieces of legislation, *Ashlynn Mike AMBER Alert in Indian Country Act*,⁷ *Savanna’s Act*,⁸ and the *Not Invisible Act of 2019*,⁹ resulted in fact sheets and discussion. In 2021, President Biden issued Executive Order 14053, which spurred additional action in addressing the MMIP crisis.¹⁰ Later listening sessions discuss its influence over OLJ’s work.

During its two years of operation, OLJ produced several resources, including reports, fact sheets, and videos. They can, however, be difficult to locate and use. Resources are difficult to locate because they are not consistently cataloged or archived. Many resources can be located by searching USA.gov or Departmental websites (e.g.,

Elizabeth Sanders

DOJ, however, few have records in the Catalog of Government Publications (CGP).

Searching USA.gov may lead to resources on the archived OLJ website¹¹ or DOJ's Missing or Murdered Indigenous Persons website.¹² However, several publications, especially fact sheets, may have bibliographic information spread across other sites or found only using the Internet Archive. While videos may be currently accessed via YouTube, no long-term, government-oriented archiving has taken place.

These resources are difficult to use because they lack key organizational and accessibility features. The verbatim transcripts sessions, written comments, and other documents often lack tables of contents, indexing, and page numbers. Some videos only have automatic captioning (auto-captions) or inaccurate captions. Many videos have chapters for navigation, but others do not.

This annotated bibliography addresses these difficulties and seeks to make OLJ publications more accessible to help librarians and researchers. Gathered publications include reports, fact sheets, video recordings, and typed transcripts of listening sessions published between 2020 and 2021, prior to the task force sunseting. Publications related to the task force have been organized into sections based on source type; these sections arrange items from earliest to most recent. When possible, PURLs and government URLs, archived or present, are provided. Information or sources located using the Internet Archive will include a URL in the text or as a footnote. For the *Written Consultation Comments Received 2020*, a basic index has been included in the footnote. In the verbatim transcripts of virtual consultations, the speakers are identified along with their tribes and main discussion topics; however, due to time and space constraints, individual indexes and a comprehensive index for all sessions are not included.

Elizabeth Sanders

Reports

Report to The President, Activities and Accomplishments of the First Year of Operation Lady Justice, November 25, 2020.

The first of two reports⁵ to the President on the Task Force's progress required under EO 13898.² The front matter describes the Task Force (vii), Task Force members (ix),¹³ and includes an organizational chart (xi). The report has seven sections aligned with the tasks outlined in the EO. Each section summarizes completed activities and accomplishments, projects in progress, and plans.

Section 1, Administration (p.2–3) describes organizational aspects, such as establishing the OLJ website, coordinating with federal government groups and MMIP efforts, and compiling fact sheets. Section 2, Listen and Meet (p.4–11), lists listening sessions with tribes, tribal organizations, and federal agencies (p.4–7), tribal consultations (p.7), and other community engagements (p.8–9). Of note, it provides a map of sessions and consultations planned for 2020 before COVID-19 (p.5–6). It also provides tables summarizing commenters' suggestions and listing twelve virtual tribal consultations held (p.7). Section 3, Model Protocols and Procedures (p.11–13) describes collaborative efforts between OLJ and the AG MMIP to draft six guides.¹⁴ Section 4, Cold Case Team (p.13–15), describes the Department of the Interior (DOI) establishing seven Cold Case teams and includes a map of these teams (p.14). Section 5, Best Practices (p.15–16), describes creating a JusticeConnect site on the Law Enforcement Enterprise Portal (LEEP) for training and a pilot training initiative for Volunteer Engagement for American Indian / Alaska Native (AI/AN) Missing Persons Cases from the Community Oriented Policing Services Office (COPS). Section 6, Education and Outreach Campaigns (p.17–

Elizabeth Sanders

19), describes the OLJ website, published fact sheets, and special issues of the DOJ journal dedicated to MMIP. Section 7, Reports (p.19–20), makes three recommendations for future actions: (1) propose legislation authorizing DOJ databases to share information for missing person cases; (2) fund programs to support Tribes in developing and supporting MMIP teams or task forces; (3) add additional Task Force Members from DOJ, Department of Homeland Security, Indian Health Service (IHS), and Department of Housing and Urban Development due to their resources and expertise.

The report has five appendices. Appendix A (p.21–23) reprints EO 13898 from the Federal Register.² Appendix B (p. 24–30) is a table identifying Task Force Members and all assisting Federal Personnel assisting.¹³ The table includes the Department, Agency, First Name, Last Name, and Title of each person. Appendix C (p.31–37) reprints the *Consultation Framing Paper on the Presidential Task Force on Missing and Murdered American Indians and Alaska Natives*. Appendix D (p.38–63) reprints *Operation Lady Justice Task Force Discussion Summaries, July-August 2020*. Appendix E (p.64) lists twenty-five published fact sheets and ten fact sheets in development related to OLJ.

Due to its comprehensive nature, this report is an invaluable resource for learning about the Task Force’s activities. The report includes information unavailable elsewhere, such as details on Derek Grant (DG) Smalling’s “Lady Justice” art piece used for the OLG Logo and captioned photographs. Access: <https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo177047> *Operation Lady Justice Accomplishments*, December 10, 2020.

This report describes OLJ’s accomplishments based on seven assigned areas. These descriptions are nearly identical to the presidential report.¹⁵ Access:

Elizabeth Sanders

<https://web.archive.org/web/20210515205618/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/OperationLadyJusticeAccomplishments.pdf>

U.S. Department of Justice. (2020, December 10). *Presidential Task Force on Missing and Murdered American Indians and Alaska Natives Releases Status Report* [Press release].

This press release announces OLJ's releasing its first yearly report, includes quotes from various involved officials, and lists task force members.¹³ Access:

https://web.archive.org/web/20210318115703/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/olj_status_report_press_release.pdf

Consultation-Related Publications

Consultation Framing Paper on the Presidential Task Force on Missing and Murdered American Indians and Alaska Natives, 2020.

This framing paper provides background and questions for participants in scheduled, virtual tribal consultations. It establishes the background of the MMIP crisis, which I called MMIW (Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women) in this source. It summarizes tribal, state, and federal responses to the crisis. It describes OLJ, listening sessions (occurred or scheduled), and pending task force deliverables. It describes how missing person and murder cases differ, although both appear in MMIP. It ends with consultation questions related to the Scope and Challenges of both types of cases, Solutions/Resources, and Recommendations. Access:

https://web.archive.org/web/20210319161131/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/olj-framing_-paper-for-consultations.pdf

Operation Lady Justice Overview, May-June 2020.

Elizabeth Sanders

This presentation of seventeen slides was used as preparation material for listening sessions. Slide 2 lists accomplishments in Indian Country under the Trump administration. Slides 3 and 4 feature information on EO 13898.² Slides 5 through 8 list taskforce members.¹³ Slides 9 through 14 summarize OLJ's accomplishments and mandated reports. Slide 15 lists four questions to guide testimony during the listening sessions. Slide 16 lists two ways to contact OLJ. Slide 17 explains how to offer testimony in the virtual sessions or to submit written testimony. *Access:*

<https://web.archive.org/web/20211208135012/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/mayjunelisteningsessions.pdf>

Letter to Tribal Leaders and Authorized Tribal Leader Designees, July 17, 2020.

This letter invites Tribal Leaders and Tribal Leader Designees to participate in virtual discussions, describes how and when to participate, and how to submit written comments if desired. *Access:*

<https://web.archive.org/web/20210319095455/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/dear-tribal-leader-letter-0717.pdf>

Virtual Tribal Consultations, August 2020.¹⁶

This document provides technical instructions for the Webex platform used for the virtual tribal consultations. *Access:*

<https://web.archive.org/web/20201023131727/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/join-an-event.pdf>

Operation Lady Justice Task Force Discussion Summaries July–August 2020, 2020.

This report summarizes four virtual discussions between COPS, OLJ, and tribal law enforcement held in July and August 2020. It provides each session's title, date,

Elizabeth Sanders

facilitators, and summary. The first session, "The Challenges of Missing and Murdered American Indians and Alaska Natives in Your Community," was held July 21–23.

Participants described the MMIP problem in their communities, identified contributing factors and challenges related to MMIP (p.4–7), and described five best practices in responding to MMIP cases (p.8). The second session, "Model Protocols and Procedures," was held July 28-30, 2020. Participants described current missing person policies, protocols, and coordination efforts (p.9–10), identified key factors to responding to missing persons cases (p.10–13), and listed areas in need of specialized training and barriers to it (p.13–15). The third session, "National Missing and Unidentified Person System (NamUs)," was held August 4 & 6. It introduced NamUs and resources available to tribal law enforcement.¹⁷ The fourth session, "Trauma-Informed Victim Services," was held August 11 and 12. It focused on increasing tribal law enforcement's understanding of victim's needs, working with families in missing person cases, and incorporating victim services into law enforcement response plans.¹⁷ Appendix A (p.17–26) lists all discussion participants for each session. *Access:*

https://web.archive.org/web/20211208124822/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/Operation_Lady_Justice_2020_Tribal_LE_Discussions_0.pdf

Operation Lady Justice Virtual Tribal Consultations, October 2020.¹⁶

This presentation (six slides) provides housekeeping details of how to participate in OLJ's virtual tribal consultations (Slide 2–3). It summarizes different topics of interest (Slide 5) and other ways to submit feedback (Slide 6). *Access:*

Elizabeth Sanders

<https://web.archive.org/web/20210729080305/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/oljconsultationsoverview.pdf>

Written Consultation Comments Received 2020, January 2021.

This report collects written consultation comments the Task Force received in 2020. The table of contents labels received comments with authors' names. Geographic location, tribal designation, and/or position are listed, if able. Unfortunately, the table of contents is not arranged alphabetically, geographically, or chronologically. The report also lacks an index. Both facts make searching for any specific topic difficult. To locate specific information, consult the basic index created for this publication.¹⁸ Access:

<https://web.archive.org/web/20210430115410/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/OLJ-Written-Consultation-Comments-Received-2020-508.pdf>

Operation Lady Justice Task Force FY 2021 Discussion Summaries January-September 2021, 2021.

This report summarizes four discussions between COPS, OLJ, and Tribal law enforcement held between January and September 2021. The Overview describes previous work by COPS and OLJ in 2020. Discussion 1, held January 28, described OLJ and the AG MMIP and initial development of Tribal community response plans (TCRP). The summary lists seven Cold Case Teams established by DOI (p.4), eleven MMIP Coordinators from DOJ (p.6), and six pilot projects on TCRPs (p.6). Discussion 2, held March 25, described resources available to Tribal law enforcement, including the National Indian Country Training Initiative, LEEP, JusticeConnect, N-DEX, VCC, and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)'s Integrated Public Alert and Warning

Elizabeth Sanders

System (IPAWS) (p.7–9). It lists seven Tribes with IPAWS access (p.8–9). Discussion 3, held May 20, summarized two presentations, one on volunteer engagement programs and training (p.9) and one on training and assistance for unresolved/cold cases (p.9–10). It lists best practices and helpful databases for cold cases (p.10). Discussion 4, held September 9, summarizes a panel discussion about TCRPs and MMIP policies and procedures. Ingrid Cumberlidge, MMIP Coordinator, Alaska, and Ernie Weyand, MMIP Coordinator, Montana, spoke about developments and challenges from their respective geographic areas and Tribes. Tribal communities in both areas wanted a "customized plan" fitting their Tribe rather than a generic "one-size-fits-all approach." Four components were identified to add flexibility and cultural relevance: (1) law enforcement response; (2) victim services; (3) media and public communication; (4) community-based resources. The summary ends with how Tribes can gain more information on creating TCRPs (p.12). The Appendix (p.13–21) lists all participants for each discussion. *Access:* https://web.archive.org/web/20211208115424/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/Operation_Lady_Justice_FY21_Discussion_Summaries.pdf

Fact Sheets & Resources¹⁹

Operation Lady Justice Task Force Accomplishments Fact Sheet, May 14, 2020.

This fact sheet lists Task Force members¹³ and accomplishments in four areas: Listening Sessions; Task Force Website; Working Groups; and Ongoing Projects. *Access:* https://web.archive.org/web/20210110185605/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/Task-Force-Accomplishments-FINAL_508.pdf

Elizabeth Sanders

Association of State Criminal Investigation Agencies. *Missing Persons State Review*,
Montana Division of Criminal Investigation, May 27, 2020.

This fifteen page document shares results of an October 2019 survey from the Association of State Criminal Investigation Agencies (ASCIA) members regarding the scope and extent of their missing persons' programs. It opens with an overview of the survey (p.1–2) and highlights of responses (p.2–3) before moving to a state-by-state profile (p.3–11). Presented states are in alphabetical order. Idaho and Wyoming, which had pending legislation, are presented separately (p.11–12), followed by federal legislation (p.12–13). It ends with resources (p.14–15). *Access:*

<https://web.archive.org/web/20210320040233/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/asciamissingpersonstatereview.pdf>

AMBER Alert in Indian Country Fact Sheet, June 1, 2020.

This fact sheet describes the AATTAP, the *Ashlynnne Mike AMBER Alert in Indian Country Act of 2018*,⁷ ongoing implementation initiatives and special projects in Indian Country, goals for training, and ongoing resources and support. *Access:*

<https://web.archive.org/web/20210719191802/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/oljamberalert.pdf>

Operation Lady Justice Summary Fact Sheet, June 1, 2020.

This fact sheet describes the Taskforce's background and lists its members, director, tasks, and reports.¹³ *Access:*

<https://web.archive.org/web/20210415050910/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/oljtaskforcesum.pdf>

Elizabeth Sanders

FEMA How Tribal Governments Can Sign Up for Public Alerts and Warnings Fact

Sheet, June 24, 2020.

This fact sheet describes IPAWS, as well as how tribal governments can sign up to issue these alerts and how to receive technical assistance from the FEMA IPAWS office. *Access:*

https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/oljfe_mafact_sheet.pdf

Tribal Coalitions Fact Sheet, July 14, 2020.

This fact sheet introduces tribal coalition grant funding from the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) and projects qualifying for it. It includes a map of the nineteen tribal coalitions and lists examples of provided services. At the end, it lists all nineteen tribal coalitions and their logos. *Access:*

<https://web.archive.org/web/20210719191336/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/oljtribalcoalitionsfactsheet.pdf>

Operation Lady Justice: Comparison of the NamUs and NCIC Databases Fact Sheet, July 15, 2020.

This fact sheet summarizes features of the NamUS 2.0 database and the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) in three areas: accessibility, information, and case comparisons. *Access:*

<https://web.archive.org/web/20220508065400/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/oljnamusncic.pdf>

NamUs Fact Sheet, July 15, 2020

Elizabeth Sanders

This fact sheet describes the NamUs 2.0 Database and Tribal Data fields and free services from NamUs in four areas: Forensic Services, Research and Analytics, Victim Services, and Investigative Support. *Access:*

<https://web.archive.org/web/20210719191247/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/oljnamusoverview.pdf>

Victim Services Fact Sheet, July 15, 2020.

This fact sheet explains how the Administration for Children & Families (ACF) supports survivors of domestic violence and trafficking, and runaway and homeless youth. It lists contact information for the National Domestic Violence Hotline, StrongHearts Native Helpline, National Runaway Safeline, and National Human Trafficking Hotline. *Access:*

<https://web.archive.org/web/20210719191214/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/oljacfhotline.pdf>

NamUs Organizational Structure Fact Sheet, July 15, 2020

This fact sheet describes how NamUs is funded, administered, and managed. It illustrates NamUs's structure from largest organization to smallest. In that order, the organizations are DOJ, Office of Justice Programs (OJP), National Institute of Justice (NIJ), Office of Investigative and Forensic Sciences, NamUs, and University of North Texas (UNT) Center for Human Identification (UNTCHI). *Access:*

<https://web.archive.org/web/20210719191248/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/oljnamusorg.pdf>

National Ashanti Alert Network Fact Sheet, July 20, 2020.

Elizabeth Sanders

This fact sheet describes the National Ashanti Alert Network's alerts,²¹ its history, Ashanti Alert Resources, and resources for three other alerts: (1) AMBER Alert; (2) FEMA's IPAWS; and (3) Federal Communications Commission's Emergency Alert System. *Access:*

<https://web.archive.org/web/20210719191238/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/oljashantifactsheet.pdf>

Operation Lady Justice Partner Task Forces and Commissions Fact Sheet, July 23, 2020.

This fact sheet describes five task forces and commissions partnering with OLJ: (1) Presidential Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice; (2) Alyce Spotted Bear and Walter Soboleff Commission on Native Children; (3) Federal Enforcement Working Group on Combating Human Trafficking and Child Exploitation in the US; (4) AG MMIP; (5) The White House Council on Native American Affairs.

Access:

<https://web.archive.org/web/20210719191207/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/oljcommissionsfactsheetupd.pdf>

Missing Person Clearinghouses Fact Sheet, August 5, 2020.

This fact sheet describes missing child clearinghouses, which provide information regarding missing and exploited children, missing endangered adults, and missing persons with dementia or other mental disabilities. It lists services offered, describes various alert programs, and links to the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (NCMEC) list of each state's clearinghouse.²² *Access:*

<https://web.archive.org/web/20210719191510/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/oljclearinghouse.pdf>

Elizabeth Sanders

NamUs Resources to Resolve Missing, Unidentified and Unclaimed person cases Fact Sheet, August 6, 2020.

This slide presentation contains forty-one unnumbered slides.²³ Some slides summarize NamUs's history and impacts (slides 1–8) and forensic services, analytical services, the victim services unit, and resources on NamUs's website (slides 32–40). Other slides contain information, resources, and screenshots to demonstrate NamUs and its features (slides 15–21, 27–31). MMIP specific information begins on Slide 9. Slide 10 contains a line graph of AI/AN missing person cases in NamUs from September 2019 to March 2020. Slides 11 and 12 present data on unresolved cases, as of March 2020, for AI/AN unidentified persons cases and AI/AN missing person case. Each slide includes the total number of unresolved cases, the number per state, and the ten states with the highest number of unresolved cases. Slides 13 and 14 present demographic data on AI/AN missing person by age, and by sex and age. Other MMIP specific information appears in slides 22–26. Slide 22 gives an overview of *Savanna's Act*.⁸ Slides 23–25 show screenshots of new fields added to NamUs for Tribal Enrollment / Affiliation and occurring on tribal land. Slide 26 shows four pie graphs with information collected since those fields were added. *Access:*

<https://web.archive.org/web/20210320205139/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/oljnamusslides.pdf>

Tribal and State Task Forces and Efforts to Address Missing or Murdered American Indians and Alaska Natives, August 13, 2020.

This fact sheet provides a chart of tribal, state, and international task forces and efforts to combat MMIP. The information provided includes Tribe, State, or Country, the

Elizabeth Sanders

name or description of the Task Force, Study, or Effort, and links to websites or articles

with additional information. *Access:*

<https://web.archive.org/web/20210719191423/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/oljtaskforcesfactsheet.pdf>

Community Oriented Policing Services, U.S. Department of Justice, *Victim Centered, Trauma Informed, Culturally Appropriate Services in AI/AN Missing Persons Cases*, August 20, 2020.²⁴

These training materials were presented virtually in August 2020 for the Tribal Law Enforcement and Missing and Murdered American Indians and Alaska Native Forum. The presentation contains information for developing victim-centered, trauma-informed, and culturally appropriate policies and services in missing persons cases involving AI/AN. The presentation covers the following topics, with resources at the end: Differentiating community-based and systems-based advocates; Direct services for families of missing AI/AN; Identifying supportive groups and agencies; Victim Centered Services; Trauma Informed Services; Culturally Appropriate Services; Timing and Needs of Families; Initial Report of Missing AI/AN; Engaging Family and First Contacts; Family and Team Communication; Operational Support; Concurrent Planning for Possible Outcomes; Long Term Investigation; and Special Considerations. *Access:*

<https://web.archive.org/web/20210719191231/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/oljmissingpersonscases.pdf>

FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Program Fact Sheet, September 3, 2020.

This fact sheet describes the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)'s Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program, which includes two types of collections: Summary

Elizabeth Sanders

Reporting System (SRS) and National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). It describes the data and organization of both collections but notes the UCR program will transition to NIBRS only by January 1, 2021. It describes three additional data collections: (1) Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted (LEOKA), (2) Hate Crime Statistics, and (3) National Use-of-Force Data Collection. It ends with two venues for changing the UCR Program, which are via Congressional mandate or recommendation from the FBI's Criminal Justice Information Services Advisory Policy Board, and the UCR Program website link. *Access:*

<https://web.archive.org/web/20221013185117/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/oljfbucrfactsheet.pdf>

You Are Not Alone Resources for Native Communities facing the crisis of Missing and Murdered Native Americans Fact Sheet, September 21, 2020.

This fact sheet lists several resources for Native communities and includes a QR code linking to the OLJ website. The resources listed are: Cyber Tipline (NCMEC); National Runaway Safeline, NamUs; Suicide Prevention Lifeline (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration); National Domestic Violence Hotline; StrongHearts Native Helpline for Domestic Violence Services; National Human Trafficking Hotline. *Access:*

<https://web.archive.org/web/20220804051115/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/oljnativehotlines.pdf>

National Crime Information (NCIC) Missing Person File Fact Sheet, September 21, 2020.

Elizabeth Sanders

This fact sheet describes NCIC, including the Missing Person File, and its use.

Creating NCIC records is voluntary except for children and missing persons under age 21. Agencies must have a missing person report on file to create an entry. It lists mandatory criteria, including fields and identifiers, for inclusion in the Missing Person File. *Access:*

<https://web.archive.org/web/20210719191420/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/oljncicmissingpersonfile.pdf>

National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (NCMEC) Fact Sheet, September 21, 2020.

This fact sheet provides a link to the NCMEC Resources and Assistance to the Native American Community & Indian Country and summarizes its history and efforts in three areas: (1) finding missing children; (2) reducing child sexual exploitation; (3) providing training and education to prevent future victimization.²⁵ *Access:*

<https://web.archive.org/web/20210719191215/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/oljncmec.pdf>

Tribal Community Response When a Person is Missing: A Toolkit for Action, October 10, 2020.

This fact sheet covers best practices for Tribal communities' response to missing persons, including considering whether the individual is missing against their will, contacting police as soon as possible, documenting and tracking events, issuing public alerts, organizing community action, and self-care. *Access:*

<https://web.archive.org/web/20210319012906/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/oljtribalcommunitytoolkit.pdf>

Elizabeth Sanders

Family & Youth Services Bureau, *FYSB Human Trafficking Prevention Strategies for
Runaway and Homeless Youth Settings*, October 20, 2020.

This issue brief discusses how runaway and homeless youth (RHY) programs can help prevent human trafficking (HT). Section 1 (p.2–3) introduces the issue of human trafficking with runaway and homeless youth and reports that the National Runaway Safeline (NRS) received 883 crisis contacts from AI/AN youth between April 2015 and March 2019 (p.2). Section 2 (p. 3–4) describes ten risk factors collectively referred to as Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) and several protective factors RHY programs can integrate. Section 3 (p.4–5) discusses a three-tiered system of prevention through addressing social determinants of health. It recommends three approaches: (1) education; (2) engagement; and (3) building local capacity on intersecting areas. Section 4 (p.5–10) describes preventing human trafficking in RHY settings based on these focuses. The issue brief ends with additional resources (p. 11–12), acknowledgements (p.13) and references (p.14–15). *Access:*

<https://web.archive.org/web/20210719191502/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/oljfysbhtprevention.pdf>

Volunteer Engagement for American Indian and Alaska Native Missing Persons Cases, October 28, 2020.

This flyer describes training on volunteer engagement for AI/AN missing person cases available from CRI-TAC.²⁶ *Access:*

<https://web.archive.org/web/20210319091601/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/oljvolunteerengage.pdf>

Elizabeth Sanders

Emergency Alerts for Missing Persons Fact Sheet, October 29, 2020.

This fact sheet describes AMBER alerts, Ashanti Alerts,²¹ and SILVER alerts. Ashanti Alerts, issued for adults between the ages of 18 and 64 in specific situations, appear in few states. SILVER Alerts, issued for missing elderly and other vulnerable adults, have no national standard. Thirty-six states have similar alerts under various names, including Missing Senior, Golden Alert, and Missing Vulnerable Adult Alert. The document includes linked resources on the alerts. *Access:*

<https://web.archive.org/web/20210719191228/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/oljamberalertfactsheet.pdf>

JusticeConnect Fact Sheet, November 2, 2020.

This fact sheet describes JusticeConnect, available through LEEP, and lists details on the following features: Communities, Events, Forums, Activities, Wikis, Files, Bookmarks, Profile, Creating Communities, and Help Desk. *Access:*

<https://web.archive.org/web/20210719191518/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/oljjusticeconnect.pdf>

Communities of Interest Fact Sheet, November 2, 2020.

This fact sheet describes JusticeConnect and its Community of Interest (COI) feature. It describes how COIs can be customized with various tools, how to access COIs, and states over 700 COIs exist. *Access:*

<https://web.archive.org/web/20210319020654/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/oljfocuscommunities.pdf>

Elizabeth Sanders

Operation Lady Justice's Community of Interest for Law Enforcement Fact Sheet,

November 2, 2020.

This fact sheet introduces JusticeConnect and its COI feature, focusing on the OLJ COI, which shares training and resources for law enforcement addressing MMIP. It describes creating a LEEP account, accessing JusticeConnect, and joining the OLJ COI.

Access:

https://web.archive.org/web/20210729080727/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/OLJ_COI_in_Justice_Connect.pdf

Collaborative Reform Initiative Technical Assistance Center Fact Sheet, November 9, 2020.

This fact sheet describes CRI-TAC and services available to tribal law enforcement. Topics covered include MMIP response, domestic violence in Tribal communities, and sexual assault in Tribal communities. It provides three examples of technical assistance: creation of a tribal-administered law enforcement agency, Public Law 280 considerations,²⁷ and trauma-informed training. *Access:*

<https://web.archive.org/web/20210719192143/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/oljtribalfactsheet.pdf>

Forensic Genetic Genealogical DNA Analysis and Searching Fact Sheet, November 16, 2020.

This fact sheet defines forensic genetic genealogical DNA analysis and searching (FGGS or FGG), which combines DNA analysis with genealogy research to generate leads for unsolved crimes. It describes criteria for using federal funding to conduct FGGS/FGG and limitations to FGGS/FGG AI/AN cases due to underrepresentation of

Elizabeth Sanders

minority populations. It ends with further information and resources from the Bureau of

Justice Assistance's National Sexual Assault Kit Initiative (SAKI).²⁸ Access:

<https://web.archive.org/web/20220316055731/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/oljsakiresources.pdf>

Activities and Accomplishments Fact Sheet, December 10, 2020.

This fact sheet summarizes the Task Force's activities and accomplishments, lists three recommendations for future actions, and includes testimony from Tamra Borchardt-Slayton, Paiute Indian Tribe, Utah.²⁹ Access:

<https://web.archive.org/web/20210815044355/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/oljaccompfactsheet.pdf>

AMBER Alert Training and Technical Assistance Program, Fall 2020, December 14, 2020.

This report reviews the status of AMBER Alert Plans and other alerts used to recover missing persons. The opening sections (p.4–6) introduce the history of AMBER Alert, the AMBER Alert Training and Technical Assistance Program, and AMBER Alert Plan Review. The AMBER Alert Plan Review History section lists twelve necessary components for AMBER Alerts and includes a table summarizing reviews conducted between 2002 and 2020 (p.7–8). The Best Practice Recommendations for AMBER Alert Plans (p.9–12) further describes the twelve components listed earlier in the report. The report describes the 2018 *Ashlynnne Mike AMBER Alert in Indian Country Act*⁷ and lists five regions, along with a map of the regions, for regional liaisons (p.12–13). The report then discusses Comprehensive Child Recovery Strategies (p.14) and different contributing roles in AMBER Alerts (p.15–16). A table summarizing AMBER Alert

Elizabeth Sanders

Activation Data from 2005 to 2019, along with explanations of abbreviations used, appears on page seventeen. It then describes Child Abduction Response Teams (CART) and certification program information (p.18). The report describes additional alerts, listing them alphabetically (p.19) and by state (p.20), as well as defining uniquely named alerts (p.19).³⁰ It describes 12 Components of Additional Alerts (p.21–22). Individual sections describe other alerts and their criteria, as follows: Blue Alert (p.23–27), Ashanti Alert (p.28);²¹ Additional Alerts and Criteria, organized alphabetically by state (p.29–41). The report ends with a summary and recommendations (p.42–43). *Access:*

<https://web.archive.org/web/20210719191216/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/oljambealerttrainingprogram.pdf>

Operation Lady Justice: The First Year, December 23, 2020.

This presentation (thirty-four slides) summarizes OLJ's work during its first year, with the following topics covered: EO 13898 (slides 2–3);² Task Force Members (slides 4–8);¹³ Administration (slide 9); Listen and Meet (slides 10–15); Model Protocols and Procedures (slides 16–19); Cold Case Teams (slides 20–23); Best Practices (slides 24–27); Education and Outreach Campaigns (slides 28–31); Reports (slide 32); and OLJ website and email address (slide 33). *Access:*

https://web.archive.org/web/20210126191158/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/ojl_the_first_year.pdf

Help Fight Drugs/Help OJFS Cold Case Unit, March 2021.¹⁶

This flyer advertises the Bureau of Indian Affairs's text tip line and gives direction for reporting anonymous tips on drug and alcohol use and abuse and missing indigenous persons or homicides in Indian country. *Access:*

Elizabeth Sanders

https://web.archive.org/web/20210318223248/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/Cold_Case_Unit_Toll-Free_Line.pdf

Tribal Advisory Groups in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, U.S. Department of Interior, and U.S. Department of Justice, March 1, 2021.

This fact sheet lists Tribal Advisory Groups (TAGs) in DHHS, DOI, and DOJ. It lists eight TAGs for DHHS: (1) Secretary's Tribal Advisory Committee; (2) Tribal Technical Advisory Group (CMS); (3) Tribal Advisory Committee (CDC); (4) Tribal Technical Advisory Committee (SAMHSA); (5) Tribal Advisory Committee (ACF); (6) Direct Service Tribes Advisory Committee (IHS); (7) National Tribal Advisory Committee on Behavioral Health (IHS); and (8) Tribal Self-Governance Advisory Committee (IHS).³¹ It includes the Tribal-Interior Budget Council for DOI, the Tribal Nations Leadership Council, and the Task Force on Research on Violence Against American Indian and Alaska Native Women. Of these, it describes four: (1) Secretary's Tribal Advisory Committee; (2) Tribal-Interior Budget Council; (3) Tribal Nations Leadership Council; and (4) Task Force on Research on Violence Against American Indian and Alaska Native Women. *Access:*

<https://web.archive.org/web/20210719191211/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/oljtagfactsheet.pdf>

Attorney General William P. Barr Missing and Murdered Indigenous Persons Initiative Tribal Community Response Plan Pilot Projects, May 2021.³²

This fact sheet summarizes efforts of the AG MMIP to assist tribal governments, U.S. Attorneys' Offices, and other partners develop TCRPs. In 2020, six states were set to launch pilot projects: Alaska, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Oklahoma, and Oregon.

Elizabeth Sanders

Multiple guides for responding to emergent AI/AN missing persons cases make up

TCRPs, including: (1) Developing Community Outreach Guidelines; (2) Developing Law Enforcement Guidelines; (3) Developing Victim Services Guidelines; and (4) Developing Public and Media Communications Guidelines. It describes the AG MMIP and OLJ beginning in 2019 and how OLJ had complementary goals and *Savanna's Act* in 2020.⁸

Access:

https://web.archive.org/web/20221108004307/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/Fact_Sheet_TCRPs_Pilot_Projects-AG_MMIP_Initiative.pdf

Jeanguenat, Amy. *Data and Communication Flow in CODIS*. May 2021.¹⁶

This fact sheet describes the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) database and its architectural indexing structure, which combines Local Database Index Systems (LDIS), State Database Index Systems (SDIS), and the National DNA Index System (NDIS). It describes who maintains these different indexes, how requirements differ, and how CODIS aids investigations. It includes a figure illustrating this hierarchical flow (p.2) and a list of references (p.3). *Access:*

https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/Data_and_Communication_Flow_in_CODIS_OLJ.pdf

Jeanguenat, Amy. *DNA Testing 101*. May 2021.¹⁶

This fact sheet defines different terms related to DNA Testing. It defines the following terms related to screening and testing: Biological Fluid Screening, Male DNA Screening, STR Testing, Y-STR Testing (p.1). It defines the following DNA Testing Results: No Further Testing, No Results, Partial Profile, Full Profile, Mixture Profile, and

Elizabeth Sanders

CODIS Eligible (p.2). It defines CODIS, as well as Offender Hits and Forensic Hits (p.3).

It provides an infographic showing the process from evidence collection to DNA Profile

(p.2) and links to two webinars from the SAKI website (p.3).²⁸ Access:

https://web.archive.org/web/20210719191241/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/DNA%20Testing%20101%20with%20Infographic_OLJ.pdf

Jeanguenat, Amy. *Request of Elimination Samples as a Gateway for CODIS Entry*. May 2021.¹⁶

This fact sheet defines elimination samples, and why they are needed differentiate foreign DNA at crime scenes, and why request and documentation of consent to collect DNA as elimination samples is needed to use CODIS. It describes how elimination samples related to cold cases are handled related to CODIS. Access:

https://web.archive.org/web/20210719191529/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/Request_of_Elimination_Samples_as_a_Gateway_for_CODIS_Entry_OLJ.pdf

Jeanguenat, Amy. *Understanding DNA Testing and Reporting*. May 2021.¹⁶

This fact sheet introduces DNA testing and reporting, with a focus on cold case evidence. It describes STR tests, providing an example profile (p.2), Y Chromosome and Mitochondrial DNA testing (p.3), the DNA Laboratory process (p.3), and how forensic DNA reports can (and cannot) be used (p.4). Access:

https://web.archive.org/web/20210719191211/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/Understanding_DNA_Testing_and_Reporting_OLJ.pdf

Elizabeth Sanders

U.S. Attorney's Offices Missing and Murdered Indigenous Persons Coordinators, U.S.

Department of Justice, May 2021.

This fact sheet describes AG MMIP and three objectives of the initiative: (1) establish MMIP coordinators; (2) specialized FBI Rapid Deployment Teams; and (3) comprehensive data analysis. It then lists six functions of MMIP coordinators: (1) assist in developing guidelines to improve law enforcement and community response to missing AI/AN cases; (2) ensure lead law enforcement agencies awareness of available federal resources; (3) support MMIP efforts within the state; (4) support improvements of MMIP data collection practices and use of broadcast alerts in missing persons cases; (5) identify training to build tribal community capacity to implement and act on MMIP guidelines and improve community awareness of what to do in missing persons cases; and (6) assist other U.S. Attorneys' Offices with MMIP issues. It ends with a list of eleven MMIP coordinators in alphabetical order by state.³³ Access:

https://web.archive.org/web/20210729074854/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/Fact_Sheet_MMIP_Coordinators_AG_MMIP_Initiative.pdf

Federal Funding Opportunities for Missing or Murdered American Indians and Alaska Native Projects, July 2021.¹⁶

This fact sheet provides a table of different federal funding opportunities related to MMIP from DHHS (p.1–7), DOI (p.7–8), DOJ (p.8–10). The table includes the following four details for each opportunity: (1) Funding Title; (2) Brief Description; (3) Eligible Entities; and (4) Link for More Information. Access:

<https://web.archive.org/web/20210729093226/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites>

Elizabeth Sanders

[/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/Federal_Funding_Opportunities_Fact_Sheet.pdf](#)

Office of Justice Services. *Missing & Murdered Unit*. Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S.

Department of the Interior, July 2021.³⁴

This flyer advertises the Missing & Murdered Unit tip line. *Access:*

<https://web.archive.org/web/20210729083518/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/BIA-OJS%20Cold%20Case%20Unit%20Toll-Free%20Line.pdf>

2020 Missing American Indian and Alaska Native Persons Data, July 2021.

This fact sheet presents statistics of missing AI/AN person entries from 2020 from the NCIC. It defines three key terms to understanding the data: entries (incidents of a person going missing), records (based per individual), and categories (describe missing person's characteristics or circumstances of disappearance). It presents charts breaking down the data by Sex/Gender, Age, and Category. According to the data, in 2020 there were 9,575 missing person entries, with 1,496 active end-of-year records. *Access:*

https://web.archive.org/web/20220608023247/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/OLJ_FBI_NCIC_2020_AIAN.pdf

Quick Reference for Federal and NGO Systems That House MMIP Related Data, July 2021.

This fact sheet features two resources. A table lists and describes federal and non-governmental data systems housing MMIP related data, including NamUs, NCIC, ViCAP, NIBRS, NVDRS, NCMEC, Stats Missing Persons Clearinghouses, and Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS). A diagram illustrates

Elizabeth Sanders

data flow from three categories, missing person, unidentified persons, and death

investigation, including who collects the data and which database contains it. *Access:*

<https://web.archive.org/web/20211017093601/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/OLJ%20Federal-NGO%20data%20systems-schematic%202021.pdf>

When a Loved One Goes Missing: Resources for Families of Missing American Indian and Alaska Native Adults, November 2021.

This resource guide provides information and resources to help search for a missing adult. The guide includes guidance for reporting a loved one missing and coping with trauma and lists of assistance and supportive services. *Access:*

<https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo173324>

Meetings & Listening Sessions Without Recordings

Task Force Holds First Meeting, January 29, 2020

This webpage describes the Task Force's first meeting at DOI. It provides links to the DOJ Release on the event,³⁵ and EO 13898.² It includes four images lacking descriptions.³⁶ *Access:*

<https://web.archive.org/web/20220117012000/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/listening-sessions-consultations/first-task-force-meeting>

HHS Administration for Children & Families (ACF) Native Grantee Meeting, February 13, 2020.

This webpage describes a panel featuring Task Force members at the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) ACF Native Grantee Meeting in Washington, DC. It provides panel presentation/listening session notes listing attending Task Force

Elizabeth Sanders

members and statement bullet points.³⁷ It includes two images lacking descriptions.

Access:

<https://web.archive.org/web/20220117001620/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/listening-sessions-consultations/acf-grantee-meeting-panel-presentation-session-notes>

Department of Justice Tribal Nations Advisory Council (TNLC) meets with Task Force, February 25, 2020.

This webpage describes a Task Force meeting with the DOJ TNLC, which occurred via conference call. It includes listening session notes listing attending Task Force members and statement bullet points.³⁸ *Access:*

<https://web.archive.org/web/20220117011645/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/listening-sessions-consultations/departments-justice-tribal-nations-advisory-council-tnlc-listening-session-notes>

HHS ANA Tribal Advisory Committee (TAC) meets with Task Force, March 2, 2020.

This webpage describes a Task Force meeting with the Administration of Native Americans (ANA) TAC. It includes listening session notes, which lists attending Task Force members and bullet points from statement made.³⁹ It includes two images lacking descriptions. *Access:*

<https://web.archive.org/web/20220117002356/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/listening-sessions-consultations/hhs-ana-tribal-advisory-committee-tac-listening-session-notes>

DOI Tribal Interior Budget Council (TIBC) hosts Task Force, March 12, 2020.

This webpage describes a Task Force meeting with the DOI TIBC, with some members attending virtually. It includes listening session notes, which lists attending

Elizabeth Sanders

Task Force members and bullet points from statement made.⁴⁰ It includes four images

lacking descriptions. *Access:*

<https://web.archive.org/web/20220117020553/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/listening-sessions-consultations/doi-tibc-listening-session-notes>

Task Force meets with Native Youth, June 24, 2020.

This webpage describes a listening session with Native youth about the impact of MMIP and human trafficking. Attendees included participants in Native Youth Initiative for Leadership, Empowerment, and Development (I-LEAD) grant projects and Cultural Preservation Ambassadors from the Center for Native American Youth (CNAY). An image depicts the Center for Native American Youth taken pre-COVID-19. *Access:*

<https://web.archive.org/web/20220630142103/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/archives/olj/listening-sessions-consultations/task-force-holds-virtual-listening-session-native-youth>

Meetings & Listening Sessions with Recordings

National Congress of American Indians' (NCAI) Executive Council Winter Session, February 12, 2020.

The webpage contains links to listening sessions notes (3 pages),⁴¹ video recording (approximately 5 minutes, auto-captions only),⁴² and three uncaptioned images. The listening session notes list Task Force attendees and summarizes comments in bullet points. *Access:*

<https://web.archive.org/web/20220117012601/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/listening-sessions-consultations/ncai-listening-session-notes>

Elizabeth Sanders

Tribes in BIA's Eastern Region, Session 1, May 27, 2020.

The webpage contains links to a verbatim transcript of session (31 pages),⁴³ video recording (approximately 1.5 hours, captioned),⁴⁴ other consultation resources,⁴⁵ and a map.⁴⁶ Twelve government representatives appear.⁴⁷ Testimony begins on page ten of the transcript and approximately 28 minutes into the video. Much of the testimony comes as questions, which are then answered. Eight speakers give testimony, in order of appearance: (1) Renee Millard Chacon, Spirit of the Sun and Four Winds American-Indian Council, Danzante Azteca, Xicana, Diné/Azteca; (2) Marilynn Malerba, Chief of the Mohegan Tribe; (3) Kitcki Carroll, USET Sovereignty and Protection Fund; (4) Iona Rudisill; (5) Anonymous; (6) Elizabeth Carr, National Indigenous Women's Resource Center; (7) Rhonda Harjo;⁴⁸ and (8) Olivia Grey.⁴⁸ Topics discussed:⁴⁹ systemic issues (colonialism, racism, lack of representation), jurisdictional issues (jurisdictional authority, self-governance, *Oliphant v. Suquamish Indian Tribe*),⁵⁰ lack resources (poverty, connectivity), coordination (interagency, missing persons cases, cold cases), data issues, self-support unrelated to grants, Violence Against Women Act (VAWA),⁵¹ COVID-19, why OIJ sessions lack participation (lack connectivity). One victim is named: Ashlynn Mike. *Access:*

<https://web.archive.org/web/20220117010725/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/news/tribes-bias-eastern-region-webinar>

Tribes in BIA's Southern Plains, Southwest, Western, Rocky Mountain and Eastern Oklahoma Regions, May 29, 2020.

The webpage contains links to a verbatim transcript of session (33 pages),⁵² video recording (approximately 1.5 hours, captioned),⁵³ other consultation resources,⁴⁵ and a

Elizabeth Sanders

map.⁴⁶ Eight government representatives appear.⁵⁴ Testimony begins on page five of the transcript and approximately 11 minutes into the video.

Thirteen speakers give testimony, in order of appearance: (1) Renee Millard-Chacon, Spirit of the Sun and Four Winds American-Indian Council, Danzante Azteca, Xicana, Diné/Azteca; (2) Tamra Borchardt-Slayton, Chairwoman for the Paiute Indian Tribe; (3) Amber Kanazbah Crotty, Navajo Nation Council Delegate and Chairwoman of Naabik'iyati' Sexual Assault Prevention Subcommittee; (4) Grace Bulltail; (5) Vivian Billy; (6) Jolene Holgate, Project Manager for the Missing and Murdered Diné Relatives Initiative, Navajo; (7) Brenda Golden, Muskogee Creek; (8) Annita Lucchesi, Sovereign Bodies Institute; (9) Carmen Thompson-Klineko, Choctaw and Hualapai; (10) Chase Velasquez, Assistant Attorney General and Special Assistant U.S. Attorney for the San Carlos Apache Tribe, White Mountain Apache Tribe; (11) Leonard Aguilar, Ohkay Owingeh Pueblo; (12) Meskee Yatsayte, Founder of Navajo Nation Missing Persons, Navajo; (13) Tyler Fish, Acting Executive Director for the White House Council on Native American Affairs, Muskogee Creek and Cherokee.

Topics discussed:⁴⁹ social justice (climate justice), systemic issues (colonialism, racism, lack of representation and human rights), media issues (lack of media attention and advocacy), law enforcement issues (lack accountability) underlying causes (child abuse, interpersonal violence, sexual violence, foster care system issues, unsheltered relatives), jurisdictional issues (*Oliphant v. Suquamish Indian Tribe*),⁵⁰ data issues (methodology, collection, accuracy), COVID-19 issues (increased sexual violence, curfews limit missing person searches), lack resources (funding), Murdered and Missing Indigenous Women and Girls Taskforce (Utah), Missing and Murdered Diné Relatives on

Elizabeth Sanders

Navajo Nation, Sovereign Bodies Institute (MMIP database), Oklahoma (10 MMIW chapters), New Mexico (legislation), Ernie Weyand, Special Assistant U.S. Attorneys (SAUSA), Tribal Law and Order Act (TLOA).⁵⁵ Two victims are named: Kaysera Stops Pretty Places, Annita Lucchesi. *Access:*

<https://web.archive.org/web/20220117004610/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/listening-sessions-consultations/tribes-bias-southern-plains-southwest-western-rocky-mountain-and-eastern-oklahoma-regions>

Tribes in BIA's Midwest and Great Plains Regions, June 2, 2020.

The webpage contains links to a verbatim transcript of session (36 pages),⁵⁶ video recording (approximately 1.5 hours, captioned),⁵⁷ listening session overview,⁵⁸ and a map.⁴⁶ Eleven government representatives appear.⁵⁹ Testimony begins on page eleven of the transcript and approximately 28 minutes into the video.

Eleven speakers give testimony, in order of appearance: (1) Monte Fronk, Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe; (2) Danielle Amick, Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians; (3) Kristin Welch, Lead Organizer for Women's Leadership Cohort for MMIW, Menominee, Menikanaehkem; (4) Jami Moran, Program Director for the Victim Services Program for Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians; (5) Shannon Cozzoni, Tribal Liaison in Oklahoma; (6) Andrew Birge, U.S. Attorney; (7) Hollie Mackey, Northern Cheyenne; (8) Rachel Carr, Uniting Three Fires Against Violence; (9) Elizabeth Carr, National Indigenous Women's Resource Center (NIWRC); (10) Renee; (11) Roger Smith, Minnesota Governor's Task Force on MMIW, Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa.

Elizabeth Sanders

Topics discussed:⁴⁹ underlying causes (pipelines, trafficking, release of prisoners and sex offenders), law enforcement issues (lack accountability, lack collaboration, lack police resources), jurisdictional issues (*Oliphant v. Suquamish Indian Tribe*,⁵⁰ missing person laws and policies, cases occurring off trust land/outside Indian Country, self-determination, advocate authority), advocacy groups (The Patty Wetterling Foundation, National Missing and Children's Network, Fusion Centers, Tribal advocates, Indigenous-led grassroots, MMIP Coordinators, the Raven Project, Michigan's Tribal Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Coalition), lack resources (connectivity, poverty, education, training, support services). *Access:*

<https://web.archive.org/web/20220117001331/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/listening-sessions-consultations/news/tribes-bias-midwest-and-great-plains-regions-webinar>

Tribes in BIA's Pacific, Northwestern and Alaska Regions, June 3, 2020.

The webpage contains links to a verbatim transcript of session (38 pages),⁶⁰ video recording (approximately 1.5 hours, captioned),⁶¹ listening session overview,⁵⁸ and a map.⁴⁶ Ten government representatives appear.⁶² Testimony begins on page fourteen of the transcript and approximately 31 minutes into the video.

Ten speakers give testimony, in order of appearance: (1) Vivian Korthuis, Chief Executive Officer, Association of Village Council Presidents; (2) Donna McNamara, Chief Prosecutor at Suquamish Tribe; (3) Renee Bourque, Muscogee Creek Nation; (4) Ralph Jefferson, Lummi Nation; (5) Annita Lucchesi, Executive Director, Sovereign Bodies Institute; (6) Emily Washines, Yakama Nation, Founder of Native Friends; (7) Carolyn DeFord, Puyallup; (8) Samantha Thornsberry, Cahuilla Band of Indians,

Elizabeth Sanders

Program Director, Victim Advocacy Program; (9) Patricia Whitefoot, Yakama Nation;

(10) Debbie Hassler, Cowlitz Indian Tribe, Vice Chair of the Cowlitz Tribak Council.

Topics discussed:⁴⁹ Alaska (rural, lack of infrastructure, law enforcement, and training in villages), underlying causes (trafficking, racism), law enforcement issues (lack accountability, lack police services, lack transparency, police brutality), jurisdictional issues (Tribal jurisdiction, PL-280,²⁷ *Oliphant v. Suquamish Indian Tribe*),⁵⁰ lack resources (funding, custom training and education), data issues (access to federal databases, TAP program, access to information on and resources for cold cases), VAWA,⁵¹ Yakama Nation statistics (2020, 1855, 1856), including families and survivors.

Two victims are named: Annita Lucchesi, Leona LeClair Kinsey. *Access:*

<https://web.archive.org/web/20220117015841/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/news/tribes-bias-pacific-northwestern-and-alaska-regions-webinar>

BIA Eastern Region, Session 2, August 17, 2020.

The webpage contains links to a verbatim transcript of session (8 pages),⁶³ video recording (approximately 30 minutes, captioned),⁶⁴ other consultation resources,⁴⁵ and a map.⁴⁶ Three government representatives appear.⁶⁵ Testimony begins on page three of the transcript and approximately 7.5 minutes into the video. Four speakers give testimony, in order of appearance: (1) Brenda Golden, Muscogee Creek Nation; (2) Fabiola Harford; (3) Elvis Zornic; (4) Chairwoman Andrews-Maltais. Topics discussed:⁴⁹ law enforcement issues (lack training), jurisdictional issues (challenges, intragovernmental agreements or memorandums of understanding, PL-280),²⁷ underlying causes (interpersonal violence, addiction), Native Americans as perpetrators (American Indigenous Movement, tribal government activists, Southern UTE as example of manipulation of traditional authority),

Elizabeth Sanders

data issues (lack of data, statistics of high victim rates, differences between reservation and urban living). *Access:*

<https://web.archive.org/web/20220117001929/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/listening-sessions-consultations/bia-eastern-region-webex-virtual-consultation>

BIA Midwest Region, August 19, 2020.

The webpage contains links to a verbatim transcript of session (10 pages),⁶⁶ video recording (approximately 30 minutes, inaccurate captions),⁶⁷ other consultation resources,⁴⁵ and a map.⁴⁶ Three government representatives appear.⁶⁸ Testimony begins on page four of the transcript and approximately 11.5 minutes into the video. Four speakers give testimony, in order of appearance: (1) Gwendolyn Topping, Associate Judge, Red Cliff Tribe; (2) Shannon Holsey, Co-Chair of NCAI's Violence Against Women's Act Task Force, Stockbridge-Munsee Band of Mohican Indians in Wisconsin; (3) Guadalupe Lopez, Minnesota Indian Women's Sexual Assault, Coalition Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe; (4) Kristin Welch, Women's Leadership Cohort-MMIW.

Topics discussed:⁴⁹ systemic issues (historical trauma; AODA; lack of positive, community activities and role models), media issues (racial disparities in coverage, misrepresentation of Indigenous people), lack resources (poverty), extending MMIW to include all Tribal members, transparency in developing protocols and procedures, why OLJ sessions lack participation (lack connectivity, uncomfortable sharing, grassroots groups not invited), survivor-centered response (long-term, strategic, strengthening status of Native women and response in Indian Nations, support survivors and families, including in cold cases), collaboration (identify and remove legal and policy barriers, engage state Task Forces and Tribal leaders), VAWA,⁵¹ TLOA,⁵⁵ "The Garden of Truth"

Elizabeth Sanders

report,⁶⁹ sex trafficking. *Access:*

<https://web.archive.org/web/20220117002759/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/listening-sessions-consultations/bia-midwest-region-webex-virtual-consultation>

BIA Southern Plains and Eastern Oklahoma Regions, August 21, 2020.

The webpage contains links to a verbatim transcript of session (6 pages),⁷⁰ video recording (approximately 15 minutes, captioned),⁷¹ other consultation resources,⁴⁵ and a map.⁴⁶ Three government representatives appear.⁷² Testimony begins on page four of the transcript and approximately 9.5 minutes into the video. One speaker gives testimony:

Nita Battise, Tribal Council Secretary, Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas. Topics discussed: COVID-19 issues (higher incidents of abuse and missing persons), NCAI Violence Against Women Act Task Force. *Access:*

<https://web.archive.org/web/20220117003658/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/listening-sessions-consultations/bia-southern-plains-and-eastern-oklahoma-regions-webex-virtual-consultation>

BIA Great Plains and Rocky Mountain Regions, August 25, 2020.

The webpage contains links to a verbatim transcript of session (14 pages),⁷³ video recording (approximately 50 minutes, captioned),⁷⁴ other consultation resources,⁴⁵ and a map.⁴⁶ Three government representatives appear.⁷⁵ Testimony begins on page five of the transcript and approximately 14 minutes into the video. Four speakers give testimony, in order of appearance: (1) Letara Lebeau, Program Manager for Not Our Native Daughters Program, Northern Arapaho Tribe; (2) Stacey Schreiber Schinko, Stockbridge-Munsee Band of Mohican Indians, Wolf Clan; (3) Carmen Oleary, Director for the Native

Elizabeth Sanders

Women's Society of the Great Plains, Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe; (4) Brenda Golden, Muscogee Creek.

Topics discussed:⁴⁹ Wyoming (coordination efforts since 2019, MMIW Task Force in Wyoming, coordination with Wyoming Statistic Survey & Analysis Center), collaboration (ideas and information from various groups on tribal needs, investigation process, investigation protocol, compiling data and information), advocacy groups (Justice For Kozee), systemic issues (historical trauma, historic violence, racism), lack resources (poverty, support services, to handle offenders), underlying causes (interpersonal violence, sexual violence, trafficking), law enforcement issues (lack accountability, lack collaboration, lack police resources, lack training, lack transparency, lack empathy), jurisdiction issues (*McGirt v. Oklahoma*,⁷⁶ Major Crimes Act).⁷⁷ One victim is named: Kozee Featherstone Montana H. Medicinetop Decorah. *Access:* <https://web.archive.org/web/20220117010835/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/listening-sessions-consultations/bia-great-plains-and-rocky-mountain-regions-webex-virtual-consultation>

BIA Southwest Region, August 27, 2020.

The webpage contains links to a verbatim transcript of session (12 pages),⁷⁸ video recording (approximately 40 minutes, captioned),⁷⁹ other consultation resources,⁴⁵ and a map.⁴⁶ Three government representatives appear.⁸⁰ Testimony begins on page four of the transcript and approximately 12 minutes into the video. Four speakers give testimony, in order of appearance: (1) Michael Chavarria, Governor for Santa Clara Pueblo and Chairman for the All Pueblo Council of Governors in New Mexico; (2) Gina Lopez; (3)

Elizabeth Sanders

Jolene Holgate, Navajo Nation; (4) Beata Tsosie, Pueblo representative on New Mexico
Governor's Task Force for MMIW, Santa Clara Pueblo.

Topics discussed:⁴⁹ collaboration (strengthening federal special law enforcement
commissioning program), VAWA (reauthorize, implement),⁵¹ jurisdictional issues
(sovereign nations, forms of law enforcement, misuse of sovereignty), vulnerable,
underrepresented groups (substance abuse, addiction, homelessness, LGBTQ, Two Spirit,
youth runaways), systemic issues (racism, violence, incarceration cycle, educational
challenges), funding (for programs within communities, consistent), data issues (access to
federal crime databases, plus required hardware and software, TAP program, data
collection, case reporting, mandatory case reporting into NCIC and NamUs, need federal
legislation to document demographics in national missing persons databases), COVID-19
issues (case reporting, search and rescue support), advocacy groups (Missing &
Murdered Diné Relatives, Navajo Nations Missing Persons Updates), Black Lives Matter
(holistic support for people of color), lack resources (support services). Seven victims,
representing Black, Indigenous, and Latinx, are named: Elijah McClain, Marilyn Cazares,
George Floyd, Cornelius Fredericks, Breonna Taylor, Ahmaud Arbery, Jacob Blake.

Access:

<https://web.archive.org/web/20220117011805/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/listening-sessions-consultations/bia-southwest-region-webex-virtual-consultation>

BIA Northwest Region, August 31, 2020.

The webpage contains links to a verbatim transcript of session (13 pages),⁸¹ video
recording (approximately 40 minutes, captioned),⁸² other consultation resources,⁴⁵ and a
map.⁴⁶ Five government representatives appear.⁵¹ Testimony begins on page five of the

Elizabeth Sanders

transcript and approximately 14.5 half minutes into the video. Three speakers give testimony, in order of appearance: (1) Carolyn DeFord, Human Trafficking Project Coordinator and MMIP Advocate for Puyallup Tribe Community Domestic Violence Advocacy Program; (2) Charlene Abrahamson, Family Services Director for Squaxin Island Tribe, member Spokane Tribe; (3) Asa Washines, Tribal Liaison to Washington Attorney General, member Yakama Nation.

Topics discussed:⁴⁹ media issues (lack of media attention), law enforcement issues (lack accountability, lack police resources, lack training, lack transparency), jurisdictional issues (lack of cooperation and collaboration, *Oliphant v. Suquamish Indian Tribe*),⁵⁰ lack resources (funding for rewards, searches, supporting families, and prevention, lack collaboration with existing Tribal resources), Washington (House Bill 2951, MMIW legislation, Tribal liaison to State Patrol). Two victims are named: Leona LeClair Kinsey, Arron Garcia. *Access:*

<https://web.archive.org/web/20220117010505/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/listening-sessions-consultations/bia-northwest-region-webex-virtual-consultation>

BIA Western and Navajo Regions, September 2, 2020.

The webpage contains links to a verbatim transcript of session (20 pages),⁸³ video recording (about 1.5 hours, captioned),⁸⁴ other consultation resources,⁴⁵ and a map.⁴⁶ Four government representatives appear.⁸⁵ Testimony begins on page 4 of the transcript and approximately 13 minutes into the video. Seven speakers give testimony, in order of appearance: (1) Amber Crotty, Navajo Nation Council Delegate; (2) Jolene Holgate, Project Manager for the Missing & Murdered Diné Relatives Working Group; (3) Sonya Begay, Navajo; (4) Meskee Yanabah Yatsayte, Navajo; (5) Julietta Faria, Navajo; (6)

Elizabeth Sanders

Christine Benally; (7) Regina Begay-Roanhorse, court administrator for Navajo Nation
Judicial Branch.

Topics discussed:⁴⁹ lack resources (connectivity, poverty, unemployment, vehicles to access services), advocacy groups (Missing & Murdered Diné Relatives Working Group, Navajo Missing Persons, Navajo, Apache, Ute, Hopi, Zuni Coalition Against Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence), statistics (Sovereign Bodies Institute, Navajo Nation Missing Persons Update), systemic issues (colonization, lack of public safety response and policy development, historical trauma), underlying causes (child abuse, lack prevention resources, trafficking, economic challenges), needs (increased resources and support for grassroots efforts, families, and survivors, image progression photos, raised media awareness, Missing Persons Day on Navajo, missing persons training for families and advocates), data issues (need for data-sharing agreements and data clearinghouse for crime, public health, social services, and socioeconomic issues, lack of data), law enforcement issues (lack accountability, lack police services, lack transparency, lack victim advocacy), inclusivity (male, LGBTQ+, Two-Spirit), why OLJ sessions lack participation (lack connectivity, lack transportation, language barrier), MMIP coordinators (Arizona, New Mexico), VAWA,⁵¹ *Savanna's Act*,⁸ *Not Invisible Act*,⁹ victims' cases as examples (Ruben Eppele, Cecelia B. Finona). *Access:*

<https://web.archive.org/web/20220117014515/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/listening-sessions-consultations/bia-western-and-navajo-regions-webex-virtual-consultation>

BIA Pacific Region - Session 1, September 4, 2020.

The webpage contains links to a verbatim transcript of session (4 pages),⁸⁶ video recording (approximately 15 minutes, captioned),⁸⁷ other consultation resources,⁴⁵ and a

Elizabeth Sanders

map.⁴⁶ Three government representatives appear.⁸⁸ No one gave testimony. *Access:*

<https://web.archive.org/web/20220117010945/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/listening-sessions-consultations/bia-pacific-region-first-session-webex-virtual-consultation>

BIA Pacific Region - Session 2, September 8, 2020.

The webpage contains links to a verbatim transcript of session (9 pages),⁸⁹ video recording (approximately 30 minutes, captioned),⁹⁰ other consultation resources,⁴⁵ and a map.⁴⁶ Three government representatives appear.⁹¹ Testimony begins on page four of the transcript and approximately 14 minutes into the video. Three speakers give testimony, in order of appearance: (1) Carolyn DeFord, Puyallup, Cowlitz, and Nisqually; (2) Dorothy Wait; (3) Juana Dixon. Topics discussed:⁴⁹ COVID-19 issues (communication, inability to meet in person, increased invisibility and violence), jurisdictional issues (PL-280,²⁷ using Adam Walsh Act as example),⁹² scope (regional, national, international). *Access:*

<https://web.archive.org/web/20220117012037/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/listening-sessions-consultations/bia-pacific-region-second-session-webex-virtual-consultation>

BIA Alaska Region - Session 1, September 10, 2020.

The webpage contains links to a verbatim transcript of session (12 pages),⁹³ video recording (approximately 45 minutes, inaccurate captions),⁹⁴ other consultation resources,⁴⁵ and a map.⁴⁶ Three government representatives appear.⁶⁸ Testimony begins on page four of the transcript and approximately 14 minutes into the video. Four speakers give testimony, in order of appearance: (1) Catherine Edwards, Tribal Leader from Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes, Co-Chair of Violence Against Women Task Force; (2) Vivian Korthuis, Chief Executive Officer for the Association of Village Council Presidents, Yupik and Emmonak Tribal Member; (3) Wanda Friday,

Elizabeth Sanders

Traditional Health Coordinator for the Organized Village of Kake; (4) Paulina Standifer,
Indian Creek Health Department.

Topics discussed:⁴⁹ Advocacy groups (Violence Against Women Task Force, Sovereign Bodies Institute and their report),⁹⁵ Alaska (geographical and weather challenges), Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women from Urban Health Institute, law enforcement issues (lack accountability, lack police resources, lack training, geographic challenges, police brutality, racism), jurisdictional issues. One victim is named: Tracy Day. *Access:*

<https://web.archive.org/web/20220117013805/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/listening-sessions-consultations/bia-alaska-region-first-session-webex-virtual-consultation>

BLA Alaska Region - Session 2, September 14, 2020.

The webpage contains links to a verbatim transcript of session (17 pages),⁹⁶ video recording (approximately 1 hour long, captioned),⁹⁷ other consultation resources,⁴⁵ and a map.⁴⁶ Three government representatives appear.⁸⁰ Testimony begins on page five of the transcript and approximately 3 minutes into the video. Five speakers give testimony, in order of appearance: (1) Denise Kinegak, Self-Governance Director, Orutsararmiut Native Council; (2) Billi Miller, Teller Traditional; (3) Eileen Arnold, Executive Director of the Victim Services; (4) Ingrid Cumberlidge, Qagan Tayagungin Tribe, MMIP Coordinator, Alaska; (5) Shirley Sam. Topics discussed:⁴⁹ Alaska (geographical challenges, MMIP efforts), law enforcement issues (lack accountability, lack police resources, police brutality), underlying causes (interpersonal violence, lack prevention resources, trafficking). Florence Okpeakluk's case is given as an example. *Access:*

Elizabeth Sanders

<https://web.archive.org/web/20220117020503/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/listening-sessions-consultations/bia-alaska-region-second-session-webex-virtual-consultation>

General Session, September 17, 2020.

The webpage contains links to a verbatim transcript of session (28 pages),⁹⁸ video recording (approximately 2 hours, captioned),⁹⁹ other consultation resources,⁴⁵ and a map.⁴⁶ Three government representatives appear.¹⁰⁰ Testimony begins on page five of the transcript and approximately 3.5 minutes into the video. Nine speakers give testimony, in order of appearance: (1) Estelle Thomson, Tribal Program Director of Paimiut; (2) Earth-Feather Sovereign, Founder MMIW Washington, Colville Confederated Tribes; (3) Frank Demolli, designee for Santa Clara Pueblo; (4) Shirley Sam, designee for Koyukuk Native Village; (5) Grace Bulltail, Crow; (6) Ataira Russell, Aleut Tribe; (7) Calina Lawrence, Suquamish; (8) "Way Over There" AKA Anna Bean, Puyallup Tribal Council; (9) Carolyn Deford, Puyallup Tribe.

Topics discussed:⁴⁹ underlying causes (interpersonal violence, sexual violence, trafficking), lack resources (funding, ineligibility for grants), Alaska (jurisdiction in Alaska Native Villages, lack of action, lack of Public Safety Officers (PSOs) and training and support for, lack of State Troopers, unique challenges for Alaska Natives, statistics), law enforcement issues (lack accountability, lack transparency), systemic issues (colonialism, racism, lack of representation), data (data gaps, Urban Indian Health Institute), jurisdictional issues (*Oliphant v. Suquamish Indian Tribe*,⁵⁰ Special Domestic Violence Criminal Jurisdiction), Cases as Examples (Kaysera Stops Pretty Places, Alyssa McLemore, Leona Kinsey), TAP program, Federal Special Law Enforcement Commission Program (SLEC), Washington state legislation. Five victims are named:

Elizabeth Sanders

Florence Okpealuk, Earth-Feather Sovereign, Kaysera Stops Pretty Places, Alyssa

McLemore, Leona Kinsey. *Access:*

<https://web.archive.org/web/20220117005934/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/listening-sessions-consultations/bia-general-session-webex-virtual-consultation>

Navajo Nation Council, *Operation Lady Justice Listening Session with the Navajo Nation*, November 9, 2020.

The Navajo Nation Council hosts the video recording (approximately 30 minutes, auto-captions only). The recording is incomplete, beginning in media res with a concluding statement. The video lacks chapters but features roughly four sections. The first section (0:00–9:15) has three speakers: (1) Moroni Benally, Ancestral Winds, indicating recommendations are community founded; (2) Amber Kanazbah Crotty, Navajo Nation Delegate, expressing the need for wrap-around services and resources to support families; (3) Hope MacDonald LoneTree, describing data issues within Navajo Nation, including volunteer reports of missing persons not captured, no data center to gain information on missing persons or support, and lack of accurate data, and need for more educational resources from federal partners related to prevention efforts, such as those currently provided for online safety and stranger danger.

The second section (9:16–25:07) starts with Crotty asking how *Savanna's Act*⁸ and *Not Invisible Act*⁹ will be implemented, about jurisdictional issues and cold cases, and how to get reports from different entities to gain baseline for happenings in Navajo Nation. Six speakers respond to her question: (1) Katie Sullivan discussing education and outreach for NamUs, trying to ensure data systems coordination, and *Ashanti's Law*'s²¹ mandate for alerts for missing adults; (2) Jay Greenberg, FBI, discussing data

Elizabeth Sanders

opportunities to improve tracking of Native specific issues and partnering with the BIA on cold cases; (3) Jason O’Neal, OJS BIA, Potawatomi Nation of Oklahoma, discussing new tribal data fields added to NamUs and planned collaboration for developing cold case teams and protocols; (4) Laura Rogers discussing incorporating *Savanna’s Act*⁸ and *Not Invisible Act*⁹ requirements into annual tribal government consultation, grant programs, and data collection; (5) Jean (Jeannie) Hovland, ANA, describing ACF’s missing and murdered Native Americans framework;¹⁰¹ (6) Marcia Good describing efforts to coordinate both pieces of legislation with OLJ’s tasks.

The third section (25:08–32:19) starts with Marcia Good asking what data would be helpful for those in Navajo Nation to have. Three speakers respond to her question: (1) Crotty, stating the need to identify American Indians in NamUs’s historical data, understand how border towns collect data and how to access it, notifications to tribes when Navajo relative reported as victim of violence or missing, TAP training, and any information to help prevention, recovery, and wrap-around service; (2) Meskee Yanabah Yatsayte, Navajo Nation Missing Persons Updates, describing the need for a pin-pointed map of where relatives go missing to identify and communicate hot spots; (3) Benally, describing need for data mining existing data sets to see what collected for indigenous communities to develop idea of what’s happening over time and for federal agencies to invest in methodology for hard-to-reach populations.

The fourth section (32:20–40:19) concludes the session; Crotty comments that the Consultation Framing Paper’s statement of missing persons not being crimes needs refining to reflect situations where it is (e.g., missing child). *Access:*

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wzDWu1SySuw>

Elizabeth Sanders

*Missing and Murdered Indigenous Persons Initiative Tribal Community Response Plan
Pilot Project*, January 28, 2021.

The webpage contains links to a verbatim transcript of session (31 pages)¹⁰² and video recording (approximately 1.5 hours, captioned).¹⁰³ Lisa Mantel, Police Executive Research Forum (PERF), opens the session, but Matt Lysakowski, COPS, facilitates it. He introduces Marcia Good and Ernie Weyand and describes planned Tribal engagement sessions (p.2–3).

Good (p.3–13) describes OLJ's efforts in various areas, with specific discussions of overlapping requirements of the AG MMIP, OLJ, and *Savanna's Act* with developing model protocols and procedures,⁸ which led to piloting TCRPS (p.5–6, 13), developing pilot location for Ashanti Alert System²¹ and IPAWS (p.7), facilitating formal agreements between multiple levels of law enforcement (p.8–11), and other training and publications (p.11–13).

Weyand (p.13–21) describes the AG MMIP (p.13–14), identifies the eleven state MMIP coordinators and describes their duties (p.14–16), describes TCRPs and their four core guidelines (p.16–19), lists ix pilot programs and describes their goals (p.19),¹⁰⁴ and describes how TCRPs for Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes were developed in Montana (p.19–21).

The rest of the session (p.21–31) follows a Q&A format. Lysakowski asks Weyand about a timeline for completing the TCRPs pilot and rollout of final TCRPs nationwide; Weyand reports that COVID-19 affected timescale and that the pilots were in various stages (p.21–22). Lysakowski asked both presenters how their programs and

Elizabeth Sanders

projects under the new administration; Good describes continued efforts for OLJ and how the Not Invisible Commission differs from it (p.22–24). Bill Elliot (Chief of Police from Warm Springs) asks about tribes getting greater access to databases like TAP and IMARS and specifically about coordinating with DOI for IMARS access;¹⁰⁵ Good describes limitations of TAP and states she will investigate IMARS (p.25–27). Carmen Smith asks about the level of difficulty in getting outside agencies to commit to TCRPs;¹⁰⁶ Weyand indicates in his case it was not hard since the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes already had strong working relationships with agencies but acknowledges that would not always be the case. He adds that addressing historical problems, particularly with law enforcement, should be addressed when developing TCRPs and are an example of why TCRPs must be customized to culture, resources, and experiences of tribes and their communities. He states all efforts should be collaborative, coordinated, professional, and supported with training (p.27–30). *Access:*

<https://web.archive.org/web/20220117004304/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/listening-sessions-consultations/mmip-initiative-response-plan-pilot>

Law Enforcement Training Resources: Law Enforcement Enterprise Portal /

Justice/Connect, Integrated Public Police Alert & Warning System, March 25, 2021.

The webpage links to a verbatim transcript (33 pages),¹⁰⁷ but not the video recording (approximately 1 hour and 15 minutes, captioned).¹⁰⁸ Lisa Mantel opens the session and describes how to use Zoom (p.1–2). Matt Lysakowski asks participants to introduce themselves; twenty-nine attendees were present (p.2–8).¹⁰⁹ The session features three main sessions, each with a Q&A at the end.

Elizabeth Sanders

In the first section, Leslie Hagen, National Indian Country Training Coordinator, DOJ, describes the training available via the National Advocacy Center on various topics and public safety issues affecting tribal communities, specific training for officers seeking SLEC, publication of two issues of Journal of Federal Law and Practice dedicated to MMIP issues,¹¹⁰ and a five part video series on financial management for tribes receiving grants (p.11–17).¹¹¹ Two questions were asked (p.18). Lysakowski asks how often SLEC training offered; Hagen responds every two to two and a half months. Bill Denke asks if agencies will receive results from officers' completed tests; Hagen answers officers will either receive a certificate of completion to use in their SLEC application or an email explaining why they did not receive a certificate.

The second section, Shalimar O'Brien's presentation on LEEP and JusticeConnect (p.19), is not included in video recording or written transcript.

The third section from Wade Witmer, IPAWS, describes the IPAWS system, its Wireless Emergency Alert, and the use of authorities and Mass Notification System software, lists seven tribes using IPAWS, describes examples of IPAWS use, and describes how to gain access to IPAWS (p.20–32). *Access:*

<https://web.archive.org/web/20220117012152/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/listening-sessions-consultations/law-enforcement-enterprise-portal-alert-warning-system>

Grassroots Organizations Working in the Areas of Missing or Murdered American Indians and Alaska Natives, May 7, 2021.

The webpage links to a verbatim transcript (73 pages),¹¹² written comments (11 pages),¹¹³ and video recording (approximately 4.5 hours, captioned).¹¹⁴ Government officials open and close the session,¹¹⁵ but Michelle Sauve also discusses Social and

Elizabeth Sanders

Economic Development Strategies for Growing Organizations (SEDS) funding

opportunities for grassroots groups (p.17–18). The bulk of the session (p.2–72) features different participants asking questions and/or providing testimony.

Twenty-two speakers give testimony, in order of appearance: (1) Gina Lopez, Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault, Ute Mountain Ute Tribe; (2) Brenda Golden, co-founder Society to Preserve Indigenous Rights and Indigenous Treaties (S.P.I.R.I.T), Muscogee Creek, Wotko Clan; (3) Rachel Fernandez AKA Namaewkukiw, Executive Director of Woodland Woman Maeqtekuahkihkiw Metaemohsak, Menominee Nation; (4) Anna Schmitt, Zonta Club of Billings; (5) Toni Handboy, Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe; (6) Rae Peppers, Public Policy Institute of the Rockies, Crow Tribe; (7) Carmen Harvie, MMIP Central Chapter of Oklahoma, Choctaw MOWA; (8) Stacey Montooth, Executive Director Nevada Indian Commission, Walker River Paiute Nation; (9) Debra Harry, Northern Paiute, Numu; (10) Lestina Beltran, Nebraska Urban Indian Health Coalition; (11) Stacey Bohlen AKA Turtle Woman, Chief Executive Officer of National Indian Health Board, Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians; (12) Kristin Welch, Founder and Executive Director Waking Women Healing Institute, Menominee, Marin Clan; (13) Suzanne Trusler, Northern Cheyenne Tribe; (14) Jennifer Webster, Councilwoman for Oneida Nation; (15) Mary Kunesh, Minnesota State Senator, Lakota; (16) Jamescita Peshlakai, Arizona State Senator; (17) Patty Eagle Bull, Great Plains Tribal Leaders' Health Board, Lakota; (18) Yolanda Francisco-Nez, Executive Director Restoring Ancestral Winds; (19) Jordan Marie Brings Three White Horses Daniel, Founder Rising Hearts, Lakota; (20) Angi Moon Cavaliere, Stockbridge-Munsee Community Band of Mohicans, Turtle Clan; (21) Nathan Phillips, Executive Director

Elizabeth Sanders

Native Youth Alliance, Omaha Nation; (22) Letara Lebeau, Wind River Reservation

Task Force.

Topics discussed:⁴⁹ Navajo Apache Ute Hopi and Zuni Coalition Against Sexual Assault and Family Violence (NAUHZCASA), REDress exhibit (Jaime Black, Metis artist), Zonta Club of Billings, Tribal Leaders' Health Board epidemiology centers, Diné Policy Institute, Sovereign Bodies Institute, law enforcement issues (lack accountability, lack training, dismantling of BIA, bias in Tribal judicial system, neglecting victims with past criminal histories), lack resources (connectivity, funding, water) intrinsic motivation, data issues (racial misidentification, lack of consolidated databases for each state, lack of accurate and comprehensive data), systemic issues (colonization, historic violence, racism, oppressive systems, women jailed for self-defense, lack of equity in education, intergenerational guilt over colonization), media issues (mass media depictions, lack of media coverage and alerts, invisibility and erasure), underlying causes (interpersonal violence, pipelines, sexual violence, trafficking, foster care, runaways, drug trafficking), jurisdictional issues (*McGirt v. Oklahoma*,⁷⁶ PL-280),²⁷ grant issues (competing with other groups for limited funding, not user friendly, not congruent with Native cultures), why OLJ sessions lack participation (lack connectivity, lack of outreach to families and advocates, inadequate number of sessions, time limits, scheduling not accounting for May 5, MMIP Awareness Day), Arizona (MMIW Study Committee, *Ashlynnne Mike AMBER Alert*⁷), California (Rising Hearts, Sovereign Bodies Institute's report,⁵⁶ geographical challenges), Colorado (Missing and Murdered Indigenous Relatives Task Force), Oklahoma (Society to Preserve Indigenous Rights and Indigenous Treaties (S.P.I.R.I.T), MMIW Indian Capital, legislative efforts regarding Red Alert or Kasey Alert, lack of

Elizabeth Sanders

information on MMIP Coordinator and efforts, MMIP coordinator left, Missing and Murdered Indigenous People Central Chapter of Oklahoma, MMIW Indian Capital in Anadarko, Ida's Law), Minnesota (local legislation, MMIW Task Force, MMIR Office), Montana (Montana Native Women's Coalition, Public Policy Institute of the Rockies, Hanna's Act, MMIP Coordinator), Nebraska (Nebraska Urban Indian Health Coalition, Project Beacon, National Indian Health Board (Tribal Public Health Summit), Nevada (Reno Women's March), South Dakota (Red Generation, Calling Our Sisters Home, Calling Our Relatives Home), Utah (Restoring Ancestral Winds, Tribal information, statistics), Wisconsin (Woodland Woman Maeqtekuahkihkiw Metaemohsak, Waking Women Healing Institute, MMIW Task Force), Wyoming (Wind River Reservation Task Force, Wyoming Statistics and Analytic Center, Wyoming MMIP Report, MMIP March for Justice), needs (mandated implementation of Ashanti Alert,²¹ funding to address socioeconomic and substance abuse, to provide search and rescue, to support organizations, and for training, coordination, collaboration, and communication between Tribal domestic violence programs, MMIW groups, grass roots organizations, local, state, and federal initiatives, meaningful representation, including frontline advocates, survivors, and grassroots organizations in all aspects and all levels, central base for all reservations in area to advocate, share information, and resources to support individuals, families, and surviving children, national attention to crisis, identify and support public health protective and prevention factors based in Native cultures and traditions), substance abuse and socioeconomic factors increasing likelihood of past criminal histories.

Elizabeth Sanders

Fourteen victims' cases are named: Rachel Fernandez (AKA Namaewkukiw), Katelyn Kelley, Rae Elaine Tourtillott, Robert Lyons, Lisa Ninham, Rae Peppers, Lakota Renville, Nicholas Lee Adams, Merle Sol, Savanna LaFontaine, Elsie, Ashlynn Mike, Hanna Harris, Nathan Phillips.

Two organizations submitted written comments: Circle Legacy Center and Seattle Indian Health Board (SIHB). Sandra Cianciuli, Oglala Lakota, describes how Circle Legacy Center, one of two Indian organizations in Pennsylvania, works with multiple faith-based organizations to raise awareness and support of Native American issues, maintains the Carlisle Indian Industrial School student cemetery, and engages with the Army War College Barracks. She asks for up-to-date data, including victim information and contact or social media information for organizations participating in OLJ (p.1–2). Esther Lucero, Chief Executive officer SIHB, describes the Urban Indian Health Institute (UIHI)'s reports related to MMIP (p.3),¹¹⁶ summarizes the background of SIHB (p.4), describes increases of MMIP during the COVID-19 pandemic (p.4–5),¹¹⁷ describes their MMIP advocacy with local and state government (p.5–6), and describes the importance of grassroots organizations to MMIP (p.6). She also discusses four recommendations for supporting grassroots organizations: (1) include tribal and urban Indian organizations in decision-making processes; (2) incorporate culturally attuned protective factors; (3) engage tribal and urban Indian communities in developing best practices; (4) identifying funding and resources for grassroots organizations (p.7–9). *Access:*

<https://web.archive.org/web/20220117013116/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/listening-sessions-consultations/listening-session-05072021>

Elizabeth Sanders

Volunteer Engagement & Unresolved Cases Technical Assistance Project, May 20, 2021.

The webpage contains links to a verbatim transcript (20 pages)¹¹⁸ and video recording (approximately 1 hour and 15 minutes, captioned).¹¹⁹ Lisa Mantel opens the session and asks participants for introductions. Three presenters introduce themselves, in order of appearance: (1) Jennifer Styles, International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP); (2) B.J. Spamer, Executive Director of Operations, NamUs; (3) Jeff Lindsey, University of Tennessee's Law Enforcement Innovation Center (UTLEC) (p.1–2). Twelve attendees were present.¹²⁰ Matt Lysakowski introduces himself and the session, which discusses two ways the COPS office supports OLJ: (1) Volunteer Engagement Project; (2) unresolved cases technical assistance program (p.3–4).

Jennifer Styles (p.4–9) describes the Volunteer Engagement Project's focus on connecting Tribal leaders and community partners to support missing persons cases, victims, and their families in collaboration with OLJ and AG's MMIP Initiative, describes IACP's Indian Country Law Enforcement Section and its projects, (p.4), the Volunteer in Police Services program, with examples of how volunteers help with missing persons and cold cases (p.4–5), how to apply best practices to Tribal engagement so formalized collaboration makes best use of volunteers (p.5–8), describes a training program piloting with Yakama Tribe (p.8), and opportunities for further training via CRI-TAC (p.8–9).

B.J. Spamer and Jeff Lindsay (p.10–16) co-present on the unresolved cases technical assistance project. The project, a collaboration between COPS, University of North Texas Center for Human Identification (UNTCHI), and UTLEC, would help Tribal law enforcement develop protocols for cold case investigations (p.10–11). They provide

Elizabeth Sanders

an overview of challenges to investigating long-term cases as well as in Indian Country (p.12). They describe their goal of creating an investigative guidebook of best practices for long-term unresolved cases based on authentic challenges,¹²¹ such as developing unresolved case protocols, identifying unresolved case team, prioritizing cases based on solvability, information on recent forensic and database technologies and how best to use them, and culturally informed and trauma-informed victim services (p.11–13). They describe these topics in more detail, including responses to gathered feedback and examples (p.13–16).

The last part of the session focuses on feedback for Spamer and Lindsay’s project. Spamer reads a chat comment about highlighting NaMus to agencies and families (p.17). Greg O’Rourke (p.17) congratulates incorporation of trauma-informed victim services due to their importance. Lysakowski reports feedback that communication and engagement for families critical, so including best practices for that topic would be beneficial (p.18). Hal Hutchinson adds that having a trained victim coordinator who works with the family as an outside party helpful (p.18). Christopher Parsons describes the technology gap in Indian Country that make using existing resources difficult, as well as hesitancy from tribes about what Tribal member information to share (p.18–19).

Access:

<https://web.archive.org/web/20220121025208/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/law-enforcement-training-volunteer-engagement-unresolved-cases-technical-assistance-project>

AI/AN LGBTQ+ and Two-Spirit Communities Listening Session, June 25, 2021.

Elizabeth Sanders

The webpage contains links to a verbatim transcript (23 pages),¹²² written comments (11 pages),¹²³ and video recording (approximately 1.5 hours, captioned).¹²⁴ The session opens with Wendy Schlater, Vice Chairman of La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians, offering a prayer (p.1).¹²⁵ Michelle Sauve, Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe, ANA Commissioner, introduces efforts from OLJ and the Biden-Harris administration, describes the need for accurate information, especially consistent, gender-inclusive and culturally responsive collection of data regarding LGBTQIA+ and Two-Spirit people (p.2–3), and describes the ACF Framework⁵⁸ and what learned from a data report (p.3).¹²⁶ Marcia Good gives the agenda, with speakers called in order of registration and no set time limit for comments (p.3).

Testimony begins on page four of the transcript and approximately 15 minutes into the video. Seven speakers give testimony, in order of appearance: (1) Alicia Mousseau, Vice President, Oglala Sioux Tribe; (2) Sadé Heart of the Hawk, Mi'kmaq First Nation; (3) Carlene Sleeper AKA Red Eagle Fan Woman, Southern Cheyenne, Arapaho, Crow; (4) Carmen Harvie, Choctaw Hualapai; (5) Wendy Schlater; (6) Francesca Murnan, Seattle Indian Heath Board, (7) Sharon Day.¹²⁷

Topics discussed:⁴⁹ primary accounts ("Interview With My Auntie Mary Augustine, Who is 94" (p. 8–11); grassroots & advocacy groups (Avellaka Program, National Indigenous Women's Resource Center, American-Indian Government Employees, Zero Suicide Institute, New England States Two-Spirits Society, National Indian Health Board, Missing and Murdered Indigenous Peoples Billings, Montana, Billings Women's March in 2018, Northern Cheyenne Search and Rescue, Oklahoma Central Chapter MMIP); Canada (Turtle Island, Truth and Reconciliation Reports,¹²⁸

Elizabeth Sanders

Shubenacadie Residential School, MMIW and Two-Spirit People terms due to

indigenous advocacy); Billings, Montana (cross-cultural relations, law enforcement relations, Sovereign Bodies Institute complicating active investigations); Seattle Indian Health Board (involvement with Washington MMIP Task Force, reports);^{116,117} inclusivity (MMIP over MMIW); current trauma (tar sands, #NoDAPL Movement, food deserts, undrinkable water, MMIP); importance of Native people in authority positions (legislative); underlying causes (historic violence, historical trauma, lack of basic needs, racism, interpersonal violence); systemic issues (historic violence, historical trauma, lack of media coverage and attention, racism); law enforcement issues (lack police resources, police face trauma and increased crime, lack of accountability and trust lead to lack of reporting cases and information and complying with active investigations);

LGBTQ+ specific topics discussed:⁴⁹ Oglala Sioux Tribe (resolution recognizing Pride Month, marriage equality ordinance, amended law and order ordinance to include hate crimes against LGBT, sexual orientation, and gender identity, resolution supporting South Dakota amendment to include hate crimes against sexual orientation, Two-Spirits, and gender identity); creating online resources, (safe place on internet for LGBTQ+, promote online safety for LGBTQ+); Oklahoma (participation in Pride Day parade on behalf of Two-Spirit and MMIP); Indian Health Services (services and medications to transgender people); LGBTQ2S+ issues (oppression and invisibility with colonial origins, lack safe spaces, lack of Tribal LGBTQ2S+ awareness, support, and representation, stigmatization, historical trauma, historic violence); data issues (information/surveillance on gender identity or sexuality rarely collected, anecdotal information from Two-Spirit network; lack of qualitative research, lack data, data crisis around how data collected,

Elizabeth Sanders

analyzed, reported or not reported to Native communities, inaccuracy and inability to collect race, ethnicity, and gender data, lack of data affects policies, decisions, and resource allocation); education needs (sacredness of Two-Spirit people pre-colonization, Indigenous-tailored community education for law enforcement investigations, search and rescue volunteer training and resource support, removal of LGBTQ2S+ stigma); needs (culturally specific services in all areas, proper resourcing of quality health services, address social determinants of health and support services, LGBTQ2S+ data collection and support, real-time data on youth suicide and services for prevention, funding for emergency broadcasts, emergency response teams, unified communication system, expanding connectivity, MMIP prevention measures, training for district attorneys and judges on LGBTQ2S+ relationships); funding and grant eligibility (blended funding strategies, resources through Tribal set-asides like Title IX, VAWA, Family Violence Prevention Services Act, chronically underfunded and should not have resources diverted, increase Tribal set-aside and eligibility of Indigenous organizations, add Tribal consultation and additional urban confer policies, need additional funding to address LGBTQ2S+ issues).

Seven victims are named: Henny Scott, Hub Williamson, Tamera Bear Comes Out, Kaysera Stops Pretty Places, Selena Not Afraid, Mildred Old Crow, Arden Pepion; two non-Indigenous victims named: Lori Bray, Amelia Brooks.

Towards the end of the session, Marcia Good lists resources mentioned in chat: grant funding through COPS, resources to address hate crimes and funding opportunities through DOJ, Emmitt Till Program Solicitation, NAICJA's webinar LGBTQ Two-Spirit

Elizabeth Sanders

Ethics and Issues for Tribal Judicial Systems (p.19). Jason O'Neal, Potawatomi Nation of Oklahoma, BIA OJS, Director closes the session (p.22).

Two organizations submitted written comments: Oglala Sioux Tribe and Seattle Indian Health Board (SIHB). Kevin Killer, President Oglala Sioux Tribe, describes how outside influences stigmatize Two Spirit persons, how his tribe seeks to recenter LGBTQ2S+ in traditional teachings and has codified protection for these individuals in their Tribal Law and Order code, and the need for public education and inter-community relationship building to further reduce stigmas and violence against LGBTQ2S+ persons (p.1). He then describes eight recommendations: (1) use the Response to Intervention (RTI) approach for community-based change; (2) allocate dedicated funding to missing LGBTQ2+ tribal members (p.2); (3) provide technical and financial assistance for developing missing person response plans; (4) provide safe physical and virtual spaces for LGBTQ2S+ individuals in tribal communities; (5) improve data collection on AI/AN LGBTQ2S+ populations (p.3); (6) establish Tribal Research and Training Centers to conduct Tribal data collection (p.3–4); (7) support culturally-informed and community-specific interventions for LGBTQ2S+ communities; (8) support Tribal representation in leadership and direct advisory positions (p.4).

Abigail Echo-Hawk, Director for UIHI, describes institutional and structural data barriers on violence against AI/AN, as well as specifically LGBTQ2S+ (p.5), erasure of LGBTQ2S+ people due to colonization and racism (p.5–6), and limited, available data on LGBTQ2S+ people (p.6). She describes six recommendations: (1) improve collection of gender identity data through standardizing, mandating, and enforcing gender identity data collection (p.6–7); (2) integrate and align with *Savanna's Act*⁸ implementation

Elizabeth Sanders

through collaborating with DOJ partners, attending tribal consultation and urban confer sessions, and developing a single set of model protocols and procedures (p.7–8); (3) support culturally attuned and community-defined research and evaluation through developing National Institute of Health Minority Health and Health Disparities funding to expand LGBTQ2s+ research evidence base; (4) support culturally attuned educational materials through developing National Institute of Health Minority Health and Health Disparities funding to expand Native LGBTQ2S+ educational materials (p.8); (5) improve law enforcement relations through developing culturally attuned law enforcement training materials for working with LGBTQ2S+ communities (e.g. best practices for data collection, reporting, analysis, and culturally attuned and gender affirming service delivery) and for fostering culturally attuned services for LGBTQ2S+ survivors and victims; (6) develop and implement an Urban Confer policy within DOJ, DOI, and HHS (p.9). *Access:*

<https://web.archive.org/web/20211208123508/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/aian-lgbtq-and-two-spirit-communities-listening-session>

Federal Data Discussion & Listening Session, July 27, 2021.

The webpage links to a verbatim transcript (35 pages),¹²⁹ written comments (6 pages),¹³⁰ and video recording (approximately 3 hours, captioned).¹³¹ The session opens with Aaron Payment, Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, offering a prayer (p.1). Elizabeth (Liz) Fowler (IHS, OLJ) identifies three challenges related to data hindering efforts to make informed decisions: (1) inadequate record-keeping systems, (2) racial misclassification, (3) poor coordination between law enforcement and Tribal

Elizabeth Sanders

communities (p.1–2). Marcia Good provides an overview of Operation Lady Justice and the Task Force Members (p.2–4).¹³

The first part of the session (p.4–16) features various government officials discussing aspects of federal data collection.¹³²

The topics addressed, in order of discussion: (1) overview of federal data sources with information related to MMIP (p.4–5);¹³³ (2) overview of NCIC and Missing Person File, including number of active AN records (p.6-7); (3) overview of UCR, NIBRS, and Crime Data Explorer, including recent shift to implementing NIBRS as standard crime data collection (p.7–8); (4) overview of NamUs, including shift in management from University of North Texas to Research Triangle Institute in October 2021 (p.8–9); (5) overview of the CDC’s efforts regarding MMIP, including publications,¹³⁴ using a Public Health model to reduce risk factors and increase protective factors of indigenous persons, and an overview of NVDRS and NISVS (p.9–11); (6) overview of NIJ’s efforts regarding MMIP, including identifying barriers of data systems to MMIP and publications and current projects of drafting a homicide paper on impacts of underreporting and misclassification on AI/AN homicide and updating *Homicide in the United States* (p.12–13);^{135, 136} (7) overview of FBI’s annual report on missing and unidentified persons and specifically AI/AN data in the 2020 FBI Missing Person Report (p.13–14);¹³⁷ (8) overview of data fields added to NamUs in 2018 to better capture data related to AI/AN persons and monthly NamUs Tribal Case and AI/AN Case Statistics Reports (p.14-15);¹³⁸ (9) overview of COPS collaboration with OLJ (p.15-16).

The second part of the session (p.16–35) features different participants asking questions and/or providing testimony. Ten speakers give testimony, in order of

Elizabeth Sanders

appearance: (1) Carmen Harvie; (2) Francesca Murnan; (3) Bernadette Lasarte, Coeur
D'Alene Tribe; (4) Jennifer Jermaine, State Representative of Arizona, Chair of
Legislative Task Force on Missing and Murdered Indigenous People, White Earth
Ojibwe; (5) Renee Bourque, Director for the Victim Assistance to Support Tribes Center,
National Center for Victims of Crime, Muscogee Creek Nation; (6) Desi Bond,
Blackfeet, Yup'ik, Curyung Tribe; (7) Aaron Payment, Chairperson of the Sault Ste.
Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians; (8) Catherine Edwards, First Vice President for the
Central Council Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska; (9) Tracy Cooper, general
manager for the Native Village of Unalakleet in Alaska; (10) Chiao Wen Lan, Northwest
Portland Area Indian Health Board and Northwest Tribal Epicenter.

Topics discussed:⁴⁹ law enforcement issues (lack accountability, lack
transparency, not mandated to participate in federal missing persons programs),
Oklahoma (MMIP chapters data collection, MMIP Coordinator contact information),¹³⁹
Idaho (MMIW Next Steps Conference, collaboration between Idaho Coalition Against
Sexual & Domestic Violence, Idaho Council on Domestic Violence, and 5 tribes to plan
MMIP response); Arizona (statewide report on MMIP,¹⁴⁰ local legislation, Arizona
Health Education Centers expansion); jurisdictional issues; needs (processes based on
roles, victim-centered, trauma-informed, and culturally responsive practices, properly
identifying minors, collaboration with, and recognition of, Tribal MMIP efforts,
mandated, comprehensive data collection at critical incidence level to establish baseline),
data issues (historical lack of data, lack of resources and expertise for data collection,
analysis, and submission, lack of Tribal ownership of and sovereignty over data,
inaccuracies due to lack of community and Tribe specific data collection, deficiencies in

Elizabeth Sanders

federal data collection related to public health and population statistics, Broken Promises Report,¹⁴¹ lack of inclusion of AI/AN outside of IHS service area, questions about how data on runaways, stalking violence, cases where no body found, and internet as means of luring victims collected, lack of certainty if cases located in databases and where, mistrust of federal government impacting data collection, lack of accurate data due to how missingness assessed, racial misclassification, and institutional racism, improving inclusivity (LGBTQ and Two-Spirit led partnerships, inclusive language, adding categories in data collections for LGBTQ and Two Spirit), Alaska (community action plan, data gathering, geographical challenges, logistics of data collection), culturally consideration of how data presented.

The Seattle Indian Health Board (SIHB) submitted written comments. Their research division, Urban Indian Health Institute (UIHI), is an IHS-designated Tribal Epidemiology Center (TEC) that supports the data and research needs of sixty-two Urban Indian Organizations (UIO). UIHI identified data collection practices impacting MMIP.¹⁴² SIHB describes four data recommendations: (1) utilize an Indigenous Data Sovereignty framework;¹⁴³ (2) capture a more accurate depiction of MMIP through studying influencing factors, improving gender identity data collection, increasing data input training for communities, partnering with Native communities to address public safety data gaps, including data sharing agreements as best practice for law enforcement agencies, and increasing accessibility of Freedom of Information Act requests; (3) address data context and limitations through providing training on demographic data collection best practices and developing best practices and toolkits with TECs; (4) develop common standards of practice for working with AI/AN data through aggregating

Elizabeth Sanders

data across time and/or geography, using weighted sampling for AI/AN populations, oversampling AI/AN populations, conducting mixed-methods research, and reporting limitations of data collection and analysis. *Access:*

<https://web.archive.org/web/20211208131730/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/olj-federal-data-discussion-listening-session>

Tribal Community Response Plans and Missing or Murdered Indigenous Persons Policies and Procedures, September 9, 2021.

The webpage links to a verbatim transcript (18 pages)¹⁴⁴ and video recording (approximately 1.5 hours, captioned).¹⁴⁵ OLJ, the AG MMIP, and COPS collaborated on this training session, which focused on TCRPs and MMIP policies and procedures. Lisa Mantel introduces the session. The session uses a Q&A format. Matt Lyaskowski poses questions which Ernie Weyand, Ingrid Cumberlidge, and occasionally Monty Gibson, Associate Director of the Division of Field Operations for BIA Law Enforcement, answer. Ten members of law enforcement from various locations attended.¹⁴⁶ The session covers five main topics: (1) how TCRPs evolved from initial requirements of a national level model protocol towards individual, customized responses (p.3–5; (2) how Cumberlidge and Weyand developed TCRPs in their respective geographic areas and who they specifically engaged (p. 6–10); (3) description of MMU (formerly Cold Case Unit) and how developed its standard operating procedures (p.11–12); (4) how tribal law enforcement agencies without MMIP coordinators can get help (p.13–14); (5) identifying common challenges faced, given tribes’ unique communities and geographic areas (p.14–17). This session contains key details regarding the development of TCRPs, various

Elizabeth Sanders

challenges faced and how they were overcome, insight from two MMIP coordinators, and overviews of the BIA's MMU. *Access:*

<https://web.archive.org/web/20220527024114/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/archives/olj/tribal-community-response-plans-and-missing-or-murdered-indigenous-persons-policies-and-procedures>

Other

Missing and Murdered American Indians and Alaska Natives Awareness Day, May 5, 2020

This short video addresses the MMIP crisis to raise awareness and list resources for those affected.¹⁴⁷ The speakers are Jean (Jeannie) Hovland, Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe, ANA Commissioner and OLJ Task Force member, and Rear Adm. Michael Weahkee, Zuni Tribe, IHS Director. The video is approximately 2 minutes long and has captions, but no transcript. *Access:*

<https://web.archive.org/web/20201011054734/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/media/video/366>

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Notes

1. Sanders, Elizabeth. "Operation Lady Justice: Federal Government Resources on Missing and Murdered Indigenous Persons (MMIP), Part 1—Congressional Publications, Executive Orders, Proclamations, and Public Laws, and Task Forces and Initiatives, 2015–2022." *DttP: Documents to the People* 50, no. 2 (2022): 5-14. <https://doi.org/10.5860/dttP.v50i2.7829> ; the whole article has been provided in Appendix

Elizabeth Sanders

A.

2. Exec. Order No. 13898, 84 Fed. Reg. 66059 (Nov. 26, 2019).
<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2019-12-02/pdf/2019-26178.pdf>; Daily Comp. Pres. Docs., 2009 DCPD No. 00826, p.1-5. <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/DCPD-201900826/pdf/DCPD-201900826.pdf>
3. Section 3 names 7 additional members: (1) Director, FBI; (2) Assistant Secretary, Indian Affairs; (3) Director, OVW; (4) Director, OJS; (5) Chair, of Native American Issues Subcommittee of the Attorney General's Advisory Committee; (6) Commissioner, ANA; (7) representatives Co-Chairs designate
4. Section 3 lists 4 officials: (1) Senior Counselor to the President; (2) Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy; (3) Deputy Assistant to the President; (4) Director of Intergovernmental Affairs
5. The second required report to the President, theoretically due November 2021, has not been released.
6. U.S. Department of Justice. "Attorney General William P. Barr Launches National Strategy to Address Missing and Murdered Indigenous Persons," press release, November 22, 2019, <https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/attorney-general-william-p-barr-launches-national-strategy-address-missing-and-murdered>
7. Ashlynnne Mike *AMBER Alert in Indian Country Act*, P. L. 115-166, <https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo109177>
8. *Savanna's Act*, P. L. 116-165, <https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo146436>
9. *Not Invisible Act of 2019*, P. L. 116-166, <https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo146424>
10. Exec. Order No.14053, 86 Fed. Reg. 64337 (Nov. 15, 2021).
<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2019-12-02/pdf/2019-26178.pdf>
11. United States. Presidential Task Force on Missing and Murdered American Indians and Alaska Natives. *Operation Lady Justice*. <https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo176179>
Note the OLJ website was available outside of the Internet Archive as of November 2022. A full index of captured URLs for the OLJ website can be found at: https://web.archive.org/web/*/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/
A full index of captured files, including MP4 and PDF, can be found at: https://web.archive.org/web/*/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/
12. United States. Department of Justice. *Missing or Murdered Indigenous Persons*.

Elizabeth Sanders

<https://www.justice.gov/tribal/mmip>

13. The list and descriptions of task force members vary between multiple sources. For clarity, I have consolidated all members names, descriptions, roles, tribal affiliation (if applicable) in this footnote. I list Inaugural Members (January 2020-January 2021), then Second Year Members (January 2021-November 2021).

Inaugural Members (January 2020-January 2021)

(1) Katharine (Katie) Sullivan, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs, designee for the Attorney General and co-chair designee; (2) Tara Sweeney AKA Tara Katuk Mac Lean Sweeney, Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, designee for Secretary of the Interior and co-chair designee, Native Village of Barrow Traditional Inupiat Government and Inupiat Community of the Arctic Slope; (3) Terry Wade, Executive Assistant Director, Criminal, Cyber, Response and Services Branch, FBI, designee for Director of FBI; (4) Laura Rogers, Acting Director/Principal Deputy Director, OVW, DOJ; (5) Charles (Charlie) Addington, Deputy Bureau Director, OJS, BIA, Cherokee Nation; (6) Trent Shores, U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of Oklahoma and Chair of the Native American Issues Subcommittee of the Attorney General's Advisory Committee, Choctaw Nation; (7) Jean (Jeannie) Hovland, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Native American Affairs/Commissioner, ANA, Flandreaux Santee Sioux; (8) Marcia Good, Senior Counsel to the Director, Office of Tribal Justice, Executive Director of Task Force

Second Year Members (January 2021-November 2021)

(1) Darryl LeCounte, Acting Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs, co-designee for the Secretary of the Interior, DOI; (2) Terry Wade, Executive Assistant Director, Criminal, Cyber, Response and Services Branch, FBI, designee for Director of FBI; (3) Charles (Charlie) Addington, Senior Advisor for Law Enforcement, Security and School Safety, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, designee for the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, DOI, Cherokee Nation; (4) Nadine Neufville, Acting Director, OVW, DOJ; (5) Jason O'Neal, Director OJS, BIA, Citizen Potawatomi Nation of Oklahoma; (6) Michelle Sauve, Commissioner of ANA, St. Regis Band of Mowak, Snake Clan; (7) Andrew Birge, U.S. Attorney from Western District of Michigan, Native American Issues Subcommittee, DOJ; (8) Bryan Newland, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, Bay Mills Indian Community Tribal citizen, Ojibwe; (9) Rob Chapman, Acting Director, COPS Office, DOJ; (10) Kristen Mahoney, Acting Director, Bureau of Justice Assistance, DOJ; (11) Katherine Darke Schmitt, Tribal Division, OVC, DOJ; (12) Elizabeth (Liz) Fowler, IHS, DHHS; (13) Heidi Frechette, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Office of Native American Programming, U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development; (14) Thomas Walters, Director, Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers, Department of Homeland Security; (15) Matt Lysakowski, COPS; (16) Lori McPherson, U.S. Marshals Service; (17) Nicolette Rose, FBI; (18) Marcia Good, Senior Counsel to the Director, Office of Tribal Justice, Executive Director of Task Force

Sources consulted to create these lists:

Operation Lady Justice Task Force Accomplishments Fact Sheet, May 14, 2020

Report to The President, Activities and Accomplishments of the First Year of Operation Lady Justice, November 25, 2020

Elizabeth Sanders

Operation Lady Justice: The First Year, December 23, 2020

*Grassroots Organizations Working in the Areas of Missing or Murdered American
Indians and Alaska Natives*, May 7, 2021

Federal Data Discussion & Listening Session, July 27, 2021

14. The report indicates these guides were being piloted. I found no published versions of these guides.

15. A variation of this source can be found at:

https://web.archive.org/web/20210126172854/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/accomplishments_update_conversion.pdf

16. Date taken from Internet Archive captures, as no date appears on the document.

17. A note indicates participants received a PowerPoint presentation, but the report did not include it.

18. For ease of reading and access, the index has been provided in Appendix B.

19. Some bibliographic information came from the following captures of the OLJ website:

<https://web.archive.org/web/20201118153035/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/fact-sheetsresources>

<https://web.archive.org/web/20201129094648/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/fact-sheetsresources>

<https://web.archive.org/web/20210126172125/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/fact-sheetsresources>

<https://web.archive.org/web/20210318010715/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/education-resources>

<https://web.archive.org/web/20210414204659/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/education-resources>

20. An updated version of this fact sheet can be found at:

<https://web.archive.org/web/20210719191244/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/oljfemafactsheet.pdf>

21. For more information see: *Ashanti Alert Act of 2018* P.L. 115-401

<https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo125743>; Bureau of Justice Assistance, U.S. Department of Justice, *National Ashanti Alert Network*, <https://bja.ojp.gov/program/national-ashanti-alert-network/overview>

22. National Center for Missing & Exploited Children, *Missing Child Clearinghouses*, <https://www.missingkids.org/gethelpnow/clearinghouses>

23. The OLJ website identified B.J. Spamer, Executive Director of NamUs Operations at

Elizabeth Sanders

the University of North Texas Science Center at Fort Worth as presentation's creator, but the first and last slides identify Jessica Hager, Regional Program Specialist, as the presenter. See:

<https://web.archive.org/web/20210318010715/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/education-resources>;

A different set of slides for the same date, on the same topic, can also be found at: <https://web.archive.org/web/20210719191340/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/oljnamusslidessunt.pdf>

24. Some information for this source taken from: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, *Victim Centered, Trauma Informed, Culturally Appropriate Services in American Indians/Alaska Natives Missing Person Cases*,

<https://www.ojp.gov/ncjrs/virtual-library/abstracts/victim-centered-trauma-informed-culturally-appropriate-services>

25. National Center for Missing & Exploited Children, *Resources and Technical Assistance for Native American Communities and Indian Country*,

<https://www.missingkids.org/native-american-children>

26. I found no published training resources or recordings.

27. For more information see: P.L. 83-280 <https://www.govinfo.gov/link/statute/67/588>; Administration for Native Americans, Administration for Children & Families, U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, *American Indians and Alaska Natives - Public Law 280 Tribes*, <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ana/fact-sheet/american-indians-and-alaska-natives-public-law-280-tribes>

28. Sexual Assault Kit Initiative: SAKI, <https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo183265>

29. An alternate version of this fact sheet appears at https://web.archive.org/web/20201210184342/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/OLJ_IntermReportInfographic_120920.pdf

Most information in both versions is identical to *Report to The President, Activities and Accomplishments of the First Year of Operation Lady Justice*.

30. This report has two pages numbered "19." "Additional Alerts" appears first, then "General Definitions of Some Uniquely Named Alerts."

31. The factsheet indicates IHS has five formal advisory committees but only lists three. For more information on IHS Advisory Committees, Boards, and Workgroups, see: <https://www.ihs.gov/tribalconsultation/committees/>

32. The Internet Archive captured an earlier version of this fact sheet published December 2020: <https://web.archive.org/web/20210318131720/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites>

Elizabeth Sanders

[/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/FACT_SHEET_TCRPs_Pilot_Projects-AG_MMIP_Initiative_0.pdf](#)

33. This version lists the following 11 MMIP Coordinators: (1) E. Ingrid Cumberlidge (Alaska); (2) Tony Garcia (Arizona); (3) Joel Postma (Michigan); (4) Christopher Boeckers (Minnesota); (5) Ernie Weyand (Montana); (6) Thomas Ross (Nevada); (7) Denise Billy (New Mexico); (8) Patti Buhl (Oklahoma); (9) Cedar Wilkie Gillette (Oregon); (10) Brian Speelman (Utah); (11) David J. Rogers (Washington)

Two earlier versions of this fact sheet can be found at:

https://web.archive.org/web/20210729074854/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/Fact_Sheet_MMIP_Coordinators_AG_MMIP_Initiative.pdf

<https://web.archive.org/web/20210319065550/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/oljmmipcoordinator.pdf>

34. Date taken from Internet Archive, as no date appears on the document. An earlier version of this flyer was captured in the Internet Archive in May 2021:

https://web.archive.org/web/20210515201438/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/BIA-OJS_Tips_App_Text_Line.pdf

35. Office of Public Affairs, U.S. Department of Justice. “Trump Administration Launches Presidential Task Force on Missing and Murdered American Indians and Alaska Natives,” [press release,] January 29, 2020,

<https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/trump-administration-launches-presidential-task-force-missing-and-murdered-american-indians>

36. The first of these four images appears on p.x of the presidential report; there, they are identified, from left to right: Calvin Shivers (attending for Terry Wade), Trent Shores, Katie Sullivan, Tara Sweeney, Laura Rogers, Jeannie Hovland, Charlie Addington

37.

<https://web.archive.org/web/20211208134418/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/anapanellisteningession.pdf>

38.

<https://web.archive.org/web/20211208125622/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/dojtnlclistingession.pdf>

39.

<https://web.archive.org/web/20210414195340/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/hhsanataclistingession.pdf>

40.

<https://web.archive.org/web/20220519202137/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/doitibclistingession.pdf>

Elizabeth Sanders

41.

<https://web.archive.org/web/20210320023342/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/ncailisteningession.pdf>

42. <https://youtu.be/OBGgex-GkTE>

43. Two different versions of the transcript exist, as follows. For my summary, I used the second link.

<https://web.archive.org/web/20201011055257/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/easternregiontranscript052720.pdf>

<https://web.archive.org/web/20211208124902/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/easternregiontranscript05272020.pdf>

44. <https://youtu.be/WKgjYegRnAg>

45. These resources are Dear Tribal Leader Letter, Consultation Framing Paper, Virtual Tribal Consultations Overview, and Formal Written Comments, all of which appear earlier under Consultation-Related Publications.

46. *Indian Lands of Federally Recognized Tribes of the United States*. Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, Office of Trust Services, June 2016, <https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo177853>

47. In order of appearance: (1) Kellyanne Conway, Senior Counselor to President Trump; (2) Doug Hoelscher, White House Intergovernmental Affairs Team; (3) Jennie Lichter, Deputy Director Domestic Policy Council; (4) Jean (Jeannie) Hovland; (5) Tara Sweeney, (6) Katharine (Katie) Sullivan; (7) Unnamed Operator; (8) Trent Shores; (9) Marcia Good; (10) Tim Dunham, Deputy Assistant Director FBI's Criminal Investigation Division; (11) Michelle Sauve, Executive Director for the Intradepartmental Council for Native American Affairs; (12) Laura Rogers.

48. Has question read by Tara Sweeney

49. For space, I have chosen one word to represent related terms. Appendix C lists these words, and which related terms they represent.

50. *U.S. Reports: Oliphant v. Suquamish Indian Tribe*, 435 U.S. 191 (1978), <https://tile.loc.gov/storage-services/service/ll/usrep/usrep435/usrep435191/usrep435191.pdf>

51. For more information see: U.S. Library of Congress, Congressional Research Service, *The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA): historical overview, funding, and reauthorization*, by Lisa N. Sacco and Emily J. Hanson, R45410. 2019. <https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo115518>;

Elizabeth Sanders

U.S. Library of Congress, Congressional Research Service, *The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Reauthorization: Issues for Congress*, by Emily J. Hanson and Lisa N. Sacco, R46742. 2021. <https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo175876>; *Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022* P.L. 117-103 <https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo184290>; “2013 and 2022 Reauthorizations of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA),” *Tribal Justice and Safety*, U.S. Department of Justice, September 20, 2022, <https://www.justice.gov/tribal/2013-and-2022-reauthorizations-violence-against-women-act-vawa>

52. Two different versions of the transcript exist, as follows. For my summary, I used the second link.

<https://web.archive.org/web/20201011055301/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/southernregion052920.pdf>
<https://web.archive.org/web/20211208131913/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/southernregiontranscript05292020.pdf>

53. <https://youtu.be/CT53x0Q9HyQ>

54. In order of appearance: (1) Katherine (Katie) Sullivan; (2) Tara Sweeney; (3) Timothy (Tim) Dunham; (4) Laura Rogers; (5) Charles (Charlie) Addington; (6) Trent Shores; (7) Jean (Jeannie) Hovland; (8) Unnamed Operator

55. For more information see: *Indian Arts and Crafts Amendments* P.L. 111-211, <https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/LPS126457>; “Tribal Law and Order Act,” *Tribal Justice and Safety*, U.S. Department of Justice, July 19, 2021, <https://www.justice.gov/tribal/tribal-law-and-order-act>

56. Two different versions of the transcript exist, as follows. For my summary, I used the second link.

<https://web.archive.org/web/20201011055259/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/midwestregiontranscript060220.pdf>
<https://web.archive.org/web/20211208121947/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/midwestregiontranscript06022020.pdf>

57. <https://youtu.be/H74ODdrQh4w>

58. This resource appears under Consultation-Related Publications as *Operation Lady Justice Overview*.

59. In order of appearance: (1) Unnamed Operator; (2) Tara Sweeney; (3) Brooke Rollins, Domestic Policy Council, Acting Director; (4) Rachel Collins, Domestic Policy Council, Senior Policy Advisor; (5) Doug Holescher, Office of Intergovernmental Affairs, Director; (6) Jessica Hart, OVC, Director; (7) Jay Greenburg Violent Crime Section, FBI, Chief; (8) Frances Cook, OVW; (9) Charles (Charlie) Addington; (10) Trent Shores; (11) Jean (Jeannie) Hovland.

Elizabeth Sanders

60. Two different versions of the transcript exist, as follows. For my summary, I used the second link.

<https://web.archive.org/web/20201011055257/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/pacificregiontranscript060320.pdf>
<https://web.archive.org/web/20211017103111/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/pacificregiontranscript06032020.pdf>

61. <https://youtu.be/ZPH1FPq68yk>

62. In order of appearance: (1) Tara Sweeney; (2) Unnamed Operator; (3) Brooke Rollins; (4) Jennie Lichter; (5) Jessica Hart; (6) Jay Greenberg; (7) Frances Cook; (8) Charles (Charlie) Addington; (9) Trent Shores; (10) Jean (Jeannie) Hovland

63.

<https://web.archive.org/web/20211208132821/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/oljbiaeastconsult081720.pdf>

64. <https://youtu.be/veBCtbp5PcM>

65. In order of appearance: (1) Mary Jo Giovacchini, Leidos contractor; (2) Katharine (Katie) Sullivan; (3) Tara Sweeney

66.

<https://web.archive.org/web/20211208123206/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/oljbiamidwestconsult081920.pdf>

67. <https://youtu.be/CUCo0l4TRK4>

68. In order of appearance: (1) Mary Jo Giovacchini; (2) Tara Sweeney; (3) Jennie Lichter

69. Farley, Melissa et al. *Garden of Truth: The Prostitution and Trafficking of Native Women in Minnesota*. Minnesota Indian Women's Sexual Assault Coalition and Prostitution Research & Education, October 27, 2011.

<https://web.archive.org/web/20230507095448/https://www.miwsac.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Garden-of-Truth-Report.pdf>

70.

<https://web.archive.org/web/20211208130944/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/oljbiasouthplainseastokconsult082120.pdf>

71. <https://youtu.be/Ub9-svOJSfo>

Elizabeth Sanders

72. In order of appearance: (1) Mary Jo Giovacchini; (2) Katharine (Katie) Sullivan; (3) Jennie Lichter

73.

<https://web.archive.org/web/20211208124213/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/oljbiagreatplainsrockymtconsult082520.pdf>

74. <https://youtu.be/HYnbteJPjOg>

75. In order of appearance: (1) Mary Jo Giovacchini; (2) Jessica Hart; (3) Jennie Lichter

76. For more information see: U.S. Library of Congress, Congressional Research Service, *This Land Is Whose Land? The McGirt v. Oklahoma Decision and Considerations for Congress* by Mainon A. Schwartz, LSB10527. 2020.

<https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo148898>

77. For more information see: “679. The Major Crimes Act – 18 U.S.C. § 1153.”

Criminal Resource Manual 601-699, U.S. Department of Justice, January 22, 2020,

<https://www.justice.gov/archives/jm/criminal-resource-manual-679-major-crimes-act-18-usc-1153>

78.

<https://web.archive.org/web/20211208132025/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/oljbiasouthwestconsult082720.pdf>

79. <https://youtu.be/IglV4Ku51lw>

80. In order of appearance: (1) Mary Jo Giovacchini; (2) Katharine (Katie) Sullivan; (3) Doug Hoelscher; (4) Tara Sweeney; (5) Jean (Jeannie) Hovland.

81.

<https://web.archive.org/web/20210917010120/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/oljbianorthwestconsult083120.pdf>

82. <https://youtu.be/15I9mANXZk0>

83.

<https://web.archive.org/web/20211208131838/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/oljbiawestnavajoconsult090220.pdf>

84. <https://youtu.be/xxLdl3EIYBk>

85. In order of appearance: (1) Mary Jo Giovacchini; (2) Katharine (Katie) Sullivan; (3) Doug Hoelscher; (4) Tara Sweeney

Elizabeth Sanders

86.

<https://web.archive.org/web/20211208114330/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/oljbiapacificconsult090420.pdf>

87. https://youtu.be/Mdn_RjlIRQ8

88. In order of appearance: (1) Mary Jo Giovacchini; (2) Katharine (Katie) Sullivan; (3) Doug Hoelscher

89.

<https://web.archive.org/web/20211208115126/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/oljbiapacificconsult090820.pdf>

90. <https://youtu.be/HPvavU9yLp0>

91. In order of appearance: (1) Mary Jo Giovacchini; (2) Doug Hoelscher; (3) Tara Sweeney

92. *The Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act*, P.L. 109-248

<https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/LPS73841>

93.

<https://web.archive.org/web/20211208121532/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/oljbiaalaskaconsult091020.pdf>

94. <https://youtu.be/uEvLkp wzV9s>

95. They reference the Year 1 report, but the Sovereign Bodies Institute has since published a Year 2 report. Both publications are referenced here.

Sovereign Bodies Institute. *To' Kee Skuy' Soo Ney-Wo-Chek': I Will See You Again in a Good Way. Year 1 Progress Report: MMIWG2 of Northern California*. July 2020.

[https://www.sovereign-](https://www.sovereign-bodies.org/_files/ugd/6b33f7_c7031acf738f4f05a0bd46bf96486e58.pdf)

[bodies.org/_files/ugd/6b33f7_c7031acf738f4f05a0bd46bf96486e58.pdf](https://www.sovereign-bodies.org/_files/ugd/6b33f7_c7031acf738f4f05a0bd46bf96486e58.pdf); Sovereign

Bodies Institute. *To' Kee Skuy' Soo Ney-Wo-Chek': I Will See You Again in a Good Way. Year 2 Progress Report: MMIWG2 of Northern California*. July 2021.

[https://www.sovereign-](https://www.sovereign-bodies.org/_files/ugd/6b33f7_d7e4c0de2a434f6e9d4b1608a0648495.pdf)

[bodies.org/_files/ugd/6b33f7_d7e4c0de2a434f6e9d4b1608a0648495.pdf](https://www.sovereign-bodies.org/_files/ugd/6b33f7_d7e4c0de2a434f6e9d4b1608a0648495.pdf)

96.

<https://web.archive.org/web/20211208121625/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/oljbiaalaskaconsult091420.pdf>

97. <https://youtu.be/du9h6alWXVc>

Elizabeth Sanders

98.

<https://web.archive.org/web/20211208132251/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/oljbiageneralconsult091720.pdf>

99. <https://youtu.be/y2Yc8irMBXM>

100. In order of appearance: (1) Mary Jo Giovacchini; (2) Tara Sweeney; (3) Doug Hoelscher

101. Administration for Children & Families, *Missing and murdered Native Americans : a public health framework for action for the Administration for Children and Families and the communities it serves*, October 26, 2020 <https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo151466>

102.

https://web.archive.org/web/20211017083558/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/Transcript_OLJMeeting_MMIP_Initiative_Tribal_Community%20Response_Plan_Pilot_Project_01282021.pdf

103. <https://youtu.be/0f6dVqRI8BQ>

104. Weyand identifies the following pilot projects: Alaska (Koyukuk Native Village or the Native Village of Unalaklett, Aquarion Tribal council), Michigan (Bay Mills, Sault Ste. Marie), Minnesota (Bois Forte Band of Chippewa), Montana (Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes), Oklahoma (Muscogee (Creek) nation, Cherokee Nation), and Oregon (Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs).

105. For an overview of IMARS, see: *Privacy Impact Assessment: Incident Management Analysis and Reporting System (IMARS)*. U.S. Department of the Interior, March 12, 2022. <https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/imars-pia-03122022-1.pdf>

106. The transcript identifies Carmen Smith as “Speaker 2” throughout, despite her stated identification on p.27.

107.

https://web.archive.org/web/20211017100126/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/Transcript_March_25_2021_Meeting.pdf

108. <https://youtu.be/GNDLHuWgXwI>

109. Lisa Mantel read attendees’ names aloud, though not all chose to introduce themselves. Attendees are listed in the order their name was read: (1) Al Kenyon, IPAWS; (2) Alex Bruce; (3) Benjamin Estes; (4) Bruce Lee, Public Safety Director for Poarch Band of Creek Indians, Alabama and Chair for Tribal Justice Committee for the Youth Organization; (5) Chuck Weaver, Detective with Santa Ana Pubelo Police Department, New Mexico; (6) Dennis Wilkins, Director of Public Safety for the Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians, Gun Lake Tribe, Michigan; (7) Ingrid

Elizabeth Sanders

Cumberland, MMIP Coordinator for Alaska; (8) Eddie Smart, Supervisory Special Agent for BIA, Utah; (9) Elton Begay, Chief of Police with Tohono O'odham Nation Police Department, Arizona; (10) Ernie Weyand, MMIP Coordinator for Montana; (11) Hyla Jacobson, Research Assistant at PERF; (12) James Owens; (13) Joel Postma, MMIP coordinator for Michigan; (14) Jonathan Stiam; (15) Joseph Gutierrez; (16) Kathleen (Kathy) Lucero, Detective for Isleta Police Department, New Mexico; (17) Leslie Hagen, National Indian Country Training Coordinator, DOJ; (18) Kira Eckenweiler, Mayor of Unalakleet, Suicide Prevention Outreach Coordinator; (19) Marcia Good; (20) Pamela Holstein-Wallace, IPAWS; (21) Sabrina Boone, Emergency Operations Coordinator for Central Council Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska; (22) Samson Cowboy; (23) Shalimar O'Brien, FBI CJIS; (24) Steven Kane, Administrative Lieutenant with White Mountain Apache Police Department, Arizona; (25) Tom Ross, MMIP Coordinator for Nevada; (26) Wade Witmer, IPAWS; (27) William See, FBI CJIS; (28) Nancy Seyler, Chief Tribal Prosecutor for the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs, Oregon; (29) Bill Denke, Chief of Police of Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation California

110. *Missing or Murdered Indigenous Persons: Law Enforcement & Prevention U.S. Department of Justice*, Special issue of Department of Justice *Journal of Federal Law and Practice*, vol. 69 no. 1, January 2021.

<https://www.justice.gov/usao/page/file/1362691/download>; *Missing or Murdered Indigenous Persons: Legal, Prosecution, Advocacy, & Healthcare U.S. Department of Justice*, Special issue of Department of Justice *Journal of Federal Law and Practice*, vol. 69 no. 2, March 2021. <https://www.justice.gov/usao/page/file/1383296/download>

111. "Videos." *Tribal Justice and Safety*. U.S. Department of Justice.
<https://www.justice.gov/tribal/videos>

112.

https://web.archive.org/web/20211208114625/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/Transcript_Grassroots_Listening_Session.pdf

113. The Internet Archive capture of this item will not complete. To my knowledge, no copy of this resource is now publicly available.

114. <https://youtu.be/E0H3oBtaCLE>

115. In order of appearance: (1) Daryl Fox, Leidos contractor; (2) Marcia Good; (3) Bryan Newland, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, DOI, Bay Mills Indian Community Tribal citizen, Ojibwe; (4) Michelle Sauve, OLJ, Snake Clan

116. The title of the 2021 report below was given as *Supporting the Sacred: Community Resources for Native Survivors of Sexual Violence* in the written testimony. I have arranged reports chronologically.

Echo-Hawk, Abigail. *Our Bodies, Our Stories: Sexual Violence Among Native Women in*

Elizabeth Sanders

Seattle, WA. Urban Indian Health Institute, Seattle Indian Health Board. August 23, 2018.

<https://www.uihi.org/resources/our-bodies-our-stories/>;

Lucchesi, Annita and Abigail Echo-Hawk. *Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women & Girls: A snapshot of data from 71 urban cities in the United States*. Urban Indian Health Institute, Seattle Indian Health Board. November 14, 2018.

<https://www.uihi.org/resources/missing-and-murdered-indigenous-women-girls/>;

Echo-Hawk, Abigail, Adrian Dominguez, and Lael Echo-Hawk. *MMIWG: We Demand More: A connected research study of missing and murdered Indigenous women & girls in Washington State*. Urban Indian Health Institute, Seattle Indian Health Board. September 20, 2019. <https://www.uihi.org/resources/mmiwg-we-demand-more/>;

Baker, Lannesse, Katrina May, Meg Goforth-Ward, and Abigail Echo-Hawk. *Supporting the Sacred: Womxn of Resilience*, Urban Indian Health Institute, Seattle Indian Health Board. May 4, 2021, <https://www.uihi.org/resources/supporting-the-sacred-womxn-of-resilience/>

117. Dodge, Leah, and Abigail Echo-Hawk. *COVID-19 Impact on Urban Indians in Washington State: An assessment of Washington Urban Native Direct-Service Organizations*. Urban Indian Health Institute, Seattle Indian Health Board. January 14, 2021, <https://www.uihi.org/resources/covid-19-impact-on-urban-indians-in-washington-state/>

118.

https://web.archive.org/web/20211208121151/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/Transcript_May_20_OLJ_Training.pdf

119. https://youtu.be/iINa9dC_gnM

120. In order of appearance: (1) Hal Hutchinson, Chitimacha Tribal Police, Louisiana; (2) Shane Altman, Criminal Investigations for Seminole Police Department; (3) Greg O'Rourke, Yurok Tribal Police Department, California; (4) Steven Kane, White Mountain Apache Tribal Police, Arizona; (5) Samuel (Sam) White, Lower Elwha Police Department, Washington; (6) Mike Lasner, Suquamish Tribe, Washington; (7) Brett Pierson, Kalispel Tribal Police, Washington; (8) Clarence Bilagody, Pubelo Sandia Police Department, New Mexico; (9) Brian Pottratz, Leech Lake Tribal Police Department, Minnesota; (10) Christopher Parsons, Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe, Nevada; (11) Jonathan Steah, White Mountain Apache Police Department; (12) Marcia Good.

121. Budowle, Bruce, Jeffrey Lindsey, and B.J. Spamer. *Unresolved Cases: A Review of Protocols and Resources for Supporting Investigations Involving American Indians and Alaska Natives*. Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, U.S. Department of Justice. 2022. <https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo188725>

122.

<https://web.archive.org/web/20211017095255/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites>

Elizabeth Sanders

/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/Transcript_LGBTQ%2B2S_Listening%20Session.pdf

123. The Internet Archive capture of this item will not complete. To my knowledge, no copy of this resource is now publicly available.

124. <https://youtu.be/SM8TOe4L5Qg>

125. Daryl Fox speaks first, and Marcia Good introduces Wendy Schlater.

126. Schilling Wolfe, Debra, Johanna K.P. Greeson, Sara Wasch, and Daniel Treglia. *Human Trafficking Prevalence and Child Welfare Risk Factors Among Homeless Youth: A Multi-City Study*. The Field Center for Children's Policy, Practice & Research, University of Pennsylvania. January 2018. <https://fieldcenteratpenn.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/6230-R10-Field-Center-Full-Report-Web.pdf>

127. Marcia Good reads an email from Sharon Day, who was waiting to testify but had technological issues.

128. *Truth and Reconciliation Commission Reports*, The National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation, University of Manitoba, 2015-2016, <https://nctr.ca/records/reports/>

129.

https://web.archive.org/web/20211017101529/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/Transcript_Federal_Data_Discussion_Listening_Session_07272021.pdf

130.

https://web.archive.org/web/20211017101811/https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh281/files/media/document/Written_comments_data_discussion_listening_session_07272021.pdf

131. <https://youtu.be/HBuPQX59jIY>

132. The presenters, in order of appearance, are: (1) Lori McPherson (p.4-5); (2) Russell Myers, Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJIS), FBI (p.6-7, p.13-14); (3) Drema Fouch, CJIS, FBI (p.7-8); (4) Chuck Heurich, NIJ (p.8-9); (5) Delight Satter, Office of Tribal Affairs and Strategic Alliances, Center for State, Tribal, Local, and Territorial Support, CDC, DHHS, member of Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde (p.9-11); (6) Christine (Tina) Crossland, NIJ (p.12-13); (7) B.J. Spamer, NamUs, (p.14-15); (8) Matt Lysakowski (p.15-16).

133. These federal data sources, in order of coverage, are: NamUs, NCIC, which includes National Sex Offender Registry and Missing Persons File; Violent Criminal

Elizabeth Sanders

Apprehension Program (ViCAP), UCR, NIBRS; National Violent Death Reporting System (CDC), National Vital Statistics Survey (NVSS) (CDC).

134. National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, CDC Works to Address Violence Against American Indian and Alaska Native People, September 11, 2020, <https://stacks.cdc.gov/view/cdc/113457>; Changing Directions Panel on MMIP <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0krMSEupljE>; Star Collection: books around health promotion and violence prevention for youth and children

<https://www.cdc.gov/injury/tribal/starcollection/index.html>; Petrosky, Emiko et al. “Homicides of American Indians/Alaska Natives — National Violent Death Reporting System, United States, 2003–2018,” *MMWR Surveillance Summaries* 70, no. 8 (Nov. 19, 2021): 1–19. <http://dx.doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.ss7008a1>

135. Weiss, Danielle, Dawn Schwarting, Charles Heurich, and Heather Waltke. “Lost but Not Forgotten: Finding the Nation’s Missing.” National Institute of Justice, November 19, 2019. Also in print: *NIJ Journal*, no. 279, 04/18, p.58–69.

<https://nij.ojp.gov/topics/articles/lost-not-forgotten-finding-nations-missing>;

Chakraborty, Trisha, Reporting & Investigating Missing Persons: A Background Paper on How to Frame the Issue, National Institute of Justice, August 2019,

<https://nij.ojp.gov/library/publications/reporting-and-investigating-missing-persons-background-paper-how-frame-issue>; Hafner, Steven P. et al, *Cases Associated with Violence in the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs): The Examination of Circumstances & Characteristics Project*, Department of Justice, December 2020, <https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo183615>

136: *Homicide in the United States* was the annual UCR report but has not been published since 2019.

137. 2020 *National Crime Information Center (NCIC) Missing Person and Unidentified Person Statistics Pursuant to the Requirements of the Crime Control Act of 1990*, Pub. L. No. 101-647, 104 Stat. 4789. Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Crime Information Center. <https://www.fbi.gov/file-repository/2020-ncic-missing-person-and-unidentified-person-statistics.pdf/view> ; PURL for series: <https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo133>

138. *Monthly NamUs case reports*, National Missing and Unidentified Persons System, <https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo160410>; AI/AN monthly reports start in January 2020, latest at time of this writing is December 2022; Tribal Case monthly reports start in May 2020, latest at time of this writing is August 2021. Reports beginning in January 2023 incorporate Tribal Cases as part of the report rather than the sole focus.

139. In the transcript, Carmen Harvie identifies Patti Buhl as a former Coordinator, but states “a man” replaced her. Lori McPherson confirms Patti Buhl was no longer serving but doesn’t name her replacement (p.19). Later, McPherson indicates Ernie Weyand, provided updated information for the MMIP Coordinator of Oklahoma, including email

Elizabeth Sanders

address, in the Q&A section (p.19-20). This Q&A section does not appear in the video recording.

The following press release announces Patti Buhl's appointment, but I found no other information about Oklahoma's MMIP Coordinator or a new one being appointed. "U.S. Attorneys from the Northern, Eastern, and Western Districts of Oklahoma Select a Coordinator for Murdered and Missing Indigenous Persons Cases," press release, May 27, 2020, <https://www.justice.gov/usao-ndok/pr/us-attorneys-northern-eastern-and-western-districts-oklahoma-select-coordinator>

140. Fox, Kathleen et al. *Reducing Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls: Arizona's Statewide Study in Partnership with the HB2570 Legislative Study Committee*, November 2020, https://ccj.asu.edu/sites/default/files/rovv-lab/files/ASU_MMIWG_report_November_2020.pdf

141. U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, *Broken Promises: Continuing Federal Funding Shortfall for Native Americans*, December 2018, <https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo171288>

142. *Systemic Inequities in Indigenous Data Governance*. Seattle Indian Health Board, 2020. https://www.sihb.org/wp-content/uploads/MMIWG_20201118.pdf

143. United States Indigenous Data Sovereignty Network. 2021. <https://web.archive.org/web/20220202215951/https://usindigenousdata.org/policy-briefs>

144. The Internet Archive has no capture for this resource. To my knowledge, no copy of this resource is now publicly available, if archived at all.

145. <https://youtu.be/LohTPqOVp4M>

146. In order of introduction: (1) Joseph Lovato, Santa Clara Pueblo Tribal Police Department; (2) Alejandro Benally, Chief of Police with San Carlo Apache Police Department, Arizona; (3) Chris Parsons, Chief of Police for the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe, Nevada; (4) Elton Begay: Chief of Police with the Tohono O'odham National Tribal Police in Arizona, community member with Arizona State Committee for Murdered and Missing Indigenous Women and Girls; (5) Hal Hutchinson, Chief of Police Chitimacha Tribal Police, Louisiana; (6) Hyla Jacobson, Police Executive Research Forum; (7) James West, Mille Lacs Band Tribal Police, Minnesota; (8) Jasper Bruner, Neah Bay Public Safety for the Makah Tribe, Washington; (9) Phefelina Nez, First Lady of the Navajo Nation, Navajo nation Representative New Mexico MMIW Task Force; (10) William Denke, Chief of Police for the Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation, California

Of these, only two participated actively: (1) William Denke expressing appreciation of work done (p.13); (2) Elton Begay asking the MMIP coordinators to identify any common challenges faced, given tribes' unique communities and geographic areas (p.14-15).

147. <https://youtu.be/NyWx2E9PJ48>

Elizabeth Sanders

Elizabeth Sanders

Appendix A: “Operation Lady Justice: Federal Government Resources on Missing and Murdered Indigenous Persons (MMIP), Part 1—Congressional Publications, Executive Orders, Proclamations, and Public Laws, and Task Forces and Initiatives, 2015–2022.”

Operation Lady Justice: Federal Government Resources on Missing and Murdered Indigenous Persons (MMIP), Part 1—Congressional Publications, Executive Orders, Proclamations, and Public Laws, and Task Forces and Initiatives, 2015–2022

Elizabeth Sanders

Background

Sadly, the victimization of Native Americans is not new. At a House hearing in 2019, Tamra “Tami” Nagle and Sarah Deer testified on the historical mistreatment of Native people, which has included abduction, assault, and murder. Both spoke of their hope that recent attention on the crisis of missing and murdered indigenous persons (MMIP) would bring needed change.¹

The “recent attention” they mentioned began in the US government in 2015. While not focused on MMIP, a Senate hearing addressed the needs of victims of crime in Indian country.² This hearing highlighted the high rates of violent crime victimization, inadequacies of current criminal justice systems, and difficulties faced by Native Americans.

In 2016, a Department of Justice report featured detailed statistics on the high rate of violent crime victimization among American Indian and Alaska Natives, particularly for women.³ This survey has since been referenced heavily, particularly due to the lack of other statistics available. That same year, the Senate and House both introduced the first of several resolutions to mark May 5 as a day of awareness for Missing and Murdered Native Women and Girls.⁴ Neither of these passed, but similar resolutions have been made in subsequent Congresses, including annual resolutions that have passed in the Senate.

In 2017, a Senate hearing discussed three bills introduced about MMIP,⁵ the most important of which was S. 1942, Savanna’s Act. Savanna’s Act, named for murder and fetal abduction victim Savanna LaFontaine-Greywind, would be reintroduced until its passage in 2020.⁶ From 2018 to 2019, three additional congressional hearings directly on MMIP were held.⁷ Each of these hearings featured testimony from government officials and Native persons, and they revealed several areas contributing to the crisis, such as jurisdictional and geographic challenges, and lack of needed resources and data.

In 2019, President Trump issued Executive Order 13898 that established the Task Force on Missing and Murdered American Indians and Alaskan Natives, also known as *Operation Lady Justice*.⁸ The task force, which sought to address the MMIP crisis, included members from the Departments of Justice, Interior, Health and Human Services, Homeland Security, and Housing and Urban Development. The task force sunset in 2021.

Elizabeth Sanders

In 2020, President Trump issued the first presidential proclamation on Missing and Murdered American Indians and Alaska Natives, which recognized May 5 as a day of awareness.⁹ Unlike the earlier Congressional resolutions, this proclamation featured additional detail about the MMIP crisis and actions taken to address it. Savanna's Act and the Not Invisible Act of 2019 also passed in 2020.¹⁰ Among other actions, the Not Invisible Act of 2019 established a joint commission between the Departments of Interior and Justice.

In 2021, President Biden issued a presidential proclamation on Missing and Murdered Indigenous Persons Awareness Day.¹¹ He also issued Executive Order 14053, *Improving Public Safety and Criminal Justice for Native Americans and Addressing the Crisis of Missing or Murdered Indigenous People*.¹² This executive order seeks to address the underlying causes of the MMIP crisis and to foster long-term improvement to public safety for Native Americans.

As a result of these combined efforts between 2015 and the present, several government resources related to the MMIP crisis exist. A recent CRS report provides an excellent overview and introduction to the topic.¹³ However, navigating the topic can still be challenging. For example, different sources use different labels for the topic, and "missing and murdered" and "missing or murdered" are often used interchangeably. "Indigenous people" or "Indigenous persons" are more recent and inclusive than "Indigenous women" or "Indigenous women and girls." "American Indians and Alaska Natives" appears in conjunction with *Operation Lady Justice*, while "Native women" or "Native women and girls" are some of the earliest terms used. Acronyms used include MMIP, MMIW, and MMIWG.

I hope this series of annotated bibliographies will help librarians and researchers navigate government resources available on this sensitive topic. This first bibliography covers Congressional Publications; Executive Orders, Proclamations, and Public Laws; and Task Forces and Initiatives. Publications in each section are organized from earliest to most recent. The timeframe covered is from 2015 to present.

Several of the following sources name victims. For brevity, I list their names here in alphabetical order by last name and include variants in parentheses:

Veronica Abouchuk; Minnie Andy; Katczinski Ariel Begay (Ariel Begay); Teri Benally; Margie Childers; Monica Choyou; Linda Dave; Savanna Greywind (AKA Savanna Greywind-LaFontain, Savanna LaFontaine-Greywind); Freda Gun; Judylee Guthrie; Hanna Harris; Kathleen Jo Henry; Marena Holiday; Ryan Shey Hoskie; Mackenzie Howard (AKA MacKenzie Howard); Ashley Johnson-Barr; Ruthie Kindness; Destiny Lloyd; Olivia Lone Bear; Rosalita Longee; Ashley Loring-Heavy Runner (AKA Ashley Loring Heavy Runner); Faren McGirt; Ruthanne McGirt Staller Rex; Peggie McGuire; Ashley Mike (AKA Ashlynn Mike, Ashlynnne Mike); Ian Mike; Alillia "Lala" Minthorn; Henny Scott; Sophie Sergie; Kaysera Stops Pretty Places; Rosenda Strong; Martha Toms; Francile Turpin (AKA Francile Ella Turpin); Misty Upham; Frederick Watson; Amber Webster; Jade Williams

Congressional Publications

Elizabeth Sanders

Committee on Indian Affairs, Senate Hearing, *Addressing the Need for Victim Services in Indian Country*, June 10, 2015.

This hearing is one of the earliest to address the high violent crime victimization rates among Native Americans. Senator John Barrasso's opening statement describes how the Crime Victims Fund is inadequate in addressing tribal needs, and he explains that the hearing seeks testimony on how to improve federal funding and program development. Witness testimony combines statistics and descriptions of services to highlight the heavy need for victim services, limited resources to provide them, and the unique challenges tribal communities face. Two witnesses are Native Americans: A. T. "Rusty" Stafne, Chairman, Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes, and Dianne Barke Harrold, Tribal Court Judge, Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma and Member, Cherokee Nation Victim Task Force. Prepared statements in the appendix represent a variety of Tribes and tribal organizations. Access: <https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo62362>.

Committee on Indian Affairs, Senate Report, *Indian Tribal Justice Act to Secure Urgent Resources Vital to Indian Victims of Crime, and for Other Purposes : Report (to accompany S. 1704)*, December 3, 2015.

This report presents the full text of proposed bill S. 1704, which would have amended the Indian Tribal Justice Act to create funding from the Crime Victims Fund. This would provide tribal grants and increase grant flexibility to build and to create access for "culturally appropriate, community-specific services." While the bill did not pass, the "Background," "Need for Legislation," and "Legislative History" sections may be useful, particularly in connection with the Senate Hearing described above. Access: <https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo63893>.

Designating May 5, 2017, as the "National Day of Awareness for Missing and Murdered Native Women and Girls," S.R. 514. 114th Congress, 2nd session, Congressional Record p. S4651-4652, June 28, 2016.

Senators Steven Daines sponsored, and Jon Tester co-sponsored, this proposed resolution to designate May 5, 2017, as the National Day of Awareness for Missing and Murdered Native Women and Girls. The resolution was the first of several resolutions in the Senate and House seeking to designate this day of awareness. It did not pass. Access: <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CREC-2016-06-28/pdf/CREC-2016-06-28-pt1-PgS4651-2.pdf>.

Expressing Support for Designation of May 5, 2017, as "National Day of Awareness for Missing and Murdered Native Women and Girls," H.R. 807, 114th Congress, 2nd session, July 5, 2016.

Elizabeth Sanders

Representative Ryan Zinke sponsored, and ten others co-sponsored, this proposed resolution to designate May 5, 2017, as the National Day of Awareness for Missing and Murdered Native Women and Girls. This resolution was the first House resolution seeking to designate this day of awareness. *Access:*

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/BILLS-114hres807ih/pdf/BILLS-114hres807ih.pdf>.

National Day of Awareness for Missing and Murdered Native Women and Girls, S.R. 60. 115th Congress, 1st session, Congressional Record p. S2728, May 3, 2017.

Sen. Daines sponsored, and six Senators co-sponsored, this resolution, which designated May 5, 2017, as the National Day of Awareness for Missing and Murdered Native Women and Girls. The resolution passed with unanimous consent. *Access:*

<https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/CREC-2017-05-03/CREC-2017-05-03-pt1-PgS2728-3/>.

Committee on Indian Affairs, Senate Hearing, *S. 1870, S. 1953, and S. 1942*, October 25, 2017.

This hearing examines three bills from this legislative session. S. 1870, the Securing Urgent Resources Vital to Indian Victim Empowerment (SURVIVE) Act, would create a tribal grant program to improve public safety and strengthen victim services in Indian Country by increasing the amount of money available to Indian tribes. It would also provide more flexibility in using funds, and tailor services to tribal communities. S. 1953, the Tribal Law and Order Act Reauthorization and Amendments Act of 2017, would reauthorize key tribal public safety programs and improve justice in Indian country. It includes amendments based on tribal, BIA, DOJ, and tribal public safety advocates recommendations. S. 1942, Savanna's Act, would address the issue of missing and murdered Native women by improving access to federal criminal databases, requiring data collection. It also directs the Attorney General to review, revise, and develop law enforcement and justice protocols for investigation. Four of the witnesses are Native Americans: R. Trent Shores, US Attorney Northern District of Oklahoma; Dave Flute, Chairman Sisseton Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation; Joel Boyd, Colville Business Council; and Carmen O'Leary, Executive Director Native Women's Society of the Great Plains. Prepared statements in the appendix represent a variety of Tribes and tribal organizations. *Access:* <https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo110660>.

National Day of Awareness for Missing and Murdered Native Women and Girls, S.R. 401. 115th Congress, 2nd session, Congressional Record p. S2443, April 25, 2018.

Sen. Daines sponsored, and eleven others co-sponsored this resolution, which designated May 5, 2018, as the National Day of Awareness for Missing and Murdered Native Women and Girls. The resolution passed with unanimous consent. *Access:*

Elizabeth Sanders

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CREC-2018-04-25/pdf/CREC-2018-04-25-pt1-PgS2443.pdf>.

National Day of Awareness for Missing and Murdered Native Women and Girls, 115th Congress, 2nd Session, Congressional Record p. E621, May 10, 2018.

Rep. Suzanne Bonamici recognized May 5, 2018, as the National Day of Awareness for Missing and Murdered Native Women and Girls. She mentioned the 2016 DOJ study, a recently passed resolution about human trafficking in Portland, and emphasized the need to do more to protect Native women. *Access:* <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CREC-2018-05-10/pdf/CREC-2018-05-10-pt1-PgE621-3.pdf>.

Committee on Indian Affairs, Senate Hearing, *Missing and Murdered: Confronting the Silent Crisis in Indian Country*, December 12, 2018.

This hearing directly addresses the problem of “missing and murdered individuals in Indian Country.” Sen. Mark Udall identifies three core issues gleaned from oversight and legislative hearings of this Congress, namely “poor coordination, limited data and insufficient resources.” Witness testimony details specific challenges in all three areas, as well as unique challenges based on geography. Three witnesses represent the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Federal Bureau of Investigations, and National Institute of Justice. Three witnesses are Native American women: Kimberly Loring-Heavy Runner, sister of murder victim Ashley Loring-Heavy Runner; Patricia Alexander, Co-Chair of Violence Against Women Task Force; and Amber Crotty, Navajo Nation Council. Early in the hearing, Sen. Daines describes the passing of his annual resolution to establish May 5, the birthdate of murder victim Hanna Harris, as a national day of awareness. *Access:* <https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo123064>.

Subcommittee for Indigenous Peoples of the United States, Committee on Natural Resources, House Oversight Hearing, *Unmasking the Hidden Crisis of Murdered and Missing Indigenous Women (MMIW): Exploring Solutions to End the Cycle of Violence*, March 14, 2019.

Rep. Ruben Gallego describes the crisis of missing and murdered indigenous women, using four victims to highlight the need for legislation. Rep. David Cook notes the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010 and the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 have not stopped high rates of domestic violence against Native women. All witnesses are Native women. Prof. Sarah Deer, Muscogee Creek Nation, addresses the current crisis’s historical roots and how any solution needs “sustained, multi-year, multi-faceted efforts.” North Dakota State Rep. Ruth Buffalo of the Mandan, Hidatsa, Arikara, and Chiricahua Apache tribes describes four bills she introduced to address this epidemic. She also describes her personal participation in the search for Savanna Greywind. She

Elizabeth Sanders

recommends conducting a national inquiry with hearings, and advocate for including missing and murdered indigenous people in the scope of the Offices of Violence against Women and Victims of Crime. Mary Nagle, Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma, and legal counsel for the National Indigenous Women's Resource Center, describes how the organization has raised awareness of the MMIW crisis and illustrates a general lack of access and resources needed. Tamra "Tami" Jerue Athabaskan Anvik Tribe and Executive Director of the Alaska Native Women's Resource Center (ANWRC), describes challenges faced specifically in Alaska. Two witnesses mention the Sovereign Bodies Institute, an organization collecting information on missing and murdered indigenous women. Access: <https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo120690>.

Committee on Indian Affairs, Senate Hearing, *To Protect and Serve: Joint Law Enforcement Efforts in Building Safe Tribal Communities and Stopping Dangerous Drugs from Entering Indian Country*, March 20, 2019.

This hearing focuses on how to promote safety and strengthen law enforcement in Indian country. In his opening statement, Sen. John Hoeven describes legislative efforts to address this topic, including the SURVIVE Act, Tribal Law Enforcement Act (TLOA), and Savanna's Act. The witnesses testify to local and state efforts and concerns, such as jurisdiction and laws, particularly in North and South Dakota. While this hearing is not specifically focused on missing and murdered indigenous persons, the topic appears in some testimony and in questions and answers. Five witnesses are Native American: Mike Faith, Chairman, Standing Rock Sioux Tribe; Myra Pearson, Chairwoman, Spirit Lake Nation; Lisa Jackson, Council Member, Sisseton Wahpeton Oyate; Judy Brugh, Council Member, Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara Nation Tribal Council; and Jamie Azure, Chairman, Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians. Unfortunately, some testimony is missing due to indiscernible audio recordings. Access: <https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo127290>.

National Day of Awareness for Missing and Murdered Native Women and Girls, S.R. 144. 116th Congress, 1st session, Congressional Record p. S2623, May 2, 2019.

Sen. Daines sponsored, and twelve other Senators co-sponsored this resolution, which designated May 5, 2019, as the National Day of Awareness for Missing and Murdered Native Women and Girls. The resolution passed with unanimous consent. Access: <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CREC-2019-05-02/pdf/CREC-2019-05-02-pt1-PgS2623-3.pdf>.

Committee on Indian Affairs, Senate Hearing, *S. 227, S. 288, S. 290, S. 982, and S. 1853*, June 19, 2019.

This hearing includes discussion of S. 227, Savanna's Act, which ultimately passed in 2020. It includes statements about lack of prepared testimony, describes related

Elizabeth Sanders

legislation pending at the time, and includes some letters entered into evidence. *Access:* <https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo129678>.

Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women, 116th Congress, 1st Session, Congressional Record p.H4921-H4922, June 20, 2019.

Rep. Newhouse speaks about the missing and murdered indigenous women crisis and the introduction of Savanna's Act in this legislative session. His statement includes statistics and local efforts to address the issue. *Access:*

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CREC-2019-06-20/pdf/CREC-2019-06-20-pt1-PgH4921-4.pdf>.

Addressing the Murder of Rosenda Strong, 116th Congress, 1st Session, Congressional Record p.H5981-H5982, July 17, 2019.

Rep. Dan Newhouse reports the body of Rosenda Strong, who went missing in October 2018, was found on the Yakima Nation reservation. He uses her missing persons case, and now murder case, to highlight the urgency of addressing the murdered and missing indigenous women crisis. *Access:* <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CREC-2019-07-17/pdf/CREC-2019-07-17-pt1-PgH5981-7.pdf>.

Subcommittee on Indigenous Peoples of the United States, Committee on Natural Resources, House Oversight Hearing, *Reviewing the Trump Administration's Approach to the Murdered and Missing Indigenous Women (MMIW) Crisis*, September 11, 2019.

This hearing focuses on testimony from the Trump administration about steps taken to address the Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women (MMIW) crisis. Rep. Gallego mentions the March 2019 *Unmasking the Hidden Crisis* Hearing at which Native women spoke. Of the three witnesses, only one is a Native American, Jeannie Hoyland, Commissioner for Administration for Native Americans, DHS, Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe. She summarizes efforts within the HHS to serve the communities and victims of violence in the MMIW crisis, including programs dedicated to early childhood, homeless youth, and family violence prevention, and funding resources to serve populations vulnerable to human trafficking and MMIW. She also mentions acting as an advocate via several groups, including a listening session focused on cold cases, violent crimes, human trafficking, and MMIW. Charles Addington, Deputy Bureau Director, summarizes efforts within the Department of the Interior to address the MMIW crisis, including revising data collection for missing persons, creating joint training programs for the BIA Indian Police Academy, and holding three listening sessions with Native communities. John Anderson, US Attorney for the District of New Mexico, summarizes efforts from the Department of Justice, including efforts to establish improved, standardized protocols for data collection, reporting, and case management, a training program held in Montana, assisting tribes integrate Amber Alert protocols, outreach and training for NamUs, and

Elizabeth Sanders

expanding the Tribal Access Program (TAP). *Access:*
<https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo131293>.

Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women, 116th Congress, 1st Session, Congressional Record p. H8178-H8184, October 16, 2019.

Rep. Newhouse raises a Special Order to discuss the crisis of missing and murdered indigenous women, particularly in Washington, and the proposed Savanna's Act and Bridging Agency Data Gaps and Ensuring Safety (BADGES) for Native Communities Act. He yields, at various moments, to several Representatives, whose testimony is described below. Rep. Greg Gianforte describes murder victim Kaysera Stops Pretty Places as an example of the crisis in Montana, and indicates his support for the previously mentioned bills. Rep. Torres summarizes previous legislative attempts to address this issue, including her introduction of Savanna's Act. Rep. Armstrong describes the cases of Savanna LaFontaine-Greywind and Olivia Lone Bear to highlight areas the proposed bills could address. Rep. Torres Small speaks on behalf of Native Americans in New Mexico and seeks support for Savanna's Act, which she co-sponsored. Rep. Don Bacon's testimony includes statistics from Nebraska highlighting the crisis and lack of reporting at a federal level. Rep. Dusty Johnson summarizes the need for Savanna's Act, which he co-sponsored. Rep. Newhouse ends the testimony with letters from various Tribes, Nations, and groups that received no response from the House Judiciary and Natural Resources Committees. *Access:* <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CREC-2019-10-16/pdf/CREC-2019-10-16-pt1-PgH8178.pdf>.

Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women, 116th Congress, 1st Session, Congressional Record p. E1300, October 17, 2019.

Rep. Newhouse includes a letter into the record regarding the Special Order on Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women on October 17, 2019. *Access:* <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CREC-2019-10-17/pdf/CREC-2019-10-17-pt1-PgE1300-3.pdf>.

Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women, 116th Congress, 1st Session, Congressional Record p. E1301, October 17, 2019.

Rep. Don Young speaks on the missing and murdered indigenous women crisis. He describes jurisdictional difficulties faced specifically in Alaska and urges Congress to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and pass the Bridging Agency Data Gaps and Ensuring Safety (BADGES) for Native Communities Act. *Access:* <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CREC-2019-10-17/pdf/CREC-2019-10-17-pt1-PgE1301.pdf>.

Elizabeth Sanders

Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women, 116th Congress, 1st Session, Congressional Record p. E1307, October 18, 2019.

Rep. Tom Cole speaks on the missing and murdered indigenous women crisis. He describes statistics of victimization and urges Congress to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). Access: <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CREC-2019-10-18/pdf/CREC-2019-10-18-pt1-PgE1307.pdf>.

Savanna's Act, 116th Congress, 1st Session, Congressional Record p. S6358-S6361, October 31, 2019.

Sen. Lisa Murkowski provides national and state-level statistics and initiatives to address Native women who are victims of violence. She describes Savanna's Act and the Not Invisible Act and asks for support of those bills. Access: <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CREC-2019-10-31/pdf/CREC-2019-10-31-pt1-PgS6358-6.pdf>.

Committee on Indian Affairs, Senate Report, *To Direct the Attorney General to Review, Revise, and Develop Law Enforcement and Justice Protocols Appropriate to Address Missing and Murdered Indians, and for Other Purposes : Report (to Accompany S. 227) (Including Cost Estimate of the Congressional Budget Office)*, January 5, 2020.

This report includes the full text of S. 227, Savanna's Act, in addition to an analysis of the bill and a recommendation to pass the amended bill. The "Background" section states the bill takes its name from murder victim Savanna LaFontaine-Greywind. The "Need for Legislation" and "Legislative Hearing" sections provide the context in which the bill was written, and ultimately, passed. Access: <https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo130955>

Committee on Indian Affairs, Senate Report, *To Increase Intergovernmental Coordination to Identify and Combat Violent Crime Within Indian Lands and of Indians : Report (to Accompany S. 982) (Including Cost Estimate of the Congressional Budget Office)*, February 11, 2020.

This report presents the full text of the Not Invisible Act of 2019, in addition to an amendment, an analysis of the bill, and a recommendation to pass the amended bill. The "Need for Legislation" and "Legislative History" sections provide the context in which the bill was written and, ultimately, passed. Access: <https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo132166>.

Bringing Justice to Missing and Murdered Native Women, 116th Congress, 2nd Session, Congressional Record p. H1128, February 13, 2020.

Elizabeth Sanders

Rep. Stauber mentions the 5th annual Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women's Memorial March in Minnesota, co-sponsoring Savanna's Act, and the need to bring justice to victims. *Access:* <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CREC-2020-02-13/pdf/CREC-2020-02-13-pt1-PgH1128-3.pdf>.

Ashley Johnson-Barr Day, 116th Congress, 2nd Session, Congressional Record p. S1716-S1717, March 12, 2020.

Sen. Murkowski announces that the Alaska State Senate passed a bill to establish March 12 as Ashley Johnson-Barr Day and describes the murder victim's case. She describes the passing of Savanna's Act and the Not Invisible Act through the Senate and thanks her colleagues for their support. *Access:* <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CREC-2020-03-12/pdf/CREC-2020-03-12-pt1-PgS1716-3.pdf>.

National Day of Awareness for Missing and Murdered Native Women and Girls, 116th Congress, 2nd Session, Congressional Record p. E427-E428, May 5, 2020.

Rep. Bonamici recognizes May 5, 2020, as the National Day of Awareness for Missing and Murdered Native Women and Girls. She mentions co-sponsoring Savanna's Act, local efforts in Portland to bring attention to this crisis, and the need to do more to protect Native women. *Access:* <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CREC-2020-05-05/pdf/CREC-2020-05-05-pt1-PgE427-2.pdf>.

National Day of Awareness for Missing and Murdered Native Women and Girls, S.R. 606. 116th Congress, 2nd session, Congressional Record p. S2699, June 3, 2020.

Sen. Steve Daines sponsored, and eleven Senators co-sponsored, this resolution, which designated May 5, 2020, as the National Day of Awareness for Missing and Murdered Native Women and Girls. The resolution passed with unanimous consent. *Access:* <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CREC-2020-06-03/pdf/CREC-2020-06-03-pt1-PgS2699-2.pdf>.

Committee on the Judiciary, House Report, *Not Invisible Act of 2020: Report (to Accompany H.R. 2438)*. September 16, 2020.

This report presents the full text of the Not Invisible Act of 2020, in addition to an amendment, an analysis of the bill, and a recommendation to pass the amended bill. Researchers should note that the Not Invisible Act of 2019 (S. 982) ultimately became law on October 10, 2020. The "Background and Need for Legislation" section, which cites both governmental and non-governmental sources, may still be of interest. *Access:* <https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo145262>.

Elizabeth Sanders

Committee on the Judiciary, House Report, *Savanna's Act: Report (to Accompany H.R. 2733)*, September 16, 2020.

This report presents the full text of Savanna's Act, in addition to an amendment, an analysis of the bill, and a recommendation to pass the amended bill. Note that Savanna's Act (S. 227) ultimately became law on October 10, 2020. The "Background and Need for Legislation" section may still be of interest. It briefly describes Savanna LaFontaine-Greywind's murder and the fetal abduction of her unborn child, the victims for whom the Act is named. Access: <https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo145270>.

Savanna's Act, 116th Congress, 2nd Session, Congressional Record p. H4573-H4576, September 21, 2020.

Rep. Mary Gay Scanlon moved to suspend the rules and to pass bill S. 227, Savanna's Act. She summarizes the need for the bill, its contents, and urges passage. Reps. Kelly Armstrong, Richie Torres, and Newhouse all discuss the need for the bill and urge its passage. The bill passed. Access: <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CREC-2020-09-21/pdf/CREC-2020-09-21-pt1-PgH4573.pdf>.

Not Invisible Act of 2019, 116th Congress, 2nd Session, Congressional Record p. H4579-H4581, September 21, 2020.

Rep. Scanlon moved to suspend the rules and to pass bill S. 982, Not Invisible Act of 2019. She summarizes the need for the bill, its contents, and urges passage. Rep. Armstrong yields his time to Rep. Newhouse, who urges support of the bill. The bill passed. Access: <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CREC-2020-09-21/pdf/CREC-2020-09-21-pt1-PgH4579.pdf>.

Savanna's Act, 116th Congress, 2nd Session, Congressional Record p. E867, September 22, 2020.

Rep. Bonamici urges passage of Savanna's Act. Access: <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CREC-2020-09-22/pdf/CREC-2020-09-22-pt1-PgE868.pdf>.

Savanna's Act, 116th Congress, 2nd Session, Congressional Record p. S5775, September 22, 2020.

Sen. Maria Cantwell describes the passage of Savanna's Act through the Senate and House and is awaiting Presidential approval. Access: <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CREC-2020-09-22/pdf/CREC-2020-09-22-pt1-PgS5775.pdf>.

Elizabeth Sanders

Savanna's Act and Not Invisible Act, 116th Congress, 2nd Session, Congressional Record p. E868, September 22, 2020.

Rep. Stanton urges passage of Savanna's Act and Not Invisible Act. *Access:* <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CREC-2020-09-22/pdf/CREC-2020-09-22-pt1-PgE868.pdf>.

National Day of Awareness for Missing and Murdered Native Women and Girls, S.R. 196. 117th Congress, 1st session, Congressional Record p. S2368, April 29, 2021.

Sen. Daines sponsored, and eight other Senators co-sponsored, this resolution, which designated May 5, 2021, as the National Day of Awareness for Missing and Murdered Native Women and Girls. The resolution passed. *Access:* <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CREC-2021-04-29/pdf/CREC-2021-04-29-pt1-PgS2368.pdf>.

10th Anniversary of Ruthie Kindness' Disappearance, 117th Congress, 1st session, Congressional Record p. H4561-H4562, September 21, 2021.

Rep. Newhouse reports the 10th anniversary of Ruthie Kindness' disappearance and asks for any information in solving her case. He uses her case to highlight the continued need to end the murdered and missing indigenous women crisis and to discuss progress made towards that goal. *Access:* <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CREC-2021-09-21/pdf/CREC-2021-09-21-pt1-PgH4561-2.pdf>.

Gabby Petito and Femicide, 117th Congress, 1st session, Congressional Record p. S6710, September 27, 2021.

Sen. Dan Sullivan mentions the murder of Gabby Petito and expresses support for her family. He also discusses the ongoing crisis of missing and murdered indigenous women and progress made on it. He urges further work in ending femicide. *Access:* <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CREC-2021-09-27/pdf/CREC-2021-09-27-pt1-PgS6710.pdf>.

Committee on Indian Affairs, Senate Hearing, *Restoring Justice: Addressing Violence in Native Communities through VAWA Title IX Special Jurisdiction*, December 8, 2021.

This hearing focuses on testimony regarding VAWA Title IX special jurisdiction and addressing violence in Native communities. In his opening statement, Sen. Schatz summarizes previous legislative efforts to restore tribal criminal jurisdiction, including the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) reauthorized in 2013, and the importance of such jurisdiction to supporting the public safety of Native communities. Sen. Murkowski

Elizabeth Sanders

further discusses jurisdictional challenges that Alaskan tribes face, and he describes the Alaska Public Safety Empowerment Pilot Project, a state-level effort to address these challenges. Witness testimony uses research and experience to highlight the success of the special jurisdiction to serving Native communities, as well as the remaining challenges and gaps in tribal jurisdiction to address. Six witnesses are Native American: Wizipan Little Elk Garriot, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs; J. Michael Chavarria, Governor Santa Clara Pueblo; Fawn Sharp, President National Congress of American Indians; Stacie FourStar, Chief Judge Fort Peck Assiniboiné and Sioux Tribes; Elizabeth A. Reese, Professor Stanford Law School; and Michelle Demmert, Director Law and Policy Center of Alaska Native Women's Resource Center. Prepared statements and letters in the appendix represent a variety of Tribes and tribal organizations. While this hearing is not specifically focused on missing and murdered indigenous persons, the topic appears in some of the questions and answers. The focus on protecting victims of violence, including sexual assault, domestic violence, and human trafficking, also bridges into MMIP. Access: <https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo175531>.

Missing and Murdered Indigenous People (MMIP): Overview of Recent Research, Legislation, and Selected Issues for Congress, Congressional Research Service. January 10, 2022

This report summarizes research, legislation, and “commonly cited barriers to addressing MMIP.” Its coverage of data sources and gaps for indigenous communities and its explanations of federal initiatives and legislation focused on MMIP make it an excellent introduction to this topic. Access: <https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo176521>.

Executive Orders, Proclamations, and Public Laws

Executive Order 13898 of November 26, 2019, *Establishing the Task Force on Missing and Murdered American Indians and Alaska Natives*, 84 *Federal Register* 66059.

This executive order establishes the Task Force on Missing and Murdered American Indians and Alaska Natives in response to “ongoing and serious concerns of tribal governments regarding missing and murdered members of American Indian and Alaska Native communities, particularly women and girls.” Section 3 describes the membership of the task force. Section 4 details four primary focuses of the task force, as follows: (1) consulting with tribal governments about this issue, (2) developing protocols and procedures to apply to missing and murdered cases in Native communities, (3) establishing a “multi-disciplinary, multi-jurisdictional team” to review cold cases, and (4) clarify roles, authorities, and jurisdiction of these cases. Section 5 details reporting requirements, and Section 6 specifies the task force terminates in two years unless otherwise directed. Access: <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2019-12-02/pdf/2019-26178.pdf>.

Elizabeth Sanders

Remarks on Signing an Executive Order Establishing the Task Force on Missing and Murdered American Indians and Alaska Natives and an Exchange with Reporters,
November 26, 2019.

In his remarks, President Trump summarizes the crisis of missing and murdered American Indians and Alaska Natives that prompted his executive order. He describes the launch of Operation Lady Justice, an interagency Task Force, to develop an aggressive, governmentwide strategy to address the crisis. President Trump introduces, and asks for comments from, several Native leaders, as follows: Melanie Benjamin, Chief Executive of the Mille Lacs Band; Myron Lizer, Vice President of the Navajo Nation; Alvin “A.J.” Not Afraid, Chairman of the Crow Nation; Kevin DuPuis, Chairman of the Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa; and Roger Smith, Representative of the Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa. Attorney General Barr and Secretary Bernhardt also offer comments. *Access:* <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/DCPD-201900826/pdf/DCPD-201900826.pdf>.

Proclamation 10026 of May 5, 2020, *on Missing and Murdered American Indians and Alaska Natives Awareness Day, 2020*, 85 *Federal Register* 27633.

This proclamation recognizes May 5, 2020, as Missing and Murdered American Indians and Alaska Natives Awareness Day. It also summarizes actions taken during President Trump’s administration to address “the epidemic of violence” Native people face. These include actions through the Departments of Justice, Interior, and Health and Human Services, and the executive order forming Operation Lay Justice. *Access:* <https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo177018>.

Public Law 116-165, *Savanna’s Act*, October 10, 2020.

Savanna’s Act has four primary goals, all related to cases of missing or murdered Indians. It seeks to clarify responsibilities and to increase coordination and communication between law enforcement agencies across all jurisdictions, to provide Tribal governments with resources and information need to respond, and to increase data collection and sharing. Section 4 outlines steps to improve Tribal access to “crime information databases and criminal justice information systems,” including consultations with Tribal and Indian organizations and specific outreach and education on using the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs). Section 5 outlines steps for creating “regionally appropriate guidelines to respond to cases of missing or murdered Indians” through consultation between Indian Tribes and “relevant partners,” including the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and “Tribal, State, and local law enforcement agencies.” Section 6 establishes required statistics and information regarding missing and murdered Indians to be included in the Attorney General’s annual Indian Country Investigations and Prosecutions report. *Access:* <https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo146436>.

Elizabeth Sanders

Public Law 116-166, *Not Invisible Act of 2019*, October 10, 2020.

The Not Invisible Act of 2019 seeks “To increase intergovernmental coordination to identify and combat violent crime within Indian lands and of Indians.” Section 3 designates a coordinator to lead federal efforts related to “the murder of, the trafficking of, and missing Indians” and submitting annual reports and recommendations to the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, House Committee on Natural Resources, and both Senate and House Committees on the Judiciary. Section 4 establishes a two-year, joint commission between the Departments of Interior and Justice to develop and report recommendations “to help combat violent crime against Indians and within Indian lands.” Access: <https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo146424>.

Proclamation 10202 of May 4, 2021, *Missing and Murdered Indigenous Persons Awareness Day, 2021*, 86 *Federal Register* 24479.

This proclamation recognizes May 5, 2021, as Missing and Murdered Indigenous Persons Awareness Day. It also summarizes actions taken during President Biden’s administration to help Tribal Nations “address the disproportionately high number of missing or murdered Indigenous people” and its causes, including sexual violence, human trafficking, and systemic racism. These include supporting the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Reauthorization of 2021, implementing requirements of Savanna’s Act and the Not Invisible Act, and actions through the White House Council on Native American Affairs and Department of the Interior. Access: <https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo176468>.

Executive Order 14053 of November 15, 2021, *Improving Public Safety and Criminal Justice for Native Americans and Addressing the Crisis of Missing or Murdered Indigenous People*, 86 *Federal Register* 64337-64341.

This executive order addresses the underlying causes of “the epidemic of missing or murdered indigenous people” and seeks to create “long-term improvement to public safety for all Native Americans” through collaborating with Tribal Nations. Section 2 directs the Attorney General, Secretary of Interior, and heads of other appropriate executive departments and agencies to develop a Federal law enforcement strategy, which would prevent and respond to violence against Native Americans within federal jurisdiction and submit a report. Section 3 directs the Attorney General, Secretary of the Interior, and heads of other appropriate agencies to support Tribal and other non-Federal law enforcement efforts to prevent and respond to violence against Native Americans. This would be done through providing guidance, leading practices, and training and technical assistance and lists specific areas to cover. Section 4 directs the Attorney General and the Secretaries of the Interior and Health and Human Services to improve data collection, analysis, and information sharing and to submit reports on the following three areas: (1) developing a strategy for analyzing violent crime and missing persons data involving Native Americans, (2) assessing use of DNA testing and databases to

Elizabeth Sanders

identify missing or murdered indigenous people, and (3) evaluating the adequacy of research and data collection efforts on prevalence and effects of violence against Native Americans. Section 5 directs three efforts towards improving prevention, early intervention, and victim and survivor services, culminating in submitting reports on the following three areas: (1) developing a plan in consultation with Tribal Nations and other groups supporting “indigenous wellbeing” to reduce risk factors for victimization and increase protective factors for Native Americans in numerous areas using community-based and “culturally and linguistically” appropriate strategies, (2) assessing procedures for reporting child abuse and accessing child advocacy center services in several areas, including planned actions to expand access, and (3) evaluating the effectiveness of technical and judicial support services “for Tribes to provide community-based conflict resolution” and “culturally and linguistically appropriate” strategies, including implemented improvements. Section 6 tasks the Departments of Justice, the Interior, Health and Human Services, Energy, and Homeland Security with consulting Tribal Nations and Native American communities on “recommendations regarding implementing sections 2 through 5 of this order.” Access:

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2021-11-18/pdf/2021-25287.pdf>.

Tasks Forces and Initiatives

The Presidential Task Force on Missing and Murdered American Indians and Alaska Natives, 2019-2021.

Established in President Trump’s Executive Order 13898, this task force, also known as *Operation Lady Justice*, includes members from the Departments of Justice, Interior, Health and Human Services, Homeland Security, and Housing and Urban Development. The task force aimed to “address the legitimate concerns of American Indian and Alaska Native communities regarding missing and murdered people.” Recordings and transcripts of Tribal consultations performed remotely, reports, data, and case information can be accessed via the task force’s website. The task force sunset in 2021. Access: <https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo176179>.

The Not Invisible Act Commission, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, 2020-present.

Established in The Not Invisible Act of 2019, this multi-agency advisory group will be comprised of twenty-eight members: nine federal and nineteen non-federal representatives. Membership will include “law enforcement, Tribal leaders, federal partners, service providers, and most importantly—survivors.” The commission will make recommendations for improving intergovernmental coordination and establishing best practices for “combatting violent crime against Indians within Indian lands, including missing persons, murder, and human trafficking.”

Elizabeth Sanders

As of this writing, the commission seeks federal and non-federal membership nominations. Access:

<https://web.archive.org/web/20210807122434/https://www.bia.gov/service/not-invisible-act-commission>.

Missing and Murdered Unit (MMU), Office of Justice Services, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, 2021-present.

The Missing and Murdered Unit (MMU) supports cross-departmental and interagency work, including reviewing unsolved cases, collaborating on active missing and murdered investigations, and collaborating with efforts of other agencies. It was created to support initiatives of the Presidential Task Force on Missing and Murdered American Indians and Alaska Natives.¹⁴ Access: <https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo176245>.

Notes

1. House Committee on Natural Resources, Subcommittee on Indigenous Peoples of the United States, *Unmasking the Hidden Crisis of Murdered and Missing Indigenous Women (MMIW): Exploring Solutions to End the Cycle of Violence*, Oversight Hearing, 116th Cong., 1st sess., March 14, 2019, <https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo120690>.
2. Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, *Addressing the Need for Victim Services in Indian Country*, Hearings, 114th Cong., 1st sess., June 10, 2015, <https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo62362>.
3. Andre B. Rosay, *Violence Against American Indian and Alaska Native Women and Men : 2010 Findings From the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey*, National Institute of Justice Research Report, no. NCJ 249736, 2016, <https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo68678>.
4. Designating May 5, 2017, as the “National Day of Awareness for Missing and Murdered Native Women and Girls,” S.R. 514. 114th Cong., 2nd Sess., 162 Cong. Rec. S4651 (June 28, 2016), <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CREC-2016-06-28/pdf/CREC-2016-06-28-pt1-PgS4651-2.pdf>; Expressing support for Designation of May 5, 2017, as “National Day of Awareness for Missing and Murdered Native Women and Girls,” H.R. 807, 114th Cong., 2nd Sess., (2016), <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/BILLS-114hres807ih/pdf/BILLS-114hres807ih.pdf>.
5. Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, S. 1870, S. 1953, and S. 1942, Hearing, 115th Cong., 1st sess., October 25, 2017, <https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo110660>.
6. Savanna’s Act, P. L. 116-165, <https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo146436>.
7. Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, *Missing and Murdered: Confronting the Silent Crisis in Indian Country*, Hearings, 115th Cong., 2nd sess., December 12, 2018, <https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo123064>; Subcommittee on Indigenous Peoples of the United States, *Unmasking the Hidden Crisis*; House Committee on Natural Resources, Subcommittee for Indigenous Peoples of the United States,

Elizabeth Sanders

- Reviewing the Trump Administration’s Approach to the Murdered and Missing Indigenous Women (MMIW) Crisis, Oversight Hearing, 116th Cong., 1st sess., September 11, 2019, <https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo131293>.
8. Exec. Order No. 13898, 84 Fed. Reg. 66059 (Nov. 26, 2019), <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2019-12-02/pdf/2019-26178.pdf>.
 9. Proclamation No. 10026, 85 Fed. Reg. 27633 (May 5, 2020), <https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo177018>.
 10. Savanna’s Act; Not Invisible Act of 2019, P. L. 116-166, <https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo146424>.
 11. Proclamation No. 10202, 86 Fed. Reg. 24479 (May 4, 2021), <https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo176468>.
 12. Exec. Order No. 14053, 86 Fed. Reg. 64337 (Nov. 15, 2021), <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2019-12-02/pdf/2019-26178.pdf>.
 13. US Library of Congress, Congressional Research Service, *Missing and Murdered Indigenous People (MMIP): Overview of Recent Research, Legislation, and Selected Issues for Congress*, by Emily J. Hansen, R47010, 2022, <https://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo176521>.
 14. US Department of the Interior, “Secretary Haaland Creates New Missing and Murdered Unit to Pursue Justice for Missing or Murdered American Indians and Alaska Natives,” press release, April 1, 2021, <https://www.doi.gov/news/secretary-haaland-creates-new-missing-murdered-unit-pursue-justice-missing-or-murdered-american>.

Elizabeth Sanders

Appendix B: Basic Index for *Written Consultation Comments Received 2020, January 2021*

For each portion of this index, I have organized topics alphabetically.

Data/Statistics

Alaska Justice Information Center Homicide in Alaska: 1976-2016, 138
Alaska Victimization Survey for the Nome Census Area, 98
Alaskan Natives, 53, 56
CDC, 7
Kawerak, 98
Navajo Nation, 65-66
NCIC, 34-35
NIJ, 6-7, 34
Nome Police Department, 97-98
Washington identification of Native American missing persons, 10, 14-15
Washington State Patrol Missing & Murdered Native American Women, 113
MMIW, MMIWG, MMIWG2S, 74, 112
Urban Indian Health Institutes (UIHI), 112-118
Covenant House human trafficking study, 128

Geographic Area

Alaska, 27, 39-40, 51-58, 95-103, 105-108, 109, 135-144
Arizona, 63-71
Canada, 73-75
Michigan, 31-38
Montana, 5-7, 41-43
New Mexico, 63-71, 119-121
North Carolina, 1-3
Oklahoma, 93-94, 127-129
United Kingdom, 29-30
United States, 73-75
Utah, 63-71
Washington, 8-13, 21-23, 47-48, 59-62, 111-117
Washington D.C., 87-91
Wisconsin, 45-46, 123-126
Wyoming, 131-133

Jurisdictional Issues: 11-12, 22, 33, 35-37, 42, 48-49, 60-62, 66, 68, 74, 132, 137-142

Legislation/Resolutions

CSKT tribal resolution, 7
Kawerak Board of Directors Resolution to conduct Color of Law Violations, 99
Ordinance O-19-02-02, 99
Washington State House Bill 1713, 61

Elizabeth Sanders

Washington State House Bill 2792, 10

Local/Tribal/Non-Profit Organizations

Alaska Criminal Justice Commission, 140

Alaska Native Justice Center, 135-144

Association of Village Council Presidents, 51-58

Bering Sea Women's Group (BSWG), 98

Collective Liberty, 87-91

Community Safety Patrol, 99

Cook Inlet Tribal Council, 135-144

Diné College, 71

Justice for Kozee, 45

Kake Domestic Violence Program, 106

Kawerak Inc., 95-103

Lumbee Recognition, 1

MMIP work group, 6

Native Women's Resource Center, 107

Navajo Nation Youth Council, 70

Navajo Technical University, 71

New Mexico MMIW Task Force 68

Nome Emergency Shelter Team (NEST), 99

Regional Wellness Forum, 99

Restoring and Healing our Navajo Families Workgroup, 68

Seattle Indian Health Board, 111-117

Senior Citizen Centers, 70

Shatter the Silence, 1

Sovereign Bodies Institute, 73-75

Washington State collaborative of stakeholders, 10

Washington State Patrol MMIP, 61

Wisconsin MMIW Task Force, 126

Yakama Nation's MMIW Committee, 21-23

Needs/Recommendations: 7-8, 10-12, 23, 34-38, 40, 54, 57, 61-62, 66-70, 74-75, 79-85, 93-94, 97-103, 106-108, 109, 114-117, 119-121, 125-129, 137-144

Tribal Affiliation/Nation

Cherokee Nation, 127-129

The Confederated Salish and Kooten Tribes of the Flathead Nation, 5-7

Confederated Tribe of Yakama Nation, 21-23

Crow Tribe of Indians, 41-43

Curyung Tribal Council, 27

Koyukuk Native Village, 39-40

Lumbee Nation, 1-3

Navajo Nation, 63-71

Oneida Nation, 123-126

Elizabeth Sanders

Organized Village of Kake, 105-108

Santa Clara Pueblo, 119-121

Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, 31-38

Stockbridge-Munusee Band of Mohican Indians, 45-46

Suquamish Tribe, 47-48

Tribal Community of Kotlik, 109

Tulalip Tribes, 59-62

Victims/Victims' Families

Florence Okpealuk, 100

Grace Bulltail, 41

Kaysers Stops Pretty Places, 41-42

Kozee Featherstone Montana-H Medicine Top Decorah, 45-46

Multiple, 1-2, 106, 132

Nicole Wagon, 132

Sheila Price, 3

Sonya Ivanoff, 98

Stacey Schreiber, 45

Elizabeth Sanders

Appendix C: Standard Terms Used in Listing Topics Discussed in Listening Sessions

accountability: accountability, attention, prosecution, referring cases, response

basic needs: economic housing, food security, water,

child abuse: child abuse, grooming via social media

collaboration: collaboration, cooperation, coordination

colonialism: colonialism, colonization

connectivity: broadband, cell phones, cell reception, cell service, connectivity, computers, digital divide, electricity, Internet, technology, telephones, unstable connections

historical trauma: generational trauma historical trauma, multigenerational trauma

historic violence: assimilation, boarding schools, foster care, genocide, residential schools

interpersonal violence: domestic abuse, domestic violence, interpersonal violence, physical abuse

pipelines: man camps, pipelines, resource extraction

police brutality: abuse of power, police brutality

police resources: funding, officers, protocols, public safety infrastructure, resources, staffing

police services: services, trauma-informed services, victim specialists, wrap-around services,

prevention resources: education, public health, resources for vulnerable populations, social services

racism: dehumanization, discrimination, environmental racism, racism

sexual violence: gender violence, intimate partner violence, sexual assault, sexual violence, stalking

social determinants of health: elders programing, homelessness prevention and response, housing stability, youth engagement services,

support services: addiction response, crisis response, crisis shelters, domestic violence shelters, healthcare, homeless shelters, houseless shelters, mental health, prevention services, runaway shelters, support services

trafficking: human trafficking, internet trafficking, sex trafficking

training: standard training, training, training in federal Indian law, training in missing person reports

transparency: communication with families, information sharing transparency

Elizabeth Sanders

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